

statesman

Accused
Hands

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BSU Cites Segregated Work Crews; Student Council Asks For Construction Moratorium

By **RONNY HARTMAN**
Assistant News Editor

Following a BSU presentation concerning the lack of minority groups on Stony Brook's construction sites, the Student Council unanimously called for a moratorium on construction, "until there is a fully integrated work force at this campus." In separate statements, both groups stressed the illegality of the present work crews under state and federal anti-discrimination laws.

The BSU statement, proposing "that direct pressure be put on those unions and companies to force them to recruit and train more minority group workers," said that the State University has the power to have the present laws enforced. However, the BSU document went on to say "that the State University at Stony Brook is helping to perpetrate this social injustice." BSU spokesmen also went on to give their wholehearted support to the work moratorium.

Along with the work stoppage, the Student Council has asked for "the rapid development of a positive action program for training and job action." The Council statement brought out the fact that although the Suffolk County Human Relations Commission has brought the situation to the attention of the State Division of Human Rights, nothing has been done on the matter. Presently, the power to halt construction and demand that construction companies dealing with the state integrate their crews lies with the general manager of the State University Construction Fund. The Council statement charged that the general manager "has taken the position that his agency will not act even when violations of contract take place, unless the University and community raise the issue."

At the present time, facts and figures regarding the extent of discrimination on work forces here are limited. While plans are now underway for a detailed study, past

attempts have yielded the fact that of the 731 construction workers now building SUNY at Stony Brook, only 4%, or 11 laborers, represent minority groups. A recent informal piece of research, conducted on the forever-under-construction Campus Center project, showed that 43 people are at work there, and none are of minority groups.

Among the speakers at the Sunday night meeting was Rick Schwab, former president of the Student Association at SUNY Buffalo and co-chairman of "Work for All," a Buffalo student group which initiated a campaign to get minority representation on work forces at state projects in that city. "Work for All," laboring with other Buffalo civil rights groups, found that of 13,922 members of construction industry unions, 914 were black. Furthermore, a great majority of those belonged to Laborers Local 210, the lowest paid union. Of the other 20 unions functioning in the Western New York area, less than 2% of the membership was black. A boom in Buffalo construction, largely due to the building of a new campus at nearby Amherst, is expected to generate anywhere from 5000 to 9000 new jobs. Past experience proved that in such instances, contractors went out of the area to get workers.

Last December, Buffalo's student Polity unanimously supported a "Course for Action" designed to remedy the discriminatory hiring practices. Within two months' time, the plans gained the support of groups representing various segments of the campus population, including the faculty. During the middle of March, UB President Meyerson sent a telegram to Albany requesting a temporary moratorium



Construction workers on campus: only 1% are black.

on construction there and a rapid development of a positive action program. On March 20, after an occupation by 170 students in a Buffalo hall, the moratorium was set down. During the work stoppage period, proposals for a training center and an employment center were outlined. On March 27, the moratorium, considered by many of the civil rights groups to be the "only good weapon the community had to bring the unions and contractors to terms," was lifted.

At this time, "Work for All" is considering ideas that might bring about the same results as the work

stoppage might have, had it been continued.

It was agreed that in planning a campaign to develop an integrated work force, the whole University Community must be involved. Friday, Polity President Tom Drysdale will bring up the entire matter in front of the Council for Student Affairs. Attempts will also be made to mobilize support from the Faculty Senate, the Graduate Student Council, and other University segments. It was also agreed that working with the community would be an important step.

SDS Presents Demands, Plans Rally

By **NED STEELE**
News Editor

SDS leaders yesterday presented University President John Toll with a 1300-signature petition opposing Project THEMIS and a list of three demands. They also announced plans for a rally Thursday afternoon "to hear President Toll's answers."

The three demands were:

- 1) "All existing Department of Defense and NASA contracts must be terminated immediately. All future projects from these departments such as Project THEMIS must be banned from this campus.
- 2) "The University must ban all recruiters of the military and all corporate recruiters involved in the oppression and exploitation of the Third World and American people.
- 3) "The increase in the room charges must be rescinded by the State University Dormitory Authority because it serves to make the

State University inaccessible to the working people of New York."

The Thursday rally was scheduled for 4:00 p.m. on the library mall. President Toll was invited to attend.

Themis Petition Presented

Given to Toll with the demands was the anti-THEMIS petition which has been circulating on campus recently. The nearly 1300 signatures represented a record response to an SDS petition. Calling for Toll to reject contracts for THEMIS and those "of relevance to the military," the petition said:

"The war-related research being done by universities across the nation is being used to suppress people's liberation abroad and to control and manipulate people at home. Project THEMIS is an attempt by the Defense Department to use the facilities and resources of the University for these repressive purposes . . . University research has been used in the in-

terests of business elites and military chauvinists."

An SDS spokesman said the University should be acting as a critical force in the society rather than working in the interests of the government. "The very historical ideal of a University has been totally corrupted," he said.

The demands and scheduled rally were seen as a continuation of a campus-wide "education process." SDS charged that in responding to the demands following the library sit-in of March 12-13, "the University lied to us."

On Thursday night, 65 students will be brought before the Polity Judiciary on charges stemming from the sit-in. The 65 face charges of violating University rules and refusing to respond to a University official. The trial will be held at 8:30 p.m. in the Earth and Space Sciences lecture hall.



Rick Schwab, former president of SUNY Buffalo

...Tolerates ...al Discrimination

PHILIP A. JACKSON
A Member of ESU

Stony Brook, being a comparatively new university complex, is always in a state of construction. This expansion process is only beginning.

The construction companies presently under contract to the University employ their workers from the surrounding communities. Thus the University is affecting the economy and prosperity of these communities.

Although the communities are 25% black, present employment includes only 5% of this minority group. Of this 5%, more than half are employed by the Laborers' Union, which is the lowest paid of the unions. The highest paid unions—Electricians, Carpenters, Iron Workers, and Painters—have no black employees. On this campus, there is open discrimination. De facto segregation cannot even be blamed here, only deliberate favoritism and prejudice.

All construction contracts on behalf of the state since 1963 have contained a clause which requires the contractor to "take affirmative action to ensure that applicants for employment are afforded equal employment opportunities without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin. Obligations include taking an affirmative action in respect to recruitment. This law was not forceful enough to stimulate the hiring of minority groups. Thus in 1968 an amendment was added to the law.

Certainly the legal machinery should be started in the construction industries' open disregard for the law.

The machinery should begin here, in the University Community. Besides the academic atmosphere of the University, Stony Brook also has a responsibility to the greater community. The law requires a contractor to take affirmative action to employ minority citizens on his work. This involves identification and training as well as employment. It goes beyond what an individual contractor can do; it has to be an effort made by the whole community.



Arthur Goldberg, former U. S. Ambassador to the UN, and a former justice of the Supreme Court, came to the Stony Brook campus last Thursday via helicopter. Answering student questions in the gym, he said that he hoped for orderly expression of student views and that student participation

is desirable. He added, "Reappraisal of the structure of universities is long overdue." He later spoke at dedication ceremonies at Cardozo College. Picture shows Mr. Goldberg walking from helicopter with President John S. Tell.

Committee To Investigate Assassinations Is Formed

By TOM MILLER
College Press Service

WASHINGTON — A new group has been formed here to do what the government apparently won't do—investigate major political assassinations thoroughly. Under the direction of a former Senate investigator, the Committee to Investigate Assassinations (CIA) is now entering its fourth month of operation. Its members include many of the "experts" on assassinations, notably New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. It is looking into four murders—those of Malcolm

X, Martin Luther King, John Kennedy, and Robert Kennedy.

Most people agree by now that the Warren Commission Report is somewhat less than complete. State attorneys in the Sirhan trial have been operating under the assumption that there was no conspiracy there. A Justice Department statement that there was "no evidence of conspiracy" a year ago in Memphis would be funny if it weren't for the tragedy from which it stemmed. The Malcolm X affair? Nobody really knows how much of a premeditated plot it was.

The CIA is headed by Bernard (Bud) Fensterwald, who worked with the late Senator Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) in his drug firm investigations, and Senator Ed Long (D-Mo.) on his inquiry into wiretapping. The Committee is operating out of Fensterwald's private law office in Washington, using money from "some personal donations." The purpose of this private CIA is to draw together all the reputable "experts" on major assassinations and pool their resources and knowledge in solving the murders. Fensterwald indicates that his group has about 75% of these "experts," and the co-operation of many others.

On the list of Board of Directors, for instance, are Fred Cook (The FBI Nobody Knows) and Ramparts editor William Turner, as well as Jim Garrison. A number of other individuals are co-operating without lending their names—these include Josiah Thompson (Six Seconds in Dallas), and Harold Weisberg (Whitewash I and II, Photographic Whitewash, and Oswald in New Orleans).

Some people the CIA doesn't want. Edward Epstein (Inquest) for instance. "We've blackballed him," laughs Fensterwald. "He turned state's evidence—probably for money," he explains. "And Percy Foreman (attorney for James Earl Ray) is not exactly opposed to making money either." Lending support—but not their names—are William Bradford Huie—who is doing a series for Look magazine on the King death—and Ray's former attorney, Arthur Haynes. "A number of major Negro groups are co-operating," says Fensterwald, although he says they aren't making it public.

Obtaining data is the major problem. Fensterwald represents Jim Garrison in his attempt to get photos and x-rays of John Kennedy's body from the National Archives. Other attempts at getting help from the government have been equally unsuccessful. "Any conceivable way the government can see that we don't progress," says Fensterwald, "they'll see to it. All government agencies are trying to slow us down." An expert himself on phone bugging, Fensterwald operates under the assumption his phone is tapped.

Mexico City looms large in the Committee's John Kennedy inquiry, but Fensterwald is quick to add that it involved mainly Americans and that there are no international aspects to any of the "big four" murders.

The group sees a definite conspiracy in the John Kennedy death and, as Fensterwald puts it, "footprints of conspiracy in the others. There are also foot-

(Continued on page 3)

Housing Procedures Set For Next Year

Room selection for the fall semester will begin on Monday, April 28. On that day each resident student should pick up a room application packet in his present quad manager's office or in the Housing Office, room 159, gym.

When possible, returning students will be given preference to remain in their present college. New students will be assigned rooms in every college; graduate students will be clustered. Students desiring to move to a different college will be given a priority factor based on his class standing.

A \$25 room deposit is required and applications must be validated by the business office before making application.

Students wishing to remain in Roth apply May 1 and 2. Those who wish to remain in Tabler apply on May 5 and 6. Those wishing to remain in G apply May 7; students wishing to remain in H apply May 8. On May 9, 12, 13, applicants for different quads apply on a priority basis at a location to be announced. Further information will be available Friday.

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Judiciary Trials Set Two Univ. Officers Accused

Of Misusing FSA Funds

Sixty-five students charged with violating University regulations during last month's library sit-in will be tried Thursday night by the Polity Judiciary.

The 65 met Sunday night to discuss their case. At their meeting, the following decisions were made:

1) The students will ask the Judiciary to hear all the cases in one hearing, rather than the two sessions now planned.

2) All the students who participated in the sit-in will be asked to join the defendants by signing complicity statements and asking to be made co-defendants. (Approximately 500 students were involved in the demonstration.)

3) The subpoenaed students will attempt to have the hearing made into a "political" trial rather than a "legal" one. This would mean that issues broader than the specific charges now involved would be brought into the case. The students standing trial felt that the question of "Who is guilty?" applied not only to their cases, but to the broader questions concerning the reasons the demonstrators felt a sit-in was necessary. The University's alleged lack of open channels for change and complicity with the military.

4) To this end, the accused students will ask the Polity Judiciary to subpoena as defense witnesses numerous Stony Brook and SUNY officials, as well as Governor Rockefeller. The students claim these people are actually the "guilty party" in their case.

The trial will be held Thursday night at 8:30 p.m. in the Earth and Space Sciences lecture hall. The hearing will be open to the public.

The students made their decision with the belief that punishment for their actions involved only a part of the issues involved. Among those requested to be subpoenaed by the Judiciary in addition to Rockefeller were President Toll, Vice-President Pond, Vice-President for Student Affairs Scott Rickard (plaintiff in the case), Dr. Sheldon Chang, State Chancellor Gould, and the State University Board of Trustees.

Cohen Trial Set For Weds.

Mitchel Cohen will be placed on trial tomorrow (Wednesday) for charges stemming from an open-housing demonstration in Port Jefferson in February.

The demonstration, which was held on February 21, was called to protest the Town of Port Jefferson's inaction in passing an open-housing law. Nearly fifty students participated in the demonstration, which included picketing the home and business of Mayor Clifton Lee, as well as marching down the main thoroughfare during the evening hours to alert residents of the town of the exact situation.

The charge against Cohen is interfering with administrative procedure, a misdemeanor. According to authorities, he was arrested because they had ordered that only fifteen persons were permitted to march in front of the home of Mayor Lee on Main Street, and he was the sixteenth. But, according to one witness, "it was hard to tell who the sixteenth was because everyone was marching in a circle. They just chose someone at random." Among the persons at the march, which coincided with the anniversary of the death of Malcolm X, were members of BWSA, BSU, SDS, OPT and other concerned students. The demonstration solely contained students from Stony Brook.

Mr. Cohen has issued an appeal to all persons who were at that demonstration to meet in G lobby at 8:30 Wednesday morning, in order to either prepare witness statements or to travel to the Village Hall in Port Jefferson where the trial will be held at 9:30.

By ALAN J. WAX
Assistant News Editor

Two University business officers have been accused of making unauthorized loans of Faculty-Student Association funds. The accusations were found in the same first draft of the state auditors' report that purported the loss of \$36,000 in student activities fees.

Accused are University Business Officer Maurice Kostrin and Senior Financial Secretary Warren Randall. The auditors' report alleges that the two made short-term loans and advances using available FSA funds to University-staff, faculty or working students who had not received their first state salary checks, or for emergency purposes.

When approached by Statesman for comment on the accusation, Kostrin stated that the students must remember that this was only the first draft of the report and that the auditors allow a rebuttal before releasing the final draft. He also noted that this final draft should be ready next month. According to Polity Vice-President Peter Adams, "The report is nine months overdue." Senior Financial Secretary Randall had no comment and questioned Statesman's possession of the report.



Maurice Kostrin



Warren Randall

The report accuses Randall of making 20 loans to himself over a three-year period. These loans totalled \$5,500. The auditors added that funds were also made available to organizations and individuals who had rendered services to the University and were awaiting state compensation. The auditors found that "numerous accounts showed names of individuals and organizations which could not be identified with any real person or group and for whom there was no address on record." They also found "the number of posting, arithmetical and identification errors made by the staff... far in excess of acceptable norms."

No Authorization for Loans

"There is nothing in the minutes of the meetings," stated the audit report, "of either the Board of Directors or the membership authorizing these loans or advances." FSA membership includes members of the Administration, faculty, graduate student body and Polity. The Board of Directors is composed of at least three, but not more than ten, persons elected by the members of the FSA for a term of one year. The power of the Board are to appoint committees and, with the consent of a majority of the members, hire employees, authorize expenditures and take such other measures as may be needed to carry out the purpose of the Association which is to benefit the University Community. Randall is not a member of the Association; Kostrin as University business officer is the Association's treasurer.

The report indicated that there was no prescribed method of sanctioning or setting limits on these loans nor was there any detailing of reasons for making such loans. Loans were approved, according to the auditor's, by the

(Continued on page 3)

University business officer or by the Senior Financial Secretary. "Although the Secretary is not an official of the Association and is not designated by any act of the FSA to authorize these loans," the auditors said, "Nevertheless, he most often approves the advance, signs the check in payment thereof, and is the individual named on the power of attorney." Randall is also the individual named in the power of attorney for Regents scholarship checks.

Violated Trust

The state auditors considered the borrowings made by Randall and others to be irregular and in violation of a position of trust. They also felt that the frequency of loans made to certain employees and faculty and the amounts borrowed indicated a pattern of "financing contrary to the objectives of the lending program."

Randall approved loans and signed checks, the report went on to say, "all this, despite the fact that he had never been formally authorized to perform these functions." Many of the power-of-attorney forms, the auditors observed, had not been notarized even though such attestation was required.

In attempts to validate some of the accounts, the auditors discovered that one student had received almost \$400 in excess of the amount due to her for employment and that one faculty member was recorded as owing \$2,000 while the check made out to him was voided.

Assassinations

(Continued from page 2) prints of conspiracy linking them together." The strongest link is between the first Kennedy murder and the King assassination." The next strongest link, maintains the group, is between the King and Malcolm X killings. Fensterwald indicates that the same sources may be behind the two, ultimately. He does admit that there are fewer connections between the Robert Kennedy death and the others, but sees enough evidence to justify further investigation. The King killing plot seems to center around New Orleans, ironically enough. The Committee sees four possible "links between the King and first Kennedy deaths. These are: photographs of a suspect arrested in Dealy Plaza in Dallas; easily identifiable guns conveniently left at both assassination sites; double and triple identities used by the prime suspects; and penetration of police radio networks in both cases.

