

Statesman

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Second Class Postage
Paid at Stony Brook New York

HEW Job Bias Charge Won't Halt Construction

By NED STEELE

While federal officials review a decision by a regional Health Education and Welfare office to withhold U.S. funds for the under-construction graduate physics-math complex, because of alleged job discrimination in building trades, the State University Construction Fund said Wednesday it would continue work on the project—although HEW officials say the Fund is violating federal law by failing to provide “affirmative action” clauses that require minority group representation in the construction labor pool.

A spokesman for HEW's Office of Civil Rights in Washington said yesterday that a decision on whether to hold back at least \$2 million for the \$25 million project in federal funds was a “high priority” matter, but would not predict when the decision would be expected. A regional HEW office had warned the Construction Fund that its affirmative action clauses for several key phases of the building's construction were inadequate, and, said federal spokesman, the Fund nevertheless awarded bids to four contractors.

Before accepting bids, contractors are required to agree to take “affirmative action” to insure the hiring of minority group members on the construction project. Anti-poverty and civil rights on campus and across Suffolk County have repeatedly charged that the University has permitted construction on campus by firms and trade unions that maintain discriminatory hiring practices.

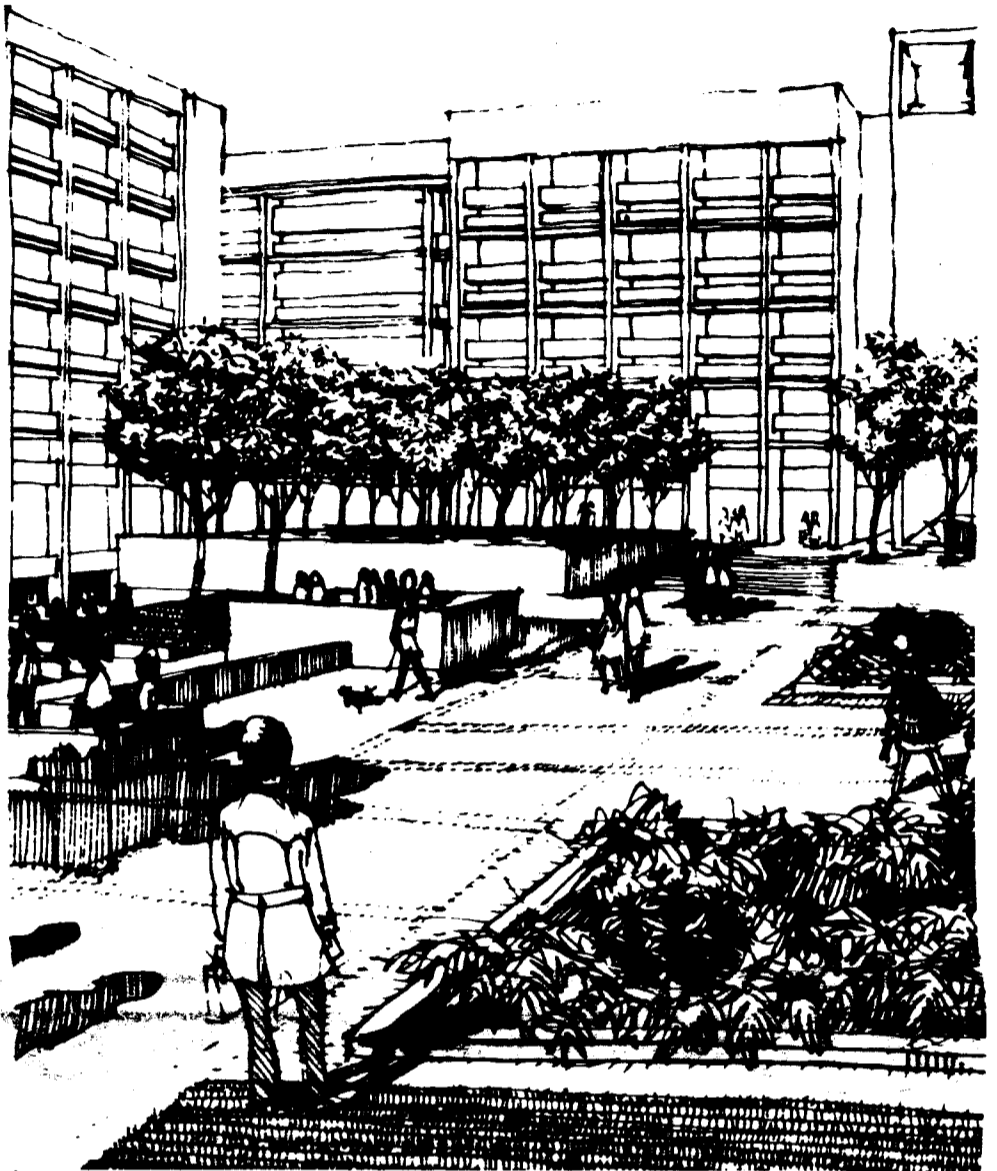
A spokesman for the Construction Fund, however, claimed that affirmative action clauses in existing contracts were adequate, and said, “We have no reason not to award the building.” He added, though, that “there may be further negotiations” with federal officials. “We can't jeopardize a whole project for something like a simple disagreement. We're saying, ‘Yes, we have the clauses; ... we'll be underway,’” he continued. The bulk of the building costs are from state funds.

The physics-math building, now in the foundation stage, is rising in a site roughly between the steel framework of the under-construction graduate chemistry building and the Commissary-Security complex near Kelly Quad. The federal funding in question involves contracts for electrical, heating, and plumbing work on this structure, which will be the largest edifice on the main campus.

HEW officials in New York said these stages of the project are “the heart of the construction in terms of dollars and the variety of the people and jobs involved.” Although critics of construction hiring practices agree that the unskilled labor pool representation of minority groups has increased, they claim that non-whites are still being excluded from the higher-paying skilled crafts such as electrical work and plumbing.

Also threatened by the HEW action are federal funds for the proposed Fine Arts Center and the multi-million dollar Health Sciences Center now under construction. The Health Sciences Center is already facing the prospect of a cutback or delay in its development because of State austerity measures.

The Construction Fund's decision to continue work on the physics-math complex was sharply criticized by members of civil rights organizations yesterday. Kenneth Anderson, a member of the Suffolk Human Rights Commission and the Minority Coalition, which has been pressing for more construction jobs for non-whites said, “It's another case of politics and monument-building being more important than people.”



ARTIST'S RENDERING of the physics-math complex and surrounding plaza. Federal officials are blocking funds for the project, now in initial stages of construction because of alleged bias in building hiring practices. Courtesy University Planning Office

Meningitis Risk Low: McWhirter

By MARSHA PRAVDER

Following a release by the University Health Service saying that a student here had contacted meningitis, Health Service Director David McWhirter announced that the “risk of another case is low or null. Everybody who has had contact with her has been notified by the infirmary and given penicillin or sulfa drugs.”

The student, 20 year old Eileen Wiesenfeld, a senior in Guthrie college, is seriously ill in Kings County hospital. The

disease causes an inflammation of the tissues around the spinal cord. However, McWhirter said that “she is past the crisis stage and we feel she is on the way to recovery.”

As a precautionary measure, Kelly Quad has cancelled all its programs for one week and Harpo's will be closed; the Hero Inn, and the Pit will remain open. McWhirter emphasized that these have just been protective measures, and students should not panic. He added that the only time the disease was contagious was once symptoms have developed which was in this case on Friday and Saturday.

As a precautionary measure, Kelly Quad has cancelled all its programs for one week and Harpo's, the Hero Inn, and the Pit will be closed. McWhirter emphasized that these have just been protective measures, and students should not panic. He added that the only time the disease was contagious was once symptoms have developed which was in this case on Friday and Saturday.

During that time she was in her room and then was taken home so she did not come into contact with many people. The seven people who were with her have all been treated. McWhirter commented that in addition to direct contact with Miss Wiesenfeld, the person has to have a certain amount of susceptibility to the disease in order to contract it.

Hundreds of students, according to

Health Service estimates, have flooded the infirmary building fearing that they could catch meningitis. Although it was only communicable for 30 hours, nurses have given penicillin or sulfa drugs to 20 people who had contact with her that week. Her boyfriend, Michael Traister, said that she had not attended classes last week. Commented Traister, “this overcaution and hysteria is for no reason. I've had contact with her, and the infirmary didn't find it necessary to give penicillin to my suitemates — so why is the campus panicking?”

The infirmary defined contact with Miss Wiesenfeld as those who have had a prolonged stay with the person “eating, sitting in her room, sleeping, etc.” It recommended that if students develop symptoms of thick discharge from the nose or throat with a fever, they should go to the infirmary. In addition, it advised students not to eat or drink from the same utensils or smoke from the same cigarettes or pipes. Virginia Froehlich commented “this statement led to rumors that the campus will be quarantined. This is false.”

People can harbor the meningitis bacteria in their bodies without it actually causing meningitis. The disease is only apparent when the bacteria circulates through the blood stream.

The Suffolk County Board of Health announced that there have been 15 cases of meningitis in this country during the months of January and February, and all cases have been unrelated.

Trustees Mandate Fee Vote

ALBANY—The State University Board of Trustees have mandated that a vote must be taken this spring at 27 SUNY campuses, including Stony Brook, to determine if each campus will have voluntary or mandatory student activities fees.

The Trustees also adopted procedures for collection, budgeting and spending of the student-administration review board, if a campus decides to implement or continue a mandatory fee.

Polity has already scheduled a vote on a “graduated fee” proposal to be included with the regular elections this spring. The proposed fee would be part voluntary and part mandatory.

Under the Trustees' new policy, if a campus chooses a voluntary fee, student government would be responsible for collection, budgeting and disbursement of the money.

However, if campus voted in a mandatory fee, SUNY would take over these functions, and use of fee money would be under University control.

If the fee were mandatory, each

student would be required to pay at registration, although students with financial hardships would be allowed to register pending review of their situation at a later date.

Campus presidents will review student government budgets to determine if allocations and disbursements meet Trustee policies, and review boards composed of four student government appointed members and four chosen by the campus administration will also look over proposed budgets.

The Trustees also outlined programs that can be supported by a mandatory student fee, and they include “programs of cultural and educational enrichment, recreational and social activities, tutorial programs, intramural and intercollegiate athletics, student publications and other media, assistance to recognized student organizations, insurance and transportation service related to the conduct of these programs, and reimbursement to student officers for service to student government.”



SCENE FROM THE PAST: General meeting of Polity, such as this one last year presided over by then Polity President Lonnie Wolfe, may become a thing of the past if a proposal that would eliminate both Polity and the Faculty Senate goes through.
photo by Robert F. Cohen

Polity Alternative Proposed

By DAVID L. ROE

A proposal that would replace Polity and the Faculty Senate with a system of committees has been introduced to the Faculty Senate Executive Committee.

The proposed system would have a Central Committee with members from each of the constituents of the academic community: faculty, undergraduates, graduates, Administration, CED, non-professionals, and professional non-teachers. These representatives would be elected by each of the constituent groups.

Five standing panels would function under the Central Committee: University Admissions, Educational Policy, Academic Resources, Long

Range Planning, and Student Affairs. Representatives on each panel constituent would be from the same as the central but ratios will vary depending upon function. Aspirants to position on any of these standing panels would have to present a petition with their ideas to the Central Committee, who would then select from among the applicants.

Doesschate Author

Phil Doesschate, the author of the proposal, said that "Senates in the past have been ineffective. The Senate of Polity is functionless." Of the Faculty Senate, he remarked "It's biggest function is to exist." He believes that this proposed system would

eliminate the idea of a student leader and replace him with committees working in the students' interests. Doesschate sees the entire body as a functioning, expedient group of representatives of the various interests present in the University.

Grad. Students Plan Own Bargaining Unit

By ALICE J. KELLMAN

Students will meet Monday to discuss plans in organizing a Graduate student-teaching assistant union.

The most pressing topic of concern for grad students is what they deem the "bread and butter" issue. This involves the ability of the University to withdraw graduate funds and assistantships at any time, thus not insuring a graduate student of sufficient funds to complete his studies.

In addition to the "bread and butter" issue, graduate students wish also to be guaranteed a tenureship, that is, no student can have his teacher assistantship withdrawn without due cause. As well, grad students are dissatisfied with the relationship between faculty, Administrators and themselves. One physics grad student remarked, "They (faculty) don't seem to care much about a bargaining union, they feel will enable them, as one Bio student remarked to "have certain power by which we can gain power."

There are several alternatives in organizing the union; grad students can organize alone, organize under Local 1199, the Drug and Hospital Workers Union, or under the American Federation of Teachers.

As far as organizing alone, the graduate students are at somewhat of a loss regarding funds, tactics, etc. If the graduate students form a union under Local 1199, then the grad students' position with regard to

1199 is in question. "How would we be forced to react, if, say a strike of 1199 is called?" a grad English student asked.

Buffalo Polity

May Disband

BUFFALO — The present Polity system of governance would be scrapped and replaced by a representative Assembly if a proposed Student Association constitution is approved by State University at Buffalo undergraduates next week.

The proposed constitution calls for replacement of the present Coordinating Council and Polity by an Executive Committee and Student Assembly. Any group of 40 undergraduates with a common interest could send one representative to the Assembly under the proposed governance plan.

Officers in the proposed government — elected annually by all undergraduates — are the same as under the present constitution.

In addition, three special "statutory offices" are provided for — Office of Student Rights, Public Information and Elections and Credentials.

The proposed constitution has liberal provisions for recall of officers, coordinators, and assemblymen, as well as for initiating referenda.

The plan would replace a "town meeting" system of governance, instituted in 1968, which allowed every undergraduate to attend and vote at Polity meetings. Except in times of crisis, Polity meetings have been poorly attended since that system of government was adopted.

SUNY Buffalo Union Plagued By Vandalism

BUFFALO—Rising crime, vandalism and drug use have prompted officials of the State University at Buffalo to hire armed uniformed guards to patrol the campus' student union, Norton Hall.

Members of the student union staff have claimed that harassment has reached the point where it was deemed by the union's recreational director Bud Manning to be unsafe for them to work there. Dr. James Gruber, director of Norton Hall said his staff "did not relish this action, but we had no recourse."

Officials emphasized that many individuals of ill-intent, known drug addicts and particularly large groups of high school students congregate in the building's recreational areas.

Many thefts have been reported in this area.

Dr. Richard Siggelkow, the university's Vice-President for Student Affairs said, "What we are talking about is protecting life and limb. He added, "It is a tragedy that hard core criminal types can control 23,000 (persons)." He felt that there may be "some hard core addicts in the student body," but the main source of difficulty appeared to be from off-campus persons.

Guards in the Buffalo union would be hired from a private security agency.

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COCA SPRING SUNDAY FILM SCHEDULE

Lecture Center 100 8 p.m.
European Film Festival

Italy
March 29—Federico Fellini's "Juliet of the Spirits" starring Giulietta Masino, Sandra Milo. 1965. 137 min. To be shown at 8 and 10:30 p.m.

Statesman Presents 'Grok'

The first issue of the Statesman monthly magazine, Grok, will appear in today's copy of Statesman.

The magazine will cover various topics of student interest. The first issue contains stories about Europe, voter registration, and people whose homes border on the Stony Brook campus. Subsequent magazines are being planned concerning the draft and campus life styles.

The magazine's coordinators, Statesman editors Ronald Hartman and Carla Weiss, expressed that "we hope that this magazine will further our attempts at media experimentation and being an outlet for in-depth creativity and analysis. Too often, Statesman is limited in its coverage due to time and space elements."

The Henry James Pub will be closed as of Sunday nite, March 21st to effect policy changes. The "New" pub will re-open Monday, April 12th.
Henry James College

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Sunday, April 11, at 8:00 & 11:30
in the gym (Students \$1, Univ. Comm. \$3, Public \$4)
Procol Harum
Seatrain
Saturday, April 17
in the gym (Students \$1, Univ. Comm. \$3, Public \$4)
Steve Miller Band
Don Cooper
Tickets will go on sale Monday, March 22 8:00 & 11:30
Tickets for Jethro Tull (Apr. 17) On Sale Monday

Cafeteria Strike Continues Despite Federal Injunction

By CHRIS CARTY

Prophet Food Company representatives served approximately 65 copies of a temporary injunction yesterday against Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union barring them from further strike action. The temporary restraining order was issued Wednesday afternoon by Judge Anthony J. Travia at First Federal District Court in Brooklyn after the Union had refused to comply with a court order supporting the pro-company arbitration results earlier in the week.

The food company representatives then attempted to enter Kelly cafeteria to begin to set up operations for meal service but their entrance was blocked by about 60 cafeteria employees and student supporters. The company again attempted to enter each cafeteria during the afternoon and were each time denied entrance.

The injunction orders that any member of the Union is "enjoyed and restrained from engaging in or organizing, inducing or encouraging others to engage in any work stoppage, strike... or any other form of interference with plaintiff's (Prophet) operations."

The injunction further states that the Union "issue forthwith notice to its members, officers

and agents to effectuate the provisions of this Order..."

Contempt of Court

Failure to comply with the injunction constitutes contempt of court, to which the judge may levy a fine on the Union for each day of resistance or utilize Federal marshalls to open the cafeterias, or both.

Union members at a membership meeting yesterday morning elected to resist the injunction by an overwhelming voice vote. Local 1199 President Leon Davis had said in a Monday afternoon speech that Union officials were "committed not to submit under any injunction."

Meanwhile, Prophet Food Company sent out telegrams to each worker on its rolls directing them to "report to work at 8 a.m. at the Commissary on 3/26/71." Workers were also advised in the notification that "failure to report as directed will be considered a voluntary termination."

End Strike

The food company and University officials have said that they had received indications from various sources that many workers were not eager to continue the strike. Statesman personnel have not been able to confirm these rumors, however.

The two and a half week old strike began when Prophet Foods laid off 240 Union members after State approval of an amendment to Prophet's

contract with the University which allowed them to close down three of the five boarding cafeterias and convert them into cash operations.



Armando Zullo

photo by R. Sporer

Asked yesterday what further steps the food company intends to take, University Food Service Director Armando Zullo said only, "the decisions are out of our hands. Once the injunction is signed, this is a matter between the Federal government and 1199." He did say, however, that "We'll continue to attempt to get into the cafeterias to serve the students and also continue to serve all the papers (the injunction) we possibly can to anyone whose name we know."



ILLEGAL: A court injunction has ruled that the cafeteria workers must end their 3 week old strike and report back to work or face punitive action

photo by Robert Weisenfeld

Five New Majors Approved

By STUART RABINOWITZ

The Arts & Sciences Curriculum Committee has recently approved five new majors, and has changed major requirements in two departments.

One of the new majors approved this year is the Ibero-American Studies major. This major covers Latin-American, Spanish and Portuguese cultures. The other new majors approved are an astrophysics interdisciplinary major, a Computer Science major and an Environmental Studies major. The Committee also approved the requirements for the biochemistry major.

Many academic departments have undertaken extensive course revisions by adding new courses. The Philosophy department is dropping about 9 courses and adding such courses as Introduction to Metaphysics, Phi 322 Philosophy of Modern Physics, and Mysticism and Humanism in Western Philosophy. Phi 395, Seminar X, another new course, will be an informal seminar, which will bring to focus the philosophical interests that the students have acquired. Neither the form nor the content of the course will be determined in advance. In addition, the Philosophy department is maintaining a Philosophical retreat. This will be a week-end, off campus, gathering of junior and senior Philosophy majors and a philosophy faculty member, where philosophical issues will be discussed in non institutional surroundings. In addition, the required number of credits

needed for a Philosophy major was raised from 24 to 31 credit hours.

The Art department changed its requirements also, primarily in the area of studio work. Previously a student had to take an elementary, intermediate and advanced course in studio work, whereas now he can take as many as 24 credits in one medium and with one artist and need not advance beyond the elementary level. It is also possible to major in Art History and Criticism while taking no studio work.

New political science courses include Comparative Political Analysis, and Political Cinema: Ideology and Propaganda. Pol 253, New York State Internship, involves the student going once a week to Albany to work with a legislature.

Additional new courses in the social sciences, interdisciplinary majors, include Methods of Social Science and

Interdisciplinary Problems in Social Science.

Selected Studies of Urban and Environmental Problems, Celestial Mechanics, and Physics of Continuous Media are new additions to the Physics Department. Mathematical Models in the Physical Sciences I, II and Mathematical Models in Social Sciences, were added to the Computer Science and Applied Math departments. The Biology department has added many courses including, Microbiology Lab and Species in Ecology and Evolution.



TRANSCRIPTS MAILED: After a long delay, the registrar's office has mailed out last semester's grades and transcripts. Officials blamed the delay on a shortage of workers, a flood of grade changes, and numerous incomplete grades.

photo by Mike Amico

Grades, Transcripts Processed

According to officials of the Registrar's Office, most fall semester grades and transcripts were being sorted for mailing Wednesday, following the preparation of over 2000 transcripts last weekend.

Registrar Max Rosselot said that over 2000 transcript requests were processed last weekend and mailed Monday with a note attached explaining that any delay in mailing grades were beyond student control. He

said that grades would be out ahead of the April 15 deadline for most graduate school applications.

Delays in issuing the grades from last semester were due to several factors, according to an Administration spokesman. The major factor for the delay was the processing of over 8000 grade changes made in spring 1970 and summer 1970 which had to be computerized prior to

the fall semester grades. Other delaying factors, according to the spokesman, were a cut-back in temporary help because of austerity, a shortage of full-time workers, a failure of many professors to submit correct and complete grade report sheets, and a large number of students taking "incomplete" grades which necessitated many more time-consuming manual operations in the recording process.

SC Supports Statesman In Machines Dispute

By NANCY CALLANAN

The Student Council in a Friday meeting voted to reallocate funds to Statesman which were frozen last week due to a Polity Judiciary injunction. The Council also elected to give Statesman managerial control and responsibility over the typesetting machines which Statesman rents with Polity funds.

The injunction was issued after the Judiciary determined that Statesman had denied an authorized Polity club, the Judiciary, access to the machines when they came to Statesman offices during the afternoon. The 1970-71 budget requires that the machines be made available to all Polity clubs.

According to the terms of the injunction, Polity Treasurer Clive Richard and Polity Advisor Mrs. Ann Hussey were barred from signing any checks or vouchers "drawing upon Polity funds allocated to Statesman."

Two campus newspapers, The Red Balloon and Suffolk Citizen, brought the case against

Statesman following a dispute over access to allow only its production staff run the machines. The editors of the two newspapers had wanted to run the copy for their papers with volunteer help of their choosing.

However, Clive Richard said that he plans to stand behind the injunction because, as he put it, it's not up "to the Council to overturn Judiciary rulings." The Judiciary will meet again Tuesday to discuss the injunction.

