

Statesman Sports

Behind the Scenes at Nationals



photo by Bob Komata

By ROLAND GIUNTINI

The Nationals, the highlight of the intercollegiate squash season, brings players from all over the east coast, and then some, to play and watch each other hit a hard black ball with a funny looking tennis racket around a white box. They come from as far north as Canada, as far south as Virginia, and as far west as Colorado. Some have high hopes of winning their respective division and some just go to play in a super-intramural squash tournament, maybe hoping to get past the first round by playing a

ringer.

The Harvard preppies, number one in the nation, enter the tournament confident of taking top honors in the event. Peter Briggs, Harvard's number one player and the tournament's number one seed, casually gets on the court and with extreme courtesy, destroys his opponent. "Great shot. Too good. Really pretty," are just some of the delightful phrases exchanged by Briggs with his opponent to make his adversary feel at home and to give him an occasional sense of accomplishment.

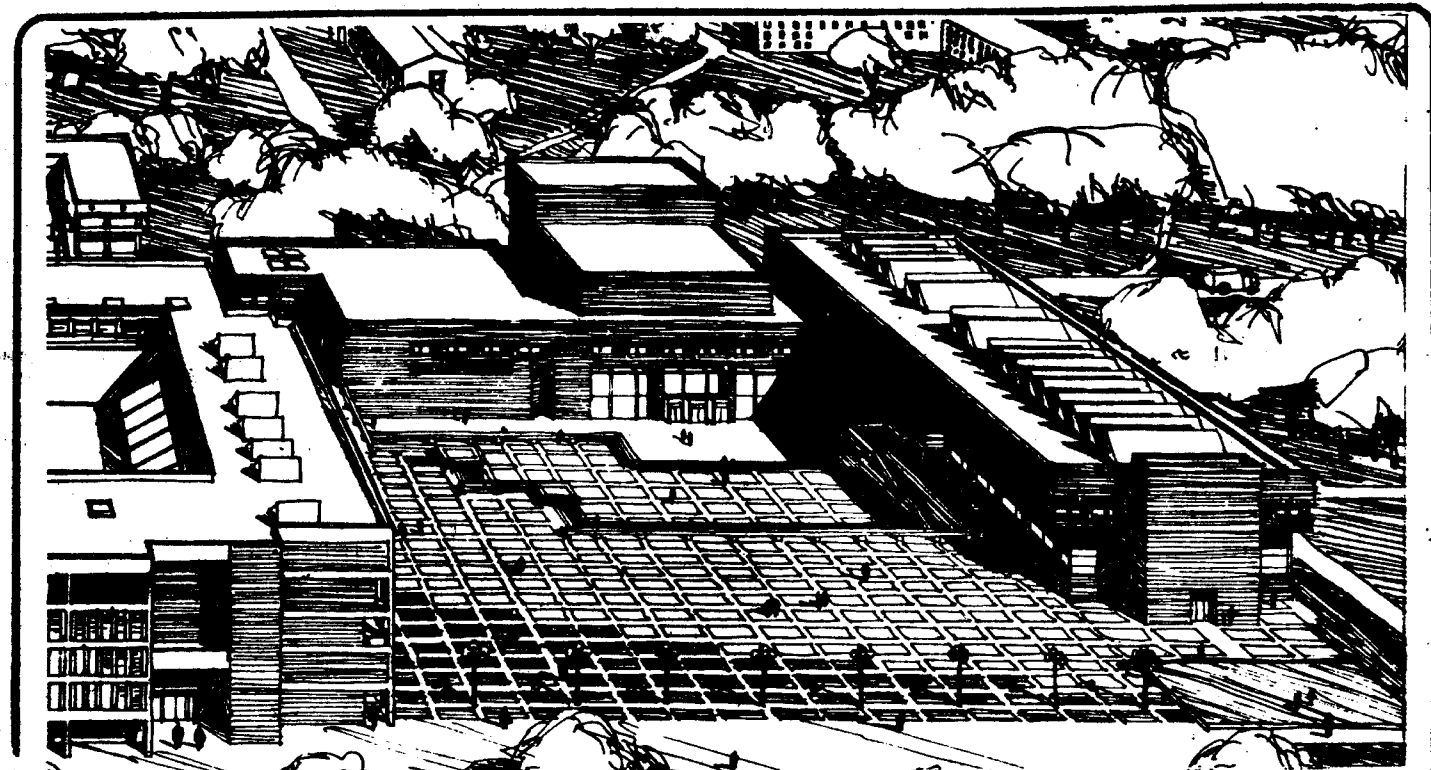
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Statesman

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THE PROPOSED FINE ARTS-BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE BUILDING AND PLAZA is drawn above by the Long Range Planning Office. Situated at left is the library, top left the SB Union, and G-Quad can be seen in the background.



AN AERIAL PHOTO of the site for the proposed Fine Arts, Behavioral Sciences complex.

County Officials Push Fine Arts Building

By LARRY BOZMAN

Stony Brook's proposed Fine Arts center, long delayed by budgetary difficulties in Albany, has been the subject of a behind the scenes campaign in recent months aimed at making the project a top priority item for the state legislature.

Government officials from Hauppauge to Albany, spurred on by the Stony Brook Administration, have been

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News Briefs

News Analysis

Muskie and Nixon Take Honors

By CARLOS ALMENAR

The favored Democratic and Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination both won the primaries held in New Hampshire last Tuesday.

The Republicans on the slate were Nixon who took 69% of the Republican primary and who is considered by all commentators without competition for the spot of Republican Presidential candidate; Paul McCloskey of California, who has come out strongly against the war and who achieved 20% of the Republican ballot, a mark set by him before the primary as a make-or-break figure for deciding whether to carry his fight into other primary contests; and John Ashbrook with 10%, who is running on a conservative platform.

On the other hand, the Democratic slate had five candidates of which Muskie had 48%, McGovern had 37%, and the rest including two write-ins (Wilbur Mills and Senator Kennedy) had 15%.

Before the New Hampshire primaries, political experts said that Muskie had to capture at least 50% of the vote to retain his reputation as the party's star candidate, a mark which he fell short of by 2%.

Before the primaries, Muskie said "I'd like to get as high a figure as I can, but I don't think that that means there is some figure below which I've lost the election. I think the only way to lose an election is for some other candidate to get more votes."

On the other hand, McGovern, who has been stumping the country for over a year, said in a separate interview that he believed he had picked up strong support from independent and undecided voters in this state.

He added, "My guess is that when the total is in tonight, here in New Hampshire, that it's going to be a razor-close race. I'm not going to be satisfied now with any percentage less than a victory."

Immediately after the results were in, in a victory statement before cheering supporters, Muskie said: "It's been a hard, tough campaign here... and we have managed to win."



MUSKIE won primary with under 50% of the cast votes.



NIXON asserted his return for '72 with 69%.

Exhorting his followers to renewed efforts, he said: "This is not a 100-yard dash... there are 24 primaries. This is the first and it is not the last."

He added: "I seek the Presidency for only one reason. I think the country needs a President in whom our people can believe."

Recalling that McGovern only yesterday had predicted a "razor-close race," Muskie quipped: "I suggest that Senator McGovern ought not to try to shave with that razor."

At his own election night victory rally, McGovern said: "Anyway you slice it, it is a moral victory for George McGovern."

McGovern supporters were reported jubilant because Muskie is now not the invincible figure he was a few weeks back, and Muskie people were reported jubilant because they won.

The result in the Democratic primary, according to observers, is that Muskie, more than ever, needs a strong showing in next Tuesday's Florida primary as well as in later primary contests between now and the end of June.

The Republican nomination, almost without question, has been decided, but in the Democratic files, the uncertainties and the battle increases. From the last results and polls, conclusions have been even more of a problem for the Democrats to create. There is no longer any overwhelming candidate for the Democratic nomination, but several with strength who now depend on the Florida primaries.

Muskie and McGovern are not

the only candidates to be affected by the results.

Among those who benefit from the weakening of Muskie's power are Hubert Humphrey and Mayor Lindsay. Humphrey hopes to make a good showing in the Florida primaries to enhance his again strong support in the Democratic nomination bid. A Lindsay spokesman, jubilant over the fact of the relatively poor showing by Muskie, said that "now the mayor is stronger in the race, the basic goal now being finishing close to the pack in Florida and even on top of McGovern." Those supporting Lindsay agree that anything over 10% in Florida will be as much as they can expect and really good for his Presidential bid.

Lindsay who at first was not considered a serious candidate, has taken a firm stand on the issues according to a spokesman, who also said, "Lindsay has made waves, but everybody, especially in other camps, look on him now with worry and wonder at the progress he has made as a probable candidate." At the present time, conjectures about results are not being made seriously because there are just too many things that can happen according to spokesmen for some of the various candidates.

Many observers also regard Sen. Kennedy as a potential Presidential candidate, despite his repeated disavowals. They believe the party could eventually turn to him if none of the declared candidates distinguishes himself in the course of some two dozen primary contests.

International

Chinese Premier Chou-En-Lai has met North Vietnamese leaders since President Nixon's visit to China and assured them of China's full support "until total victory," former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday.

Speaking in Shanghai, where he is on a private visit, the prince said President Nixon drew a blank in his efforts toward a settlement of the Indochina war during his eight-day visit to China which ended February.

Sihanouk said China's 73-year-old premier told him in a conversation lasting nearly three hours that Nixon was informed Peking would not act, even secretly, as an intermediary between Washington and the "Indochinese resistance."

"Mr. Chou told me it was China's duty to support these resistance movements until total victory," the prince said.

The U.S. command in Saigon reported yesterday losing an F-4 Phantom jet and two airmen on a bombing mission over the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, while American war planes attacked three gun sites inside North Vietnam.

The raids on North Vietnam brought to 90 the number of attacks made by U.S. fighter bombers against North Vietnam this year, compared with 108 such strikes reported by the American command throughout last year.

At least three persons were killed when an explosion demolished one house and severely damaged two others in a Roman Catholic area of Belfast, Northern Ireland yesterday.

A British army spokesman said the blast was caused by 20 to 30 pounds of Gelignite which apparently went off accidentally at the rear of one of the houses.

Police and troops are investigating the theory that one of the houses was being used as a bomb factory or storage place by the outlawed Irish Republican army.

National

A tentative jury of nine women and three men was selected in the Angela Davis murder trial yesterday after two weeks of questioning prospective jurors about possible prejudices.

But the prosecution and defense still has the right to knock jurors off the panel without giving a reason.

The lawyers were expected to start using these peremptory challenges—They have 20 each—later Thursday.

Miss Davis, 28, a former university instructor, is charged with supplying guns for a central California courthouse shootout in August, 1970, in which four died.

The tentative full panel seated yesterday morning included a black woman.

FBI informer Boyd F. Douglas, Jr., told the Harrisburg Seven Conspiracy Trial yesterday that he did not turn over important evidence in the case until after Bureau Director J. Edgar Hoover revealed the alleged conspiracy to a Senate subcommittee.

Douglas, questioned by defense attorney Paul O'Dwyer, said he did not hand in the evidence to FBI agents until Dec. 5 last year—eight days after Hoover made a widely publicized speech to the Senate's Appropriations Subcommittee in which he charged that a group of radicals were plotting to kidnap a "high government official."

Douglas, the government's principal witness in the trial, said the evidence was a handwritten "agenda" he wrote at the direction of Father Philip Berrigan at the Lewisburg Penitentiary in Pennsylvania, where both men were imprisoned.

Author Clifford Irving, his wife Edith and researcher Richard Suskind remained at liberty yesterday following appearances in two separate courts on charges of scheming to defraud McGraw-Hill publishers of \$750,000 with a fabricated autobiography of millionaire Howard Hughes.

Irving, 41, and his 37-year-old wife had earlier been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of mail fraud and conspiracy to defraud.

Suskind was named as a co-conspirator—allegedly involved in the plot but not facing federal prosecution.

A Manhattan County Grand Jury, which has also been probing the affair, at the same time named the Irving couple and Suskind in a 14-count indictment charging conspiracy, grand larceny and criminal possession of forged documents.