Conspiracy? "We don't know," says Fensterwald. "We don't have the answers, but we're attempting to be as responsible as we can. We have no preconceived notions except that the Warren Commission is a fairy tale."

Themis Applications Rejected By DOD

By BONNY HARTMAN
Assistant News Editor

It was announced Thursday that Stony Brook's bid for the Department of Defense's controversial Project THEMIS has been rejected.

Although the official letters of rejection have not been sent out yet, an official in SUNY's Washington office has reported that Stony Brook's name was not on this year's list of winners. This year's bid from Professor Chang, chairman of the Electrical Sciences Department, concerned computer aid in decision-making of problems.

Two hundred twenty-five schools originally applied for

THEMIS. This was narrowed down to 49 universities. After site visits and further deliberations, the Department of Defense is awarding THEMIS contracts to 24 schools. Yeshivah University is among the winners. Both Stony Brook and SUNY at Buffalo, also a loser, were among the 49 "finalists." The bid from the university center at Albany was eliminated in the earlier rejections.

Project THEMIS has been a great source of agitation on campus lately. SDS, a primary opponent of the DOD project, designed to give research to small universities, does not attach much importance to the decision. An SDS spokesman said, "It doesn't matter, because the Department of Defense rejected the bid and not the University." He claimed that the University would only be using the next year to rebuild its facilities so as to stand a better chance of getting future THEMIS contracts.

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Kelly-Gruzen Shapes Up

By ALAN J. WAX
Assistant News Editor

(Editor's Note: Statesman wishes to thank the University Housing office and Starrett Brothers and Eken, contractors, for enabling this story to be written. Statesman especially wishes to thank Mr. John Cummings.)

About a ten-minute walk from the Social Sciences building is what the University calls Stage XI. Speaking of Stage XI, University Housing Director Robert Chason said, "We won't see another stage like it for a few years."

Stage XI, better known to

most of us as Kelly-Gruzen quad, will be the campus home of about 1000 students next September. Among the features that make this quad so unique are a dining hall that will have intimate dining facilities as well as a large dining hall. Other unique features are the real plaster walls and the terraces for every suite.

Construction of Stage XI began less than two years ago and is one of the few University construction projects that will be finished close to schedule. The dining hall, which will also house utility facilities and mailboxes for the quad is 85 per cent complete at this date. Of the

five residential colleges, building A will be turned over to the University during the first week of June. Building B will be delivered a month later. There is a possibility of a delay in further turnovers because construction worker contracts expire at the end of June and there may be a strike.

Like a Fortress

The quadrangle is built almost like a fortress. Surrounding the outside of the ring of buildings are tall trees. Tall trees have also been preserved in number in the center of the quad. One must go up about a dozen or so stairs to get into the quadrangle proper. Looking toward Tabler, one sees the dining hall with its outside dining terraces. To the right of the dining hall is building A which is practically finished except for things like lights, bathroom fixtures, and other minor details.

All the residential colleges in Kelly-Gruzen are three stories high and have a basement level where there is space for offices, apartments, a six-man suite and other facilities. On the first floor, one finds himself in a circular lounge in the center of the two halls that branch out of it. Also just off the lounge is a six-man suite. The lounge is made of

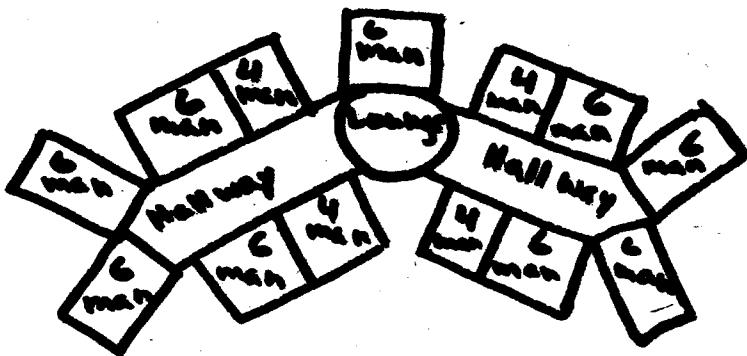


brown brick with wood panel benches. Columns from the ends of the benches reach up to the second floor. The second floor has no lounge, but one can look down at the floor below from the circular walkway that bridges the gap between the two wings. A lounge similar to that on the first floor can be found on the third floor.

Each floor is composed of two wings in a V-shape. In addition to the six-man suite branching off the alcove, each floor has four four-man suites and eight six-man suites. Each suite has a living room about the size of a room in G or H quad and bed-

rooms roughly the same size as those in Roth. As you walk into the living room from the hall, you can see a sliding glass door that almost reaches from the floor to the ceiling. Through this door is the terrace that makes the Kelly-Gruzen suite so unique. The plaster walls, besides being safer against fire than the plasterboard used in all dormitories built after G dorm, serves as a greater cushion against sounds from one room to another.

With so many wonderful features, it is almost worth waiting until September to move into Stage XI.



Schematic floor plan of a K-G residence hall floor.

Ashley Schiff Keeps Intellectualism Alive

By JEFF COHEN

Benjamin Cardozo College, named after the associate justice of the Supreme Court, held a dedication banquet in Roth cafeteria, Thursday, April 17. The dinner was more than a dedication of the college, for it allowed the students of Cardozo College to say thank you to their master, Dr. Ashley Schiff.

Most students in Cardozo will immediately, and I might add, justifiably, claim that their college program is the best in the University. Those who go to

the discussions, lectures, picnics, trips to the city, ball games, bramble rambles—(yes, bramble rambles, or what are commonly known in camp as nature walks)—appreciate what a good college program can be.

Dr. Schiff feels that the program not only serves the interests of Cardozoans, as shown by attendance at the events, but it is obliged to appeal to the University as a whole. As an "old fuddy-duddy," which is how he describes himself, he found himself at odds with the students of the college, especial-

ly at the beginning of the program. Dr. Schiff simply refused to spend money on a belly-dancer or a Playboy bunny, believing that the college should be an intellectual and cultural center for the students.

Dr. Schiff readily admits that he provides the leadership in the college program and he will not allow money to be spent on certain activities. The students can go elsewhere to see performances by belly dancers, while the college should provide

the chance to come in contact with ideas and people not normally available. Cardozo has been responsible for bringing to the University Linus Pauling, Rhody McCoy, Albert Shanker, James D. Watson, Robert Lifton, and Arthur Goldberg. Schiff has also gotten racing drivers, musicians, crocodile hunters, city planners and innumerable government people as visitors. At times, Dr. Schiff's job is frustrating for students are not active enough, and they are often reluctant to listen to unusual speakers. Dr. Schiff has managed to instill some intellectual curiosity in a few students but participation is not what he would like it to be.

You might think it costs a lot of money to run a good college program, but in the past fiscal year, Cardozo has spent only approximately \$1000 for speakers. "A problem with students," Schiff claims, "is that they think they must spend a lot of money."

Indeed, it takes a man of considerable energy to take up the slack caused by lazy students, but Dr. Schiff is hopeful that Cardozo residents will take pride in their college; and after he is gone, maintain the precedents he has set.

You might think such an energetic man who has proven his worth to the college program would have a major role in the Council of Masters, and yet he is not and never has been on one subcommittee. Why? Perhaps it is because Dr. Schiff has a tendency to berate the other masters for using their money for moods and beer blasts. As a result, he is looked upon as a nuisance; someone who might give the masters cause to do some work and expend the same energy Dr. Schiff does in the college program. Other masters give the students what they want. Dr. Schiff didn't give Cardozoans anything of the sort and most of them are thankful for it.

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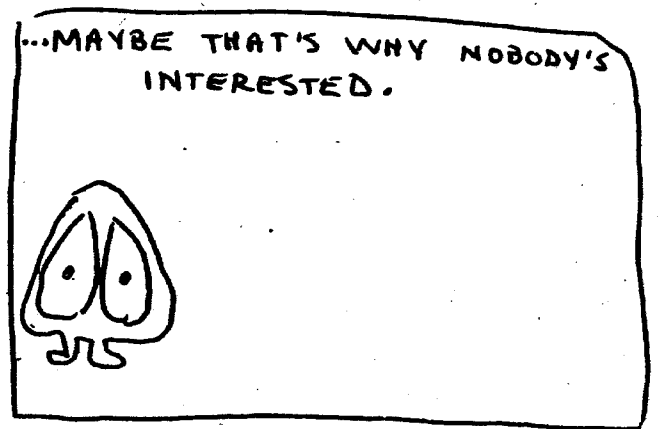
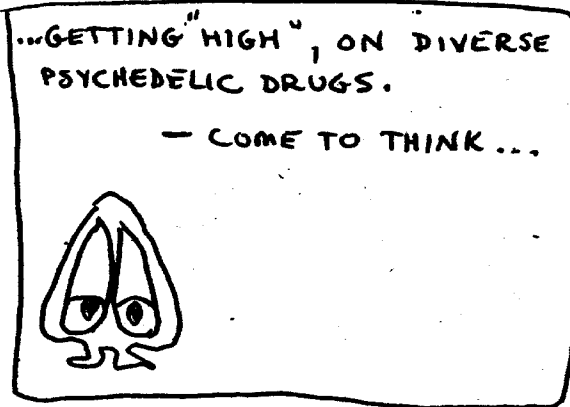
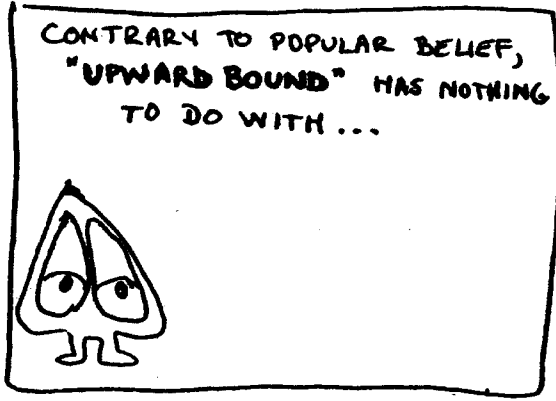
Pick Up In Polity Office

MAKE SURE YOU READ THE RULES

ELECTION — MAY 8

GLEEP

by Spider



Operators! Out Of Sight, Out Of Mind

By EVERETT EHRLICH

Telephone operators are like air—everybody uses it and takes it for granted. I made it my business to visit the haven of these hyper-nasal wenches to find out what strange gods they have or what totemism could be found in their ranks. The operators exist in a room in the infirmary overlooking the parking lot.

One of the operators looks at me. I timidly ask her name. She replies: "Kim." She then sees a light bleeping on the switchboard and whirls with artistic grace to aid some troubled fellow man. Another asks, "Are you the guy from the newspaper?"

CLASSIFIED

(When I called her to ask if I could come over, she told me that it was about time somebody thought of the operator.) I reply, yes, I'm the guy from the paper. She immediately is embarrassed. I ask her name, how long she's been an operator, who was the twenty-second president; she gives me answers. Her name is Tina. Tina tells me all kids are generally nice, some call and ask trivia, some ask how long to boil hot dogs, some use vile language, some are "really beauties." She goes on without telling me what a beauty is.

I speak to another. Her name is Ann Marie McMahon. She has no complaints except for the fact that some students call the night operator and try to impress her with their collection of four-letter words. She then gives me a stern look. I swear that I never did that, and she relaxes. I ask

her for amusing stories, and she has none. I ask if she has any message she would like me to carry to the outside world, and she gives me a discourse. "If you want a student's number, then immediately say, I want a student number." She also complains that few people wish the operator a Merry Christmas, a "How are you?" or even a "How's it hanging?" Anything else? She asks me to quote her. I ask her to speak slowly so I can get all her pearls of wisdom. "You tell those intelligents who come to the University that when they come to this University and are assigned a phone number to tell their parents that number. I promise to relate the news. Tina makes a funny, "They only call for money anyway." Ann laughs. Coleen walks in.

Coleen is the night operator; the one you're all cursing at. The dream girl of freshmen in



Operators: Used by everyone, but nevertheless taken for granted.

H. I ask her for some amusing anecdotes about her line of work. She complains about the vile language. I thank her for her co-operation.

I answer calls. The switchboard is confusing, and I disconnect people. I tell people whose number is whose. I tell people that we can't accept calls. I connect somebody to Wayne Kurinski. I tell somebody that

there's no phone listing for the auto club. I see why the operators get nervous.

My questions answered, I bid adieu to my newly found operator friends. Ann reminds me to say hello each time I talk to an operator. I walk out, all the while chewing on the thought Tina provided me with, "It's about time somebody thought of the operator." Yes, indeed.

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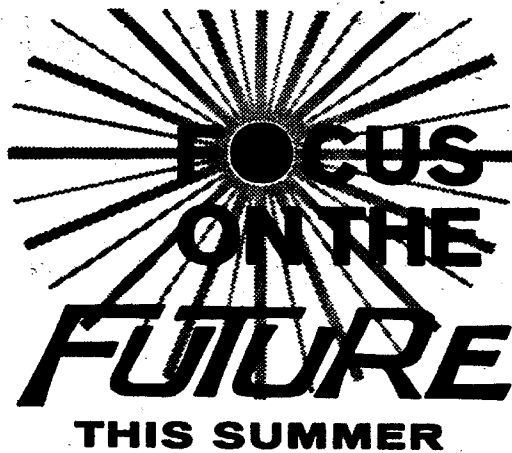
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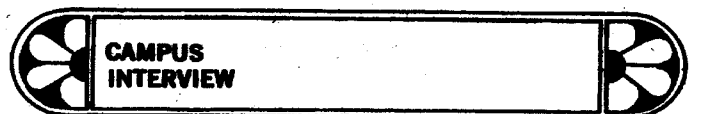
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Work For All

The 1960's will go down in American history as the era of the black man's struggle for equality. If you strip away the rhetoric of black and white intellectuals, equality, in its most basic sense, means that each human being is entitled to use his talents and abilities to earn a living. Equal opportunities acts have not been enforced to insure every citizen of his right to work.

The problem is that liberal politicians who initiate such legislation do not have the courage of their convictions to enforce these laws. Most of the high-wage unions have openly and blatantly violated these laws. Our progressive politicians, who use the labor vote as the base of their power, are afraid to confront the offending unions.

The only way the powers that be in Albany will enforce their legislation is if large numbers of people both on and off campus show their concern about racial bias in the unions. The State University of New York at Buffalo has successfully coordinated the efforts of students, faculty, administrators and community in an attempt to force the issue.

Calling its organization "Work For All," a group of students has coordinated a campus-wide effort that culminated in Buffalo President Martin Meyerson's three-day visit in Albany to fight for integrated work crews on State University building sites.

Black Students United of Stony Brook has initiated action on this campus with their statement concerning "the lack of representation of black and other minority group construction employees at construction sites throughout the State University complex." We fully endorse their position that "in considering any contract or hiring of construction workers, the state should take into account discriminatory practices which keep minorities out of unions and consequently out of many trades. The University should not only take this into account, but also take action to alleviate these injustices."

BSU also deserves credit for presenting the Student Council with the concrete evidence about biased hiring practices. We wish to thank Phil Jackson of BSU for his presentation of the facts and figures on page 2 of this newspaper. We join the Student Council in requesting "of the State University Construction Fund a temporary moratorium on construction, coupled with the rapid development of a positive action program for training and job access."

The State University Faculty Senate has already endorsed the principle of an integrated work force in response to the Buffalo movement. We hope the Faculty Senate and Assembly, and their Executive Committees, will take a firm stand on the

establishment of training programs for minority groups and for an end to discrimination in union hiring practices. We would like to see our faculty and Administration ask Albany for a moratorium on construction until programs are established.

We hope a "Work For All" group will be organized on this campus. It is very important that this umbrella committee represent a broad spectrum of political and social groups on campus. We must remember that we are not trying to change the laws, we are just asking that they be enforced. "Work For All" should be a one-issue pressure group and lobby. Its sole purpose should be to force the state to initiate training and placement programs for minority workers. No campus group should abuse its membership in "Work For All" by presenting tangential issues in the name of "Work For All."

In addition to campus efforts, the surrounding community has begun to take action. The Suffolk County Human Relations Commission has been working toward eliminating discriminatory hiring practices by New York State for over two years. We are confident that many other local groups will begin to focus upon the State Construction Fund and the State Division of Human Rights as the governmental agencies that are protecting the interests of the powerful labor unions against the laws of New York State and the United States. We hope the outside press, especially *Newsday*, *Suffolk Sun*, *Long Island Press* and *New York Times*, will remember their editorials that call for no discrimination in this country and add their voices to the Buffalo based news media that supported that movement.

There have been many people who have said that this campus exists in a vacuum, that we don't ever look outside the confines of our own narrow academic world of books and bull sessions. However, the outside world will not allow us to live such a cloistered existence. To build such a large University overnight requires many workers from many unions. They enter our campus every day. We have begun to notice them. Thanks to Black Students United, we have begun to learn what's going on in the construction industry. Thanks to the Suffolk County Human Relations Commission, we have seen how hard it is to make lily-white liberals enforce the laws when it doesn't serve their political purposes. Thanks to the students at SUNY at Buffalo, we have seen how committed students who are willing to work can begin to make some inroads in the system.