In a separate action, the Council accepted the Judiciary election results, seating Marsha Pravder and Philip Kott.

Legislature To Rule On Pot

Governor Rockefeller asked the legislature to make major reductions in the penalties for possession of marijuana, this week, especially for first offenders and young people. This bill would make the penalty for possession of under a quarter of an ounce of marijuana similar to that of a traffic ticket.

Several key legislators were reported to have remarked that the chances of the bill being enacted are fairly good, and some reduction in the penalties for possession of marijuana was almost certain. The governor's bill would make a distinction between persons who sell large quantities of grass and those

who give small amounts to their friends.

The Governor's proposal included these changes: the reduction of the penalty for possession of between a quarter of an ounce and one ounce of pot from a maximum of three months in jail, and increase in the amount of marijuana a person could possess before being charged with a felony from a quarter of an ounce to a half-pound, a deferred prosecution plan that would allow most first offenders to be placed on probation-type arrangement for up to one year; and the removal of marijuana from the category of a "narcotic drug" and redefined as a "dangerous drug". The bill would also reduce penalties for the sale of marijuana, but in most cases selling it would remain a felony.

All the changes in the present marijuana laws which the Governor requested were recommended in January by the Legislature's Temporary Commission to Evaluate the Drug Laws. In its report, the commission stated: "The simple fact is that our present maximum of 15 years, equally applicable to the person who gives one puff to a roommate... as it is to the seller of huge quantities, is an unrealistic and poorly conceived law."

In twenty-six states revisions have been made in penalties for both sale and possession of marijuana. In Nevada, for example, a person convicted of possession of marijuana faced a maximum sentence of seven days for a first offense, while in Texas that same charge can result in a life sentence.



Harpo's Robbed

Thieves broke into Harpo's Ice Cream Parlor in Kelly on Tuesday, reportedly stealing \$50 worth of sandwiches, another \$50 in cigarettes and \$20 in cash from a pin-ball machine.

The managers of the student-owned and operated business have offered a reward for information leading to the arrest of the thieves. Informants are asked to call Dan Klein (4721) or Myles Schacter (4802).

Over the weekend, another student business, The Other Side Coffee House, in Mount College, was also robbed of \$1200 in cash and equipment.

photo by Robert F. Cohen

Used Stamps Collected For Pakistan Aid

In celebration of World Red Cross Day, there will be a used postage stamp collection to collect funds for Pakistan relief. Dianne D'Agrosa, one of the organizers of this program, has said that boxes will be set up to collect the stamps which must be in no later than April 15.

Commemorative or special issue stamps are preferred, but cancelled single stamps, or those on envelopes are also acceptable.

All people interested in helping with this campaign should contact Dianne, LT9-6253.

Environmental Group Plans Nature Classes

SETAUKET - The Environmental Center, a group of geologists, botanists and teachers, is beginning a series of classes to introduce its students to birds; their migratory patterns, songs, and recognition.

Students will embark on weekly botany walks during which they will observe the wild birds in their natural habitat. Another series of classes will study the structure, identification, and habitat of plants.

The classes are free and all interested people are invited to call Mrs. Oakes Ames at 751-2705 for the bird walks, or Mrs. Lee Rogers at 698-1879 for the botany walks. Classes will begin March 30.

WILPF Director to Speak

Patricia Samuel, Director of Program and Action of the United States section of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, will discuss her recent visit to Vietnam on Saturday, April 3 at Smith-Haven Mall.

This past December, Miss Samuel was one of a delegation of American women which met with representatives of several women's organizations of Vietnam. As a result of this conference, a declaration of peace was signed to the effect that no state of war exists between the women of the U.S. and Vietnam.

Her talk, scheduled to coincide with the anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., will be held at 8:00 p.m., in the Smith-Haven Ministries, in the Mall in Lake Grove.

The League, which was founded in 1915 by Jane Addams, is dedicated to "work by non-violent means for the establishment throughout the world of those political, economic, social and psychological conditions which can assure peace and freedom."

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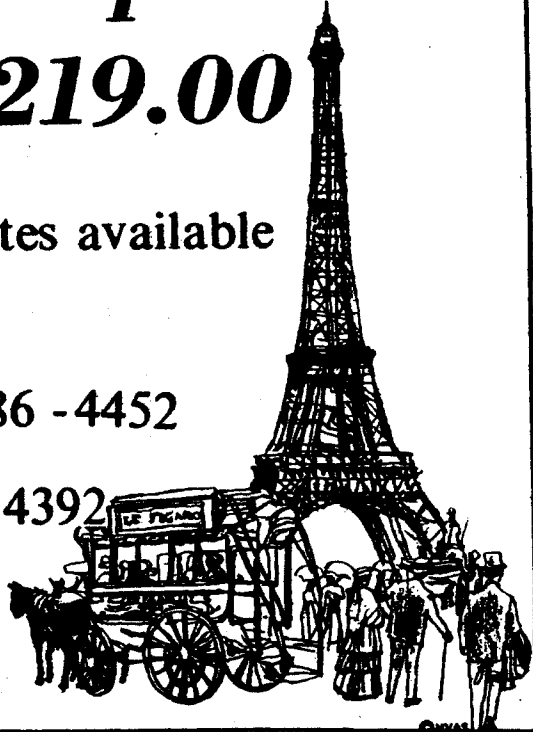
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The Abortion Package: An Undisclosed Fee

By ELLEN FRANKFORT
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Suppose an accountant asked you for one lump sum of money out of which would come both your taxes and his own undisclosed fee. Chances are you wouldn't use him. But many pregnant women seeking abortion are forced to do just that — use the service of a middleman who refuses to reveal how much his service costs. In the last few months ads for abortion referral services have sprung up everywhere, ranging from an inconspicuous line in the Public Notice column of a small town newspaper to a zingy op-art ad in the New York Review of Books. And for any woman who was wondering how to terminate a pregnancy as she lazed in the sun, a plane conveniently flew by the Florida beaches this winter trailing the name and number of a New York abortion referral agency instead of the usual sun tan lotion.

Given the open-air nature of their ads, the abortion brokers have acted in a curiously furtive manner. Only after a public hearing conducted by Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz and his assistant, Stephen Mindell, did a clearer picture of their modus operandi emerge.

The first person to testify was a former employee of the Abortion Information Agency, Inc. (which before abortion was legal used to arrange a get-your-abortion-see-the-changing-of-the-guard package deal to England). Now the agency receives fees ranging from \$85 to \$110 from local hospitals. (An average agency fee seems to be about \$75.) Anyone who questions what proportion goes to the hospital and what remains with the agency is told to inquire after the abortion, brokers taking advantage of the desperation and helplessness many out-of-state women, in particular, feel ahead of the procedure. Since most people in need of medical help have little energy to question fees, the agencies have been able to earn profits as high as \$70,000 a week without accounting to anyone.

Several doctors then testified about how they were flooded with letters from agencies, the competition driving each to greater extremes ("We offer free rides from the airport." "We offer silk

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Be Aware Of Abortion Services

By EUGENE MURPHY

Since the New York State legalization of abortion last year, there has been extensive discussion on abortion and the accompanying red tape. The usual route which a woman in need of such service would follow begins with an abortion referral service. These services can be either privately or publically funded, or self supported. The main function of a referral service is simply refer the client to, and set up an appointment with either an abortion clinic or a hospital. Usually public referral services, such as Family Planning, or privately funded services like Planned Parenthood, are operated by a volunteer staff.

The referral services which are self-supported, however, are business operations which are funded by a part of the total fee charged. Lately, there has been much concern about the amount of money being charged for a referral. This concern has materialized in the form of a public hearing by Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz's office. Thus far, the investigation has been able to uncover a number of agencies which overcharge for referrals. One such agency, "The Abortion Information Agency" was charging up to \$160 per referral. Because of a lack of knowledge about, or because of the stigma attached to the idea of abortion, women using these services in search of abortions, have been paying an exorbitant fee.

In spite of these "services," there are

some agencies which are sincere in their desire to help women who find pregnancy a predicament. Fact, there are some referral services which are free of charge, and in some needy cases, may even obtain free abortions for their clients.

There is presently on the Stony Brook campus, an abortion referral service which is entirely student-run. It is located in the Infirmary and open Monday to Thursday, 10 a.m., to 7 p.m. The number to call is 6810 or 6811. When a student calls this service, she is referred to, depending on her needs and wants, either private doctors in Suffolk County or to Women's Pavillion, which is a self supported clinic referral service in New York City. Generally speaking, clinics are much less expensive than private doctors and hospitals. Women's Pavillion can, in most cases, arrange an abortion for under \$200. It receives about \$50 payment out of the \$200 for their services.

There is also a public abortion referral service housed in the Family Planning offices of Suffolk County. According to Mrs. Philips, who heads one of these referral services, Family Planning receives 80% of its funds from state and federal moneys and 20% from Suffolk County. When asked for help, Family Planning will give referrals to clinics in Nassau County, N.Y.C., and to private doctors anywhere on Long Island. The general number for Family Planning in Patchogue is 289-5800.

Continued on Page 10

use
statesman
classified
ads

This is the story:

We are one of the two sources on Long Island where you can get custom-made guitar strings by D'Aquisto, the true successor to the great guitar maker John D'angelico. These are the finest strings made.

Accoustic-Electric-Any gauge
ruff said

call Marty 4870 or Rick 4877
Kelly B 218 or 212

Motorcycle Insurance

FS-1 Issued Immediately
Low rates —

Fire, theft, collision available

Frank Albino
1820 Middle Country Rd.
Centereach, New York

981-0478

Foreign Interest

In case you missed the Peace Corps Representatives who were on campus earlier this week, please write, visit, or call collect:

Peace Corps
90 Church St.
New York, N. Y. 10007
(212) 264-7123



TOBIAN SERVICES INC.

Route 25A, East Setauket

(1/2 mile east of Three Village Plaza)

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N.Y.S. Inspection — General Repairs

10% Student Discount on Repairs
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The Paul Trubits Show

Stony Brook's First

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- Conversation
- Comedy
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Tuesday, March 30 in the
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Imported Spanish Sangria Full Gallon \$2.79

The largest selection of world-wide Imported and Domestic wines are just around the corner

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Construction: Contracts Should Be Enforced

The decision by the State University Construction Fund to go ahead with the building of the graduate physics-math complex, even after the U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare cut off at least \$2 million from the project, is an example of the callous indifference the state has for black workers.

Despite the fact that the fund has "clauses" in contracts for the hiring of these workers, the clauses, it is charged, have never been enforced, resulting in nearly all-white construction crews. Having been warned that the clauses as originally written were inadequate, the fund nevertheless let the bids out to four contractors, who have as yet not taken positive action to bring the white-black ratio into line.

Who says the state is not practicing racism?

This is not just a simple matter of economics — the taxpayers won't even notice the extra \$2 million which they will have to shell out of their pocketbooks to fill the hole left by the withdrawal of federal funds. Nor will they

care, one way or the other, whether the state is using lily-white work crews.

But we, at the University, must bring to the people the fact that the University is supposedly an institution of higher learning — a place where all are legally guaranteed an equal education. Should there be a dichotomy between the education of society, and the society which supposedly does the educating? If such a schism exists, would the University, itself, fall to pieces?

Adequate safeguards against the discrimination by construction companies have not been taken. The state's Human Rights Commission, along with the Attorney General's office, should insure that the law is followed to the letter — and should see that the construction companies fall into line. If this task becomes overwhelming, bids should be let for a new contractor who has a reputation for equality in hiring standards, with the present contractors being brought to court for violations of state and federal law.

This fight has been going on for years, both on this campus and within the various construction unions across the nation. Civil rights laws have been passed and acted favorably upon by some governments; but, as yet, there has

been no concrete movement by the State of New York to enforce the contract clauses. The City of New York two years ago set up an office of Contract Compliance; the state should do likewise.



Statesman

Let Each Become Aware

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Letters for Voice of the People shall be not more than 300 words. Articles for Viewpoints shall be not more than 700 words. Viewpoint — as opposed to Voice of the People — shall contain topics of interest upon which discussion can be raised, and shall also contain regular columns. The editors reserve the right to edit or reject any work for brevity, libel or timeliness. Deadline: Sunday, 5 p.m. for Tuesday's paper; Wednesday noon for Friday paper. All materials must be signed and phone number indicated — name withheld on request.

Power of the People

Dr. Sternglantz Cares To the Editor:

Apparently Scott Klippel (The Zoo: Ersatz Education) needs some guidance in formulating an intelligent critical analysis of procedures for accrediting students who took a Psych 102 test. Considering the circumstances, how and why is showing an ID card a "blow for progressive education?" Mr. Klippel could have pointed to the unbalanced system of academic priorities that pours funds and faculty into select science departments, and limits the hiring of more psychology professors to deal with a problem such as 1000 students in a Psych 102 class. But Mr. Klippel preferred to tell Mrs. Sternglantz, "I cannot forgive you for what you did to me as a person when you had your TA's ask me for identification." Maybe those who "lined up meekly and whipped out their ID" aren't as easily "insulted" by the painless operation of showing that they were honest about taking their exam; maybe they also realized that Mrs. Sternglantz's options concerning the testing-and-grading-process are severely restricted by the university's failure to remedy the situation of oversized classes.

My personal association with Mrs. Sternglantz, both in and out of class, has convinced me that she sincerely cares about students and would be one of the last people to attempt a degradation of any student. Granted, the necessity of showing an ID to get credit for a test is not an exceptionally pleasant routine. Unfortunately, Mrs. Sternglantz is one more faculty member who has fallen victim to S.U.N.Y.'s poor planning — in the face of limited alternatives, her effort to protect honest students — And more unfortunately, Scott Klippel misinterpreted or misunderstood her actions.

Emily Davidson

Toll's Statement is Insult To the Editor:

The statement Dr. Toll issued on the food strike Tuesday is utterly maddening. It is an insult to every student and worker on this campus.

Dr. Toll says that "When food service is resumed, the University will continue to press vigorously to demand strict compliance with the food contract." This implies that the University has "pressed vigorously" in the past, but in the seven months that I have been on meal plan I have learned of no attempt by the University to enforce this contract. In February, when I complained to an assistant housing director about the many violations, he informed me that the University had documented evidence of them. Hurray! If the University has known about the violations all along, then why haven't they done something to stop them?

Dr. Toll asks for "students to help in this enforcement by reporting promptly in writing to Mr. Chason any evidence they obtain of violations in the food contract." I ate in the cafeteria for seven months before seeing a copy of the contract, and to my knowledge most students on the meal plan have never seen it. If the University is as concerned about the violations as Dr. Toll wants us to believe, then why haven't they made an effort to acquaint students on the meal plan with the terms of the contract?

This inaction alone is enough to belie Dr. Toll's persistent claims that "The University has taken no position in the dispute between Prophet Foods and Local 1199." But the University has gone further. Five students in Tabler were arrested for using hotplates illegally, and Toll wants to arrest students and workers for occupying the administration building illegally. Why is nothing being done to Prophet foods for serving meals illegally?

The answer is that despite Toll's righteous claims, the University has taken a stand. It has taken a stand that says, Greyhound is a rich, powerful company, we better screw the students and workers instead."

Marsha Pripstein

No Support Here!

To the Editor:

Concerning an article entitled "Student Businesses Responds To Aid Univ. Food Crisis" and an ad entitled "Hungry?" Statesman has neglected their responsibility to adhere to the facts rather than to make convenient assumptions. Statesman reported that the representatives of the five student businesses "fully support Local 1199 in their demands." No qualified representative of the Henry James Pub

made such an assertion. We support only the students whose interests have been totally disregarded throughout the duration of this strike.

Please don't put words into our mouths.

Bill Sholey, Manager
Al Gregosewsky, Asst. Manager

ID Cards and the Union

To the Editor:

It is with a great deal of concern that the House and Operations Committee of the Stony Brook Union Governing Board read the editorial — "Open Campus: No ID Checks in SB Union." Realizing the tremendous influence a Statesman editorial can generate, we would of course immediately change our policy. In fact, we changed this policy three weeks ago.

The SBU Governing Board through the House and Operations Committee spent long hours in first formulating this policy. Reports by the Union staff and weekend managers showed a direct relationship between damages in the Union and non-University people. In accord with University regulations which state that all visitors to the Stony Brook campus must obtain guest passes after 8 p.m., we believed that ID checks would be a viable policy. It was not.

The Stony Brook Union aims to serve the University Community as its first priority. At present we are not able to even fulfill this mandate with great satisfaction as a result of our limited resources. The extra strain in maintenance, competition for the much limited facilities of the Union, and extra personnel is too taxing.

On behalf of the House and Operations Committee and the weekend managers, we would like to extend our cordial invitation to the Statesman Editorial Board to spend a weekend evening touring the building. Maybe then we can speak in practical terms of how to make the Stony Brook Union completely open to the entire community.

Rahim Said

Reply to Leon Davis

To the Editor:

Unfortunately, when Leon Davis, President of Local 1199 spoke at Monday's rally, he tried to whip up exactly those reactionary sentiments which, if not replaced, will only spell doom for the working class. Statesman quotes him as saying, "We feel badly when the best that workers have been able to produce in the union have been undermined by some whose credentials as workers are limited." Isn't this parochial venom essentially what the right-wingers told construction workers about anti-war demonstrators last May?

"Or, in a different guise, the race hatred which cultural nationalist Leroi Jones sells to recruit strike-breaking goons? What did George Seguy of the French CGT say as he saved the Fifth Republic after DeGaulle's brief de facto abdication in May, 1968? Why, Danny

Cohn-Bendit, that's mama's boy, what right does he have to tell us what to do! (Not to say that the anarchists did have anything worthwhile to tell anybody — which definitely helped Seguy.) Wasn't the first, instinctive reaction of the Polish bureaucracy to the December revolt to brand it as the work of agitators and rabble-rousers?

Certain radical groups certainly have said many things during the strike which could only be thought up by those not clearly assessing the true source of a bureaucrat's power and strategy. But if Davis actually wanted to make clear what the labor movement must become in the immediate future instead of using Eddie Kay's militant speeches to his ranks (What's one injunction? What's ninety-four injunctions? Paper.) to discredit those crying sell-out, he could have spoken about the way workers actually put teeth into the labor legislation that was being totally flouted in the early days of the New Deal. It wasn't by saying that strikes are private affairs, that the mass of unemployed, for example, didn't matter to those still trying to save their jobs. The turning point in the victorious Toledo Auto-lite strike of 1934, one of the three most important strikes of the period, came when the Lucas County Unemployed League helped organize a picket line of virtually the entire city after issuing the following statement: "We openly and publicly violate an injunction, which, in our opinion, is a suppressive and oppressive act against all workers."

Of course these militants had political limitations which hindered the consolidation of a mass revolutionary movement. But the point is that they did organize those temporary class-wide alliances which approximated the only form of organization that can produce a socialist revolution in an advanced industrial country. It is these potential class-wide movements which threaten to break-down all parochial outlooks that make bureaucrats tremble, hem-and-haw, and clutch the hand of their capitalist masters, only to be let go after discrediting the labor movement's ability to answer the question, who rules. One needn't look across the ocean to Italy to see the disgusting betrayals of the '30's being rerun today across the dirty Hudson in Newark, the AFL-CIO, pressured into calling a one-day general strike in Newark, called it off and ran into negotiations behind the back of the Newark Teachers Union.

Leon Davis is lying if he claims that the 1199 strike is solely the affair of the cafeteria workers. Again and again we have called for the leaders of 1199 to help us build a strike support coalition around a program in the interests of all workers and their allies. Why don't they respond? Where's a man whose job is to help keep the workers in narrow formations, who lines up with his colleagues carrying a bushful of votes which he hopes to trade in for a thimbleful of concessions, going to be in

an organization which represents the entire class fighting to meet its needs? Out of work, just like 6.9% of the rest of Long Island is now.

John Furian
Member-National Caucus of Labor Committees

Experimental Courses

To the Editor:

The March 23 issue of Statesman carried an article entitled "Experimental Dept. Sought" by Audrey Kantrowitz which was riddled with errors and distortions of the facts. Since we believe that the proposal to which it referred is of potentially great importance to the students of Stony Brook we feel obliged to convert fiction into fact as follows:

1. The proposal does not seek to create a "Department of Experimental Courses" but rather it would provide a mechanism that would facilitate the approval of experimental (EXP) courses.
2. The proposal is not the result of the "enthusiasm generated by the Experimental College" but rather a response to the needs of students and faculty who have found difficulty in obtaining approval for new and different courses on an experimental basis.
3. The proposal does not set a limit of three credits for EXP courses. It merely provides that proposals involving more than three credits would be the only ones requiring prior approval of the proposed EXP Course Committee.

4. Although Professors Goldfarb, Mould, and Abrams were instrumental in the actual writing of the proposal, it grew out of discussions by a much larger group including students, program coordinators, college advisors, and other faculty members.

5. The Statesman could easily have avoided promulgating this misinformation. The authors of this letter submitted an article on this subject to Statesman. Obviously the Statesman Editors did not take the trouble to compare the two articles before substituting the one written by Miss Kantrowitz.

Any student desiring to work towards the approval of the EXP course proposal is invited to inform the Residential College Program Office (6003) of his interest.

Ted Goldfarb
Sol Levin

Loneliness

To the Editor:

This letter is to J.K.T., author of "Fighting Loneliness at SB," which appeared in last Friday's Statesman.

We would like to be your friends. Our phone numbers are 7266 and 4668.

Russell Ephraim
Anne Graf

MELVIN LAIRD IS DISHONEST. OH.

HE LIES TIME AND TIME AGAIN FOR THE MILITARY. TRUE.

HE DISTORTS THE FACTS. O.K.

HE TRIES TO PULL THE WOOL OVER OUR EYES. CORRECT.

HE DECEIVES THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. AGREED.

THEN WHY AREN'T YOU CONCERNED? HE'S ONLY DOING HIS JOB.

SARZYNGKI

Society

Bentley Glass Foresees the End of Progress

By STANLEY AUGARTEN

The winter meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, customarily staid technical conferences attended by scientists only generated unexpected news this year: protestors disrupted talks with charges of a disregard for human welfare by scientists failing to question the uses their research is put to, when they should be morally bound to do so.

As protestors tangled verbally with scientists seeking both to defend their achievements and divert the blame, scuffles occasionally broke out. Except for a few disturbing incidents, however, the violence of exchange did not surpass the intensity of forensic insult.

Whether scientists emerged from the conferences more ethic minded than they had entered, is a question of some validity. But for the moment, it is reasonable to assume that the controversy of the association's retiring president left an imprint on the departing scientists.

Dr. Bentley Glass, the noted geneticist and Academic Vice-President at Stony Brook, delivered a bombshell as he stepped down. His remarks were widely publicized, and the nature of his message led to confusion over its content: he was more often than not misquoted and misunderstood.

