

Statesman

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STONY BROOK, N.Y.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1970

Free to SUSB Students
Others: Ten Cents

First Day of Strike Ends with 4 Fires; Today's Protests to Move Off Campus

Class Attendance Low



BLAZE: Barn behind Tabler goes up in smoke last night, while the Tabler IV dormitory was evacuated. The fire was the culmination of a day of strike and protest.

photo by Robert F. Cohen

Tabler Barn Is Destroyed

A series of fires were set off around the campus yesterday evening following the breaking up of a rally on the library mall.

The largest blaze, which completely destroyed the Tabler barn, was reported at approximately 10:50 p.m. The fire forced the evacuation of residents from all Tabler colleges.

Soon after, a fire gutted an office housing five art professors in the Humanities building. The blaze, apparently set off by a Molotov cocktail, is thought to have been intended for the Registrar's office, located around the corner.

Fires also occurred in a construction shack near the Health Science Lab-Office building in back of Henry College and under a truck parked near the new Administration building.

Fires were brought under control and extinguished by five fire companies from the surrounding area. The fire under the truck was extinguished by a student. Tabler residents were allowed to return to their dorms by 12:30 a.m.

Explosion Danger

Wind drove heavy smoke and ashes across Tabler Quad from the barn, forcing spectators to stand no closer than the cafeteria. One professor, using a bullhorn, continuously urged students to move even further away, citing the danger of explosions from the barn oil burner and cars parked around the structure. The barn housed groundskeeping equipment and miscellaneous supplies. The cost of the damage has not, as yet, been estimated.

One Tabler resident noted that flames started from behind the barn and an unidentified resident of the Longhill community, which borders Tabler, said "If it was anything other than State property, I'd say it was an accident."

Detectives from Suffolk County police were on campus investigating the blazes, but no uniformed police were called by

the administration.

Acting President T. Alexander Pond, terming the actions "hit and run guerilla tactics," said that there were some witnesses who claimed they saw who set the fires, but no positive identifications had been made as of this morning.

There was also an unconfirmed report of an explosion at the construction site for the Stage XII dorms.

"Senseless Vandalism"

Pond issued a statement last night in which he said that "small groups of people appear to be making determined efforts to turn this week's deep student concern over serious national problems toward senseless vandalism against the University." He also said that he is not considering closing the campus at this time.

A special Faculty Senate meeting has been called for today at 3 p.m. in Lecture Hall 110 to discuss the strike. A regular Senate meeting is also scheduled for Thursday afternoon.

At the 9 p.m. rally, the large majority of the 700 students present refused to move when an SDS group twice called for a takeover of the Computer Center to end Defense Department research.

Finally, a group of no more than 100 students left for the engineering quad, with the intent of occupying the Computer Center. They did not attempt to enter the building, apparently because they felt they had insufficient support. Inside the building, approximately four Security police patrolled the corridors and guarded the inner entrance to the computer room while a

group of English professors, who had been holding a meeting about the strike, attempted to talk the protesters out of violent action. The members of the English department present included Thomas Altizer and Louis Simpson.

The group of students returned to the main rally after about a half an hour after having taken no action.

Not for Violence

At the rally, which began about 9:45, there was conflict and confusion between two groups of students. Some preached violent tactics but most students were not ready for violence and preferred to seek alternative methods to press the demands of the strike. Two short speeches began the rally, but when the second speaker proclaimed that "we're all here for action," she was met with mixed responses ranging from "right on" to "you're wrong" from the divided crowd. After part of the group left for the Computer Center, those remaining at the library debated possible actions that they could take on campus and in the community.

The rally broke up shortly after it was announced that Security had received a call stating that a bomb would go off in front of the library at 11 o'clock. There was no explosion. A second bomb threat was made against the building at 11:30, but it also proved false.

Ad-hoc faculty and student patrols roamed the campus and watched the buildings throughout the night, in an attempt to prevent further violence. Student security and campus police also patrolled the University.

STATESMAN STAFF

As the strike enters its second day, students are planning ways to bring the movement's intents outside of the campus. Many students spent most of yesterday attending small workshops and discussion groups as the first day of participation in a nation-wide student strike got underway.

The strike, which began yesterday at nearly 200 colleges and universities across the country, was approved by the student body at a mass meeting Monday night in the Union cafeteria. At that time, the 1500 people present voted to accept the three demands, forming the basis for the nation-wide movement. The demands, calling for the release of all political prisoners, a unilateral withdrawal from Cambodia and Vietnam and an end to all war-related and DoD research on campus, plus the strike call, originated at Saturday's New Haven rally in support of jailed

Black Panther Party Chairman Bobby Seale.

Picket lines were set up in front of all the academic buildings yesterday, and many classes were either cancelled or devoted to a discussion of the strike. Class attendance was reported to be about 45% of normal while strike spokesman placed the figure at 20%.

220 faculty and staff members signed a petition saying that "we join the students and faculty of universities and colleges all over the U.S., recognizing that immediate public expression of this opposition to the present course of the Nixon Administration is part of our responsibility as educators and as citizens in a democracy. We therefore will not hold regular classes during this period, but will use that time to encourage discussion of this vital issue."

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PICKET: Students protest the Indochina war, political repression and DoD contracts as they picket the Social Sciences building yesterday.

photo by Robert Weisenfeld

BSU Criticizes Strikers

At a press conference yesterday afternoon, two spokesmen from Black Students United termed the strike a "failure" and warned white students not to use Black issues.

They criticized the campus for only making a half-hearted attempt at striking by going home and using the move as an excuse to skip classes and avoid finals. "Students on this campus are not ready for a strike," one spokesman said. Terming the strike a "form of escapism," they said that the black community "refuses to have anything to do with it until they put their demands into a racial context."

They called for the University to come out in favor of the AIM and HEP programs and accused the administration of "using" those two programs in the past.

Regarding the current demands, the BSU representatives said that the Cambodia invasion is an attack on Third World people and the demands must be put into a racial context.

In a statement released Tuesday, the black community made four demands including "an end to the United States' systematic suppression of the Black Panthers and effect the immediate release of Chairman Bobby Seale and other political prisoners," a unilateral withdrawal of forces from Vietnam and Cambodia, and an end to "racist collaboration with war-related industries."

The last demand calls for "an evaluation and exposure of all racist policies and activities on the student, faculty, and administrative levels of this University."

Campus Infirmary: Health Services Are Ailing

First in a two-part series

By ARLENE KATZ

The University Health Service has come under attack time and time again by groups of interested students causing the director of health services and a committee of the American College Health Association to be appointed to investigate it in March 1969. Although all of these groups have made "urgent" recommendations about the health service, virtually none of these have had visible action taken on them.

Dr. Robert Gage, the president of the American

College Health Association, wrote in a letter, "In the first place, it is not clear that the top administration of Stony Brook has a clear concept of the role the health of students, faculty and staff can play in developing the goals and implementing the academic objectives of the institution."

The ACHA which did the survey found 114 violations of minimal health service standards in the health service at Stony Brook, eight of which they considered so urgent that they did not even wait to type up the preliminary report before informing President Toll of the situation. Included in these eight recommendations were: the immediate hiring of four full-time psychiatrists on a permanent basis to deal with the psychological problems of students, the immediate return of the entire infirmary building to the health services (Dr. Gage commented on the fact that nine-tenths of the infirmary building is occupied by business offices: "the assignment of such a small proportion of your building to providing primary health services is eloquent in its message to students that the University places a very low priority on provisions for health")

Both the committee doing the survey and Dr. Gage also cited "a very serious inadequacy of the entire environmental surveillance and control program." Dr. Gage cautioned "I offer a more strident warning concerning the disasters being courted specifically in the area of radiation safety."

According to Phil Doeschate and Matt Katowski, both student members of the University Health Committee set

up by health service's director Dr. John Dawson to study the problems of the health services, "Virtually none of the recommendations of the ACHA were implemented.

A list of the outstanding problems of the health services include:

Condemnation of the infirmary building for fire hazards. (Elwin Stevens, University Architect, ordered the infirmary immediately evacuated September 30, 1969 on the basis of "extremely serious code violations and other unacceptable conditions in the infirmary building.")

The real hazard of radio-activity misuse at Stony Brook in the biology and physics labs, in addition to the inadequate means of disposing radio-active waste.

The need for additional space for athletics on campus with the suggestion of the immediate necessity of purchasing 1000 additional acres.

The psychiatric crisis on campus.

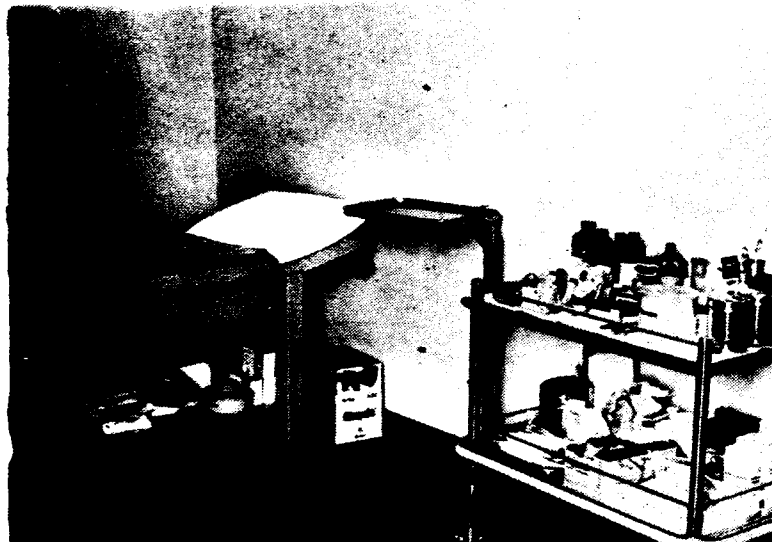
The space situation in the infirmary.

The inadequate and underpaid staff.

The failure to provide any business and administrative full-time personnel.

A situation where only ten beds are provided for a community with a population of 8,500.