Investigators sifted through the records of all present and past TWA employees yesterday to try and find out if a disgruntled worker is involved in a bomb-extortion plot against the airline.

Neither police nor TWA officials would comment on the progress of their investigation, but sources close to the case said they were convinced only a person or persons thoroughly familiar with airline operations could have smuggled bombs aboard two TWA Boeing 707 jetliners.

Authorities also were reported to believe there was a strong possibility the extortionist who demanded a \$2 million ransom had arranged for bombs to be planted aboard two other TWA aircraft that might have flown to destinations outside the United States.



Anti-war candidate McCLOSKEY had comparatively good showing against Nixon with 20%.



Though not as close as hoped, McGOVERN takes second.



LINDSAY supporters are gratified with enhancing results.

Inside Statesman

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Pressure Mounts to Make Fine Arts Center a Reality

(Continued from page 1)

voicing their support for what they view as a local cultural center to Governor Rockefeller and top state officials.

Since January, both former Suffolk County Executive H. Lee Dennison and the current County Executive, John V.N. Klein, have sent letters to Governor Rockefeller expressing their support for the project.

Similarly, a resolution urging Rockefeller and the state legislature to consider the inclusion of the Fine Arts building in the New York State Supplemental Budget was passed by the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board.

The Fine Arts building, linked to the Behavioral Sciences building, is a two phase complex to be constructed on the site of the present library parking lot. The Music and Art departments, work galleries and studios are planned for phase one and scheduled to be completed in December 1974. Phase two will encompass recital halls, experimental theatres, a concert hall theatre and office space for the Theatre Arts department.

Dennison's Letter

Describing the proposed Fine Arts building as an "economic, cultural, and educational necessity for the university and the people of Suffolk," former County Executive H. Lee Dennison said that he had written to Rockefeller in conjunction with University President John Toll. Dennison explained that his letter in support of the project to the governor was based on the area's need for such a facility. He added: "I got an answer back saying that there wasn't much that they could do this year."

Klein Expresses Support

Full support for the Fine Arts building also came from Suffolk County Executive John V.N. Klein. Stressing the economic effects of the facility, Klein wrote to Rockefeller "The State University at Stony Brook . . . is the major resource of governmental use here in Suffolk County, and its advancement from both a construction and an educational standpoint is vital to the area."

"I respectfully urge your favorable consideration of this project," Klein said in ending his appeal. Copies of the correspondence were sent to President Toll and George Tobler, Chairman of the Stony Brook Council, who have reportedly been active in lobbying local support for the construction of the long delayed Fine Arts complex.

Klein could not be reached for comment, but Deputy County Executive Art Bergman said that he does not think funding for the Fine Arts building will be in the supplemental budget. If this is the case, the plans will "probably remain on some architect's drawing board."

According to Bergman, former Newsday Political Editor, the legislature is now entering the final stages of the current session. Today is the last day that state legislators can submit bills under their own names. With that in mind, he believes that Stony Brook has only two good weeks left to convince the Governor. "If its not settled by about April first, then its over

for this year."

Planning Board Resolution

In early February, the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board adopted a resolution supporting the construction of a Fine Arts center and a Behavioral Sciences building at Stony Brook. The Resolution stated that, "The Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board wishes to go on record in urging the Governor and the New York State Legislature to consider the inclusion and approval of the construction of these facilities within the New York State Supplemental Budget."

"This is not window trimming; if we draft a resolution we indicate that we're willing to fight for what is suggested in that resolution. No resolution from the Planning Board is window trimming," said Planning Board Director Lee Koppelman.

Koppelman, also a lecturer at Stony Brook, feels very strongly about having the Fine Arts and Behavioral Sciences buildings constructed. The buildings "are absolutely essential in making Stony Brook a 'university,'" he says and he has asked the Suffolk County Legislature for its support.

Delays and More Delays

"The university stands to benefit from a \$2.5 million

federal grant," said Koppelman, "if the Governor approves the project." The grant is being awarded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the third time in three years and is scheduled to expire this June. The University hopes the project is approved before the expiration date.

Dr. Frances Hammond of HEW's Facilities Programming Office, when asked if there was any chance of an extension of the Federal grant said, "If they (the University) request it, certainly." He explained that there is no reason to cancel the grant despite the absence of construction. Frances, who will make the final decision on the awarding of the grant, added that "This is an approved obligation; they (the federal government) don't give it (the grant) and then take it away."

The Federal grant, according to a university official, will adequately cover the bond on construction for the first two years - the time needed to complete phase one. Phase one will allow room for an additional 5000 students who will be paying the heightened tuition costs. The increased tuition costs will, supposedly, cover construction expenses over the next ten years. By that time the whole complex will have been completed at an estimated cost of nearly \$28 million.

Women Faculty Members Find Discrimination in Profession

By PHYLIS BERMAN

Betty Bennett, assistant to the dean of the graduate school and editor of the Graduate School Newsletter, released a survey last year on the number of women faculty members in comparison to the total work force at Stony Brook. A perusal of the report reveals that our University's representation of women is not as high as it could be, considering the availability of females with the proper skills who can be recruited.

Discrimination Against Women?

Assistant Professor Ruth Cowan of the History Department commented, "Discrimination of women professors is not of an overt kind because of government rules, civil rights laws, etc., but is worked into the system itself." She feels, as did most other women interviewed, that females are required to demonstrate higher levels of educational experience and skill than would

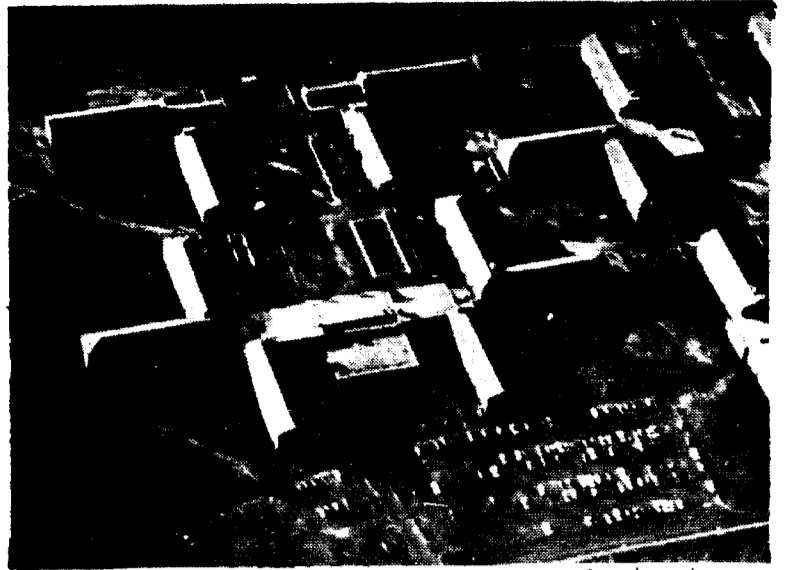
be required of men for the same position.

"It is especially difficult for married women with families. They feel they must work harder than their male colleagues in terms of department affairs, serving on committees and such, because they are assumed to take their job half-heartedly and have divided loyalties. It is almost impossible for the woman with a family to publish as much as her male associates. Consequently, it is harder for her to get a promotion. Furthermore, the system is designed to the male life pattern. Most men who obtain PhD's have done so by their late 20s or early 30s and are receiving tenure. The married woman, at the same period in her life, no matter how liberated she is, still has other commitments to her family. She is often forced to stop after graduate school until her children are old enough to fend for themselves. Upon receiving her PhD and going for job interviews, she finds colleges are often reluctant to hire woman in their late 30s and 40s. Physical age and status play a great role in the hiring of women, but does not in the case of men."

Assistant Professor Gaye Tuchman of the Sociology Department continued along the same line. "Schools too often fail to distinguish between the chronological and professional age of a woman. A woman, for example, aged 35 who has her PhD, and is applying for a position, is treated as the male who has gotten his at 29. Also, women are often forced to take



Assistant Professor ESTELLE JAMES of the Economics Department.



G QUAD: Aerial view of dormitories (center) to be closed next year. photo by Bob Weisenfeld

Quad Closing-- "G" Is For Ghost?

By MICHAEL LEE COHEN

G quad will officially be closed next semester due to the excessive number of vacancies on campus this year, according to Associate Director of Housing John Ciarelli.

The closing of G quad was announced by the Administration and the Office of Long-Range Planning, who explained that more and more students are moving off campus, and that it is estimated that next September, the number of vacancies will have increased from 793 to 1,000. This figure does not take into consideration the net loss of 250 to 300 more students that takes place every January due to transfers and

drop-outs. Because of this high figure, they felt it would be "against the interests of the University Community" to keep G quad open.

Dormitories at Stony Brook have facilities to house 6,202 students, however, this year, only 4,724 students chose to make use of campus housing. This left a total of 793 vacancies, not including those beds left empty in rooms in which the student paid the fee for a single. Proportionately, most of these vacancies occurred in G quad, which was occupied to only 58% of its capacity as compared to H quad, which utilized 82% of its capacity, Tabler 84%, Stage XII 90%, Kelly 91%, and Roth the fullest with 94%.

Students now living in G quad will be told not to ask for a room there well in advance of the distribution of room requests, thus forcing them to seek their place of residence elsewhere. In the case of roommates and hallmates who would like to remain together, the Housing office promises to do everything it can to accommodate them. Should the estimates prove wrong or for some other reason the opening of G should be warranted, students desiring to reside there will be given preference. No one will be forced to triple up in another quad.

Undergo Repairs

While inoperable, the dormitories in G will be undergoing much-needed repairs. Since G is the oldest of the residential quads and the repairs are long over-due. The housing office emphasized that whether or not the closing takes place, the repairs job will be undertaken. However, by closing it, the strain is eased on the maintenance crew which would otherwise have to do most of the work over the summer.

Some proposals have been put forth for the partial utilization of the four affected dorms for next year. One of the suggestions is to use one of the buildings for conferences, while another is to create a commuter college, where a commuting student wishing to stay overnight may do so for a fee of \$3.50. In both cases, the fee charged for the use of the facilities would cover its maintenance and upkeep as well as the cost of utilities. At the present time, the state is

(Continued on page 5)



Associate Professor CAROLYN PREECE of the Engineering Department. photo by Robert Schwartz

State Figures Show \$ Waiver Plan Small Help

By PAUL BOSCO

SUNY's Office of University Affairs has released a detailed breakdown of tuition waivers and a table of off-setting state grants-in-aid according to a student's personal yearly income. Even with the new state university waiver, nearly all students in the SUNY system will face the same increase in actual tuition, and all residents will pay the same \$100 increase for room. Most freshmen and sophomores will pay \$100 more actual tuition, and most juniors and seniors \$150 more. In some middle-income cases, Regents Scholarship holders will pay smaller increases or none.

Direct state aid to students, which never exceeds tuition (unlike federal programs and the New York Higher Education loans), is based on student's net taxable family income (NTFI). That figure is determined by dividing the parents' (federal) taxable income by the number of dependents in college, and adding it to the student's own (federal) taxable income.

Less Scholarships

Regents Scholarship awards, not included in the breakdown

supplied by the Office of University Affairs, will provide free tuition for fewer students than before. Presently, all students with a NTFI under \$8,000 will get free tuition. This figure will reduce to \$7,300 for freshmen and sophomores and \$6,300 for juniors and seniors. Students losing their free tuition status will pay no more than \$70 for the first two years and up to \$120 for the last two.

Hardest hit is the middle-income, upper level student without a Regents Scholarship. Those students transferring from two year degree programs will be financially most affected, because juniors colleges have fewer students with scholarships than do four-year colleges.

The financial aid picture for these students who suddenly find themselves more needy is not good. According to Mary Tepper of the Financial Aid Office, "It's very unlikely they would receive EOG" (federal Economic Opportunity Grants). Their chances for National Defense (3%) Student Loans or for getting into the work-study program depend on Stony

Brook's getting a lot more federal money, she said. Usually, enough money is received to cover increased costs, but not enough to extend programs to more students.

More Off Campus

The room increase may outweigh the tuition increase's importance, as it may drive students off campus. Resident students interviewed were asked if the room increase had them considering off-campus housing; all who were not transferring said yes. University Director of Housing Roger Phelps said his office was not projecting an exodus from the dorms, but it was learned later that the University will close G quad.

