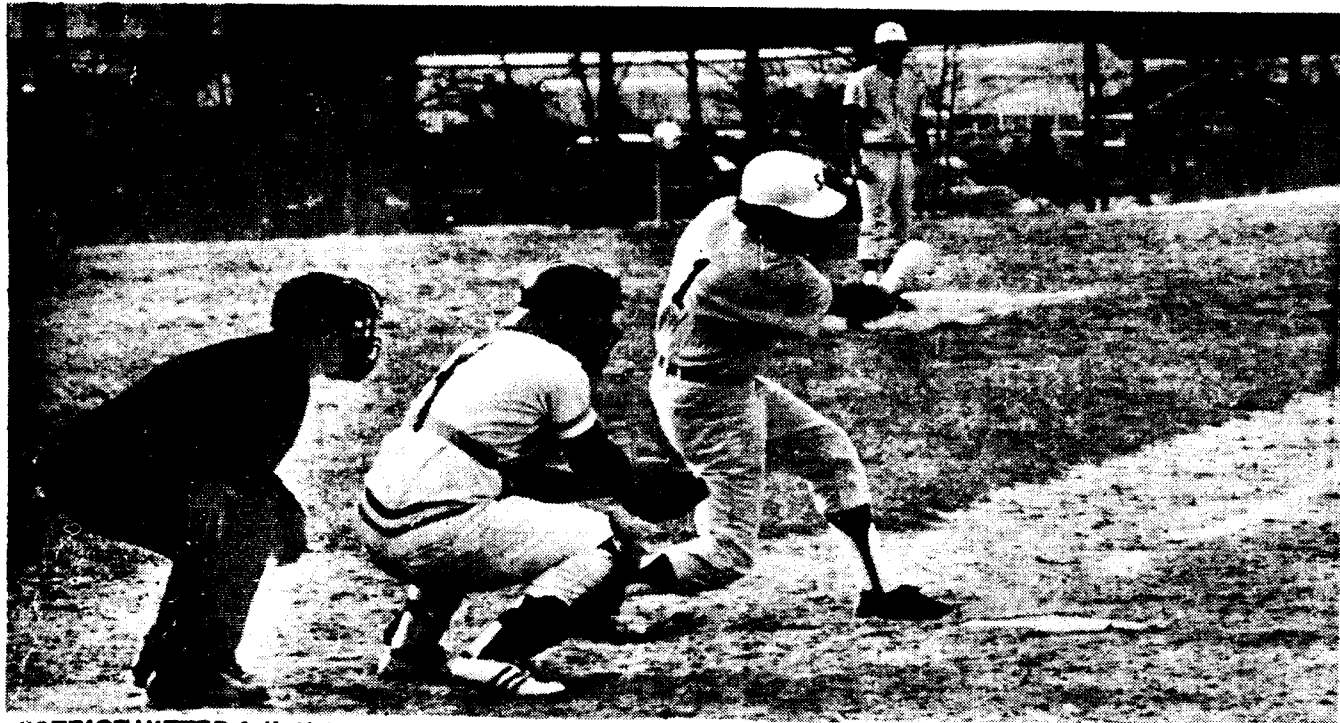


Stsportsman

Batmen Lose Again

Even Hits & Walks Don't Help



PATRIOT HITTER Artie Kahn takes a cut: at Lancer pitching while Rick Smoliak watches from the third base coaching box.

By ALAN H. FALLICK

Baseball has many facets, a number of which are necessary for a team to do well. Some of these are good hitting, fielding, and pitching, plenty of experience, and an ability of players to perform under pressure.

The Stony Brook Patriots have shown some of these characteristics through the course of the season. On Tuesday, they showed some of them to Lehman College. Not enough, though, as they went down to an 11-3 defeat. There was one statistic especially, that stood out after the game: "Left on Base — Stony Brook 16."

The Pats not only got nine hits, but also received six walks. That's one problem resolved — getting men on base. However, a more important problem exists.

"We're not cashing in on the opportunities," said coach Rick Smoliak. He thinks he knows why. "We're a young club and it will take time. It's the same old situation; we get the men on base, but we don't get the hits when we need them."

The Lehman Lancers, now 6-3 on the season, got the clutch hit, or perhaps one would call it the lucky break. Realistically, the nine-inning encounter was over after 3½ frames, with Lehman ahead 9-0.

Hal Silver, after some nifty relief appearances, started on the mound for the Pats. After a good opening inning, he found trouble in the second frame. A single, walk, and butn single loaded the bases with none out, prompting Coach Smoliak to visit the mound.

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Statesman

VOLUME 15 NUMBER 50

STONY BROOK, N.Y.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1972

If Albany Has Its Way ...



... No Mandatory Activities Fee

News Briefs

International

Heavy fighting raged on the western edge of Quang Tri City below the demilitarized zone throughout Wednesday night and Thursday, but by last night, the initial North Vietnamese assault had been repelled, military sources said.

About 300 rockets and artillery shells smashed into the city itself during the fighting but details of civilian casualties or damage were not immediately known.

A U.S. command spokesman said nine waves of giant B-52 bombers unloaded more than 1,000 tons of bombs on suspected North Vietnamese troop concentrations within a 14-mile radius of the city yesterday.

Sketchy first reports said several hundred northerners had been killed in the fighting which at times came within a mile of the western outskirts of the city.

North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho, who took part in secret negotiations with U.S. Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger last year, arrived in Peking enroute to the Paris Peace Talks, the New China News Agency reported yesterday.

The agency said Tho arrived by special plane Thursday with a party of officials, but did not say when they would continue to Paris.

Tho's return to Paris could open the way for further secret negotiations on the war.

The general commanding South Vietnam's air forces in the Mekong Delta was killed last night when his helicopter crashed outside the airfield at Can Tho City, military sources said.

Brig. Gen. Nguyen Huy was flying with a senior American adviser who was also killed in the crash, 80 miles southwest of Saigon.

An American military spokesman confirmed the death of an American adviser in the Delta last night, but withheld his name pending the notification of next-of-kin.

The cause of the crash was not immediately known.

National

The prosecutor in the Angela Davis trial today renewed his battle yesterday to have what he calls "critical" documentary evidence heard by the jury.

Prosecutor Albert W. Harris Jr.'s attempt to have the 18-page diary segment, allegedly written by Davis during the summer of 1971 while she was in the Marin County Jail, admitted into evidence took up most of the day as attorneys for both sides argued the matter behind closed doors in the chambers of Presiding Judge Richard E. Arnason.

The document, Judge Arnason ruled Monday, must be closely edited before he will consider it again. In ruling against its admissibility, he said, "if the entire document were allowed to be received in evidence, it would entail undue consumption of time and create substantial danger of undue prejudice and tend to confuse the issues and possibly mislead the jury."

After the two sides emerged from chambers, defense attorney Leo Branton said the prosecution had edited the diary down to a total of seven pages from the original 18 and that Judge Arnason would probably rule on the question of its admissibility early next week.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved President Nixon's nomination of Richard Kleindienst as U.S. Attorney General yesterday, ending eight weeks of hearings.

The vote, overriding liberal Democrats on the committee, came after Kleindienst was subjected to additional questioning on the Administration's relations with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT).

The committee vote was 11-4. The nomination now goes before the full Senate for approval.

The Black Panther Party's free breakfasts for slum children are only a ploy, according to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Panthers themselves eat much of the food donated to the program, Hoover told the House Appropriations Subcommittee, and, in addition, keep much of the clothing donated through them to the poor.

In testimony released yesterday, Hoover, 76, told the closed-door meeting that the aim of the Panthers was to repair their public image as an organization dedicated to violence. The Panthers, he said, highly exaggerated their accomplishments in the community.

The committee was holding hearings on the FBI's budget for the financial year ending June 30, 1973.

The Republican Party told the Miami Beach Council yesterday it will hold its national convention in Miami this summer if the council makes a satisfactory bid.

Dick Herman, vice-chairman of the party's convention arrangements committee, which is abandoning San Diego as a convention site, told the council: "We definitely want to convene in your city."

"Once the City Council comes up with a satisfactory bid, I am sure we will accept," he declared, adding that he hoped to receive the bid by 5 p.m. today.

The Republicans have run into financial and technical problems that seem to have ruled out San Diego, their first site choice.

Primary Analysis

McGovern Is Overall Victor Muskie Curtails Campaigning

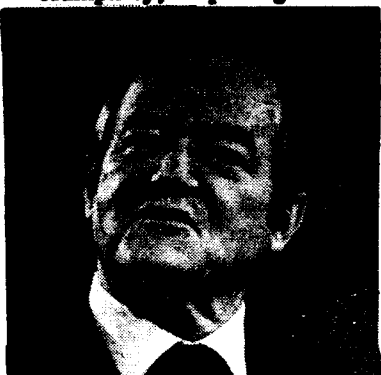
By CARLOS ALMENAR

As predicted, the winners in the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts primaries were Humphrey and McGovern, respectively. However, McGovern was probably the overall real victor in both states. He was able to sweep the ballot in Massachusetts and get all the delegates representing that state (102). He also made a respectable showing in Pennsylvania, where he had campaigned but five days, battling for second position with Muskie and Wallace, who also did surprisingly well. McGovern attributed his good showing to his volunteer organization there, which he termed the finest of any candidate in this campaign.

Muskie suffered a substantial blow in Pennsylvania, where he had been the runaway favorite a few weeks ago, and also in Massachusetts where McGovern had a better than 2 to 1 margin over him.

Pennsylvania was a loss for Muskie, but more so for the political machine of the state which had endorsed him a few months ago when he looked like the sure winner. The state political machine, starting with Governor Milton Shapp, endorsed and campaigned for Muskie throughout the state and will now have problems in the next state elections with labor and the left which it risked losing when it endorsed Muskie.

Wins Keystone State
Humphrey, in placing first in

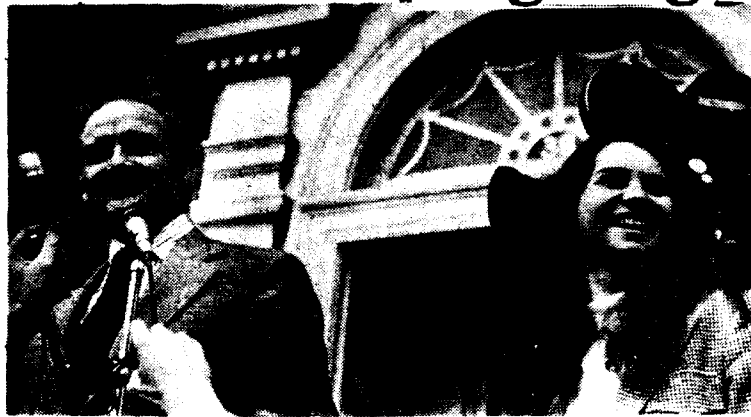


HUMPHREY won a Presidential primary for the first time in his political career.

Pennsylvania, thus winning the first primary in his long political career and quest for the Presidency, was jubilant, and after announcing his victory, stated that the Pennsylvania had been his keystone state. He said it was the primary he had to win to stay in the race and achieve enough momentum to get him going on to November. He added that his win would be helpful in Ohio and that he was looking to California.

He attributed his victory to the labor movement (the working man) and to the blacks all of which he said have always been "solid Humphrey."

Humphrey spent most of his press conference and victory speech address time thanking those who had campaigned with him, including ex-Philadelphia Mayor Jim Tate, who campaigned with Humphrey since early in the campaign along



MCGOVERN won handily in Massachusetts and placed a strong second in Pennsylvania. He is seen here with the late Robert Kennedy's daughter Kathleen who campaigned with him.

with labor leader Ed Toohy. Humphrey was also emphasizing the point that he was the only candidate so far to have a woman as state coordinator.

Humphrey won by a wide margin in the preferential primary (popularity contest) but had a close fight with Muskie and McGovern in his delegate race victory. In Philadelphia, where he won by a 2 to 1 margin in the preferential primary, he lost by 13 to 5 to Muskie in the delegate race.

Muskie on Way Up or Out?

Though Muskie did very poorly in both Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, he told his supporters he is continuing to Ohio and California. He also said that things had leveled off and were on the way up now.

He added that "Adlai Stevenson had used California to get the Presidential nomination and that he planned to 'do the same damn thing.' His aides have been quick to point out that he is everyone's second choice and that in the event that no one should get the nomination on the first ballot at the convention, that the delegates would elect Muskie as a compromise between Humphrey and McGovern.

There had been talk about Muskie withdrawing from the race for the Democratic nomination in the wake of the latest primary results. It was announced through the media that official Senatorial sources had affirmed his withdrawal. However, his press secretary, Richard Stewart, was quick to deny any such rumor, even though a curtailing of Muskie's campaigning was expected.



MUSKIE and Pennsylvania Governor Schapp were both big losers in that state last Tuesday. Muskie has curtailed campaigning for the nomination.

photos by Carlos Almenar and Randy Danto

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Statesman

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JOSEPH HAMEL, assistant vice-president for Finance and Management. **CLIFFORD DECKER**, Physical Plant Director
photos by Robert Schwartz

Maintenance Hurt By Austerity Cuts

By BILL SOIFFER

The maintenance staff and Physical Plant are working under extreme emergency conditions because of budgetary restrictions, according to a recent Statesman investigation.

Clifford Decker, the director for the Physical Plant, said, "The maintenance operations are constantly in a state of emergency." Since December, 1970, maintenance has been unable to hire any personnel or fill vacant positions because of austerity. As a result, there has been a decline in the morale of maintenance personnel.

Decker said the campus was originally poorly designed. "Buildings were increasing more rapidly than we could keep abreast of it." Because of a decreasing number of personnel due to retirement and attrition, and severe budgetary restrictions, he feels that maintenance efficiency has declined.

Joseph Hamel, assistant vice president for finance and management, admitted that "The campus has not allocated money effectively, and a request for larger funds should be made."

Quad and building managers that were interviewed stated that maintenance work is slow since there is a lack of priorities, a lack of follow-up maintenance, and a lack of supervisory personnel.

Task Force

To respond to these charges, a Maintenance Task Force, consisting of representatives from all areas of the University Community was convened in October, 1971 to review the Physical Plant operations, specific maintenance problem areas and to make

recommendations. The task force was under the direction of Gerald Gillman, former assistant vice president for finance and management, and met until December, 1971 when Gillman left Stony Brook. Recommendations of the task force were never published, but a report by Gillman resulting from task force meetings was distributed to administrative personnel. Excerpts from the report are given below.

Decentralization Plan

David Fortunoff, assistant housing director, claimed that maintenance has not been responsible to the needs of the dorm residents. As a result, the housing office has formulated a decentralization plan, whereby local crews would be permanently assigned to work under the quad managers. He believes that this would eliminate a large part of the inefficiency of the present work order system. Now, quad managers who receive complaints from students and MAs send them to the Physical Plant, where they are given to maintenance personnel. Emergency complaints are phoned in by the quad managers directly.

Decker takes issue with this plan stating that at present, of the 82 buildings that need servicing on campus, there is an insufficient number of personnel capable of servicing each building. Decker says a successful maintenance system was worked out prior to austerity in which work crews would effect repairs in academic and residential buildings on a scheduled basis. This was discontinued with the onset of austerity.

(Continued on page 5)

	Maintenance Budget				
	number of positions	cost of positions	temporary service	supplies, office expenses, and utilities	equipment
1971-1972	383	\$2,876,000	\$53,000	\$1,802,000	\$129,000
	total 1971-1972, \$4,861,000				
1972-1973	320	\$2,413,000	\$50,000	\$2,246,000	\$111,000
	total 1972-1973, \$4,821,000				

Courtesy of Sanford Gerstel, office of the budget. These appropriations do not include funding for buildings expected to be completed next year.

Legislature May Prohibit Mandatory Activities Fee

By JOHN GILDAY

A bill prohibiting mandatory student activities fees within the State University system was approved April 21, in the State Senate by a vote of 29-18.

The bill sponsored by State Senator Richard F. Schermerhorn, has now gone to the Assembly where it is still in the Rules Committee. If passed, the financing of student activities at Stony Brook and throughout the SUNY system could be a serious problem.

General reaction to the passage of the bill seems to be one of surprise both here and in Albany. Although informed sources feel that chances of passage in the Assembly are slim, the Senate passage came as a surprise. It was hinted at by those sources that passage may be more dependent on activities outside the Assembly, such as

anti-war and strike activity at the universities.

Senators who supported the measure cited the use of mandated fees to support newspapers printing obscene and pornographic material, to pay for controversial speakers, and other unwarranted activities. They also contended that since most students did not participate in referendums on the questions of fees, radical groups have gained control and used funds for their own purposes. Opponents of the bill stated that they thought students should have the right to tax themselves and manage their own affairs.

Bob Rosado, Polity president, felt that the present legislation would hurt practically all of the student activities, but particularly athletic, ambulance,

newspaper and radio appropriations. Rosado, after having contacted sources in Albany, felt that the bill would not pass the Assembly. If it were passed, a major reassessment of the finances of campus activities would have to be undertaken, according to Rosado.

President Toll issued a statement opposing the measure and supporting the present system. He said, "I will continue to support the concept of a mandated activities fee as has been approved in a student referendum."

Pat Hunt of University Relations indicated that Toll had worked with other SUNY presidents and with Chancellor Ernest Boyer of SUNY in attempting to convince the legislature that the present system was a good one.

Chancellor Boyer in a statement said that, "The state universities' existing student activities fee is essential in order to maintain effective student government and to support worthwhile campus programs. The present arrangement is supported by the trustees, college administrators, and the students." Russ Gugino of the Office of University Affairs stated, "We do not anticipate the Assembly acting on this bill, we expect it to be defeated."

Faculty Senate Supports Rescheduling of Classes

By BETTE FRIEDMAN and PHYLLIS BERMAN

Amidst animated discussions and confusion, the Faculty Senate resolved, in a three hour ordeal on Tuesday, to arrange the school calendar by making April 26-28 reading and review days. As a result, classes were extended an additional two days, till May 9, the day before final exams begin.

The rescheduling of classes was made to allow students time to participate in anti-war discussions and other activities of a peaceful, non-coercive nature.

The special meeting was called by the Executive Counsel to discuss "possible Faculty Senate reaction to government action in Southeast Asia." All faculty present agreed upon the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Southeast Asia, but their opinions on what steps should be taken by the university differed.

Four Proposals

During the meeting, four proposals were made. English Professor Richard Levine urged immediate cessation of U.S. bombing in Vietnam and immediate withdrawal of all troops. He said that the English Department supports peaceful opposition but does not support a campus strike, saying, "For in no way will it be meaningful to foreign affairs to serve the best interests of the greater

University Community. Associate Professor Herman Lebovics of the History Department advocated immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops, end of support of the Thieu dictatorship, solidarity with the students, and the prohibition and no renewal of DoD (Department of Defense) contracts. Associate Professor Hugh Cleland of the History department suggested that the calendar be rearranged to make April 26, 27 and 28 review days. Finally, a student representative designated by Polity, proposed that all classes be made optional or cancelled, and that the Faculty Senate meet on Friday to discuss student activities.

The final resolution passed by the Senate read in part: "We the members of the Faculty Senate of the State University of New York at Stony Brook continue to oppose American military involvement in Asia. We urge the immediate cessation of all American military activity in Asia, to be followed by a direct withdrawal of all American Forces. Furthermore, we condone and support peaceful, non-coercive anti-war activities by our fellow citizens at home. However, we wish to make it clear that while endorsing peaceful opposition, we do not support a strike against the university. No campus strike can meaningfully

(Continued on page 6)

Maintenance Task Force Report

Editor's note: The following are edited excerpts of the minutes of the Maintenance Task Force meetings held from October to December, 1971. The Task Force was disbanded in December 1971 when its chairman, Mr. Gerald Gillman, Assistant Vice President for Finance and Management, left the University.

Minutes: November 1, 1971

The floor was opened to general questions, and John Mulhane, asked if there was any hope of filling Physical Plant positions now vacant. Mr. Gillman responded by saying that the Administration had made a determination earlier that academic positions were to be filled first and that the Task Force should recommend filling plant lines if it decides that this is a solution to problems.

Gillman then asked Larry Swanson of the Guidance department and the student representatives to comment on specific problems relative to plant operations within the

dormitory complexes. Here is a partial listing:

1. Quad managers need better communications between Plant middle management and their staff so that they may tell students when to expect service. Uncompleted work orders are a problem, and the Managers have no ideas as to when these work orders should be completed. There is no definite regularized schedule of maintenance taking place in dormitory areas.
2. Relationships between maintenance workers and residence hall staff are good on a one-to-one basis, but residence hall staff does not get enough input concerning either scheduled maintenance and purchase of supplies relative to given work orders.
3. The keying problem and related locksmith work on campus is horrendous. Safety, security of property, and access to areas for maintenance work are all affected.
4. Plumbing problems are huge due to cooking, etc., but response from plant is very good

in this department, with the exception of night-time and week-end problems. Electrical response received the same comment.