In a recent interview, Doeschate and Katowski listed what they considered the primary problems of the health service from a student's point of view — incompetent diagnosticians, nurses who do not have sympathetic attitudes toward students and a chief psychiatrist whose attitudes



UNHEALTHY HEALTH SERVICE: Students, faculty and health service staff are complaining about the inefficiency of this campus service. photo by Mike Amico

toward drugs they termed "antiquated. He speaks of things like addiction of hashish, marijuana and LSD." In addition, fire inspectors attributed 24 violations out of 75 items in the infirmary to modifications of the building when the business offices were put in.

Matt Katowski complained about the bureaucracy and inefficiency of the infirmary staff by citing the example of his younger brother who was kept in the infirmary for seven and a half hours untreated, suffering from pneumonia, because a certain release could not be found. In a letter to Dr. Dawson, Katowski wrote, "the greatest fault with the health service in Stony Brook lies in the gross incompetence and negligence of doctors, nurses and record keepers. I realize that you could do a much better job if we instituted a student health fee to increase your staff. However I will fight that move... as long as I do not also see that those of your staff who are not sufficiently concerned with the well-being of the students are removed. Pouring more money in to the existing facilities will just increase the harm done to students."

Another serious problem is the absence of a regular ambulance. The University has in the past depended on the Setauket Fire and Rescue Service, which takes approximately 15 to 20 minutes to get on campus. To cope with this problem students donated

\$3,500 dollars to equip two cars to serve as ambulances. Although there are 40 student volunteers to drive these vehicles, they are not permitted to because the state has refused to provide them with a special form of insurance.

In an interview, Dr. Dawson complained about the lack of a controlled environment on campus to protect the health of students and staff, citing the lack of radiation control on campus "a major health hazard." In addition, he also pointed out that none of the cafeteria staff is given physical examinations and no provisions are made for handicapped students. He also joined Doeschate and Katowski in stating the urgent need for a full-time psychiatric staff to help students handle their problems.

G.S. Michaelsen, who evaluated the environmental health and safety problems of Stony Brook in November 1969 commented that "the top administration at Stony Brook relegates health and safety matters to a low level of importance."

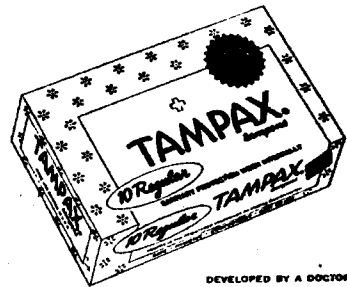
Other problems Michaelsen found in terms of Stony Brook's environment were: "The low level of maintenance of the buildings and grounds, to the point where the campus had an unkempt look and the interiors of the buildings, particularly the dormitories, seemed to be deteriorating at an excessive rate. These have health and safety implications." In the cafeterias, Michaelsen found

Continued on page 6

What's your excuse?

You could have gone water skiing or swimming or to a dance at night. Instead you've spent the entire day moping around the house feeling sorry for yourself. And why? Just because it was one of those difficult times? How silly. A lot of girls are out there enjoying themselves under the same circumstances. They use Tampax tampons.

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Two Wars Escalate

Protests against the Indochina war on college campuses around the nation stepped up yesterday, as U.S. forces intensified the war in Cambodia.

American and South Vietnamese forces opened up three new fronts inside Cambodia today. Twenty-nine Americans were killed at an artillery base in South Vietnam — the worst American death toll in a single battle in 2 months.

Demonstrators clashed with police at the University of California's Los Angeles and Berkeley campuses last night, and fire caused \$50,000 damage to the University of Illinois Chicago campus.

Thirty persons were reported arrested at Berkeley and 74 at UCLA. The UCLA medical center treated 12 students and nine policemen for injuries. At least six were injured at Berkeley.

Half the 800 National Guardsmen who have been occupying Kent State University in Ohio were being withdrawn this morning. The campus, where four students were killed by guardsmen Monday, remains closed.

Fire bombings were reported at a number of schools, with ROTC buildings the most frequent targets. National Guardsmen were battling students yesterday at the University of Maryland and the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Many New York City schools, including Columbia, NYU, and CCNY were closed. Hundreds of high school and college students demonstrated yesterday near U.N. headquarters to protest escalation of the war. Several hundred also attended a Union Square rally. At Queens College, 500 students marched on the local draft board and then sat down in a busy intersection.

Another 500 blocked traffic on the Long Island Expressway.

Around the SUNY centers, demonstrations were marked by increased militance. A reported 2,000 SUNY Albany students blocked entrance to the New York State Thruway. At Buffalo, police surrounded the campus when students attempted to march off it. The police hurled tear gas canisters onto the school and by mid-afternoon, clouds of the gas had drifted across the campus and seeped into many buildings. Earlier, students had marched down the city's main street smashing bank windows. When confronted by city police they erected a huge barricade in the street and set fire to it. The blaze was soon brought under control and no injuries were reported.

In Rutherford, New Jersey, the brother of slain Kent State student Jeffrey Miller, Russell Miller, told a rally yesterday, "I wasn't part of the revolution yesterday, but from today on I'm going to be." He said he had been a conservative but now he plans to attend Saturday's Washington protest against the Indochina war.

In Cambodia yesterday, American tanks captured the plantation town of Snoul. About 40,000 allied troops, half of them American, are now believed to be in Cambodia. A newsman said American soldiers occupying Snoul looted stores and pocketed the goods.



BARN IS DESTROYED:The Tabler Barn, which was completely destroyed in last night's blaze, was used by the University for storage purposes. The University has not yet assessed the cost of the blaze. This photo was taken shortly before the blaze reached its peak.

Lee Weiner of the Chicago 7 to appear tonight at 9:00 in the Earth and Space Sciences Plaza.

Plan Black Halls For Next Year

Washington Irving College in G Quad will become a black college next year. Black Students United accepted the college legislature's offer last week.

Irving will accept black students who wish to live there, up to a maximum of 200, or six out of nine halls of the college. Present residents of Irving who wish to leave are guaranteed top priority in the quad of their choice.

Irving will be coed next year for the first time, but the

arrangement of the halls will not be decided until next week, when room selection is over and it is known how much room the black students will need.

The original request for a black college resulted from a heated discussion between Acting President T.A. Pond and black students in March. The result was a promise from Dr. Pond that there would be several halls set aside for black students next year. An entire college cannot be completely black, because of segregation laws.

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Rebirth of Wonder

By DON RUBIN

How am I going to fill
this column with meaningless
words until the next tragedy catastrophe
immoral happening
comes bombing along
catching us out of time?
How many times
we, students still
going to hear our words
echoing distantly
reverberating silently
to the burst of empty
clapping clattering
stopping nothing!
How many ways are
we going
to go through
the motions/emotions/and pretentions
to no avail?
How many of us,
idealists all,
going to serve the
emperors' wildest dreams
and schemes,
be cannon fodder
for imperialist wars!

It is now almost twenty years since Ferlinghetti asked for a rebirth of wonder. In the midst of Eisenhower stupidity and doleness the waiting was understandable. Now Nixon, the rebirth of Eisenhower, wishes to return to the fifties. He wishes that we, too, will seek refuge in the dead past and callously accept "benign neglect" of our poor, the escalation of the war, the murder of our brothers and sisters on the campuses and in the ghettos; the judicial murder of our black brothers and sisters in New Haven; the police murder in Detroit (Algiers Motel and Chicago Black Panthers); the escalation of pollution of our atmosphere (with only bullshit from the administration); like good Americans and do nothing. In a man that finds his strength in the silence of his imaginary majority and the rapidity that his mad dog Agnew can chew up the opposition by incredible attacks, we cannot expect reason or logic to be persuasive. Then how can we begin to be effective without having the national guard gun us down in the back.

I think that Bill Gold's suggestion that it is time for the students to refuse to serve in the army in mass is correct. That those now in refuse to go to Vietnam in mass. That we all turn our deferments back into the selective service and stop playing their game . . . For as long as we seek to play the administration's game and seek ways out of the army then we are divided, and prey to attack by the forces of repression. We have all heard the words to Buffy St. Marie's Universal Soldier and still they have no meaning?

Let the women join us by blocking the entrances to draft boards, by helping in destroying the operations of the boards in any way they can. We can all help by not being afraid of being arrested, by peacefully sitting in on military bases and other non-violent acts. We should begin to show the same courage in the face of adversity that the freedom riders and original boycotters had. Only then will this movement begin to work again . . . Only when those who go to the rallies decide that the issues mean more than a one-day involvement and that the risks are worth taking will the movement take on meaning . . . As long as we play the game of ending the war and give into the Nixon plan of Vietnamization (or Americans kill by proxy) we don't have a chance, for all our days we, like Ferlinghetti, will wait for a rebirth of wonder, receiving none. For the rebirth is only in our own ability to act.

Editorials

Come Together

Last night, hundreds of students gathered on the Library mall to discuss the strategy for action today. The rally ended with little or nothing accomplished. Students complained earlier yesterday that there was no action on campus, and yet when action was proposed at the 9 p.m. rally, it was ignored or lost in the confusion of the conflicting speakers.

The indecisiveness of the students, however, did not deter those individuals who destroyed the barn and a construction shack as well as those that attempted to destroy the registrar's office and a truck. These actions cannot be condoned. The strike was called to demonstrate solidarity for a national movement to press for three demands — the freedom of all political prisoners including Bobby Seale, the end of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, and the end to all DoD contracts and ROTC on the nation's campuses. Thus an action against the University, especially against those buildings which have no relation to either the function of the University or the business matters is deplorable. The perfect illustration of the blunder came when listening to the distorted news reports on the radio filed by UPI. Worried parents cannot help the movement.