In his address before the organization, Dr. Glass argued that the horizons of science are finite, that we are rapidly approaching those limits, and that although the amount of knowledge still to be discovered dwarfs the imagination, we may conceivably see the end of scientific development in two generations.

"There are still innumerable details to fill in," he said, "but the endless horizons no longer exist." "It is in fact becoming more and more difficult, as scientific knowledge grows, to make a totally new and unexpected discovery or to break through the dogmas of established views."

According to Glass, man has already taken giant steps towards a horizon that is falsely thought to travel outward with every step made towards it.

Telescopes can now scan the farthest quadrants of the universe. Matter is composed of the same particles and elements everywhere. The genetic code is universal. And the earth-based sciences are finite, dependent as they are on the finite number of species of plants and of animals. The study of human anatomy is one such science, already at its conclusion, being little or nothing left to draw and describe.

In the scientific community, disagreement with Glass's theory is extensive. In a recent interview with this reporter, Dr. Glass said "I suspect that I am regarded as a very dangerous theorist whose views are quite contradictory. But of course I think that they (his critics) are wrong."

The opinions of many of his colleagues



DR. BENTLEY GLASS, in his message to the Am. Ass. for the Advancement of Science, predicted the end of scientific progress. photo by Jerome Freilich

notwithstanding, his ideas carry weighty significance if only for the fact that he is a scientist with considerable achievements behind him. His credentials were recognized when he was elected president of the most prestigious of American science organizations.

Glass, who says that "one need not be a prophet" to analyze trends in science and in the occupation of the scientist, forecasts on the basis of an exponential graph illustrating scientific growth that an end to scientific advancement, consequently an end to social progress, might, because of "limiting factors", be inevitable.

The result, if Glass is right, would be a Golden Age, or as one writer put it, the creation of "Polynesia on a global scale."

A Golden Age, however, would not be as desirous for mankind as the words imply. It would be characterized by social stasis: a halt to the arts and sciences, total ossification and the complete cessation of history. Progress would end, and the pace of life would gradually lose the momentum it had gathered over the centuries.

Glass is uncertain as to what precisely that society would be like. One of the authors cited in his address

envisions a world not unlike Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World," while others predict less extreme societies. Social stasis, if progress did not ensue shortly after the beginning of the Golden Age, could eventually cause the demise of civilization.

The finitude of science would not be, in itself, the cause, or the sole "limiting factor" of scientific growth. Only the interaction of gradually closing horizons and limiting terrestrial factors could combine to create the epoch.

But science is now finding itself faced with experiments so complex, that the originality of the individual scientist is heading downward. The prospect of a significant breakthrough against the massive background of existing knowledge is, Glass believes, small.

The body of theory in which science functions until it is proven inadequate, at which time collected scientific data ceases to be explained by theory, has less and less a chance of crumbling as its general accuracy has been proved. It is doubtful that accepted theory will crumble the way theories did a hundred years ago. When theory is satisfactory, scientific revolutions do not occur.

But if theories like relativity failed to explain observed phenomena, the theory would be dropped, a gap would appear, and science would have to go on without a theory, or as Thomas Kuhn calls it, a paradigm. Ultimately, a better paradigm would be invented and scientific progress could then proceed normally.

A period in which a paradigm of physics has fallen, for example, would be characterized only by the accumulation of data and not by actual progress. The paradigm acts as a matrice for discoveries, explaining the meaning of data in relation to the universe as though it were a dictionary. Its collapse makes experimental data meaningless.

Glass is convinced that the fall of existing paradigms is highly unlikely. We will probably continue without totally unexpected disruptions in the fabric of paradigms, he said, but there will be alterations or syntheses of new corrections with old theory.

This precludes the possibility of scientific revolution, and indicates an eventual slow down in growth.

A scientist whose views are shared to some degree by Glass, Gunther Stent, wrote that for all time to come the fundamental concepts, the basic scientific laws, and the general mechanisms of nature are now known.

And there is little reason to suspect that the natural physical laws are not universal. The data we have accumulated from all corners of the universe do not even hint at the other possibility. Moreover, even if a universe antithetical to ours were discovered, it is questionable

Continued on Page 11

Classified Ads Classified Ads Classified Ads Classified Ads

PERSONAL

WILL J.K.T. please call us. We would like to be your friends. Ronny, and Ned 4634, Marsha 4535.

WANTED TWO MALE KITTENS gray preferred. Please call 744-3087 between 6 and 10 p.m.

CONSIDERING ALASKA?? Accurate, comprehensive brochure about opportunities in construction, oil, fishing and canneries, others. Send \$2 cash or money order to JOBS IN ALASKA, P.O. Box 1565, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY GARY P. SHERWOOD and Judy. Love Nina. Better late than never.

MA SHAW come up and see me some time in your midl. LL

RIDE NEEDED TO FLORIDA for Easter. Will share expenses! driving. Call Ron 4127.

PAT-Taquilla pints have arrived. Just Rite Liquor.

TO THE WORLD'S AUDIENCES too bad about all the fun in the closet that you're missing—A.S. & N.S. & the cast.

MICHAEL I LOVE YOU very much (in a pure sense of course) very truly yours, Lynda

ANYONE INTERESTED IN TRAVELING out west in June who owns a car please call 6409.

MONTREALER SEEKING RIDE HOME over vacation. Will drive, pay and show you Montreal. 941-9090.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY Alice: The Rap Crew

ALICE—Happy Birthday to a fantastic person. Love, Us (RFC, MP, NS, RH)

RH if you were a true horizontal you'd tell me why we are in the closet. Love, a horizontal.

FOR SALE

THE FISHER XP55B acoustic air suspension speaker \$100 pair. List. Offered walnut \$65. 4225.

1969 JAWA CLIFORNIAN, 350 cc., 295 lbs., Universal tires, extra low gear, rear sprocket for trails, 2200 ml. \$495. 751-3073 eves.

AUTHENTIC AFRICAN SCULPTURE International Handicrafts, Avante Garde and Exotic Jewelry, Belts, Earrings, all silk caftans, scarfs, dresses and hostess garments. Visit Adco Imports, 202 Main St., Port Jefferson, Downtown. 928-3809.

WOMENS LIGHT WEIGHT BIKE 3/speed, ridden twice, \$35. Call Susan 246-5623, cost \$70 new.

ACOUSTIC GUITAR with pick-up, \$75; like new case, \$30. Used Gibson Amp., \$25. Harris, 585-9117.

GE REFRIGERATOR/Inside Freezer. Guaranteed until Sept. \$45. Mark or Gil 7499.

TONY LAMA water buffalo hide cowboy boots, size 9D almost new, last forever \$30. Ju 4-5580.

NEW TENNIS RACKET top line Spalding, strung with gut. 4 5/8" medium. Best offer. 3705 Alan.

BICYCLE FOR SALE—Rudge sport 3/speed w/fenders, basket and new rear inner tube \$20. 3990 Carl

AUTOMOTIVE

PONTIAC CATALINA 1961 good condition, \$200 or best offer. Call Steve 4385.

MGA 1961 yellow, new transmission, rebuilt engine done 5000 mi. ago. A1-condition. Asking \$850 but will accept more. 588-3235.

VINTAGE MACHINE for sale. 1955 Pontiac (a good year for cars) best offer 7595.

1960 VW convert. 8000 mi. since overhaul. Runs good, reliable transportation \$200. Call Steve 751-1294.

1965 VALIANT economy car, 23 MPG, good condition, dependable, asking \$200. 694-7560.

68 MUSTANG power steering, disk brakes, must sell, call Steve 4486.

SERVICES

LEAD SINGER for experienced rock group, unlimited potential, also keyboard rhythm guitarist needed. Ju 4-5580, p.m.

PERMANENT HAIR REMOVAL medically approved electrolysis, physician endorsed, Complimentary Consultation Pen and Pencil Bldg., 751-6448.

RESPONSE a 24 hour telephone counseling and referral agency. Dial 751-7500

PHOTOGRAPHY all types, passport portraits, call any time. 4253 Kevin.

COUPLE WANTED TO share ride to Miami over Easter. Call David at 3730 after 7 p.m.

MINI TRIPS to London, Rome, Paris, Spain. 2-3 weeks. From \$337. Includes: Airfare + car, unlimited mileage, booking immediately. Three Village Travel 751-0566.

OIL CHANGE & LUBE all cars \$5. None cheaper 1/2 hour garage. Call Gus 698-1254.

HOUSING

CLEAN, SUNNY FURNISHED ROOMS available for summer or fall semesters. Laundry done, linens provided, delicious home cooking, 15 minutes to school. 698-0299.

FURNISHED RANCH—Miller Place three acres. Maximum: Three adults/small family. Renting summer and/or September, call: HR 3-0666.

LOST & FOUND

LOST NEW RECORD ALBUM Friday night in Kelly B television room. Please call 7239.

LOST LARGE RING with yellow citroen quartz. Vic. of Gray College, 3/19. 5496.

FOUND LARGE BLACK CAT with mint green eyes. Has red belt around neck. Call 8094, or 8093.

LOST WIRE RIM SUNGLASSES on one of 3/17 in hard brown case. Call Rick 4256.

LOST LARGE WOMEN'S WATCH with wide black band, 3/17 behind Cardozo, call 7404.

MONEY REWARD if you've found my unfinished green and black afghan blanket. Please call 5484 it mean's alot to me.

LOST NEAR T-4 small black cat with large green eyes. Please call Chris at 4438.

LOST HONEY BROWN SHEPHERD answers to Rahtaan near Kelly. Please call Tony 3956.

FOUND 3/19 KEY on key chain a Financial Aid Office. Call & identify, 7010 Mary Tipper.

LOST RED WOOL SCARF early March. Great sentimental value. Reward. Call Sheila 4684.

PLEASE NOTIFY STATESMAN IMMEDIATELY IF POSITIVE RESPONSE HAS BEEN MADE ON YOUR LOST & FOUND AD. 9690.

NOTICES

FREE BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION and abortion referral services are available through the Univ. Birth Control and Abortion Service (6810) or your college counselor.

VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED for the spring 1971 Univ. blood drive. For info call Jesse 8070 or Stan 3964.

DEADLINES FOR SUBMITTING Independent Study Proposals for summer and fall 1971 are April 16 and April 30. Guidelines for writing proposals are available in ESS 350. For more information, consult Mrs. Selvin ESS 350, ext. 3432.

APPLICATION forms for the 1971 Suffolk County Summer Internship Program will be available starting March 1 in the Economic Research Bureau, SSB 326. The deadline for applications is March 31. For further information concerning the program, inquire at the Bureau.

JOS. HENRY FILM "The Wild One" (Marlon Brando) 3/28, 8 p.m., Jos. Henry lounge.

HEAR YE, HEAR YE, the 2nd session of the ole union craft shop classes begins soon. Registration: Wed. March 17-Fri. March 26 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. **Pottery, silkscreen, silversmithing, leather, children's ceramics, Macrane and handweaving** Register early - classes fill quickly.

APPLICATIONS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED for the Washington Semester Internship Program, fall '71. For further info contact Ken Pinkes 7745 or Rm. 409 SSB. Deadline April 1.

MOUNT COLLEGE. RA APPLICATIONS are now available in the Mount Program office. Applications are due by April 13. For further info call Louise 7420 or Yvonne 4139.

LJ. FOJA—PART I featuring MYRA, the AWEIKOMA in Blues Band, and T.J. Sta. 3/27 8:30 p.m. SBU Ballroom. \$50

THE PAUL BRUBITS SHOW—Tues. 3/30, 9 p.m. Tickets at main desk (free).

A DRAMATIC READING OF "Christ in Concrete" will be presented by Theater North at 2 p.m. Lac. Center 102. Sun. 3/28.

DREISER COLLEGE will show the film "Harpur" starring Paul Newman at 9 p.m., Dreiser lounge. Sun. 3/28.

ENGLISH PROF. Judah Stampfer will discuss "The Jewish Hippie and the Hasidic Movement" in a Hillie-sponsored talk at 8 p.m. in Harpo Marx. Mon. 3/29.

SPORTS CAR CLUB presents "campus caravan" rallye, Sat. 3/27, (raindate: 3/28) prerogative 11 a.m. First car off 12:30, entry fee \$1.

LAW INTERNSHIP MEETING to discuss possible independent study projects associated with court system Tuesday March 30 8 p.m. Room 231 Union.

DON BATY and the Huntington Collective will speak on "Creating Liberated Zones" Hendrix College (ie Jos. Henry) 8 p.m. Wed. 3/31. Learn about food co-ops, free school, tax resistance, communes.

On The Screen This Weekend

By HAROLD R. RUBENSTEIN

CINEMA 100 presents

Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid—starring Paul Newman, Robert Redford, Katherine Ross; directed by George Roy Hill

Here is a shining example of Simonized cinema; a superlick wise-cracking marathon that is so unabashedly proud of its glossy conceit that it wins one over on spirit alone. "Butch Cassidy" never misses a single twinkle from Paul Newman's sky-blue orbs and yet we smile wider at every one. The film never designs to be one up on its audience, content to take us for a joyride, though it is doubtful that its heroes could put something over on a cholera ward. Butch thinks because that is what he is best at, and this intellect is complimented perfectly by his buddy Sundance, because he is fool enough to listen to him.

Newman and Redford are one of a kind and in this game, a pair of aces win. Newman revitalizes his star power, that had become catatonic with his series of "H" pictures ("Harper," "Hud," "Hustler," "Hombre,") by allowing himself to play the dope, giggling with every mistake. Redford's cool and spunk make him an obvious successor to Newman if he should ever close his eyes to the camera.

The film moves like Charleston dancers on a freshly waxed floor with only one unfortunate false, left-footed step. Burt Bachrach has composed the most intruding, you-can't-see-me-but-you'll-know-I'm-here musical score that may sound pretty on an album without the film running, but in the theater its pseudo-bossa nova veneer makes

one sorry that at the Grammy Awards Astruc Gilberto didn't catch him and beat him over the head with a lead maraca.

Winner of four Academy Awards including Best Score and Best Song (there's no accounting for taste)

THREE VILLAGE THEATRE

Tora! Tora! Tora!—starring World War II; directed by Richard Fleischer

Remember those Audie Murphy "war is hell!" movies? Each film had heroes, villains, derring do prostitutes with hearts of gold, inescapable prisons that only good guys could escape from, small prayers to God, photographs of old girl friends, and always a flag around the corner keeping the spirits up. Well it's about time you realized that it was kid stuff! Now stand up and fight like a man! It's a lucky thing that "Tora! Tora! Tora!" (hereafter referred to as Tora!, one is enough of a warning) is rated "G" so that every red blooded American child can see war as it really is, for (nothing was spared to bring this chronicle of truth to the screen and it is valid in every way!) "Tora!" is proof how expensive, boring, wasteful and tedious war is. No girls, no booze, no sex, no fun not one gut grabbing charge up or down a hill! Just get inside, on top of, or behind your machine and turn that power on. At least in a duel you know who you're shooting at.

Originally, Akira Kurosawa, the brilliant Japanese director was supposed to have handled the half of the film that deals with the Japanese side, but he bowed out leaving the entire Napoleonic operation to director Richard Fleischer, and he has

staged his own Waterloo. His camera crew suffers from shellshock and even the most spectacular explosions ever created come off like USO bonfires because there is no suspense or tension, only events, factual, data processed and in triplicate. This is war in the flesh! No wonder they say it was hell. It sure ain't nothin' to write home about!

MALL THEATRE

Get Carter — starring Michael Caine

Controversial tough action film. Not reviewed at present time.

PORT JEFFERSON ART CINEMA

Invited back for a second glorious week so that all you Indian culture freaks can see what's happenin — so skeeazow, skeeazee, remember those positions when you lay it on me

Kama Sutra — (X) Hindu, Buddhist, lover of yoga Kick off your sari, yank off that toga

See graphic sex, no poses are lost Though done in the best possible taste, of course.

***** AND *****

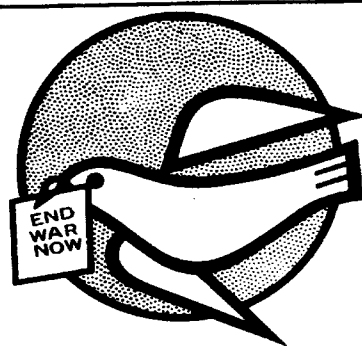
Bora, Bora — why should this week be any different. It still is.

BROOKHAVEN THEATRE

Husbands — starring John Cassavetes, Ben Gazzara, Peter Falk; directed by John Cassavetes

The stark, unflinching close-ups and the grainy photography of John Cassavetes last film, "Faces" tore open sores in the mask of reality and sucked them dry. The pain resulted from the ugliness of honesty. The faces are of husbands, now, as Cassavetes examines and probes the frailty and futility of men who at one time only wanted to have it made. We're only shown the X-rays, however, and never the victims. "Husbands" is short-sighted because it is egocentric and self-congratulatory, a film that applauds itself for every insight it makes, lingering, hovering, and taunting over its self-imposed dilemmas until one no longer cares if they're ever tackled. Gazzara, Falk, and Cassavetes give bravura performances as they have the time of their lives but Director Cassavetes insists that we see

every foot of their fun. It's like being taken to a party where you don't know anyone and having your date get sick and pass out. The husbands never let us into their lives; we witness endless encounter sessions, in bars, toilets and bathrooms, but other people are never acknowledged as existing. These men are in their own vacuum, causing the root of their problem to be something Cassavetes was not aiming for. Gone is the pain of "Faces" because we are always outsiders, forced to accompany people we don't like who are always laughing but never letting us in on the joke. They strut and preen like peacocks, and Cassavetes gives his friends plenty of room to spread their fans. There is nothing more irritating than a conceited failure. "Husbands" is pinpricking an area that needed an incision to be exposed.



All Elements of the Truth Captured Live on film
SEE 4 TRACK STEREO SOUND

JOE COCKER
THE ROTATING ROCKER
and his
12 MEMBER
COMPANIAL TOURING COMPANY
MAD DOGS &
ENGLISHMEN



The Master of Space & Time
LEON RUSSELL

IT'S A MOVING PICTURE

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Executive Producer JERRY MOSS Associate Producer SIDNEY LEVIN Produced by HARRY MARKS, PIERRE ADIDGE and ROBERT ABEL
Directed by PIERRE ADIDGE An A&M Film In Association With Creative Film Associates In Color

Starts March 29th

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BROADWAY AT 45TH ST. - CO5-1555

ON THE EAST SIDE
TRANS-LUX EAST
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University Community—\$1.25
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Hidden Abortion Fee

Continued from Page 5

sheets for our clients.") Because of the package deal aspect of everything, it has been hard for the state to ascertain whether the hospitals or the agencies are fixing the fees. Obviously, the cooperation of one depends on that of the other. For instance, if an agency doesn't supply a minimum number of patients, some hospitals have refused to make beds available. In turn, agencies have refused to refer patients to those hospitals which do not give back a high percentage of the profit, at times exceeding the medical fees. A gynecologist, asked if he objected to this, said, "Of course I do," and then recounted how another doctor had offered him \$250,000 to direct an abortion clinic, a modest salary considering the \$4000 a day some colleagues are earning by doing abortions.

Although all who testified agreed that the referral agencies are clearly exploitative, opinions varied about what to do about them. Most of the medical establishment favored some form of regulation. But the women from the Abortion Project were opposed to regulation on the grounds that it would legitimize the middlemen — compared, by one doctor, to theatre scalpers who take advantage of out-of-towners and, in effect, charge \$100 for a ticket to the nearest hospital.

It's not surprising that a non-medical person, Reverend Howard Moody, who heads the Clergymen's Consultation Service, came closest to putting the referral industry in perspective. "A major new health service of epidemic proportions has created confusion," he stated, "because abortion is legal in some states and not in others. As long as this situation exists, referral agencies will continue to fill a need." Reverend Moody agreed with the representatives from Planned Parenthood and the Abortion Project that the long-range answer is education and greater availability of free information. And while he favored regulating the agencies currently in business (everyone who testified was in favor of forcing the agencies to make their fees explicit), he felt that they are a temporary thing. "The fast buck must be made fast, for once abortion is legal everywhere these people won't be able to capitalize on the chaos created by the differing situation from state to state."

Local Referral Services Checked

Continued from Page 5

Another service similar to Family Planning is Planned Parenthood. Planned Parenthood has an abortion referral service, and is also, like Family Planning, run for the most part by volunteer personnel. According to Mrs. Green, a local Executive Director of Planned Parenthood, their Huntington office is funded by private donations, and the proceeds of a non-profit business, "Thrift Shop," located in Huntington. Mrs. Green explains that an abortion done in Suffolk County costs on the average, between \$500 and \$700. The reason for this, says Green, is that there are no abortion clinics in Suffolk County, and therefore all such operations must be done by a private physician in a local hospital. Because of a legal stipulation, there cannot

be clinics in Suffolk, but if there were, according to Green, such clinics could offer abortions for much less than the current rate of doctors and hospitals. Local clinics would also do away with the necessity of referring people to Nassau and New York.

In addition to the services mentioned here, there are numerous other self-supported referral services, some of which are in Suffolk and Nassau. However, when using one of these services it is helpful to know exactly how much of the quoted fee goes to the referral service and how much is for the operation. All of the referral services contacted stressed one common point: abortions are not to be thought of, in any way, as a birth control method, but as a resort for those who have not taken preventive measures.

Tufts Office Fire-Bombed; Political Motivation Charged

By ROBERT F. COHEN

MEDFORD, Mass. — A three-alarm blaze reportedly caused by a fire-bomb completely destroyed the office of the dean of the School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts Sunday morning.

Not only was the Medford, Massachusetts academic office totally destroyed, but there was substantial water and smoke damage to Fletcher Library, one floor below. Student records remained intact, however.

The university's president, Berton C. Hallowell, claimed that the arson was motivated by political reasons. Dean Gullion, whose office was the one involved, is a staunch supporter of President Nixon's policies in Southeast Asia, and at the President's behest, visited Saigon twice as emissary. He also served as an embassy official in Vietnam in 1954.

Police found fragments of three glass bottles on the scene, apparently variations of the common molotov cocktail. University officials estimated the damage to be between \$50-75,000.

University president Hallowell decried the fire-bombing, stating that he supports discussion without violence. "[The bombing] is an attack on the freedom of the university and citizen's freedom."

The university reportedly had an insurance policy for such incidents for up to \$50,000.

SDS at Tufts has condemned the fire bombing as "indefensible".

The School of Law and Diplomacy has come under fire in recent months for its role in Vietnam, and for its possible connections with the CIA, which the university administration denies.