5. Venetian blinds and screens broken both by normal use and student damage are not replaced fast enough.

6. Custodial response within the dormitory area is entirely satisfactory with the exception of the lack of personnel.

7. Outside environment surrounding dormitories are regarded as horrible. The grounds need reseeding, the grass is not mown, and at night a Stygian darkness prevails. There is a very big problem existing with respect to outside lighting on campus. It is poorly designed, the equipment is subject to easy breakage, and repair of same is phenomenally slow. There is a great hazard to life, limb, and personal security on this campus due to poor night time lighting.

8. Extermination problems in the dormitories relative to rats, mice, fleas, and other vermin represents a problem currently.
(Continued on page 5)

Women Stage Sit-in To Demand Day Care

ACTION LINE

Seventeen women held an impromptu meeting with University President John Toll outside his office yesterday, to discuss the issue of University-funded day-care on campus.

The meeting was cut short when Director of Campus Security Joseph Kimble advised the group that they were in violation of the rules of public order. Security officers then arrested one of the women, Patricia Fahey, and dragged the remaining women down the stairs and outside of the building.

Fahey, whose name had been attached to an injunction still in effect since March, was taken to the Sixth Precinct in Coram and charged with criminal trespass. She was released on \$250 bail.

Spokeswomen for the group labelled Kimble's methods of dealing with them as "sexist", because they were "not treated as human beings, and not dealt with in the same manner as men would have been dealt with." They felt that it was unfair to single Fahey out for arrest when they had all been equally in violation of the rules.

They also felt that the issue of day care was not dealt with and might have been obscured by the arrest.

Wednesday 100 women, demanding 24-hour state-funded, parent-controlled child-care, staged an eight-hour sit-in in University Provost for Educational Research and Development Francis Palmer's office in Surge Building H.

The sit-in was the result of a publicized "women and children's crusade for day care," which began at 11 a.m., when 200 women and children, carrying placards and flags, marched from the Student Union to the Administration building, followed by about 100 male supporters.

Toll Not Available
Only the women and the children, who normally would

have remained in the Benedict Day Care Center on campus, entered the building and proceeded to President John Toll's office on the third floor.

A conference was then held in which it was decided that a small group of the women would go to an unannounced destination, and the rest of the demonstrators would wait outside the building for further instructions. Shortly afterwards a spokesman for the group announced that they were going to march to Palmer's office, in the Elementary Education department located in Surge H.

Palmer Not There
Palmer, himself, was not present when the demonstrators arrived — he is in Puerto Rico on business and is not expected back for at least a week.

For the next few hours, the women held large tactical meetings, while the children either drew pictures and hung them up on the walls, ate peanut butter and jelly sandwiches, or played outside on the grass. At one point a security car arrived and one of the officers started taking pictures of the men outside the building, who then

surrounded and confronted him by putting their coats over his camera.

No Confrontation
After several hours the children left, and the women broke up into smaller groups, discussing tactics, the politics of day care, and sexism. The number of women dwindled down to about 40 by 6 p.m. By this time, it became evident that the Administration was not being responsive to the demands of the demonstrators, nor was there very much indication that security or the police would arrive since the building does not officially close at any specific hour.

By 8:30 p.m. the sit-in had all but disintegrated, but it was generally agreed by the women that although no direct confrontation had occurred, it was the first time that such a sit-in led by and involving only women, had happened, and they were thankful for this bond of unity among themselves. The Administration refused to comment on the day's occurrences.



NO DAY CARE TODAY: Demonstrators sitting-in in Provost Palmer's office on Wednesday, demanding University-funded 24-hour child care.

Students Comment on SB Strike

While most students supporting the strike were busy picketing the Surge building yesterday, the majority of students polled in the Student Union agreed that the strikers efforts were unoriginal and ineffective.

A number of students commented on the lack of strong leadership. "I don't like the attitude of those people conducting the strike," said one student. "I think they are seeking an image, trying to prove that they're involved." Another stated, "Strike leadership isn't providing enough concrete programs against the war." When asked how he felt about the competence of the strike's leaders, one individual replied, "The demonstrators are so busy proposing that they proposed me right out of it. They spend most of their time bullshitting." He added, "I'm on my own strike now," explaining that he was boycotting those industries involved in war contracts, such as Wonder Bread, Coca Cola and Hostess, by refusing to buy their products. Several individuals, in fact, agreed that boycotting was an effectual means of protest.

The similarity of this year's strike to those of the past seemed to impress many, upperclassmen in

particular. "This is my third strike," moaned a senior, "and I just don't see how it will accomplish anything. All I can see is that people are frustrated and really want to do something but I don't see what they're accomplishing." A junior described the strike as simply "a rehash of two years ago," while another individual remarked, "Sure, I want to end the war, but as far as striking the school, it seems to me that everyone is used to it — it doesn't get that much response anymore."

Many of those interviewed felt that the incident at the Computing Center alienated most of the campus community. "I'm against the war," one person claimed, "but I don't agree with defacing buildings and damaging the Computing Center." Asked about her view of the strike thus far, she said, "I was neutral at first, but as I saw things turning out the way they did, I turned against it." Another agreed. "I was at the Computing Center," she said, "and after seeing what went on I became discouraged... one or two people began throwing rocks and they ruined it for everyone else."

There were those students

who spoke in favor of the strike. "I support the strike," stated one upperclassman, "because I believe the activities on campus are a protest against the University as part of the war machine." Concerning the Computing Center incident, he remarked, "It was justified because DoD research is connected with Computing Center. People are unresponsive to discussions and rhetoric so you have to confront them physically."

Another felt it was a good idea. "It's serving a purpose — to end the war in Vietnam and the oppression resulting from the war." Claimed one individual, "I'm on strike because I sympathize with the strikers and I agree with their objectives — to disrupt things and to make people aware of what's going on." A student distributing leaflets in front of the Union stated that he was on strike against the University "inasmuch as the University is compliant with the war." Asked whether he felt the strike was being effective, he answered, "It makes a political difference when campuses aren't quiet," adding, "Any disturbances that go on in the University should be channeled into building a movement."

How do I get my University Deposit back?
All graduating seniors and transfers should fill out a refund request for return of their University Deposit (Residents - \$35, Commuters - \$20). Refund request forms can be picked up and filled out at the Bursar's office in the lobby of the Administration building or at the FSA office at the check-cashing counter in the Union. Action Line was informed by Fran Baselice, chief accountant, that refunds will not be made until late August or early September. Baselice explained that laboratory damages, housing damages, and library charges — which are subtracted from the deposit take time to be processed. Action Line was also told that if the request form is not filled out, you will not receive your refund as quickly.

I've heard that a campus clean-up is being planned. What's the story?

Yes, it's true. The day is Monday, May 1. The time is noon to 2 p.m. The meeting place is the library mall.

Three areas have been given priority in the cleanup. They are:

- The path and wooded area between the IRC building and the Engineering building.
- The plaza between the Social Science A and Social Science B buildings.
- The grounds between the Social Science and Humanities buildings.

The actual number of possible areas for cleaning is endless. The more people that volunteer, the greater the number of areas that will be covered.

Maintenance is supplying plastic bags for collection and will pick up the trash collected. Unfortunately, rakes can not be provided, so if you have rakes and/or heavy gloves, bring them.

With the new traffic signals on the main entrance to campus, why is the traffic situation at this exit more hazardous than before?

Action Line observed the situation and found the condition to persist due to the placement of a "Stop On Line" sign between two stop lines. This caused motorists to stop at the first line ahead of the sensor that would cause the traffic light to change. Mr. Joseph Kimble, Director of Safety and Security, was informed of the situation. He indicated that his department was not consulted as to the painting of the stop lines or the placement of the sign. Mr. Kimble said he would correct the situation and placed a phone call to that effect while Action Line was conferring with him. A new sign, with better wording, was placed next to the far stop line within two days after speaking to Kimble. Action Line has received no complaints about this traffic situation for the past 30 days, but it would appreciate any information relating to its present condition.

Why aren't the cars prohibited from parking on the grass above the Library parking lot? There is little grass and enough mud on campus without the additions those cars make?

Maintenance was contacted and erected barriers at the top of the Library lot to prevent cars from driving onto the grass.

Every semester I pay \$12.50 for a "College Fee." Considering that there are roughly 100,000 students on State campuses and each pays \$25 per year, that makes \$2½ million! What is the money for? I asked the bursar and they didn't know — they just collect it.

At the present time Action Line has confirmed the following: In 1955 the board of trustees established a service fee of \$36 per year to be paid into the dormitory income fund. The purpose of the fee was to pay off the bonds on eating facilities (cafeterias in the quads) as they matured and were cashed. In 1957, corresponding to an increase in construction, the fee was raised to \$50 per year and renamed the college fee. In 1963 the amount was changed to the present figure of \$25 per year.

Action Line is unable to understand why this fee applies to commuters nor has anyone on campus been found that does understand. Action Line is still researching the subject and would welcome any information concerning the fee.

I have been notified by the bursar that they sent me two bills for \$2.50 in dorm charges, for spring 1971. (I never received these bills). I checked with Dave Fortunoff, assistant director of housing, who said that the charge was for a refrigerator that was left in my suite at the end of the term. However, I got rid of my refrigerator and it was gone when I left school. I also checked with my old suitemate, who took her refrigerator home. I do not want to pay \$2.50 for something I did not do. I would appreciate it if you could help me.

Action Line contacted the Kelly Quad office, whose records indicate that a refrigerator had been left in the suite living room. Its removal was secured by a company contracted to remove unclaimed items from the dorms. The fee for this removal was \$10, yet since ownership was not known, the fee was divided equally among the four suite members. Therefore, each occupant was billed \$2.50. The actual owner of the refrigerator is being sought by Action Line, but we are now hoping that the owner's conscience will be our solution...

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 6-8339 or 6-3456 with your question or write it down on forms available at the Main Desk in the Union or 355 Administration.

Task Force Report

(Continued from page 3)

Minutes: November 8, 1971

With respect to complaints from academic buildings, laboratory and library, John

Mullane made the following comments:

1. Repair stock: When a failure occurs we must wait weeks or months for the part or else use our funds for emergency purchase (an illegal use of funds).

2. Response Time: It is a rare Maintenance work order which is acted upon before at least one or two follow-up phone calls are made by us. Delays extend into months on some orders before even the first contact with us is made. Completion is often much later if the job is complicated or parts need to be ordered.

3. Grounds: The exterior of our building is a mess. Contributions to the problem range from relatively trivial ones such as rampant weeds and uncut grass through more serious situations such as medium size rocks and slippery mud on walkways to critical safety hazards such as burned-out bulbs in exit-ways and even blocked fire exits.

4. Emergency Lighting in the buildings has not been checked in as many as two years. This is an extreme problem relative to safety.

Throughout everyone's comments, there were several recurrent themes only touched on lightly in the minutes.

1. Demand maintenance response time should be cut down radically.

2. A stock of parts and a place to store them would cut down the above problem and, further,

would make the unit cost on these parts lower.

3. A system of Building Managers is a first priority for the Physical Plant and the campus.

4. There is a serious communication problem between the customer and the Physical Plant. The Task Force is becoming aware of the fact that a good percentage of the delay and confusion in accomplishing maintenance work is directly relative to the above, and further to the following:

5. There is no effective middle management within the Plant Department. Currently Stony Brook has five SG-14's (Civil Service grade level) trying to direct, control, and supervise over 350 people.

Minutes, November 15, 1971

1. Building security is poor because of keying situation. Dr. Fogg of the Executive Vice President's Office, remarked that theft loss this year totalled in the vicinity of \$160,000. This, of course, represents only the reported thefts. The following comments were made concerning Physical Plant operations and the Library:

1. There are supposed to be 35 custodians in the Library. There are only 5.

2. There is a tremendous amount of petty theft due to bad keying situation and poor security.

3. Carpeting has not been delivered, and people are choking from dust.

4. Paint on the concrete is worn off already in many places.

(Continued on page 7)



The Pupin Physics Building at Columbia University, having been occupied by faculty members of various metropolitan area colleges for almost four days, was forcibly "re-liberated" yesterday. The building was broken into by the so-called "majority coalition," Columbia students who object to the notion of closing buildings in the name of war protest, to students who desire entry.

Those inside the building were decisively non-violent and did allow access to the building to individuals who required it, but the "majority coalition" members forced their entry, and, grabbing and punching persons, cleared the halls. Minor skirmishes followed, and after the strikers left and regrouped, they announced plans for an evening meeting after which further plans would be enumerated.

The Pupin take-over had been prompted by the alleged involvement of five physics faculty members in the JASON project of the Department of Defense, an advisory board composed of approximately 35 young physicists, who, according to the demonstrators, voluntarily help develop government weaponry.

While it was acknowledged that the university has no specific arrangement with the JASON Project, the prime objective of the Pupin occupation was explained to be the placing of "social pressure" on the JASON members to resign from that panel, thereby presenting a very strong statement against the project, and also to get the press to acknowledge the existence and inform the public of such operations as JASON.

Although the protest was primarily sponsored by the Society of Engineers and Scientists for Political Action (SESPA), only two of its members from other campuses participated in the protest with 30 of the campus' faculty.

photo by Robert Schwartz

Maintenance Budget Cuts

(Continued from page 3)

Stage XII quad manager Dick Schinnow said the resident student labors under the idea that the quad manager is responsible for maintenance, whereas he only performs the functions of channeling work orders to the Physical Plant. He charged maintenance workers as the principle damagers to the environment by their driving over trees and shrubs. He complained that maintenance workers refused to work even minor repairs unless it came under a work order, and there is also no party responsible for replacing towel racks, screens and venetian blinds.

Kelly quad manager Roy Benson said that his quad office now keeps a log book whenever complaints are phoned in because maintenance often refuses to acknowledge ever receiving the phone call. He described the efficiency as poor.

A large result of the maintenance austerity has been a declining morale among personnel. Many personnel are working above their civil service

grade levels and believe they deserve a correspondingly higher rate of pay.

One maintenance worker, who preferred to remain anonymous, said there was little incentive for the men and he was getting the same as the guy who does nothing all day. "It's the type of place where if we wanted to just do nothing for two months, we could get away with it." He complained of the lack of specialized repairs, the lack of replacement parts and labelled the management as "horrid."

Another worker took issue with the system. He felt the good workers often get frustrated. "No one who is incompetent ever gets fired. When you can't fire you have no control over the quality of the work."

The maintenance management realizes the morale problems and has sent in requests to the University Administration and to Albany for higher civil service grade levels and more personnel. According to Decker, who is optimistic, these requests have a good chance of coming through this year.

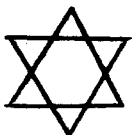
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2. Now—color in the picture according to these color guide numbers. (5). Brown (2). Red (3). Blue (6). Orange (9). Purple (7). Yellow. Please do not color unnumbered areas.

POSTER" OF ONE OF THE CANDIDATES!

3. Congratulations! You have created a genuine full color portrait of someone you know and love. Maybe. If he or she is not your favorite presidential candidate, have patience. You'll see your favorite soon in the Flair Election Collection! (Don't forget to ask about Flair's running mate, the Flair Hot Liner.)

Anti - War Activists Picket Grumman



NO CLASSES, NO WAR: Faculty Senate holding a meeting on Tuesday in Lecture Hall 100. Faculty voted to cancel classes for the remainder of the week. Interested students crowded into the session.

photo by Mike Amico

Senate Supports Class Rescheduling

(Continued from page 3)
engage our country's foreign policy, nor can it serve the best interests of the greater university community."

An amendment was added to the resolution, upon the suggestion of English Professor Homer Goldberg, which read, "The Faculty Senate deplors and condemns the destruction of campus property and the disruption of the University's normal operations. Such actions do not advance the course they are designed to serve, and they waste energies that might be channeled productively toward the ends they seek to advance."

Faculty Speak

Various opinions were presented during the three hours

of discussion. Professor Joseph Tanenhaus, Chairman of the Political Science Department, stated, "The integrity of the University is at stake, not our involvement in Vietnam." He then referred to the striking students who on Monday tried to disrupt an exam he was giving, as "hooligans."

Chairman of Ecology and Evolution Department, Lawrence Slobodkin, refuted that argument, saying, "The enemy is not the students or faculty, but the university itself." He stressed that we cannot divide amongst ourselves, for we would then be playing into the hands of the North Vietnamese. He concluded by saying that students should be

applauded because of their attendance at the meeting, which was approximated at 500.

Ordinarily, combine total of twenty-four undergraduates and graduates, designated by Polity, have speaking privileges at the meeting. In addition, those elected to the Executive Counsel are allowed to vote. Due to the large student representation on Tuesday, a new precedent was set and any student was permitted to voice his opinion at the discretion of the presiding chairman. Student took full advantage of the situation by overtly expressing their dissatisfaction at various proposals made by faculty members.

Despite cancellation of a planned regional demonstration, about 25 students left from Brook at 5:30 a.m. Tuesday to shut down Grumman Aircraft Corporation, in Bethpage, by blocking the entrances to the buildings.

Originally, students had hoped that other schools in Suffolk County would join them, but only about 30 others did, including contingents from the Friends World's College (a Quaker College in Huntington), the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), and Suffolk Community College.

When students were informed at a rally Monday night that workers at Grumman, an aero space defense contractor for the government, had been alerted to the demonstration and were bringing weapons with them the following morning, the demonstration was cancelled. Other colleges were informed as to the change of plans, thus accounting for the poor turnout.

According to Rex Eaton, a graduate student in the Sociology department, "We had a series of tactical meetings in addition to a number of contacts at Dowling, Southampton, and Suffolk Community to line up support for the demonstration."

When demonstrators arrived at Grumman, they were met by an overwhelming number of police. As a result, plans were altered, and protestors decided to picket just one gate, instead of blocking various entrances. Although not all workers were cordial to the protestors, many accepted leaflets calling for

better relations between workers and students, and an end to Grumman's production of war supplies. No demonstrator reported seeing any guns or weapons on the workers.

Meet With Management

During the protest, five people from Quaker College decided to march into Grumman in an attempt to speak to the management. The Vice-President of Grumman agreed to meet with protestors Wednesday morning, however, the next day, he did not appear. Instead, the Public Relations Director met with students and voiced the opinion that those at Grumman were proud to be doing defense contracts.

Later on Tuesday morning, demonstrators moved to another gate, where they received the support of some Bethpage High School students. Since the high school was within the vicinity of the protest, school officials were alerted to the actions of the protestors. Students who were able to see the protestors from the windows were not permitted by school authorities to leave. Those that did had their parents called to the school to remove them from the demonstration. In addition, school officials gave special passes to large athletes to stand at entrances to prevent anyone from leaving.

Although leafletting has continued at Grumman throughout the week, plans are being made to hold another demonstration at Grumman this Tuesday morning to effectively block traffic, however, plans have not as yet been finalized.

paid political advertisement

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Tuesday, May 2

4 P.M.

SBU Room 226

Stony Brook Students and Faculty for Bales

paid political advertisement

Referendum Delayed

The polity budget referendum, which was scheduled to take place last Wednesday, has been postponed until next Wednesday, May 3, by Election Board Chairman Lou Mazel.

Mazel stated that his decision to postpone the referendum vote resulted in large measure from the fact that "we are in the middle of a student strike, and I think that people have more important things on their minds than the referendum."

Other practical considerations which led to the cancellation included the decision of the Faculty Senate Tuesday to cancel classes for three days. Mazel pointed out that many students, and especially commuters, would not be around the campus to vote.

The referendum itself includes propositions on appropriations for the Ambulance Corps, Specula, and Red Balloon, (so that it can be published every two weeks as the second campus paper.)

Ballot boxes will be located in the residential colleges, South P-lot (for commuters), and Kelly Cafeteria, for residents of that quad.

Union Studies Visitor Control

By DAVID GINTZ

Prompted by a Letter to the Editor of Statesman, an investigation is currently underway to find ways of limiting the problems related to the Stony Brook Union's open access to persons who are not members of the University Community.

Ernest Christensen, director of the union and member of a special sub-committee of the Union's Governing Board,

explained that although the Union is designed basically for the use of the "University family" (students, faculty and their families), it is also used as a community center by many of the local residents. Included in this group are many of the area's high school students. Christensen explained that the policy of the Union, now as always, is to make the place a center of activity for not only the University's people, but for

all the residents of the area. He sees it as a way to increase University-Community contact.

In a letter written by Michael Greenfeld, a Stony Brook student, it was proposed that a means be established to control the visitors to the Union who are not from the University. The sub-committee has discussed the matter and will offer its suggestions to the Union Governing Board in its next meeting in May.

Task

(Continued from page 5)

It was mentioned that the Heating Plant is now operating at capacity. If the new Heating Plant does not come in on time, it is difficult to see how new buildings will be heated.

Force Report

Minutes: November 22, 1971

Mr. Leslie Thompson, Director of Physical Education, went into great detail concerning the current gymnasium operation and stated that \$6,000 was needed to refinish the main floor due to the great amount of

abrasion caused by sand dragged into the gym from nearby construction sites. He said that the traffic in the gymnasium was very heavy and that unless the floors were swept three times a day, there would be no way to keep the gym open.

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TWA's STUTELPASS.*



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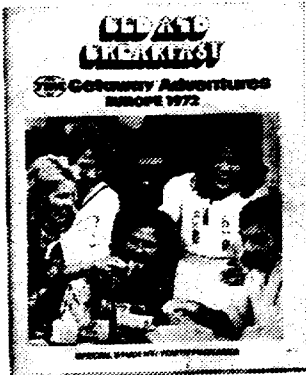
And, as a bonus, we throw in free coupons good for bullfights, concerts, the use of a bicycle, theater tickets, sightseeing and more.