"Work For All" will become a state-wide movement. This campus must join with its Buffalo counterpart in leading the rest of the SUNY system to prepare minority workers for jobs in integrated unions.

Time Has Come

By **DANNY LAZAROFF**

I was watching television the other night, and one of the commercials happened to catch my eye. It seems that May 1 has been declared National Law Day, and this particular public service announcement urged every good citizen to reflect on our wonderful country on this day. Like any respectable, red-blooded American boy, I simply could not suppress my enthusiasm, and I had to begin my thinking right away.

Yes, fellow students and citizens, I could not control my urge to think deeply about the marvelous laws of our land, and of the uncanny way in which justice is respected in this country. For instance, there is our notorious draft law. Just think, every able-bodied young man gets the privilege of learning to kill and maim. If he's lucky

(or poor), a boy might even get some real target practice, with real people.

I couldn't help but think of the intelligent young black fellow whose father hasn't got a cent to send him to college. While his white counterpart (that's me and you both, my readers), avoids having his head blown off by attending some fun-loving school (that's Stony Brook), our black brother marches to his death for the businessmen and politicians who are so kind as to provide employment for this poor, unemployed boy. That's only one of the great laws we should think about on National Law Day.

Before I forget, let me speak about the granddaddy of American law, our beloved Constitution. Remember when you were in grade school and you read all about the Bill of Rights? Well,

let's start at the beginning. Amendment One guarantees the freedoms of speech and assembly. When we think on May 1, let us consider why, despite the first Amendment, students across the country are being beaten and maled for merely taking advantage of their "guaranteed rights." Can we in good faith maintain respect for the law if in fact the laws are contradictory? Our Constitution says we have the right of dissent, but Senator Giuffreda and the others who support bills restricting student protest seem to think otherwise.

I hate to get trite, but if we're going to spend a whole day pondering the law, let's not forget some of the real winners—the drug laws. If you read the local papers, you must know that busts have continued to take place in our vicinity and our fellow students have again been touched by the ridiculous law forbidding possession and sale of marijuana. That's another one to think about when May 1 comes along.

There are many laws in the country that are necessary, and the need for laws is acknowledged by almost everybody. However, if we must sacrifice liberty and freedom to comply with these regulations; if our minds are to be twisted by legislation, then to hell with the laws. The people who delcared May 1 a National Law Day had a great idea. Let's all spend that day contemplating the law. Maybe if we think long and hard enough, some of the stupid and repressive aspects of our criminal codes will be revised. Our respect for the law is waning and time is running short!

In Opposition

A Guest Column
By **MARK KEPNER**

Numerous arguments have been voiced for the abolishment of on-campus industrial recruitment. Reasons given usually make vague reference to the connection between industries, war in Vietnam and imperialism. However, this connection has never been examined or supported other than in a fallacy-ridden publication, *No Pasaran*, to which the authors shamefully neglected to affix their names.

I believe that to make the elimination of on-campus recruitment a matter of principle is perversion of the very idea of principle.

Are we to deny our graduating seniors these opportunities because of the misguided or malicious demands of those who are not fortunate enough to take advantage of them?

For those who propose that recruitment be moved off campus, I should like to explain some of the ways in which on-campus recruitment benefits many graduating seniors each year. When a recruiter comes to Stony Brook, he has an opportunity to speak not only with job applications but also with their professors. In addition, he may tour the facilities. The representative undoubtedly acquires a far more complete picture of the environment which produced the seniors from which he must choose than if he were to judge them on the basis of application alone (or even an interview in New York City). The result is unquestionably a favorable one. Seniors with cumulative averages well below 2.50 have been receiving very high paying job offers from responsible companies.

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“The Scandal Of Higher Education”

(Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an article in the April 15 edition of the Washington Post.)

STONY BROOK, L. I. — John De Francesco's record doesn't match up with the conventional idea of an assistant dean of students. When a committee from the state legislature asks a dean if he smokes pot, the dean isn't supposed to take the Fifth. And when a grand jury asks a dean to give it the name of an informant in a theft case, a proper, traditional dean doesn't refuse and get convicted of contempt of court.

John Toll, the president of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, says De Francesco "is one of the most alienated people on the campus."

He's also getting fired by not having his contract renewed, which is the way they fire people at universities.

For all that, the 28-year-old administrator isn't a criminal debaucher of youth, but a man of enfevered compassion who's gotten into trouble tearing his way through the academic apparatus trying to reach the students. He wouldn't give the grand jury the name because he was afraid that if he did, the students would think he was a fink.

"Even after the rioting at Berkeley, we here at Stony Brook still accept it as the model to copy in building a university," says De Francesco of this new school, just seven years old and the outstanding campus of a system which New York State is spending hundreds of millions to build. "We're building this university on the contemporary notion of a great university, which is a place where you have many big names and Nobel Prize winners doing a lot of research in the natural sciences. We've become a holding company for eminent men who do research.

"It's a huge public-relations device. Many of these men are over the hill, so when we get these famous scientists, we're paying for what they've done, not what they're doing now. This is a farce. This is the scandal of education. Look at this cam-

pus: two physics buildings, four engineering buildings, a biology building, one humanities building; and this month we are beginning construction on the world's largest chemistry building.

"We're supposed to have a faculty ratio of 12.5 to 1, but, because of the research, the real ratio of faculty to undergraduates is 80 or 85 to one. What we need is an economy of academic pretensions because now these students are getting what amounts to a second-rate education, but a high degree of academic proficiency. We're making the same old mistakes, and everybody had such high hopes for the place because it was new and could have been different."

The president can rebut each of De Francesco's criticisms; he can provide arguments to show that Stony Brook is trying manfully to be all things to its nearly 7000 students.

You name it and President Toll says Stony Brook has it: black student recruitment program, humanities, special emphasis on teaching, but high standards of research, student participation in decision making, production of quality engineers for war research, world-famous scholars, but a policy of hiring prominent, but as yet unknown, young men; all the policies, programs and language of an up-to-date, big-league school.

Yet it doesn't seem to be working out. Less than two percent of the student body is black, and this in a school that draws from the New York metropolitan area. Like so many other places, Stony Brook has been wracked with student demonstrations, and it has a famous drug problem, for it was here that nearly 200 police raided in the dawn of Jan. 17, 1968. Twenty-some students were arrested, but the dean thinks that now, more than a year later, the situation is not much better.

For John De Francesco, the dean who plunged into the life of the student body and flouted administrative form, the school's

handling of dope taking is symptomatic of an institution that can't get close enough to its students to understand or serve them.

"We suffer from delusions of excellence. We're so worried about academic excellence, about getting a Phi Beta Kappa chapter, about all these distinctions, we don't want to know when something's seriously wrong," De Francesco will say, while explaining that the high-powered modern university that makes its mark in research has too little time or interest left over for young and nonillustrious undergraduates. "I warned them before the bust that the situation was very serious. It had gotten to a point that you could walk the south lounge of G lobby in broad daylight and go down a row of card tables set up in buffet fashion with cigar boxes on them where the dope was, pick up what you wanted, and pay at the end of the row.

"Two days before the raid, I submitted a list of approximately 50 names of students who'd formed corporate relationships in dope selling. Nothing was done. They didn't see the seedy side of the dope scene on campus, the kid on amphetamines putting a knife to a girl's neck, a young girl on a bad acid trip who was on a subway train for three days, a boy running through the woods, crazy at 2 o'clock in the morning in the winter with wet clothes on.

"And a year later, it's not much better. They've had programs. They've brought pre-packaged programs like the one that was geared to the suburban kid hooked on heroin. The only thing that had in common with us is that we were both on Long Island. So it stays the same or gets worse. The other day, a student walked into an office and put a handful of hashish right down on one person's desk in front of three teaching assistants. It's that blatant."

What You Love To Hear

A Column by SDS
In Response to Dr. Chang

Professor Chang thinks that the military policy of the U. S. in South Vietnam is just a bad mistake that the U. S. has made. This contention has to be dispelled because it clearly suppresses the facts that abound all over.

Is it a bad mistake, the fact that the U. S. planned and prepared the invasion of Guatemala in 1954? Is it a bad mistake that the U. S. trained and planned the invasion of Cuba in 1961? Is it a bad mistake that the U. S. prepared and carried out the military intervention of Santo Domingo? And Vietnam? And so on to less well known examples as our help in the suppression of the armed struggles in Venezuela, Bolivia, and Colombia. All these struggles are a threat to the U. S. economy because it will lose a source of cheap labor and raw materials. Our wealth comes from the sweating backs of the millions of people that work in U. S.-controlled enterprises overseas.

This military policy of the U. S. in Vietnam is no mistake. It is the attempt to keep the

peoples of the world suppressed, and Vietnam is its most shining example.

At home, when students raise their voices, as long as they are "peaceful," they can demonstrate, i.e., "freedom of speech." But if they use "violent tactics," the whole mish-mash of laws, cops and "objective" newspaper reporting crushes them on the head. If the Germans in a referendum had approved the killing of the Jews, does that mean that the minority who disagreed should have taken it passively? If the U. S. military machine supporting the huge corporations that reap profit out of human tragedy and suffering tries to buy us out with the "freedom of speech" rhetoric—which means nothing else than "talk while we kill"—does that mean that we are going to let them go at that? NO.

In today's world, as Cleaver so well puts it, "Either you are part of the problem, or part of the solution." To be on middle ground is a privilege that moral human beings should not allow themselves at the face of so much injustice.

Three Years After

A New Plan
By STEVEN ROTH

The major theoretical fault with the present orientation system lies in the fact that it is a nonflexible, static method. This coming fall, I will be a senior here; and the differences between myself and the freshman will be as vast as those between my parents and myself. The ideas that were so controversial to us are now simply taken as a matter of fact.

This is most noticeable in the area of psychedelic drugs and even the harder stuff. If you do not believe, just pick up a paper and read about the latest drug raid at your neighborhood junior high school. In the past, it has been the practice of the orientation organization to plan a program without ever knowing if it really applies to incoming freshmen or not. It has not been until weeks after all the orientations are completed that those in charge had any real idea about the people with whom they were dealing. The first part of my plan consists of a survey to be completed by the freshmen themselves. The questions for this survey will be of an extremely personal nature such as:

Are you a virgin?

Have you ever smoked pot?

Was Stony Brook your first choice?

What is your age, religion, place of residence, political affiliation, and so on?

The purpose of this survey will be two-fold. It will not only give the leaders the knowledge they need, but it will also give the freshman class a good idea what it is like. The survey itself can be given in a very simple and easy manner. It can be sent to the student with a question sheet, list of instructions, and a self-addressed stamped envelope. Anonymity will have the highest priority. When the reason for the survey is explained to the student in detail, I believe that the response will be very high and the results statistically valid. The compilation can be done in a few minutes by the computers on campus and they in turn can turn out all the facts and classification breakdowns desired. With the aid of these facts, the planners will be able to see just where the new class will differ from the old ones,

where it stands the chance of falling into the same negative patterns as its predecessors, where it will need intensified discussion and in what areas discussion can be kept to a minimum. It will eliminate all the ambiguity that has surrounded the program and its participants.

The second major change will be in the number and duration of the orientations themselves. At this point, groups of 150-250 freshmen at a time come up for a two-and-a-half-day stay at some time between late June and early August. This system is filled with inherent difficulties and errors. Last summer, the orientation leaders had six separate sessions to officiate at. The first time a student asked them where the gym was, it was just a question, but the 50th time it was asked, five weeks later, it became a point of strong irritation. In other words, the leaders got very stale (and understandably so) and the students' interest waned proportionally.

I propose that the freshmen arrive in two groups, one at the end of August, and the other at the beginning of September, to be housed in an entire quad for a period of five days and four nights. This will ensure that the leaders are still fresh, there are enough people to make any dance or discussion interesting, and that no one is inconvenienced. The list of formal activities should be kept out of the banal, benign and boring vein that it has been in up to now. The speakers should be taken from varied and polarized areas, such as a member of the Black Panther Party, a member of the Conservative Party and perhaps an SDS official. These speakers will all be chosen to make the freshmen think and question. It has previously been the case that freshmen have had curfews and no parietal hours. This is just another example of the stupidity present in the current system.

The material of the leaders' discussions should pertain strictly to the grim realities of life at the hole, with an emphasis given to their evolution, present state, and ways and means of changing them. The freshmen may not leave after their orientation expecting milk and honey when they return, but they will leave armed with the truth and perhaps a new thought or an original idea.

voice of the people...

Black is Beautiful

To the Editor:

I've just read the first issue of the *Stony Brook Black Voice* and I think it's beautiful. These people have insight, sensitivity and a sense of humanity that is a gift to *Stony Brook*. They are full of the kind of idealism that we need to learn in order to get out of the middle class ruts that many of us now find ourselves and our society somewhat hopelessly in.

S. A. Collier

Pre-Med Facts

To the Editor:

I am writing to correct several erroneous statements appearing in an article by Richard Greenfield in last Friday's issue of *Statesman*.

In the first case, I never made the statement which Mr. Greenfield attributes to me, viz. "little or no concern is given to the average *Stony Brook Student*." The present members of the Pre-medical-Pre-dental committee are all volunteering their time, hence they show a great deal of concern for the average *Stony Brook student*. My contention is that the number of pre-medical and pre-dental students at *Stony Brook* (close to 10% of the undergraduate population) is now so great that premedical advisement can no longer be done on a part time basis by people with no special competence in guidance and with limited liason with medical and dental schools. The Pre-medical-Pre-dental Society is calling for the establishment of an office of pre-professional advisement, headed by an expert in premedical affairs.

In the second case, Dr. Glass was not opposed to the concept of hiring a full time advisor. He stated his belief that a professional school would be more interested in hearing from a candidate's teachers than from a premed advisor. (The Society does not advocate a cessation of the present policy of obtaining evaluations from a student's professors, but urges a modification of the present system. I think that Dr. Glass may not have been aware of our position when he made the statement which was erroneously reported.

I hope that in the future any other developments which may arise in connection with premedical advisement will be reported with a greater respect for the facts and less emphasis on imagination.

Steven E. Schonfeld
President, Pre-medical -
Pre-dental Society

Rebuttal

To the Editor:

In response to a Steve Schoenfeld letter to the editor, it appears to me that if Mr. Schoenfeld had desired to keep the interest of the Pre-medical controversy aflame, he could have written an editorial rather than stuffing a letter with nonsense about misquotes. I, myself, a member of the Pre-medical-Pre-dental Society want to expose whatever the reason is for SB's lack of reputation in professional schools.

But I would not refute or slander a fellow member to perpetuate interest in the controversy as my cohort has done. In the future, it would be advisable for Mr. Schoenfeld to remember exactly what he has said in public.

Richard Greenfeld

Starvation

To the Editor:

The other day while eating my dinner, I happened to overhear a student say jokingly to another seated nbdgby, "Are you going to waste all that food when people are starving in Biafra and India?"

It is quite disturbing to know that the United States government is not interfering in the genocide created by the Biafran civil war, but to hear people joking about starvation is downright sickening.

It's very easy for us, with our guaranteed three meals a day, to mention such hardships as over-carbonated soda and lukewarm food in the same breath as starvation in faraway, unreal Biafra.

If one could only see the horrible pictures of starving children that I saw while working for a donation drive for Biafra. It is a pity that *Life* and *Look* magazines would never dare print them, for perhaps more people would be shocked into doing something.

So instead of organizing petitions against the cafeteria food, let us organize fund raising groups for people who have none. Starvation is no joke.

Herbert Storch

Upward Bound

To the Editor:

The Suffolk Rehabilitation Center which is located at 159 Indian Head Road in Commack, has had a summer program for the past few years for children between the ages of three and twelve.

Mrs. Katherine Ames is the Director of this program. Last year they had 55 children enrolled. Unfortunately, due to the lack of sufficient facilities, the camp has been held indoors for the most part.

The school has approximately one and one-half acres of totally undeveloped property. A landscape architect volunteered his services and drew up plans for the property. One part of the plan is a nature path. This is where Upward Bound could help. The area has to be cleared of all underbrush before the path can be established.

As Mrs. Wyckoff mentioned to you, we are most anxious to get started now that we are having such beautiful weather. We would like to aim for Saturday, April 19, but of course, if a weekday would be more convenient for the students, that certainly can be arranged.

We appreciate your interest and will be looking forward to hearing from you.

Mrs. Allen G. Dartt

Proper Channels

To the Editor:

This article is the beginning of an attempt to document the position that Student Government has taken, that "proper channels" at *Stony Brook University* are totally inadequate. I hope to have compiled enough documents to prove this contention by the end of April.