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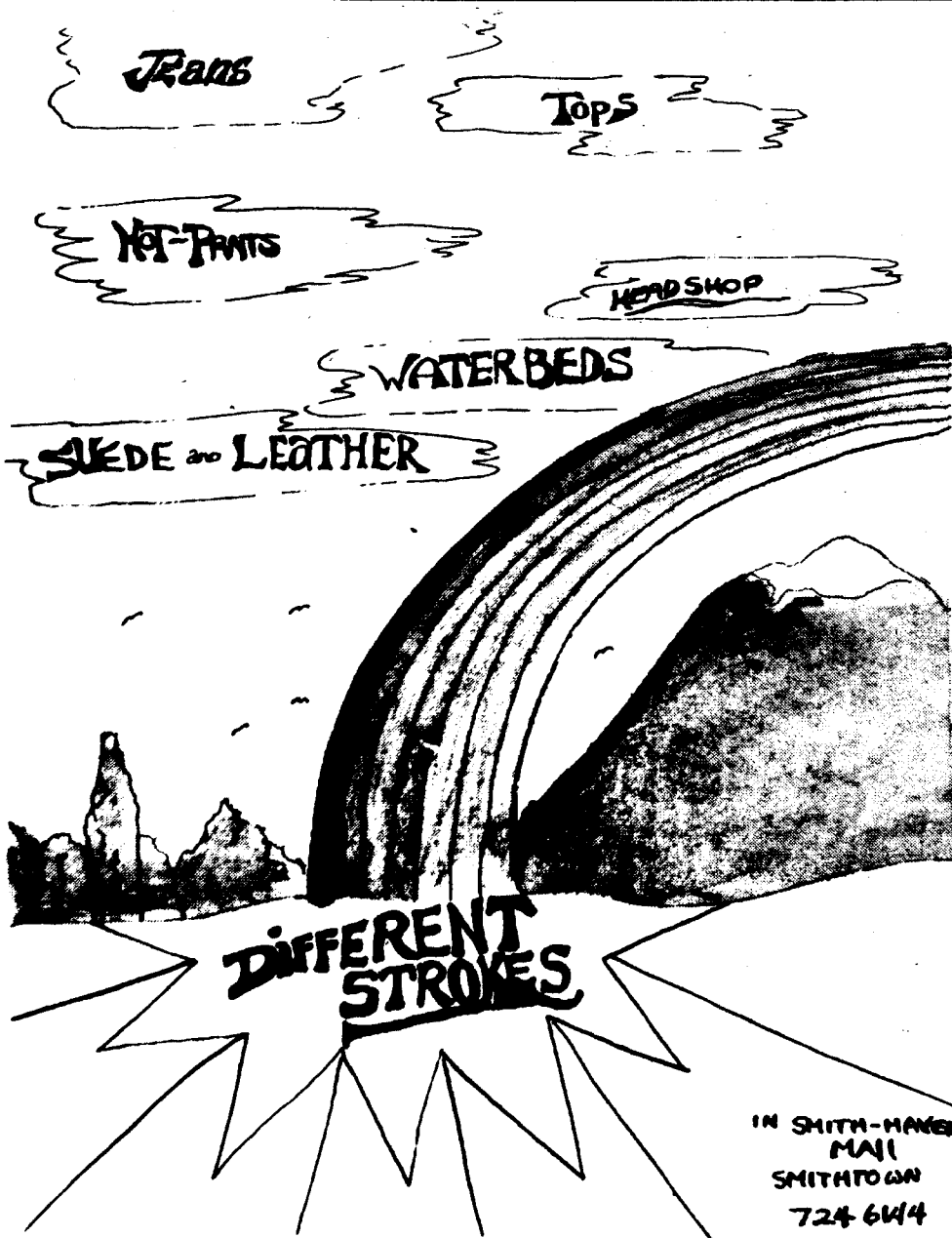
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End to Progress Foreseen by Glass

Continued from Page 8

as whether or not, because of our finite resources, we can take advantage of the fact and use it as a level against social stasis.

Thus, scientists may someday find themselves restricted to the mere study and reinterpretation of data; dealing with great mysteries will be regarded as the drama of a past age.

Science, then might very soon come up against finity. The problem could be, Glass conceded, in the interview, insoluble.

Additional limiting factors can be discerned as now restricting scientific increment, but the evidence is not the statisticians fare of concrete data. The sociology of science is a new field, and relatively few are writing on the subject. However, although relevant data on scientific growth is largely non-existent, and although it is admittedly difficult to devise standards for calculating "knowledge", it is not impossible for a scientist intimately connected with the state of science in the United States to credibly judge its line of future progress.

And Glass has observed that "a simple extrapolation of the exponential curves shows unmistakably that we have at most a generation or two before progress must cease, whether because the world's population becomes insufferably dense, or because we exhaust the possible sources of physical energy or

deplete some irreplaceable resource, or because, most likely of all, we pollute our environment to toxic, irremediable limits."

"Many scientists have in recent decades examined these processes and have tried to flag the runaway express. The present general outcry, daily growing stronger, against unlimited population growth and heedless pollution of the environment offers a slight ground for hope," Glass allowed, although with significant qualifications.

The momentum of environmental pollution is so great that "measures to apply the brakes will take at least one generation — say until the year 2000 — to reach full effect."

He does not believe, however, that present governments can cope with the crisis, for they are predicated on the consumer-replacement economy, which is responsible for our ecological ills. Not only capitalism, but socialism, too.

Both types of governments have consistently proven themselves incapable of confronting the situation with solutions as radical as the problems. Change is a condition that does not fit them.

A great computer system which would contain all of mankind's knowledge in its memory banks and make it available for instant retrieval, for use by government planning

authorities to plot the effects of industrialization before actual deployment, is one necessary tool for preserving the environment that present governments are not prepared to utilize.

What is desperately needed is at the very least an international agency with full powers in the area of environmental control. But despite rising public pressure on officials to stem the trouble before it gets out of hand, Glass maintains only a modicum of hope for this eventuality materializing before it is too late.

Reality dictates even more radical metamorphoses in existing governments, however unlikely the actual possibility of the creation of a new political form is.

"Man indeed faces hard times unless a new social and economic system, far more responsive to human needs and far more foresighted than in the past, can be invented."

Simply overcoming the ecological crises, says Glass, is not enough. Man himself must change, his "once sacred rights must alter in many ways." No

couple should be permitted more than two children, and "no parent will in that future time have a right to burden society with a malformed or a mentally incompetent child."

Glass contends that future man must, if he is to survive, allow his genetic characteristics to be changed. It will soon be possible to prevent the birth of deformed or retarded children by examining and effecting alterations either before fertilization, by analyzing sperms and eggs, or at some stage in pregnancy, by surgical operations or drugs.

However, in none of these processes must human diversity be endangered. It is imperative, he said, to preserve the human diversity which is acknowledged as the source of our evolutionary development to the present level.

Every child, Glass feels, "has the inalienable right to a sound heritage," physically and mentally, both for his personal happiness and for the improvement of the human race as a whole.

Activism Dead ?

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) — In the past three years, an average of 7.5 bombings and destructions of state draft board files have occurred each month.

This year the Selective Service plans to start a massive computerized "central registrant data bank" that would contain the names, whereabouts, and other additional information not yet disclosed, of all the nation's young men.

Selective Service Press Officer Ken Coffee denied that the decision to computerize draft records had to do with file destruction incidents. When asked what would happen if the central data bank were blown up, Coffee said that it would be impossible because the components of the computer were to be spread around in various locations in the Washington area.

The data bank plan was announced at a Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights hearing which, according to Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.) was called "because it is clear from the complaints being received by Congress that Americans in every walk of life are concerned about the growth of government and private records on individuals."

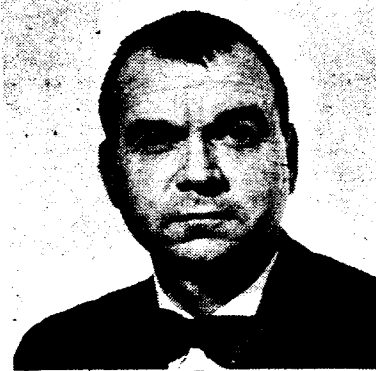
Squires Named As Director Of Univ. Research Center

RIVERHEAD — Suffolk County Executive H. Lee Dennison nominated Donald F. Squires, the director of the University's Marine Science Research Center, to a new environmental advisory group in Suffolk this week.

The advisory group is the Environmental Quality Council which was established under the county charter revision approved by voters last fall. Dennison also nominated Dr. George Woodwell, senior ecologist at Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Two other positions on the council which will review all county projects for their possible environmental effects and make recommendations to the County Legislature remain vacant.

Dennison has said that he feels that the council will have more influence than most advisory groups because of the calibre of the members he has nominated for it. Legislator John V.N. Klein (R-C-St. James), chairman of the legislature, has said that the council should eventually be given staff and funds to hire consultants and conduct independent research. He said that action on the appointments would be delayed until the legislature gets acquainted with the nominees.



Donald F. Squires



Washington Internship Set for Fall Semester

By ALLAN HOCHBERG
Stony Brook students will be able to work next fall semester with a federal official or group through the Washington Semester Internship Program.

The Washington Semester Program offers two opportunities of study, students can engage in a work study situation with a senator, congressman, federal bureau, or a federal interest group such as

the American Medical Association. Most likely, the first half of the program will involve participation in an interest group while the second half will involve working with a congressman relating to the interest group. The program consists of nine hours of internship credit and six credit hours of independent study. One or two major research papers based on the intern's experience are also required.

For the Internship Program, Stony Brook students will assume visiting student status at the State University College at Brockport. Beside Stony Brook, the University Center at Buffalo, and Colleges of Brockport, Buffalo, Cortland, Fredonia and Geneseo and St. John Fisher all sponsor the Washington Semester Program.

Preference for the program will be given to upperclassmen and students with political science background. There will also be a pass/fail option for both programs.

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Council on Abortion Research and Education

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Read Marc Jacobs for intramural results.

PATRIOT SPORTS

Baseball contest coming soon.

Coach Smoliak Determined To Make Team A Winner

By ALAN SCHECTER

Under the leadership of Coach Rick Smoliak, a former catcher in the Mets organization, the Patriots have the potential and determination to be number one. They already have scouts from the Atlanta Braves and the N.Y. Mets interested in the team's talent.

The pitching staff appears to be the strong point in the club. With returning lettermen Craig Baker, who's been sharp in practice, and southpaw Brian Flynn, the Pats' have a sound nucleus in their pitching rotation.

Infield Wanted

This year's main problem for Coach Smoliak was to create a capable infield. In the past, it has been the infield that has cost the club many ball games. But if Lou Mazel at the hot box, and "Jocko" Gondolfo and Neil Weiss, both second sackers, can come through for the squad with gloves and bats, the weaknesses that have plagued the team in the past will be eliminated. The rest of the infield, with Mike Weiner, and Bob Lieberman at first, Mike Moskowitz, and hard-hitting, good-fielding freshman Bill Maritato, is solid. The catchers, all returning lettermen, are led by Captain



photo by Robert F. Cohen

Joe Dono, with Randy Steinhage and Ken Soroka, as back-ups. In the outfield, the team has Willy Norris, a potential Knickerbocker Conference Triple Crown Winner, who gives the power the lineup needs, Ken Marra, Larry Genser, Mike Haymen, Flynn, and Mike Carmen.

Coach Smoliak brings to the team the determination and enthusiasm needed to win ball games, which had been lacking under the former Coach Frank Tirico. According to Mike Moskowitz, "He's really psyched to win, and his enthusiasm makes us want to play harder and win."

Feminine Approach

By RANDY DANTO

The Women's Recreation Association tried very hard to get together enough players to participate in its first Squash Tournament on March 10. They succeeded in getting 9 players. These girls, however, were quite eager to play in it.

Competition was along the lines of a single elimination process narrowing the entrants down to semi-finalists. The first semi-finalists were Ann Marie Milos and Mady Rexhouse. Ann Marie Milos smashed Mady Rexhouse scoring 15-6 and 15-1. The other semi-finalists were Faye Sands and Gail Ironson. The results were similar to the first - Gail Ironson crushed Faye Sands 15-6 and 15-2.

It was then between the two winners, Milos and Ironson. Ironson put up a tough fight but lost to Milos 15-4 and 15-8.

SB Places Sixth In Tournney

Competing last Saturday in their first Rider College Team Bowling Tournament, the Stony Brook bowling team placed sixth in a field of fifteen colleges.

Steve Polivnick was high man for the squad, with a 175 overall average, followed by Steve Kosstrin at 173. Jim Seligman, Steve Bilizi, Ted Thoren, and Mike Carman, also contributed in the strong showing. In taking

sixth, Stony Brook placed ahead of such schools as: Rutgers, Farleigh Dickinson, and Lehigh. Adelphi University copped the tourney, with West Virginia University a close second. St. Peters College, took the third spot, while Rider College, Trenton State College and Stony Brook were closely bunched at the fourth, fifth, and sixth positions, respectively.

Intramurals

with Marc Jacobs

The basketball playoffs, as incredible as it may seem, are progressing to their quarterfinal stage in the hall leagues and the semi-final level in the independent leagues.

In the independent bracket, the contest between defending school champion Garbage and Sincerity proved to be one of the playoff's most dramatic games. Garbage, with a front line averaging over 6'3", was heavily favored to beat a much smaller Sincerity club by a wide margin. Averaging well over 80 points a game, Garbage's lineup included many of the players from last year's championship team as well as the addition of ex-varsity guard Lance Lefferts, 6'3" Frank Friedman, and 6'4" Howie Hecht.

Garbage Victory

Garbage took an early first half lead and opened it up to as much as a nine point advantage towards the end of the half. Throughout the half, the strong board work and inside shooting of Howie Hecht proved invaluable to Garbage's attack. At the half, the lead was cut to five



Teammates work a triangle pass-pattern, but...

points, 23-18, as Sincerity's Dom Chang pumped in successive outside shots. It was apparent that Garbage was facing its roughest game since last year's playoff finals. Though they were controlling the boards at both ends of the court, Garbage was unable to penetrate Sincerity's tight 2-3 zone defense.

Early in the second half, Garbage switched to a box and one defense in order to stop high scoring Dom Chang. But Barry Spiro's hot outside shooting forced Garbage out of the zone as Sincerity pulled to within a point of the lead. Throughout the last part of the second half, Garbage's lead seesawed between one and three points.

The clutch foul shooting of Larry Rose continually enabled Garbage to thwart each Sincerity challenge for the lead. Rose converted seven consecutive foul shots in the waning minutes to bring Garbage to a hard fought 48-44 triumph. Dom Chang's 23 points paced all scorers. Barry Spiro added 14 more for the losers. Garbage's balanced attack was led by Howie Hecht and Larry Rose with 12 and 11 points, respectively.

Last year's opponent for Garbage in the finals also advanced to the semi-finals, AWOL, led by guards Mike Seidenberg and Andy Bondy, destroyed the Ed McMahon Fan Club, 67-31. The strong board work of Steve Rosenberg and Lenny Schutzman continually sparked a devastating fast break. AWOL has yet to face a strong opponent this year, and most likely will not face a serious challenge until the finals.

James Gang

The James Gang, playing very sloppily, coasted to a 60-48 victory over the Aces. Once again led by Larry Shapiro and Mitch Dinnerstein, the James Gang broke a tight game wide apart in the second half with several consecutive inside baskets. Steve Marra played an outstanding game for the Aces in a losing cause.

In the final independent game, the Skylarks trounced the previously unbeaten Jox 61-41. Fast breaking and forcing the Jox into numerous turnovers, the Skylarks displayed an offense and defense that the Jox were unable to cope with. The final score was much closer than the game itself as the Skylarks dominated every conceivable aspect of play. The Skylarks will oppose Garbage in one semi-final game; the James Gang will meet AWOL in the other game.

In the hall leagues, first round action was completed. TD2A's one point victory over a tough HM2A squad was one of the week's outstanding games. Led by Al Franchi and Mitch Perkiel, TD2A trailed by a couple of points through most of the contest. But Mitch Perkiel's foul shot and layup following his missed foul shot sewed up TD2A's victory. Al Franchi led the winners with 17



...shooting remains the name of the game. photo by Robert Schwartz points and Bob Bauer scored 19 for HM2A. The final score was 41-40.

Major Upset

In a major upset, JS2A defeated McDowell Cup leader JHC2C3 47-44. The inability of C2C3 to stop Ed Yager proved to be their undoing. Yager's 25 points led to the defeat that might seriously hinder C2C3's attempt to retain the McDowell Cup.

WIA1 won their eighth consecutive game, mashing RBE2 91-24. Al, intramurals highest scoring team, was led by Al Ray who has been one of the leading scorers throughout the season. Ray finished with 38 points, thirteen more than any other scorer this week.

In a battle marked by few turnovers, and outstanding outside shooting, captain Stu Pinto's WWB2B3 defeated a tough HM1A, 69-55. Dave Drucker's 24 points and near perfect performance, combined with the offensive and defensive punch of Steve Linehan, Stan Lafazan, Rich Sass, and Eric Youngblood, produced the winning margin in the victory over Mount. Jim Duffy scored 16 points on the losing side of the contest.

JS1A also won, 65-39 over WIC2. Joe Bellard and Bill Gieckel each score; 18 points and Bill Bellard added 16 more for the winners. Joel Brockner's 21 points led TD3B to a 62-40 victory over GGA0A3. ILA1 also won, 66-52 over HJC3. Paul Hausman was the game's high scorer with 23 points for C3.

GROK

A STATESMAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE
MARCH, 1971

S.B.'s Next door Neighbors

Are You a Resident When
It's Time to Vote?



Photo by Bob Weisenfeld

Everything You've Always Wanted to
Know About Europe But Never
Got Around to Finding Out for Yourself

GROK

As simply as possible the concept of grok means to understand something and to understand it to the point where one can unite with it. People may grok objects, thoughts, and each other. It is a beautiful concept. This publication will be dedicated to that concept.

Grok will appear in a monthly, magazine format. It will attempt to bring you in-depth stories, interviews, and features that due to lack of space, time, and interest cannot be found in the regular pages of Statesman.

We welcome your suggestions and criticisms of it. Please direct them to the Statesman office. We also encourage anyone interested in writing or assisting with Grok's production to please see us.



EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT EUROPE BUT NEVER GOT AROUND TO FINDING OUT FOR YOURSELF

The same alternative to the summer job is explored in an eleven-page section that will advise you, among other things, on how to find a train station, in what countries to avoid wearing short skirts, where you're risking your life when you cross the street, and, not to forget, how to book a flight. PAGE 3

THE PEOPLE NEXT DOOR

In a tract of land sandwiched between Tabler Quad and the surge buildings dozens of families are busy holding backyard cook-outs, washing the family car, playing "catch" on the front lawn, or sitting mesmerized in front of a t.v. screen. They are "the people next door," residents of a housing development that offers them a sprawling university that extends right up to their back doors. How do they like the idea of having a few thousand college students as their next door neighbors? PAGE 14

VOTING IN SUFFOLK COUNTY: ALL POWER TO SOME OF THE PEOPLE

What exactly does the 18-year old vote mean for Suffolk County? Several political minded students say it could mean a great deal if Stony Brook students registered en masse in Suffolk. But the county elections board has determined that university students, although they may spend nine months or more here, are not county residents and thus ineligible. The pros and cons of the case will probably be brought to the surface in a court battle, but in the meantime the issue is considered, in this article.

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Know About Europe But Never

Everything You've Always Wanted to



Got Around to Finding Out for Yourself

COORDINATED BY:
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and RONNY HARTMAN

Photo by Phil Tsai

About March of every year, college students become faced with one more crisis — the rapidly approaching summer. Should you spend another summer fighting old ladies as a busboy at the Pines in South Fallsburg, or should you fight the subway hoards as a messenger on Wall Street or should you fight nine-year-olds at Camp Happy Times. Then again, maybe you should take Psych 102 in summer school; after all you are behind three credits, or maybe you should just stay at Stony Brook and do nothing.

But wait! There is that one idea that is always there, lurking in the back of your mind. You have threatened to do it every summer since high school but something has always come up — split for Europe!

It's the same story every September. You return to

school and all the kids on your hall dazzle you with little tales; like how they got lost in a little town in the south of France or how this English farmer gave them a place to sleep and dinner. The best story you have is how you got mugged on Ocean Parkway. Well, this series of articles in Grok is for you.

What follows is a compilation of the experiences of other students who have gone to Europe. Most of them spent much less money than you imagined. In these articles they are saying what they have learned, what they wish they had known and how they feel about their travels.

We dedicate this section of Grok to those who already have their tickets and passports, to those for whom Europe is still a far-off fantasy, but who can dream, and those somewhere in between.

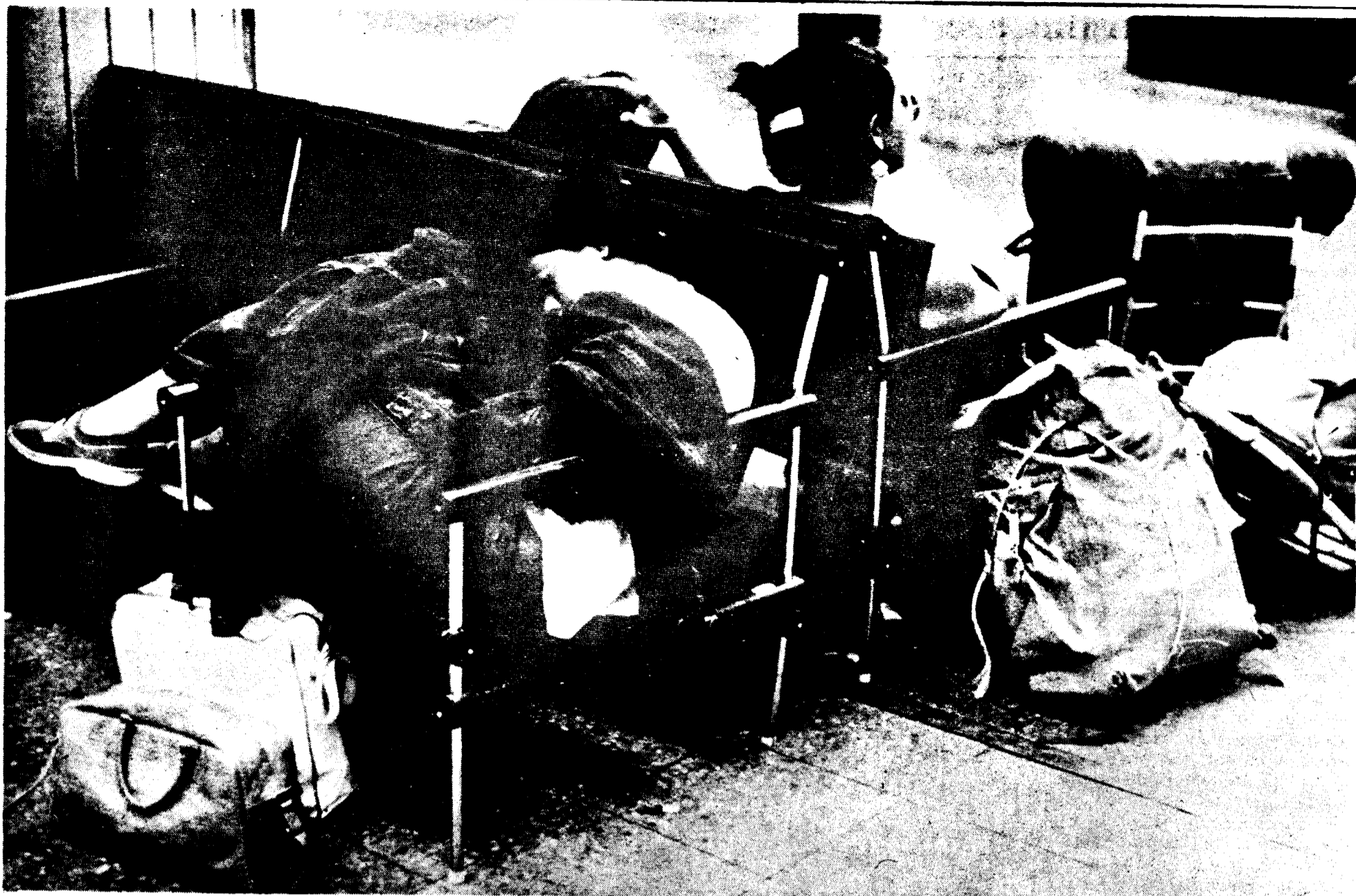


Photo by Bob Wetsenfeld

Getting Around Once You Are There

By JAMES R. FRENKEL

When you board the plane and see the marshlands of Jamaica disappear from view, there is a feeling that you have just taken a Big Step. The experience of travelling in Europe doesn't begin here, though. Not until you step through customs somewhere on the other side of the Atlantic are you committed to the joys and terrors of real travel.