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Feiffer Blasts Nixon And Backs McGovern



FEIFFER SPEAKS: "He (Nixon) promised to Vietnamize the war, but instead Johnsonized it."



Feiffer feels secure that McGovern can win the Presidency.



Feiffer added, "Nixon did all the things men of impotence dream of."

photos by Larry Rubin

By PHYLLIS BERMAN

Jules Feiffer, cartoonist and writer of Little Murders returned to Stony Brook Tuesday night to campaign for Senator George McGovern.

He summed up Nixon's three and one half years in office by saying, "Nixon did all the things men of impotence dream of. He talked about football, he smiled at the hard hats when they beat kids up, he put 2000 people in jail on May Day, he threw out Ramsey and put in Clark, he smiled at Kent State, indicted Bobby Seale, and David Ellsberg, not because of the Pentagon Papers, but because he was blowing Nixon's secret plans, came out against busing, has gotten the jury to indict reporters, has made Laos the most bombed country in the history of warfare, not to mention the situation in Cambodia and Hanoi. He promised to Vietnamize the war, but instead Johnsonized it."

Why Elect McGovern

According to Feiffer, McGovern, if elected President,

will not need to rely on Henry Kissinger for information. He is the only candidate who can handle the problem of corporate power, said Feiffer. He added that McGovern has promised to cut the military budget close to \$30 billion. Feiffer feels that his candidate will restore people's faith in the government. "Previously, the public believed that their leaders were the best men for the offices they held. They had access to information we didn't and we trusted them. Today, it has reached the point that even when the President is telling the truth, the public doesn't believe him."

"Until the last few weeks," said Feiffer, "many people took the attitude that McGovern did not have a chance and that a vote for him would be a wasted one. But he has won the Wisconsin primary with over 30 percent of the votes, ran a good second in New Hampshire and in Pennsylvania where he only campaigned for only five days, and won by a two to one margin over Muskie. He now leads in pledged delegates

to the Massachusetts convention." He commented on the money the Senator needs for his campaign, the support of the young who are enthusiastic, but the cartoonist is convinced that "McGovern can and will win. It looks to me as if he will win the primaries, but the bosses, Richard Daily, George Meany, and Larry O'Brien, still have power. We must work all the harder to see him elected."

Is McGovern Better?

A student then asked Feiffer how the people can be sure McGovern will be better than the present administration. Feiffer replied by saying that he doesn't have further evidence than Congressional records, the statements he has issued, and his past performance in legislation. He concluded by saying, "It is terribly important that after you elect a person to office you watch him very carefully. Elect the best man qualified for the presidency, which is McGovern, and then don't trust the son of a bitch."

Poetry Place

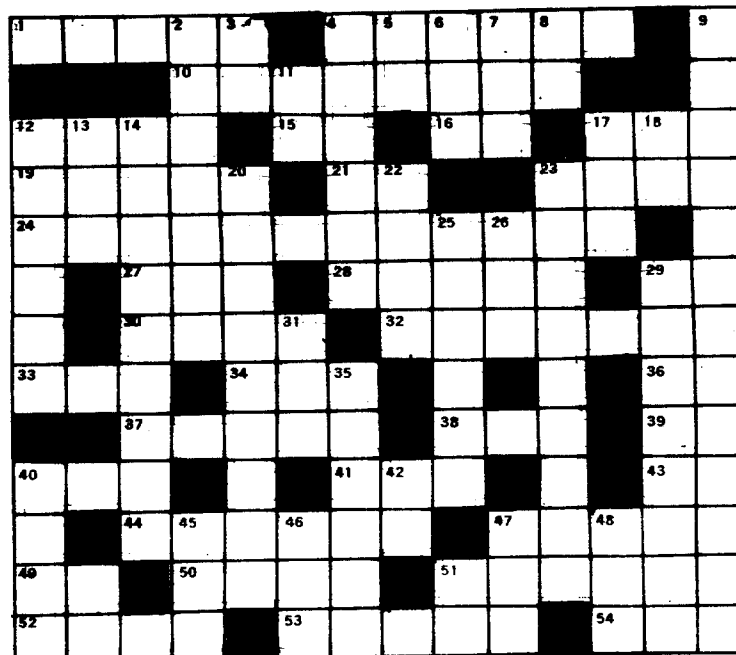
pink flashes
(in an empty house)
pink flashes
of a life that knew so much
gone are the fleshy days
she used to love
gone are the car-horn screams
and the church-bell laughter
that filled these cavernous corners with sound
the sound of what?
they called it love

pink flashes
of opening
and closing doors
of singing beds
and heads that knew the tune
of the piano near the stairs
and floating now
through every empty room
every board and nail has felt the feel
the feel of what?
they called it love

pink flashes
then it's gone.
—Russell M. Tarby

The University Community committee of the Faculty Senate is organizing a campus cleanup on Monday, May 1, from noon-2 p.m. Interested students, faculty members, and administration will be meeting at the main (east) entrance to the library and work as a group on a particular site before proceeding to the next area. After the cleanup, participants will be offered free beer and music. In case of rain, the campus clean up will be held on May 2.

Statesman Crossword Puzzle



Puzzle by F. Friedman
ACROSS

1. Has knack
4. Fox or Davis
10. CSNY song
12. Cisterian's garb
16. Homonomous with kind of stinger
17. . . . game, Becket play
19. City in southern France
21. Polar abbreviation
23. Ululation
24. Requisite condition for city life
27. Noise
28. Vulcan or presidential candidate

29. Political group (abbr.)

30. . . . homo
32. Magazine
33. News service
34. What lying is to the government
36. Denial
37. Decoys
38. Deteriorate
39. Suffice
40. Irish army of liberation
41. Auditory meatus
43. 14th letter of alphabet
44. European types of berry
47. Blue
49. Tra . . .
50. Wi. Pelter

52. Anglo-Saxon army
53. Tea
54. . . . Nova

DOWN

2. Contention
3. You (Fr.)
4. African mammals
5. Initials of famed orchestra conductor
6. Essence
7. Biochemical suffix
8. In that respect
9. Stony Brook Underground newspeople
11. Egyptian sun-god
12. Cape Verde discoverer
13. Unprocessed mineral
14. Golulka
17. Direction (Fr.)
18. . . . dice
20. Saint Charles (Span.)
22. "Evict Nixon" sponsors
23. Whitehouse Quiz Show
25. Owl
26. Answer to "Peek-a-boo"
29. Lackey
31. Theretofore
35. Malarial insect
40. Norse monarch
42. " . . . tears go by"
45. Obscured
46. . . . Torn
47. Devoured
48. Merkel
51. Thus

There will be a meeting of pre-registered and non-registered students interested in PSY 391, section 11 (Theory and Practice in Helping) at 4 p.m. Tuesday, May 2 in Lecture Hall 100.

By BILL SOIFFER

Dave has never been inside the remodeled Stony Brook library this year except once to preregister. Although he is a junior social science major, for the last few weeks Dave has not been to any classes.

The reason is that Dave is part of a rising trend of Stony Brook undergraduates who are finding themselves turned off by, and dissatisfied with, academics and just biding their time until they find what they want to do in life. Meanwhile, at school, they are interested in more personal pursuits including drugs, music and sex.

"It has reached the point," he says, "where I know what I have to do to pass. Usually class is a waste of time." To pass a course, Dave has no inhibitions about borrowing papers from friends or asking friends to take tests for him. Only if a course is relevant will he devote time to it, otherwise he may not bother to find out the name of his professor. Dave is managing with a 2.3 cum and says, "As long as I get the credits, I don't care about getting a 'C' in any course." In high school, he was considered an "underachiever," yet he did extremely well on standardized tests, receiving over 1430 on the SAT's.

Structured Academia

Sue is a junior Anthropology major who just can't accept structured Academia. "If a course gets to be a drag, I just don't take it seriously," she says. She has no fears about cheating in "worthless courses" or having friends write papers for her.

Both Dave and Sue spend a major portion of their day getting stoned and listening to and playing music. "It is a long, long, time," Dave says, "since I haven't smoked in a day." He estimates that he gets stoned at least three times a day on grass and hashish. Dave prefers hash, but says, "It's all a matter of personal taste, like drinking scotch or rye." Dave also does sapsors (pronounced "soapers," a non-habit forming barbiturate sedative

Talking Frankly With the SB Counter-Culture

which he says "relaxes and uninhibits"), acid, mescaline, opium and cocaine depending on the price and availability.

By the Pound

Dave says he likes to buy grass by the pound usually paying \$160, although it is more commonly sold by the ounce at an average price of \$15. For hashish, he pays \$70 to \$90 per pound depending on the quality. Sapsors cost \$.40 or \$.50 each. Acid sells for \$1.50 per tab and cocaine, which Dave calls "the rich man's drug" can run as high as \$20 a night.

Sue says she really loved cocaine the first time she tried it. "It was a pleasant, mellow high. It was worth it one night to splurge, like going out to dinner," she says.

Cigarettes, Dave claims, is the worst drug he uses because he says, "I can't control it and I really can't stop."

Musical Life

Music takes up a large part of Dave's life. He owns a guitar, an electric organ, a \$400 stereo system and an extensive record collection. Last semester he borrowed an electric guitar from a friend. For one and a half hours every day Dave practices the guitar, and after playing for almost two years he feels he is almost ready to write songs. He enjoys jamming with people and likes to have music on all of the time.

Sue has a \$300 stereo system and says she listens to all different kinds of music all of the time. At Stony

Brook, she says, she developed an ear for rock music. Besides an interest in music, Sue does a lot of outside reading. She says she finds books to read as a result of her drug experience and her course work.

Similar Life Styles

Most of Dave's and Sue's friends lead similar life styles. Their day begins about noon or 1 p.m. and lasts until 3 or 4 a.m. A large part of their day is spent with their friends simply talking and communicating.

Sex is another criteria for Stony Brook's counter culture. Dave feels he is satisfied with his sex life. He tries not to be domineering with women but treat them as equals. He makes a distinction between some women which are his close friends and others. "If the opportunity arises, I'll go to bed with a girl, however, sometimes I feel guilty."

Dave says his parents do not know what he is really like. "They know I do drugs but they believe me when I tell them I know I can control it." Dave has a good working relationship with his father who he says treats him as an individual. His parents believe he is studying to be just like them and so Dave doubts if his parents will ever quite understand him.



MARIJUANA: Students are turning on to it instead of academics.



STRUCTURED ACADEMIA: Students rarely attend lectures they consider irrelevant. photo by Larry Rubin

How To Go To Europe Cheaply

With the return of the summer months, many students and faculty are planning to travel abroad. Many are contemplating taking advantage of charter flights.

Questions

Charter flights are generally inexpensive, much less expensive for those over 22 than commercial flights. But, there are many things the inexperienced traveler must be aware of. Statesman recommends that you ask the following questions when preparing to fly charter:

—Which airline will be contracted for the flight?

Don't settle for an "I don't know, we use different carriers on different dates" reply. If the agent does not know, there is probably a good reason, meaning that he does not have a contract with an airline for the particular date you request. In other words, you may not leave for your destination on the advertised date. Also, make sure there is a contract for a return flight.

If the agent does mention the name of the carrier, double-check with the airline, to see if there is a flight in the name of the agent.

—What group will I be traveling with?

It must be an organization other than the travel agency itself. The Federal Aviation Authority law states that charter flights can be hired only for the purpose of transporting a specific group. For example, John Smith cannot get a seat on a charter flight traveling as John Smith. But he can do so as John Smith, member of the Paul (I'm no longer President) Anderson Fan Club.

Membership

Do not be surprised if you are asked to sign a statement saying you are a member of a certain organization. It is not completely honest, but at least,

you will get to Europe cheaply.

—Is the flight guaranteed to leave on the date advertised?

Do not let your mind disintegrate if the answer is "no." The drawback of flying charter is that operations do not run smoothly with commercial flights. It is possible that the particular plane scheduled to transport



For many students, summer is the time to visit Europe. It is very important to make sure the charter one chooses is reliable. photo by Bob Weisenfeld

your group has been delayed either in Europe or here in the states. Do not fly with an agency that does not guarantee a flight within 48 hours of the advertised date. Otherwise, there is no telling when you will leave, if at all.

Also, when flying charter, do not make arrangements for a connecting flight within 48 hours of your anticipated arrival. For example, if you are flying to Tel-Aviv via London, and your anticipated day of departure from the States is May 7, do not schedule your flight out of London sooner than May 10. Otherwise, if the original flight is delayed, there is a chance you will miss your connection.

—Is a return trip voucher sufficient?

Definitely not. You must have a return trip ticket to guarantee you a seat on the carrier for the specified date. In some cases, vouchers have not been honored and travelers were left stranded.

Check It Out

Before approaching any agency, it is a good idea to check it out with the Better Business Bureau. Although registration with the office is no guarantee of reliability, you will at least know if the agency is operating legally. You may also find out how long the service has been in business. (Who wants to be a guinea pig for an infant agency?)

If you are flying to London, you will arrive at one of the city's three airports which are located outside the city limits. The closest one is 14 miles away, the furthest is 28 miles. Be prepared for a bus or taxi trip whose fee is not covered by the cost of the flight. (Courtesy the Temple News).

On The Screen This Strike Weekend

By NORMAN HOCHBERG

We're striking this week, or so they tell us. As soon as the word went out, the Long Island Railroad station overflowed with students streaming home to catch the color version of the NBA and NHL playoffs. The movie theatres, wisely, have been unshaken by all of the 'rabble' and continue to spew forth their usual fare. Best bet this riot-torn weekend is COCA (surprise!) with two fine films, well deserving your attention. That's Friday through Sunday nights (if the lecture hall isn't 'liberated' before then).

CINEMA 100

Little Big Man—starring Dustin Hoffman, Chief Dan George, Faye Dunaway, and Martin Balsam. Directed by Arthur Penn (PG).

All our lives we have been watching cowboy and Indian movies and as children we have played cowboys and Indians on our streetcorners, and the Indians always have been the bad guys. Although we have hopefully long since shattered this myth, the film industry until recently has continued to make traditional films with Indians as the brutal ones and cowboys as the heroes.

In Arthur Penn's film **Little Big Man** there is the view of the Indians being the oppressed, showing the invincible brutality of the white man. The film is based on historical fact although the central character, Jack Crabb, is fictitious.

Little Big Man is shown in one long flashback with the 121 year-old Crabb shown only at the beginning and the end, but with his old crackling voice narrating throughout his entire comic picturesque tale. As a child of ten he survives a Pawnee raid on a wagon train and is carried off and raised by the Cheyenne. He then fluctuates between the two cultures and serves with Custer at "the last stand" where his two lifestyles collide.

Dustin Hoffman plays Crabb varying from 15 years old to 121 years old all very credibly. The rest of the cast gives him good support, most notably Chief Dan George who portrays Crabb's Cheyenne "grandfather." Faye Dunaway is a comical character as a person's wife, who wears false eyelashes, and shows up later in the film as a whore.

Little Big Man is a combination of absurdist comedy and appalling tragedy. When Penn shows Indians attacking he makes it funny, but when the cavalrymen attack he accents the nauseating Indian genocide.

There are no real special cinematic effects such as the slow motion and jump cuts that Penn used in **Bonnie And Clyde**, however Penn does use well-placed cameras so the audience can get the most out of every minute.

The film runs for 2½ hours which is perhaps too long, but after the thousands of hours of filmic Indian humiliation this only a start at a reversal.

—Susan Horwitz

COCA SUNDAY MOVIE

The Conformist—starring Jean-Louis Trintignant and Stefanie Sandrelli.



RENEE TAYLOR (l) and Olympia Dukakis daydream at the supper table in "Made For Each Other," now at the College Plaza 1.

Directed by Bernardo Bertolucci. (R)

"An absorbing study of decadence during the Fascist regime in the Italy of 1938," said Ann Guarino of the New York Daily News. Although the New Yorker's Pauline Kael called **The Conformist** "a sumptuous and emotionally charged experience" that was "the best movie this year by far," and held further that Bertolucci "is the only young movie maker who suggests that he may have the ability of a Griffith to transport us imaginatively into other periods of history," she observed that, despite the film's "triumph of style," its "substance was not sufficiently liberated."



Kid Sally and gang disguised as construction workers, nonchalantly wait for Willie Q to plant a bomb in a gangleaders car. L to R Joe Santos, Irving Selbst, Jerry Orbach and Herbe Villecharge from the **Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight**.

Newsweek's Paul Zimmerman thought that **The Conformist** works from a set of glib and easy assumptions, but Bertolucci dresses them up with such flair and fresh imagery that we submit happily to its spell.

(A word from the regular reviewer: I saw this film last year and was not allowed to see it this year for this review. I feel that this is too important a film to give a vague, perhaps inaccurate review to. With apologies, this is the reason for this week's format. Some additional thoughts though: watch Bertolucci's fascination with reality and appearance, both in the characters and in the filmic technique. Also, note the excellent photography with the director's very powerful sensitivity of creating an almost physical mood (one in which the actors enter and blend with a scene, while the main character retains his presence both in, yet out, of his surrounding). This is very much the effect that Orson Welles achieved in **Citizen Kane**.)

The Conformist, though superficial in some ways, remains a complex, vivid film. The glib and easy assumptions to which Mr. Zimmerman refers may be because Bertolucci was not concerned as much with the nature of conformity as with the split between appearance and reality.

—Ed Robbins

COLLEGE PLAZA 1

Made For Each Other—starring Renee Taylor, Joseph Bologna, and Paul Sorvino. Directed by Robert Bean. (PG)

Seldom has so much worked so well for a comedy with moralistic pretensions as the ingredients in this wonderfully funny picture, which has simultaneous strains of wisdom and insanity.

The film, written by and starring Renee Taylor and Joseph Bologna (scriptwriters for **Lovers and Other Strangers**) deals with two very mixed-up

people who meet at an encounter session. Though neither believe it, the proverbial seeds of love are planted then and the remainder of the film is spent watching the two slowly become aware that they are, indeed, made for each other.

Perhaps the one thing that **Made For Each Other** has on its side is realism. While sporting a comic outlook on life, the film always maintains a firm grip on its actualities. So we watch and we empathize and we enjoy.

Made For Each Other, as 20th Century Fox's plot synopsis says, "is a story about two people who make love funny and prove, beyond a doubt, that love is something you keep doing until you get it

stop exposing themselves by wearing clothes). It consists mostly of scenes with interviews of supposed sex specialists: doctors, a pornographer and a sex magician. It also includes a visit to a mock sex institute where the goings-on are, as would be expected, perverse.

Less than half of the movie seems to have actually been planned and thought out beforehand. There is almost no visual humor and most of the limited attempts to achieve some are sophomoric or imitative of old jokes.

None of this is to say that there aren't some very funny things in the movie. The problem is that they only pop up every once in a long while.

—Lloyd Ibert

BROOKHAVEN THEATRE

The Boy Friend—starring Twiggy and Christopher Gable. Directed by Ken Russell.

The Boy Friend, proclaims the advertising, "is a return to entertainment!" Unfortunately, the truth of the matter is that **The Boy Friend** is not so much a return to entertainment as a return to the gaudy, overproduced spectacle of a movie musical that went so well in the 30's and 40's but nearly killed the movie companies in the 60's. It is not a return to entertainment as much as it is an acknowledgement that the nostalgia craze has finally reached the offices of MGM, where they decided to cash in on it full-fold.

Perhaps the biggest surprise of the whole movie is Twiggy. The girl can act! She is just right for the part of a young girl given a chance at stardom and may be the only thing that could hold the entire burgeoning mess of a movie together. It almost hurts to see her spinning around on a mammoth turntable with 24 other dancers, all of whom look as eager to overact as the characters they play. Somehow, we feel she deserves better.

Still, **The Boy Friend** is a film that is, if not satisfying, at least palatable. If by "the return of entertainment" MGM means that one can go to the movie and not have to think, then they are not entirely correct; however, if they mean that one can go to the film and not want to think then **The Boy Friend** does indeed mark the return of entertainment. Somehow I expect more.

and

The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight—starring Jerry Orbach, Lionel Stander, Leigh Taylor-Young and Robert DeNiro. Directed by James Goldston. (GP)

All in **The Family** did for prejudice what **The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight** tries to do for the Mafia. It attempts to make them into cute, lovable, excusable and, even, palatable. How can we fail to sympathize with a bunch of lovable Italians, even if they are killing off their friends?

Easy, I say, damn easy. All of the people in this nearly plotless film are one-dimensional, with about as much oomph as your local Calculus T.A. The bulk of the film is spent watching klutzy



ANGELA (Leigh Taylor-Young) and Mario (Robert DeNiro) ponder the seeming hopelessness of their poverty-stricken futures in "The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight" now at the Brookhaven Theatre.

PORT JEFFERSON ART CINEMA

Is There Sex After Death?—starring Buck Henry, Alan Abel and Marshall Efron. Directed by Jeanne and Alan Abel. (X)

Is There Sex After Death is an elaborate put-on devised by Alan Abel (best known for trying to get animals to

Jonah Interprets Imperialistic Mythology



JONAH RASKIN, assistant professor of English at Stony Brook, has written a book about the myths surrounding and perpetuated by imperialists.