The Faculty Senate meets this afternoon to decide what, if any, action the faculty will take. Along what avenue the faculty proceeds, however, is irrelevant to the strike and should be treated by the students as such. It has been reiterated time and time again, that this is a strike not against the University, but against the government. The ultimate purpose is not to close down classes, but to shut down the country, force the government to rearrange priorities, thereby ending an economically-oriented war in Southeast Asia. Shutting down classes is only one means to developing political consciousness in the University community. If the faculty were to end classes and eliminate finals, students, it is our contention, would take this to mean an extended vacation. This should not happen. It would only serve to mock all that the University community has espoused during the past two days, and

to allow the strike to degenerate into irrelevant nonsense. In the final analysis, however, it is the responsibility of the individual professors to follow the dictates of their conscience.

It's time to get together . . . together to form a broad-based coalition to press for the solution of the three demands. It is not time to give in to self-defeating acts. Methods might differ, but the ends are the same. The vehicle is to work outside the University, to gather support from those in the neighboring community, to sway support of those ignorant of the facts. For who listens to a bunch of "bums," anyway?

Political Murder

Kent State, May, 1970 — a symptom of our times; a horrible example of the repression facing this nation at this time; embroiled in the midst of a bitter political campaign — four dead. These were students, thinking, living, creative, and active. They were concerned, troubled and conscious of the problems of our nation.

Students were cut down at Kent State by Nixon. Can it happen here? Can students actually be murdered? It seems unreal to think that one moment a person is here and the next thing he is slain. Why must this happen in this country, a "democratic" republic?

Where are our nation's priorities? Is this nation's goal to suppress all those who disagree by murdering them? What is happening to Bobby Seale and the Black Panthers? Will Bobby Seale be electrocuted?

One of the demands of the strike is to end all political repression in this country. This is only one of the demands, and yet it is an essential part. This nation must learn that we will not stand idly by!

staff

Arts—Joel Bloch, Marcia Reznik, Steve Ross, Fred Sternlicht, Hank Teich.

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An Open Letter to the "All-Powerful Minority (majority?):"

To the Editor:

An incident occurred on Tuesday afternoon, the day of the student strike, in the Lecture complex that I and many other students felt was truly outrageous and totally shocking. It was my decision, as it was for many others, to attend my regularly scheduled class on Greek Mythology rather than the rally at the library or bask in the sun, taking advantage of the self-imposed holiday that many others enjoyed. I honestly did not feel that boycotting classes would have any worthwhile effect other than to show my support for the three issues at hand.

The class was held as scheduled, as I knew it would be, although only about forty students were present. After ten minutes of lecture, ten or fifteen students who were picketing outside the building filed into the room and took up positions against the back wall. Two members of the group petitioned the professor for permission to address the students, which he granted. The spokesman asked those attending the class to show a sign of solidarity by leaving the class and going to the rally. He called for a show of

support for the three demands and, if nothing else, to show that we cared about the four students shot at Kent State the day before. (However, the purposes of the strike did not include mourning for these students.)

When he had finished, students of the class unabashedly demanded the right to choose to attend classes if they so desired. After a brief exchange on the relevancy of the subject matter to today's political situation, and an angry "request" that the protesters leave the room and return to the rally or the picket lines, the latter group filed out with only a few jeers and remarks directed at those who stayed. The lecturer then continued for possibly another ten minutes when six new demonstrators entered the room, apparently ignorant of what had just taken place.

This second, smaller group was much more unruly and unrefined than the first. Two of them began to disrupt the class by making loud, nasty comments. Although they were informed about the previous group, they continued in their attempt to close down the class. In response however, two students tried unsuccessfully to forcefully throw one of the protesters out. Then the students once again demanded the freedom of

choice. But this time it was not granted. The demonstrators refused to admit that there was a choice involved. They said that the University had closed down in response to the majority of students who were on strike and that we, as students, had no right to attend classes; had no right to act in opposition to the majority!

The professor, probably wisely, dismissed the class on the grounds that further violence and possibly injury might result if it remained in session. From one point of view the majority was forced to bow to the will of the minority. From another, the freedom of choice that is granted to each individual was stripped away by the majority.

Dr. Pond reportedly stated earlier in the day that although he supported the idea of a student strike, he also supported the right of those students who wished to attend classes to do so. He added that a discussion of the demands and the political aspects of the strike would be in order in the classrooms. Not one of the protesters mentioned or suggested this alternative.

Regardless of the convictions of the students who attended that class, and of the fact that they actually precipitated

the violence, I contend that they had the right to do so and that they should not have been coerced into accepting the will of the minority (or the majority).

Jerry Resnick

To the Editor:

I received a memo the other day regarding parking policy. I would like to make the following suggestion, relating to that memo, with particular emphasis on bus routes which will be established when the new 2000-car lot on south campus is completed.

I recommend that the Center Drive, which now ends at the Social Sciences buildings, be extended to the Loop Road near the Humanities building. The road should be one way. This would allow for improved bus service to the academic buildings and greater safety. The present road is dangerously narrow for two-way traffic.

Stan Greenbaum

The Four-Star Production

By HAROLD R. RUBENSTEIN

Poor neglected Stony Brook. After lapping up the spotlight for so long, where did it go? Poor forsaken Stony Brook, with nary a raid, hardly a strike, and petty paltry rallies. How is anybody to know we were here?

Hark! A Fairy Godfather. The Big Witch of the West provides us with the answer. He casts a spell over our nation that allows him to enter the far-off land of Cambodia. And then we are off. Hurrah! A chance for notoriety, for a new start, for a name. For a front page on the Daily News. But what happens? Beaten by a pittance of an institution like Kent State. Forced into

the shadow of Columbia once again. How humiliating.

What to do? Rally upon rally appears across the campus; support the Panthers, end research, make Dreiser a co-ed dorm. They all appear in rapid succession. But alas! What fools these mortals be. They talk, they bicker, they argue, they talk. Without direction, without focus, with no future. So they hold a real biggie. An all out-in-the-night microphoned-open-air mass rally to decide what to do, what to do. And they talk. Their ideas flow like an open sewer. They talk. And no one listens. Slowly the unity breaks down, and factions appear. Splinter groups assault each other. A good idea by a boy named Danny to go to the

Smithtown Draft Board, is greeted with applause. Cheap gratitude is easily served. Mrs. Zimbaro from the English Department speaks and one girl says "It's about time some broad at this school knew what was going on." Applause. It's the clap of a one-armed man.

After two hours nothing happens. But now are we going to get more than a spot on the local radio station? Everything that is mentioned that is constructive takes so much time, so much effort, with such undramatic results....

Like a baby frightened in a nursery a wail pains the air. Louder, shriller, and then the cry splits.

AT LAST! FIRE!!! Squad car follows fire engine, screaming their way onto the campus amid shouts of students. Tabler barn ablaze like the climax of *Gone with the Wind*. One student mutters, "Beautiful." Oh, there are bursts of disgust for the idiot arsonist who started the fire (how pathetic it would be if the fire was an accident), but everyone watches with the same relish, mesmerized. Before them stands the key to fame and glory for another year. Fire, man's greatest resource, has been tapped to unlock the doors, revealing Stony Brook as the glorious burning wreckage by the sea, a triumph against the Establishment, and the summer home of Mrs. O'Leary. The Daily News will lap it up. Oh, Joy!

Will wonders never cease. There's more. The Humanities Building, the Library, Roth Quad evacuated, a construction site, everything that publicity can buy.

Now Stony Brook can once again stand above the crowd. Its ever-hesitant cast got their wish, blasted in bulletins across the east coast like it was the birth of sextuplets. Blithering, blubbery students wasted three days with shameless self-gratification, patting themselves on their spineless backs for their wonderful strike. Aimless workshops, textbooks of rhetoric, endless discussion, and microphone fetishism prompted every flame. The idiot arsonist lit the fuse by himself. But we pushed him, shoved him, with our eyes scintillating in anticipation and our mouths drooling like Nero overlooking Rome. We never moved definitively on our own. But we talked about it. So did Hamlet.

Maybe now that we have the spotlight once more we'll go into our act, and do something. We are such unabashed hams. How can we refuse center stage?

Maybe, just maybe we can salvage the disaster we asked for ourselves. Right now it smolders. And all we have are ashes.

Get Off The Campus

By LONNIE WOLFE

Last night, some members of the University community realized their childhood fantasies and expressed their frustration over events that have occurred in our society, by committing senseless acts of destruction. The destruction of the old barn epitomizes the type of actions that serve to divide and confuse legitimate political issues into meaningless discussions of violence and non-violence. The systematic political extermination of the Black Panther Party, the extension of America's imperialist adventures into Cambodia, and the continued involvement of the University with the Defense establishment, have been opposed by our student body and the student bodies around the nation within the context of the three New Haven demands. What is needed now is rational action that will help us articulate a political movement.

The firebombings that occurred on campus last night and any subsequent similar emotional outbursts are self-defeating and must be condemned. When we are faced with a monumental task of bringing a total reversal of American policy at home and abroad we need actions that expand and legitimize our political movement. This movement needs programs and actions that are of the same calibre of those of the Black Panther Party, not senseless mimicry of revolutionary phrases. Not all

violence is revolutionary, and we must never measure a revolutionary simply by his acts of violence. Radical actions are taken from a radical perspective and this perspective must never imply that the creation of a radically restructured world can be accomplished overnight.

We must call for actions that further people's understanding of our political concerns, and this implies a long-term commitment to move off the campus. We must not further isolate ourselves by mindless actions such as those that occurred last night. Mass leafleting of high schools, factories and other forces in the outside community, as well as student populations, must be undertaken to mobilize forces that can produce real change. We must also allow for mass action against local draft boards and defense industries.

Such tactics strengthen the national movement and improve our own position both on and off the campus.

If we remember our goals and the gravity of the challenge that we face, and if we are truly sincere in our desire for radical change, we must not allow ourselves to be co-opted into senseless and inappropriate violence. Now, more than ever, we need rationality and both are "revolutionary" words and actions. It is within this context that we must strongly condemn the senseless violence that the strike can and has degenerated into. Let us learn from our mistakes.