There is an infinite number of ways to travel in Europe, ranging in style and cost from the ease and speed of a jet, skimming hundreds of miles through several countries in a matter of hours, to a relaxed walking tour of perhaps a hundred miles of wooded countryside in several months time.

Whatever your tastes, needs and budget, there is an easy way for you to get where you want to go inside Europe. The methods discussed below have all been tried and used successfully and enjoyably by many kids who've logged hundreds of thousands of miles (kilometers) in Europe.

Travel is what you make it. Everyone has a different dream of the perfect way of doing it, so what is good for one may not be at all to your liking. In deciding how you will go from place to place therefore, your major consideration should be your own life-style. Don't hassle your head about getting to see everything you can. That way lies disaster and misery. Instead, as is best in many things, go with the flow. Don't let anyone here or there tell you where and

when to move. As you spend time doing the thing, you'll begin to formulate your own ideas on what would be good.

While travel is an extension of your personal life style, you also affect others. Europeans, contrary to the dreams of Mr. and Mrs. Silent Majority, aren't mere actors hired by a travel agency to provide local color. Europeans have their own social "mores" and you are the stranger. If you show a fair respect for the cultures of those countries you visit, you will find that the people are on the whole at least as friendly and reasonable as Americans. Don't expect, though, that every German will speak perfect English. It's their country, not yours.

In the Old World, the American student has a host of advantages in travel open to no other class of people. First of all, you'll find that travel is cheaper than here, no matter what means you choose. There are lots of discounts for students only. Despite a certain amount of fascist resentment of young long-haired hippie types, most people in the majority of Western European countries treat students as the paying customers that they are.

Secondly, almost everything is cheaper in Europe. The most glaring exception is gasoline, which costs at least (catch this) 60 cents and as much as \$1.10. There are even ways to get around the high price of petrol, though, and we'll get to that too.

Your first concern however, will

be getting out of the airport seaport or terminal where you arrive. So it is with a feeling of anticipation and dread that we step into the real world and to a discussion of

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU ARRIVE IN A NEW PLACE

It's a special kind of emptiness, the feeling of being lost and alone in a new place. The idea is to become a functioning person again. Two things will help immediately:

First, get currency that will be of some use to you.

Second, get a map of the city and find out where you are.

The currency problem is nonexistent in a moderately sized town, except on weekends and at night. Even at those times, you can probably exchange your money for local currency at a special currency exchange or, lacking such a facility, a bar or restaurant.

If nobody has told you before, allow us to advise you to get traveler's checks before you leave New York. The two most popular, easily cashed and generally useful are American Express and Thomas Cook's & Sons, Ltd. American Express is the largest American company issuing such notes, but Cooks is the largest British company, having just as many representatives and a better reputation in Europe.

When at all possible cash your checks at a bank. Next best is a travel agency. In a pinch though, these two types of checks can be cashed just about anywhere in

Western Europe. The difference between banks and other places is in the rate of exchange. Banking houses follow the currency market closely and deal in large volumes so they can charge only a minimal fee. Other places may decide to give you a bum deal.

By the way, you can get your traveler's checks at the same time you visit the tourist bureaus of various countries in New York City. Cooks is on Fifth Avenue and 46th Street, and there are American Express offices all over. The cost is \$1.00 per \$100 for American Express and 75 cents for the same

"Whatever your tastes, needs and budget, there is an easy way for you to get where you want to go inside Europe."

amount of Cooks Checks. One incentive to buy Cooks is their letter service. As does American Express, Cooks provides a letter pickup service for their customers. They will forward your mail to another office for free, while A.E. will charge you a most unseemly surcharge for the service.

Ah, yes — to find where you are, seek out the tourist bureau of the city where you are. There should be

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"Spanish trains are the worst in Europe, possibly the world"

an office in the main train station and certainly in the airport. They'll certainly give you at least a toy map of the city which shows all the Wienerwald restaurants, and some cities have most excellent maps of streets, transit lines, landmarks, etc.

Once you have an idea of where you are, it's a good idea to do something, anything. Walk outside the station and look at the people, or find a place to stay, or go to a park or eat lunch. Don't stay in that train station, though. The worst cases of homesickness have been known to develop at such a time.

You may have noticed that it seems easy to exchange money. Well, sometimes it's impossible. In spite of tremendous odds in your favor, there may be a day when you simply can't find a place that will accept your money. But, true to the insane and ridiculous nature of life, there is a way to pay your way, even if the natives spit on your checks and tear them up. (They are easily replaced.) Simply do as the world does and take with you an ample supply of one dollar bills, American George Washington style.

Believe it or not, the American Dollar Bill is just about the most universal form of currency in Western Europe. People will accept, nay, prefer dollar bills to even their own currency. If you try this and are refused, which seems indeed fantastic, accost a stranger on the street and he will probably take and change your money at a good rate. This seems slightly supernatural perhaps, but there is a very logical reason behind it. You'll have to

wait to find out, though, because you're about to be treated to a discourse on the merits and means of

TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

Trains are great in Europe. Ask a European how he travels and he will probably be going by train. Trains are cheap, fast for most of the 100,000 miles of track and a lot of fun even where the going gets rough. They allow you to see the country without exposure to the cruel elements, in the company of travelers from all parts of the continent. (Actually, two continents, ours and theirs.)

While the United States struggles to complete vast unfinished stretches of the Interstate Highway system, Europe has had a highly sophisticated network of trains for years. The Europeans have simply decided on trains instead of cars. And it really works. There are several ways you can pay for your ride. The most direct way is to simply shell out each time you step onto a train. This system has few advantages to recommend it and quite a few drawbacks to make you want to pay some other way. First off, it is the single most expensive way to take trains. Secondly, you have to wait on lines all the time. Thirdly, it's a hassle, period.

The second plan is called Eurailpass. Basically, this is a device invented by those crafty Europeans for rich, middle-class or even poor Americans who are spending at least three weeks in Europe and want no hassles getting on and off trains. A very good thing, but not

half as good as their newer thing, which is called appropriately, STUDENT RAILPASS. Basically the same concept as Eurailpass, the student pass is slightly different and each plan has good and bad points. The student pass entitles you ("bona fide full-time high school, college and university students between 14 and 26 years of age, in North America, Central America and Japan") to two months of unlimited rail travel on any trains, ferries, busses, etc. operated by the railroads of the Western European countries. It doesn't include the British Isles, and is bounded on the northeast by Denmark, Sweden and Norway, on the east by Italy, Austria, West Germany, and on the south and west by water. It costs only \$125. You ride second class, which is better than most American trains in all but Spain and Italy.

Eurailpass costs more — \$200 for the same amount of time, but you can get a three month Eurailpass for \$230, or a one month pass for \$140, as well as a 21-day pass for \$110. Eurailpass gives you thus some flexibility of time. Though you might be in Europe for two months, you might want to spend a full month in one place, thereby wasting a month of your student pass. The Eurailpass differs also in that it gets you into first class accommodations wherever, whenever you go.

This seeming snobbery can pay big dividends to the poor student. You can go on any train at any time. That means that if, for

example, you can't find a place to stay in Madrid for the night, you could, if you wanted, flash your Eurailpass to the conductor of a train going to say, Barcelona. You step into the first empty compartment (not too many Spanish can afford first class), arrange the seats so they meet in the middle to form a most comfortable bed and sleep away the midnight hours rattling back and forth in gentle harmony with the train.

As long as we're in Spain, you might as well learn the truth about the (sic) trains in Spain. They're the worst in Europe, possibly the worst in the world, despite the efforts of the LIRR. They are incredibly slow, terribly hot in the daytime, have dirty bathrooms most of the time, overbook to the point of insanity and never tell you why you haven't moved in four hours.

We applaud, however, the noble efforts of the Spanish people over the years who have provided starving American students with their first good meal in days, weeks, years. Wine by the gallon jug, bread by the children's size (four feet) loaf, loads of fresh fruit and cold cuts make the Spanish train an experience to be enjoyed and remembered on many a cold winter's night.

We must leave sunny Spain, though, to return to the third major plan for paying for trains. This last plan is in reality many plans which the individual railroad companies offer to anyone for any sort of an arrangement. Most companies offer

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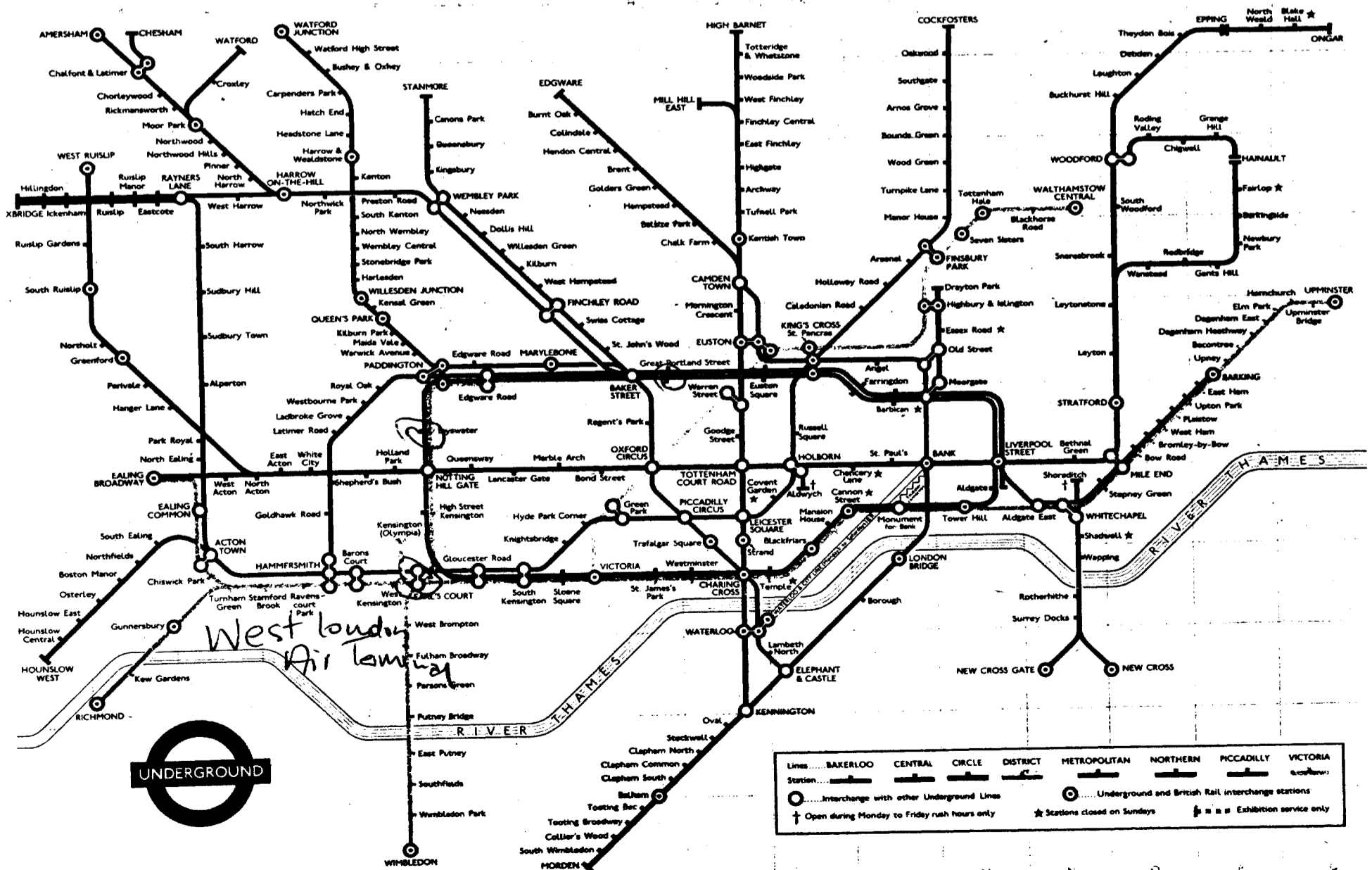




Figure out a loose itinerary but don't plan on keeping to it too strictly.

Choose very carefully your traveling companion—make sure it is someone who will want to do and see the same things you do, or if not is willing to split up temporarily, will spend approximately the same amount of money that you do, and don't ever be afraid to split up if it becomes unbearable. It's very easy to meet other people with whom to travel. Go to hostels, student hotels, student cafeterias, local hangouts and even American Express and look at bulletin boards or advertise yourself.

Photographers: Traveling around with too many cameras can become burdensome and tiring, so limit yourself. If you bring film with you, you should know that some countries have quotas on the number of rolls of film (also on the number of cameras) that you can bring into the country. Call the local consulate or travel agency for information.

Everyone should think about taking a camera along, just to have reminders of your trip when you come back. Also keep a diary, it will give you something to do and will give you some perspective on the trip.

Bring a fold-up raincoat, for both rain and to sleep on.

Don't hitch in the rain if you don't have to; drivers never seem to be sympathetic on rainy days.

Bring bread and cheese and a canteen of water for long hitching waits and so that you don't starve in the middle of nowhere. In most countries these staples are so cheap and good that it's worth it.

Spain: There aren't many cars so don't hitch. If you are a girl be prepared for the way men treat women. (This goes for Italy too.) Don't wear short skirts because it antagonizes the men, who in turn antagonize you. They treat girls terribly and hoot at them. You don't see other women in Spain except in the company of men or if they are old.

Buses don't run on Saturday in Israel.

American students don't have much in common with young people in southern Europe. Young

people are more forward but less harmful in Italy and yet also immature.

Don't avoid a country because of ethnic or historical prejudices, what you hear may not always be true.

Try not to stay at "Americanized" hotels. The quicker you get accustomed to the fact that American-type comforts are not very available in Europe, the easier it will be for you to enjoy your traveling and not get hassled about unimportant things. Europeans can live that way and so can you.

you know you will be staying at.

"Cycling brings you close to the land, the smell of the field, and exposes you to people very closely. It makes it possible for you to stop whenever you want to in order to rest, shoot pictures — something you can't do when you are trapped in a car after getting a hitch."

"Every girl should definitely be on the pill; you never know who you might meet and what kind of relationships you might become involved in."

When hitching, hitch on main roads and intersections, but *never* stand on the main superhighways. It's forbidden and besides the cars go by so fast that they don't have time to stop. Instead place yourself on the speed-up lanes that lead into the highways, it's allowed there.

Carry a map when hitching and a sign. If you can't speak the language you can communicate where you want to go by pointing at the map.

Travel light (when hitching) because most European cars are small and can't contain much luggage.

Take trains at night and get a free night's sleep.

Girls get rides the easiest, a guy and a girl are usually pretty lucky. However, guys alone or in pairs seem to fare the worst. Although appearance isn't exclusively an important factor, guys should attempt to make themselves look either interesting or as harmless as possible, and should not come on too strongly in a negative way.

Even if you can't speak the

you; it may prove invaluable for carrying lunch, passport, camera, clothing, etc., on side trips and will store in very little space.

Be sure to bring copies of insurance manifests, or purchase and repair receipts for foreign made valuables such as cameras. Otherwise you may have trouble with U.S. customs on the way back in. The best way to avoid paying duty on goods that have already gone through customs once before is to register them with customs in Manhattan before leaving on your trip—they will give you a certificate to show the customs men at Kennedy.

"Despite advertisers claims, the airline may not let you carry on board one of those giant 'under-the-seat bags.'"

"Avoid flights to Israel with bar-mitzvah pilgrimage groups. It's a ten hour flight and they make so much noise that you can't sleep."

Toilet paper is very different from what we are used to. It varies from sandpaper to the substance of waxed paper with "Property of the British Government" written across each sheet. In southern countries be prepared for bad plumbing, and don't always plan on hot water unless you pay for it.

Tourists are taken advantage most of in Italy.

Don't take a tour—no explanations, just don't.

Try not to rush through cities. You'll meet few natives, be very tired and see very little. Include small towns on your itinerary.

Hostels may not be the most pleasant places at which to stay, but they are phenomenally cheap (under a dollar) and convenient. At most hostels you will be obliged to do some sort of little chore, such as washing and drying the dishes after breakfast, or sweeping up the communal room. Don't be surprised and don't be insulted, someone has to do the work (and there aren't any servants around) and besides it leads to a communal spirit. Sometime when there isn't anywhere to stay at all, you'll wish you had a hostel card, so carry one around. A hostel card usually costs eight dollars and can be bought from American Youth Hostels Headquarters, 30 West 17th Street (phone number 255-3310).

Spanish trains are very poor, riding fourth class, wooden benches, uncomfortable and very slow.

A Word to the Wise

Use a pack instead of a suitcase. They are universally acceptable so you won't look "funny" and besides they are a lot more useful.

When biking: Stay off highways because most non-motor roads in Europe have a separate bicycle path on the side of the road. Buy saddle-bags to put on the back of the bicycle. Try to ask people in hotels, gas-stations, etc., about the terrain of roads you plan to travel on. Hostels in Europe are spaced one day cycling distance apart. Try to bicycle into cities after the morning rush of cars, but don't be afraid. There will always be other cyclists—most Europeans don't have cars. Also bicycles must obey all traffic laws like cars in Europe, police will ticket you if you don't obey these laws.

If you take a suitcase or two, make them as light as possible. But if they are heavy you can buy wheels in London to roll them on. Also leave baggage at train stations lockers and don't lug it around while looking for a place to stay.

Italian trains are never on time but never a dull ride.

"Watch crossing streets in London and Amsterdam, you are taking your life into your own hands."

If you want to receive letters, tell your correspondents to forward mail to you at the American Express Office in whichever city

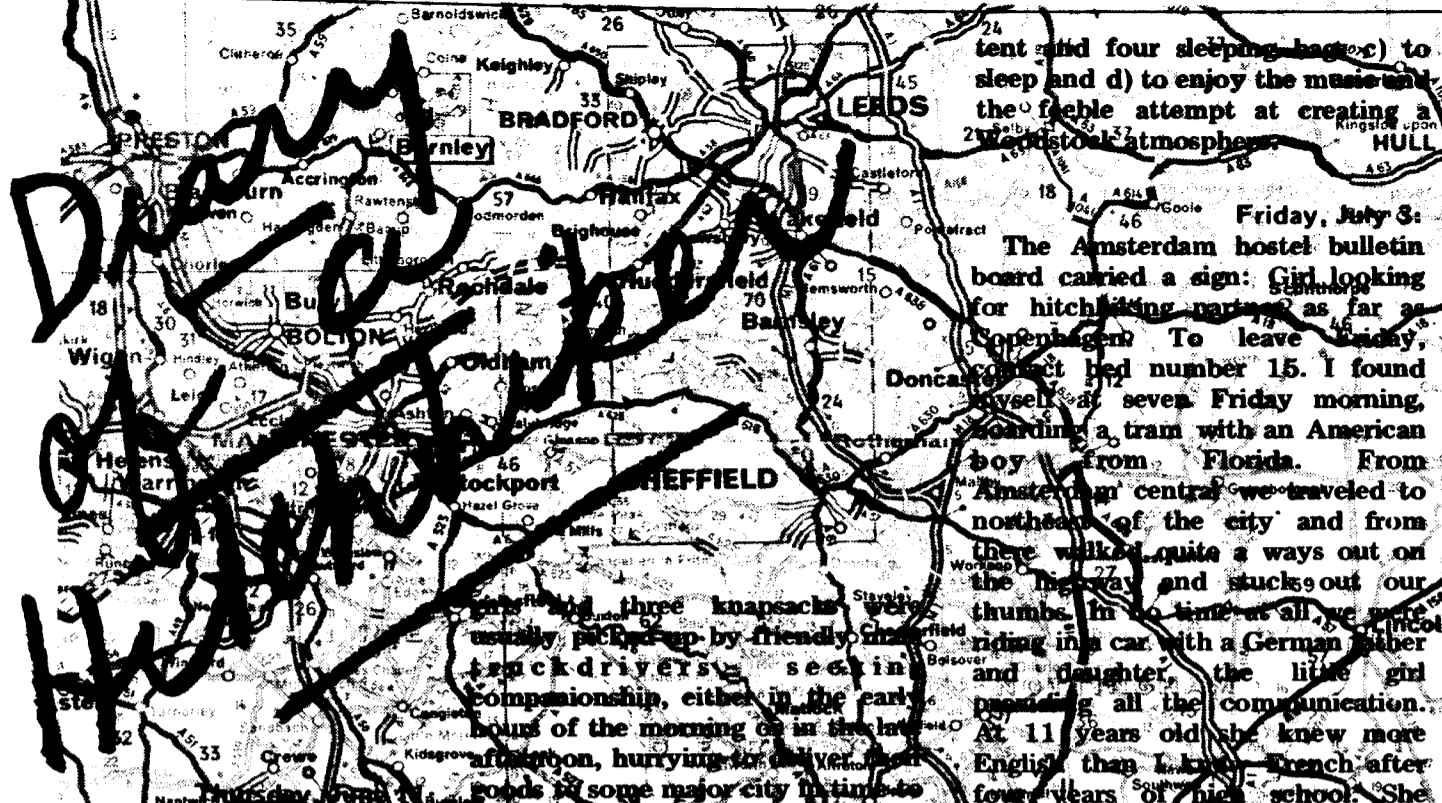
language, learn a couple of the most important words and use them. If you attempt to communicate you'll find the effort rewarding. Natives tend to warm up to you if you are friendly and gracious.