The Mythology of Imperialism — Jonah Raskin, Random House 335 pp. \$8.95

"Orient

The soil on which naked slaves die of hunger
The common property of everyone
except those born on it
The land where hunger itself perishes with famine
But the silos are full to the brim,
full of grain—
only for Europe.

From Nazi Hikmet "Pierre Lote" 1925

Jonah Raskin uses this poem to set the mood for the telling of the mythology of imperialism. Myths are classically used as explanations for phenomena that make little sense to man's unaided faculties, and therefore defy reason. The mythology of imperialism is the justification for the irrational exploitation of brown, black, and yellow people by white European people.

Vanguard

Just as the stories of gods and heroes were the vanguard of ancient literature, the new mythology is the highlight of our academic intellectual tradition. In his book, which is subtitled "A revolutionary critique of British literature and society in the modern age," Raskin sets out to examine the British mentality as represented by certain major authors in the context of empire and of the World War that shook the imperial concept.

Criticism of Joyce Carey, E.M. Forster, Joseph Conrad, Rudyard Kipling, and D.H. Lawrence is offered. There are no simple heroes or villains among these writers. These were men who attached their art more or less to the overriding attitude of the glory of empire. In the analysis of the novels, Kipling and Forster emerge as the two greatest wavers of the Union Jack. They treat

the indigenous population of India as subhuman, completely subservient to the Anglo-Saxon "sahibs." Indians are shown in Kim and A Passage to India as inferior, physically, mentally, and culturally. Conrad, Cary, and Lawrence are not "gung-ho God save the King" types, but when the going gets rough they toss their chips in with Britain and the white race.

Pitfalls

Raskin manages to avoid the pitfalls of literary criticism in *The Mythology of Imperialism*. He is not 1) snide, 2) all encompassing and therefore closed minded, 3) pretentious and over intellectual, or 4) obscure. He writes with humanity in mind. His sensibility and moral values have been offended by the imperial myth makers, not his intelligence. There is a tremendous warmth in this book. Raskin takes the most racist side of Kipling and by placing it in the context of the 1890's makes it understandable. However, he never excuses racism.

At the end of *The Mythology of Imperialism* Raskin states: "To be a writer and a political and cultural revolutionary, to pursue contradictions to the ends of the earth, to stand fast with the Third World against the powers of imperialism — that is to be the artist — hero of the twentieth century. It is to destroy the old order and build the new."

Jonah Raskin is not talking about "revolution for the hell of it." He is telling us in his book of the history of ideas that makes revolution a necessity. He is speaking about injustices that he feels must be righted. Above all he is not, as some people have come to believe, irresponsible and anti-intellectual. He shows responsibility to a cause, and in *The Mythology of Imperialism* displays the intellectual artillery to back up his politics.

—Howard Newman

On The Screen This Riot-Torn Weekend

Mafioso fall into manholes and electrocute themselves.

Gang is like the four year-old kid who has stuffed his mouth and, when he is laughed at, stuffs it full again and again until his watchers are overcome with nausea. It tries too hard to be cute; as a result the film falls flat on its stuffed mouth.

THREE VILLAGE THEATRE
Sunday Bloody Sunday—starring Peter Finch, Glenda Jackson and Murray Head. Directed by John Schlesinger. (R)

Sunday Bloody Sunday is a movie which believes it is, and actually is, an intellectual film. Like its predecessors in this genre (of which *The Go Between* was probably the most intellectual) it is a lot more fun to talk about afterward, than it is to watch.

There's plenty of room for after-the-fact analysis in this story of a love triangle between two men and a woman in which both Alex Greville (Glenda Jackson) and Doctor Daniel Hirsch (Peter Finch) share the same lover, Bob Elkin (Murray Head). Alex and Daniel are both very much aware of each other, he accepts the menage a trois but she doesn't and continually asks for more of Bob's love. Bob though he is caught between the two, seems oblivious of both, giving of himself as he pleases, feeling no obligations to either.

The acting, taking its cue from Penelope Gilliat's script, is magnificently subtle. It is not until a good hour or so after we have seen the film that we realize that the performances were uniformly excellent with Finch giving a virtuoso portrayal of the undemanding doctor, a far cry from the usual filmic characterization of a homosexual.

So much is so fine in this film that it is a damn shame that it has a glaring fault — its inability to truly interest the viewer during its showing. More boring than enlightening, while the house lights are down, it is easier to lose interest in the plot line than it is to be captured by it. As a result, I have a feeling that I missed a good deal of good footage.

and

Where's Poppa?—starring George Segal, Ruth Gordon and Ron Leibman, Directed by Carl Reiner. (R)

Gordon Hocheiser (George Segal) has a problem — his mother (Ruth Gordon). Having long ago lost whatever marbles she once possessed Mother Hocheiser is now making life a veritable hell for her son

(she's got one more — Ron Leibman — but he's dumped her on Segal). She's destroying his love life and is not helping his sagging law career much either. Something has got to break and it does just as *Where's Poppa?* begins. As a result this film is hilarious nearly all of the way through. The film, which some are sure to consider in poor taste, takes subtle advantage of the comic possibilities inherent in the situation where a senile woman lives with her son. Of course it is bound to be offensive sometimes, but on the whole, its humor far outweighs this.

There are several hilarious scenes in *Where's Poppa?* many of which seem to owe a lot to Woody Allen. This insane, slapstick, rapid comedy is ideally suited to a topic that would certainly lose its humor if the audience were allowed to think about it too long.

Performances are excellent all-around with special notice to Ron Leibman as Mom's other son. The prize for Best Straight Performance in a Bent Film must go to Trish Van Devere as Segal's off-again-on-again girlfriend.

Still she doesn't ruin the film. And now that the print is out of the hands of

the COCA projectionists, I doubt that anything can.

MALL THEATRE

Minnie & Moskowitz—starring Gena Rowlands and Seymour Cassel. Directed by John Cassavetes. (PG)

Movies, according to a character in John Cassavetes' *Minnie & Moskowitz* are a place where a "bunch of lonely people are going in and looking up." If they were seeing this film they would, no doubt, see themselves up on the screen.

A film about two losers who among things are terribly lonely, *Minnie & Moskowitz* is sort of a straight, unpleasant version of *Made For Each Other*. *Minnie Moore* (Gena Rowlands) is a no-longer-young woman who has convinced herself that movies are a conspiracy that set you up for a non-existent reality; there never having been any Humphrey Bogarts in her life. Seymour Moskowitz (Seymour Cassel) is a car attendant with no ambition at all. He falls in love with Minnie because she knows that she's smarter than most of the "silly asses" that seem to make up the sum total of her acquaintances.

Even though *Minnie & Moskowitz* is lighter in tone than *Faces and Husbands* (Cassavetes' two previous films) and is filmed in color, it still seems cheerless. Maybe this is because technically it is as rough-hewn as the director's other efforts. It is an unattractive movie to look at, and the behavior of the people in it features the stridency that frequently passes for truth and/or realism in Cassavetes' films. The movie, in the end, is confusing; falling between good and bad as often as it falls between realism and blind ignorance of it.

FOX THEATRE

Klute—starring Jane Fonda and Donald Sutherland. Directed by Alan Pakula. (R)

Klute is a sharp, slick thriller about murder, perversion, paranoia, prostitution, and all the rest of the ugly things in the big (read 'sin') city. Donald Sutherland, the small-town cop, find himself embroiled in the missing person's search of his best friend.

Director Alan Pakula, who drew a memorable performance from Liza Minelli in *The Sterile Cuckoo*, manages to maintain his sense of rhythm of a scene and accuracy of his camera eye. There's something to be said for his talent with actors, for under his guidance Jane Fonda gives her best performance to date, an acting job that won her the Academy Award.

and

McCabe and Mrs. Miller—starring Julie Christie and Warren Beatty. Directed by Robert Altman. (R)

After his inventive direction of *Brewster McCloud* and *M*A*S*H*, Robert Altman's newest venture is a fitfully fascinating failure, flickering with fine moments, good second characters and stretches of great power.

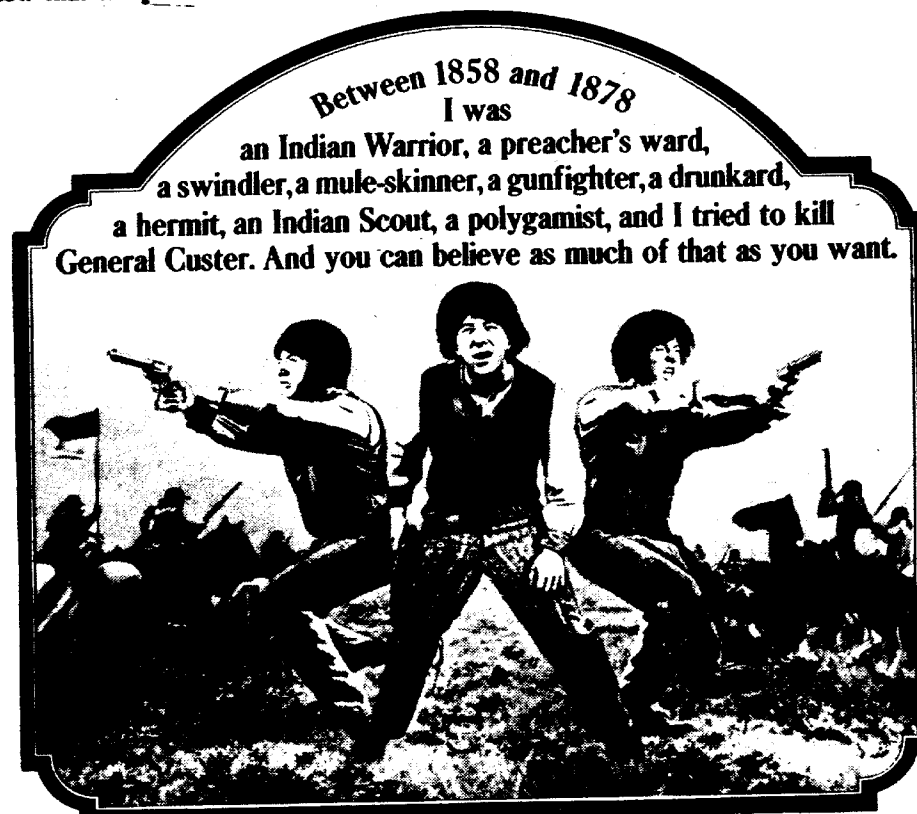
COLLEGE PLAZA 1

Mark of the Devil and Cry of the Banshee—starring no one in particular; directed by no one in particular, and rated nothing in particular.

Devil is the film advertised as rated 'V for violence, no one admitted without a vomit bag.' It contains scenes of rape and mutilation and, in general, is a very bad thing to see on an empty stomach. *Cry of the Banshee* is the usual horror flick; its chief attraction is that it is playing with *Devil*.

Other Area Pictures

GRADUATE CINEMA — East of Eden
More Dates For *Kay* (a 1956 etiquette film).



Between 1858 and 1878
I was

an Indian Warrior, a preacher's ward,
a swindler, a mule-skinner, a gunfighter, a drunkard,
a hermit, an Indian Scout, a polygamist, and I tried to kill
General Custer. And you can believe as much of that as you want.

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 Saturday, April 29 7:30 & 11:00 p.m.
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 Non-ticket holders . . . \$1.00
Tickets Issued Monday 4/24 must be exchanged
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GRADUATE Cinema
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 with James Dean and Natalie Wood
More Dates For Kay
 a 1956 Etiquette Film
 Friday, April 28 8:30 p.m.
 ESS 001 \$.50 donation

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NOTICES
 WATCH FOR ISRAEL WEEKEND 4/28.
 Cafe Israel, April 29, starring the Arbaat Koloit, 9 p.m. SBU theater.
 Israeli Culture, Trade and Opportunity Fair, April 30, 1-5 p.m. at Roth Quad.
 Israeli Coffeehouse, 9-12 midnight, April 30 SBU 201, Fatafal, entertainment, food.
 Friday night 4/28 at 7 p.m. in Roth Cafe Hillel will sponsor an Oneg Shabbat with Dr. Schild, a visiting professor from Hebrew U., who will be speaking on "The Psychological Impact of the Israeli Conflict on the People Today." Refreshments will be served.
 All persons wanting to work on anti-war activities during summer, including orientation, information groups, community education, etc., on campus call Ed at 6-4299. Sponsored by Douglass College.
 "Guess Who's Eating Your Dinner?" An exhibit of frequent parasites in your body, your campus, your neighborhood, on Mon/Tues., May 1 & 2 SBU 216. Find out the truth for yourself!
 Kelly Quad Spring Thing May 6th. Outdoor craft bazaar. Anyone interested in exhibiting or selling please contact Abe 6-3724, Felice 6-4092, or Gloria 6-4094.
 The Joint Distribution Committee which provides for the humanitarian needs of Jews overseas, and the Israel Emergency Fund which aids Israel in her social and welfare burdens needs your help — PLEASE!
 New Residents assigned to Lenny Bruce College, Kelly Quad, may now apply for RA. For info call 6-4090 or pick up application at the Lenny Bruce College Office Rm. 008 basement. Last day for filing for new applicants is April 28.
 Community Free Univ. "Alternate Life Course" speaker Father Robert Clement of Gay Congregation of Manhattan. Mon. May 1, 8 p.m. Unitarian Fellowship Bldg., Corner of 25A and Bayview Ave., E. Setauket. Public Invited.
 Sports Car Rallye Fri. 4/28, T-S-D REG. 7 p.m. P-Lot South, first car off 8 p.m. Bon Voyage.
 Hall Party Douglass 2A. Tonight 4/28. All invited.

Bon Voyage Rallye

Friday Night April 28

Rain Date April 29

Registration - 7:00 p.m. First car off 8:01 p.m.

T-S-D (Time-Speed-Distance)

All cars welcome

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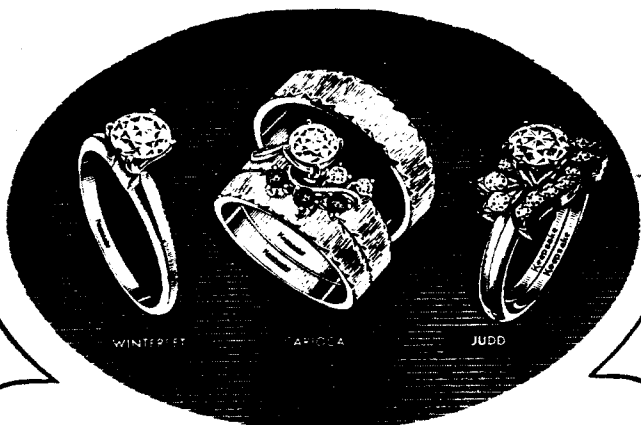
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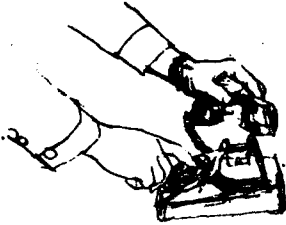
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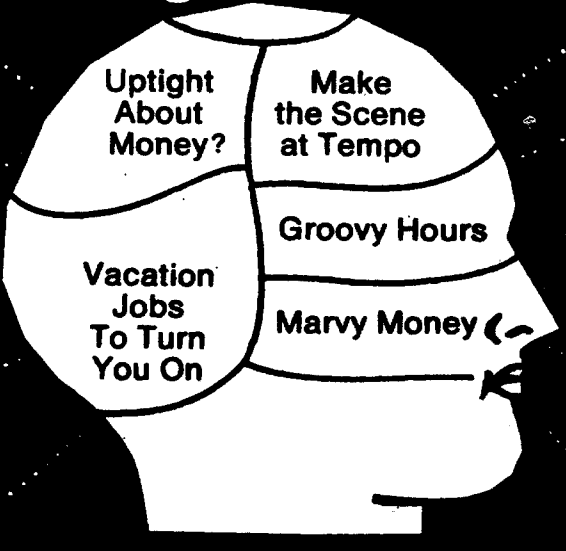
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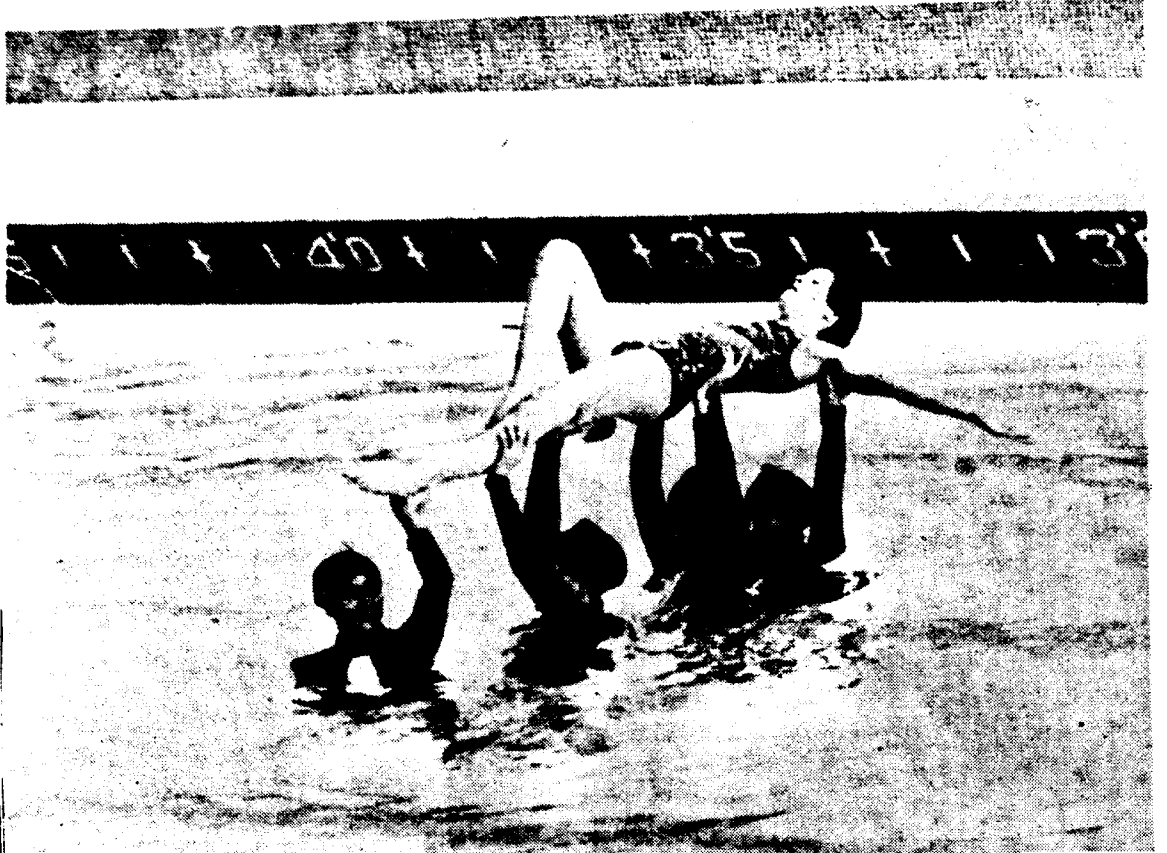
UNSURE ?

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ONE ONE ONE: To the Harlem Globetrotters trademark of Sweet Georgia Brown, these two girls from the University at Albany took a third place in the Intermediate Duet competition.



GEORGIE GIRL: This beautiful finish to their routine helped the Stony Brook girls take a second place finish in the Beginners Group category.

Synchronized Swimming

Defending champions, the University of Vermont was victorious once again at the Eastern Intercollegiate Synchronized Swimming Conference Routine Competition held in the Stony Brook gymnasium pool. Last Saturday morning and afternoon 11 colleges and universities from New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania competed in the fourth annual synchronized swimming conference.

Ranging from beginner to intermediate and advanced groups and advanced solos, each category was judged on execution of stunts, costumes and synchronization. The competition consisted of excerpts from college shows. Stony Brook placed fifth in the total team scores. The only award Stony Brook swimmers won was in the Beginning Group swim.

Swimming to "Georgie Girl," Sheryl Greenberg, Allyson Pratt, Katie Dee, Katherine Biondo and Paulette Florio took a second place medal. Swimming for Stony Brook in the intermediate group competition, Mary Quinn, Mary Pastel and Joanna Stoelingua were defeated by Albany. Unable to match the scores of the undefeated Vermont soloists, even Stony Brook's well-trained Regina Walther had difficulty in the competition.



MIRROR IMAGE: This duet exemplifies the need for coordination of movements



LOOK MUM, I'M A STAR: A routine entitled Campaign '72 produced one of the more beautiful patterns and one of the few male participants (second from left).

Pat Diamondmen Downed Sports Car Weekend: "Calling All Cars"

(Continued from page 1)

After the chat, Silver got the next Lancer batter to foul to the catcher, Mike Carman, who made a not-so-easy catch look easy. One out. The turning point then occurred when Silver got the following batter to dribble the ball 15 feet up the third base line.

Charge!