The West Is Red

By MITCHEL COHEN

The fire set in the barn behind Tabler Quad last night must be condemned in the strongest terms possible. Not that I am opposed to setting fires or to mass revolutionary violence. Indeed, the Viet Cong and all of the other freedom fighters around the world are forced to use violence to free themselves from the shackles of American imperialism. However, anyone who is a communist or a leftist of any shade would not endanger the lives of people who are not the real enemy.

People on this campus sit around and bullshit all day about the war, while they try to ignore the repression of the Black Panthers. They say that Cambodia and Vietnam are more important because there are more people involved there, and because their own lives are threatened. They refuse to fight the system; they only fight self-interested manifestations of it. They call for non-violence while Chairman Bobby Seale is facing execution. If non-violence could free him, fine. But it can't and won't. The preachers of non-violence here are only calling for that out of lack of commitment. They never made the trip to New Haven because the Airplane, that revolutionary (?) group, was giving a free concert. People still talk about changing the minds of their

congressmen, not about changing the system, as if Vietnam was the issue, not the motivation behind it. They say that we should end the war first, and then worry about "lesser things" like fighting racism and Bobby Seale.

As far as I'm concerned, this same attitude is what has been holding the movement back. These people have refused to relate the problem to the cause, some out of innocence, but most because they are afraid to acknowledge the real source — monopoly capitalism. They are afraid because being a revolutionary is a full-time job which might not leave time to go to Airplane concerts. These people are nothing more than cowards, and eventually, they will become part of the oppressor.

So the fires are really no big deal. They are not an excuse for failure to organize people. And surely, the targets that were chosen do not compare in necessity to the fire-bombings of ROTC buildings across the nation. And they will not compare with any revolutionary violence that must take place in Washington Saturday.

Nevertheless, they do have a purpose. When people start preaching non-violence (I'm not talking about the revolutionary pacifism that Dellinger puts into use) as an

excuse for cowardice, then it's just too bad. And if the fires shook some people up, then that's what they were meant to do. These same people now are condemning the movement, condemning real struggles against American imperialism because someone who "might" be in the movement "might" have set the fires. These so-called pacifists, for the most part, never really faced the issues to begin with. Real pacifists, like Dellinger, are not any less committed to active revolutionary pacifism because of the practices of Abbie Hoffman or Jerry Rubin. I can only look with cynical smile on those who have been preaching non-violence here as an excuse for not doing anything because they are cowards.

These kinds of fires are not the answer. Especially the one in the barn. But if they make people face the issues, to get off their asses, then they have served their point and there will be no need for these types of actions again. However, if people use the fires as an excuse for inaction, as they have been using non-violence, or if people use them to attack the movement or to side-track the real issues, then they can rot in their own stagnation and hypocrisy and die in the coming fascism against which they had been too chicken-shit to really fight.

All power to the organizers... there is no room for the cowards or the liberals.

Adele Addison Recital Thurs.

The distinguished American soprano, Adele Addison, will be presented in a recital Thursday evening, May 7 beginning at 8:30 p.m. Miss Addison has appeared with major orchestras throughout the United States and Europe, and has been described as one of our finest singing artists. One of the most versatile of contemporary singers, Miss Addison moves with ease from extremely difficult modern music to oratorios of Bach and Handel to the art song. As a solo recitalist, Miss Addison has sung at the Casals Festival in Puerto Rico as

well as at the Festivals at Tanglewood, Massachusetts and Aspen, Colorado. Miss Addison is a member of the SUSB faculty as a Performing Artist in Residence in voice.

Miss Addison's recital will include works by Schubert, John Carter, Ravel, Wolf and de Falla. Tickets for the recital, which is scheduled to be held in the Lecture Center, are available through the Department of Music. Students who have paid their student activities fee will be admitted free. For further information, contact the Music Department at 246-5671.



Ailing Infirmary

Continued from page 2

"the level of sanitation in the food service leaves much to be desired. There are sanitary defects both in the physical facilities as well as in the operation of the food service."

Two nurses in the infirmary spoke of staff problems due to the state's refusal to give nurses "lines" which would allow them the benefits of state employees and said "the nursing shortage in Suffolk County is critical and yet the State University does

nothing to attract staff."

The general consensus of opinion of those interviewed centered on the problem of insufficient space, staff and funds for the health service to operate efficiently for the University Community. This was attributed to the apathy of Albany, the students and the administration. Dr. Dawson commented that "there is not commitment on behalf of SUNY as a body to ensure a healthy student environment."

To All SUSB Students FAT HUMPHREY LOVES YOU

I have never made a profit by delivering heros to your dorms, I have maintained this service. I felt that as a student at Stony Brook I have an obligation to contribute to campus life. At the same time I must protect my investment.

Understand that since I commenced deliveries two years ago, I have continually encountered problems (i.e.):

- 1) Heros stolen from cars
- 2) Crank calls and phony orders
- 3) People just not showing up
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- 5) An unavoidable loss of quality control

I have sustained all these and have for the most part established a reliable regular delivery service.

BUT I WILL NOT TOLERATE ROBBERY.

My delivery boy was held up at South Hall (Gray College) this past Thursday, and robbed of money and heros.

I fail to comprehend how one university student could steal from another (be it myself or delivery boy). How can young people, who profess so much concern for the shape of our world and for the acts of the "establishment", conduct themselves in a manner so reminiscent of the "establishment"? Acts such as these reflect upon and cause grief for all of us.

A lot of people are going to be inconvenienced, some will be deprived and for this I am sorry, but:

I WILL NO LONGER DELIVER TO THE DORMS.

Yours in Peace,
Richard C. Schubert
Class of '70
President
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PERSONAL

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Do away with wasteful days caused
by love's "games." Try this: Look at
him or her, scratch behind your left
ear. When reciprocity exists, and two
ears are scratched, you've
transcended the silly games that
prevent expression of your feelings.
No more put-downs, embarrassment,
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ANY MALE WHO HAS BEEN
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attempt to molest in any jail in the
United States - please call Ned at
3690 or send a letter to Statesman
immediately. Anonymity assured.
For an article of social justice.

DEAR RED HAPPY BIRTHDAY.
Go easy on the cake. Love your
weight watcher.

IRENE-Happy Birthday and much
happiness always. From KIMAKA.

KAREN G.-Happy 18th. From
KIMAKA.

KG-It was 2 years ago when "the
camera" hassle took place. And
you're still sweet. M.P. and A.S.

RONNY-Happy birthday to a really
great person. A.S., M.P., I.G., K.G.

RONNY-I hope the director has a
really happy birthday. From the
directed.

RONNY-Happy Birthday from the
rag crew

HAPPY BIRTHDAY Ronny. From a
friend at the Marriot Motel. Same
goes for B32.

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LOST ONE GOLD DOUBLE
BAMBOO loop earrings. Reward
offered. Call Ariene 5209.

3 KEYS ON RUBBERBAND lost.
751-6182 or 4196. Bless.

LOST GREEN SUEDE POCKET
BOOK, Friday night, Amman
College. Please return glasses, ID, and

drivers license. No questions asked.
Reward. Linda 5709 Ammann
C113.

LOST: GIRLS GLASSES in
bathroom of gym at Chicago late
show. Round frames. Call Chris
5199.

WHOEVER TOOK MY KEYS: Please
return them-no questions asked. I
can't get into my house without
them. They're on a Blue King's Inn
ring. Call 4693.

LOST: Anyone finding a black wallet
belonging to John Heilbrun or any of
the contents please call 4645.

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Cubans Share The Wealth... And The Work

(Ed. note—This is the second in a series of articles on life inside Castro's Cuba. The series is being written by seven members of the Venceremos Brigade who are present or former students at Stony Brook.)

The meaning of work in Cuba is in a state of transition. Instead of competing with each other for the scarce goods and services of society, people are now cooperating to create abundance for everyone. Already medical care, housing, utilities, entertainment, education, and day-care for children are free for all. Food, clothing, vacations at

the nicest resorts, and other goods are well within the reach of everyone's salary. When a product is not abundant, it is rationed according to need. For example, milk, which is scarce, goes to children, students, and the old and infirm first. This system of distribution gives wages a lesser meaning in Cuba than in America. In the coming

years, as goods become more abundant, money will disappear altogether. People will work to produce for society and will receive the results according to need.

Populace Undertakes Harvest

The change in attitude toward work is illustrated by the ten million-ton sugar harvest. Most of the sugar cane in Cuba is still cut by hand. This is such hard labor that no one should have to do it at all, much less as a means of existence. However, to mechanize future harvests of sugar, it is necessary to buy the machinery with the wealth obtained in the present history-making harvest. In order not to doom some people to full time work in the canefields and until mechanization is carried out, the burden of the harvest falls upon the entire population. In Cuba, unlike America, nobody worries about losing their livelihood because of the introduction of labor-saving devices. Almost all the people who are physically capable and not needed more urgently elsewhere, whether soldier, worker, student or political

official, volunteer to spend two or more months a year cutting cane. In this way, labor which is not only the most difficult in the society but in many ways the most important becomes the responsibility of all instead of a few.

retirement, vacation, leisure time and sick pay are the same for everyone.

Labor is the responsibility of all and is done in whatever way is easiest, most enjoyable and beneficial for all. In the same way, the fruits of labor are shared by all.

SB Students In Model U.N.

Seven Stony Brook students spent a hectic weekend representing Yugoslavia in a National Model United Nations at the Statler Hilton Hotel in New York. Over 200 colleges from all over the country represented the nations of the world in a model General Assembly, Security Council and Economic and Social Council. Stony Brook's delegation, headed by Marty Abrams, included Irving Bitman, Rolf Kraehmer, Mike McCormick, Paul Blum, Walter Johnson and Marc Leavitt. Phil Chin had been elected last year as vice-president of the Model U.N.

As Yugoslavia, Stony Brook questioned Indonesia's legitimacy in chairing the Neutral Bloc since another Indonesian was running for the chairmanship of the Western Bloc.