The upper level tuition rate has raised speculation about junior college students continuing their education. The SUNY Board of Trustees gave as one reason for the divided tuition, "The first two years of college are becoming more universal." Whether the higher junior-seniors tuition was intended to help students finish two years of college or discourage them from going further is not known. However, University Director of Long Range Planning DeForest Trautman said that admission of two-year transfers would be higher than ever, as part of a 200-student increase (projected) in full-time undergraduate enrollment (the first increase in two years).

Attract Transfers

Admissions Counsellor Deborah Berch indicated that making the last two years more expensive might attract transfers to Stony Brook. Because costs will rise evenly throughout SUNY, her "guess" is that more Nassau and Suffolk two-year graduates will now be priced out of upstate colleges, thus being forced to continue their education locally.

SUNY Chancellor Boyer has said that the revenue from the tuition increase will ease pressure on campus operations and admit an additional 1000 freshmen in the fall. According



Chancellor ERNEST BOYER, who announced tuition increases two weeks ago, hopes that the added revenue will accommodate filing campus operations.

to a SUNY publication, *the News of the Week*: "The Chancellor cited library book acquisitions, support for disadvantaged students, health science and hospital operations,

maintenance and repair of physical plant, student services and expanded summer enrollment as other general areas in which relief is considered most important.

Discrimination Felt By Female Faculty

(Continued from page 3) that a lot is up to them. Because of pre-conceived notions of how men must feel about them being on an equal level, they make no attempt to communicate with the opposite sex."

Assistant Professor Estelle James of the Economics Department and Associate Professor Carolyn Preece of the Engineering Department are in fields where there are very few women. In fact, Preece is the only female in the entire department. Both agreed that men are at first quite taken back when they express their views at meetings. "For some reason men do not expect me to be articulate and are often hesitant about the title they use in addressing me," commented James.

Preece remained at a school in Maryland for a period of time, while her husband's profession required him to move to Long Island. She feels she proved her devotion to her career in this way.

Assistant Professor Alice Wilson of the English Department commented, "A woman must always be at her best because criticism always works harder on a woman than on a man."

It was the general consensus that women must prove themselves to a greater degree than must males, and must resign themselves to the fact that their salaries are often less than a man of the same position, but that if a woman is secure about her capability, she is less affected by what others think.

Tuition Schedules

STATE UNIVERSITY TUITION FOR 1972-73 UNDERGRADUATE N.Y.W. RESIDENTS

PRESENT TUITION SCHEDULE - UPPER AND LOWER DIVISIONS

Net Taxable Family Income	Rate	SIP	SUS	NET	W/RCS(4)
20,000+	550	0	0	550	300
12-20,000	550	100	0	450	200
8-12,000	550	100	0	450	70-200
6-8,000	550	200	0	350	0
4-6,000	550	300	0	250	0
2-4,000	550	300	0	250	0
0-2,000	550	350	200	0	0

NEW TUITION SCHEDULE - LOWER DIVISION

Net Taxable Family Income	Rate	SIP	SUS	SU Waiver	Net	Increase
20,000+	650	0	0	0	650	(100)
12-20,000	650	100	0	0	550	(100)
8-12,000	650	100	0	0	550	(100)
6-8,000	650	200	0	0	450	(100)
4-6,000	650	300	0	0	350	(100)
2-4,000	650	300	0	100	250	0
0-2,000	650	450	200	0	0	0

NEW TUITION SCHEDULE - UPPER DIVISION

Net Taxable Family Income	Rate	SIP	SUS	SU Waiver	Net	Increase
20,000+	800	0	0	0	800	(250)
12-20,000	800	100	0	0	700	(250)
8-12,000	800	100	0	100	600	(150)
6-8,000	800	200	0	100	500	(150)
4-6,000	800	300	0	100	400	(150)
2-4,000	800	300	0	200	300	(50)
0-2,000	800	600	200	0	0	0

Alliance Fights Tuition

By MARVIN BERKOWITZ

A statewide movement to abolish tuition in all New York State (SUNY) and City Universities (CUNY) has been organized by the New York State Coalition for Free Public Education which has established representatives at Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Buffalo, and Albany Universities, and at Queens and City Colleges.

The coalition has set up a program with three main objectives. They include no tuition at CUNY and SUNY, no cutbacks in the State education budget, and no public funds to private educational institutions. Some protest action has already been taken. The Albany Regional Council, after picketing the State University Board of Trustees, held a press conference explaining their opposition to SUNY and CUNY tuition. Harpur College, along with some New York City colleges and high schools, has been organizing students interested in working on the coalition's program.

In an attempt to publicize the movement, the coalition has designated March 9 as "No Tuition Day." High schools and colleges are scheduled to hold discussions, teach-ins, and plays focusing on the need for free public education. On March 20, there will be a March on Albany in support of legislation restoring free tuition.

Stony Brook has taken an active part in this movement, through Polity, by sponsoring petitions and a letter writing campaign to legislators and parents. Polity President Bob Rosado, has also been in contact with community groups and high school student presidents in New York City. Present plans include holding a demonstration here for March 14, and possibly hiring buses to send students to Albany on March 20 if the Polity budget can allow it. In general, according to Rosado, "Stony Brook is about a week ahead of most other schools in the state."



Photo by John Sarzynski

At about 4:00 p.m. yesterday the car shown at left was cut off en route by another auto allegedly driven by a Ward Melville High School student. The pictured car, travelling North on Nicolls Road, near the main gate, skid onto the right shoulder, smashed into a nearby telephone pole and chopped it in two and proceeded to turn over and halt, off the main roadway. Suffolk Police who gave this account would not release names of those involved but did say that the passengers in the wreck walked away seemingly unharmed but shaken.

ACTION LINE

Why are the lights on during the day on campus? This costs money!

Dennis Holohan, electrician, informed Action Line that lights may be on during the day either because the switches controlling the lights are broken or because the electricians turn on sections to determine which bulbs need replacing. Action Line was also told that Honeywell was the manufacturer of the switches. Whether they will meet with success remains to be seen.

Why does Social Science B look like a horror house inside? There are not garbage cans in the classroom, the wall paper is ripped, there is garbage on the floor; it looks like it hasn't been swept out all year.

Action Line called the building manager and was told that maintenance does not clean the building. Upon calling maintenance Action Line was informed that the custodians were understaffed but they will try to send someone to clean the building.

The Administration plans to fire all present undergraduate R.A.s and replace them with graduate students. Why haven't we (the University Community) been informed of this important change? It will have a drastic effect on dorm living and the Residential College Program.

Action Line contacted Robert Chason, assistant vice president for student affairs, who stated that this information is incorrect and that undergraduate R.A.s will still exist next year. Action Line was told that the proposed reorganization of student affairs does not include the removal of R.A.s. The proposal has not yet been completed. Robert Chason said the proposal would be ready and presented to the University Community within two weeks.

Action Line is printed in each Friday Statesman. All questions related to campus problems and queries will be answered personally and as many as possible will be printed in this column. Call 6-8330 or 6-3456 with your question or write it down on forms available at the Main Desk in the Union or 355 Administration.

Curiosity Ties Up Security Phones



DESK SERGEANT answering a busy phone in Security Headquarters. photo by Bob Weisenfeld

By BETTE FRIEDMAN
A common occurrence experienced by Security is the tying up of their switchboard whenever something out of the ordinary happens on campus.

Most recently, when there was a fire at the Chemistry building construction site, numerous persons called into the office asking, "Where's the fire? I just saw a fire truck! etc." This resulted in the tying up of all phones at once.

Security Director Joseph Kimble commented on the situation by explaining that Security "doesn't have a string of alternate numbers like the main switchboard. Several times since I've been here, all the lines have been busy while other people were calling in with emergencies. Time is an important factor in case of an injury or fire and these people must wait and keep on calling. Other people calling up are just satisfying their curiosity and could be preventing someone from getting help. That's the crux of it."

To prevent this from occurring

again, Director of University Relations Dave Woods has been suggesting for the past two years the formation of a student-run information center in the Union that would be financed by his office.

This would be a "walk-up, drive-up, call-up," information operation. Student's running it would have to be familiar with events on campus and be closely associated with Security. The earliest possible date this could be started would be the fiscal year of '73-'74.

In the meantime, Security does have a set-up with the main desk and the University Relations Office, informing them of developments.

By BONNIE L. FRIEDEL
"Extra-sensory perception (ESP) can be taught," says senior George Amberman, who now has the opportunity to prove it. Psychology 331, a course in which credit is given for individual experiments like his, which is entitled "Color perception and Discrimination in Dermo-optic Vision."

Dermo-optic vision is the ability to discern colors with the skin instead of the eyes. A person with this ability can distinguish among colors according to sensations received by the fingers, feet, elbows, tongue, or other part of the body. Experiments have indicated that direct contact with the color is not necessary, since some colors can be distinguished from distances of up to eight centimeters.

In his experiment, Amberman will blindfold people and "teach" them to distinguish between different colored paper with identical textures. He has 13 subjects, three of whom say they already have some ability in this area, and two others who are psychic sensitives. Although he claims that anyone can learn psychic "powers" if they are willing, and one out of six already have some ability, Amberman sought those with self-discipline, learned through meditation and karate training in the belief that they would have greater ease in learning.

The motivation for all this came from the book, "Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain" which Amberman called "one of the five most astounding books I ever read." Russian researchers who have investigated dermo-optic vision claim to be the first to have developed it. However, not only did a Frenchman publish a paper on "extra-retinal vision," in 1920, but a diary entry from as

far back as 1772 mentions a person with this ability. Now there is some research on the topic being undertaken in the United States as well.

Russian experimenters, including physicists from the University of Moscow, have determined that effects such as different heat absorption by different colors do not effect dermo-optic vision. They even eliminated the possibility of clairvoyance by randomly selecting people other than the experimenters to arrange the order of the colored sheets of paper used in the tests. Later the ability to discern color can be transferred from colored sheets of paper to objects.

Dermo-optic vision seems to follow the laws of normal vision. Most people who can discern colors while blindfolded lose this ability when the paper or object is no longer illuminated. There the resemblance ends. By using different degrees of pressure, a Russian woman, Rosa Kuleshova, could tell the color of different layers in a pile of colored sheets. At a distance, the heat sensations received become important. Insulating the subject from the environment increases his ability, whereas "grounding" him results in diminishing or disappearance of that ability. Electrical storms also stop psychic ability, but positive

charges will enhance it.

"The direction of psychic ability is all important" said Amberman. "An example of this is black and white magic." He referred to the Russian application of dermo-optic vision to the blind as a possible use for this skill. Experimenters there claim that a boy whose optic nerves had been previously removed learned to read numbers of up to seven digits from six centimeters away. Other blind people were taught to discern numerals and geometric figures. In fact, the visually handicapped learned more and faster than those with normal vision.

A person is said to have "proven" dermo-optic vision when he can consistently discern colors without looking with his eyes more often than statistically predicted. Some people show a "negative ESP" by consistently falling below what statistics predict they should do. Amberman feels that skeptics are among those who display negative ESP. Three of the Russians reported that an unfavorable psychological setting may greatly worsen the results.

What causes dermo-optic vision? Amberman said it must be "energy coming from somewhere."

G Quad Closing

(Continued from page 3)

operating at a loss. The University has a commitment to the state to maximize use of living space by assigning people to make full use of the available facilities and keeping the unused space in a given area for economical reasons. This practice had not, as yet, been put to practice. The state is not requesting the University to "save money somehow," but the savings are helpful, especially in this period of austerity.

The closing of O'Neill, Irving, Ammann, and Gray Colleges will yield many practical as well as economical savings, according to Ciarelli. Not only will the State be saving some \$60,000 in utilities and telephone service charges, but he contends that maintenance and other dormitory personnel could be placed elsewhere, thus increasing the efficiency of operation in other quads.