Definitely carry a student ID card for low rates at museums and movies and sometimes at hotels. It costs a dollar and is available to all students. Write the U.S. National Student Association at 70 5th Avenue and 39th Street (phone number 675-7423).

Take a small canvas bag with



Photo by Bob Wolzfeld



The highway leading to Paris stretched out, long and busily strewn with round-topped, old-fashioned cars that sped by us so quickly that our fears of being stranded on the outskirts of Calais grew more real. Here we were, three girls wearing light summer dresses to make ourselves look more respectable and conspicuous. In the long run, this mode of dress doesn't influence potential hitchhiker pick-uppers. (Anyway, it's much more convenient and practical to wear comfortable, sturdy clothing.) Our medium-sized packs were laid close together to conceal their bulk, and our faces were faked in the nervous, backward motion.

We had taken the train from London to Dover and crossed the Channel by ferry, early in the morning, as the wind blew spritzed our sleepy faces and the motionless V-formation, flipping their wings to hold them aloft. As we walked out of customs, our packs marked with an X, we suddenly realized the enormity of our decision to rely on other people to provide us with transportation. Our first obstacle was the one-way maze of rail tracks and ferry stations that offered no clear outlet. A lasting dialogue in French with a railway porter indicated the direction out of town and to the main highway. After two hours of tugging around corners and wrangling information from impassive townspeople, we finally reached the last sidewalk that lined the yellow brick road of our destination.

The person in the car that whizzed by us flashed us a look and scornful stare, guaranteed to make any beginning hitchhiker wish he was safely on a train speeding through the countryside. After what seemed hours of subjection to callous indifference, but was probably no more than half an hour, a large bumpy truck pulled to a stop ten feet ahead of us. We ran with our gear to the opening door and yelled out "Paris!" The young French boy at the wheel shook his head and replied "Boulogne." We decided, however, to at least get out of Calais and jumped into the crowded front of the truck.

By the time we got to Paris two days later we had learned that three

girls and three knapsacks were usually picked up by friendly truck drivers seeking companionship, either in the early hours of the morning or in the late afternoon, hurrying to their homes in some major city in time to get home for supper.

STOKE ON TRENT
Tuesday, June 23:
By the time we had left Paris, an unexpected happened and we split up. My two companions, off to participate in a French University sponsored tour of the Soviet Union, and I sat in a Paris office, filling out forms for an International Student Card and conversing with a young American couple. I had a rumored rock record to like place and we accordingly, the COVENTRY Savings in Holland.

It turned out that the rock festival would be held in Rotterdam and three days later I was on the road again, this time with an Irish girl named Jagger, whom I had met in the hostel. The road to Rotterdam was lined with scruffy, long-haired, colorful,ypsy-like adventurers who were Jagger and me. One of us got into hitchhiking with them. We realized by now that two girls would have a better chance at obtaining a ride by themselves, and we brazenly hopped into each car that stopped for us, arriving at Rotterdam in a quick three hours.

However, we discovered the area was completely surrounded by a seemingly impenetrable triply barbed-wire fence. If it was absolutely necessary we would pay eight dollars to the Coca-Cola Company, who was sponsoring the event, but we sat around outside planning devious ways of overcoming the obstacles before us. As luck would have it, we were joined by four other miscreants, two Canadians and two Americans, one from Indiana and the other from Stony Brook, graduate. We cleverly cut the wire at the bottom of the fence at certain strategic points, and with the help of lookouts craned through the openings and had our belongings tossed over to us. The next three days were spent in utilizing the little money available to shield the six of us from the inevitable rain by utilizing the two-man

tent and four sleeping bags) to sleep and d) to enjoy the music and the feeble attempt at creating a Woodstock atmosphere.

HULL
Friday, July 3:
The Amsterdam hostel bulletin board carried a sign: Girl looking for hitchhiking partner as far as Copenhagen. To leave today, contact bed number 15. I found myself at seven Friday morning, boarding a tram with an American boy from Florida. From Amsterdam central we traveled to northeast of the city and from there walked quite a ways out on the highway and stuck out our thumbs. In no time at all we were riding in a car with a German father and daughter, the little girl providing all the communication. At 11 years old she knew more English than I knew French after four years of high school. She chatted away about American rock and roll. I asked her from the car radio and about her family and person. We were let off at the German border and went through brief but brusque questioning by Gestapo-like customs officials. It was then that our troubles seemed to start. We hitched in the Watoona, a super-highway on which the cars went by so fast that they were unable to stop. They were too far away to slow down and stop. Our mistake was to stand directly in the road rather than on the shoulder lanes off the side leading into the highway. We were through many miles, all going very short distances and only reaching Bremen, 15 miles from the evening. The weather had promised to be sunny. In Amsterdam, as we ventured farther into Germany, darkness loomed over our heads and periodically drenched us as we dejectedly sat on the roadside. My hooded raincoat served its purpose admirably although my pack fared much worse. And because my companion had no hostel card, he had to spend more time perusing the city for a room to bed himself down.

The next day was no better than the first. The rain remained with us and the number of cars decreased as we neared the peninsula from where the ferry would take us off for Denmark. By the time we reached the ferry, my companion decided to take the train the rest of his way and I, by pure luck, met a Dutch boy to travel with to Copenhagen. The way was nice, even though hitch is a ferry station, because the only way out is through those passengers who have brought their cars on board. And only a small percentage are able to pick up any of the hitchhikers that form a long straggly line from the ferry station gate. When my Dutch companion and I landed, we were dismayed to encounter kids who had been valiantly holding out through as much as six ferry landings. We decided to at least utilize ourselves on the other side of town where perhaps there might be more trucks, so we walked, our thumbs always, justing out when the inevitable rain of Copenhagen disturbed the evening quietness until a young medical student in an

old beat-up contraption took us as far as Maribo. From there, a turkey farmer, speaking perfect English and eager for some company, consented to take us all the way to Copenhagen. We had an interesting and stimulating conversation about politics, governments and countries, the Dane, Dutchman and the American. Our host treated us to a free supper and drove us straight to the railway station in Copenhagen where we found an office in which helpful attendants reserved rooms for us at a student hostel.

Friday, July 10:
I took off from Copenhagen early on a Friday morning. Until that night I had no idea where I was going, but at a student hotel I met an American boy from Delaware who was heading northwest. He needed a hitching partner to go to Strasbourg, way up in the wilds of Denmark, and a commune tent city had been established for the summer. We stole a ride on the train leaving the city (many times the conductor doesn't collect tickets on European trains) and getting on a small town, several miles out, we proceeded to hitch. We made the ferry to North Sotland, one of Denmark's three islands, by nightfall and were unsuccessful in getting a ride from there. The only person who stopped was a farmer on his horse who informed us that the next town was some two miles away. So, we climbed a hill on the side of the road and bodied down for the night in back of a whole troupe of German scouts setting up camp. While the scouts were setting up camp, we made brown rice on a little portable kerosene stove and drank canned water. It rained the next day, and there weren't many cars on the road, but finally two Danish boys our age stopped for us. They decided to go to the commune too, because they had friends there, and on the way up they treated us to some hash. European smoke dope mixed with tobacco and roll it into a cigarette; the effect is like of a physical than mental head and sometimes not very pleasant. The commune, sponsored by the New Society, consisted of 100 tents of all sizes, makes a great atmosphere. In the center were collective tents for various activities and clubs. The place was bustling with blondes, black overcoats and company, mostly young, fresh, happy, cheerful little children running around and even some "stray" cats, contentedly surveying the atmosphere of goodwill that prevailed. A group of musicians jammed rhythmic jazzy music while everyone swayed and danced around in circles. One tent constantly showed politically left film documentaries, those from Cuba, Russia and North Vietnam. The weather wasn't too good, though it rained each night and pored through the holes of our waterproof sleeping bag in the

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What to Put in Your Knapsack

Two pairs of good sturdy shoes,
and for warmer climates,
a pair of light sturdy sandals
Fold-up rain poncho
Enough changes of underwear
in case you can't wash things
out every night, but no more
than necessary
A warm sweater or light coat
(you'll be surprised how
cold some countries can
get)
First-aid kit
Sewing kit
Socks (definitely if you do
a lot of walking)
No more than two pairs of
pants, two or three shirts,
a pair of shorts (some
people consider even this an
extravagance)
Girls should take at least one

skirt or dress that doesn't
need to be ironed
Light weight bathing suit
(can double as underwear)
Sleep sheet if you are hostelling
All purpose pocket-knife
Paperback books that you
can get rid of if the weight
is too much
Powdered detergent packets
(to wash clothes overnight)
Soap, toothpaste, toothbrush
(but keep everything to a
minimum, you can supply
or resupply yourself in a
European drugstore)
Plastic towels come in very
handy (so does a coil of rope)
Towels
Aspirin and perhaps
vitamin pills
Canteen

Fill your knapsack and then walk around with it as a trial run. Now repack it, leaving out the things that aren't absolutely essential. This way you won't have to worry about the pack being too heavy when it's too late to dump things.

Also bring along a money belt or a small easily carryable bag in which the following items can be palced: health certificate, travellers checks, drivers license (you never know when you'll be doing some driving), maps, address books, etc. Keep this with you at all times!

SAB FLIGHTS

"To provide Stony Brook students, faculty, staff and their families the lowest possible travel costs, the Student Activities Board has joined with 500 schools from the east to west coast in a new travel opportunity program. The schools involved are members of the National Entertainment Conference, an organization designed to aid in campus entertainment programming. The NEC has designated Group Travel Associates of Chicago to act as their representative to design programs for campus vacation periods.

Currently, the SAB is offering a spring vacation break in Spain, which includes a round trip flight on a DC-8 jet, ground transfers, lodging, and free car for \$213 inclusive. Optional side trips to Alhambra, Madrid, and Tangiers will be made available. Though the deadline date has passed, it is still possible to book this flight.

Summer flights to Europe will also be leaving on June 1 to Amsterdam and returning Aug. 11 (\$167), on June 7 to July 8 to London (\$167), and July 10 to Sept. 1 to London (\$195). This price includes transportation only on a DC-8 jet. Applications for the Spain vacation and summer flights are available at both the main desk and the Polity office in the Union.

The SAB plans to expand the travel program next year to include Christmas and intersession vacations as well, with the possibilities of low cost ski trips to Europe, flights to Puerto Rico, Bermuda, Virgin Islands, and Mexico. Possibilities exist that the summer flight program may also be expanded to include India and Israel if a sufficient demand is demonstrated



Hints and Recollections were submitted by some very nice people: Iris Brossard, Neal Fellenbaum, Joanne Heisel, Jon Hausheer, Marsha Pravder, Dara Rosenberg, Bob Weisenfeld, and a few who wish to remain anonymous.

Continued from page 7

barely warm hazy sun...

I left one morning, hitching alone on the highway, heading for Fredrickshaven and the ferry to Norway. A family in a red volkswagen took me most of the way. They were extremely friendly and curious, and we played guessing games to while away the time, the father translating my English for the benefit of his wife and two small boys. When they let me off I had already become very attached to them as if they were my own relatives, and they too seemed reluctant to see me go.

Italian Riviera, sleeping at gas stations, at the St. Moritz hostel way up in the Swiss Alps, and in an olive grove. And for four sunny beautiful Mediterranean days, we camped out on the beach, reading books, eating watermelon and obtaining terrific sunburns.

Monday, July 27:

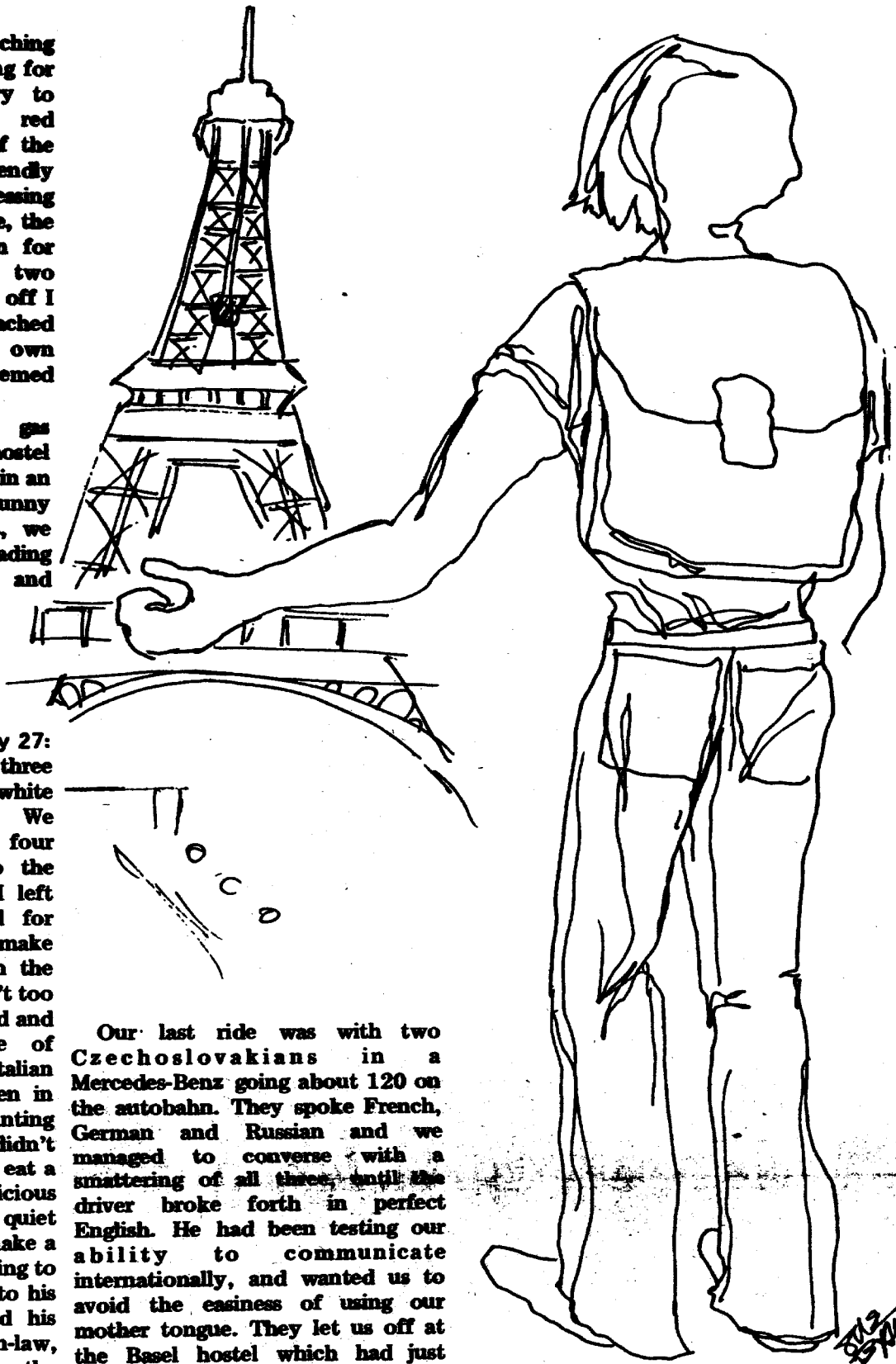
While in Norway, I joined three Michigan students and their white German-bought volkswagen. We drove from Oslo, in a record four days, all the way down to the

One morning, Diane and I left our companions and headed for Florence. We wore skirts to make ourselves seem respectable in the land of "Latinlovers." It wasn't too long before a Fiat 500 stopped and we made the acquaintance of Hermanno, a 30ish balding Italian businessman, very much taken in by the charms of two enchanting American young ladies. It didn't take much to convince us to eat a four-course and absolutely delicious meal, to go swimming at a quiet pine-wooded beach, and to make a short detour at Pisa. Not wishing to be rude, Hermanno took us to his family's tent and introduced his wife, her sister, his brother-in-law, the two children and all the neighbors. (During the summer vacation, Italian families camp in almost house-like tents at certain private beaches.)

We were given supper and invited to sleep over in the tent of Guiseppi and Francesca, a delightful old couple, overwhelmingly hospitable and entertaining. Word had spread, by this time, of our arrival, and pretty soon about six of the most eligible young bachelors had come over to gawk at us. Probably the funniest incident that day was when Diane and I were awakened by scraping noises at the side of our tent. We heard faint whispers calling out our names and then Guiseppi's angry voice yelling, "Go away, you bad boys!" Our desperate "Latin lovers" had been digging under the tent in an effort to spirit us away during the night.

Monday, August 3:

I was sitting in the hostel breakfast room in Lausanne, Switzerland, waiting for the English boy who had answered my note tacked up on the bulletin board, and who was to accompany me on the journey back to Amsterdam. We took the bus out of the city and painfully and slowly we made our way up through Germany, the first night reaching only Basel



Our last ride was with two Czechoslovakians in a Mercedes-Benz going about 120 on the autobahn. They spoke French, German and Russian and we managed to converse with a smattering of all three, until the driver broke forth in perfect English. He had been testing our ability to communicate internationally, and wanted us to avoid the easiness of using our mother tongue. They let us off at the Basel hostel which had just filled up to its capacity. Two Californians joined us as we roamed the city and finally found the local YW and YMCA's.

The next morning we split up, making bets as to which couple would get to Amsterdam first. The Californians got a ride right away, we had to wait two hours. Most of the day was spent in a lumber delivery truck with a beer-bellied undershirted yet friendly truck-driver type. The truck broke down and we were towed by the German "AAA" to a gas station attended entirely by women in workpants and boots. A very familiar sight in central Germany is the presence of almost the entire U.S. army; I had never seen so many crewcutted young American soldiers being carted off in countless army trucks.

At one point, while hitching on the autobahn, my companion went up the road to talk to another hitchhiker and left me to guard the gear. Suddenly, a car marked Polizci shot out of the bushes. Instinctively, I sat down on the grass and nervously twiddled my thumbs, until a big bulky shadow loomed over me and growled "Passport." By this time I was rejoined by my accomplice, and the two of us were instructed to walk three miles to the next rest stop and resume our dealing from there.

We reluctantly trudged the route, followed closely by our appointed guardians and went through four hours of hot, dusty waiting while car after car passed us by. By dusk, a friendly Southern American voice informed us that he would take us as far as Koln, and in between naps the drawling voice related German drinking stories. That night we managed to get a good long sleep, as the traffic sped by our hiding place in the bushes, right outside the city and in back of the local police headquarters.

The next day dragged on, through long intervals of waiting after being dropped off at obscure towns; and sometimes in desperation we inscribed our names and the date on the road signs that had become our steady companions. It took us three long hot days to reach Amsterdam and we tried every trick to attract the

cars to us. We would perform skits in the road and flash big smiles, or sit pitifully dejected on the side of the road, or I would stand alone while Phil hid in the bushes, and often we would hold out maps with the destination written out in big, bold letters. It seemed so totally unfair that, despite all these hard-felt efforts, we reached Amsterdam in three days, when the two Californians we had left north of Basel arrived two days before us!

Friday, August 21:

We were back in Dover, after taking a midnight ferry from Ostende, Belgium and sleeping on the open deck alongside 70 other sleeping bags. It was six in the morning and the lone road was peaceful and pleasant and unfortunately very empty. Several hours later, as some traffic appeared, a volkswagen crowded with three vacationing German students screeched to a halt and somehow succeeded to squeeze in two more passengers. At one point, during the lazy ride southwest, we pulled off on the road and all five of us took a short nap in the cool, morning sun. We made it to Swanage early that evening, some 200 miles from where we started. It was probably the easiest, yet most successful hitching day that whole summer.

Several days later we headed for Wales, and met two Welsh boys hitching home after an aborted trip to London. They persuaded us, in thick, hardly understandable brogue, to split up with them as far as their hometown, because a girl might get a ride quicker than a 'dirty longhair.' My girlfriend and her companion made the destination in one very quick ride, but we two fared much worse.

After a long period of nervous waiting, a kind-hearted, bearded Scotsman picked us up along with every other suffering hitchhiker on the road. We rejoined our comrades and their driver, who took my girlfriend and me all the way to Ystemtuen in central Wales. He even took us up the two mile long, winding, dirt mountain road to the town, which consisted of one grocery store, a phone booth, a mailbox, the 20 bed hostel, and the sheep farm on which the hostel warden lived.

We had no trouble hitching in England and never had to wait very long. Drivers were usually friendly, talkative and male, ranging from construction workers to ritzy businessmen in enormous cars. Once, hitching near the outskirts of London, we were picked up by a millionaire in a Bentley who owned 300 dry-cleaning store chains. We didn't even have to plan any itinerary because we were barraged with very helpful information about the best places to visit from every stranger we bumped into.

During the last two weeks of our stay in Europe, we made it to southwest England, northwest Wales, and southeast back to London, stopping leisurely at towns on the way. Compared to the harried, but, nevertheless rewarding, road traveling on the continent, Great Britain was undoubtedly the least difficult place to hitch.

RECOLLECTIONS

"My plane landed at Heathrow Airport at midnight. I knew no one in London and I had no idea where

to go. I was by myself. I took a bus (the first and only one I saw) and ended up at Victoria Station. I started walking around with my pack on my back, looking for someone to talk to. The streets were deserted at this hour . . . it was 1 a.m. Finally I saw a guy standing on a corner, looking at a map under the street light. He had a suitcase and a duffel bag with him. I walked up to him, and before I could say anything he asked, "Parlez-vous Francais?" It figured — the first person I meet in England and he's

FRENCH.

With his limited English and my non-existent French, we related our stories to each other (it turned out he was in more or less the same boat as me), and started walking the streets together. We ended up on Kings Road (I think) and we decided to ask the first person we saw what we should do . . . it was well after 2 a.m.

The first person we saw happened to be an American girl our age, named Carla, who had been living in London for the past year, and believe it or not, spoke fluent French. We explained our situation to her, and (without hesitation) she promptly invited us to stay in her flat, which she and her roommate had just moved out of a few days before (they were staying in her boyfriend's flat at the time, and planned to leave soon for Scandinavia.) Their rent was paid for until the end of the month, so she told us we could stay there as long as we wanted!"