The pitcher charged off the mound and, needing a force play, threw the ball into the

back of the runner who was heading home. That run and the four other runs in the inning were all unearned. The righthander found his way out of the inning by picking off a Lancer on second base, Silver-Tedesco-Trakas.

In the fifth, Lehman tallied four more runs, causing Silver to be removed. Chris Ryba came in, pitching 3 1/3 innings of no-hit ball, and Mitch Lipton finished, giving up a pair of scores. Lou

Cruz, playing an outstanding shortstop, helped jell the Patriot infield, which played errorless ball.

No Timely Offense

Again it wasn't the lack of hitting which hurt Stony Brook, but it was the lack of timely offense which led to defeat. The Pat bats were generally strong, especially those of Artie Trakas and Carman. In five trips to the plate, they each reached first base safely four times, accounting for five of the club's nine hits.

After Wednesday's contest at Pratt, the Patriots returned home for a doubleheader tomorrow against Harpur. First game starts at 11 a.m. as the baseballers try to improve their 0-8 ledger.

Lancers vs. Patriots

	AB	H	R	BB	SO
Genser, cf	4	0	1	0	2
Tedesco, 2b	4	1	1	0	1
Trakas, 3b	4	3	1	1	0
Carman, c	3	2	0	1	2
Cruz, ss	3	1	0	0	1
Cortes, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Fanelli, 1b	4	1	0	0	2
Mazel, lf	5	1	0	0	1
Silver, p	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba, p	2	0	0	0	0
Kahn, ph	1	0	0	0	0
Lipton, p	1	0	0	0	1
TEAM	34	9	3	6	8

	E	R	H	E
Leh	050	400	002	11102
SB	000	011	010	394

E - Silver, Cortes, Carman 2; Lehman 2. DP - Stony Brook 1. LOB - Stony Brook 16; Lehman 3. 2B - Trakas; Lehman 1. 3B - Lehman 1. S - Silver. PB - Carman 2. WP - Silver. A - 25.



RIGHTHANDER JOHN CORTES was slated to start against Pratt on Wednesday after the Patriots were defeated by Lehman the day before.

Sports Car Weekend: "Calling All Cars"

By AL CABELLY

Do you own a 1959 Edsel? A '62 Studebaker? Maybe a Lotus? Whatever it is, this is the weekend for you. This is the second annual Sports Car Weekend!

Friday night is the rallye. This is a time-speed-distance (TSD) rallye, with mileage and time being the only criteria for scoring. All that really is necessary are a car (hopefully equipped with windows so you can see the easy-to-spot clues, and some gas so you can get there), a semi-intelligent navigator, a driver, a flashlight so you can read the instruction sheet, and a willingness to have fun. The start is from P-lot South. Registration is at 7 p.m. with the first car off at 8:01.

Saturday Parade

The parade at noon Saturday starts at the library parking lot. This is the traditional showpiece of Stony Brook cars, on-campus and off. Decorate your cars, show off its good points, laugh at the dents or the bad paint job, and, in general, show your creativity. Trophies will be given for originality and beauty in your decorations. In all, there will be four categories, with prizes given out by the judges.

Last Sunday the sports car club held its annual Carnival Gymkhana in P-lot South. For the uninitiated, a Gymkhana is a closed-circuit driving course that tests your driving skill and your car's ability. Contestants are timed, and the one with the lowest time wins.

Trophy winners were Don Jillie ('64 Volkswagen) in the "small sedans" class with a 1:36.3, the best time of the day. Steve Gutterman (Volvo) won the "large sedans" class with a time of 1:42.2. Joe Angelo (MGB) eliminated six competitors in "small sports car" class with 1:39.0, and Dave Kent (Mustang) won in "V-8" class with a 1:37.7.

Gimmick Rallye

We also have the results of our last rallye, run April 8. This was a gimmick rallye, taking the participants on a tour of the hilly area south of campus. We give thanks to rallye writers Larry Spota, Jim Gillen, Duane Silverstein, and Greg Wanless for their efforts.

The winning team was that of Chris Luhnaw and Dave Kent, with both taking turns driving and navigating (maybe they couldn't decide which one was semi-intelligent), with Al Cabelly and Harold Tevelowitz placing second and Bob Hanson and Ted Saks third.

The Real Surprise

But the real surprise of this rallye was the fourth-place finish of Rich Alper and Randy Williams. This was their first rallye, and they finished well ahead of many more experienced rallyists. This further proves that experience is not necessary to do well and have fun.

For any additional information about this weekend's events, call Chris (4256) or Al (7215).

Equestrian

Cartier Deficit Cut to 3 Points

The Rider College Intercollegiate Horse Show, held on April 23, proved to be one of the most exciting shows for the 16 Stony Brook Riders. The Riding team scored 26 points in their first place finish. They gained nine points on the University of Connecticut's 12 point lead, closing the Cartier Cup gap to three. The total number of points for the top three places are U. Conn. 146, Stony Brook 143, and Madison 133.

Three blue ribbons and trophies were brought home by team members Lin Smith riding in Advanced Walk-trot Canter, Jan Losee in Beginner Walk-trot, and Cindy Marks in Advanced Walk-trot. Smith's and Mark's ribbons qualify them to move into higher divisions. Marks will now be riding in Beginner Walk-trot Canter, and Smith in Maiden, which makes her eligible to ride in the Novice Over Fences classes in the upcoming shows.

Beaming Winners

The beaming winners cheered their fellow team members Carol Schnier, who placed third in Advanced Walk-trot Canter, and Bob Stafford, who won a sixth place in Maiden. Lou Lehman, newly moved up to Maiden, placed second. Peter Kiss, also riding in Maiden, received third place distinction. Kiss also rode in Novice Over Fences, where he had an exciting round, jumping over two-foot fences without stirrups. Tom Huges, in his first show of the spring season, placed sixth in both Maiden and Novice Over Fences.

In Advanced Walk-trot, Ellen Kleinstein placed first. Also

riding in Advanced Walk-trot were Helene Graustark and Beth Price, who placed respectively third and fifth. Riding well in Beginner Walk-trot, Jayne Sanders placed third.

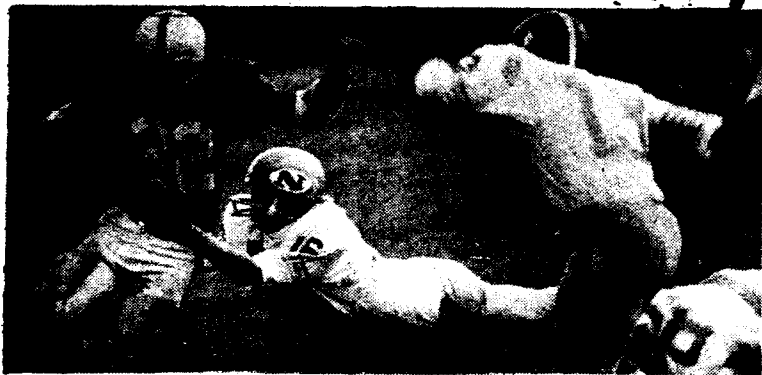
Late Start

The Rider Show started an hour behind schedule, and, as a result, the Alumni class, which as the last class of the day, rode at 8 p.m. Riding in the dark,

alumnus Charles Sharpe still managed to shine and win first place.

The team brought home a championship ribbon and a plaque commemorating their victory, which are on display on the first floor of the Administration building. The team hopes to do just as well, if not better, in the upcoming Southampton Show on April 30.

Footballers Get Ready



GOT THE WAIST, you got the legs. Football is back.

Photo by Steve Adams

By JAY SCHWAM

Recently, the Stony Brook football team held a two-week spring practice in preparation for its upcoming fall campaign. During the two weeks, the 35 man squad ran through some basic drills and executed from new offensive and defensive formations.

The Men In Charge

The team, run by head coach Brian Smith, line coach Reardon, and backfield coach Buckman, will be captained during its 1972 season by Mark Raisch and Brian Flynn.

Last year's team compiled an overall 3-4 record, which most people feel was a misrepresentation of the team's

talents. With an explosive wishbone offense and an adequate defense, the Patriots lost principally because of their inexperience, which included momentary lapses in both of the above departments.

Putting It All Together

Not until the last game of the year against top-ranked New York Tech did the Patriots put everything together. Even so, they still came out with a loss, after a 50-yard scamper by Sol Henley was called back.

Losing only two seniors to graduation, and expecting 12 incoming freshmen, the coaches are optimistic about the 1972 schedule. The fans shouldn't go away disappointed this year.



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Welfare ID's Issued in N.Y.

NEW YORK (LNS) — In a move that holds ominous implications, the New York Welfare Department began in April a program to issue all welfare recipients a Polaroid ID card. In order for welfare

recipients to obtain benefits and cash checks it is now necessary for them to produce the card.

The new procedure is ostensibly an effort to save the state money by reducing the forging of welfare checks. But Jule M. Sugarman, the Human Resources Administrator, admits that the program will cost more to operate than could possibly be saved by preventing forgeries.

Although the plan to make photo ID cards an accepted form of identification is only beginning to take hold in this country, Polaroid already has much experience in this field.

By law, blacks in South Africa (who make up 68% of the population) must carry their

Polaroid ID cards and pass books to enter the 87% of their country that whites have staked out for themselves. Also the CIA has found the Polaroid photoidentification system a useful tool in administering AID Public Safety programs in South Vietnam and other Third World countries. More recently, Israel instituted the Polaroid system for Arabs in the Gaza Strip.

Earlier this year, the Senate Finance Committee announced a plan to require all U.S. citizens to be fingerprinted and given a Social Security number on one of three occasions — entering school at six, immigrating to the U.S., or applying for welfare.



'Somber decor, in gray monochrome. A messy room... On the wall hangs a picture that doesn't mean anything; there are some indefinite objects, strange yet banal, such as old slippers...' — Eugene Ionesco (stage directions from his 'Jack, or the Submission')

Eugene Ionesco has been compared with Samuel Beckett as a leader of modern French drama. His 'Jack, or The Submission' will be performed in the Stony Brook Theatre, Surge Building B, this weekend (April 28, 29, 30) and next weekend (May 5, 6, 7) at 8 p.m. Director Steve Chaiken (above) and a cast of nine students (playing ten parts) have been working for weeks on the performance. Admission is free. For information of reservations call (516) 246-5681.

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Mandatory Fees, Insensitive Senate

The New York State Senate, in a surprising move in the eyes of the SUNY Trustees, administrators and unsuspecting students, passed a bill last week that called for the abolition of mandatory activities fees at state colleges and universities.

The bill, now in the Rules Committee of the State Assembly and soon to be voted on by the Assembly, has little chance of passing, but sources in Albany say that passage may depend on the anti-war activities, including strikes presently occurring at some state institutions.

The rationale for the support of such a bill in the Senate was that the money acquired from mandatory activities fees was being used for: Campus newspapers that print obscene and pornographic material; the payment of controversial speakers; and the perpetuation of unwarranted activities (whatever that means).

It was also pointed out by some senators that most students did not participate in campus referendums on the questions of fees, thereby allowing "radicals" to gain control and use funds for their own purposes.

The reasoning of some state senators, although a bit humorous in its naivete, is insulting and shows a blatant lack of knowledge of the overall picture of activities fees and how the money from fees is spent.

Their conjectural reasoning is remarkable. They have no clear concept of what really goes on at a campus. They have no idea that a campus newspaper offers

more to students than obscene and pornographic material, if indeed it does print obscene and pornographic material.

They overlook the fact that colleges are places to learn and part of that learning is the sharing or free discussion of ideas — whatever those ideas may be. If a speaker is controversial, so what? Are we, as students, not to learn from that person? Can senators expect a university not to teach controversy along with everything else? Nonsense.

One senator remarked that mandatory activities fees perpetuated "boys and girls sleeping together" (unwarranted activities, we guess). Does that senator seriously believe that eliminating activities fees is going to stop his son or daughter from sleeping with someone? Would the elimination of the activities fee stop the distinguished senator from sleeping with his wife?

Can't he fathom that if one simply dissolves the activities fee one runs the risk of destroying such "unwarranted activities" as clubs, athletics, student government, community action programs, etc.

We see the passage of this bill by the State Senate as an insensitive and ignorant act. We demand from the State Assembly good judgment and urge it to prevent this bill from passing. The decision of having mandatory activities fees, we believe, should be one made by the students themselves. The people at a particular campus are the ones who know what is best for that campus.

Rehire Claudette Charbonneau

On Monday, a committee within the English department will decide whether or not to rehire lecturer Claudette Charbonneau for the upcoming academic year. In the past few weeks, the students in her class have drawn up and signed a petition requesting that the department renew her contract. Students repeatedly went to speak to the department chairman and the faculty in an effort to keep a teacher who has, according to one of her students, "taught me so much and made the learning enjoyable. She is always available to speak to me about anything."

The issue at hand is that Ms. Charbonneau was on leave from Stony Brook last year to work on her dissertation

at Yale, and was re-hired for this year only. However, since another English professor, Tom Kranidas, is not returning to Stony Brook in the fall, there is an opening for Ms. Charbonneau. The faculty must now decide whether to rehire a woman who has proven herself again and again to be a superior teacher or to hire an unknown from outside the University.

We feel that the answer is clear — rehire the woman who is both a teacher and a companion, the person who knows her work and has the ability to relate it to her pupils. We urge the English Department Council to renew Ms. Charbonneau's contract.

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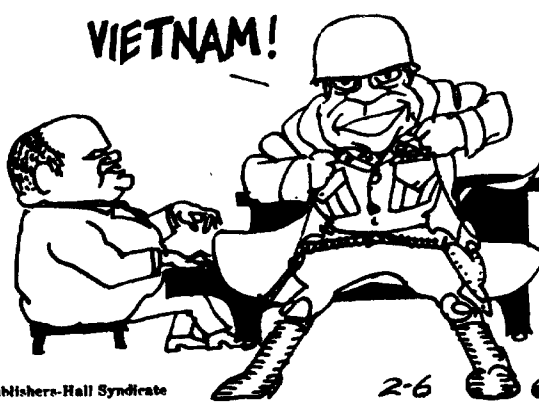
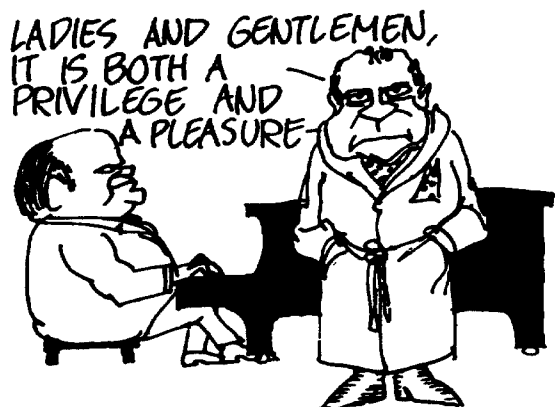
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CSEA Strike: The Manipulation Game

To the Editor:

On April 11 Statesman presented in its "Rare Views" column an article by Jeffrey Fox entitled "CSEA Strike: Manipulating the Students." It was the contention of Mr. Fox that CSEA attempted to use the students of this campus, to further their own ends by generating student anger, and then directing that anger at New York State. It is the contention of this article that by so concluding Mr. Fox had denied any justification of striking as a bargaining tactic. Such a conclusion is ludicrous. Furthermore, it is a vicious blow at an already shaky worker-student alliance.

The function of a strike is to halt certain necessary services in order to apply pressure on concerned parties, for a favorable settlement. A union's bargaining position is derived almost solely from its ability to wage a boycott; without it, it is powerless.

The central argument of Mr. Fox's viewpoint is that CSEA's strike was misdirected, because it was the students that suffered from the loss of facilities, and not the administrators who were responsible for the workers' grievances. According to this premise, the next time New York Sanitation Workers go on strike, Mayor Lindsay is the only one whose garbage should not be collected. Of course innocent people are the ones who get screwed in any strike, but it's not the workers who are doing the screwing. Rather it's the capitalists, the businessmen and administrators, who refuse to accept or negotiate worker demands who are responsible. By so doing they pressure workers into a strike. Students aren't manipulated by workers, they are sacrificed by business interests.

The CSEA strike was justified by clear and manifold reasons. The

and cited by Mr. Fox, a 5 1/2% wage increase, was of only secondary import. The primary reason was that previously enacted worker benefits were revoked by Albany. These demands included: health insurance (Blue Shield and Blue Cross), a pension, tenure (a worker could not be laid off on the whims of Albany, but only with just and sufficient reason), and a death benefit (in case of death before retirement a worker's family would receive compensation).

Another overlooked fact in Mr. Fox's article is that CSEA's members were most reluctant to walk out. They were afraid that if they did the Taylor Act would be invoked against them. This act provides that in the event a strike is declared illegal, participating workers may be docked two days pay for each day of work that was missed. In fact, after the walkout occurred the Administration did attempt to have an injunction served against the union. Their plea, however, was turned down in court.

It should also be noted that students supported CSEA's strike. State employed student aides (from the library and academic departments) were prepared to walk out in sympathy with the workers, and join the picket lines.

The workers of CSEA acted in the most effective and only plausible way. That the strike ended so quickly is proof. That it took place during our vacation (ending the day we returned) when student inconvenience was minimal, is to their credit.

Students realize the workers plight and support them — one might say despite their hardships, not because of them.

Elliot Kass

Thoughts on Activism

To the Editor:

Suppose someone were to break Jonah Raskin's windows and deface Mike Zweig's walls ... that would make as much sense as the events of the past couple of weeks.

The mindless disciples of Marx, Lenin, and Trotsky have demonstrated to any observer who cares to pass judgment that they are no more than overgrown children.

Children are distinguished from adults by their unquestioning acceptance of ideas which come from authority, their impatience, their intolerance for conflicting wishes, and their last resort when all else fails: the tantrum.

Physically mature people who exhibit these symptoms are merely overgrown children; adulthood is a mental as well as physical state.

It can be shown without Herculean effort that the "radical, SDS-type" exhibits these symptoms. To watch them be exhibited is as sickening a spectacle as a bullfight.

These people (who have accepted the Marxian dialectic logic and view of history mindlessly and who, consequently, cannot refute a logical argument without recourse to catch-alls and meaningless terms) do not want to convince you of their views. To convince you would be "ivory-tower intellectuality" and would be weak. On the contrary, they want to make you believe what they believe, by sheer force. This is why they disrupt your lives and destroy property.

Having substituted in their minds the Communist Manifesto for the Bible, they do not have to make ethical judgments, but simply refer to a book or a rule. It certainly is easy arriving at your moral decisions without effort; but, as a novelist has said: T.A.N.S.T.A.A.F.L. (there ain't no such thing as a free lunch); and the ease with which moral decisions come to collectivists is more than compensated for by the impotence of the decisions in practice. People on campus tolerate these children, but do

not go along with them (the only substantial support that they have ever garnered can be accounted for by the optional finals that accompanied it).

Most likely, they will continue to "play revolutionaries" as they played "cowboys & indians" when they were younger. They will continue to trip out on megaphones, magic markers, paper, mimeos, and (the big treat) violence.

Most likely, the student body will tolerate them, allow them to represent the University to the outside world, and will jump on the optional finals bandwagon.

But they will have deluded no one but themselves into believing that they know what they're doing, why they're doing it, and that doing it can in any way be justified.

Jeffrey Fox ('72)



Computer Center Follies

To the Editor:

The recent half-assed attempt to stop the alleged "war research" going on at the Stony Brook Computing Center is a clear-cut example of the failure of certain leaders of the radical movement to think.

It is true that department of defense research goes on in the Computing Center. That does not really mean that the much hated "war research" goes on there, for many DoD projects have nothing to do with war.

I have been on the part-time student staff for two years and I have never encountered anyone doing war-related research. (How do they find out so fast?) I do know, for instance, that the Political Science department is conducting a study of corporate monopolies in this country. The machine is also used by people in social sciences doing statistical analysis of the attributes of different societies (SPSS).

The only reasons I can see for breaking windows in the Computing Center, or anywhere for that matter is to hassle the Administration or out of frustration.

All the window-breaking manages to do is to raise tuition, because Rocky

sure isn't going to pay for it.

I also see that some of the actions of the full time staff of the center where excessive and not thought out. For instance, the acting director of the center, Mr. John Milazzo, had the center closed to all but full-time staff and his favorite student workers from 12:00 a.m. to Monday morning, for an 8:00 p.m. demonstration and has again locked out students on Tuesday, for "security." Mr. Milazzo claimed that campus security shut down the building, but sources in security stated that it was up to the center director to open the building.

This effectively stops all the computing science and many other students from doing their homework, and enables the full-time staff to get full pay for doing almost nothing!

The center could have been kept open until 5 p.m. so that students could do their work but no, it was closed "for security" at noon.

But if people really wanted to break windows and burn things, why can't they go to the local draft board and burn that down! At least then they'll be going after the right administration.

Name Withheld

A Message from the Vice President?