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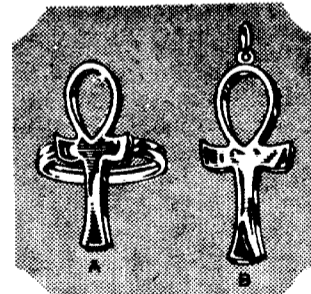
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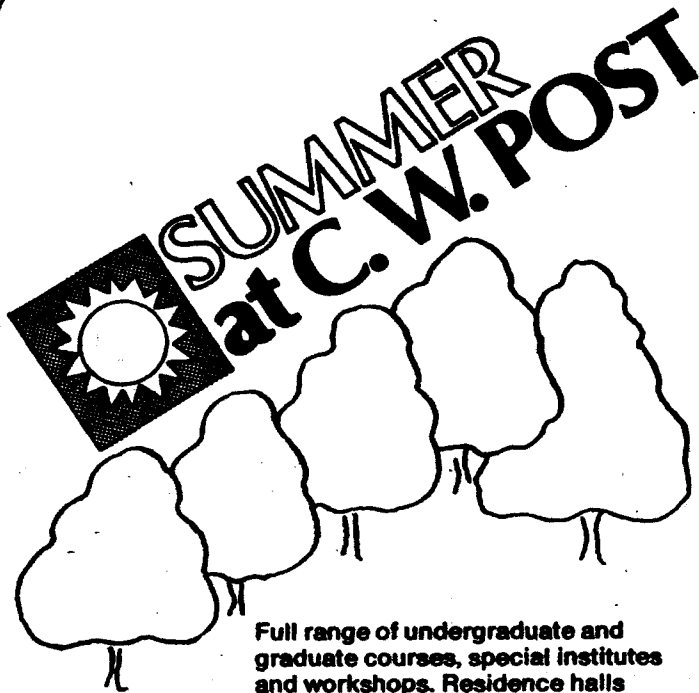
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FALL SEMESTER 1971

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Mozart and Mechanics in a First-Rate Film

By CHRISTIAN HOLINKA
Second thoughts, though not necessarily always the best, often reveal subtly meaningful details in a film. The initial enthusiasm (or its opposite) has ebbed away; the critics' verdicts as to how actress X compares with actor Y or how the film's director has taken a giant step forward (or backward) are half forgotten; another movie has taken over the leading role in the repertoire of party talk; and gradually the film recedes into oblivion.

This is all for the better — with most films. But there are a few which, after a period of time, re-emerge in our mind almost without our own doing. We may be tempted to see them again or simply sit back and cogitate some aspects that have particularly impressed us. And very much to our surprise we may find that whatever previously seemed of great importance no longer engages us as forcefully. We now seem to experience a feedback on a different yet equally significant level. We have become sensitive to the message of the detail.

Music & Mechanics

Such is the case with Sunday Bloody Sunday. Throughout the film we encounter two distinct yet dynamically interacting entities: music and mechanics. The physical environment has its exponents in a number of characteristic mechanical devices specific to the 20th century, devices that dominate the daily lives of the protagonists. The emotions in this curious triangular constellation of human relationships, on the other hand, are molded on the matrix of music.

The most blatantly conspicuous mechanical gadget is, of course, the telephone, whose overpowering ringing at dramatically charged moments feeds on our nerves and the protagonists' tranquility. With the telephone their intimate relationship becomes

externalized and mediated by a cynical operator; yet without the telephone a relationship like theirs would be inconceivable.

Telephone

But the prominence of mechanical devices by far transcends the telephone. At the very beginning of the film, after an extensive opportunity to view a dazzling array of telephone cables, we encounter an overweight middle-aged executive in his physician's office. His calendar provides no time for a thorough medical examination. He must travel to Brussels one week, to Frankfurt the next. The train and the airplane dominate his life just as rigorously as the telephone controls the life of the doctor.

Soon follows a turbulent weekend made possible by the telephone and the automobile. Time and again we encounter the automobile as a prominent mechanical device. We see its steering wheel flashed on the screen in large magnification, and we hear the monotonous noise of the windshield wipers.

Mechanical gadgets are essential in understanding Bob's personality. Although the film's central character as the lover of both a man and a woman, he is by no means its most interesting character. Despite a certain natural charm he remains basically a pale, egocentric individual with an acute awareness for the value of money. He finds his identity in a mechanically executed craft. In introducing him, the director appropriately focuses first on a series of tools and only subsequently shows him in vague outline behind a geometric arrangement of plastic pipes.

Phonographic Prominence

Finally, after a conspicuous absence of any background music during the first 20 minutes we encounter another mechanical device, a phonograph. We see its pickup arm, largely magnified, being placed on the record; we hear



Murray Head (right), Glenda Jackson, (center) and Tony Britton (left) are subject to the effects of music and telephones in "Sunday Bloody Sunday."

the scratching noise of the first few grooves — and then: Mozart's music, a trio from his late opera *Così fan tutte* — freely translated as *They All Are Like That*. At face value a comedy about the fickleness of women, the opera reveals on a deeper and more authentic level the knowledge of its composer about the terrible dependence of human relationships upon outer circumstance. In short, it tells the story of two sisters engaged to two friends who, in order to test their fiancées' fidelity, pretend to go off to war. They return in disguise, each determined to seduce the other's fiancée. The women finally yield to the exotic strangers' advances as passionately as they previously had sworn eternal faithfulness to their future husbands.

Mozart's opera relates the genuineness of human feelings at a given moment, but also their ephemeral quality. And what could be more appropriate than using this music for a film like *Sunday Bloody Sunday*?

As the film progresses, we become increasingly more aware of the many levels of meaning conveyed the exclusive use of this short operatic excerpt whenever one of the lovers is united with the other — be it in spirit or in bed. Thus, while most films communicate on a visual and verbal level, *Sunday Bloody Sunday* translates an essential part of its message into music, into the music of an opera whose main theme parallels this of the film. On second hearing of the music we have little doubt about the film's ending. We know that Bob will indeed sever all bonds with those who love him and run off to America, though he himself is not yet completely aware of it. (To those who consider such an interpretation far-fetched one might remark that Mozart's music deals not only with the ephemeral quality of emotions but quite specifically with a departure across the ocean.)

Lastly, the music reinforces the film's overall philosophy. Mozart in his finely woven trio

Soave sia il vento — in its ethereal quality so different from the rest of the opera — seems to step out of the turbulent action of his own comedy and muse over the fate and folly of man above and beyond the realm of logic and morality. And precisely this is the view of *Sunday Bloody Sunday*: not a fiery message to change the world, nor a bit of pedantically pounded didacticism, but a spark of wisdom and a smiling understanding of man's foolishness.

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On The Screen This Pre-Spring Weekend

By NORMAN HOCHBERG

Two campus films, as well as a one-week-only presentation of King Lear, brighten up this 'oh-god-when-will-it-be-spring' weekend. Since Lear will only be around for five more days, that should be a sure stop-over. Failing that, your best bet is probably either to stay on campus or to get about 50 miles away — into the city where a surprisingly large number of good-to-fine films are gracing the screens, a condition which probably won't prevail here for a while.

CINEMA 100

Patton — starring George C. Scott and Karl Malden. Directed by Franklin J. Schaffner. (GP)

Last month Patton had a return engagement in Manhattan; this time, as the ads proclaimed, in 70 mm. stereo. COCA can't promise us such opulence, however we can be happy with the much smaller gauge film, since Patton itself is dynamic, even without such extended dimensions.

Our natural instincts are to sneer at a war movie unless it is a satire, such as M.A.S.H., and many of us will hiss when General Patton says that he loves war. But this film, although about the war, is hardly a pro-war propaganda film as it has enough points of view for both hawks and doves.

The film pushes on for nearly three hours and you may tend to doze, but the acting is so good that it should hold your interest enough to keep you awake. George C. Scott gives new life to the late General Patton. Going along with a theme in the film — possible reincarnation — Scott seems to be the reincarnate of Patton. We can be impressed not only by Scott's fine acting but also by Karl Malden's. His portrayal of General Omar Bradley acts as a foil to the volatile Patton and gives us a more human view of generals. Scott's acting won the Academy Award as did Franklin Schaffner's directing, both deservedly so.

Last year, the MASH-Patton combination was a double feature in local theatres. Since COCA has thoughtfully duplicated this, let's not break up the set. Go see Patton this weekend.

—Susan Horwitz

COCA SUNDAY MOVIE

La Strada — starring Anthony Quinn. Directed by Federico Fellini.

Fellini (Emmet Kelly in film director's drag) sees the world through circus eyes. The grimness and sadness of La Strada is balanced, bitter-sweet, with incredible vibrance and life.

The story is about a brutal circus strongman (Anthony Quinn) and the simple-minded village girl he picks up to be his assistant (Guileta Messina). The film operates on so many levels (intellectual metaphor, psychological study, or just face-value), so beautifully, that the sense of wholeness and lyricism achieved, reflects genius. Quinn (grunting along in Italian) has never been finer, and Messina has what must be one of the greatest faces on film; her face is strikingly reminiscent of Chaplin's. Even if the rest of the film wasn't as good as it is, Quinn and Messina would be worth it alone.

Bob Dylan once replied to a question about his unfulfilled ambitions with, "I always wanted to be Anthony Quinn in La Strada." It's easy to see why. Fellini is at the pyramid's top of film geniuses and La Strada represents the peak of his neo-realist period.

—Ed Robbins

PORT JEFFERSON ART CINEMA

King Lear — starring Paul Scofield, Irene Worth, Cyril Cusack and Patrick Magee. Directed by Peter Brook. (G)

Talking with a Shakespeare fanatic after seeing Peter Brook's film version of "King Lear" is a little like attending a graduate physics course after flunking introductory physics. "Did you like the

scene where King Lear gives part of his kingdom to Felicitio and Bragaddaccio" they'll ask in complete seriousness.

For those of us who enter the film in complete ignorance of Shakespeare's play, there is nothing to do but shrug; the play is so convoluted as to make it nearly impossible to associate any character names with faces. But, though we may leave the film ignorant of the name of the character that was played by 'the-guy-with-the-white-beard-and-moustache-who-was-in-A Clockwork Orange, we do go out thoroughly absorbed in this story of power-plays and family-ties.

In other words, the film is damn interesting.

Though it is not until more than 40 of the film's 135 minutes have passed that the non-Shakespeareans can identify just who is doing what to whom, once we pass that point we can submerge ourselves into all of the fascinating intricacies of King Lear's plot.

Thanks to the magnificent acting of its principals, this involvement with the film is rather easy. Paul Scofield casts a shadow of immense proportions in his role as Lear, a performance full of the subtleties inherent in the reality of an aging man (Lear's daughters gracefully

is, lords who have nothing in common with Lear save for their persecution and humanity. Eventually they unite with Lear (who is quickly losing his delusion that he controls his kingdom, but is becoming increasingly self-pitying and insane) and move towards the cliffs of Dover for a confrontation with the French.

Heavily loaded with symbolism, second-level meanings and subtle dialogue, King Lear is a strong medicine for the non-Shakespearean. English majors may quibble with points here and there, Bond-fans and those seeking escapist action films may be bored after a few minutes; but the rest of us can lean forward and take in all of the levels of this magnificently filmed and acted drama. Shakespeare, after all, doesn't always have to be dull.

THREE VILLAGE THEATRE and COLLEGE PLAZA TWIN CINEMAS

Dirty Harry — starring Clint Eastwood and Harry Guardino. Directed by Don Siegel. (R)

Don Siegel, although having a large cult following for his many excellent films, has always been casually dismissed by the

persistent action, he knows how to maintain his pacing so that the film remains in idle waiting to take off rather than just stopping cold, having to start to build all over again. The scenes in which a bank robbery erupts into a gun battle, and the killer commandeers a school bus and gets the small children to sing 'Row Your Boat' are finely executed and conceived.

Though not a superb film, in the usual sense of the word, Dirty Harry is an action movie which makes Don Siegel look the craftsman he is, and The French Connection hang its head in shame

—Lloyd Ibert

MALL THEATRE

The Hospital — Starring George C. Scott and Diana Rigg. Directed by Arthur Hiller. (PG)

If Hippocrates were alive today he'd probably sue. In fact, if the inventor of the motion picture camera were here as well he'd join in with him. The Hospital has two fine acting performances by Scott and Rigg which serve only to point out how absurd the script and atrocious the other acting is. The film, admittedly, does have some funny points but any good work that is done goes out the window with the absurd final 20 minutes. A ridiculous murder mystery, pointless social comment, and lackluster filming also spell out a prescription for boredom. Doctor's orders — avoid this one like the plague.