"It was after ten in the morning and the Belgium hostel had closed for the day. As soon as I had stepped out and the door had been locked, it began to rain. Of course I had left all my warm clothing and rain gear inside the hostel, not knowing the rick nature was to play on me. In order to while away the time and also to stay dry, I wandered through the town's only department store. I found a pair of warm riding gloves that I needed, and walked out of the store with them without paying. By some sort of twist of fate, I was afflicted shortly by a stomach cold and was so sick that I had to be put in a Paris hospital and forfeit a week of my vacation. Although my illness was most probably due to the weather conditions that day, I sometimes wonder if I wasn't being punished for stealing those gloves."

"A Swedish girl and German boy demanded, enraged, how my country could fight in Vietnam. After carefully explaining to them that I did not agree with the Government's policy, they became skeptical and then angered. When I inquired why they removed themselves from me because I could not support a war—especially when they too were against American involvement in Vietnam—the girl answered, "How can you not support your President?" and the boy added, "Brandt is . . . what is the American word . . . hero—yes, almost a hero to us. I could never condemn him in front of foreigners." Loyalty. None of the German, Swiss, Swedish, Norwegian, or Israeli students would comment against their leaders. This might not be a reflection on the magnanimity of their government as much as the fact that most of these youths were upper middle class or upper class and possibly did not recognize some of the injustices . . ."

"It was raining and it was far from a pleasurable experience to hitchhike from the west coast of Denmark to Kolding in the east. However, luck was on our side and we got a ride which brought us right to the farm on which we were supposed to stay for three or four days.

We didn't know the people on the farm, they were only names, Mr. and Mrs. Vestergaard and their daughter, Hedvig. But they were recommended to us by friends as really nice people who would be happy to put up a couple of Americans in exchange for a little help on their farm. Bob and I found that they were extremely hospitable people and we took delight in helping them with the farm chores. I cleaned out the barn, Bob and Hedvig pitched hay.

Thus we extended our three day stay to almost two weeks and ended it only because Hedvig was preparing to go to Paris and we had planned on going to Copenhagen. We left the farm, and reluctantly proceeded on our way. Bob left even more reluctantly and he seemed to leave behind his quick wit and free spirit. He was obviously the victim of some feminine power which had captured his spirit.

We continued our European tour, deciding that we should see Paris instead of Copenhagen, not totally for the Eiffel Tower. Bob and Hedvig spent a great week in Paris. But then the time to return to America was coming close and Hedvig had to return to Denmark. We split and went our own ways—but that does not end our story. Bob and Hedvig continued an extensive correspondence, and the following summer she came to America and spent her vacation with Bob.

Bob then applied to spend his junior year abroad in Leeds, England. He was accepted and spent his vacations in England. And Hedvig spent her vacations in England. And of course, this story has a happy ending. On Dec. 23, 1970 Bob and Hedvig were married in Denmark where in June they are going to live permanently."

"Three of us in Paris. Our friend Mitchell has just taken us for a delicious dinner at Chartier's, a restaurant in Montmartre that is a converted library, with the old card catalogs still in the walls and book racks serving as coat hangers. Drunk out of our minds, we stumble into Mitchell's favorite candy store, where the candy is in huge sacks. You pick a plastic bag and shovel in the candy of your choice. Mitchell picks up a two-pound bag. "Fill it up," he says. Giggling madly, we drop in handfuls of chocolate truffles, non-pareils and roasted peanuts. Mitchell takes us to a cafe for coffee and cognac. Euphorically smashed, we eat our candies and drink till midnight."

"The most frustrating and often embarrassing situations occur in the process of finding out when, where, and how much to pay on buses in each city—especially if you don't speak the right language. You are often looked upon as one of those many Americans who are trying to bum around the world. You know you're dying to pay for the ride—but how? In parts of England, you enter at the front of the bus, tell the driver where you want to go, and then he'll tell you the price. In Amsterdam you get on in the rear and pay a set fare. In Copenhagen, you get on in the front (or is it the back?) and buy a series of seven tickets, and you're "on your honor" for the next six rides (there are guards who check every once in a while). The best bet is to take it slowly at first and board a bus behind someone who knows."

"Watch out for Italian truck drivers. Was hitching in Italian Alps with a guy and was picked up by truck driver who took them out to eat "wined and dined them," and then on the way started harassing them in broken Italian wanted girl to go into bushes with him, had gun and hatchet in truck (but gun wasn't loaded) he was getting mad so they jumped out and ran up the mountain, rang on doorbell but no one answered. Hid way up in the Alpine Mts., and waited for him to turn around at border and pass them, before they ventured out safely."

"If you really want to live with the English, get served breakfast by a vivacious middle-aged man who wears a suit and tie, and who greets you with a, "And what would you like to eat today?" (with an English accent of course) Stay at guest houses in England. In Salisbury, a Mrs. Wilson was so eager to see us that she was waiting at her front door step waving hello to welcome us in. After some tea and cookies and stories of her husband's ship adventures, and talk about Kennedy College (Harvard for those who need translation), she showed us to her room—two hours after we arrived."

"I was on my way to a Joan Baez concert in Western Switzerland when I got lost and a boy came over to me saying "Y a-t-il une joint?" It sounded funny hearing it . . . "Y a-t-il une joint" became a very familiar question. Swiss parents would stop me as I walked down crowded shopping centers. "Y a-t-il une joint." Swiss parents would tell me that the 'American invaders' were bringing drugs into a country which never knew what marijuana looked like. And at every concert, at every movie, there was always someone "Y a-t-il une joint?" "Voulez-vous une joint?" Strangers. But it's the fault of the 'American invaders' — whether the invaders came from Switzerland, Germany, Ireland, Norway, or any other country on the face of the earth. But Swiss children are too innocent for that, say Swiss parents. There is no generation gap in Switzerland. There is respect. Oh, Swiss parents, how naive you are; you don't know your children. While your little pure sweet Polyanna kids are saying that drugs are being used by an enormous number of Swiss kids, the parents are saying 'no gap. No drugs.'"

"Y a-t-il une joint became a very familiar question"

"Met a French girl student in Edinburgh hostel and hitched with her to Inverness, at little town Kingussie where it was raining and pretty chilly, [with no warm clothes weren't able to get any rides for several hours. A pixie, thirty-fiveish impish Scottish "hippie" type named Duncan stopped in a little

car and took them to next town Aviemore, a short ride on a back road where he showed them the forests and told them stories about them. When he left them off they were almost ready to take train but there wasn't one and went to find out about bus, there they met the same man who this time took them in a van all the way to Inverness. Half way there he asked them to step out (by this time there was a third hitcher with them) and to stay right there, came back in a third car and took them to destination. There was a pop festival there, biggest thing hit Scotland, and Duncan turns out to work for it. He had done art work, painted stage, put up advertising posters and knew sponsors, so they got in to festival free, were introduced to his friends and entertained with stories about rock groups. At the other side of town he picks them up in another car and drove them 20 miles to next hostel. On the way, via Loch Ness, took them free to a scientific exhibit about the legendary monster. Had a great time."



"Watch out for Italian truck drivers"

"Once you take to the road, stick to it for a while and don't be discouraged if you don't get lifts right away."

Continued from page 5

a plan by which you pay in advance for 2000 kilometers of travel and must, however, be purchased in the Western Hemisphere.

There are disadvantages to trains, of course. Schedules may not favor your particular itinerary. You might be train-sick; some trains always run crowded, especially the swift, sure and legendary Trans-Europa Expresses (such as the Orient Express of that guy, you remember.)

The disadvantages are for you to consider. Consider also the British rail offer, called Britrail Pass and Britrail Youth Pass, for us. It is similar to the Eurailpass and if you want the figures, the travel agency across the tracks has a neat little brochure for each. In addition, something the travel agency doesn't know — you can purchase Britrail thrift coupons in New York at the embassy. They're merely paper money.

Having beat the iron horse to death, let's move on to the second most popular mode of travel and for sure the most exclusively young way to do it. We now thumb our noses at the noble art of

HITCHHIKING

Probably as old as the wheel, hitchhiking, or autostop, as it is commonly called in most of Europe, is a fine, cheap, relaxed way of travel, so long as you dig it. If you are afraid of melting in a rainstorm, don't. If you don't trust men and are afraid of getting raped, don't. If you have deadlines to meet, don't. But, if you dig the open air, like talking to people you meet, aren't afraid of accepting a free meal at a truck stop, by all means, hitch. There is a grand controversy which rages periodically over the relative difficulty of catching a lift in various countries.

It depends on who you talk to,

but there is really only one country in western Europe where it is virtually impossible to hitch. If you've been reading carefully, you already know that we're talking about the golden plains of Espana. Forget it. Take the train, lie on the beach, play the guitar, but try to hitch in Spain and they'll peel your corpse off the road a few years from now. Of course, there are those who have succeeded, but, they climbed Mount Everest, too. You most likely will get stuck some place for a week or two trying to get a lift. There just aren't enough cars or roads in Spain to make hitching worth the effort.

For the rest of Europe, Sweden has gotten bad press for years, but reliable sources report that it's easy to get long distance lifts there, as it is in most northern countries. Everywhere, conditions vary wildly, so don't look here for reassurance. It'll be a risk — but then, that's half the fun of doing it. It's wise to carry maps, though, and if you don't want to shell out bread for road maps there, get your maps before you leave, here, where they are free.

Once you take to the road, stick to it for a while and don't be discouraged if you don't get lifts right away. There is a definite way to do it, and experience is the best teacher. That's really enough said about hitching, because it speaks for itself. But there are other ways of getting into a car, so let's try

CARS — RENTAL, PURCHASE AND SALE THEREOF

Here we start getting into sizable chunks of money. Any way you work it you must have some capital to start out with if you plan to drive, no matter how you get the car (unless you ...). The most expensive way and, consequently, what most Americans use is rental. Renting a car is expensive

anywhere, even Europe, although it's cheaper there than it is here. Plan on at least \$250 a month, not counting gasoline. And gas is the real problem. At the rates stated already, you can well imagine the skyrocketing of your costs, even if you split the bills with others. If you can dig it, be our guests.

A better bet is buying a car there, either to bring back to the U.S.A. or to resell. This requires more capital, but is usually cheaper in the long run, unless you drive the car so hard that the resale value is shot. The absolutely most profitable (note we didn't say, least expensive) way of doing it is to buy a car outfitted with the American options, at the factory. Drive it till you come back, then arrange to have it shipped (now it's a used car) by boat. When the car arrives in the U.S.A. you still must pay certain duties. But we know people who have sold their three month old VW bugs at an actual profit of several hundred dollars over their initial investment, including gas.

Those are the economic facts of cars in Europe. Of course, Europeans are notoriously bad drivers, especially the metropolitan ones — but so are the Americans. Be careful.

AIR TRAVEL

If none of the aforementioned turns you on, there is still hope for you. Many people travel through Europe without ever nearing a train or car. For the high flying jet set, planes are a great way to move quickly from one city to another. They are expensive, but not quite so hard on the pocket if booked through the National Student Association. This group publishes each year a book which lists reduced flights, solely for students, inside Europe. They suggest that you book in advance, but it's been done at the last moment too. But, if you are on a limited budget, a flight from Athens to London can put quite a hole in that budget. Nonetheless, it is still the fastest way to cover ground. If your return flight leaves London, Thursday, and you're in Frankfurt, Wednesday, a plane will save you. It has worked for many a lover who just had to

stay till the last moment. If you can't book a student flight, British European Airways is just one of many companies which specialize in continental travel.

BUSES

If you want to restrict yourself to a certain area and see the countryside at a leisurely pace, you might consider taking buses. Most European countries have bus lines that run everywhere. There is no great coordinating agency though, so you'd have to pretty much fake it. The bus is probably best appreciated though, when you want to go to the beach at a small village, but you are staying at a large city.

SUMMER ON THE SEA

The last means of mass transit to consider (but certainly not the least attractive) is boats. There are some places that can be reached only by water. Included in this category are Los Islas Baleares, off the coast of Spain, in the Mediterranean. Some boats are big luxury craft, such as the ferry between Puttgart, Germany, and Rodby Faergo, Denmark. Others aren't so swank.

There are also boats which take you places which are accessible by other means. A notable example is the Rhine Steamer which takes you down (or up, depending on your point of view) this beautiful and historic river. If you are lucky, you'll have a sunny day and see the glories of wine country with all its attending castles, quaint villages and, of course, excellent wines. You can start at either end, Frankfurt or Dusseldorf and make a stop at any of the several ports of call on the way.

MOTORCYCLING

If you don't like travelling with company, there are several ways you can easily go it alone. The most romantic notion is motorcycling through, on a spirited Bultaco or Ducati. As with cars, you can either buy or rent, but you'll most likely buy. Some of the roads are a little risky this way, but if you know your limitations and appreciate the dangers of difficult roads, this way lies adventure and lots of open road.

For the motorcyclist frustrated by his own fears, Europe has the

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Flights to Europe

The following is a partial listing of the many reduced-fare student summer flight plans. They have been verified for their authenticity, however Statesman makes no claims for their reliability in schedules and quoted fares.

SAB TRAVEL PLAN 4 round-trip flights to London or Amsterdam
Fare: \$167-\$195
Deposit: \$50 balance due 30 days prior to departure
Refund Terms: Full refund less \$10 up till 30 days prior to departure
Contact: Carol Dahir, SAB, Polity Office, 3673

PELL MELL ASSOCIATES, LTD. Round-trip flights to London
Fare: \$210-\$245
Comment: Other flights available. One-way flights available. No need to decide your return date until a week before return.
Contact: Sheila 744-1485

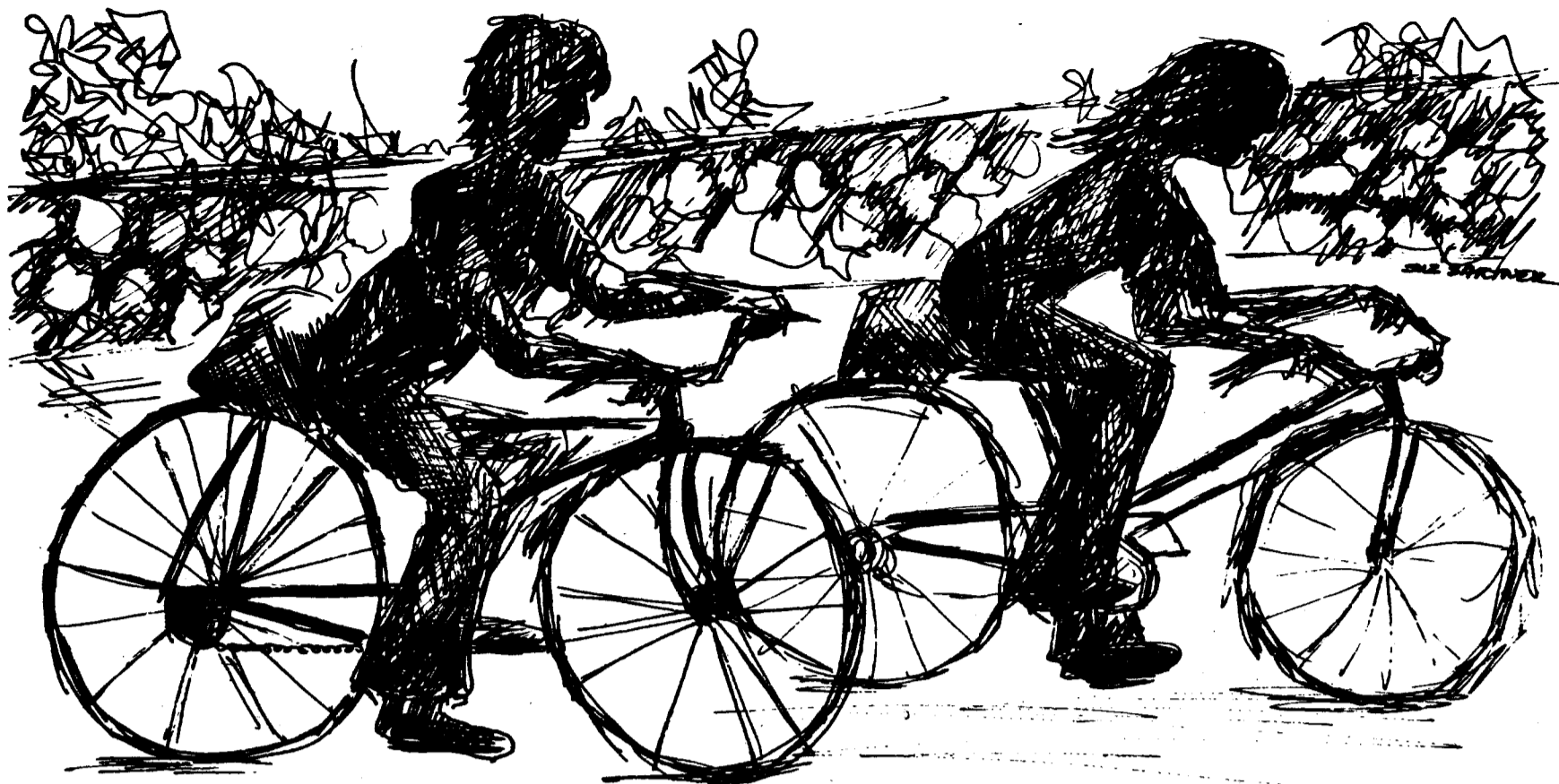
SUNY INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAVEL PROGRAM 11 round-trip flights to Amsterdam, London, or Madrid
Fare: \$182-\$249
Contact: Dr. Lawrence Deboer, ESS 352, 3618

AMERICAN YOUTH HOSTEL FLIGHTS 8 round-trip flights to London or Amsterdam
Fare: \$210-\$255
Deposit: \$50
Comment: Must be a member of American Youth Hostels.
Contact: Metropolitan New York Council of American Youth Hostels, Inc. 535 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10024. (212) 799-5810.

NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENT'S TRAVEL SERVICE 35 round-trip flights to London
Fare: \$245
Deposit: \$50
Refund Terms: Full refund less \$50 up till 30 days prior to departure
Contact: Lou Mazel, 324B Dreiser, 7469



Photo by Bob Weisman



Continued from page 12

perfect out — a little machine called many things, but most often tagged the "Mo-ped". It stands no larger than a bicycle, and weighs not much more. Powered by a small (very small) engine usually mounted amidships, it can be pushed to 25 or 30 miles per hour, depending on the horsepower. Mo-peds are cheap to run because they use little gas and can be rented most anywhere for a small fee.

BICYCLING

Then of course, there will be those who frown on all motors as evil and a corruption of the natural way. For you we recommend the bicycle, still going strong in most of Europe. They are a lot cheaper in Europe than they are here, so this may be your opportunity to bring home that fancy fifteen speed Italian sprint you've been wanting. For bicyclists, we recommend first a short trip to visit American Youth Hostels. They're your kind of people.

If you read this far and still don't see what you like, write us a letter, or why not go hiking across the continent. Nature really meant it to be this way. While there are places where hiking is suicidal or masochistic, there are many areas which are a joy to behold on foot. The forests of southwestern Germany, for example, are easy to traverse on foot. Youth hostels dot the area so closely that you can hike from one to the next easily in a day. Camping is available and quite nice in many areas, too. If you are interested in hiking around a particular part of Europe, give a call to the national tourist bureau of your particular countries of interest and they'll most likely provide you with maps which point out camping areas and facilities.

Whichever way(s) you travel, remember that you don't have to follow the advice of anyone. You might just discover some new way of doing it. But, whether you follow the book or do it a new way, enjoy yourself and forget about the "hassles" of travelling. You'll see that they don't mean anything if you don't let things drag your head.

A Caution on Drugs

Grass, or whatever your thing is, may be safe to do at Stony Brook, but you should consider the consequences before planning to use any drugs while in Europe. Too many people are ignorant of the harsh European drug laws. Too many people (including one poor soul I saw busted at Kennedy Airport) think customs agents are dupes. And many pay a terrible price for their ignorance.

Very few people are aware that lighting up a joint while flying over the Atlantic can bring serious consequences. Last summer, on my charter flight, three people suspiciously hid under a blanket, not realizing the efficiency of DC-8 jet's cabin circulation systems. In a few minutes, the captain came out of the cockpit and warned the trio that he had the power of arrest under international law. He overlooked the incident.

When you land, European customs agents usually do not check your baggage carefully. However, that is no reason to feel confident about using or buying drugs. Many foreigners (especially Americans) are lured into buying drugs because of bargain prices. In Israel, Italy, Greece, Spain, and Morocco, Americans are known to be easy marks. In those countries, there is a good chance that the person selling you stuff is a police informer. If you are caught you are in for terrible trouble. Possession of one eighth of an ounce of grass in Spain will get you six years and a day in one of its notorious prisons. The American Embassy in most cases is powerless to help you. It can only offer you advisory services and help you out with legal counsel. Even in the Netherlands, which has a reputation as haven for everything, using drugs is not completely safe. Although there are several places in Amsterdam where it is legal to smoke, getting caught on the streets might put you in a Dutch jail.

After leaving Europe, too many naive people underestimate the customs agents at Kennedy Airport. If your flight originated from Tel Aviv, Athens, Rome, Madrid or Amsterdam, they will check you more carefully. They are naturally suspicious of young people and can analyze your demeanor instantly. If they have good reason to suspect you they will be extremely thorough. After passing through the immigration and health stations at the International Arrivals Building, an officer upon looking at you will hand you a colored folder. The folder is surrendered at customs. If that color is the "color of the day" your baggage will be meticulously searched and you might be asked to strip.

If you cannot be straight for a month or two don't go to Europe. The risks are too great. I am not trying to scare anybody. I wrote this article on the basis of what I learned from my own experience, American Youth Hostels Inc., and the U.S. Customs Service.



photo by Robert F. Cohen

THE PEOPLE NEXT DOOR

By RONNY HARTMAN
and NED STEELE

Behind Tabler Quad and its adjoining park lots rise from the earth a series of clumps of dirt, resembling a miniature mountain range or, perhaps, an abandoned Stony Brook construction site.

The sandy hills are not the work of an errant bulldozer that never cleaned up, nor are they the ingredients for the campus' next mud-flood. They are, quite simply, a buffer zone, a DMZ of sorts, that mark the borders of the Stony Brook campus. For, surrounded on three sides of the university is a tract of solid, authentic suburbia that somehow has gotten sandwiched in between Tabler Quad and the south campus area.

With Dreiser or Douglass Colleges virtually in their back yards, dozens of families nightly settle down for a cozy evening with Dean Martin or The Partridge Family, while only a few yards away Jimi Hendrix or the Jefferson Airplane may be providing the backdrop for an equally cozy time passing joints around a circle.

Years before Stony Brook was transported from the educational blueprints of the State University to the placid setting of the Three Village area, children were growing up adjacent to what is now the University in a neighborhood that was highlighted by a full-scale farm where Tabler now stands. In the early sixties "progress" hit the community with devastating impact. As the University changed in its design from a science-oriented small college into a major university center to educate 20,000

students, state officials found it necessary to develop the campus to the limits of its physical boundaries. And so, community residents awoke one day to discover that the bulldozers had moved in to begin construction of a six-building dormitory complex that stretched right up to some of their property lines.