REPLY MESSAGE

TO	Scott Klippel	STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT STONY BROOK STONY BROOK, NEW YORK
SUBJECT	Your column, 4/21/72	DATE 4/22/72
M E S S A G E	<p>While I appreciate it greatly, I am totally unworthy of this distinction. In no case could it be considered until the Gate House has been renamed the Toll Booth. A better solution would be for me to change my name to Leon.</p> <p>Sincerely, T.A. Paul</p>	
		SIGNED

Non-Involvement - More Than Just Apathy

By LEO V. BOSNER

It has been said, with some justification, that Stony Brook students are "apathetic," that they don't give a shit. Low voter turnout at elections, ignorance about student government, and other symptoms are pointed at to prove the existence of this apathy.

I believe that there are deeper reasons for the typical SB student's non-involvement than just apathy. I think that many students here, maybe a majority, are so turned off on the way Stony Brook is run (or not run) that they see no reason to work for it. Why put in an effort if it won't show any results?

Part of the blame for this situation, of course, lies with the Administration and Faculty. John Toll is responsible, not to us, but to his boss in Albany. Therefore, it is not profitable for him to in any way stick his neck out for the students — he might get his head chopped off. Faculty members, sadly enough, are in the same boat; tenure committees, department heads, and publishing deadlines run their lives, not the academic needs of their students. How many teachers do you know who actually teach above the level of mediocrity? And, of these, how many have the time and the freedom to do what they really want with their courses?

These things, though, are to be expected in a world where the politics of power are learned in kindergarten. What is far worse is the condition of the people who are supposed to represent the students' interests, and to fight for these interests when they are threatened. I speak, of course, of the highly disorganized student council. This council seems to be more self-seeking and self-gratifying than truly representative. Student funds, which ought to go toward imaginative student activities, are too often siphoned off in "gravy" — the paychecks, stipends, travel budgets, and what-have-you that Council

members collect for their "services." What services, you ask? I am sure that the Council or Statesman could produce a long list of services performed, but many students see these as not services at all, only excuses.

For example, the Council has budgeted several dollars for "elections." What do they do? In the case of the proposed constitution, they first tried to hold a vote before any students knew what was happening. Next, when enjoined from holding a vote, they issued a very confusing and one-sided Fact Sheet (at the students' expense) to "clarify" the issues. Finally, they changed the voting day to a Tuesday. By voting on the day Statesman comes out (instead of the day after) the election board members assured themselves of a low turnout. For this we pay \$70 per?

So much for "services." In day-to-day affairs, the Council is neither effective nor responsible. Why are the food and drink machines in the Union so expensive? Why are the dormitories falling apart? Why were students forced to pre-register for next fall without knowing who will be teaching what courses? Why have the concerts become overpriced animal shows, filled to capacity with violence-prone outsiders attracted by SAB's illegal outside advertising? Are more examples needed?

Finally, if the Council falters and stumbles in everyday business, it falls flat and dies in a crisis. When the faculty last February advanced the closing date for P/NC options, hurting some students academically, the Council did nothing. When the S.U.N.Y. Board of Trustees bumped tuition up (in direct violation of Nixon's Phase II freeze) Rosado talked militant and the Council gave out a few bumper stickers — and did nothing. In the Red Balloon incident, the Council sat by quietly while windows were smashed, walls knocked down, and arrests made on our

campus. Today, the Council is letting the RCP advocates sink or swim on their own, while the anti-war strike has been left to the leadership of those with the loudest bullhorns and the best mimeograph machines.

What am I saying? I guess I'm saying

that this place is pretty messed up, and the only people who have half a chance of fixing it are the students. If students work together and somehow get organized, this University could be a really great place next year. If not, it's going to be the same old shit again.

Down to Urth Awards

By WENDELL URTH

The Down to Urth awards are presented annually, and are voted upon by a select committee, me.

The best special effects awards goes to maintenance, for their wonderful basic black on black design for "Suicide Curve." The unique idea of turning off all the lights on the loop road was indeed a winner. This award is co-sponsored by Zero Population Growth, and the presentation will be concluded with a memorial service for the dear departed.

For best screenplay adapted from an original novel award, the winner is the Administration, for their soul-stirring adaptation of Machiavelli's *The Prince*. Special commendation goes to the Deregistration scene, with its cast of thousands, and to Toll's return from the mountain top with the Ten Commandments for Cooking.

The World Trade Center Award in Architecture (sometimes called the Big Box award, by those with taste) goes to the Health Sciences Center. The new Graduate Chemistry building would have won, had not the planned moat and drawbridge been eliminated due to austerity.

The best actor award goes to R. Bert Chase, for his convincing portrayal of a grapefruit in that box office smash, "Would I Lie to You?" The viewer came away with a deep commitment to do something about our nation's mentally disturbed.

The scenic design award goes this year to the construction workers, for

their exacting duplication of the moon's surface.

Best film short goes to "\$50 Room Deposit," produced by Administration Enterprises. This documentary was only three days from start to finish.

The Equal Opportunity in Employment Award goes to COCA for hiring all those visually handicapped projectionists.

In the special off-campus section of the awards:

The Bay of Pigs Best Coup or Attempted Overthrow award is presented to IT&T for their travel log, "Chile, Land of Free Enterprise, or IT&T Means Never Having To Say You're Sorry."

The Father Knows Best Rerun of the Year Award — to Richard Nixon for the bombing of Haiphong, just beating out that perennial favorite, the Humphrey campaign for President.

Russell Baker of the N.Y. Times wins the Best Attempt of the Year award for his plan to end the War by giving Hanoi an NFL franchise and a domed stadium. Unfortunately, the plan fell through when the North Vietnamese rejected Spiro Agnew's proposal to name the team, "the Gooks."

Our Argentinian Best Escape Award goes to Mrs. Dita Beard. Her collapse in the brilliantly staged hospital scene was heart stopping, to say the least.

Finally, the Bennet Cerf Award for Original Humor goes to Wendell Urth. His use of back-stabbing as artistic media is truly...sickening.

It's Good Theatre, But Will It Stop A War

By CLIFF THIER

"Here man, read this."

"Wait a second. This says that there were a thousand people there"

"So?"

"Whoow. I was there."

"Heh, heh. Great. Glad you were."

"Uh uh. No good. There weren't even a thousand arms and legs there."

"Yeh? So what man? Those dumb fuckers who didn't go won't know the difference."

"You sure you don't work for the government?"

The effectiveness of tactics can only be measured by the success they have in bringing closer the achievement of a goal. Can the big brave individuals who, from the sanctuary and anonymity of a crowd, lofted rocks through the running dog plate glass windows be considered effective? Can the vociferous advocates of the closing down of the University, so sure of their cause that they refuse to let anyone else verbally challenge their beliefs for fear that their convictions are weaker than their vocal cords, be effective? Can the valiant fighters, brave in numbers or darkness, but afraid to confront the workers at Grumman when rumors that the employees would be carrying weapons to assure their access to their works (so much for the Workers-Student Alliance), be considered effective?

No one has the right to, in the name of their own beliefs, harass, threaten, or physically harm anyone else for trying to express their own convictions. It's almost corn now to say that, but given the vents of the past few days, not quite. The disgusting hypocritical madness that

has set in is still amazing. Two and three years ago we went out on strike. Support was more widespread then and activities more continuous and attended. Yet when finals were cancelled so was the strike. Only pathetic ignorance can breed the belief that somehow this time it would be different. Even the Student Council (never a notorious advocate of massive electoral participation) canceled a scheduled series of referendums because of the belief that too many students went home when classes were canceled Wednesday.

There is no other way to classify the actions of those who knowingly and seemingly happily alienate the vast majority of students on this campus. If we are to believe the claim that the overwhelming majority of those on this campus are opposed to this war then something is wrong when so few turn out to sack the war-mongering computer.

I had thought that I would never get the chance to learn the New Math but apparently I was wrong. After attending a rally I was handed a flyer telling me just what had happened there. Aside from the often "careless" failures to mention certain pertinent facts, the numbers games that are played are amazing. The credibility gap comes to Stony Brook. Just take a rough estimate of the crowd, round off to the next highest hundred and multiply by two or three (depending on your abhorrence of the U.S. Army's method of making body counts).

I suppose that my wonder is bourgeois and counter revolutionary (Jesus, I wish to hell that somebody writing "for" the movement would come up with some new rhetoric. The old phrases are getting kinda stale), but I can't help but think that throwing rocks at plate glass is an extension of throwing blocks at a wall when you're denied dessert before dinner or that shouting down a speaker is an extension of crying when you don't want to hear mommy tell you that you can't go out and play.

Are the bull horn revolutionaries so ignorant of the reactions of their fellow students to their heavy handed tactics? Or perhaps they prefer to feed their own paranoia by slowly alienating the rest of the campus population. A self fulfilling prophesy.

It's good theatre to choose everyone as an enemy. But only if you don't mind losing. Either Nixon and a system are the enemy or everyone who chooses to disagree is the enemy. You can't say that the students who stay in their rooms or go to class are the enemy. The enemy can't be the faculty because they deplore the senseless destruction here as well as the senseless killings in Vietnam. The demand for political orthodoxy in a society that has prized individualism and the capacity to think for oneself is not likely to succeed.

When the glass was broken on the doors to the Computing Center it would have been simple to reach inside and around to open the door. Yet

none of the brave people who threw the rocks wanted to come to the front of the crowd. Not an individual capable of acting on their own initiative came forward.

In some ways it is easier to respect those who work in some way to achieve the goals that they feel will help save lives of people they have never met than those who prefer to sun themselves all day. Yet it is impossible not to question the tactics they employ as counter productive. If the claims that tactics such as going door to door in the community (what a challenge the Three-Village Community is - perhaps too much of one, eh?) to rationally convert others to our beliefs was "relevant ten years ago when we were a minority" the why the belief that we are unable to utilize our numbers to bring down the government at the polls. I know that pulling down a lever in a voting booth is not as assertive of one's machismo as heaving a rock through a window and trying to trip up a speaker from behind, but sacrifices must be made.

Yes, I know that every day between now and November more Vietnamese will die. Yet reaching the conclusion that it's going to be a long struggle the first step to save any lives at all. Let's not delude ourselves. Even Huey Newton came to the conclusion that the resort to violence is a self-defeating tactic. The workers at Grumman will shoot us down long before Suffolk County Police will have the opportunity to gas us, should we be egotistical enough to believe that we can win without their support or the support of as many others as possible.

STOP THE BOMBING AND THE WAR



Statesman Poster by Bob Weisenfeld.

Mar. 2, 1971

Mayday, Potomac Park (Washington D.C.)

GROK

The Statesman Magazine
April, 1972

"Premature Morality"

Experiences At The Draft
Physical

Student Views Of Amnesty,
The Draft, And the Volunteer
Army

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

This is to certify that

LARRY S. RUBIN

(First name)

(Middle initial)

(Last name)

Selective Service No.

50 68 52 775

is classified in class 1-A

until

by Local Board unless otherwise
checked below:

by Appeal Board

vote of _____ to _____

by President

NOV 17 1970

(Date of mailing)


(Member, Executive Secretary, or clerk of
local board)

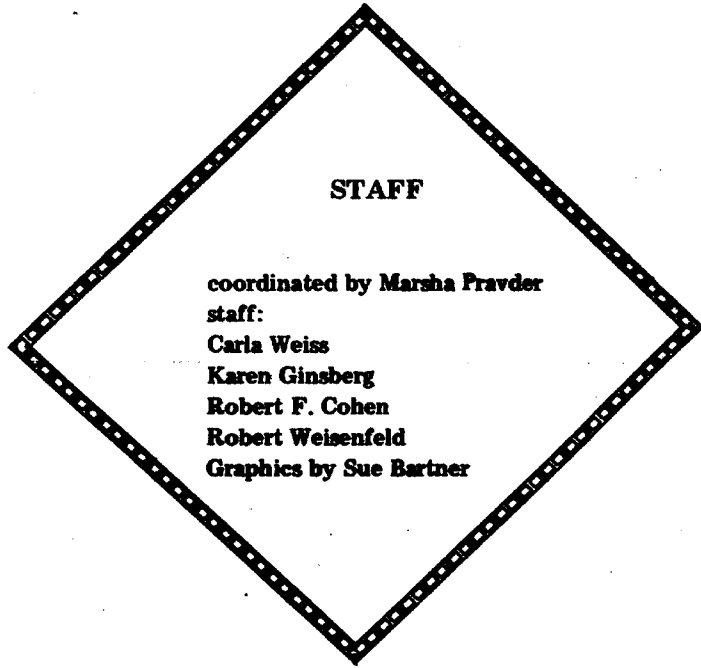
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(Previous printings are obsolete)
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AMNESTY AND THE DRAFT

GROK, the Statesman magazine, will be published every six weeks beginning in September. This issue deals with the draft in the hope that merely because one may have a high lottery number does not mean that one should forget that others are being forced to participate in this cruel war, and that the United States government is escalating, and certainly not ending, the war.



*Hey sarge I'm only 18,
 I've got a ruptured spleen,
 And I always carry a purse.
 I've got eyes like a bat,
 My feet are flat
 And my asthma's getting worse.
 Just think of my career,
 My sweetheart dear,
 And my poor old invalid Aunt.
 Besides, I ain't know fool,
 I'm a' going to school
 And I'm working in a defense plant. . .*

*—Phil Ochs
 Draft Dodgers' Rag*



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FREEDOM OF CHOICE ?

Pick Up A Gun

The adverts in the papers solicit soldiers for the Army
 But they never tell you nothing about the girls in the garrison towns
 Like how they will mistreat you and how old friends will see you
 When you trade your name for a number and a uniform of brown
 When you pick up a gun
 And you say goodbye to Mama
 And away from home you run

And the way that Sergeant shouted it's just to drive you crazy
 I was luckier than many for I got released in time
 Now they tell me I'm a free man but sometimes I still doubt it
 For the more I think about it freedom's just a state of mind
 That they keep with the gun
 Thank you for the gift of your son
 Praise the Lord and bless the bomb

The politician tells the people you've got to have an Army
 And the soldier tells the writer the pen is mightier than the sword
 But sticks and stone can break my bones and words will never harm me
 Said the poet and the writer to the soldier with his words

Thy will be done
 Said the preacher man
 Lowering another poor boy down

And I can see the soldiers dying watch the writer vainly trying
 His pen dipped in their blood when he writes that the dead have got the glory
 You can play with the words but you won't change the story

Put a gun in their hands
 Fill their heads full of lies
 Put strength in their hearts and fear in their eyes

Old soldiers never die they only fade away
 But the young ones do not die no they are cut down instead
 And someone pulled the trigger gave the order held the sword
 And someone wrote the advert in the paper that they read

Thy will be done
 But you won't get your hands on my son
 You can wait till kingdom come.

—Ralph McTell
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That Unforgettable Grey Morning

By NEAL GLAZER

26. An innocuous number. But as graduation loomed in the near future, the number 26 became invested with a symbolic terror the likes of which I had never encountered. Sometime during 1970, some faceless person drew two capsulated slips of paper from a plastic drum. One slip read 26, the other May 25. So much for free will.

At the time I mildly lamented this number, but didn't really fathom its implications. With the advent of my senior year, though, reality came as a soft tap on the shoulder. When the letter arrived, it was a sharp kick in the groin. The letter was brief and unflinchingly direct. I was to report on Monday, April 3, 1972, to the U.S. Army Induction Center, 39 Whitehall St. in New York, for a pre-induction physical. Enclosed was a sheet of directions guiding one to Whitehall St. from any point in the city or its environs. Thoughtful of them.

During the ride downtown, my mind was assaulted by a barrage of images, emotions, and ideas. I imagined myself in crewcut and khakis, gliding silently and carefully through a steaming jungle path paved with booby traps and poisoned punji stakes, searching for Viet Cong behind every bush and in every treetop. Suddenly there was a burst of gunfire — a pothole on the East Side Highway returned me to the newly discovered safety of New York.

The mere thought of a uniform was revolting, as was the idea of someone telling me what to do every day for two years. The possibility of my killing someone was out of the question. Visions of long sleepless nights in the stockade added further to a burgeoning sense of impending doom. In short, I was terrified.

The predominant image of that day was gray. The skies were gray, the building was gray, my spirit was gray. I wondered about those that had preceded me through those gray portals. How many of them were dead, how many maimed beyond recognition, how many so mentally scarred they could never rejoin the world of the living? Dante's sign should have hung above the doorway.

Yet for me there was some hope. I was armed with a letter from an orthopedic surgeon testifying to a curvature of my spine. He had charged \$20 for the letter. He told me that typists were hard to come by these days. I convinced myself of my fragility, expending considerable psychic energy persuading my lumbar region that it was inflexible.

Scene I — The Testing Room. Heavy intelligence test to determine if you shoot a gun or launch a missile. Play dumb to get out, or genius to have it soft just in case. The American answer...play mediocre. Score: 65.

Scene II — The Medical History Form. A list of the diseases that afflict Western man. Everything from syphilis to psoriasis. I suffer from acne of the back (if serious you are rejected — how can you wear a knapsack?), hemorrhoids (imagine screaming about the pain in my ass during a crucial night reconnaissance patrol between enemy lines), and, ah, the coup de grace, recurrent back pain. Yes, I frequently suffer from severe depression (who doesn't?), and yes, I always have trouble falling asleep. Where has my fear gone?

Scene III — the Undressing Room. Strip down to underpants, shoes, and socks. Wearing high boots, I look like an officer from the Seventh Cavalry just out of bed. I know where my fear has gone. So difficult to be afraid when one is in jockey shorts and high boots, swinging a small green canvas bag with a singular sense of abandon.

Yet once the physical examination began, the terror returned, and with greater intensity. It had dawned on me that this was the real thing, that it was now or never, and this wasn't an Arlo Guthrie movie. With graduation two months away, and the number 26 branded on my consciousness, my heart pounded in my chest. Somehow my blood pressure was normal.

The Urine Test. The quest for a high blood sugar level. I prayed that some hitherto untapped wellspring of sweetness within my body would come gushing forth at this important moment. Alas, normal.

Inside this building was a world gone haywire. Good health was a curse, sickness, a blessing. One bewailed sanity and celebrated dementia. The day consisted of ascending and descending staircases, passing through mazes of dimly lit gray rooms, confronting reserved men with ashen faces. Outside, the rain fell.

Hearing — normal. Vision — normal. Bend down and spread your cheeks. It's safe to bend now. Normal. We only accept hemorrhoids that spew forth blood. A squeeze in the crotch and a cough. Normal. O elusive abnormality.

The climax approached. The Profile Room. Tell us what is wrong with you. Back acne. Not serious enough. Hemorrhoids — the same. The last resort: the doctor's letter. Go take x-rays, then see the orthopedist. Next. Wait. What about my mind? Well, we're all a little

insane. Where's the note from your psychiatrist? I can't afford one. If you were really going crazy you'd get to see a psychiatrist somehow. Next.

By this time the terror was uncontrollable. I was prepared to throw myself at the feet of the x-ray technician and beg him to find something wrong with me. Remember you cannot bend. Remember you cannot bend. You cannot bend.

Six x-rays lay in my lap as I sat in the orthopedist gray office. I held them up to the light, searching for something out of joint. Not that I could tell a broken arm from a spinal cord.

Time for comic relief. Next to me sat a young man who nervously explained to me that he had signed up for the Army, wanted to make it a career, but had been rejected because of a previous knee condition. He had returned with evidence testifying to his mobility — to the fact that he was normal.

At last the orthopedist came limping in, a grim, tired look on his face. Others sat in carpeted offices on Park Ave; he examined potential draftees. They had never told him about this in medical school. Next. I coolly stumbled in, and he drew the curtain behind me. I gave him the letter and the x-rays. He was unimpressed, having seen it all before a thousand times. What kind of work do I do? Only a student teacher. Ha, not a bricklayer, or a wrestler — or a gym teacher. I am an unphysical worker. He tested my reflexes. Normal. Was I forever doomed to be normal.

Touch your toes. I can't. Try. I can't go down very far. Try. I tried.

Whether there was actually any pain is immaterial. About two inches down I

released, yes, that's the word, released, a shriek that resounded throughout the building. After that I merely gasped quietly, as if a martyr to procedure. Try again. This time I emitted a low-pitched moan. Get dressed. I got dressed, pulling up by pants with a thousand grimaces.

The deed was done. The cathartic shriek had drained me of any remaining energy. I sat quietly as he scribbled away for ten minutes, constantly looking over his shoulder at his indecipherable handwriting. At that point I could only wonder about the verdict with a detached curiosity.

To the Profile Room again. I handed my medical papers to the doctor who sat there. He blandly informed me that I was rejected. I asked him if he would accept a kiss. He smiled and said he preferred money.

To the check-out desk. Yes, I'd love a free lunch. Yes, I'd love two tokens, even though I hadn't taken the train. At the cafeteria I ate like a ravished lion, languorously savoring the sweet taste of freedom. One image lingered in my mind. Before I left the Army building I passed a very peculiar room. It caught my attention because it was the only brightly lit room in the building. Upon the lectern standing at the front of the room was the seal of the United States. Over the entrance to the room hung a sign. It said something like this: Within these doors freedom begins.

I walked out into the rain. It felt good to get soaked. The sign over the door to that room made me smile as I slowly walked from Whitehall St. into the heart of the gray afternoon.



Students waiting to hear their numbers during the draft lottery.

reflections of a conscientious objector

In the just before morning of childhood, COP (Conscientious Objector Prospect) used to forbid the killing of birds and squirrels on COP's plot, an acre of woods and asymmetric baseball fields.