BROOKHAVEN THEATRE

\$ — starring Warren Beatty and Goldie Hawn. Directed by Richard Brooks. (R)

The confusion over the film's title (it's pronounced 'dollars') reaches suicidal tendencies when, after 40 minutes of the film, one still finds himself wondering what the film is all about, dozing off for a minute, and making a mental note to bring a catheter to the next film you see. Suddenly, tumblers click, pieces snap; it's going to be a bank robbery and one helluva kneecap chewer at that.

\$ is very classy. Staircases, tunnels, and car chases abound; all stolen from the pros (Hitchcock, mainly) but what the hell, the film is about stealing anyway. Warren Beatty and Goldie Hawn help themselves to the contents of several illegally stuffed safe deposit boxes and then have to flee from the nasty criminals they've robbed the money from. Beatty's straight yet soft finesse is what makes the film seem so affable and Goldie Hawn is enchanting without being dumb. \$ is a thriller as rare as clean air.

—Harold R. Rubenstein

and

The Love Machine — starring Dyan Cannon and David Hemmings. Directed by Jack Haley, Jr. (R)

When Jacqueline Susann was asked whether she liked this filmed version of her novel, she admitted that she didn't. But, she added, with the healthy check she had received for the rights to the book, she wasn't about to complain.

Unfortunately, we have no such compensation and this film must be considered a dull, lifeless piece of trash. Unless the Brookhaven pays you as much as Columbia paid Susann, it is simply not worth the time you'll waste watching it.

Other Area Films

GRADUATE CINEMA — Mr. Smith Goes to Washington. Good wins out over governmental corruption in this film of Boy Scout idealism.

FOX THEATRE — Bedknobs and Broomsticks. Strict Disney fare with Angela Lansbury as some supernatural-type person. Strictly an 'I've-got-nothing-else-to-do' film.



Goldie Hawn "helps herself to the contents of several illegally stuffed safe deposit boxes" in \$, a film thriller "as rare as clean air."

avoid using the word 'senility').

After Lear divides up his land among two of his daughters (who have given him honey-coated words of love) he begins to find out the extent to which deceit and treachery have tinged his country and personal life. Lear is old, incredibly old, and he is losing grip of his control (of his subjects, kinship, and himself). Often he asks for the patience that he realizes has deserted him; more often than not he is denied it.

Slowly, his mind becomes contorted with delusions of treachery, while all about him people who have far more justification for paranoia, accept their deaths almost naturally.

Later, from several corners of his kingdom, come more royal outcasts, that

general press because of working in the culturally unfashionable action genre. His new film, Dirty Harry, although one of his best, contains a strong dose of violence and brutality, and is bound to meet the same general fate.

Harry (Clint Eastwood) is a San Francisco police inspector always assigned the dregs. He has had one partner killed and another seriously wounded. The film's story deals with a hunt for a psychopathic killer known as Zodiac.

Though Eastwood's performance (as usual) leaves much to be desired, this deficiency is well-compensated for by Siegel's craftsmanship, which is unparalleled. Even at the points where the film stops for a breather from its

New Notable Books By Old Noted Authors'

By ROBBY WOLFF

Mysteries by Knut Hamsun (Farrar, Straus, & Giroux, pp. 340, \$8.95).

A superlative Norwegian novel, originally published in 1892. The writing is simple and clear, yet it expresses extraordinarily subtle thoughts and relationships. The perceptions are still first rate, 80 years after it was written, once again proving the elusively profound value of fiction. For example: "Do you know what constitutes a great poet? He is a person without shame, incapable of blushing."

And the notion of the great man, the exceptional person, the madman, is the subject of the novel. The opening of the book explains the appearance of a stranger to a small Norwegian town: "... a singular character who shook the town by his eccentric behavior and then vanished as suddenly as he had come." This is the plot, and we observe the astonishing disruptions and habits of this character, who wears a yellow suit and carries an empty violin case.

The protagonist boldly assaults the small bland community with his unpredictable speeches and uninhibited acts. He upturns the life of a character called the midget, the femme fatale preacher's daughter, and a spinster among others. His way of looking at the world is so strange that at times the reader cannot tell when he is serious from when he is babbling. At the end of the novel, he finally gets his wish and joyously commits suicide.

The book is predicated upon bizarredom and allows us to see how everyday life can easily be turned into a circus. The commonplace is always underlaid by the netherworld, and ordinary and strange are constantly at odds, making life like the jagged coastline of Norway.

Caliban's Filibuster by Paul West (Doubleday & Co., pp. 235, \$5.95).

This book was hard reading for me. In the Paris Review interview at the back of the book, the author comments on the hallucinogenic aims of his rambling, free-flowing book about the thoughts of a hack writer who is on a flight to Japan.

The hack writer imagines a psycho-drama involving the people seated next to him, a second rate actor and a TV tycoon. In the movie his mind creates, he finally writes his great epic and the actor stars in his best role; and they both avenge the big producer who in life orders

them about. Paul West, however, confesses to never having had anything stronger than a scotch. But for myself, as a member of the turned-on generation, the book did not read as a viable hallucination. I believe that Paul West has a strong imagination, yet I could not get into his internal monologues, his "concentric consciousness" (his term). Perhaps the book was too hallucinogenic for me.

Blood Oranges by John Hawkes (New Directions, pp. 271, \$6.95).

"Need I insist that the only enemy of the mature marriage is monogamy? That anything less than sexual multiplicity... is naive?" John Hawkes further says, "Throughout my life I have never denied a woman young or old. Throughout my life I have simply appeared at Love's will." These are reasons enough to begin this book, but there may be more reasons for not finishing it.

Hawkes' elegant, metaphoric style tries to elicit an idyllic Mediterranean landscape and the beauty and interchangeability of love through his four characters (two married couples). Yet the book is laden with description and analysis of characters. The omniscient narrator is usually explaining the follies of his one-armed male companion or his urbanity in being the central figure of a love triangle between his companion's wife and his own.

Also, a telling prejudice, twice-mentioned in the book: "Youth has no monopoly on love. The sap does not flow solely in the young. In all my adventures and in all my diligent but unemotional study of sex literature I found nothing to justify the happy expressions of total self-confidence we generally read in the specifically attractive faces of so many younger men and still younger girls."

Sortes, Journals and New Essays by James Dickey (Doubleday, pp. 227, \$6.95).

I read the essays in this book first and was impressed. Dickey, an established poet and acclaimed author of Deliverance, writes sensitively on the slippery and overwrought subject of writing, also giving heartfelt tributes to the poets Theodore Roethke and Edwin Arlington Robinson. The book brilliantly ends on this note about poetry: "It is his own voice when it surprises him most: when it pronounces on the events of his life

The Blood Oranges

A Novel by JOHN HAWKES

John Hawkes, author of "The Blood Oranges," asks "Need I insist that the only enemy of the mature marriage is monogamy?"

as though it knew something he didn't."

Then I turned to the first section of the book, the part entitled, "Journal." This is where I became disillusioned about the man. In the scattered fragments of thoughts, notes and lists, his comments usually ranged from seemingly profound to outright mundane. It led me to suspect that James Dickey was a cracker. This is an exaggeration, and I don't mean to be a namecaller. But let me give you some examples, all of which are complete sections in the Journal:

"Single comment on the readings and public styles of people like Allen Ginsberg, Robert Bly with his scrape, and other curiosities: If you can really write, you don't need to dress up funny."

"The debasement of all folk styles that have existed in the world come to a culmination in Bobbie Gentry. What the appeal of that little rat-faced woman is I cannot imagine."

"In poetry I want a kind of deep clarity."

"I wish the poem to be a large, intense and complete experience."

"Nothing is hard, or no hardship comes as particularly much of a hardship, to the man who is man enough."

Though there are sections in which he praises people, these are usually not too illuminating either.

Somehow I lost my enthusiasm for James Dickey. If he wants to play the role of the bard, he will have to choose better stories.

Concert Preview

Alone, Mason Brings Together

By GARY STROUD

On March 11, Dave Mason will make his first physical appearance at Stony Brook. Although he's never been here before, his music can be heard all over the campus. Many of the strains of Traffic coming through the window from your neighbors' room, ("Feelin' Alright," "You Can All Join In," and "You Shouldn't Have Taken More Than You Gave") were written by Dave Mason. He also performs the guitars and vocals on the three above.

Dave has split Traffic a few times. He's presently on his own and touring. He's toured with Delaney & Bonnie and Eric Clapton, produced an album with Mama Cass and two solo albums of own (Alone, Together, which used to come on a multi-colored disc rather than the plain ordinary cull black, and Headkeeper which is his newest album and which has a "live" side and Graham Nash and Rita Coolidge appearing on the studio side).

Alone, Together is such a "together" album in entirety. The lyrical and musical entertainment envelop the listener in a mesh of sound and feeling that dwells in one's mind and occasionally slices its way through the cloudiness of a dreary day like a ray of sunlight. His music flows through your speakers, through your ears, through your mind and into your life. It is highlighted by such songs as "Look at Me,

Look at You," "Just a Song," "Word in Changes," and "You Shouldn't Have Taken More Than You Gave."

Hopefully, Dave will do some of these songs when he is here.

Headkeeper is his other album and includes the songs mentioned above on the live side along with two Traffic tunes, "Feelin' Alright" and "Pearly Queen." The other side is enhanced by Graham Nash.

Dave's unique guitar style is distinguishable from most other guitarists. The only other guitarists who play similarly are dicky Betts of the Allman Brothers and Jeff Beck. They all have the capacity of flowing from one note to another on the guitar neck without stopping on a note. Of the trio, Dave plays the most mellow. His songs are simple but complex in their simplicity. They range from such songs "Only You Know And I Know," a hard rock n' roll number done Delaney & Bonnie style, to a romantic love ballad like "Sad and Deep as You."

When without his friends Dave Mason will sorely put on a great show. It can't be any other way, for greatness speaks for itself. So if you want to experience a small touch of greatness — transport your body to the Dave Mason concert and he'll transport your head to some really fine places.

Headkeeper

Much of the finesse of Dave Mason seeps through on Side

two of Headkeeper while all side one has to offer is a good guitar player.

Dave Mason seems to be going through the Steve Stills syndrome on side one of Headkeeper. Everybody knows the ability of Steven Stills as a guitarist. However, when Stills' first solo album came out, one barely heard his guitar, but listened to other musicians play Stills' songs. Dave Mason is subject to the same fault on side one.

"To Be Free" is a really nice song. First done with Mama Cass on Mason's second album, this song unfortunately is overorchestrated with too many back up singers. Graham Nash and Rita Coolidge just sound like they could be anybody. The only redeeming song on side one is the title song "Headkeeper," distinguished by its fine guitar work. If one took the piano out of side one and all the extra music, Dave's songs would emanate the succinctness that we know them to have. Dave's songs are simple and should be played that way.

Side two of his album alone is worth twice the price of the album. He does two old Traffic songs and three songs from Alone, Together. Dave Mason live is just incredible. It's amazing what he can do with his guitar. It's just so mellow, that it's ripe with a fullness of clarity.

"Pearly Queen" is a song that I thought was penned by Steve Winwood and Jim Capaldi.



DAVE MASON, whose songs are a model of simplicity, appears tomorrow night in the Stony Brook gym.

Mason's solo on the wah-wah peddle is dissimilar to that of Winwood's on the second Traffic album. However, it is the weak point of side two for it seems to lack something.

"Feelin' Alright" has a great syncopated piano by Mark Jordan. Mason's voice is particularly raunchy and the piano really makes this song move.