We spearheaded a "Uniting for Peace" resolution so the General Assembly could go over the head of the deadlocked Security Council and discuss the illegal intervention of the United States into Cambodia. Yugoslavia delegates were also active in committees trying to bring peace to the Middle East and taking care of the Palestinian refugees.

People Measure Progress

In Chivarico, a new town on the sea at the center of the Sierra Maestra, I wandered one morning with my camera during the customary welcoming speech. Three young girls came up to me, fingered my camera and without any shyness asked me to take their picture. They posed with their arms around each other and smiled a thank you as they dashed off laughing and talking excitedly. Meanwhile, I noticed an animated, solidly built middle-aged woman, arms akimbo, standing at a distance and watching with a proud smile. I smiled back.

When the girls left she came over to me. After we looked at each other for a few seconds, she spread out her arms in a welcome gesture, grinning broadly and eyes radiant in the morning sun she said, "Look what the revolution has done!"—M.B.

Strike Expanding Into Community

Continued from page 1

At a 2 p.m. press conference, yesterday, leaders of the Stony Brook movement said that the "strike was initiated primarily by students," calling the strike a "vehicle for everyone to get together." In discussing the idea of workshops, Polity President Lonnie Wolfe commented that the meetings were a way to meet the "crises on Long Island and in the country that we must address ourselves to. The workshops," he went on, "are action-oriented groups, to devise a program."

Lee Weiner, Chicago 7 defendant, will be speaking on campus tonight at 9 p.m. The reasons for, and ramifications of the strike will be the topic of his speech.

In other action, approximately 102 members of the Humanities departments met yesterday afternoon and passed a resolution supporting the University strike and the three New Haven demands. The statement said, "We recognize that the immediate public expression of our support is part of our responsibility as educators and citizens. We

therefore will use the time for regular classes to discuss these issues with students and members of the community who may be interested. The workshops, which began at 3:30 yesterday, drew a crowd of nearly 700 students who discussed topics ranging from the war to community action.

A four-page community paper came out this morning with the purpose being to reach "middle America." The paper includes strategy tactics of Cambodia, the question of whether it is unpatriotic to protest the war, whether a military solution is credible, the constitutional issue, tactics to get communists to negotiate, and why the University is on strike. Students are canvassing several shopping centers today in order to distribute the paper.

At the anti-war workshop, a mimeographed sheet by the Central Suffolk Womens International League for Peace and Freedom was distributed. It asked Americans to wire the president and congressmen expressing dissent to the war.

The People for Adequate Welfare distributed sheets

concerning food stamps and "Fantasy and Fact" in welfare. It was pointed out that the vast majority of welfare recipients in Suffolk are children and the elderly and therefore not employable. They also claim that although welfare recipients are accused of chiseling, less than one percent of Suffolk's welfare clients have ever chiselled. In addition, the average welfare family of four receives \$183 per month for food and clothing, which amounts to \$.51 per meal.

A meeting to discuss the ways to expand the strike to high schools ended with the idea to leaflet high schools tomorrow. Toward the end of the week, interested high school students will be invited back here for discussion.

The Suffolk County Labor Committee also organized a discussion group on alternatives to war research. Their demand is to remove all DoD research since "DoD is a symbol of the increasing direct militarization of our society." Although the Labor Committee says that basic research is neutral, the decisions about which particular basic

research projects gets carried out and decisions about how the findings of basic research are used "are not neutral". It was suggested that an alliance with high school students around the right to universal free higher education be formed. An alliance must also be built with the workers, scientists, engineers, etc. in order "for mankind to pull himself out of the quagmire the capitalist ruling class has driven us into in the past half century."

Monday night's 11 o'clock meeting resulted in a firm declaration of support for the strike and the three national demands. In addition, several proposals were accepted by the body of 1500. Residents of Amman College suggested initiating a national campus communication network so that SUSB's strike action could be coordinated with actions of other campuses throughout the country. The idea of workshops were discussed and were approved by the body. In addition, it was emphasized that students should go out into the community seeking support from voters, and from high school students.

REWARD

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Hillel

Culture Jewish Week

Wed. May 6th

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8:30 P.M. SBU Rm. 236

Thurs. May 8th

Israeli Dancing

8:00 P.M. Tabler Cafe.

Fri. May 8th

Shabbat Dinner

5:30 P.M. Roth Cafe.

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Can the Knicks Do It?

Patriot Sports

Sports Agrees — Power to the People!

Statesman

Page 8

May 6, 1970



Intramurals
with
Marc Jacobs

Crewmen Trick Manhattan And Earn Weekly Award

By MIKE LEIMAN

It was a long time coming, but that only makes the first 1970 win for the varsity crew that much sweeter. They might still be looking for that win, however, if it wasn't for the daring move designed by two of its members.

Co-captain Noel Gish and Ken Asai came up with the idea of a mid-course sprint, a rare and sometimes disastrous piece of strategy. "We were desperate, I was willing to try anything," candidly explained Coach Paul Dudzick.

With 1000 meters to go the Patriots increased their strokes per minute from 36 to over 40, and shot ahead of a surprised Manhattan team. But the Crew was exhausted from their sprint and had to battle to hang in front of their opponents' late rally. But they won the race and earned the *Statesman* Athlete of the Week Award for the entire team.

Beating Manhattan had to make the victory doubly sweet since the Patriots had accused them of rowing unethically in a race on Friday. At that time, with the two crews neck and neck, Manhattan swerved toward the Patriots as if on a collision course. SB, of course, tried to avoid the accident, but actually it was only a bluff, the opponents getting back on course while the Patriots floundered.

"Crews should stick to the lane and row right to the finish."

said the coach. "What they did was unethical."

Stony Brook faced Post and Manhattan on Saturday because all three had failed to qualify for the Sanger Cup race, symbol of Met Superiority. Seven teams vied for the four open spots and two heats were run in which the top two finishers qualified. SB placed behind Ithaca, St. Johns and Manhattan.

In the consolation round Saturday for the O'Hare Cup, the Patriots led all the way with

Manhattan staying even till the half-way point when the Pats pulled away with their own surprise.

"The guys were tremendously happy," said Coach Dudzick. "They always give 100%. They never give up."

The coach has something else to be happy about, too. He has been informed that he can buy three single practice shells for use next fall. "It'll force them to learn to row," he says. "They'll row or swim."

With some division winners already determined, the intramural softball season will soon be reaching its playoff stage. The playoffs will be a single elimination tournament. This means that each team really starts the season over, since the only advantage in being undefeated during the regular season is being paired with a beaten team in the first round of the playoffs. The playoff bracketing is shown at the end of this article.

In independent action, the upset victories of Los Sientos and the Purple Haze over last year's two school finalists enlivened this week's activities. Los Sientos, taking advantage of fielding lapses in their opponents' outfield, upset a powerful Brothers team in a very close game. Coupling excellent pitching with timely hitting, they squeezed past Brothers (last year's championship hall team) by the score of 8-7. The Purple Haze, led by the hitting, fielding and gentleness of happy Steve Ritter, beat last year's independent champion, the Yellowbellies, in extra innings, by the score of 11-10. Purple Haze will most likely play Brothers in the first round of the playoffs.

Arbuckle became the third team to clinch a playoff berth as a result of a very tough victory over the Animals. Playing poorly both defensively and offensively, Arbuckle did not come to life until late in the game. Led by Larry Rose's clutch pitching and sparked by the cheers of their fans, Arbuckle came from behind to beat a very stubborn Animals team by the score of 12-9.

In hall games, WIA3 somehow won another game. Carrying four-leaf clovers, rabbit foots and horseshoes in their pockets, the boys of A3 won their second consecutive 29-28 marathon. In other games: TD2B beat TD3A, 6-2; KGC3A, led by Bill Jelly and Dave Fein, won two games, 22-3 and 16-11; AGC1 nipped AGA3, 21-20; and, finally, RBB1, led by Sparky, Basil, Pete, Poc, Shifty, and Richie, defeated RBA2, 16-5.

The answers to last week's quiz were: 1) William & Mary, 1964; 2) Robert J. Wittmer.

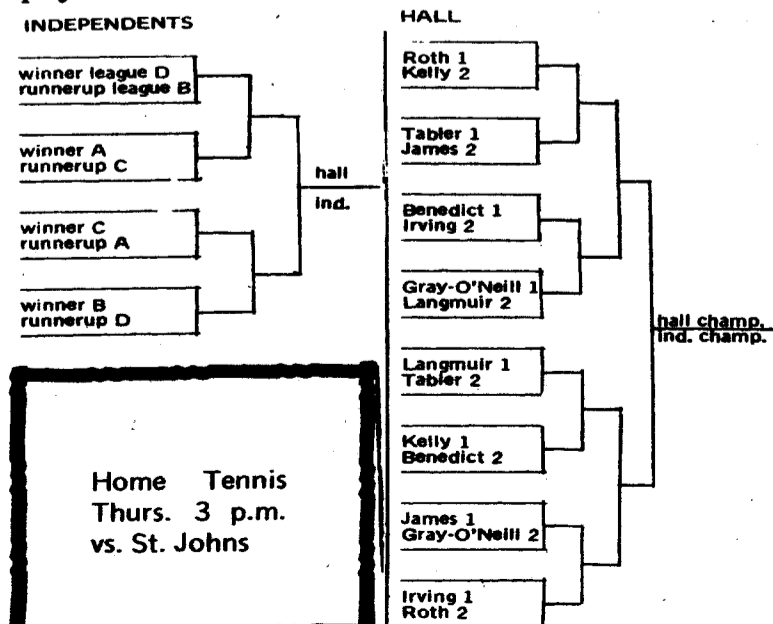
This week's questions are the following:

1) In last year's intramural track tournament an individual contestant placed third in total points. The noteworthy aspect of this is that this third place finish was not in the individual statistics, it was in the final team totals. Who is he?

2) What team won the first McDowell Cup?

3) Who is Mr. McDowell?

Listed below are the bracketings for the softball playoffs. Check your intramural bulletins to see when you play.