By the end of the early sixties, a well-fed Catholic soul drifted toward Quakerism and a three-member chapter of SDS, which drifted into a civil rights clique named Huntington Students for Peace. HSP's main claim to fame was wild bullshit parties where the iconoclasts talked about marijuana and getting stoned meant getting drunk. Stevie Wonder was big with a song called "Uptight" back when "uptight" meant easy living.

COP couldn't comprehend why they all liked Joan Baez instead of Buffy St. Marie, and the Kingston Trio instead of hoody grease music.

COP vowed he'd never kill anyone after Medgar Evers got shot, and was asked to remove a black armband for Goodman, Chaney and Schwerner. While "The Boy from New York City" and early British rock blared loudly on \$3.95 transistor radios, COP spent a summer in the converted dungeon of the local library reading up on civil rights and Quakers.

Subsequent early high school summers were spent reading about Vietnam, biomedical stuff and Teilhard de Chardin.

Meanwhile on Wednesday religion school nights COP used to have vehement arguments on why hell didn't exist and why Martin Luther King was not a communist. High school was spent between track meets with Buzz Little, Bugs Walters and Otto Fischer and cast parties with a fiery director and not so fiery actors and actresses. While track was just like the way Alan Silletoe said it was in *Loneliness of a Long Distance Runner*, except maybe a bit more frivolous, the fiery director Miss Page turned out to be a warm human being with an unadvertized masters degree in theology. She made COP really know what it was like to be a sinister tyrant in Arthur Miller's *The Crucible* condemning John Proctor and Abigail to death.

By the time high school was over the first local statistics from Vietnam came in, yet Stony Brook offered an exciting alternative to HSP and track and drama. Now it was SDS and track and those memorable South Hall epithets between Richie and Christine. COP remembers Balloon Day, or was it Gentle Thursday, where the pre-drug or early drug Stony Brook people — ethnics were freaks in ABC lounge (Irving College) — actually believed the Youngbloods.

Then the balloon burst. Buzz Little came back dead

from Vietnam, and his rich hawkish father let loose with the bitterest anti-American statements, vowing never to have another son in the armed forces. A short time later, COP decided to be a conscientious objector. In November, 1968, after an exhilarating autumn for Lowenstein, COP applied for a C.O. He heard nothing for six months, then was called down to Bay Shore for a hearing.

Expecting a star chamber, COP instead met up with six patronizing but friendly board members who asked, "What's a nice boy like you doing in a place like this?" Without stopping the smiles, they proceeded to tell COP that he would never get a government job, never get into VISTA or the Peace Corps, and would lose many lucrative opportunities in the future. In the mail he received a II-S classification, but COP refused it.

After a number of refusals, COP was classified 1-A. In April 1970 he was called down, and the Army refused to acknowledge the C.O., instead wanted to know why he never told them he had epilepsy and an automatic IV-F.

Things have quieted down in the following two years, and of six boys in his family, four have applied for C.O. The war is winding down though, ABC news assures COP every day in between Neilsen's "Jump into the Fire" and McLean's "American Pie".



Doug Sneyd



"Sure, the Athenians granted draft evaders amnesty in 403 BC, but you have to remember that theirs was a very advanced civilization."

What A C.O. Means..

By AL WALKER

One of the last things Jerry Lobasso said a few days ago was "have a good day," to one of the long time customers at his West Hills Sunoco gas station. Then for the first time in his sixty seven year old life, Jerry Lobasso made page one of *Newsday*.

The murder could have been that of the Rosenbergs, Robert Kennedy, Patrolman George Frees, Malcolm X, Mary Stuart, Fred Hampton, Kitty Genovese, or a host of other people; the likes of which were assorted peasants, relatives, lovers or public figures that make history.

But regardless of the motives involved, be they political, jealous, hungry, stupid, cruel, or incomprehensible, they all boil down to one inescapable fact: And that fact is that somebody wants to see to it that another body won't ever eat, touch, laugh, hurt or sweat again.

To a conscientious objector, the murders of all the Jerry Lobassos in the world means no more and no less.

a draft counselor counsels...

By LEN RUBIN

In my counseling experience, I have seen and heard of numerous strategies used by men who have succeeded in beating the draft. Before describing some of these cases, I must say that they cannot be treated as examples of "definite ways to get out". The one thing that I have learned over the years is that the selective service system operates in an almost totally irrational manner — the same exact tactics can be used by two different people and one might be successful and one might not. What I and other counselors have learned is that for the most part, the success or failure of these tactics depend to a great extent on a number of factors: the individual and where his head is at, the idiosyncracies of the local board he is dealing with, the personnel at the examining station where the physical is given, the size of the draft call, to name a few.

In the past few years, and especially today, most deferments that men receive are ones based on their having some physically disqualifying condition. In order to get a physical or psychiatric deferment, a registrant must usually present himself at the examining station and flunk the physical which is administered there (I say usually because in clear cut cases, like the absence of an arm or a leg, one might not be required to take a physical; although I have seen men who have submitted documents to show that they are clearly handicapped being forced to go through the physical).

So the "physical" is an extremely important event, and since a lot of the physically disqualifying defects listed in the army regulations are vague and subject to varying interpretations on the part of the examiners, both creative draft counseling and innovative work on the part of the man taking the physical can mean the difference between passing and failing. Although I have never seen anyone disqualified for illegally dumping garbage, I have heard of and encountered some fairly strange tales relating to the army physical and I'd like to relate a few of them here.

I heard the following story from a fellow counselor: When a man takes his examination, at one of the stations that he passes through, he is given a fairly cursory physical examination by one of the army doctors. The exam, which is usually a group affair, takes between ten and fifteen minutes. The common feature of every description of any army physical I've ever heard is the hemorrhoid exam — the doctor says "spread your cheeks," everyone bends over and the doctor checks each man. In this particular case, when the doctor checked the registrant for hemorrhoids, he looked up and saw a dead white rat. When the doctor informed the registrant of this discovery, the man responded, "Oh, that's where he is!" Upon this occurrence, the registrant was informed immediately that he had failed the physical and he was escorted out of the examining station.

Perhaps the most important part of the physical is the station which the registrant goes to after all the tests and examinations are over. Here, a doctor looks at the results, at letters from other doctors and anything else that is presented, decides whether one should see a shrink or another specialist and ultimately decides whether the registrant is qualified or disqualified. It is here where a certain amount of dramatic and bargaining ability goes a long way. A registrant related the following account to me: He had fooled around during his hearing test and gotten a poor score. When he got to

provision, if a man is ejected from the examining center without completing the exam, he will be treated as if he didn't show up, which means that he can be classified 1-A and be subject to induction. So there is a definite risk in freaking out.

A man that I counseled recently presented himself in the opposite manner. He went to the physical and acted in a sluggish, despondent manner. When asked to strip down, he insisted on keeping one stocking on, because his "foot hurt". After moping around and getting lost a few times, he was sent to the shrink for a conference, from which he emerged with a psychiatric deferment.

I have heard other accounts of tactics used at physicals ranging from wearing bloody underpants to confirm the existence of bleeding hemorrhoids to passing into a drug induced stupor while taking the literacy test. I have found that it usually takes a particular kind of head to carry any of these things off — the physical is an extremely intimidating process and it is difficult to remain cool enough to manage any kind of production. But the physical route is really the only one left and it is structured in a way to allow for freelancing.



Donald Bybee, draft counselor.

this final station, the doctor was wavering between sending him back for another test or disqualifying him. When the doctor finally spoke to him and asked, "Do you know you failed the hearing test miserably?", the registrant said, "What?" and continued not to hear what the doctor was saying in the ensuing conversation. The registrant was disqualified for a hearing defect.

People always ask — should I freak out during the physical? This is an unanswerable question. I have heard accounts of people acting out at physicals and subsequently failing them, e.g. throwing their papers up in the air and going into a state of hysteria, but some people freak out and pass. Also, under a fairly new



A Draft Counselor's Theory

By SALLY WETZLER

Last October I decided to become a draft counselor, started training soon after, and actually began counseling in January. The training session lasted about nine weeks, meeting two or three hours one night each week. I also did some observing of draft counseling at the Ministries in Smithhaven Mall.

At the time I was learning the regulations and other necessary information, the draft law was being changed and even now is still being adjusted. One essential thing in being a draft counselor is to be continually informed and updated of new happenings with the Selective Service, the courts, and new interpretations of the law — in other words, reading a lot.

In my limited counseling experience, it has almost been a rule that those men wishing to be counseled are immediately surprised to find a woman as their counselor. After all, some of them say, the draft is a man's problem. But does that mean I, can't be involved in it too —

does that mean I can't (or shouldn't) help? I occasionally wonder if the counselee doubts my competence simply because I am a woman.

I have yet to form a concrete philosophy about counseling. I know that I am much more willing to help a man know his rights than to help a man who comes in and says, "I want to get out of the draft." To me, the latter means the draft board may lose one man, but another will be drafted to meet the quota. And that man is more likely to be poor, uneducated, and dark-skinned than the one who escaped. Political people often say that draft counseling just encourages men to work within the system of deferments and alternate service rather than to confront the system. I don't know — perhaps with time I will develop my own goal of counseling.

Meanwhile, I find counseling to be a satisfying experience. I feel good when a man returns whom I counseled and thanks me for my advice. And I find that these are reasons enough for me to be a draft counselor.

Amnesty:

Why Suffer For 'Premature Morality'?

By MIKE HENDRICKS
American Refugee Service
Montreal

(AMEX, CANADA) — Amnesty is not the vital issue of our exile. We went into exile because of a war we then thought, and continue to think immoral and illegal, and that war still goes on. Our exile will also go on, at least until the American war in Indochina finally and totally ends. Amnesty is a post-war issue still awaiting a post-war era.

We must first emphasize that we are here today not because we have chosen to make our return to the United States a topic of public discussion. However, it is an issue, without our urging, and it is an issue that involves our lives. We feel it is necessary to have our say.

The refugee movement to Canada and Europe these past eight war years has been primarily a human response to the inhuman destruction of Indochina and to a society that has allowed such destruction to go on. Men and women of our generation, brought up believing in the United States as the defender of freedom, could see no connection between that heritage and the realities of fire and death unleashed on innocent peoples in Indochina.

Nor has this war limited itself to destroying societies in Indochina. It has also very nearly destroyed the society of the United States. The American Dream we were all weaned on was exploded daily all over Indochina. Those of us who chose exile were adamantly refusing to lend our bodies and souls to such inhumane acts of our countrymen. Yet we were also declining to accept punishment in prison for positions regarding the war that the Pentagon Papers have now substantiated, and to which the Gallup Polls indicate the majority of the country now subscribes.

Jules Feiffer calls it "premature morality" — why should we be considered criminals for thinking then what everyone thinks now?

Amnesty. The definition is "forgiveness" or "forgetfulness." We cannot accept such a term; we cannot be forgiven for taking morally correct stands against immoral acts of our government. And we do not intend to forget, nor should this country forget, what forced us into our exile.

We have no need of either forgiveness or forgetfulness. What we would seek — when the war in Indochina ends — is a totally non-punitive restoration of our civil liberties. That is, the right to return to our home nation without prosecution or recrimination. We feel that a withdrawal of civil or military charges for offences due to actions relating directly or indirectly to the Indochina war should be extended to all those in prisons, underground, or abroad.

That is what we would seek. The present legislation before the Senate — proposed by Senator Taft — is not at all what anyone honestly interested in the reconciliation of this nation would seek. . .

We are all aware of the features of Senator Taft's bill. It is punitive in requiring alternate service as the condition for our return, and, worse, it discriminates in favor of draft dodgers over deserters.

Deserters and draft dodgers have been united throughout our exile in opposition to the Indochina war. We see no difference whatsoever among us. However, people at home insist on viewing draft dodgers as middle-class, well-educated persons, and deserters as working-class, less-educated persons. While this is statistically correct, its validity is distorted when social and economic class distinctions are related to levels of morality. Being born into a working-class home in no

way disqualifies a man or woman from being morally repelled by the inhumanity of this war.

The only real difference, then, between draft dodgers and deserters is a matter of when they became aware of their moral opposition and their inability to participate in such a war. A matter of timing. What possible rationale could there be for legislation that reduces a grave matter of morality and conscience to a mere matter of timing?

Senator Taft's proposed bill is clearly not a judicious or a well-intended solution to the unprecedented situation of mass numbers of refugees from America. A more reasonable approach would have to deal equally with all refugees regardless of their status at birth or their father's income. There is no escaping the fact that the American poor — rural and urban — have been forced to carry the worst burdens of the American war in Indochina. And it would be only perpetuating this cruelty to pass one more bill that discriminated against this class of citizens.

Whatever formula is finally accepted as a means of determining whether a deserter in fact deserted because of moral objections, let that formula apply equally to all refugees. For what we would not want to be split from our brothers and sisters by an arbitrary decision made in the American Congress.

Allow us to conclude by stating one more time that the continuing war against the Indochinese peoples is immoral. It is now the responsibility of the American people to brand this war as immoral, and to deal with the destruction it has wrought not only in Indochina, but also here in America. Thereafter, it would be patently dishonest to continue prosecuting those Americans who knew this painful reality years ago.

The statement from the American Refugee Service and the Montreal Council to Aid War Objectors, incorporates the position taken by these two groups together with virtually all the exile counseling groups in Canada, plus Amex magazine editors, at the press conference held in Toronto last January 17.

General Amnesty Act: No Strings Attached

(AMEX, CANADA) — The draft of a "General Amnesty Act of 1972" which goes much further than any of the proposals by politicians to date, was released in Vancouver February 21, 1972, by the National Committee for Amnesty Now. According to lawyer Herbert W. Titus, legal counsel for the Committee, the bill "would make available an unconditional immunization from prosecution and restoration of all civil, political, citizenship and property rights that may have been lost by any person who may have violated any law while resisting American participation in the Indochina war."

The most important features of the proposed bill are that it would provide an amnesty with no strings attached — unlike current proposals which all call for some form of "alternate service" or other similar restitution for time not served; and that it includes deserters as well as draft dodgers, and "any person who might be guilty of insubordination for refusing to perform any military duty, or who publicly burned or otherwise destroyed his draft card."

All people in the above categories would automatically receive unconditional amnesty, if the bill were enacted.

The bill also provides for people whose resistance to the war "might have resulted in significant personal injury or substantial property damage." A person in this category would be eligible for amnesty if he could "prove to the Amnesty Commission that he was not personally responsible for any significant personal injury or substantial property damage," Titus said.

Unconditional amnesty could also be available for persons who were personally responsible for significant personal injury or substantial property damage, "if the Amnesty Commission is satisfied that the person's actions were justified either on the grounds of conscience or on other grounds to be determined by the Commission," Titus said.

A major flaw in the draft bill is the make-up of the proposed "Amnesty Commission." The bill states that it "would consist of five members at least one of which shall be female and at least one of which shall be from an ethnic minority." Salaries of Commission members are to be \$42,500 each per year, and they are to be appointed by the President with confirmation by the

Senate. The kind of Commission which would result from this prescription virtually guarantees that the peers of war resisters would not have a say in the question of the more difficult moral and legal cases which would be considered by the Commission.

Honorary Chairman of the National Committee for Amnesty Now is former Oregon Senator Wayne Morse. Chairman is former Oregon Congressman Charles O. Porter. The Committee has been working in Congress with Senators George McGovern of South Dakota, Mike

Gravel of Alaska and Mark Hatfield of Oregon; Representatives Bella Abzug of New York, Patsy Mink of Hawaii, Shirley Chisholm of New York and Preen Mitchell of Maryland.

Porter said that the Committee's general amnesty versus Senator Taft's limited, conditional amnesty, unacceptable to almost all war objectors, frames a major issue of the 1972 campaigns in the United States. "It will be a glorious day when all American exiles can return home, whether to visit or to stay," he said.



Although the university generally forms stereotyped images of the community, campus neighbors are not unified in their feelings about the draft, volunteer army, and amnesty.

Several of the three village children were adamantly against the draft. Seven year old Frank who lives in St. James commented that "People shouldn't force people to do anything." Ann, 10, from Stony Brook also said "they shouldn't have to go into the army. There shouldn't be war."

Not all the parents of the community had the same insight as the youngsters. Several people refused to speak about the issue, others said that they weren't informed enough to discuss it. One feels like responding "how can't you be informed? You know that men are being killed, others are in jail, and others are in Canada. What do you need to form an opinion?"

Anti Draft

Many have thought about the issue and Roberta Twiner of Stony Brook commented, "There should be no draft. A volunteer army is better than drafting people. The war stinks. Pay people and see if they will join in the volunteer army, but don't force people to go and definitely don't start drafting women." Steven, a bank employee who lives in Brookhaven agreed saying "I would prefer a volunteer army. I don't believe that any political block will form among the volunteers that can be considered a threat." Then, professing equality, he said that women should be allowed into the army but not into actual combat: "I've had experience with what goes on in the front lines, with all the killing, and I'd rather not have them go through it."

Maureen Bybee, a Stony Brook resident, had another view of the draft. She feels that "If draft is seen as serving the country, then at High School graduation everybody should be drafted for two years to serve as tour guides at National parks, or to work with Indians or as government clerks. That would really serve the country!" In favor of amnesty, Maureen believes that the terms "selective objector" and "conscientious objector" should be accepted more readily in this country and be given to people so that nobody is forced

to flee the country. Then retroactively, everybody who wants to come back to the U.S. should be allowed to do so without being compelled to do any work related to the military. She suggested that people can do alternate service in establishments such as Smithaven Ministries which aids people. As far as women being part of the army, Maureen says "why not - except I don't like the draft to begin with. Many women don't care about the draft because it doesn't directly affect them." She then added, "why not draft everybody and send us all to summer camp?"

Duty to Country

It would be wrong to assume that Maureen, Roberta and Steven are representative of the Stony Brook community. Their ideas are present throughout Stony

The Community Speaks

By MARSHA PRAVDER

Brook, but a random sampling of the town people shows that their faction is still a minority. Walter Bastedo Jr. of Stony Brook summed up the attitude of many of his neighbors "I believe in the draft. We need an army and a volunteer army isn't practical - there wouldn't be enough volunteers for a sufficient, reasonable sized army to defend ourselves as every other country does. I also can't see amnesty because I have a son in the navy. He volunteered his services. He's doing his part - it's the responsibility of male members of the population to support the government and when the need arises, to participate in the armed forces. I can't see running away from the situation - I didn't when I was in the army. Viet Nam is not necessarily a just war, but we're in it

and that decision was made by many people over a long period of time. We should carry out our responsibility and treaties to help Viet Nam in the military crisis. We'd look very poor to ourselves and the rest of the world if we didn't carry out this responsibility." But is it also a woman's duty to fight? According to Mr. Bastedo, "That's a reasonable idea for auxiliary service but not for combat. Women aren't physically and emotionally up to it - from what I've seen of women they wouldn't be capable of the job of combat. I'm sure there are exceptions." One can then question if anybody should be morally capable of the job of killing. The issue can also be perceived in terms of women being capable of going into the army, but that men and women shouldn't have to be a part of the armed forces if they are against war. One woman commented, "Sure I'm just as able as a man to be in the army, but I don't want anything to do with the army and I would do anything I could think up to get out of it if I was drafted."

Another community member backed up Mr. Bastedo by saying, "why should anybody be able to get away with dodging the draft when there are people who go into the service and don't want to? A volunteer army would be great, but impractical, since so few would volunteer. I wouldn't mind my daughters being drafted, but I wouldn't want them in active combat. I think that the army would teach them discipline and maturity."

Canvassing in the Community

While this article is being written, Stony Brook students have decided to go on strike. Since surveying the community has once again shown that many, though not all, of the residents believe in the draft and do not favor amnesty, part of strike activity should include canvassing. Perhaps if we tried to open communications with people who never spoke to us before, we can bring ideas to them that they never have had to encounter before since they live with so many people with similar beliefs to theirs. One can be skeptical about whether this will change anybody's mind on these issues, but at least it's an action that can be taken. While we are protesting the war, there are still people in the community like Karin in East Setauket saying "Nobody likes war, but fighting in it is your obligation to your country."

Draft Info Center: AMNESTY NOW!

(AMEX-Canada) 1. Conscription and the threat of involuntary induction into the military has led tens of thousands of men to leave the U.S. for a life in exile and has led hundreds to refuse cooperation with the draft and suffer the legal punishments resulting from that act. Now in exile or prison, there are thousands of evaders and resisters who believe they committed no crime in the moral sense for which they must be forgiven or for which they must atone.

These men now in exile and prison are correct. For a while noncooperation with conscription is a crime legally constituted by Congress up to this point, such noncooperation does not in our minds constitute a moral crime. The military draft is immoral:

The draft has deprived individuals of the liberty and freedom of choice which are ideals traditionally honored, though not consistently implemented in American history.

The draft has indirectly subjected men under threat of severe punishment to the orders of military superiors, to kill when commanded, to die when dying has been judged by the government to be in the national interest. Conscription has forced men, by military induction, to relinquish to the government and military much of their moral control over their actions.