The music and the lyrics just flow almost perfectly in the non-Traffic songs. "Just a Song" talks about the fallacy of questioning things rationally rather than just feeling and enjoying them. "World in Changes" has a great guitar solo that almost sings. The words sing about giving and taking in reciprocity and learning and teaching in the process of understanding. "Can't Stop Worrying; Can't Stop Loving" is

a touching love ballad about the misunderstandings that people go through in the day-to-day changes of a relationship and how by being honest, one can cope with these changes.

Mason's implicit shines through best on his live works while his studio cuts seem to be overproduced. Side one grows on you, however, for Mason's songwriting has a haunting quality to it that just seems to float in your head and expose itself to you when you least expect it. Sort of when you're alone and you hear a melody in your head that you've heard but can't place it; then you hear it on the radio and wait patiently while they play eight more songs and then do the news; finally the DJ announces the name of the song and you freak out and go buy the album. That's the type of haunting quality Dave Mason's songs have.

Students Persist, But Mud Prevails!

By BILL SOIFFER

Stony Brook is not located in a tropical jungle. Nor is it found at the mouth of a great river such as the Amazon or the Mississippi. And the campus is too far inland to be affected by the great waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Yet one of the greatest problems confronting students at Stony Brook is not the Administration or academia. The evasive issue that students have not been able to define or even come to grips with is the mud on campus.

According to Administrative spokesman, Pat Hunt, the University has come out definitely against the mud. However, certain subversive student elements believe the University Administration is perpetrating the mud on the students to rid the institution of this campus eyesore. These students have said that the University is developing a project to dump the mud on the students by planting it around campus and having students track it into their room. "In this manner," one student leader said, "the University is trying to cover up its quagmire."

Stony Brook's history is well tainted with masses of the repulsive alluvial. In 1967 Stony Brook students protested the unsightly condition of the campus by lining the corridors of the second floor of the library, where the Administrative offices were located, with cups and buckets of mud. It was left to the then Assistant Dean of Students, John DeFrancesco, to dispose of the problem. Mud has been with the campus practically since its inception, so it is not surprising that many have grown accustomed to it. One student described the mud as a necessary evil but said, "I've learned to enjoy going to school in a construction site." Another added, "It's a pretty sticky situation. It does take away from the physical appearance."

Because of the mud, construction boots have become the fashion at Stony Brook and it seems as though they will stay as long as the mud does. Students have begun to compare their rugged individualism to the pioneers of the old west that braved all of the elements. The only difference is that the students are losing hope. One said pessimistically, "Although we have only one element to combat, (the mud) it's come to the point where we either have to sink or swamp. It's only a matter of time before we go under." Another student added, "It's worse than rabbits. The mud just keeps on multiplying and multiplying."

Of course, there are people who have a natural attraction to the mud and have an inner satisfaction



MUD: Distractingly visible yet unfortunately unavoidable, it still remains.

photo by Larry Rubin

knowing how close they really are to Mother Earth. "I love the mud, my books love the mud, my rug loves the mud and my clothes love the mud. It's mudelicious!" said one student. Another added, "I actually saw a dry spot the other day, but before I could turn around the ground crew came and made a puddle out of it."

There is also an unfortunate side to the mud. Watching cars spin their way deeper and deeper into mud holes has become a great spectator sport at Stony Brook. Students find that sweeping out the dried mud from their rooms has become a regrettable task. One student objected to the fact that most people actually sweep the mud out of their rooms. He said, "I sweep the mud into my room and water it every day. It gives my room a more homey atmosphere."

It is only natural that there are students on campus who are not happy with the mud on campus. They claim that it is dirty, unjustified, undemocratic and besides, as one student said, "It has a drab color."

One student described the mud as a form of political

repression. He blamed his soggy shoes on the University Administration and said he didn't see any dried dirt on the brand new \$60 doorknobs for the library. But he concluded, "It doesn't make any difference because the University does not provide any light at night so you can't see where you are going and you can't tell the difference between the mud and the sky."

Although no chemical analysis of the Stony Brook mud has ever been made, many take pride in the fact that only after a short rainfall or drizzle the mud becomes quite soft and squishy. Of course when a winter snowfall suddenly meets a spring thaw the result can be seen in the small streams and waterfalls that run from the Administration building and the library to the Stony Brook Union.

Most students, however, would much prefer to see trees and green grass planted in the mud. "After all," as one student said, "World War I has been over for a long time. It's about time they filled in the trenches in front of the Union."

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Have You Ever Heard Of an Unhealthy Hot Dog?

By ERIC GOLDSTEIN

"Caution: Frankfurter eating may be hazardous to your health."

No, the above warning does not yet appear on the side of hot dog packages, but a number of consumer advocates are expressing just such warnings regarding the potential dangers of additives in frankfurters, and thus the anti-hot dog campaign is steadily gaining strength.

Ralph Nader, New York City Commissioner of Consumer Affairs, Bess Meyerson and an independent testing group, Consumers Union, are among the forces urging tighter federal control of the chemicals used in making frankfurters. Their principle argument is that not all the additives in hot dogs have been adequately tested and that evidence has suggested that at least one additive, sodium nitrite, may be poisonous to small children and may contribute to the production of human cancers.

The Food and Drug Administration has begun investigating the possible effects of sodium nitrite, even though the products containing nitrites remain on the market.

Pure "Bull"

A typical "all meat" frankfurter usually contains, in addition to beef and pork, such compounds as erythorbic acid, sodium nitrate, and sodium nitrite. Much of the controversy concerns the compound sodium nitrite which is added to hot dogs, as well as salami and bologna, to produce a rosy red color and to kill bacteria.

However, according to an



The AMERICAN WEINER: Consumer groups are pressuring the removal of nitrites. photo by John Sarzynski

extensive report in the February issue of *Consumer Reports*, a problem arises since the nitrites which aid in killing bacteria in the meats may be harmful to humans as well. Although nitrite content may be reasonably safe for adults, infants, because of their smaller blood volume, have lower margins of safety, and occasionally "children have been poisoned by nitrites in hot dogs and bologna," the report says.

A second and more serious problem with nitrites is that they combine with amines in the body to form nitrosamines, a substance that has been shown to produce cancers in many species of animals," according to *Consumer Reports*. In addition, Consumers Union reported that 19% of the hot dogs they tested for wholesomeness contained either insect fragments or rodent hairs.

Bess Quits

Since the release of the study,

Bess Meyerson has announced that she would stop eating hot dogs, following in the footsteps of Ralph Nader who has vowed that he will never eat another frankfurter.

Despite such publicity, franks continue to be a favorite with Stony Brook students and the Union Cafeteria reports that it is selling over 100 hot dogs every day.

The attack on nitrites began last March when Charles C. Edwards, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, said that nitrites might be a factor in causing cancers, might be poisonous to children, and might deform the fetuses of pregnant mothers. Nevertheless, while the FDA investigations continue, products containing nitrites remain on the market even though other countries have limited their use and have found other substitutes to color meats and kill germs.

Consumer Union, noting the FDA's failure to take products containing nitrites off the market despite their potential danger, concluded: "Once again it would appear that public health considerations have had to defer to industrial convenience."

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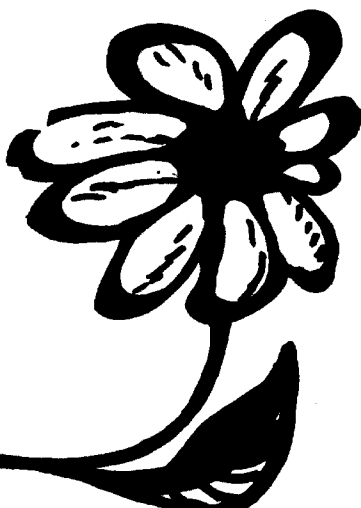
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SBU 214
8:30 p.m.



Poetry Place

On The Road

I'm on the road, two-laned highways into the horizon,
Four people in a car.
Three staring ahead, one looking behind.
Passing through cobbled towns, crystal waters, dancing leaves;
Destination home.
And what have I done to hasten my leave.
Perhaps looked at a star, stared at the green reverberating ocean,
or when I finally looked into your vacant eyes?

Yes I'm on the road, trying to settle down once more,
Trying to sing a song, hum a tune, again to laugh and cry out loud.
Looking out the window,
Horses I see, prancing about in a rhythmic pattern,
Kicking their heels, crying out loud! Ahhhhhhhh!
Crossing a bridge, final toll.
And I'm home.

Home, where dirt is your habitat, people rushing about perhaps even glancing at glass eyes,
Where old ladies flirt at men who don't see,
Where old ladies wander about to 'catch' a seat,
To be beautiful only to be greeted by ugly.
Where bus drivers shout at lights they perceive,
Where people fling their middle finger at you,
An open mouth 30 stories high smiling, approvingly at you.

Yes, I'm home to settle down once more.

But as four people in a train ride
Three remain star-eyed; one looking back,
Back to the green lawn,
To the brined ocean bay,
To the blatant, howling, wind,
To a \$.15 flying kite that is as far as the eye can see,
To an imaginary fireplace aglow,
To you, yes, even to you.
Yes I'm on the road again.

—By Ray Warren

Graphic by Ann Cooperburg



Subway Canticle

O sing of speeding subway trains,
Hurling through silken oblong shafts
Your flesh of amber suns now fading
Unending bands that shine dully.

Shuffling, tortured herds in the mottled
Sea of filth — And you will see them,
But not again.

Roar on, chariots of cruel iron,
Keep fast and straight,
It is but a brief night
Until next morning.

—By Oliver Yourke

Stony Brook Elegy

a gull of mellow amber afloat
in a mornrise of purple hue and
tender draft
proudly surveys my fettered longing
to rise with the sun;
while the dew, not yet a vanishing
liquid,
sighs in the premature warmth of twenty gulls or so
that restlessly rest in the field
awaiting the splendor of dawn.
and my eyes stutter about,
prancing to the brown rhythm of a frenzied rabbit
heatedly exploring a mate who coolly reclines near
the oak in aloof disinterest; when torn
aloft, a flicker of the shadow squirrel
lures my hesitant brow to the light
of day sneaking through the gleam-brushed
branches above to welcome a fallen
acorn and rhythm.

—By Mark Haberstroh

Cagerettes Top Panthers, 31-28

By LYNNE R. PARENTI

The Women's Basketball team played one of their best games of the season last Tuesday night as they upset the Adelphi Panthers, 31-28. It was an extremely rough game, mostly because of the Panthers' over-aggressiveness. Stony Brook now 3-7, closed out their season yesterday against Molloy.

After regaining the tap from Adelphi, the Pats jumped off to a quick 6 point lead in the first quarter. The Panthers, who had beaten Stony Brook about a month ago, seemed overconfident. Usually a powerful offensive team, their fast break was ineffective. At the end of the quarter, the Pats were ahead 9-5 in a game in which they never trailed.

In the second quarter, Adelphi came on strong and outlasted their opponents. The Panther defense spread out and around the basket, making it necessary to get inside in order to break it and do any scoring. The Pats had all they could do to hold on to the lead, but were ahead 12-10 at halftime.

The second half of play was depressing to watch from the Pat viewpoint as both the officials and the Panthers got carried away. From the start it seemed as though the referees were calling only one side of the game. Only an automaton or an Adelphi player could have suited them, as they caught Patriot players for fouls that could have been avoided only if the Pats had cleared the way for Adelphi every time they moved up the court.

A near tragedy in the fourth quarter made everyone want to go home and forget that there ever had been a game that night. One of Adelphi's players accidentally banged into a teammate, causing her to fall backwards, head first, onto the court. The next five minutes were horrifying as a small group tried and finally succeeded in getting her to breathe again after she had swallowed her tongue. "This is just one game I would like to forget about," said Coach Sandra Weeden after the game. That statement needs no explanation in spite of the win.

As play resumed 15 minutes later, it became evident that this was Adelphi's problem night, as one of their players literally rammed into guard Peggy Voll and knocked her to the ground. The Panthers' actions throughout the game prompted an apology from their coach to Coach Weeden after the game.

The Pats had Sue Tobachnick to thank for much of their success. The soft-spoken guard played a nearly perfect game, scoring a team high of 10 points.

NCAA Sports Realignment Plan

Dick Theibert, Athletic Director at Hofstra University, has proposed a plan to restructure the National Collegiate Athletic Association which, if instituted, could save a number of college sports programs.