At this time, I would merely like to set the record straight with regard to the recent changes in the undergraduate curriculum which President Toll has cited as an example of the effectiveness of "proper channels." Below is the report and recommendations of the special committee on University Operations. Please note that this committee was a very prestigious one (Dr. Dresden, Dr. Lekachman, Dr. Levin, Dr. Marsocci, Marty Dorio, etc.). Also

note that this committee was established to bypass all established channels and to report directly to the President with regard to a list of thirty criticisms that had been ratified by a meeting of the student body in G cafeteria.

Note that this report is two years old and that it took a moratorium to force these issues to the surface.

It is a sorry state of affairs when a report of this nature is totally ignored by the President. That so many of the academic reforms proposed by this report are just now being accepted does not mean to me that "these things take time." This indicates to me that making confidential suggestions to President Toll have little impact, no matter who is making them and no matter how reasonable and logical these suggestions may be.

The information that I have about the Special Committee on University Operations, the events leading up to and following the Three Days and the passage of the curriculum proposals leads me to conclude that reason and persuasion through "proper channels" is almost ineffectual at *Stony Brook University*, and that to effect change, non-proper channels of some sort must be used.

Peter Adams

PUBLIC NOTICE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Non-discrimination Clauses

In New York Public Contracts

During the performance of this contract, the contractor agrees as follows:

(a) The contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin, and will take affirmative action to insure that they are afforded equal employment opportunities without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin. Such action shall be taken with reference, but not be limited, to: recruitment, employment, job assignment, promotion, upgrading, demotion, transfer, layoff or termination, rates of pay or other forms of compensation, and selection for training or retraining, including apprenticeship and on-the-job training.

(b) The contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which he has or is bound by a collective bargaining or other agreement or understanding, a notice, to be provided by the State Commission for Human Rights, advising such labor union or representative of the contractor's agreement under clauses (a) through (g) (hereinafter called "non-discrimination clauses"). If the contractor was directed to do so by the contracting agency as part of the bid or negotiation of this contract, the contractor shall request such labor union or representative to furnish him with a written statement that such labor union or representative will not discriminate because of race, creed, color or national origin and that such labor union or representative either will affirmatively cooperate, within the limits of its legal and contractual authority, in the implementation of the policy and provisions of these non-discrimination clauses or that it consents and agrees that recruitment, employment and the terms and conditions of employment under this contract shall be in accordance with the purposes and provisions of these non-discrimination clauses. If such

labor union or representative fails or refuses to comply with such a request that it furnish such a statement, the contractor shall promptly notify the State Commission for Human Rights of such failure or refusal.

(c) The contractor will post and keep posted in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided by the State Commission for Human Rights setting forth the substance of the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) and such provisions of the State's laws against discrimination as the State Commission for Human Rights shall determine.

(d) The contractor will state, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the contractor, that all qualified applicants will be afforded equal employment opportunities without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin.

(e) The contractor will comply with the provisions of Sections 291-299 of the Executive Law and the Civil Rights Law, will furnish all information and reports deemed necessary by the State Commission for Human Rights under these non-discrimination clauses and such sections of the Executive Law, and will permit access to his books, records and accounts by the State Commission for Human Rights, the Attorney General and the Industrial Commissioner for the purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with these non-discrimination clauses and such sections of the Executive Law and Civil Rights Law.

(f) This contract may be forthwith canceled, terminated or suspended, in whole or in part, by the contracting agency upon the basis of a finding made by the State Commission for Human Rights that the contractor has not complied with these non-discrimination clauses, and the contractor may be declared ineligible for future contracts made by or on behalf of the State or a public authority or agency of the State, until he satisfies the State Commission for Human Rights that he has established and is carrying out a program in conformity with the provisions of these non-discrimination clauses. Such finding shall be made by the State Commission for Human Rights after conciliation efforts by the Commission have failed to achieve compliance with these non-discrimination clauses and after a verified complaint has been filed with the Commission, notice thereof has been given to the contractor and an opportunity has been afforded him to be heard publicly before three members of the Commission. Such sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked independently or in addition to sanctions and remedies otherwise provided by law.

(g) The contractor will include the provisions of clauses (a) through (f) in every subcontract or purchase order in such a manner that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor as to operations to be performed within the State of New York. The contractor will take such action in enforcing such provisions of such subcontract or purchase order as the contracting agency may direct, including sanctions or remedies for non-compliance. If the contractor becomes involved in or is threatened with litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the contracting agency, the contractor shall promptly so notify the Attorney General, requesting him to intervene and protect the interests of the State of New York.

Auto Rallies: A Sport For Non-Athletics

By KEN LANG

Sometime in the year 2000, when Stony Brook is a super-university with tens of thousands of students, the fact that the Sports Car Club held its first rally (three years ago) before it was a recognized club will be forgotten. What won't be forgotten, as those future students pile into their turbine-powered sedans that Dad let them have for the weekend is that the Sports Car Club still offers the only competitive sport for the non-athlete. The only skill required for rallying is the ability to go at a constant speed and follow directions. If you can do that better than everyone

else, you win the rally. If you can do it consistently better than most in several rallies, you might win the championship Rallye Driver (or Navigator) Award.

This year is the first for a Championship Award. For the first time, proficiency in the different types of rallies held by the club is required for those who wish to be the top driver or navigator. The club sponsors both standard, gimmick and compromise rallies.

The standard rally, also known as a time-speed-distance rally, requires the driver-navigator team to maintain given speeds, usually well under the speed

limit, and to execute turns at given landmarks (right turn after third stop sign after pink barn). The object is to locate the landmarks without having to stop and look for them. There are checkpoints along the route where the cars' times are checked. Points are given for being late or early through the checkpoints and for going over or under the rally mileage as checked by noting the car's mileage before and after the rally. (The car with the least mileage wins.) The gimmick rally depends less on time and mileage as upon answering questions about the route (how many times do you go under railroad trestles?). Incorrect answers are worth points.

Most club rallies are a combination of the two, but usually emphasize one type or another. To win the Championship Awards, the winning driver and navigator must accumulate points by placing high in rally standings. Championship points are given to the top ten finishers with ten, seven, five, three, two and one for sixth through tenth place.

Standings after the first three rallies for driver have Drubin with 14 points, White with 11, Carter—11, Bowra—10, Aronoff—9, and Karp—9. Navigator standings are Leek—14, Partenfelder—11, Palley—11, Rafuse—10, Bergman—9, and Winas—9.

First and second place in Championship Rallye Driver and Navigator will get trophies, and with anywhere from one to three more rallies to be run, the championship is in no way settled.

APOLOGIA

Linus Pauling was not the only two-time Nobel Prize winner. Madame Marie Curie received it in 1903 and 1911.

CARNIVAL

SAT.
MAY 3

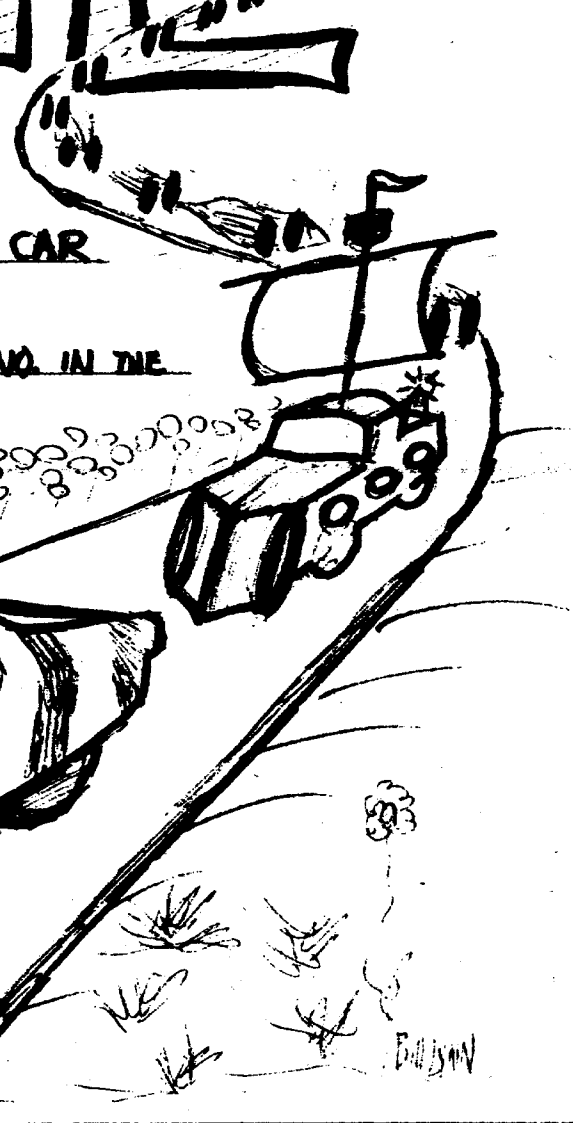
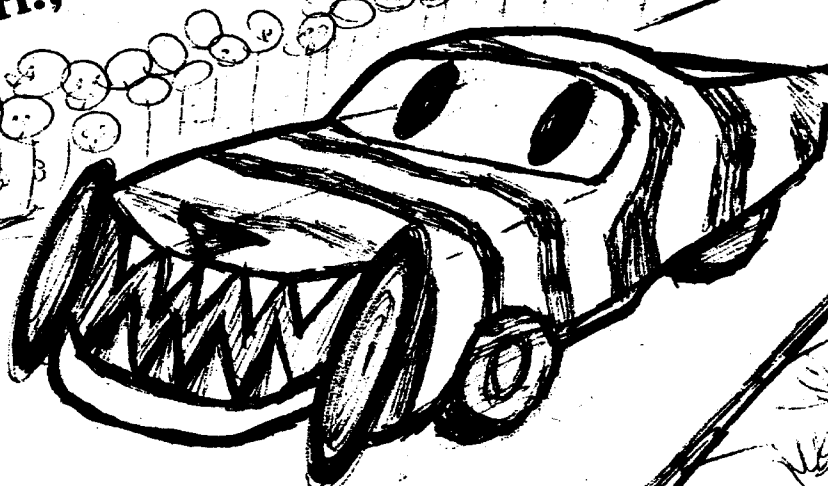
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PEACE

To Be Young, Gifted And Black

by ILENE SONDIKE
Assistant Arts Editor

Robert Nemiroff has delicately unfolded the meaning of Lorraine Hansberry's work through the compilation of her writings in the show, *To Be Young, Gifted and Black*.

To Be Young, Gifted and Black isn't truly black theater. Black theater ideology does not allow an integrated cast. In order for a man to portray black experience, he should be black, for he is the only one who truly understands it. Another important aspect was that the play does not speak only to a black audience. Black playwrights today are ostracized if they do not write for the black masses. Black theater is now attempting to reach more than the affluent black people who can be theater patrons. It is attempting to reach black people in the ghettos as well. Nevertheless, I believe that the play was a positive experience for both black and white people. It showed sensitivity, directness and an astute understanding of what caused Lorraine Hansberry to write. The actors are extremely talented and add dimension to all the characters they portray.

The first act portrays Miss Hansberry as a young girl and shows the way in which she was inspired to write. After seeing a Sean O'Casey play in which an Irish woman bemoans the death of her son, Lorraine Hansberry experiences a revelation in which she decides to transfer this wail so that it has meaning for a black person—in his "own melody."

The second act introduces excerpts of Miss Hansberry's works. Particularly moving was a scene from *A Raisin in the Sun* in which the son is going to take a payment for not moving

into a white neighborhood. He changes his mind, however, and attributes this change of heart to black pride.

The major idea of the show is being a writer, particularly within the black experience. At the end of the show, Lorraine Hansberry, the main character, whom all the female actresses take turns portraying, delivers a speech to new young black writers. She emphasizes the excitement and grandeur of being a writer and especially of being black. Miss Hansberry directs these writers to believe that they have a mission—to write something which will express black sentiments concerning the black man and the society which has enveloped him.

Lorraine Hansberry believed that the way to ameliorate the black problem was through the arts and politics. She stated in answer to a letter concerning her attitude toward the late Martin Luther King that of course he was a great leader—but that he was not the only answer; there are many roads to be explored. Lorraine Hansberry died half fulfilled, for she had a deep desire to go to the South and discover "what kind of revolutionary" she was.

Results of referendum on faculty-student commission proposals will appear in Friday's edition of Statesman.

FACES

By HAROLD RUBENSTEIN
Statesman Arts Editor

John Cassavetes let nature and time, not pancake and plastic, be the makeup for his faces in *Faces*. Skin is creviced with crows' feet, blanched from anxiety, roughened by beard stubble, pockmarked and puffy with double chins. Dishwater and city soot are the cosmetics of the middle class. Cassavetes's faces show the damage without cover-up and make *Faces* scathingly real, a film that slices into the middle class and exposes its empty heart and static mind.

Faces is immediately successful because of its style. It was shot on a shoestring. The film is grainy, like an old movie-tone documentary. Ironically, this quality makes the story of a married man who spends a night with a prostitute while his wife picks up a stud at a local discotheque seem all the more real. It is black and white, but everything appears fuzzy and muted, becoming shades of dull gray. All seems drab and stagnant, including the people, but not their acting because *Faces* boasts an outstanding and unique cast. Cassavetes has picked people with faces, not porcelain masks, and thrown them together to face and struggle against one another. Cassavetes is credited with the screenplay of *Faces* as well, a screenplay for which he should have won the Academy Award. The sentence placing *The Producers* over *Faces* in the last issue should have ended in a question mark. ("A poet can survive anything but a misprint.")

But Cassavetes's actors work in an exciting blend of improvisational and ensemble playing that seems to reveal that much of the action and situations were worked out among the actors themselves with the script serving as a foundation. The believability of their roles is flawless. Lynn Carlin, even when dressed, is a housewife, because her hairdo and black sheath cannot belie the tired eyes and the vacant stare. The fullness of characterization must have resulted from some freedom in portrayal, engineered masterfully by Cassavetes.

The opening scene in *Faces* shows men in a screening room as they are about to view a film which happens to be *Faces*. John Marley, giving a strong performance, is the chairman of the board, and also the husband in the film. By placing him both as chairman and character of the movie, Cassavetes has used an otherwise cheap trick wisely. He never comes back to the board room. The Chairman becomes the husband, is the husband: there is no delineation of reality. Consequently, a man in the theater will wind up the same way. The middle-aged moviegoer is seeing not a film, but a brutal mirror that exposes more than surface. But because of this, *Faces* will not hit the younger viewer as hard. This reviewer admits to only being able to look at *Faces* as an observer. Someone twenty years my senior has no choice but to be trapped while I am still an outsider, unfortunately though somewhat happily unable to identify.

Cassavetes's film is flawed in other areas, lacking some of the polish in editing and juxtaposition of scenes. The first half hour is far too slow. But somehow, the crudeness and raw element of the film make it more powerful because *Faces* gives the impression of being naked, uncompromising, and unadorned, standing openly on its condemnation of the loss of love and purpose in living. When Maria tries to commit suicide, Chet saves her, not out of love, but out of fear. Maria, in a poignantly etched performance by Miss Carlin, has filled a house with paintings and liquor, but no meaning; it is not a home. Seymour Cassel is Chet, the hipster, and is riotously funny as a guy out solely for a good time. But he becomes a symbol of pathetic castrated man when faced with danger; in his case, a suicide. When he runs out the window, he is running from reality and truth because the harsh light of that morning exposes another meaningless relationship in his life.

Faces ends unresolved. The husband and wife are together again, but alone. They have found that they find nothing in each other. The recognition of each other's adultery has left them unable to play the games that the prostitute, Gena Rowlands, will keep on playing. They can no longer hide behind the props of false eyelashes and pleasant insincerities. Their masks have fallen, their faces are revealed. Cassavetes does not spare them a wrinkle, or us.

SAB and Cardozo College Present

Rep. Julian Bond

Wed., April 23

In The Gym

7:30 P.M.

Students Free

. . . Notices . . . Calendar For The Week

Commuter Association President Charles Sharpe announces that he has withdrawn from the Traffic Committee and will consider any actions taken by the Committee as illegal.

There will be a rally Thursday, April 24, at the library at 4:00 p.m. Come to hear President Toll's answers to the demands presented by students to end war research and military-corporate recruitment and to stop the proposed dormitory rent increase. All are welcome.

All Chemistry 102 students who want the date of the coming chemistry exam changed from May 5 be sure to sign the petition in lecture.

Interested in forming a self-sufficient commune? Meeting Wednesday, April 23, 10:00 p.m., Tabler I lounge, (experimental college hall).

The University Housing Service will no longer list houses and land offered for sale. The number of sales as well as the number of offerings declined over the last several years. Both the ever increasing difficulty of financing purchases as well as the increase in local property taxes have influenced many potential buyers to postpone purchasing homes in this area. Because the amount of work expended in helping one family buying a home is about five to ten times what it would take to help them find rental housing, the service feels it is no longer economical to list sales. If the local economic picture changes, and if the housing service gets more space and personnel, it is expected that sales offerings will once again be available to the faculty and graduate students using the Service.

The panel discussion in Langmuir College on research grants has been postponed from Tuesday, April 22, to Monday, April 28.