Home Tennis
Thurs. 3 p.m.
vs. St. Johns

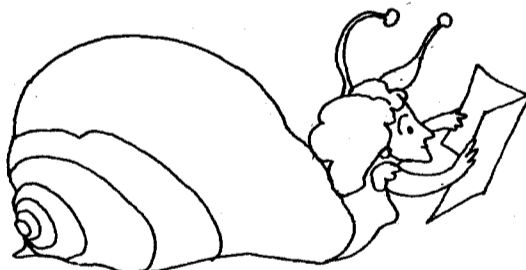
Statesman To Lime Rock For Trans-Am Road

By KEN LANG

Although road-racing may not have the massive interest of a Patriot Championship Basketball game, there is a large amount of student interest in road-racing (witness the large number of students attending the guest talks by Trans-Am drivers Mark Donohue and Peter Revson, as well as the large number of students who go to the Trans-Am race at Bridgehampton in late June every year). For that reason, *Statesman* is journeying up to Lime Rock to cover the second Trans-Am of the '70 season. Top drivers like Parnelli Jones, Dan Gurney, Mark Donohue, Peter

Revson, Jim Hall and Sam Posey, driving Camaros, Baracuddas, Javelins, Mustangs and other "pony" cars will compete on the tight Lime Rock circuit. *Statesman* will cover both the press days and the qualifying race days for stories in Friday's and Monday's issues, as well as a WUSB special of taped interviews with top drivers. Not many students may be able to make the Schaeffer Trans-Am at Lime Rock this Saturday, but those interested in going to the Marlboro Trans-Am at Bridgehampton June 20-21 will find our view of the race interesting. Watch for it!

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and it grows

when it rains

WAR IS NOT HEALTHY...

An informational newsletter prepared by a group of students and faculty at the State University of New York at Stony Brook

Is Dissent Un-American?

By ALEX BASKIN
Professor of Education

The rising tide of protest and dissent among the nation's college students has disturbed some who question whether such behavior is in keeping with America's history and traditions. The fact is that public demonstrations have long been a part of the nation's heritage and that most significant social change resulted in part from the efforts of dedicated men and women who raised both their voices and their banners in behalf of a cause about which they felt strongly. In most cases they sought to right some social wrong and sought the support of a broad spectrum of the population.

The public demonstration is indeed an instrument through which public attention can be focused on an issue, and the constitution provides for its unhampered use in those sections which guarantee freedom of speech and assemblage. Many of us can still recall that during the shattering days of the depression of the 1930's men joined together, often noisily, to demand and finally strike for the right to organize into trade and industrial unions. There were some who voiced fears that the fabric of American life was being threatened by these massive rallies, but in time collective bargaining agreements were signed and unions became and remain to this day a vital part of the American scene. It is doubtful that this could have been accomplished without workers taking to the streets. It is doubtful too, that women's suffrage could have been achieved without speeches, parades, street corner gatherings and loud protestations.

Now a new generation of Americans is raising its voice and new protests are heard across the land. They protest America's longest and most unpopular involvement in a war. They protest too, America's most illegal military undertaking. The Congress, in which is vested the power to declare war, has not taken this step. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee — a body composed of seasoned and responsible legislators — declared on May 4 that the executive branch of the government has for years been "conducting a constitutionally unauthorized war in Indochina." Intelligent men must call for the protection of the Constitution and must decry any abuse of the nation's basic law — particularly when such violations come from governmental leaders. Those who protest the war in fact cry out against its illegality and its wasteful destruction of human life and resources. To stand silent at this moment and in these times is to renounce and to abdicate the responsibility of citizenship.

Young men and women who now attend our colleges and universities are, in the largest measure, persons of conscience and concern. Like many of us who preceded them and who gave them life and warmth and love, they look forward to the building of a better future, to raising families and to working at meaningful and productive jobs. They discuss population growth and pollution; they are distressed by the existence of poverty in the shadow of great affluence. A tremendous gulf exists between what the leaders of this society say and what they do. Thus, students abandon the classroom and take to the campus and the quadrangle, hoping to sensitize a nation which now seems mesmerized and dulled by the war.

The shocked reaction to the shooting of four Kent State University students in Ohio may, through its tragic consequences, shake us and move us to bring this war to a speedy conclusion. The escalation of the war into Cambodia is directly responsible for the recent upsurge of demonstrations on our campuses. The maiming and killing of students can only radicalize the young beyond the hopes and

*Men are to be precluded from
expressing their sentiments on a
matter, which may involve the
most serious and alarming
consequences that can invite the
consideration of mankind, reason
is of no use to us, the freedom of
speech may be taken away, and
truth and duty as may be led
to the death of the soul.*

dreams of the most extreme agitator.

Our nation has experienced numerous crises in the past and solutions were forthcoming only when the basic problem was ascertained and removed. There is no question in my mind that the war is the basic problem and that its end will markedly reduce the number and intensity of these demonstrations and will contribute to the establishment of balance and peace in our society. The efforts of young people in peacefully protesting this constitutionally unauthorized war are indeed an expression of the highest form of loyalty to the principles upon which this nation was founded.

President vs. Congress

By KEN ERICKSON
Professor of Political Science

By extending the Vietnamese War to Cambodia, President Nixon has reaffirmed the presidential usurpation of the power to declare war, a power constitutionally vested not in the President but in Congress. The conflict between these two branches of government offers a new form of leverage to those who seek to end the war and hasten the safe return of American servicemen.

Coming soon after the President's unjust attack upon the Senate in the wake of its refusal to approve the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court, this expansion of the war alarmed the Senate in particular. Senators on the Foreign Relations Committee believed they had been deliberately misled about U.S. intentions in Southeast Asia by Nixon's Secretary of State when he testified before them only a few days earlier, and they demanded that Nixon meet with them to discuss the conduct of the war.

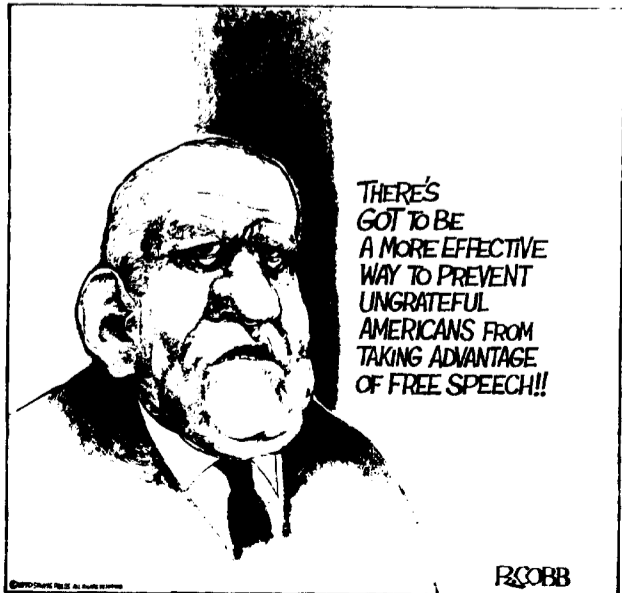
There are a number of measures which the Congress could take to regain some of the power which now lies with the Chief Executive. A resolution could be passed prohibiting the use of American ground troops in Cambodia, as was done with regard to Laos and Thailand last winter. However, this may be of limited effectiveness, for American "advisers" have been used in Laos since this resolution; a similar small number of advisers in Vietnam soon escalated to half a million soldiers there.

Five senators, including Republicans Goodell and Hatfield, are planning an amendment to a military supplies or sales bill this month which would require phased withdrawal of American

troops in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Since the Constitution gives Congress power over national spending, such a provision will prevent expenditures for the maintenance of troops in those countries beyond specified dates.

Finally, a trump card lies in the power of Congress to declare war. By threatening to introduce a bill declaring war on North Vietnam, Congressional leaders may be able to win back some of their waning influence on policy making. Surely President Nixon would not wish to risk losing such a vote. Yet he may not wish to win on this issue either, since he probably would have to take the unpopular position of campaigning openly for war. This would probably assure that the title of "Nixon's war" would stick and do to him in 1972 what it did to Lyndon Johnson in 1968.

How, then, can concerned citizens act to bring the war to a close? In view of increasing Congressional sensitivity to this presidential aggrandizement of power, congressmen and senators will be particularly receptive to the opinions and pressures of their constituents. This may be seen in the fact that the President and many representatives and senators are frequently publicizing the proportion of their mail for and against the war. Thus, this is the moment for a massive LETTER-WRITING CAMPAIGN to those elected representatives. These letters should be sent not only to our own senators and representatives, but also to other newsworthy figures who serve as opinion leaders within the institutions of government. With an election less than half a year away, this is the moment to communicate our dismay at the extension of the war to the men who are in a position to confront the President and who will be seeking our support for re-election.



The Futility of Force

By STEVEN CIMBALA
Professor of Political Science

The invasion of Cambodia by American military forces indicates that our policymakers still seek a basically military solution to the problem of our involvement in Southeast Asia. Both former President Johnson and President

Nixon have interpreted the Vietnam conflict as an invasion of South Vietnam by North Vietnam, calling for a military response by the United States to defeat the "aggressors." When this misinterpretation has led policymakers into catastrophic errors, they have felt an even stronger urge to bail themselves out

with additional displays of military might.

President Johnson and his advisors, for example, argued that increased bombing of North Vietnam would make the North Vietnamese "pay a price for aggression" and come to the conference table. When this strategy did not produce the desired result, advisors concluded that additional targets should be added to the list. This coincided with other kinds of increased military pressure, such as raising the number of American ground forces to an eventual 500,000-plus and heavy bombing of the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos. These and other escalatory steps were taken on the theory that, if only enough military pressure were applied, the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong would "capitulate" in the face of superior force.