Negative public images resulting from campus political turmoil and the University's oft-noted encounters with local law enforcement agents over the popularity of marijuana on the campus didn't cool the misgivings and mistrust of the suburbanites, who were still sore at the University administration for invading their privacy and promising shrubbery-decked belts surrounding the campus while producing only mounds of dirt.

The passage of time, however, has soothed some of the hard feelings, or, perhaps more accurately, allowed Stony Brook's next-door neighbors to settle into a state of stoic resolution to the situation. Few are planning to leave because of the proximity of Tabler. Said one housewife, "the State does what it wants. What is there to do about it?" Another man comments, "The University is progress. Sure I'd like to see a forest out there instead of that monstrosity, but what can I do? The University is here to stay."

"It's happening to the whole Island," remarks Mrs. Albert Specht, whose family was involved in a bitter struggle several years ago over state



plans to condemn their property to make way for the huge commuter parking lot, "we'd like to keep it rural but what can you do? It's urbanization."

"My father," she adds wistfully, "would roll over in his grave to see what happened to his farm."

Surprisingly, the sharply drawn division in values, political attitudes, and ways of life between Stony Brook students and their "neighbors" hasn't seriously disturbed the suburbanites. Few complain about prevalent drug use or other frowned-upon behavior. Most residents of Acorn and Aspen Lanes, the two closest streets to University property, rarely see students wandering around their streets, and don't get alarmed when they do.

But those students better not stray onto the backyard of Harold J. Barnes, whose home overlooks Dreiser College, particularly if they are involved in a political demonstration or anything resembling a violent act.

Angered by noisy students who blast their stereos late into the night and disturb his family's sleep, Barnes has become highly critical of University administrators who don't clamp down on such behavior. "I believe in discipline where it's needed," he says. He is also adamantly



Photo by Robert F. Cohen

opposed to demonstrations that might involve violence, and warns that he won't stand for anybody caught up in the exuberance of such situations and wandering onto his property. "If anyone starts a riot, it's going to be me. I've got three shotguns and I won't hesitate to use them."

Barnes has been involved with various groups aimed at promoting University-community understanding, but has left them in disgust over University administrators who are out of touch and unable to deal with problems. "We should be talking to the kids; we're not communicating with the proper people." On occasion Barnes has communicated with students. Two came to speak to him about the Indochina war during last May's campus strike, and they wound up staying for four hours. "No minds were changed, but at least we talked."

Barnes' pet peeve is not the student body's political views but, as with so many of his neighbors, the noise they generate at odd hours of the day and night. He has frequently called University and Suffolk police in protest but they haven't been able to do much, he says. "It's just plain courtesy," he argues. "Why can't they take it easy late at night? I get up early."

Indeed, loud stereos seem to have done more damage to University-community relations than political activity or drug arrests. When the music from the campus interferes with the t.v. in the living room, Stony Brook's neighbors reach the limit of their tolerance. "I've been thinking

about moving ever since they broke out," says Barnes, who has lived in his home for eight years. "If they gave me a good offer I'd leave."

Up and down Acorn Lane housewives and homeowners have harsh words for stereo listeners who "inflict their tastes on us at unbearable volumes," as one pointed out. Some also complain about the proximity of the Tabler parking lots to their homes. "All night we hear the horns honking and the doors slamming" sighs an exasperated woman behind Dreiser College. "One night we were awoken at 2 or 3 in the morning by kids shouting curses to each other."

"The only time the University bothers me," echoes John Weeks, a Brookhaven National Laboratories scientist who lectured at Stony Brook one year, "is when the rock and roll gets real loud. I don't like it."

The political activity on campus has not affected the lives of the residents of Acorn Lane adversely. When hundreds of students rampaged and hurled rocks at police cars during a drug raid in the middle of Tabler two years ago, most of the residents didn't know what was happening until they read about it in their newspapers the next day.

Last May, at the height of strike activities, a 100 year old barn behind Tabler that had been the center of one of the old farms, and was converted into a University warehouse, was burned to the ground. Most local residents

blamed the fire on radical students, but emphasized that they were pointing the finger, as one woman said, at "just a small minority. I'm sure nine-tenths of them are good kids and wouldn't go along with that." Nevertheless, the barn was a nostalgic landmark — a symbol of the pre-University Stony Brook of earlier days, and its destruction saddened the entire community.

To many of those on Acorn Lane, it is a very real fear that someday the University might decide to expand some more and condemn their property. Although they have received assurances that their plots of land are safe from the University's bulldozers, the fear still remains in the back of their minds. The reaction of one man was typical: "Yes, I know they could do it, but we'll worry about it when it happens." Many of the residents have lived here for as long as twenty years. At that time, their main concern was keeping cows that occasionally strayed off the nearby farmlands out of their backyards. Now they worry about stray students that wander into their backyards. Tomorrow, they fear they might find a new graduate science building where their rose gardens are.

Much of the animosity of Stony Brook's neighbors is directed at the University's administration rather than its students. Residents on Acorn Lane, many of whose backyards directly border Tabler Quad, complained of the lack of border landscaping.

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"If anyone's going to start a riot it'll be me. I've got three shotguns and if anyone comes on my property, I won't hesitate to use them."

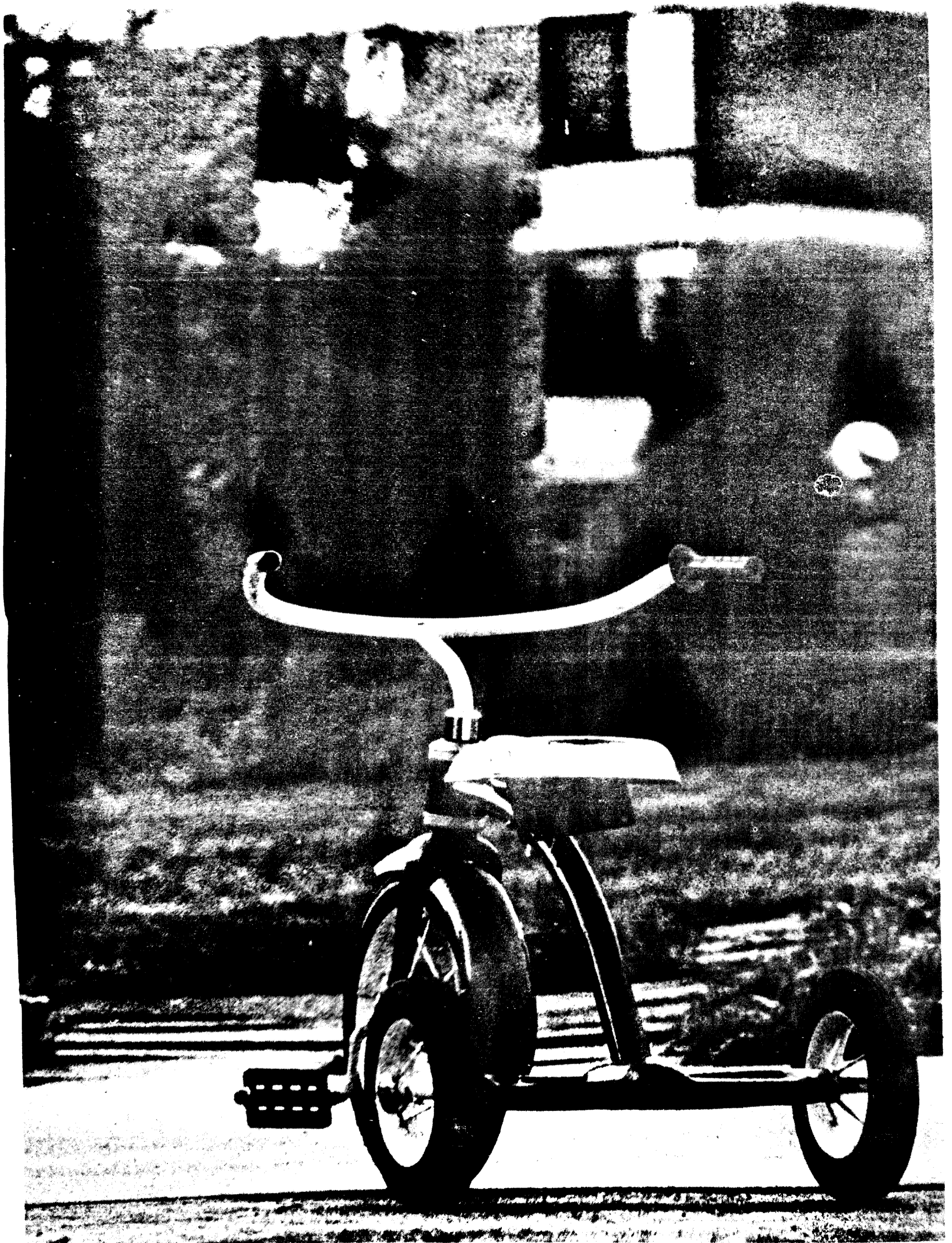


Photo by Robert F. Cohen

“ Loud stereos seem to have done more damage to university-community relations than political activity or drug arrests.”

One woman claimed, “Toll himself told us personally that \$660,000 of landscaping would be done behind our homes but all they did was put up a few bushes.” Another homeowner sitting in her spacious living room with a picture window looking directly into Dreiser College, told of a fence that she had had built at her own expense, “because the University wanted to put up a chain link one. Now they don’t even maintain their side of the fence.”

Stony Brook’s style of architecture disturbs many people. A Commack school administrator accused the University of disregarding Ward Melville’s ideas for colonial-type buildings and instead “putting up all those atrocities. They expanded too quickly and made a monstrosity.”

Mr. Lawrence Wolff’s 8-year-old daughter has a pink bedroom; or at least it becomes pink after dusk when the powerful pink floodlights come on over P-lot south which is opposite the Wolff home on Stony Brook Road. Wolff, along with other owners of homes on that heavily travelled road expressed dismay at the lights and the increased traffic since the South Campus Road was built last summer. Recently the University has been shutting off nearly all the lights, though. A good deal of the traffic that used to

enter the campus from Nicolls Road now takes the shorter Stony Brook Road access passing by the houses of these residents, many of whom bought their homes to escape urban environments of elsewhere. One notable exception is Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Bottazzi, teachers in Stony Brook’s Music Department. “I love the lights,” said the bubbling Mrs. Bottazzi, as she took time out from her piano teaching. “I’ve always lived in cities and out here, I really missed the urban feeling, but the lights and the traffic bring it back.” The Bottazzi home also overlooks P-lot South.

Attorney Sanford Schwartz recently made an addition to his Stony Brook Road home — a for sale sign. “The traffic is one of the reasons we’re moving,” conceded Mrs. Schwartz. The Schwartz home is directly opposite the South Campus Road’s turn off on Stony Brook Road. “They have an ecology thing at that college,” Mrs. Schwartz went on, “but they go and mow down all those trees. It’s senseless.”

Most of the residents resent what they considered to be a lack of concern for them on the part of the University. They are rarely if ever consulted on parking lots that are to be placed several feet from their backyard chaise lounges

or, in one case, a sump that is ten feet from a home. The owner of that Aspen Lane home. Stony Brook Sociology Professor O. Andrew Collver said, “If this were a town facility it would have to be set further back. They get away with too much.”

Stony Brook probably finds the most favor from the younger generation of its neighboring community. High school-age youngsters often attend University functions, use the gymnasium facilities, or, simply, hang out in the Union. Younger children are often warned by their parents to stay away from University grounds, but one bright eyed girl, playing “waterfall” with a companion after a rainstorm amidst the sand mountains that serve as a buffer zone between suburbia and Stony Brook, happily told of walks through the woods on weekends with her father. “It’s just like a city — it’s nice to walk all around the place. And it’s a great place just to come and play. I like to play with mud, and there’s so much here!”

LOVE THY NEIGHBOR

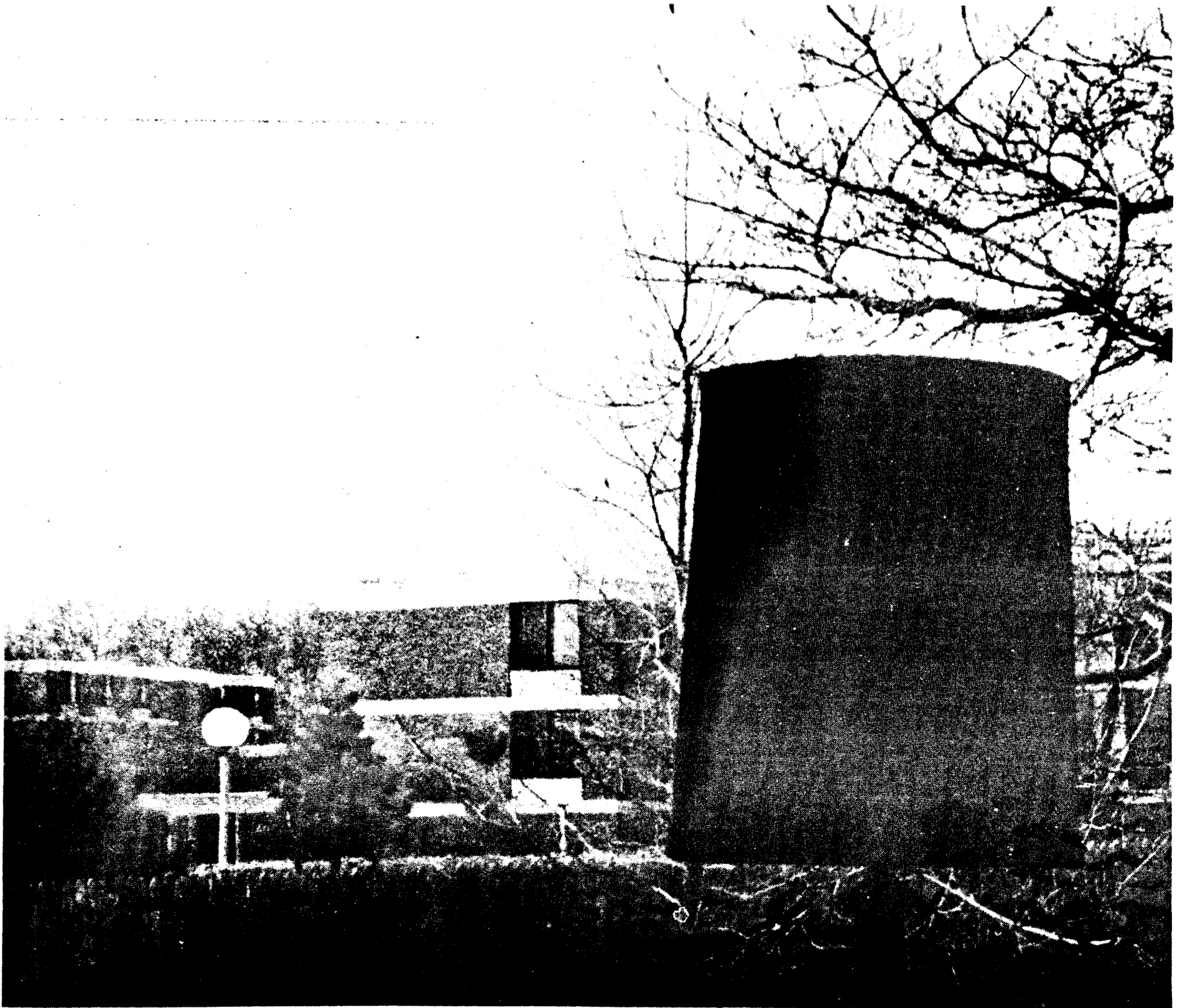


Photo by Robert F. Cohen



photo by Robert Weisenfeld

Voting in Suffolk County: All Power to Some of the People

By **ROBERT F. COHEN**
and **ROBERT WEISENFELD**

New York City, boasting a population of over eight million and a total voting registration of three million, is in trouble. What are the reasons for not having the entire population of 5.5 million registered, and for having areas which are less than 35% registered?

In the summer of 1968, city government mounted a unique special voter registration drive, aimed at those areas where the registration was below 35%. It turned out that these areas contained mostly Puerto Rican or Black citizens.

Suffolk County faces a similar problem; among its population are thousands of dissatisfied people, many of whom are also disenfranchised. The three major groups within this category are the Blacks, the migrant workers, and people under 21 years of age.

Disenfranchisement can make intolerable the lives of those it affects. On a national level, disenfranchisement has left young people faced with the prospect of fighting in a war that they don't want to fight, with no power to change their nation's foreign policy.

At Stony Brook, it leaves students with no recourse to living on campus when the town

board refuses to make any zoning provisions for the construction of low-cost and low-rental housing, refuses to set up a housing authority, and contemplates regulations prohibiting the rental of houses to unrelated persons.

Although the Supreme Court recently found constitutional the law extending voting rights to those between the ages of 18 and 21, it did so only for federal elections and party primaries to select candidates for federal elections.

Many of the aggravations of student life, however, are created at the state and local level. Only Tuesday, the Congress had taken final action on a constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to 18 for all elections in the nation, and already five states have ratified the proposal. But final approval is not expected in time for the 1971 local elections.

Young people have been given a new tool, by the 18-year-old vote, for the petitioning of their grievances, and they should organize to take full advantage of it. This entails, first and foremost, that those between the ages of 18 and 21 register to vote.

Dan Power, a student at C.W. Post College in Nassau County, was in charge of a week-long voter registration at the school, which netted

498 new voters. The drive was aided by the Nassau County Board of Elections, who provided a mobile registration unit to the campus for the drive. Hofstra, in a similar effort, registered 539.

According to a spokesman for the Nassau County Board of Elections, nearly 10,000 persons under 21 have registered for the 1972 federal elections since January 1. County officials have maintained a separate system of records for those under 21, since at this time they can only vote in federal elections.

No figures have been made available for Stony Brook students who have registered in Suffolk. While Nassau County provided a mobile unit for students to register for their local election boards, the Suffolk Election Board maintains that students would have to write and get absentee registration forms, or appear personally at their home boards.

Stony Brook students spend approximately eight months out of every year on campus. Although technically their parents' home in most instances may be their legal residence, their school address is their actual residence. In order to have any control over the governmental structure that they live with for most of their

four (or five) years here, Stony Brook students should consider registering and voting in Suffolk County.

Although a student's vote might be isolated and insignificant at home, the power of his vote could be multiplied a hundred-fold when voting in concert with fellow students. It is likely that a voting coalition, similar in intent to the Stony Brook Housing Coalition, would emerge after a mass of students registered to vote in this county.

If the proposed U.S. constitutional amendment is ratified by 38 states, a student bloc could influence the conduct of government in the Town of Brookhaven and in the county legislature. If the youth vote is not extended to state and local elections, a student voting bloc could still influence party politics. Under the present law, young voters can vote in all federal elections and primaries for federal elections.

If, for instance, a large number of students registered as Democrats, they could determine the outcome of an election to seat a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. The effect of a student voting bloc in Suffolk County would probably be trivial in elections for congressmen, considering the heavily Republican constituency of the county. It is well known, however, that party primaries are determined by efforts of the election district captains in getting out the vote (election districts are the smallest political units in the state, comprised of maybe the equivalent of four city blocks), and depend on a small voter turnout. A student voting bloc could have its greatest effect here.

It can be assumed that most Stony Brook students have liberal leanings, and more would probably register as Democrats than as Republicans. Since there are fewer Democrats than Republicans in the county, the effect of a student primary vote would be multiplied.

Campus Off Limits

While we have briefly considered the implications of a student voting bloc, we have, as yet failed to mention the roadblocks to this practice.

Namely, the New York State Consolidated

Election Law, which, by way of Section 151 states that: "For the purpose of registering and voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while . . . a student of any seminary of learning." This legally means that students must register at their home boards, those in the districts where their parents are assumed to live.

Some students have tried to register from their Stony Brook campus address and have succeeded without any problem. Others, such as Warren Wade and Mitch Dinnerstein, both students here, have found it impossible. They regard the law as "a legal ambiguity" and feel that it is "an arbitrary infringement upon the rights of college students." "Participation in politics," they state, "means more than just voting. It means having the opportunity to take and active part in local politics . . . [which] activities would be impossible for any student forced to register and vote in absentee."

The law was interpreted for the county by Don Ritaliatta, a lawyer in the County Attorney's office, who was unavailable for comment. There have been indications that the section of the law has met with conflicting opinions throughout the various counties in the state, and has not been able to be settled. A spokesman for the Nassau County Board of Elections says that the State Attorney General's office "hasn't given the board enough instructions as to the interpretation [of the clause]. It was the same," he commented, "with the literacy tests . . . the courts said the literacy test was unconstitutional," but apparently no directive was handed down from the Attorney General's office. Lawyers in that office are now looking into mitigating factors that would permit some people to register and vote regardless of Section 151.

Apparently, the key factor hinges on whether a student will stay in Suffolk County after he graduates, and will continue to vote and play an active role in the affairs of the community. But the Board of Elections has never requested from students an affidavit of intent, and the legality of such a form would be highly questionable.

Assemblyman Peter Biondo has introduced a bill to clarify and set standards and guidelines

for determining residency requirements. A companion bill in the Senate is authored by Senator Callandria. Biondo expressed fear that "a bunch of students [might] take over a town," but said that the basic goal was to assure that voting rights would not be lost in the confusion of the existing law. The measure is in the hopper, and has not yet come up for a vote. But Biondo sees the bill passing by a wide margin, and claims that a great many legislators support the bill.

Students in Alabama are using a different tactic to assure their vote from campus addresses. They have filed suit in Federal court to permit them to do this. The American Civil Liberties Union says they will file suit within a month in New York to guarantee campus registration. If such an action is upheld, our state legislators would probably be more responsive to the campus community, and would most likely hesitate to condemn students and their methods of communications and life styles. They would not want to lose a sizable number of potential supporters.

Students and the Community

Suffolk County is composed of middle-to-upper class voters, many of whom moved away from New York City to escape the hustle-bustle of that great "metropolitan wasteland" to a type of freedom before unknown. They bought houses, grew lawns, built swimming pools and raised children, and expected everything to be just so, foreseeing no problems. Then SUSB was built, which residents might see as a threat — a threat to their property values, to their ideals, and their sense of security. Undoubtedly, they would oppose any effort by students to form a voting bloc within one unit.

Vietnam is one issue which concerns young voters. Since 1964, the people whom the war affects the most have not had the means to say "no" first-hand. Whether or not the constitutional amendment is ratified, young people will still have the opportunity to raise their voices. Will the 18-year-old stop the war? Undoubtedly not, but, as Richard Nixon said in his inaugural address, ". . . their words will be heard, as well as their voices."



photo by Robert Weisenfeld