The Sociology Forum and Toscanini College will jointly sponsor, on Thursday, April 24, the second talk in a series on the police. Professor James R. Hudson will speak on "The Politics of Police Review." Professor Hudson has done intensive work on the Philadelphia Police Advisory Board. His work has emphasized the relation between police review and the problem of citizen participation in government as well as how police review fits into the stream of attempts at municipal reform.

The talk will begin at 7:30 p.m. and will be held in Tabler V lounge.

Black Students United is planning a program of art, music, dance, history and relevance for the first weekend in May. Beginning Friday, May 2, this program, centered around a three-day art show in EFG lounge and G lobby, will infiltrate the campus with a wealth of experiences designed to reach all sensitive and soulful minds. Black Students United looks forward to a large attendance, both from the University Community and the community at large. Art work, clothing, and jewelry will be for sale.

All seniors wishing to graduate under the new academic requirements should petition the Committee on Academic Standing as soon as possible. Contact Mr. Merton Reichler 6004, Chairman CAS, or Mr. John De Francesco 7020, Secretary of the CAS.

All freshmen wishing to drop English 102 are allowed to do so under the new requirements. However, they must petition the Committee on Academic Standing to request drop of a course after April 11. For further information, contact Mr. Merton Reichler, Chairman of the CAS 6004, or Mr. John De Francesco, Secretary of the CAS, 7020.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22

University Lecture Series—

Herbert Weisinger "Shakespeare's Othello, 4:00 p.m. Physics 137

University Lecture Series—

Thomas Altizer, "New Christianity & Radical Theology," 7:00 p.m., Chemistry 116

University Lecture Series—Future of

Man Series. Bentley Glass, Stony Brook, "Man and the Soil," 7:00 P.M., Engineering 145

Benedict College Dedication—

Film: The Medium Is the Message, 8:30 p.m., AB lounge

Gray College — Informal Talk

Robert Duncan, Poet, 8:30 p.m., Gray lounge.

Langmuir College Panel Discussion

"How Research Contracts Are Granted," Mr. Ackerman, Stony Brook; Professor Paul Craig, Stony Brook and Brookhaven; Marvin Kalkstein, TAO, Stony Brook; and College of Engineering representatives; 8:30 p.m., Langmuir lounge

Toscanini College Film Series

The Cardinal, 8:30 p.m., Toscanini lounge

Douglass College Film Festival

We are All Murderers, 9:00 p.m., Douglass lounge

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23

Tennis

Stony Brook vs. Southampton, 3:00 p.m., Home

Track

Stony Brook vs. Kings Point, 3:30 p.m., Home

Stravinsky Festival Film & Lecture

Robert Croft—"Portrait, Igor Stravinsky," 4:00 p.m., Chemistry lecture hall

University Lecture Series

Prof. John Thompson, "Shakespeare's Henry the IV, Part I" 7:00 p.m., Engineering 145

James College Lecture—

Mr. Frank Anshen, "How Culture Affects Language and Non-Language Communications," 7:00 p.m. James lounge

Student Activities Board Lecture—

Julian Bond, 8:00 p.m.

O'Neill College Film—

Grapes of Wrath, 8:30 p.m., O'Neill lounge

Benedict College Dedication—

Lecture: "Humanity's Uncapped Potential," Dr. Margaret Mead, 9:00 p.m., Women's gym

International Club Program of Song and Dance, Men's Gym

Dedication Ceremonies: Performances by the Thunderbird Dancers,

American Indian Dance Group and by the Ishangi Dancers, African Dance Group, followed by Dr. Margaret Mead's Dedicatory Speech.

Sanger College Film—

Citizen Kane, 10:00 p.m., Sanger lounge

THURSDAY, APRIL 24

Sanger College Coffee Hour—

Ken Foreman, Pratt Institute, 4:00 p.m., Sanger lounge

Gray College G Quad Theatre Workshop—Richard Lurge, Theatre Arts

Major, "A Directing Workshop," 7:00 p.m., Gray lounge

Dreiser College Series on Revolutions, Revolutionary Philosophy

and Radical Politics — Prof. Michael Zweig, Stony Brook, "New Left Revolutionary Philosophy in America," 8:00 p.m., Dreiser lounge

Poetry Reading

Robert Duncan, 8:30 p.m., Biology lecture hall

Faculty-Staff-Student Film Club—

Bonds Saved from Drowning, 8:30 p.m., Physics lecture hall

Benedict College Dedication—

Panel Discussion: "Patterns of Culture: Stony Brook, Postulates of the Stony Brook Student," 8:30 p.m., AB lounge

Undergraduate Psychological Society

Lecture—Stanley Schachter, leading social psychologist, "The Psychology of Obesity and Eating," 3:00 p.m., Social Science 135

FRIDAY, APRIL 25

Varsity Baseball

Stony Brook vs. Hunter College, 3:00 p.m., Home

Cinematographic Arts

New Cinema - Part I, 7, 9, & 11:00 p.m., Physics lecture hall

SENIOR-FACULTY DINNER DANCE

MAY 15

8:30 P.M.

\$10 per couple



\$5 per person

Tickets Are Now On Sale In The GYM

HARBOR HILLS COUNTRY CLUB

Hot & Cold Buffet

**Free Liquor During
Dinner**

Dancing

SPECIAL ATTENTION: Debut Of Class '69 Song

Hanging Together—Taj Mahal And Ten Years After

"Joon...this is kind of personal but do you use Tampax tampons?"

"Wouldn't use anything else... they're convenient, easier to use, comfortable, and they don't show..."

"I guess that's why you can wear all those fantastic clothes all the time. Wish I could."

"If that means you don't use Tampax Tampons, you ought to give them a try. But don't just take my word for it... ask Ann and Jane and well, millions of girls all over the U.S. would tell you the same thing."

"That many, huh?"

"Probably more."

Taj Mahal is billed as an urban blues singer, but to label him as such would not take into account his incredible versatility. He sang without his band for the first set doing really gritty country blues, starting with a field holler and going through the foot-stomping, note-bending folk blues. In the second set, equipped with an electric band, he got into an urban blues idiom, occasionally bordering on truly funky R & B. The distinction between R & B and urban blues (developed in post-war Chicago by men such as Muddy Waters and Little Walter Jacobs) is apparent to the listener, but difficult to describe. It involves the influence of gospel upon urban blues and the inclusion of the "big band" jazz-oriented sound.

dancing, indicating, or "getting down on your knees during the soulful parts," are equally important to the singing. I don't mean to suggest that choreography and gimmicks are phony; on the contrary, they are a legitimate outgrowth of the arrangement. Taj did move around, but he could have gotten a more emotional response from the audience had he included more dynamics on stage. This of course is a strict matter of taste on the part of the performer; it is up to him to decide on an approach for the concert. Best songs included "Corrina Corrina," and the encore, "Everybody Has Got to Change Sometime." Look for his two albums on Columbia, *Natch Blues* (his newest) tending to be almost as good as his performance.

It is easy to dig Taj Mahal's voice, although I think he could have "got it together" better had he broken up his vocals with more harp breaks. His guitar man was equally versatile. I couldn't believe the exquisitely gentle and delicate sounds he produced. I would suspect that he was into jazz as well as blues; this suggested by his consistent use of the ninth of the chord and the backbeat, neither approach often used by blues men. The rhythm section was nothing special, but was certainly adequate.

One final aspect about Taj himself that struck me was his act. Generally, R & B and urban blues performers use their body to get their audience to feel it. Gimmicks, such as gesturing,

Ten Years After, in a repeat performance here at Stony Brook, was truly dynamite, perhaps even better than they were last October. Saturday night's audience may not have dug them as much as before, perhaps because those attending The Three Days' concerts were mostly true rock fans compared to the general population of Stony Brook students found at any two-show weekend concert. In their first appearance here, Ten Years After received a full standing ovation after each number which led to a second booking in the same year (a Stony Brook first).

The earlier audience didn't receive Ten Years After as well as the latter, perhaps part-



ly because of the annoying late start and the broken continuity resulting from two power stoppages.

Alvin Lee is a hard and heavy blues-oriented rock guitarist. He is fast as hell and has developed his technique to the point where it equals any of the great axe players. But I feel he will never reach the status of Eric Clapton or even Mike Bloomfield, not because he lacks technical ability, but because he can't create original ideas. It's true that most everything has been done with a guitar already, but the difference between great add superb is that uncanny talent for consistently developing different applications of the guitar: new dimensions in tonal dynamics, unique rifting styles, or subtle arrangements that stand out. For example, Taj Mahal's guitarist plays like no other blues guitarist I have heard.

I was surprised to discover that although organist Chick Churchill's Marshall amp was on, we couldn't hear him. Upon closer examination, Chick wasn't doing much anyway. Chick usually is given at least one solo, but this time, neither he nor bassist Leo Lyons had one. Rick Lee's drum solo bordered on the tedious despite the novel effect produced by kneeling the tomtom to produce different tones caused by altering the tension on the skins.

Ten Years After is unquestionably good, but they seemed to have reached a plateau. I think the fact that the action is now centering almost exclusively around Lee despite three able sidemen shows that Ten Years After is going psychedelic. Three albums of Ten Years After are out on Deram. The first, called *Ten Years After*, is perhaps the most together.

Shades Of Living Theater

By ALICIA SUSZKO

The Open Theatre is part of the new "live" theater that attempts to break down some of the barriers between actor and audience. But, unlike its predecessor, Living Theatre, the Open Theatre is not totally dependent on audience participation. Audience reaction is not as essential to the performance as audience sensitivity. Their production, *The Serpent: A Ceremony*, is a work of rhythm. It is a lesson in fundamental dance movements with a moral. It begins in the Garden of Eden with Adam and Eve and the serpent. But Open Theatre does not merely relate the story of Genesis, it transforms it. The serpent is alive; it is holding an apple, it is moving, it is moving toward you. As Adam and Eve take that fatal bite, the serpent untwines itself and slides toward the audience, offering apples. Throughout this and other episodes, the actors tell the audience that "at the beginning, anything is possible," but now it is the middle and a line has been drawn between the two so that only the end is in sight. Social overtones are implied. The Garden of Eden is not in the Bible, it is here and now. Adam and Eve are everyone in the audience and, as they succumb to the temptation of the serpent, so does the audience.

What is most enjoyable about the Open Theatre is not its story, since there is little that is fresh and new in Genesis. What is fascinating is its presentation. The control the actors have over their movements is astounding. Their graceful, supple bodies create the illusion of the evil serpent so that one is able to see how Eve is lured and trapped by temptation as the serpent coils around her.

Although there is much in Open Theatre that is worth seeing and experiencing, the production is not altogether free of the patterned techniques of Living Theatre. There are times when one wishes certain actors would stop their spasmodic movements. There are also some scenes in *The Serpent* that are reminiscent of the opening of Julian Beck's *Paradise Now*. Until Open Theatre develops and perfects its own style, these comparisons with Living Theatre are inevitable.

However, the idea of a "live" theater is one of the most revolutionary concepts to appear in the arts. Theater, in this expanding area, needs more meaning, more movement, more involvement. There is and must be room for both the Living Theatre and the Open Theatre.

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Twin Win In Doubles Spark Netmen

By Barry Shapiro

Clutch doubles play by Ken and Gerry Glassberg and Pete Civardi and Jack Simon led the Patriot netmen to an exciting 5-4 win over the Hofstra Dutchmen in an away match played Friday afternoon.

The match, played under cold, blustery conditions, was tied at 3-3 after the finish of singles play. A 2-1 edge in doubles action provided the margin of victory.

From the outset it was seen that the weather would be as important a factor as the opposing tennis players. The unseasonably cool and windy conditions forced both teams to play in sweats—which makes it difficult to loosen up. Some bright, warm sunshine would be a welcome change for players and spectators alike.

The netmen fell behind 2-0 early in the match as both Gerry Glassberg and Bob Epstein, playing one and two re-

spectively, bowed to tough opponents.

Gerry Glassberg lost to the Dutchman's Joel Carter in straight sets 4-6, 1-6. Gerry, who plunged from a long and productive basketball season right into tennis, is at this time in need of practice. The instincts are there, but he isn't as sharp as he would like to be.

Bob Epstein played well but was narrowly defeated by Joe Lavacek 6-3, 4-6, 5-7 in a long, three-set battle. Bob has often played well enough to win, but he has not been getting that one break that would make the difference.

In the third singles spot, Ken Glassberg played his finest tennis of the year in walloping Hofstra's Dick Katz 6-3, 6-1. Ken displayed his quickness and fine array of ground strokes in winning easily.

Ron Dutcher, who is steadily regaining the form he displayed all last year (in posting an 8-1

match record), outlasted Marc Weinberg 2-6, 6-4, 9-7. Ron started slowly but was not to be denied as he played a volleying game, content to let his opponent make the costly errors.

Paul Epstein, coming off an ankle injury to play for the first time this year, was in the fifth singles slot. Even though he had his right ankle heavily taped, Paul started well in winning the first set from Steve Slaven 6-4. But as the fog rolled in, his tremendous serve deserted him and Paul bowed 5-7, 2-6.

Playing sixth singles for Stony Brook was the quickly improving Pete Civardi. Pete relied on a booming serve and steady shot-making to bomb Ted Rosenthal of Hofstra 6-2, 6-0.

Then with the fog and cold a definite factor, and the score tied at three apiece, the crucial doubles matches got underway.

The brother team of Ken and Gerry Glassberg meshed better than they have all season. In

an awesome display of tennis skills, they trounced the Dutchmen's Carter and Katz 6-3, 6-1 to give Stony Brook the lead in the match.

The deciding point in the match was not long in forthcoming. Pete Civardi and Jack Simon teamed to defeat Slaven and Rosenthal 6-3, 6-0 sealing the victory. Jack Simon was last year's number one freshman player, and he has looked good every time he has played.

Hofstra made the final score look closer as Joe Lavacek and Marc Weinberg defeated Bob Epstein and Ron Dutcher 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

The netmen advanced their season record to 2-3 with the victory.

The next match is tomorrow afternoon at 3:00 p.m. against Southampton on our home courts. Matches are played on the courts behind H quad as well as the infirmary courts.

Trackmen Divide First Home Meet

By JOEL BROCKNER

On a wet home field last Saturday, the Stony Brook track team held a triangular meet against Lehman College and Dowling College. Although three teams were involved, the scoring was done on a two-team comparative basis, with Lehman defeating Stony Brook, 82-63, while the Patriots outscored Dowling 98-52.

Several outstanding performances were turned in by the Stony Brook harriers. Taking into account the slippery conditions on the track, Lou Landman's winning time of 51.6 seconds for the 440 and second-place time of 22.8 for the 220 must be considered exceptional. The Pats were very impressive in taking first, second and third in the 800, with Alan Grecco posting 2:06, Ray Gutoski a 2:10 and Dan Pichney a 2:10.0. Pichney and Gutoski performed double duty by finishing 1-2 in the mile run, and Pichney capped off a busy day with the second best time of 11:04.5 for the two mile. Robert Moore finished third with an 11:37.7.

In the 440-yard intermediate hurdles, Roger Fluhr was third with a time of 65.4 seconds. Fluhr undoubtedly would have finished higher if he hadn't been hampered by an opponent who tripped in front of him.

The mile relay team of Stan Levinger, Grecco, Fluhr and Landman took first place in 3:35.2, while Bill Gieckel was second in the 120 high hurdles with a 17.1.

In the field events, Larry Livingstone was quite active, taking second in the javelin, third in the shotput, and second in the discus, while Phil Farber nosed out Fluhr by a half second for second place in the triple jump. Fluhr took third.

Coach Henry Von Mechow considered it "a pretty good day. We did as well as we expected to against Dowling, but not as well against Lehman where the field events hurt us a bit."

Next home meet will be with Lehman on April 19.

Ballplayers (And Field!) To Open Fri.

The baseball team will be in action for the first time this season on their home field when they meet Hunter College Friday afternoon at 3:00. Hunter, one of seven teams that fell before the Patriots last season, is a Knick Conference rival, thus increasing the importance of the contest.

The game will also be notable because it marks the first time the Patriots test out the improvements made on the Stony Brook field under game conditions. A large part of the outfield has been leveled off, and a fence extending from the left field foul line to right center field may be in place by game time.

In any event, it should be an exciting day, as another Stony Brook team seeks to display an improved style of play before a large and partisan home crowd turnout.

Crew Teams Win As Coach Takes Dunking

By ROBERT GRAUMAN

Stony Brook's varsity and J.V. crews rowed against Assumption College in the North Shore Regatta at Mt. Sinai Harbor on Saturday, April 19. The weather was not ideal, and heavy showers left many doubtful as to whether there would be a race at all. The rain eventually let up, and the regatta was held, although strong winds kept the water choppy for both races.

The Patriot crews were obviously more adept at handling the rough waters than Assumption, as both the varsity and J.V. won easily, as expected. In the varsity race, Assumption managed to stay behind and relatively close for the first half, but when the Stony Brook oarsmen took their stroke up, they left the Worcester crew in their wake. The junior varsity race was no contest, as after the first 40 strokes, the Red and Gray had a length. They continued to pull away and won by three or four lengths of open water.