There were two principal reasons why these predictions fell flat. First, the North Vietnamese were willing to counter-escalate their involvement to compensate for increasing levels of our own. The United States badly underestimated the determination of the North Vietnamese and Vietcong to match our displays of mobile cavalry, artillery and airpower with their own varieties of unconventional warfare, such as the Tet offensive. Second, the military escalation obscured the important political issues at stake in the conflict, such as the future composition of the South Vietnamese government and

the conditions for American disengagement. Further military involvement simply committed the United States to perpetual defense of the Thieu-Ky regime in South Vietnam, whatever its character, and removed any incentive for that regime to begin necessary reforms. U.S. leverage over Thieu and Ky decreased as our military presence and bombardments increased.

Cambodia continues this basic pattern of quest for military victories which will allow us to see "the light at the end of the tunnel," as a Johnson administration spokesman put it. The military chiefs have persuaded the President that the availability of certain enemy "sanctuaries" in Cambodia gives the North Vietnamese and Vietcong an advantage in striking at American and South Vietnamese forces. The characteristic military solution was chosen: a sudden massive thrust into these "sanctuaries," accompanied by the solemn reassurances of a Presidential telecast.

Like previous ground operations and bombing sorties, however, these measures will do little to change the basic problem for the United States: how to disengage our military forces from a situation in which they have been tried, and found politically impotent. The operations in Cambodia will not help on that score. The escalation of the war will only make it more difficult to end the fighting in Indochina and our military involvement in that fighting. More

"national honor" will be said to be at stake, unless we "honor our commitments" to still another government, that of General Lon Nol of Cambodia.

The counter-escalation which this Cambodian operation will produce goes directly against Nixon's declared policy of "Vietnamization," or the withdrawal of American ground combat forces from South Vietnam and their replacement by South Vietnamese forces. In invading Cambodia, Nixon has promised to accomplish more militarily with fewer military forces, and this is absurd even in terms of his own intentions. And, even if successful, "Vietnamization" would perpetuate the essentially military approach to Vietnam which we have taken, continuing it in the hands of proxies.

In short, we are asked to believe that invasion of another country will more rapidly end our involvement in the war in Vietnam, when, in fact, it will prolong that war and expand it. Nixon seeks to communicate to North Vietnam that we will not be "humiliated" or militarily defeated; he and his advisors do not see that this is not the issue. American military power and its effectiveness are simply irrelevant or counter-productive for any political purposes the U.S. might have in Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia. Military power cannot stamp the internal politics of these countries in any desired image; it can only stamp out politics altogether.

the American withdrawal. The President believes that the Cambodian operations will help sustain the withdrawal policy. Many others have serious doubts.

If, during the next few weeks, the President's judgment is proven wrong - both in its political and military dimensions - then he must change his approach. It is clear that relatively narrow military considerations influenced him. Secretary of State Rogers and Secretary of Defense Laird both opposed the decision he made. If this military solution fails, then the country has the right to expect that those who urge alternative means of bringing about withdrawal be given their opportunity.

It is not too late to reverse the decision to launch a limited tactical intervention in Cambodia. It is not too late to abort the operation if it becomes apparent that it is not accomplishing its purpose as outlined by the President.

(Ed. note: Dr. Trask is noted for his work in foreign affairs. He is the author of several books about Vietnam.)

What if we pull out?

By GEORGE KAHIN

The Administration's most persistent argument against a rapid or complete withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam has been that a bloodbath would take place if American forces were no longer available to protect President Thieu's regime from the National Liberation Front. Others hold that even if the President's forecast were correct, the number of victims involved would not approach the number of civilians who are certain to be killed during even a few more months of fighting in South Vietnam.

But however one estimates these possibilities, it is essential that a clear distinction be made between battlefield conditions and the situation existing after an armistice. In heat of battle conditions both sides in the past—and probably in the future—have carried out reprisals against those identified as working for the enemy—particularly when they occupy positions in intelligence, the police, or are believed to be informers.

This was apparently an important factor in the execution of civilians at Hue, and Army spokesmen have alleged that it influenced American conduct in the massacre at Songmy. So long as a particular battle is simply one episode in a continuing series, both sides will be tempted to take punitive measures against "enemy" civilians.

Such actions will probably continue until there is a ceasefire but they should not be taken as an augury of what will happen after a settlement. This is, however, just what President Nixon suggested in his speech Nov. 3 when he equated a post-armistice situation with that of Hue in early 1968, where many civilians are reported to have been executed during three weeks of terribly intense fighting.

In asserting that Hue was "a prelude of what would happen" in a South Vietnam suddenly left unprotected by American troops, Mr. Nixon has not only argued

against withdrawal but has made it much more difficult for Americans to trust in a negotiated peace settlement.

Mr. Nixon's Wrong Facts

Even more damaging to this prospect is the President's appalling misunderstanding of what actually happened after the 1954 Geneva armistice. He charges that with the departure of the French army from northern Vietnam, the Vietminh "murdered more than 50,000 people and hundreds of thousands more died in slave labor camps," and that on the basis of this history we must expect a similar bloodbath in the South if American forces are withdrawn before Thieu's Government can stand on its own.

The President's account is contrary to the historical record. If his advisers have studied the reports of the International Control Commission, responsible under the 1954 Geneva armistice for investigating allegations of reprisal, they must know that in the first two years following that armistice a total of nineteen complaints alleging political reprisal in the North were lodged with the Commission, only one of which involved murder. During the same period at least 214 were lodged against Diem's Government in the South, including several reports of massacres.

Although the I.C.C. did not complain that its inquiries into these allegations were hampered in the North, it soon encountered major obstructions in the South, with Saigon finally forbidding it in early 1957 from continuing such investigations there. At that time, the Commission had yet to investigate thirty-five alleged incidents of political reprisal in the North as against 1,047 in the South. Many allegations could have been substantiated. We know that Diem's regime reported publicly that between 1954 and 1960 there were 48,200 alleged Communists arrested in South Vietnam.

Support—Or Solution?
It was in the fall of 1956, more than two years after the Geneva

Armistice, that violence occurred on a significant scale in the North. This was unconnected with the anti-French struggle and wars not in reprisal against Vietnamese who had supported France against the Vietminh.

Those concerned with political reprisals might well insist that in any future Vietnam settlement the I.C.C. or its equivalent be made much stronger to insure that it is capable of investigating alleged reprisals effectively.

And any President worried about a future bloodbath in Vietnam who looks to historical precedent for instruction should be as much concerned with the actions of an American-supported regime as with those of a regime we oppose.

(Ed. note: The above was reprinted from The New York Times, Dec. 6, 1969. George Kahin is Professor of Government and Director of the Southeast Asia Program at Cornell.)

"If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem. It is true that you may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time."
Abraham Lincoln, 1865

This newsletter was prepared by the writers and Jeanne Behrman / Chris Carty Robert Cohen / Richard Puz Evan Strager
Typeset by STATESMAN

Is the intervention in Cambodia justified?

By DAVID TRASK
Chairman, History Department

The present tactical operations along the eastern border of Cambodia, presumably to last no longer than eight weeks, are designed to destroy important communications centers, supplies, and troop concentrations which support the enemy war effort in South Vietnam. The President has ordered extensive search-and-destroy operations at several points to clean out these "privileged sanctuaries" and to lower the efficiency of enemy forces fighting in Vietnam and Cambodia.

Mr. Nixon justifies his decision on these grounds: (a) the operations will ultimately save American lives (b) they will permit continuation of American troop withdrawals as planned, including 150,000 during the next year, in accord with the policy of "Vietnamization" (c) the United States is a great power and must act like one if it wishes to retain any real influence on the course of international affairs.

I do not doubt the sincerity of the President. The difficulty is that he may be tragically wrong in his estimate of the situation and in his methods for coping with it. In any event he has produced no

convincing refutation of the arguments adduced by those who oppose the intervention in Cambodia.

What are those arguments?

Escalation To Speed End

The intervention represents a military escalation, but more importantly, a definite political escalation. Despite the President's claims, the operations may mire us more deeply in Southeast Asia and in fact interfere with the planned withdrawal—with "Vietnamization." Far from limiting casualties, the operations may increase them, particularly if they are sustained beyond six or eight weeks. The American people have heard many times before that an escalation will speed a solution. What makes the President believe that his escalation will not go the way of all previous escalations?

Strengthen Our Influence

It seems particularly dangerous to justify the intervention as a means of strengthening our influence in world politics. In the end, it is argued by critics, what will determine our standing and influence is the extent to which our policies contribute to general international peace and progress. We have constantly heard from others that a show of force in

Southeast Asia will strengthen our influence around the world, but each such exertion has in fact further isolated the United States from its friends and strengthened the hands of its enemies. What reasons are there for believing that the outcome will be different in this instance?

Tactically Unsound?