"It's a simple concept that we've put into four categories," said Theibert.

Open Division: Schools in this category call their won shots, to recruit and promote their programs to the hilt. They would control their own destiny within the confines of attempting to win a championship with undergraduate students who are seeking a degree.

University Division: Grant-in-aid guidelines include the number of participants on a playing team, times the official cost (tuition and fees) in the university bulletin. For example, football would be 22 times the bulletin cost. Basketball five times. This guideline could be altered to suit what best fitted that group of universities which could not afford open policies. Institutions in this group would have more than 3,000 male undergraduates.

College Division: The same rules as above, subject to modification by this group for institutions under 3,000 students.

Closed Category: This is for institutions of any size who offer no grant-in-aid money, and who do not permit any staff members to recruit. No special fund from any source would be allotted to recruiting. Hopefully, all coaches would be full-time faculty and staff members who had full time jobs on campus or in the community which did not include coaching duties. They would be paid extra for their coaching duties, the same as high school coaches are in some areas today.

Theibert said he expected the program to enhance every aspect of college athletics, including intramural

****Women's Intercollegiate****

Practice for Women's Intercollegiate Softball and Tennis starts Monday, March 13, 1972 at 4 pm in the gym.

Swimming

Records Fall to Modern Times

By DAPHNE FOTIADES

There is an ancient tale about Leander of Abydos who swam the Hellespont nightly to call on his lover, but no one retained the records of his times. If they had and centuries later this same feat was performed, the swimmer of the future would probably be faster. Once world records appeared to be impregnable, fortresses which no opponent could break down, but the records have been broken, and they've been broken often. The swimming team's accomplishments at the Metropolitan Championships and their efforts during the past season are instances of the changed characteristics of swimming.

Records Change

Diver Mark Silver observed, "The whole competition has improved. We had a 2:30 time in the individual medley qualifying race and we didn't make it. Two years ago that would have put us in the finals. People do fantastic times." In 1904 Zoltan de Halomay of Hungary set an Olympic record in the 50 freestyle. His time was 28 seconds. Sprinter Bob Maestre's 1972 school record for the 50 freestyle is 4.8 seconds faster than de Halomay's. In 1944 Alan Ford from the U.S. set a world record of 49.7 seconds on the 100 free. At the 1972 Conference a St. John's swimmer completed the event in 49.5.

Younger Swimmers

The outstanding swimmers of today begin their training at an earlier age than those of yesterday. Most of the Patriots, though, did not come out for intensive swimming until they attended Stony Brook. Senior Richard DeSantis said, "In sophomore year I couldn't swim more than five or six laps of the pool. In my junior year I saw Coach Lee putting up a sign which read 'tryouts for swimming.' I asked him about it and then I started, but it was in junior year, when most people are over the hill." Steven Linehan is another senior who

A Loving Look At the Nationals

(Continued from page 1)

Dave Fish, Harvard's second seed, is the classic player of the tournament. He moves about the court fluidly and strikes the ball in such dead center of the racquet that the gallery barely hears the collision.

Of course, all the top players are preppies who spent four years in the minor leagues before hitting the big time intercollegiate scene. Penn's Palmer Page, seeded four in the tournament and former junior college champion, is the man with the most aura at the tournament. Having reached the finals for the last three years, he is one of the favorites of the gallery. His opponents in early rounds know they can't defeat him, so there's an understanding between players that the game will be a very friendly one and that Page won't play all out, in turn giving his opponents a few chances to look good in front of the gallery. During one of his preliminaries, Page's opponent had the audacity of playing to win. Well, this upset Page very much. He had never encountered such gall, such "unsportsmanlike behavior." Page went on to win, but he gave some dirty looks to his helpless adversary and didn't compliment him on any of his finer shots.

Joe Swain, Page's fellow teammate, delighted the gallery with his super-duper fast shots. A special treat to the audience occurred when Swain became infuriated during his match against Ty Griffen of Williams and hit the ball super-super-duper fast.

Dave Garcia of Stevens Tech won the award of Tournament Hatchetman. With one clean swing, Garcia smashed his racket into the face of Mark Pigott of Western Ontario, inflicting the ugliest black and blue face you've ever seen.

"Joe Ivy," with cuffed pants, loafers, button-down shirts, and that certain air about him, brought home the point that to be a top squash player you must 1) be rich, 2) be a WASP, 3) go to prep school, and 4) go to a prestigious college. Nevertheless, most players were unpretentious and maintained the subdued spirit of the sport throughout the event.

programs which would benefit from money saved. "I think we'll see even more intercollegiate sports because once grant-in-aid money is eliminated, schools can afford to field a lot more teams," said Theibert.

"But let them go anywhere they want. I went to Chapman College in Southern California, where the weather permitted us 60 baseball games a season. Why should a school in Maine govern us? And why should we govern the number of hockey games a school there wants to play? Let each school do what it can do best. It's a simply philosophy."

joined the Pats after freshman year. Regimented training and his own efforts placed Linehan in tenth position in the 100 yard freestyle. He was a member of two relay teams, both of which made the finals. His participation in the 800 freestyle relay led to a third place and a time of 8:13.0.

Strokes, Kicks and Turns

Through the years the swimming strokes, kicks, and turns have changed. Stony Brook's team and most other schools employ the Australian crawl for freestyle. The arm over arm movement is the fastest stroke. Most Patriots use the flip turns rather than the open turns because the flips require less energy and do not interrupt the stroke pattern. When Patriot Rich Fotiades joined the team, he used the open turn. With practices, though, he has improved his flip turn and found decreases in his times.

Many centuries have passed since Leander swam the Hellespont. Patriot swimmers move much faster than their counterparts of yesteryear, but their talent is not inborn. Their victories have been self-made.

In the Spotlight

John Mabery



photo by Larry Rubin

When John Mabery (left) is on his back, you know that he has been playing good basketball. It is these Kamikaze tendencies which have earned Mabery a gold trophy.

Before the season began, Coach Tom Costello told Mabery and the other junior varsity players of the importance of team defense, with everyone helping out each other. The coach emphasized its importance by promising a trophy to the Patriot who drew the most offensive fouls (charges) from the opposition.

Mabery, a defensive standout despite his 5'7" height, earned the trophy by absorbing 16 charges. The other Pats were a half dozen or more behind the 150 pound guard. A relatively modest person, Mabery doesn't think drawing charges is difficult. "I just stand there and let the man run over me," he remarked. "They were going so fast sometimes that I had no choice but to stand there." Costello knows better, though. "It takes a lot of guts," said the coach.

The opportunity to draw charges depends on the defensive play of one's teammates. In this light, Mabery had one thing in his favor. His backcourt partner this season was Randy McFarland, who was also his teammate a year ago at East Hampton High School. The freshmen are used to each other's moves on defense, and therefore are able to play well together.

Number 24 is always on top of his game, even on his back. No crowd has to yell "Charge!" at Mabery.

Governor Rockefeller's apparent decision to once again delay construction of the Fine Arts building is a slap in the face not only to the affected campus departments who have somehow managed to piece together respected programs, but also to the University Administration and various county officials, who have requested that the building be given the highest priority.

For the past year, the Fine Arts building has been at the top of John Toll's personal priority list for campus construction. He

The Governor's apparent decision not to include the Fine Arts building in the state's supplemental budget in effect kills the building for a good number of years. It will remain, as one public official has stated, an idea on an architect's drawing board.

Construction has nearly been completed on the graduate chemistry building, and the graduate physics building is rapidly rising.

While these buildings help keep the campus ugly, and contain much less important space than the proposed Fine Arts building, that structure would have

Fine Arts--Now or Never!

has made frequent visits to Albany, and has constantly corresponded with the Chancellor's office concerning this matter.

The University's priority should undoubtedly be the end to construction of more and more science and engineering buildings and to get on with providing the humanities, fine arts and even the social sciences with adequate facilities.

The State stands to lose a \$2 million federal grant which would more than adequately cover the costs of construction for two years, and the increased enrollment and income from the 5,000 additional students, which would cover the cost for ten years thereafter. The federal grant expires on June 30.

provided much more needed space for the many non-science departments. The space offerings for those disciplines have far surpassed the panic level. Even with the advent of the South campus' surge buildings, accommodations for fine arts are extremely poor.

We applaud the strong stand taken by both the Toll Administration and the Bi-County Planning Commission, as well as various county officials, and recommend that the state provide the funds for the building. It is about time the state makes up for its many years of shameful neglect perpetrated upon the faculty, the students and the county.

While President Nixon was busy announcing, Wednesday, new procedures for declassification of government documents, it was also revealed that the government no longer intends to talk about the "protective reaction" strikes on North Vietnam.

the people will be lulled into a lethargic state, and apathy will be supreme. If he is successful, and every indication points that way, it's another potentially political victory. Nixon's intention this presidential year, is to remove Vietnam as an issue from the campaign.

Nixon's Blackout on Bombings

In fact, the war in Southeast Asia continues to rage. The air war continues to escalate, and the ground war is not slowing down.

The President obviously feels that by not admitting to the air strikes, the press and

By continuing the news blackout on the Southeast Asia situation Nixon once again shows his true colors — his obsession with playing games with the American public to suit his political ends.

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Statesman

"Let Each Become Aware"

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Pat Oliphant



Assimilation and the Emancipated Jew

By SETH EISENBERG

"History's most tragic result of a mixed, therefore diluted and weakened, ethnic identity has been experienced by a white ethnic group — the Jew in Germany. He had made greater contributions to Germany than the Germans themselves had. Jews had won over half of Germany's Nobel Prizes. Every culture in Germany was led by the Jew... But those Jews made a fatal mistake — assimilating..."

—Malcolm X

The Autobiography of Malcolm X

Six million Jews later, the Jews of the diaspora are still making that "fatal mistake." Jews are involved in almost every political and social movement of our time. There are Republican Jews, Democratic Jews, communist Jews, radical Jews, and do-your-own-thing Jews. From Maoists to the Birchists, these Jews — strange as it seems — share one thing in common — they are all assimilationists.

First, consider the traditional assimilationist Jew, the Plastic Jew. For him, the goal is simple — to become an accepted member of white, Christian society. After a few basic changes — a new name and a new nose — he is ready to go to college, Madison Avenue, a home in the suburbs. Twice a year, if ever he will attend services at a "temple." Once a year, he will decorate his front lawn with a Christmas tree, explaining to his European parents that it's really a Chanukah bush.

The Plastic Jew suffers from an ethnic inferiority complex. He is ashamed of his Jewish background. He considers it inferior to the culture in which he now lives and works. The sound of a Hebrew word or the sight of an orthodox Jew causes painful embarrassment. Often, he will ridicule his heritage, claiming that it is childish and irrational. At times, he will even express contempt for his people, labeling their ways archaic and obsolete.

The Plastic Jew is usually very patriotic. He knows — though he won't admit it — that the Jews have always been accused of disloyalty. He knows that there are Americans who charge the Jews with membership in the "international communist conspiracy." He doesn't want that to happen. His son will join the Boy Scouts. He voted for Nixon.

When the Plastic Jew retains part of his Jewish identity it is a watered down, protestantized version, which

seeks to combine Judaism and Christianity. The assimilationist is unaware of the teachings of his faith. He is convinced that the ways of the majority are superior and therefore desirable.

For the Plastic Jew there remains only one touchy subject — Zionism. Zionism is a manifestation of Jewish nationalism. For one to be nationalistic one must recognize a people. The assimilationist claims that he is a Jew second, if at all.

To combat the threat of Zionist ideology he forms organizations such as the American Council for Judaism, espousing the doctrine that Judaism is merely a religion. The assimilationist argues that just as there are Irish and Italian Catholics, there are American and Israeli Jews. The French Jews said they were of the "Jewish persuasion," the German Jews declared that they were Germans first. The French Jews got DeGaulle. The German Jews got Hitler.

A newer variety of the assimilationist Jew is the Messianic Jew. He is the Jew who carries the burden of the world on his shoulders. All people are his people; all causes are his causes. He is concerned about all other cultures of the world except his own. He defends the Black Panthers, but attacks Zionists for being nationalists. He spends hours reading Oriental philosophy, but refuses to study the teachings of the Talmud. He discusses at length the beauty of French, but scoffs at Hebrew.