In intercollegiate crew, there is a tradition that the winning crew throws its coxswain into the water. After Ron Hirsch and Marty Post (the varsity and

Last Chance For Football Hopefuls Fri.

It is essential that any students still interested in joining the club football team this spring see Coach Windish in the gym (team room #5, 4-4:30 p.m.) early this week. Practices are weekdays at 4-4 p.m., except Thursdays, and Saturday at 10 a.m.-noon.

Gym shorts or sweats and sneakers (football shoes if possible) are needed. It's imperative that all interested see the coach early—before Friday—because after equipment is issued, all new members will be at a serious disadvantage.

J.V. coxies, respectively) received their dunkings, Stony Brook added something to that tradition. They decided that each time all the Patriot crews win, not only would the coxies go in, but the coach would also get the deep-sea treatment. Since Stony Brook swept on Saturday, (the freshmen did not race, because Assumption does not have a freshman crew) Coach Dudzick was chased, caught and carried to the water's edge, where he got the heave-ho. Although he seemed to take it well, the oarsmen expect that their workouts this week will be a bit more difficult.

This coming Saturday, our crews will row against C. W. Post, St. John's and the University of Rhode Island. Although this is not a home meet, it is being held at Hempstead Harbor, which is near Roslyn, L. I., less than an hour's drive from Stony Brook.

Club Football Is Really Here!

By AL AMER

"One, two, one, two," the sound of fifty athletes resounds throughout the athletic field as a group of "loose, hungry" students prepare for the fall football season.

Led by Head Coach Bob Windish, Backfield Coach Fred Kogut, and Coach Stu Cohen, and Linebacker Coach Olivero, club football at Stony Brook is now a reality. Tentative plans have already been made for an intrasquad game on Sunday, May 11, culminating spring practice.

A typical workout goes like this: a brisk fifteen minutes of calisthenics followed by a quarter of an hour on team starts (series of plays). Next comes special team drills (kickoffs, punts, field goals, punt returns); then the squad breaks up for individual instruction. The defensive team reviews and learns new techniques and formations, and finally, another period of team starts.

lieve in wind sprints or extensive calisthenics. Windish feels that throughout the workout, especially in team starts, the squad can push itself, serving the two-fold purpose of individual conditioning and co-ordinating the timing of the team as a unit. After an initial stage of bewilderment in this technique, the players have begun to enjoy workouts, and they feel that they have gained several weeks of knowledge in only a few days.

Game experience is only obtained through contact, however, not in walking through plays. The players are psyched for their first workout in equipment, which will be this Friday. Such workouts will help give them the excitement and satisfaction of execution under simulated game conditions.

As for the intrasquad game, such prerequisites as insurance, game costs (ambulance, doctor, referees, etc.) and equipment for two 25-man squads have not yet been resolved.

Small groups of fans, attracted by the noise and the crispness of the workouts, often stop what they are doing and watch. The squad itself totals 50 players and is led by some 20 experienced and talented football players (mostly sophs and frosh) who are pushing themselves in order to learn and execute good football.

Although the first weeks of workouts are usually devoted to physical conditioning, the coaching staff is instead using this period to teach football in a terse, elucidating manner.

Coach Windish is using this unusual beginning for two reasons. Conditioning for the fall season should be done in the summer, not the spring. Second, football basics are necessary in order for our new, inexperienced squad to better prepare for a fall season of four games and four scrimmages.

The team itself is delighted that the coach doesn't be-



Down The Stretch: Trackmen hustled to a split in Saturday's triangular meet.

The Times

That Almost Were

Editor's Note:

The following article was originally written for The New York Times Magazine section. For one reason or another, it never hit the press or the public. We are printing it here as an example of how a rational outsider views this University.

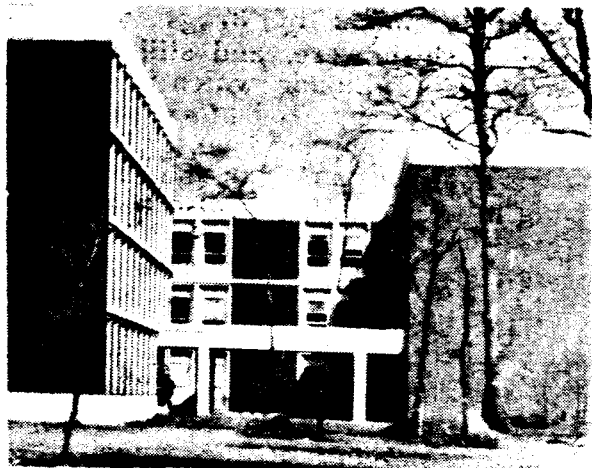
Some of the article is outdated (it was written just before the Christmas vacation). Most of it is still relevant, particularly because we went to the polls on Monday and Tuesday in an attempt to solve some of the problems that Mr. Schechter observed during his

week of interviews and on-campus investigation.

Leonard Schechter was formerly a sports writer for the New York Post. Today he is a freelance writer who has been published in Esquire. His novel, *The Jocks*, will be published in the fall.

Schechter prides himself in being someone over thirty who tells it like it is. We feel he does so in this article. Nobody is portrayed as a hero. The author puts down students, faculty and administrators with equal vigor and wit.

By the time the State University of New York at Stony Brook is completed, nearly four hundred million dollars will have been spent to build what has been called the jewel in the crown of the state university system. With an enrolled student body, graduate and undergraduate, of nearly 7,000, Stony Brook, set on a campus of a thousand acres in the wooded beauty of north shore Long Island, is scheduled to grow rapidly until it has a student complement of more than 20,000. Stony Brook already has a Van de Graaf nuclear accelerator and Nobel prize-winning physicist C.N. Yang, and by 1971 it will have a Health Science Center which will include a medical school and a university hospital, all to be built at a cost of nearly two hundred million dollars. Stony Brook may wind up second in size to Berkeley but it is prepared to be second to none in Nobel winners or greatness. "And right now," a straggly-bearded, pimply-faced, 19-year-old student said recently, "Stony Brook stinks."



What lies between Stony Brook's impetus toward greatness (mandated by SUNY Chancellor Samuel B. Gould) and the young student's harsh evaluation of its performance, is a series of prickly problems which may be unmatched in the annals of higher education. And not the least of them is that at 5 a.m. on the morning of January 17, 1968, a troop of 198 Suffolk County police, many of them armed with shotguns, paraded through the dawn and onto the campus in 72 squad cars and arrested, manacled and removed 12 students on charges of possession and/or sale of marijuana, hashish and other drugs and pills, some of which turned out to be vitamins.

The big bust, as it is now referred to with barely suppressed rage at Stony Brook, exacerbated an already abrasive situation in which an instant university, a sort of "Berkeley of the East," was dumped unceremoniously upon a pastoral community 60 miles from New York physically and a light year away emotionally. Difficult relations with the community, the precipitous speed and chaos of the construction, and the impetus for super growth have combined with the usual clatter of student protest to turn Stony Brook into Headache U. Whether it will ever be anything better, whether it will ever fulfill the bright visions held for it, is still in doubt. "Stony Brook still has a way to go," remarked Herbert Weisinger, gray, pipesmoking Dean of the Graduate School recently. "I have no way of telling how long it will be before it has the right to call itself a university. If we had a billion dollars cash in hand we still couldn't create a university overnight. It takes time for people to relate to each other, to create a style with which they can live together. All we have here right now is a beginning."

In the meantime many of the students at Stony Brook feel cheated and victimized. They believe they are paying with their lives and educations for a university which has yet to be built. Peter Adams, a tall, curly-haired junior is vice president of the student body and widely respected on the campus. "Toll (President John S. Toll) keeps saying you have to make sacri-

fices in order to make this a great school in 1980 or 1984," Adams says. "I don't feel like sitting around and being sacrificed."

The troubles of Stony Brook began as soon as the first trees were so indiscriminately bulldozed. They are rooted in the fact that New York State did not begin a system of state-supported higher education until 1948, not much more than 100 years late. When New York finally moved, however, it moved quickly, pouring in what will eventually exceed a billion dollars to construct a 60-campus system that will include 18 four-year colleges, 30 two-year community colleges and four huge university centers—at Buffalo, Albany, Binghamton and Stony Brook.

Stony Brook began as a small college for training mathematics and science teachers in nearby Oyster Bay. It was not until 1962 that the first buildings sprung up on the 640-acre Stony Brook site donated by Ward Melville, whose fortune came from Thom McAn shoes. The buildings were Georgian in design, red brick, and gave the campus the look of a Queens garden apartment development. Charging skulduggery in the selection of architects, a charge that resulted eventually in the suspension of two architects by the Institute of Architects, Melville called the new buildings "ugly and horrible." Commented one student: "It's going to take a lot of ivy to cover them."

Later construction disdained colonial for modern and the red brick gave way to combinations of brown brick, concrete and glass. New dormitories, or colleges as Stony Brook people like to call them, were most attractive inside and out, blending nicely into the rolling terrain. Great numbers of trees were saved and new plantings were made in the old sections. The new five-million-dollar Earth and Space Sciences building has won architectural awards, and as soon as it became obvious that the squat and ugly library building with its 250,000 volume capacity was entirely inadequate plans were drawn up to expand it—on all four sides. The saving in ivy will be considerable.

Another example of poor planning leading to great irritation has to do with parking. There is not enough parking space. As a remedy Toll proposed that

sophomores as well as freshmen be prohibited from having automobiles on campus. Student activists objected noisily on the ground that juniors would be next and then seniors, leaving all available parking to the faculty. Toll relented, but not before considerable brouhaha and the enshrinement of a legendary mot from the faculty man in charge of parking, dubbed, naturally, the Dean of Parking. When it was charged that parking stickers were being assigned according to rank rather than need and that not even the campus physician had a sticker that would permit him, in an emergency to park anywhere he needed to, the Dean of Parking is said to have replied, "There will be no emergency this year." As things stand now students are often ticketed for parking illegally and the fine was recently raised from a dollar to three dollars. It made little difference. Most students refuse to pay for their tickets, despite warnings of being deprived of diplomas.

Parking is important at Stony Brook because students without automobiles say they know how the astronauts will feel on the moon—isolated. No college town has sprung up around the university to cater to student entertainment and other social needs. Students have responded by setting up their own coffee shops in dorm basements, but this only isolated them further. "I bought a car," says young Peter Adams. "I can't afford it, but even if I don't use it much, I have to know it's there."

Usual town and gown tensions have been aggravated by the rapid growth of Stony Brook, a growth which appears to have frightened local residents out of their wits. "I think the oldtimers are less in opposition to us than the new residents," says Sidney Gelber, who is Vice President for Liberal Studies at Stony Brook. "When the university attempted to set up off-campus housing for married graduate students, to buy the land, to guarantee that it would be held in perpetuity and that it would be maintained by the university, we were turned down. And some of the strongest objections came from the newest communities. I sense it was the idea of having escaped from the city and suddenly to be confronted with garden apartments and what they saw as the

same problems they thought they were escaping from when they moved away from the city."

Says John Missimer, a third-year graduate student in physics, who has found Stony Brook an uncomfortable place to live and work: "There is a good deal of antipathy in the community. Shop people are rude and crude. It's very hard to get a place to live."

And Michael Zweig, lean, casually dressed, fiery-bearded young assistant professor of economics who was, as a student at Michigan, active in Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and is well known for his radical opinions at Stony Brook, put it this way: "My wife and I walked into a grocery store and a guy walks up behind us and says, 'We're going to hang you.' And when I tried to sublet my apartment to a friend who happens to have a black chick for a girl friend my landlady screamed at me, 'No niggers. No niggers in my house.' I would have let him have it anyway but he said he didn't want the hassle."

Off-campus rental housing is difficult to find and often expensive. But com-



muting professors, who live in New York, only add to the insular feeling at Stony Brook, contributing little to campus intellectual life and leaving behind for the students only a feeling of unavailability. "Some of the best teachers in Stony Brook are commuters," says Jeremy Lerner, mustachioed novelist, assistant professor of English and a commuter. "The kids know that Tuesdays and Thursdays, when most of the commuters teach, are the liveliest days. The problem with Stony Brook is that it's so placed that it will always be isolated. And most of the kids there have been isolated too much already—either in Queens or suburbia, where most of them come from. Stony Brook is just another big suburb."

That's only in one sense. In another it's a foreign enclave within a suburb, and as such a community hunting ground for drug addicts, radicals and other witches. From an editorial in *The Three Village Herald*, a local weekly: "We believe SUSB is a monster. It overshadows the community. It is a monster that must be restrained by those in charge before it takes charge of all of us."

The only instance of violent confrontation on the Stony Brook campus involved local construction workers who attacked four students during an anti-Vietnam war rally on the campus in the belief they were about to deface an American flag. One of the students suffered two broken teeth, the others were battered around the face. It turned out, however, that the

students had no evil designs on the flag; it was being lowered by an official to get it out of the rain.

The only off-campus violence took place in a court room where a father slugged his son who had been arrested in the big bust.

It was the Kafkaesque conflicts with the community which, more than anything else, led to the big bust, many people on the campus believe. Legal distrust of the people and ideas makes the campus an ideal target for ambitious politicians, from legislators who complain that Stony Brook admits only "geniuses" (not true) to a police chief who apparently believed that Stony Brook was a dangerous opium den. The word "apparently" is used because it might be relevant that in the period before the big bust, Police Commissioner John Barry had been involved with a policeman's group that had brought suit against the County Executive to prevent a reduction of police services in certain parts of the county.

In any event the big bust was organized like the Normandy Invasion. The

198 policemen and accompanying newspapermen were issued a 107-page battle plan titled "Operation Stony Brook," which was complete with floor plans and dossiers on the students to be arrested, one of which contained this gem: "It is not known if defendant carries a weapon, but because of his use of drugs, he should be considered dangerous." One of the arrests was made later in the day, a student being taken out of an examination (it was exam week), handcuffed and driven off between two policemen.

Altogether 29 students were arrested and 8 non-students. Twenty-one students were indicted and the other eight,

picked up on suspicion, were released. Of the 29 students ten are no longer attending Stony Brook.

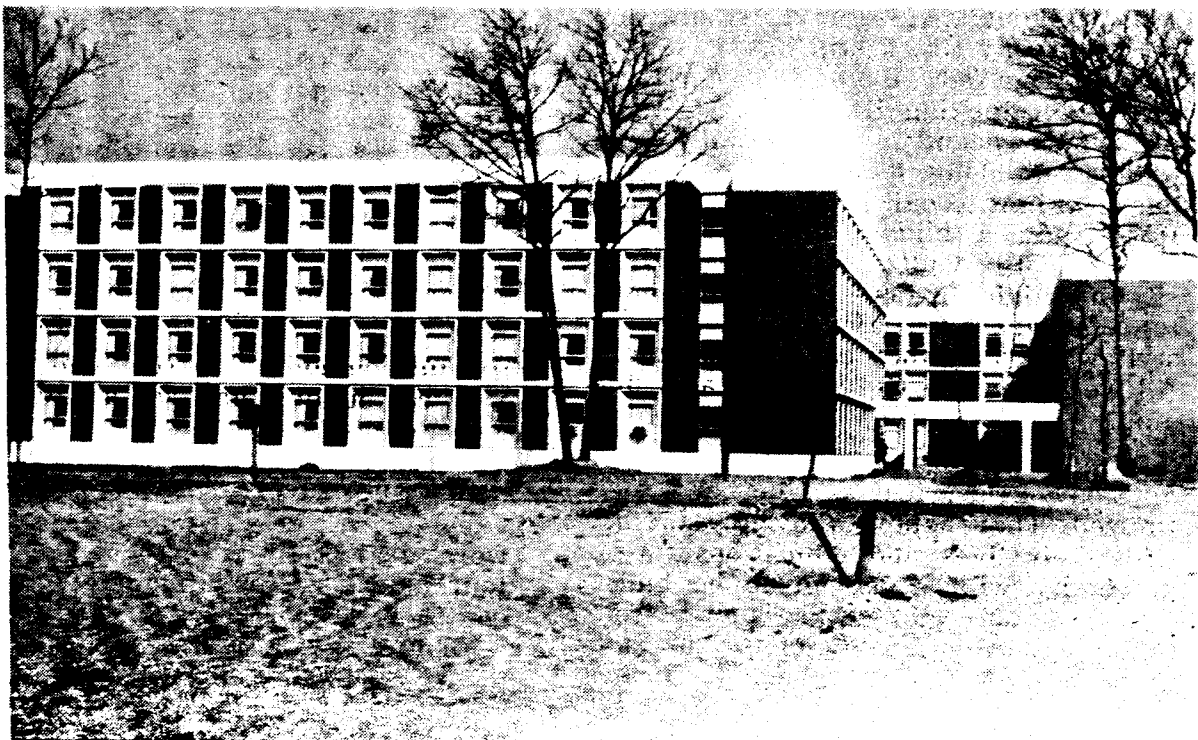
How common is the use of drugs at Stony Brook? The answer depends on what is meant by drugs. Marijuana and hashish were, and still are, used extensively. Liquor, which is permitted on campus, is consumed hardly at all. Mescaline, a drug which reacts like LSD, but is milder, the user retaining more control, has also been widely experimented with. So have the amphetamines. LSD is used hardly at all, and heroin is considered taboo. Students involved in the subculture of drugs tend to think that almost every student "turns on" at least from time to time, but the estimate of Toll that 20 percent of the student body uses drugs (read: marijuana) regularly, a figure that is easily matched on campuses on both coasts, is probably closer to reality. Student users at Stony Brook insist that there is much more pot consumed at, say, Harvard, than there ever was at Stony Brook. And this only increases their resentment of the bust, of what they count as the great hypocrisy of it all. The students point out that as scientists, most university people know full well that marijuana is far less harmful than liquor, and that universities have less of a drug problem than they have a police action. The students, in fact, resent not being protected by the University from the police. Says Stu Eber, editor of the Stony Brook newspaper, the *Statesman*, "If after the bust Toll had taken a strong stand defending the University he might have united the campus behind him."