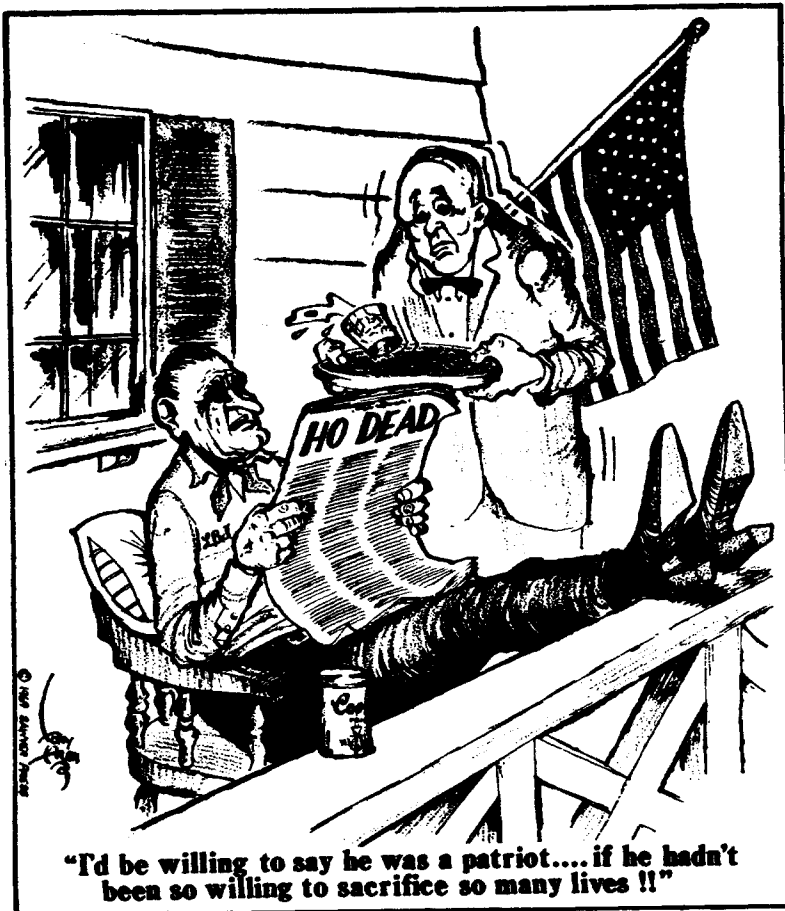
The operations may well be tactically unsound from a strictly military point of view. Critics point to the failure of the search-and-destroy tactic in South Vietnam itself. It hasn't worked effectively in this region, given the characteristics of guerrilla opponents and the terrain. The enemy response is simply to melt away, much like the American revolutionaries during the American Revolutionary War, and to refuse battle. When the search-and-destroy mission is withdrawn, they simply return and reoccupy the ground. Since the enemy in Vietnam uses guerrilla tactics, his need for supplies and sophisticated communications is much less than our need. Already there are signs that the enemy once again has flown the coop. Our forces are meeting little resistance and haven't found much in the way of supplies or command centers, certainly not what the President anticipated in

his speech.

Secondly, the enemy responds to attacks in given areas - not by resisting when the odds aren't good, but by attacking elsewhere in places left inadequately defended. The possibility of such attacks in South Vietnam is good. Moreover, the enemy may decide to increase his effort in Laos or even in Thailand, where revolutionary forces are operating. In short, what reasons does the President have for believing that this search-and-destroy operation will succeed where so many others have failed, and that the enemy won't attack in other areas, thus nullifying the effects of any accomplishments in Cambodia?

The American people have a right to answers to the legitimate questions raised by those who doubt not the President's sincerity but his judgment. His speech on the Cambodian intervention was notable for its failure to speak to these important and obvious questions.

The great majority of Americans now want to end this war. The President himself concedes this point. The central issue in respect to the Cambodian operations is whether they will hasten or hinder



'NOW, CONCERNING CAMBODIA, LET ME MAKE ONE THING PERFECTLY CLEAR ...



Kent State — Law 'n Order

By FRANK MYERS

Professor of Political Science

On Monday, May 4, National Guard troops on the campus of Kent State University in Ohio fired blindly into a crowd of approximately 500 students, wounding eleven and killing four (at last count). The authorities have offered two justifications for this drastic act. First, they have stated that they were being shot at by snipers. But responsible eyewitness observers from the New York Times and from the other major newswire services have stated that they saw no evidence of snipers. And, in any case, the proper response to sniper fire is discriminating aim, not frenzied slaughter.

Secondly, the authorities have justified the action of the troops by stating that the troops had run out of tear gas. But this is no justification at all, since firing under such circumstances, and for such reasons only, was a direct violation of orders.

We must conclude that these shootings constitute riotous behavior by the National Guard and are totally reprehensible.

These are days when colleges and universities are growing rapidly. More and more parents are saving to send their children to college because they want their children to have better lives with meaningful and secure jobs. More and more parents will send their children, at the age of 17 or 18, into a world of books and lectures and discussions about the knowledge and values

upon which our civilization is based.

We have long thought of college as an idyllic time of serious study and innocent pleasure. But to a large extent this has always been a myth. Like all times of growth, college life has always been accompanied by pain and problems as well as solid accomplishments.

Can we be sure that at such a time our children, no matter how carefully and properly they have been raised, will not, out of sheer curiosity, or moral commitment, or even by accidentally walking by, join in a demonstration? And if they do, have we not the right, as parents, to expect that the authorities will act responsibly and without careless disregard of their lives?

Parents of students attending Kent State rushed to the University to take their children, no matter how law abiding, from the campus to the safety of their homes. And they were right to do so, because the four dead students were not wild-eyed radicals and anarchists. They were serious and searching young people attending a peaceful protest against the invasion of Cambodia. And yet their peaceful demonstration had been broken up and they had been chased across their campus by the National Guard, and then, as they stood unarmed and confused, wondering what to do next, they were shot down.

This is not to say that all students at Kent State were

innocent of all violence. Some few students burned down a building and smashed some windows. These acts were wrong and the authorities had little choice but to put a stop to them.

But the students who were killed were not the same ones who resorted to violence. One of the victims had called her parents just two nights before, deploring the violent acts of these few students. The National Guard action was wild and indiscriminate.

Such wild actions by lawful authorities call into question our whole system of justice. Will those guilty of violent and illegal acts be sought out and punished, or will random terror over innocent and guilty alike take the place of the legal process?

If this strike helps to awaken and to strengthen in all of us the sense of the sanctity of human life and the necessity for fair and restrained law enforcement methods, then the strike will have been a good thing.

Why the strike?

By DANNY LAZAROFF
Political Science '71

The "strike" in which a large portion of the University Community is involved is not an action specifically or primarily directed against the University. Rather, it is a concerted effort to solicit and engage the support of all concerned individuals and groups from both within the University Community and the outside throughout the nation, to combat the policies of the United States Government in Southeast Asia, and the impact of these policies on domestic conditions.

The question is always raised regarding the high correlation between our nation's campuses and the number of so-called "troublemakers." Perhaps this is because it is on the college campus that young people can best view for themselves the way in which actions by the U.S. Government directly affect their lives and the lives of millions throughout the world.

The nationwide strike presents three demands, with the extension of the Vietnam War into Cambodia the issue of primary concern. The other two demands concern the repression of political dissent and the use of college campuses as hosts for Department of Defense research. In effect, the University is compelled to both repress dissent and conduct war-related research. The New York State Legislature continues to survey and approve legislation (e.g. the Henderson Bill) which aims directly at penalizing demonstrators by requiring colleges to rescind scholarships and even suspend or expel student dissenters.

The federal Mansfield Bill makes it clear that any Department of Defense research after November 1, 1969 must be "mission-oriented." In view of the latest action by our government in the "Vietnam War," this marriage between the University and the Defense Department must cease.

However, the problem is not that limited or simplistic in nature. If we had a set of logical, coherent priorities, responsible leadership, and extended use of our abundant resources, this country would perhaps reverse the present trend and put in proper perspective the priorities, not only of our universities, but also those of the entire nation. This would clearly have far-reaching implications for the international situation and it is to this end that we must vigorously work.

We strike not against our libraries, books or teachers, but with all those who want to join the fight against a government making disastrous mistakes abroad with serious repercussions both domestic and international. It is not sufficient to eliminate the affiliation of the University with the government, or to redirect the facilities of the University; thus, any damage to the resources and facilities of a college campus is counterproductive.

We therefore turn to you; it is your tax money which supports the war and your children who will be told to risk their lives. It is every American that suffers with each escalation of the Southeast Asian struggle, and it is this same citizen who is always confronted with the costs.

Is he for real?

By MARVIN KALKSTEIN
Professor of Sociology

"No one is more aware than I am of the political consequences of the action I've taken."

"I have rejected all political considerations in making this decision."

"Whether I may be a one term President is insignificant..."

Richard Nixon, April 30, 1970

Admittedly, the President's unilateral decision to invade Cambodia is beyond understanding, if viewed as an isolated action. There is more significance to it if we view it as just the latest in a series of such actions by Nixon. To begin with, we have the President's statement with regard to the moratorium to the effect that no matter what gets said, he's not about to be judged; this was further amplified by his November 3 speech where, instead of attempting to split the moderates from the radicals as was expected, his message lumped them together and then indicated they should be ignored. We've also had Nixon's and Agnew's well orchestrated attacks on intellectuals, radicals, the press, and students - culminating in the possible suggestion of an open season on "campus bums" by his "proud" and "tall" young men in uniform, capped off by his callous and threatening remarks following the murders at Kent State.

His attempts to limit the Senate role in the selection of the Supreme Court justice before the vote on Carswell, followed by his veiled threats to the opposition after the vote, were the opening attack on the powers of Congress. This attack has now reached a climax with the usurpation of the Congressional authorities to declare war.

What the President seems to be up to is a suspension or superseding of the Constitution. With his several opportunities, blatantly pursued, to pack the Supreme Court his way, and with his attacks on the power of Congress, he appears to be attempting to concentrate all power in the Executive branch, contrary to the intent of the Constitution to provide for a division of powers with carefully exercised checks and balances.

What we may be faced with is the final collapse of representative government. Government has too long been pursuing the objectives of powerful special interest groups, unmindful of public opinion.

As to Nixon worrying about the '72 elections, he may think he doesn't have to. If he can continue what he's been up to with the Panthers, the radicals, the workers, the press, the students, the dissenters, and Congress, maybe he figures by 1972 he can do without an election.

WE URGE YOU TO SEND A LETTER SUCH AS THE ONE BELOW TO YOUR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES NOW!

The Honorable Mr. _____

I am writing to you as my elected public official to do all within your power to end this war. My son (brother, husband, etc.) is dying in an undeclared war that has no foreseeable end. Our generation has lost fathers and husbands, and now you take our sons too. And yet our government escalates the war, with promises and more promises. A lot of good the promises of a speedy solution do the thousands we've buried over the past ten years.

I am opposed to the Administration's perpetuation of the Southeast Asian affair, the waste of my taxes for "defense," and the anguish caused to so many American families.

We should have learned by now that war only perpetuates war. Let us live the remainder of our lives in peace. Let us watch our children grow up and have children of their own. Stop this war now!

Sincerely yours,