The Messianic Jew fights for every people's right to determine their own lives. He fights for the liberation of every people and every nationality except his own.

The Messianic Jew is a self-styled internationalist. His goal is one united world. Despite this view, he still recognizes the right of people to be nationalistic. Once, he supported the struggle to free Algeria from French rule. Today, he praises the Vietcong for their intense nationalism. He cannot, however, support the Jewish state. In his view, Jews haven't the right to live a healthy liberated existence in their own country. Jews don't have the right to keep their homeland. The Jews must remain the Christs of the world — saving souls, turning the other cheek... and getting nailed.

Regardless of his position, the fact that a man is a Jew will always be mentioned. If he is a communist, he is a "Jewish communist." If he is a banker, he is a "Jewish banker." There are no teachers in New York, only

"Jewish teachers." There are no shopkeepers in Harlem, only "Jewish shopkeepers."

Then, there is the matter of double loyalty. It seems strange that a Jew's right to his heritage should be a matter of debate. If an Irishman lives in an Irish neighborhood, sings IRA freedom songs, marches on St. Patrick's Day, dances a jig and talks about retiring in county Cork, no one accuses him of being unpatriotic. However, if a Jew donates five dollars to the UJA, he is immediately asked if he would support the USA over Israel in case of war between the two.

The assimilationist Jew discovers that his position in the society may be attacked from a thousand different directions. Soon, he develops a ghetto mentality. He apologizes for his deeds and excuses himself for whatever he might do in the future. He recognizes the problem of anti-Semitism, but hopes that he can prove that he is not like the rest of "them." When he closes his eyes, it all goes away.

Ahad Ha'am, an early Zionist thinker, believed that the assimilated Jew experiences physical freedom and mental slavery. He may have civil rights, but he cannot think honestly about his identity, about his people. In an article entitled "Slavery in Freedom," Ahad Ha'am, an early Zionist thinker, believed that the assimilated Jew experiences physical freedom and mental slavery. He may have civil rights, but he cannot think honestly about his identity, about his people. In an article entitled "Slavery in Freedom," Ahad Ha'am discusses his position in Czarist Russia as compared to the Jews of "emancipated" France. He writes:

"I may not be emancipated; but at least I have not sold my soul for emancipation. I at least can proclaim from the housetops that my kith and kin are dear to me wherever they are, without being constrained to find forced and unsatisfactory excuses. I at least can remember Jerusalem at other times than those of "divine service": I



Myth of Vitamin C

By MURRAY WELLNER

Almost two years ago the world-renowned chemist and twice Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Linus Pauling, advocated taking large doses of Vitamin C. In his controversial book "Vitamin C and the Common Cold," Pauling claimed that large daily doses of Vitamin C would protect against colds and improve health generally by aiding body resistance to germs and reducing susceptibility to infection.

Unfortunately, Pauling's hypothesis is failing to stand the test of time as it is becoming increasingly evident that Vitamin C is of minor significance in the battle against the common cold.

A research team at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, headed by Dr. Andrew R. Schwartz, has recently concluded tests proving the inefficacy of Vitamin C. Twenty volunteers, initially found free of any detectable virus were chosen for an experiment in which half were given three grams of daily doses of Vitamin C, and half were given placebos over a three-week period. All were kept in isolation. On day 14 all the men were experimentally infected with an isolated common cold virus, Rhinovirus 44. All doses were of equal potency.

All participants developed typical rhinoviral illness with the usual common cold symptoms 12 to 24 hours after the viral infection. The incidence and severity increased during the next 24 to 48 hours. The illness peaked at 48 to 72 hours and subsequently began to wane.

When the total illness, signs, and symptoms were compared between the two groups on a daily basis no significant differences were observed. It must, however, be noted that there

was indeed a statistically significant decrease in symptoms of the virus on day four among the ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) recipients.

Dr. Richard B. Honick, head of the division of infectious diseases at Maryland, said that the differences were not that important to warrant the intake of such huge amounts of Vitamin C. It could also have been due to a biologic variability probably due to the small numbers in the study group.

The natural immunity and the rate of immunity that was built up in both groups, after the onset of the infection in the blood and in the nasal and respiratory secretions, were the same in both groups.

The study shows up the effects of Vitamin C during the three distinct stages of an illness. Its effect in the first or pre-illness stage seems to be nil. It simply does not prevent colds. Nor does its effect in the third or post-illness have any merit. Vitamin C does not build up or hasten immunity. There was some sort of effect, however negligible, on the therapeutic development of the illness.

Studies do point out that white blood cells, the body's ever important line of defense against infection, do indeed take up huge amounts of ascorbic acid. If Vitamin C can reduce symptoms of a cold, it would be worthwhile to investigate further.

Thus it would be a reasonable recourse not to gorge oneself with Vitamin C every day, but a few tablets at the time or after the onset of an illness would be advisable. If this proves even a limited amount of success it not only would help our colds, but equally important it would vindicate the name of Linus Pauling in medical circles.

New Hampshire Votes

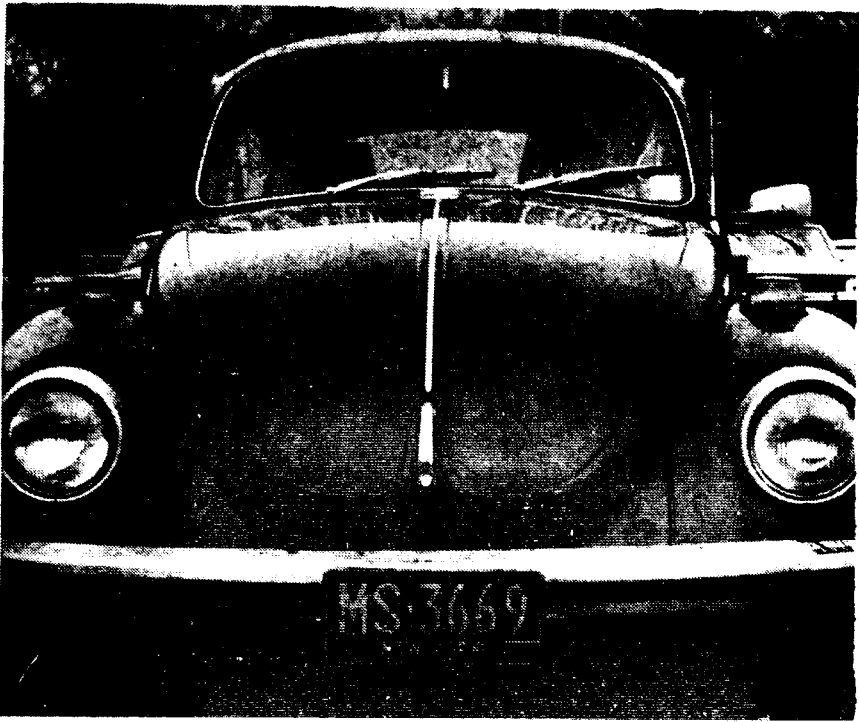
By PETER GUERRERO

The early morning snow had just finished falling as the convoy of interstate busses invaded the dark and quiet streets of Manchester, New Hampshire. From Boston, New York, Nebraska, Chicago and Texas came hundreds who had not yet heard about the demise of bourgeois politics and were willing to spend sleepless nights and hectic days working to demonstrate that partisan politics still offered a choice. Fed on Lo-Cal orange drink and bologna sandwiches made with Wonder Bread, the McGovern army had headquartered in the old Thrifty Cleaners on Main Street and were meaning to stay until the job was done.

The slick loud-speakered cars droned thru the streets with their praise of Hartke, Muskie, and Mills. Socialist Worker party advocates discussed the futility of American

politics, secretly banking on mass defections to the cause following the up-coming Miami fiasco.

The conservative working people of Manchester, defying Marxian logic, politely listened (and one always had the guilty feeling that it was for the thousandth time) to the volunteers' rap on tax reform and defense spending. Somehow, though, it was a quieter week-end than one would expect. Sure, there were new people, mostly high school aged, to take up the cause where we had left off. But there was also the uneasiness that comes from the realization that we Americans are not easily mobilized except when a clear winner is at hand or when an issue has been made so obvious that our thinking gets done for us. And, it is fascism that is the unfortunate consequence of a society where the people see politics as a series of bandwagon issues or simply as a problem of charismatic leadership.



Here is a close-up of one of the many species of the dangerous automobilea destructos, the greatly feared Volks.



Travelling in swarms, the automobilea destructos causes widespread damage and dismay.



The tracks of the creature are highly recognizable. Notice its natural aversion to the fire hydrant (in background).

Campus Ecarlogy

Now that spring is nearing, a serious threat once again faces the Stony Brook campus. The threat — the dangerous automobilea Destructos — has become a major concern, now that the frozen ground has thawed and produced the familiar and world-famous Stony Brook mud flats (breeding ground for the automobilea destructos). For those people who do not know about the automobilea destructos, the creature travels in swarms and causes great depredation. There are many species of the automobilea destructos in the world, and no land is free from the danger of their plagues, which often devastate whole regions. A good example of this is the Stony Brook campus. In the past, swarms came without warning and devastations occurred mainly because of unprepared defenses, but now anti-automobilea destructos campaigns can be organized in time. The techniques of automobilea destructos controlled by modern insecticides and machinery (including security patrols) are slowly being improved. Hopefully this will avert devastation of standing vegetation in an invaded area, but results of such operations are often nullified because of the lack of similar action in other areas within the large invasion area. An overall success in controlling an automobilea destructos plague depends on concerted action by many people, which is not easily achieved for reasons other than technical!

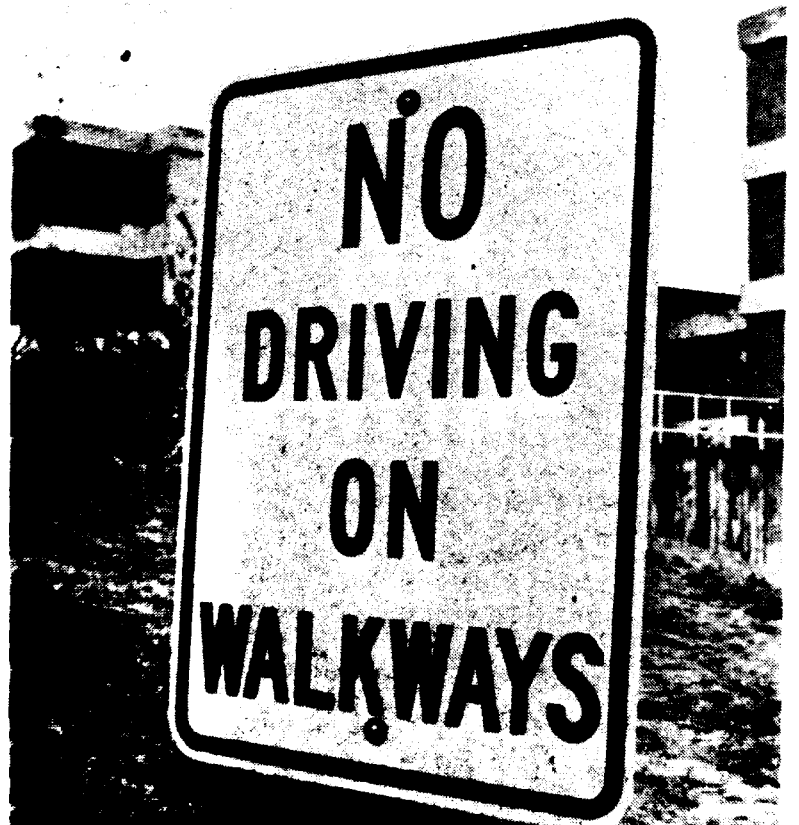
Photo Essay by John Sarzynski



Not even hills can stop the path of the dreaded automobilea destructos.



Leaving destruction in its tracks, the automobilea destructos has become one of the leading destroyers of vegetation around the Stony Brook campus.



Defenses are slowly being posted, but it may be too late. Beware.