"More important," says Don Rubin, senior pre-medical student and until recently head of the student government, "you have to start thinking that if the University allows police on the campus to investigate drugs, how long will it be before they are investigating academic opinions?"

Donald Smith, which is not his name, was one of the Stony Brook students arrested in the bust.

Donald pleaded guilty to possession and sale of opium. It happened this way. He was what they call a "head" at Stony Brook. This means he was a regular user of marijuana, to the point, sometimes, of letting it interfere with his classwork. "Only when I felt like it," he says. "It's something you have control over."

On a whim, he and a friend purchased a small amount of opium





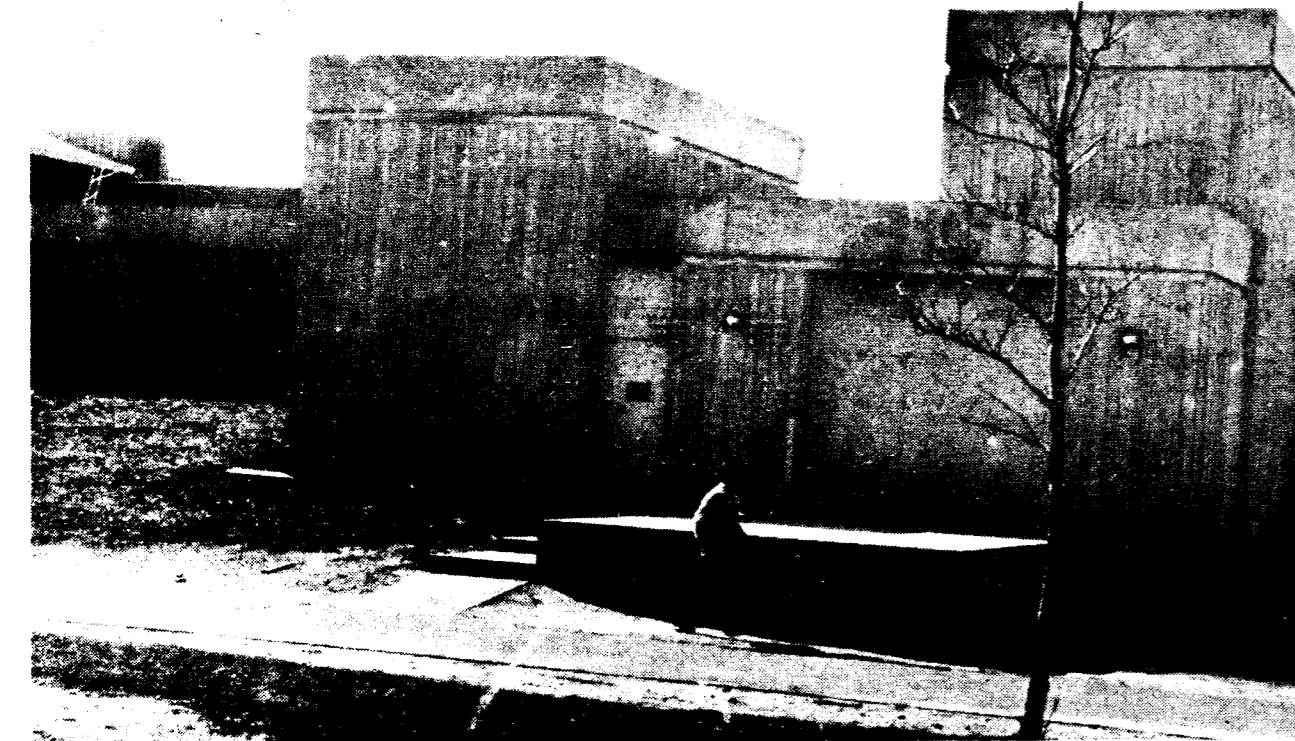
which, they understand, could be smoked to great advantage. They kept it for a long time, trying to screw up enough courage to try it. Finally, they decided against it and resolved to sell it in order to recoup their investment. The man they sold the opium to was an undercover policeman who had let it be known he was in the market. They sold it to him at a small loss.

As a juvenile offender Donald drew five years of probation, which means he must see a probation officer twice a month. It is no great inconvenience. "I have a good relationship with him," Donald says.

Nevertheless, Donald nurses a lot of resentment. Sitting in a student lounge, wearing paint-stained blue jeans, using his hands a lot, Donald talked about how he felt. "I resent the fact that I was arrested," he said, "that there are people who consider me dangerous. I never turned anybody on. I was never a pusher. To the best of my knowledge I have never hurt anybody in my life, nor would I intentionally do so. I did nothing to bring the wrath of the community down on me."

Other students arrested for selling marijuana were, by and large, selling to their friends as an accommodation, at cost price, marijuana they had bought in quantity in the city. "No one needs to be a pusher," Donald said. "This stuff is in great demand. And I'm not sorry I used it. It was a worthwhile experience, interesting and enjoyable."

There is additional irony in Donald's arrest. Following the bust he found



it more and more difficult to concentrate on his studies. In November he decided to drop out for the rest of the term, take a job and return in February to a new special studies program in which he could get a whole semester of credit working on a single project. If he was not on probation he could not do this, for he would face army induction as soon as he left school. "The bust helped me," he said with a grim smile. "But there were other people who wanted to be doctors and lawyers. They were wrecked. Their whole lives."

After the bust there were investigations by the state legislature and a Suffolk County Grand Jury. Eight faculty members took the Fifth Amendment before State Senator John Hughes eleven are contesting the legality of their being summoned before the Grand Jury. In a letter to Science, an indignant Bentley Glass, who is the Academic Vice President of Stony Brook and not a favorite of some students (who consider him a fossil) wrote: "The real issues... are whether it is possible to enforce existing laws more restrictively on campus than in the surrounding community and whether it is proper and desirable for university authorities to attempt a police function... what is demanded is that we transmit rumor and hearsay and that we ourselves become informers in the most despicable sense... members of the Stony Brook faculty have thus been impelled to claim the protection of the Fifth Amendment in order to avoid testifying to confidential matters disclosed by the students."

Just as angry, but less academic in his approach, is Michael Zweig, who demanded to see a reporter's credentials before he would talk into a tape recorder. "Paranoid?" he said. "Sure. But I like to know who I'm talking to. I think there is very possibly an undercover agent in one of my classes, a federal agent. There's a local grand jury investigating me. It's an unfortunate sign of the times that one is cautious with people one doesn't know."

Of the bust, Zweig says: "It was a fine example of the use of the marijuana laws to get at the University and damage it. They use the laws selectively against targets that they otherwise don't like and can't get to any other way."

Caught in the pincer of all this anger is Toll, a professor of physics, who was prided away in 1965 from the University of Maryland, where he was head of the physics department, to take over floundering and leaderless Stony Brook. He is attacked by the Grand Jury for not using his authority to stop the use of drugs on campus, and by faculty and students for not having enough backbone to stand against the police. "Toll's constituency," says one assistant professor, "is the



local police and the most reactionary elements of the legislature."

Toll, a broadly built man with a light voice, not unlike that of a prize fighter who has been hit in the neck a lot, has complained about the bust. "I think the way in which the raid was conducted was a mistake," Toll says. "The flamboyant attempt to get publicity, the outrageous charges which were never substantiated, undoubtedly created difficulty for the police in gaining the respect of members of the academic community." At the same time he pledged greater co-operation with the police and promised that there would be regular searches of the student dorms. This stirred up another tempest, and when the students hired a lawyer and threatened worse he had to pull back and agree that a student's dorm was his castle. So he was lambasted by the Grand Jury for hampering campus security police. And when he let it be known he wanted the faculty to cooperate with the Grand Jury he ran into even more horror-struck opposition. Says Zweig, "The Grand Jury says we are public officials and as such it is our duty to report law violations. And since we allegedly know students and other members of the faculty use mari-

juana, we have to be police informers. That's powerful stuff. What does it mean, that the faculty is an agent of the state?"

In the meantime, Toll sees his main function as one of building a university. If the Grand Jury grumbles that Toll spent too much time in Albany raising funds for the rapid expansion of the university and "that this took him away from direct administrative responsibilities of the university," Toll counters that, "There is a tremendous need and we are expanding to meet that need." Last fall, Toll notes, Stony Brook had to turn away 5,400 of 7,000 applicants.

And this sets up a whole new set of problems. A booming student count means a booming faculty and large faculties need to be, by and large, lured away from someplace else. One way to attract faculty is to put a lot of emphasis on graduate programs, giving the faculty fewer hours of teaching and more hours for their own research. It means a star system under which ten \$100,000 chairs were set up, five in the sciences, five in the humanities. Under this system, Stony Brook has attracted men like C. N. Yang, the distinguished physicist (salary \$45,000) and Alfred Kazin, the famous critic (salary \$30,000.)

For every 12.57 students who enter Stony Brook, a faculty "line" is generated, Albany contributing enough money to pay the salary. As a result, Toll's critics say, he has been cramming students into the University for whom there is no room. "Tripling," the practice of putting three students into dormitory facilities for two, became a big campus issue. Said John De Francesco, an assistant dean of students, "The undergraduates are picking up the tab for John Toll's dream of a great university." De Francesco, who is 28 and still pursuing his doctorate, points out that men like Kazin and Yang teach a total of only six hours a week and that half these hours are devoted to graduate students. So although there may be a faculty member for every 12.57 students, there are much more likely to be 30 or 40 students in a class than 12. And as many as 300 will attend lectures of a "star." "This is why undergraduates are funding the president's dream," De Francesco says. "This is true in most large universities on the make. We're not educating students here, we're training them."

Toll got into another noisy argument when he allegedly said (he denies it and students say this is proof that he is a liar)



that tripling was at least partly the result of a special opportunities program (translation: let's get some Negroes on the campus) which was organized for this fall. It was so successful that now there are about 130 Negroes on campus, something less than two per cent of the college population. Statesman jumped on Toll with all its editorial feet (college newspapers seem to have more than the usual two) for what was counted as another bit of obfuscation. Says Toll: "We've always encouraged minority groups to come here. There are many problems, but the single biggest one is financial. It's not enough to admit students, you have to find a way to solve their financial problems."

Tuition at Stony Brook is a nominal \$400 a year and many students get Regents scholarships to cover it. Room and board runs an additional \$850 (and it's going up fast). Student activists say, though, that if money is the only thing standing between Stony Brook and a significant number of Negro students, then the state could solve the problem easily. They believe that nobody is trying hard enough.

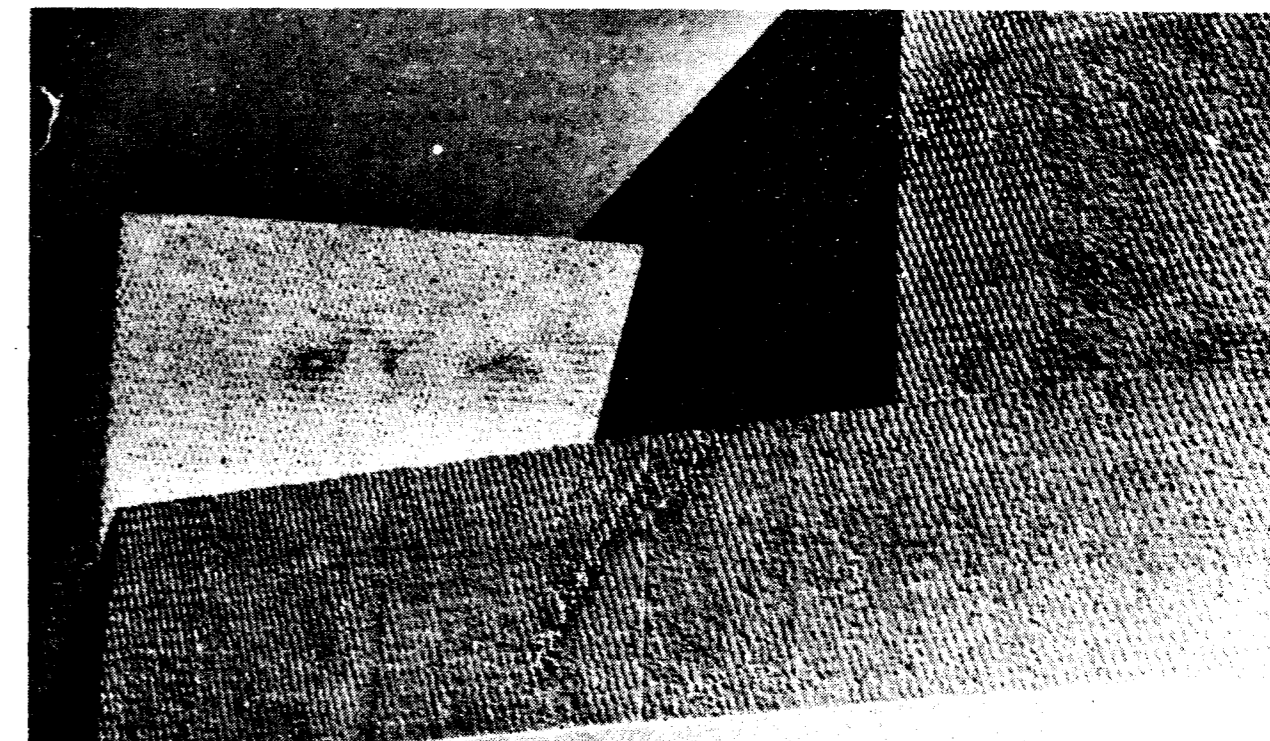
Student unrest was not diminished when Toll promised that in another year there would be no more involuntary tripling. The unrest centers around agitation for more student representation in university affairs and the establishment of a more meaningful curriculum. The students do not dream up these demands. They read the publications of educators. A pamphlet that has had much circulation at Stony Brook is titled *The Student in Higher Education*, written by a committee which included Esther Raushenbush, president of Sarah Lawrence College, and Kenneth

Keniston, associate professor of psychology at the Yale School of Medicine. Among many cogent and serious points, the pamphlet states: "The tacit assumption made by the faculty and administration in organizing the college or university is that students are, by and large, simple-minded savages who will destroy the peace, order and reputation of a school if they are not controlled and kept at bay. As a result, despite some external differences, the organizational structure of many modern higher educational institutions is not terribly different from that of penal institutions..."

With that kind of ammunition, undergraduates can get pretty tough. Says Stu Eber: "Undergraduates are demanding an education. We're the spoiled generation. If I grew up 30 years ago, during the depression, just the idea of going to college would have been enough. But not it's expected. I don't worry about going or about the money. So I have time to think, well, what am I going to get once I'm at the university?"

What he's going to get, of course, is a lot of turmoil. And smack in the middle of a lot of the Stony Brook turmoil was David Trask, 39-year-old professor of history who was appointed last summer as Acting Vice President for Student Affairs, a move which student leaders immediately insisted was insulting and improper. On October 8, Trask resigned suddenly, setting off a campus crisis.

It was during this crisis that it was decided to halt classes for three days and





devote full time to "an extensive self-study of the university, with particular attention to its goals and priorities." The Three Days, as this session came to be called, produced what some consider was meaningful discussion among administration, faculty and students, plus Student-Faculty Commission which was to hold intensive meetings for the purpose of "the examination of educational policy and of questions that affect the health, safety, comfort or morale of the University Community." Machinery was set up to implement the recommendations of the Commission, and most of the student believe that meaningful changes are in the works. Others, however, wonder if it's not just one more of a dozen academically machiavelian committees designed to placate dissidents (many of whom will be gone from the campus in a year) and dissolve into the woodwork, pausing only to issue a report which will be wildly hailed and widely ignored. This is a possibility, albeit a risky one.

Says Scott Rickard, 30-year-old replacement for Trask as Acting Head for Student Affairs, who came to Stony Brook by way of Willamette in Oregon: "I think we're at the crossroads now. The fate of the University is in the balance as far as undergraduate education is concerned. Many people are upset by growing student interest. It upsets the balance of power. But the students want a piece of the action, and I think they better get it."

Says Toll: "I'm not against change. In fact, I think Stony Brook is much more able to change than most universities. Of course a lot depends on the kind of changes that are recommended. I'm not signing a blank check."

This puts Toll squarely with the students and at the same time on the side of the fussy old men who seem to have the most to say about university policy. "If the mills of the gods grind slowly, the mills of academe grind even more slowly," is the way Robert Creed, English professor at Stony Brook, puts it. "What looks to be a significant change often gets bureaucratized to the point that when it's implemented, you can't tell that it means much change. If I had to express my own feelings about the possibility of meaningful change here, I'd say I'm pessimistic, but hopeful."

Some of the more active students are a lot more pessimistic than hopeful. They believe Toll will never agree to some of the basic changes that need to be made—a de-emphasis of science, for example, in favor of the social sciences and humanities. They point out that Toll is a physicist as is his vice-president, T. A. Pond, and that indeed, it might well have been the definite, if unstated, intention of Albany to emphasize science at Stony Brook which is, after all, hardly a smashed atom's distance from the Brookhaven National Laboratory.

As evidence of the push toward the sciences, it is noisily noted that science buildings seem to get finished a lot quicker than other buildings. Both the Earth and Space Sciences building and a new and badly needed student center were begun in late 1966. The Earth and Space Science building has been at least semi-occupied since fall. The campus center is still most of a year away from completion. Yet a breakdown of undergraduate majors shows 2,573 students in social science or the humanities, 2,324 in science and engineering, and 625 undecided.

What's more, many freshmen start out in science and swoon switch to the humanities. Part of the reason for this, students say, is that science courses are deliberately made especially difficult. At a gathering of six students who were assembled in the basement office of Statesman for the purpose of discussing the merits and demerits of the University with the writer of this article, Steven Rosenthal, a 20-year-old black-bearded, cynical junior from the Bronx, said: "I started out to be a physics major and gave it up. They set their curves so people fail. They do it in the chemistry department, too. If you want to build up a science department, you have to graduate only a few topnotch people with majors in that field, eight chemistry majors, nine physics majors—like that. Look at the chemistry curve. The extraordinary student gets an A. Everybody else gets C or less. You just feel they're trying to cut you back."

Irving Epstein, 17, freshman from Queens, pre-med student, tall, thin, worried-looking: "The academics here are ecck! I take chemistry. That's all I have time for. There is so much emphasis placed on that chemistry course it's unbelievable. And I'm a bio major. In the second test, one third of the class got D or F. You begin to feel they want you to fail. And if I don't pass chemistry, that's it. I can't be a bio major. I can't be any science major. My whole career is ruined. I'm scratching and crawling, just trying to survive. I've just turned 17 and I'm deciding right now what I'm going to do 20 or 30 years from now and all I can think of is that damned

chemistry. I wouldn't mind if they taught it. They don't. You have to pick it up yourself. I don't even bother to go to lecture class anymore."

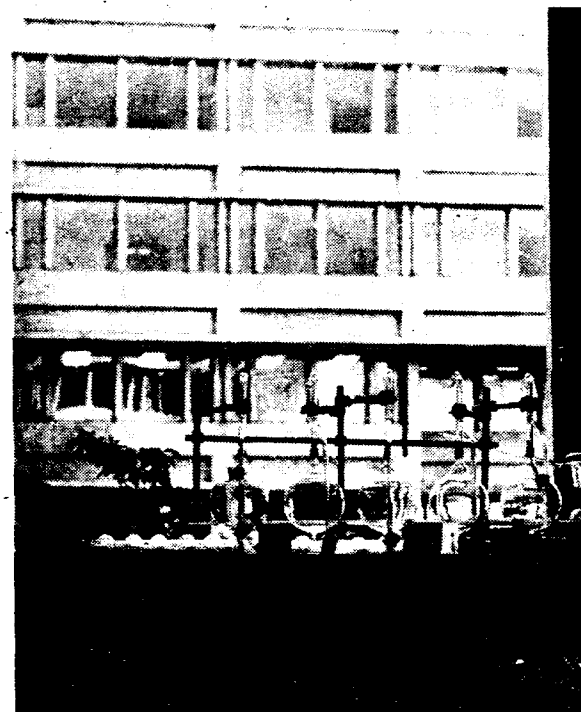
Charles Randall, 19-year-old sophomore from Mineola, English major, tall, red-bearded, enthusiastic: "The English department is not so rigorous to the point of absurdity the way the science departments are. There are a lot of people that make it meaningful. It's really unfair to the people in science and not very smart. These people have to dedicate every waking second of their lives to working out lab problems and studying. They can't get out of college anything else that's there. Classrooms are only half of college."

Barbara Smith, 19-year-old sophomore from West Hempstead, black, angry: "I would never have transferred here if I knew what it was like. I'm not living here, I'm surviving. The math courses are unbelievably involved. There's too much science required. They say the requirements make you a more well rounded person. I don't think that's true. I'm not learning anything here. I'm just spending time."

Jeanne Behrman, 20-year-old junior, history and education major from Long Island, involved, reporter for Statesman: "There are some good teachers here when you get to be a junior or senior. But for the first two years, not only do you get graduate students for teachers, but half of them can't speak English. I even have a full professor I can't understand. I think he's Swiss, or Greek or something."

Stu Eber, 19-year-old Bronx junior, political science major, hairy, articulate, and despite editorship has no desire to be a newspaperman: "When I came here, I took a general physical science course which is their Mickey Mouse course for people who hate science. This year, I took a course because I liked the name of it, Sociology of Science. I learned a lot more about science than I learned in the previous year and a half. I've become educated to what science is. They should have a whole series of introductory courses like that."

On the other hand, there are those who think that what's the matter with Stony Brook are the students. David Trask is one of them. The difficulty, as Trask outlines it ("Understand, I'm a minority of one," he says), is the homogeneity of the student body—60 per cent Jewish, 30 per cent Catholic, 10 per cent Protestant; 99 per cent from New York City and nearby suburbs,



kids who were willing to leave home, but not stray too far, still half attached to family apron strings. Trask, a pale, tense-looking man, talked quickly and volubly about the students. "They're middle-class, with a remarkably limited leadership echelon," he said. "They're not the top students, of course, but kids who have to work to get grades, what you might call dull bright. They come from lousy homes, lousy public schools and lousy religious backgrounds. They have no basic direction for strength. They come here remarkably unequipped for higher education."

The result, Trask believes, is a sort of groundswell of apathy from the student center, a power vacuum which has been seized by the minority New Left. "The opinions of the majority are lost," Trask says. There is no democracy in the New Left or stand-pat administrators. There is a complete absence of center politics. We've developed a social structure that's inattentive to the needs of the students. I believe the vast middle of the student body here needs more structure in the curriculum rather than less, more structure in the social organization rather than less. I do not think that unlimited visiting in the dorms is right, and I don't think the kids really want it. But they're afraid to express their opinions. They're confused."

Certainly there is evidence to support some of Trask's charges. On weekends, the Stony Brook campus empties. Almost all the students go home. As one professor put it, "There is no style of student life."

A letter on a bulletin board from a young man who was resigning his position as Chairman of the Election Board, said:

"... I am forced to resign this position because of:

"1. The number of elections being held—it is ridiculous and obnoxious that people resign, re-run, or change office with little reason or purpose.

"2. The manner in which student government operates—one hand does not know what the other one is doing most of the time.

"3. The response, or rather lack of response, that students and student government officials take to the crying needs of our student government . . .

"4. I also protest . . . the fact that so few students bear so many responsibilities for so many others."

Another example is available in the Residential College Program, a program which some think may one day be the salvation of Stony Brook. It is



supposed to work this way: Each dorm, or college, has an assigned master. The master is supposed to set up extracurricular but nevertheless educational programs within the dorm, designed to stimulate the students intellectually. In fact, there has been neither enough interest nor money to bring this program much beyond the talking stage—except for one dorm which is presided over by Ashley Schiff, associate professor of political science. Schiff has, by wide consensus, done a fine job. He has turned his students on to good music and provided stimulating discussions with men like Leonard Hall, Rhody McCoy and Allard Lowenstein. But as Schiff pointed out recently, "When we first started, these students wanted me to bring in a Playboy bunny and a belly dancer. I refused. Not with state funds. I thought it unseemly."

Charles Levine, a 25-year-old political



science instructor out of Cornell and Stanford, has encountered much student enmity because of his criticism of them. "They don't realize there are states out there where the kids have parietal (visiting) hours of one hour a week—or none at all. SMU has a six-inch rule—boys and girls have to sit six inches apart. The kids here are asking for things they're not entitled to, for things they're not competent to handle.

"Most of them are incipient anarchists. If you ask them to do something, they ignore you. If you force them, you're repressing them. They want to be left literally alone. They don't want to do anything. I have one class, and I really believe this, the kids come there thinking that if they will it long enough and hard enough, I'll drop dead right in front of them."

And Spencer Black, 18-year-old sophomore editor of *Introspect*, a left-wing campus magazine, who plans to leave Stony Brook at the end of this academic year, put it this way: "The kids at Stony Brook are intelligent, but not intellectual. A lot more of them will show up for a dance than a lecture. The kids have the blahs. They are not excited about learning. The philosophy is go to college, learn more, earn more. I can't believe that's what college is supposed to be."

Finally, there is the opinion that most of Stony Brook's problems come less from the students and the community than from Albany. Says Weisinger, "The major problem is that New York doesn't know what it takes to establish a state-supported system of public education. It hasn't developed the traditions, the loyalty that other states have. We need more flexibility and freedom if we're to move. Our controls are far too strict. There's an endless amount of processing of papers. Between you and

me and the lamppost, up in Albany, they think they have to control every penny because I'm out to do them in. I'm not out to do them in. I came here to try to develop the best system of higher education one can get. There's no profit in it. There's no way of making money. I wish they would respect us to the point of giving us some recognition that our concern is not with making money, but with making people.

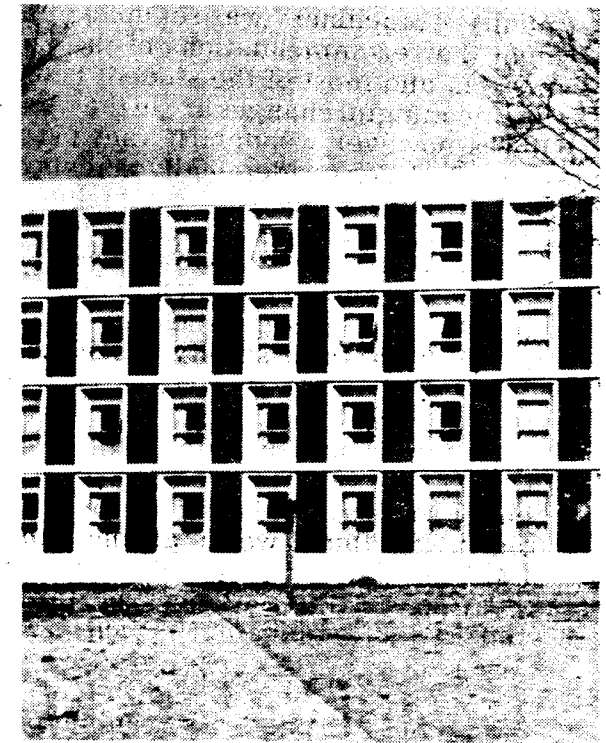
"Another problem is that we're late. We don't have the traditions or the respect other state schools have. And everybody thinks we can be pushed around, from politicians to the parent whose son doesn't get admitted here. It's a kind of pressure I'm not used to.

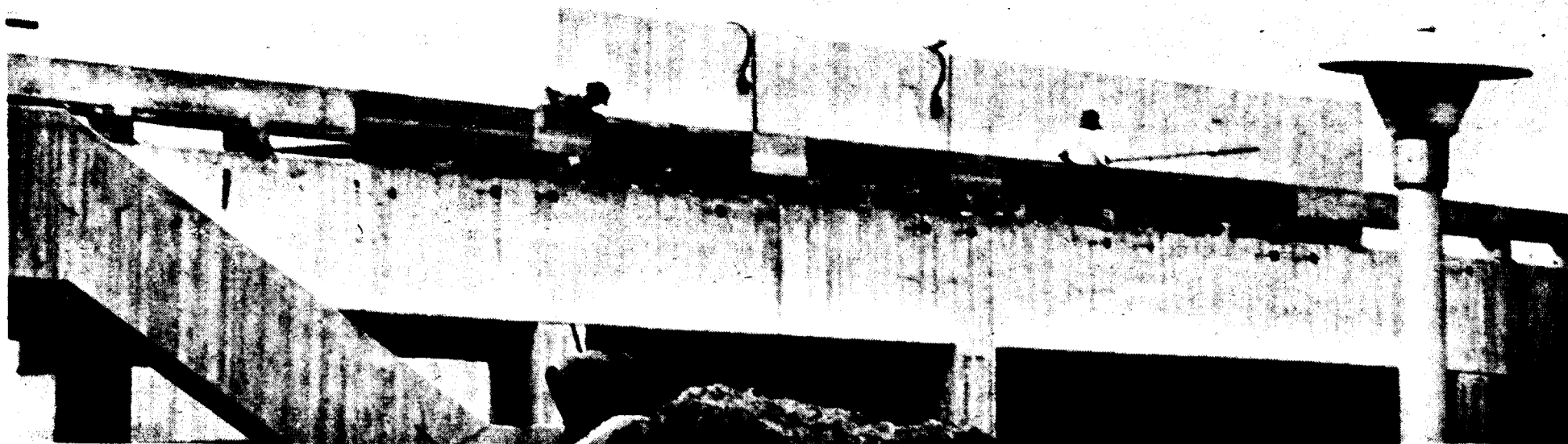
"In places like Michigan and Wisconsin, most of the legislators are alumni. They understand what a free university is. Here most of our legislators are from private schools, which still



resent us terribly. The private schools want public money without public accountability. And if the legislature had the choice, it would rather give the money to private schools."

For all the pessimism on the Stony Brook campus, there are few who believe that Stony Brook will not one day be a good, if not great, university. Its very newness, most think, will permit the growth of a structure which is more responsive to modern needs than many of the older universities. Says Sidney Gelber, who is something of a hero to Stony Brook activists, "The contemporary university must be committed to egalitarianism. This means we'll find drawn to the university a much greater diversity of people, people with different backgrounds, different levels of intelligence. This does not mean they all have to be turned out as noble, well rounded gentlemen. The university has to be flexible enough to create a pluralistic environment."





One day the Residential College Program at Stony Brook will be in full operation. One day the futility of "publish or perish" will be understood in the academic community and good teachers won't be sent off packing because they refuse to write academic junk. One day tenure will be used once again to reinforce academic freedom rather than academic reaction. One day students will spend their first year at the university learning about what education means instead of memorizing periodic tables. One day the grading system will be changed to permit a more flexible learning process. One day people will listen when a young Scott Richard says, "I think it is essential for our survival as a university that we have a multi-track system of education to respond to the various needs of the students, that we give credit for outside involvement in community problems, that we understand that education is life, involvement." One day the excitement that is already in the air at Stony Brook will take form and substance and the people of Long Island will take pride in the university that has sprung up in their midst.

In the meantime, there will be a great many students who think there are a lot of marvellous things about Stony Brook, students like:

Jane Murphy, 20-year-old senior who is editor of the yearbook, and says: "I think I got a good, well rounded education here."

Charles Randall, who says: "I got all I thought I would out of Stony Brook and more. So what if the mix isn't good? That's just statistics. Given 5,000 new people, you're bound to meet enough of them to turn your life around."

Stu Eber, who for all his criticism, became irked when Trask put the student body down and said: "In a lot of ways, it's really exciting here. We're barely getting off the ground and we're trying to do things they do at Harvard and Berkeley. So I don't have a carpeted office like the editor of the Harvard Crimson. I have this little dungeon. But we're doing things here and I like it (Statesman) better than the Crimson."

Steven Rosenthal, the cynic: "We're struggling here. There are student government types who have spent two and

a half years not going home, even on weekends. It's like an ego trip. Each one of us can become a legend in our time. We're building traditions. Mud is a tradition. Bad food is a tradition. The bust is a tradition. Stony Brook exposes you to life. I just can't picture the sheltered life of Harvard being better. This is true life. No kid's father built a building here. But every one of us has a stake in it and we're all equal here."

And Minna Barrett, 20-year-old senior, the only female member of the Faculty-Student Commission, mini-skirted, chewing bubble gum, telling how her brother warned her not to go to Stony Brook because it was a dead school and deciding finally that he was wrong. "For me, it's been great," she said. "I learned a lot, I learned about myself and growing up. I learned about pressure and making a structure respond to it. And I learned that it doesn't matter where you go. It's all what you put into it."

It was ever thus, but each college generation must discover it anew.