The draft has supplied killers and corpses for American military adventures, most notably in the current Indochina war. Conscription has enabled, up to this point, the implementation of a cruel, unjust and insane foreign policy in respect to Third World countries.

The draft, despite copious liberal reforms, continues to discriminate in favor of the white, the affluent and well-educated. As such the draft *de facto* violates constitutional guarantees of equality.

In consequence of this, military conscription must be judged immoral and is so judged by us. In a society which insists upon individual moral responsibility and judgment, men who

have refused to participate in the immorality of the draft and American militarism and have left the country or are in prison cannot be judged to be in violation of any moral law by so doing.

It is our contention therefore, that no further legal action be taken on returning draft evaders and exiles, and that all men currently under sentence for violation of the Selective Service Act be exonerated.

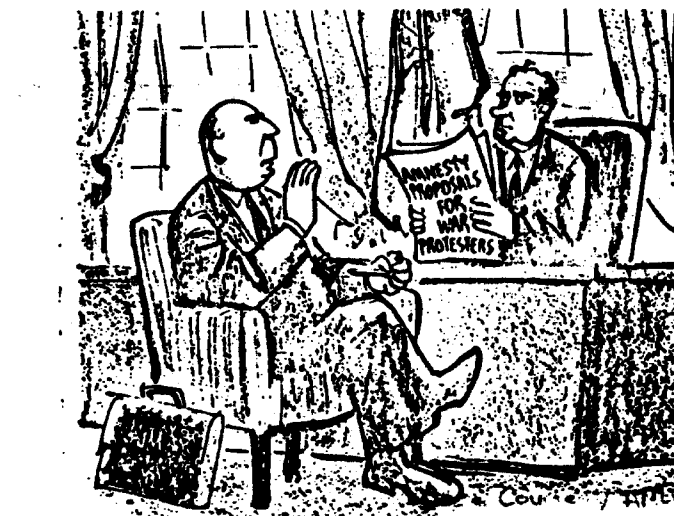
It is not to the point to speak of a restoration of rights and liberties to such men on condition of any term of compulsory service. Nor is it to the point to speak of an unconditional restoration of rights and liberties to such men without changing the legal status of conscription, under which laws such men are judged criminals in need of forgiveness and amnesty.

Rather we propose and insist that the draft be delegalized, now and forever by constitutional amendment or other means judged appropriate by Congress and the people. We further propose and insist that former Supreme Court decisions on the constitutionality of conscription be suspended. We propose and insist that former judgments on the legality of the draft give way and yield before present day awareness of the immorality of the draft.

II. This time of growing American militarism and ideological imperialism, of continued American adventurism and support for corrupt and unjust governments has seen massive desertions of U.S. military personnel. These men now live in exile and are being harshly punished in the event of their return to the U.S. Many thousands deserted the military convinced they committed no crime in the moral sense for which they must atone or which must be forgiven.

These men now in exile or stockade are correct.

The military has been the chief agent of a repressive, unjust and insane foreign policy in respect to Third World countries. Notably, it has slaughtered hundreds of thousands of civilians in



BILL MAULDIN ON AMNESTY:
'Forget It, You Can't Forgive a Man for Having Been Right.'

Indochina and has maimed or crippled thousands more. In addition to violating common rules of humanity, the American military has not even observed common rules of warfare.

The military has unjustly meddled in the affairs of sovereign nations, supporting unsupportable regimes in the interest of stated American foreign policy and against the interests of the general welfare of the people.

The military has been essential in creating the current danger of annihilation of the world's population by nuclear holocaust, and consistently supports the insanity of the arms race.

The military has sucked the resources of the nation almost dry, pouring endless billions into waging war and preparing for war in the face of an ever-mounting need for housing, social services, jobs, education and dignity.

In as much as the conduct of the military of which these men, now deserters, were a part has been unconscionable and immoral, the action of these men who reacted to such conditions cannot be judged immoral.

We live in a society which insists upon individual moral responsibility and

judgment; men who could not support the immorality of American militarism, and thus deserted and are in exile or are prisoners in the U.S., cannot be judged to be in violation of any moral law in so doing.

It is our contention therefore, that no further legal action be taken on returning deserters, and furthermore, that such men now in prison be exonerated.

It is not to the point to speak of a restoration of rights and liberties to such men on the condition of compulsory service. Nor is it to the point to speak of unconditional restoration of rights and liberties to such men without providing redress to the legitimate grievances of these men and of the people of this nation regarding the military.

Rather we propose and insist that Congress and the people make a massive effort to reorder the priorities of America, to make just provisions for the general welfare of the nation and its people and for the peace and continued survival of the world at large.

Draft Information Service
124 North Montgomery Street
Trenton, New Jersey, 08608
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The War Goes On : A Protest Chronology



October 15, 1969 moratorium



November 15, 1969 March on Washington



Tax Day demonstration, Bryant Park April 15, 1970



Smithtown Draft Board demonstration; May 6, 1970



March on Washington, May 9, 1970



March on Washington; April 24, 1971



Fort Dix demonstration; May 16, 1970

Stony Brook students have been attending national anti-war and anti-draft demonstrations and organizing local ones for years. The Viet Nam War continues, and so do the protests. Shown here are scenes from a few of the demonstrations of the past four years.



Mayday: Justice department, May 4, 1971



Mayday: Arrest of demonstrator at Dupont Circle, May 3, 1971



Smithaven Mall; April 21, 1972



March against the war, Bryant Park; April 22, 1972

Photographs by Bob Weisenfeld, Robert F. Cohen, and Harry Brett.

SHOULD WOMEN WORK WITH WAR WEAPONS?

BY AUDREY KANTROWITZ

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." So read the equal right Constitutional amendment approved overwhelmingly by Congress, 84-8, on March 22. The amendment, which does not require a Presidential signature, must now be approved by 37 states within the next seven years to become a law.

One of the provisions of the amendment invalidates military rules setting higher standards for women volunteers than for men. One implication then, is that women would be required to serve in the armed forces as well as men. With regard to deferment policies for parents with young children, one parent, not both, could be deferred. Thus, a woman could be drafted, and her husband would be left with the care of the children. Two separate changes to the amendments, one to prohibit women from being drafted, and a second to prohibit them from combat duty, were both heavily defeated the previous day.

Politicians Speak

New York's Senator Jacob Javits was among the 84 voting in favor of the equal rights amendment and against changes regarding military service. A spokesman from the Senator's office explained, "The votes were tremendously lopsided. The only adverse effect of the amendment is the possible drafting of women. However, equal rights means assuming equal responsibility, and the Senator did not vote to keep them out of combat." When questioned about the Senator's position on maintaining a draft, the spokesman commented, "At this point, he (Javits) does not favor a volunteer army."

New York's other Senator, James Buckley, was one of eight Senators voting against the amendment. Regarding equal rights for women, Buckley stated, "I find myself in full agreement with the finding that there still exists in our country discrimination against women which cannot be justified and which ought not to be tolerated."

He claimed he could not support the amendment "because of my deep respect for women — in its attempt to eliminate discrimination, it will inevitably strike down those distinctions and differences which our society now extends to women."

Buckley cited the possibility of women being drafted as one example of such a distinction he doesn't want to see eliminated. His refusal to support the amendment was in part based on the premise that any law "which would preclude American society from determining that the obligation to serve will be restricted to men" is in conflict with the customs and attitudes of this country. According to Buckley, excluding women from service does not put them into the category of "second class citizens."

Presidential candidate George McGovern, although absent from the final vote, was present the previous day for the discussion on changes to the amendment. In a white paper report concerning equal rights for women, McGovern stated, "Discrimination against women is a damaging reality that is morally wrong and socially wasteful. However, on the subject of military service, McGovern has emphasized his support for the abolishment of any draft along with the establishment of an all volunteer army."

Women's Response

When questioned, a number of draft age males and females objected to women being drafted. A 21 year old senior, June Perone, said she would look for a loophole to evade the draft, saying, "I'd probably serve in jail after trying to obtain a C.O. (Conscientious objector) deferment. Under no circumstances would I go, I'd get pregnant if I had to." Not only does she object to a female draft, but to the present male draft as



well. "Besides," she commented, "it wouldn't be a good investment for the armed services because any woman could become pregnant and leave."

Barbara Hodukavich, a 20 year old sophomore, sees things differently. She feels that if women were given equal rights, then in all fairness, they should be drafted, saying, "It has to be straight down the line — equal rights and treatment in every area." Although she objects to the draft for both men and women, if she were ever drafted she would go. She feels, however, that married women who were drafted should not be separated from their husbands.

Two girls, Jill Frank and Ellen Schoenfeld, both elementary education majors, objected to the entire women's liberation movement. Although she believes that women should have equal job opportunities, Jill feels that in the home "I'd like to be dominated, the male should be superior in the house." Ellen feels the same way, that the women's liberation movement has gone too far, saying, "When I marry, I want my husband to be smarter, make more money, and be the head of the household." In any case, Ellen thinks that if women were drafted, that to be truly equal, women should fight alongside men, although she doubts that it would ever happen.

A history major, Ellen Flax, commented, "I don't think females should be drafted if they already are married and have children because they are needed in the home. However, it is feasible to draft women if they are not made to fight but perform non-combat roles."

Laurie Silver looked at the situation as being a punishment for women for wanting more rights. She sees the drafting of women as "a step forwards and a step backwards. In concept it's fair, but in a

way, women are being made to suffer for their equal rights."

The Male Viewpoint

Not all males would like to see women fighting with them, despite their objections to their own draft availability. One sophomore, Arnold Cooperman, said that although he doesn't think they should be, if women were drafted, certain provisions should be made to exclude them from combat duty. In any case, he thinks, "They should at least do what any Congressman's son does." He doesn't see a draft for women in the near future, although he thinks drafting women in Israel is "a good idea because it's a totally different situation."

Some males felt that there was no place for women in the army as it presently functions. An art major, Bob Bruce, commented, "I don't see what they could do with them besides put them in the kitchen or an office." He looked very pessimistically at any army of men and women, saying, "putting women on the frontlines would be a tragic loss to the country."

There are some males that feel women should be made to fight. A senior, Floyd Forbes, who hopes to get a medical deferment upon graduation, thinks women should definitely be drafted. He doesn't see women taking any subordinate role in the military, but rather an equal one alongside men, "fighting on the frontlines if necessary."

Although one cannot predict if such a situation will arise, it is apparent that a draft for women would not be greeted with open arms. Before any support could be given, certain qualifications and conditions would have to be met. Leslie Epstein, a sophomore, summed up the feelings of most of the women questioned, saying, "I'm partial and don't really want to go, but if true equality between the sexes is to be achieved, then women should be drafted."

Draft A Volunteer Army

By PHYLLIS BERMAN

In a letter received from James L. Buckley, he stated, "I consider it imperative that military pay scales be raised significantly as a matter of equity and also to insure the fastest possible transition to voluntarism." He feels that although military pay is only one of the relevant factors, it's clear that ending the draft requires higher pay to induce more volunteers. He co-sponsored the Allott Amendment to enact the Gates Commission recommendations on military compensation, the amendment being passed. It is his belief that this country will now be able to move more swiftly to voluntarism.

Conscription

"Conscription, which through most of our history has been used only as an expedient in major wars, is alien to our tradition of freedom. It can be justified only in terms of the most important considerations of national security." This was stated by Mr. Buckley in the March 14, 1971 issue of The Washington Post. He expounded upon the discriminatory practices existing in our present selective service system. What he said is already a well-known fact to the middle- and lower-class men faced with the draft. Under our system the affluent wishing to avoid conscription seem able to do so. "The wealthy can afford to elaborate medical counsel and documentation to support alleged physical defects. The system also embodies exemptions, deferments, and loopholes favoring the affluent. A volunteer army would eliminate such discrimination." As a result, Buckley stated that the army's failure rate for physical examination is vastly higher for whites than for blacks.

Buckley sees a voluntary military as requiring fewer men than the present system to achieve the same effective force levels. He stated in his article that because volunteers would perform their duties more efficiently than conscripts, it is estimated that a 33 per cent saving in manpower could be achieved.

Reaction of Students

Mitch Bressack, a junior pre-medical student, favors the idea of a volunteer army for it gives priority to individuals who wish to enlist but more important, does not penalize those who violently oppose serving. Excluding those who are mentally or physically disabled, Mitch asserts that anyone should be allowed to serve. "Women," he said, "should be given the same right to enlist but not in active fighting roles."

In regard to salary, he feels the wages of the volunteer army should be equal to that of the police force. The question then raised was should those who enlist be free to quit whenever they wish or be bound to a contract. Mitch firmly stated, "The army wouldn't be very effective if a person got fed up and just quit. There could be, let's say, a two-year contract with an option to quit after that period. Also it would be a good idea to have the salaries to the type of job or rank one holds. For example, one who is doing clerical work should not receive the same wages as one who is endangering his life on the battlefield."

Similar to our present system, he believes that the orders must still come from the upper echelons of our government, delivered to the high ranking officers, and received by the volunteers. Thus, there would exist no threat of a strong military or political bloc because, says Mitch, those who are subordinate could not begin an uprising or seek military control. Mitch stated that exclusive of war, those who enlist should be given the prerogative of where to be stationed.

Stephan Axelrod, a junior English major, also feels the volunteer army is a good idea because it allows for freedom of the individual, the right to overtly oppose serving and not be made to pay the consequences of evading the draft.

In accord with the other men interviewed, Steve believes women should be allowed to enlist. In fact, he carried the equal rights of women a step further. "Women should definitely be allowed to do combat duty. They should not be restricted to clerical work or a job that would alienate them from the front lines if they wish to fight."

Senior Lenny Rosmarin commented: "It's a good opportunity for the men or women who want to make a career out of the army. A high wage scale would attract those who are interested in the first place. Also, those who are unable to find a job might consider the idea of serving if the pay was good."

Would you consider the volunteer army if you terminated college and could not find a job? "No, I think coming from a liberal school, I would have much difficulty becoming accustomed to a regimented way of life. I also do not want to be faced with the constant thought of killing another to spare my own life," said Lenny. He continued, "The people who enlist must be well instructed of the duties they must perform, what will be expected of them, and made to see the army as a way of life. After they are made thoroughly aware of the rules and regulations, and the idea of the army as a career, they should be given the option of whether to join or quit. If they chose to remain, they should be put under contract as many persons are in other jobs."

Same Standards?

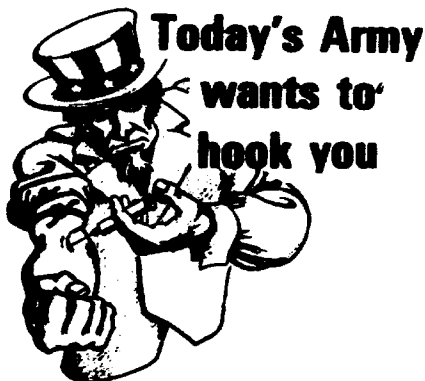
Lenny maintains that those enlisting should follow basically the same procedures as those who seek to join under the present Selective System. "There should be health check ups, inquiries of criminal records, and investigation into anti government, anti army connections, or any affiliation with groups that might cause them to provoke or incite others once they are accepted." Other students disagree, feeling that if a war is unjust, the major dissenters should come from the army and refuse to fight.

Lenny shares the same view as Steve, mainly that women should be allowed to fight if they so desire. He then added that they must also meet the same requirements as their male enlistees if they want to engage in battle.

The responses indicate a strong conviction in favor of instituting a volunteer army. The answers given by the males interviewed also show that the idea of women enlisting in the army is now taken more seriously and not frowned upon or mocked. Judging from these students' opinions, although men are willing to accept women in a field that was never opened to them before, most men do not consider the army a moral activity and therefore would rather see the entire field closed.

Asked if he felt the volunteer army should be paid for their services, he replied, "They should have a high wage scale so that it will entice more persons to join. Although more money will be allotted to this army than is to our present one, this army will be more efficient and less manpower will be needed." This was basically what Buckley said.

Steve is convinced that the volunteer army would create a very strong military bloc unless rigid controls are established. "The army must be responsible to legislature. It should not exist as an independent body."



Bring Our Conscience Home

By BILL SCHREIBER

The war in Vietnam has created tremendous moral conflicts in the minds of many Americans. This isn't the first time that the youth of America has been called upon to risk their lives to protect the "pursuit of justice and liberty." We must however question how just and in pursuit of liberty is the killing and maiming of peasant farm workers, women and children.

This ethical dilemma of owing allegiance to the American government or choosing to obey one's conscience and not take part in senseless killing has forced thousands of young men into exile. There are perhaps 75,000 men scattered throughout the world forming the growing fraternity of American war "exiles" who have chosen to permanently leave the United States rather than fight in Vietnam.

Many people feel that whatever rights or wrongs have occurred in Vietnam, it is time to begin the difficult task of national reconciliation.

Amnesty Through Service

Sen. Robert Taft an Ohio Republican has proposed a bill allowing draft dodgers back into the country without "penalty" provided they perform three years of an alternative public service. Other congressmen and various organizations — the American Civil Liberties Union, the activist National Council of Churches, the radical War Resisters League, are just a few involved in the growing concern for amnesty.

President Nixon who had formerly dismissed the question of amnesty with a curt "no" replied slightly differently when questioned on nationwide T.V. "We always under our system provide amnesty. . . I for one would be very liberal with regard to amnesty, but not while there are Americans in Vietnam fighting to serve their country. . . and not while POW's are held by the enemy. After that we would consider it. . ." One wonders when that day will come.

A Gallup Poll organized for Newsweek revealed that when the question of amnesty was posed in general terms — whether to grant amnesty to young men who have left the country to avoid the draft — only 28 per cent are in favor and 58 per cent stand opposed. When the issue is suggested with the possibility of conditional public service only 22% of the public remained opposed.

Moral Question

The question of amnesty poses another moral question. Many people feel that granting amnesty is pardoning the youth

for their "transgressions." There are others who insist that it is the government not the exiles who should be seeking pardon. Mary Ptashnik, a Stony Brook student says, "The government made a wrong decision in entering the war of Viet Nam. It is not the conscientious objectors who must admit guilt but the government of the United States who must acknowledge that they made a mistake." Other people wish to extend amnesty even to war criminals such as First Lt. William Calley and approximately 5,000 other U.S. troops in stockades for offenses in Viet Nam. One must decide whether amnesty means freeing a person for following their conscience or freeing those who decide to kill indiscriminantly during the war.

When should amnesty be declared — immediately or after American troops are finally withdrawn from Vietnam? Newsweek writes that Mr. Nixon argues it would offend the most rudimentary sense of judgement to pardon some men for avoiding the draft at a time when others are still being sent off to fight. How about granting amnesty to soldiers and awarding the conscientious objectors?

Returning to U.S.

Even if amnesty was given it is not sure whether many of the young exiles would return. Many of them have already reestablished themselves and find their new locations more rewarding and satisfying. Most of the draft-evaders and deserters abroad have long since stopped thinking of themselves as temporary refugees. Canada in particular has been the site for many of the exiles. Its government encourages immigration and its culture is so similar as not to provide a problem of adjustment.

New Lives

One exile, Jim Wilson and his wife Pat have a head shop in Toronto. They are in a communal farm and have a baby named Awakening Moon Child. "Oh, my mother's all excited," said Pat. "She thinks amnesty is real important. She called and said, 'They may give Jim amnesty.'" Her husband adds: "I don't see amnesty as relevant. I mean I'm just not going to live in the United States."

Many more of the exiles hold a similar view.

The word amnesty is derived from the Greek root similar to amnesia, meaning "forgetfulness." Amnesty in this sense would be a recognition that the moral equations on Vietnam are too complicated and too painful to help endlessly computing. But it would be a tragedy if the mistake of Vietnam were forgotten. If our nation is to survive it must reconcile its people. Amnesty is a beginning step towards this end.

The anguish and despair over participating in the war in Vietnam has led to a major crisis and decision in the lives of many young Americans. The dilemma of whether to participate in a war they see as morally wrong and useless has led many draft eligible men to seek a course which, though it might be thought by many to be cowardly and unpatriotic, appears to be the most practical solution. Rather than submit to taking part in the war or risking up to five years imprisonment, many of these draft resisters and armed forces deserters have chosen to flee the country. There are now nearly 75,000 war exiles in foreign countries, mainly Canada, and with the question of amnesty being fought over inconclusively, these emigrants have no way of knowing when or if ever they will be able to return legally to the United States.

Canada has been the main choice for the war exiles due to its proximity to the United States, its similarities culturally and socially, and the lenient attitude of the Canadian government towards draft resisters and deserters. The extradition treaties between the United States and Canada do not cover draft offenses or desertion, and its official attitude towards draft resisters and deserters. The extradition treaties between the United States and Canada do not cover draft offenses on desertion, and its official attitude towards Americans with respect to the military is that, "an individual's status with regard to compulsory military service in his own country has no bearing upon his admissibility to Canada either as an immigrant or as a visitor; nor is he subject to removal from Canada because of unfulfilled military obligations in his country of citizenship" (June 1967 in the House of Commons). Canada in fact encourages immigration, particularly of skilled and educated people. The Canadian people also have been extremely sympathetic to young Americans in this situation.

How To Do It

The first step for a draft evader or deserter or entering Canada is to apply for 'landed immigrant' status. Only under this classification can a person be admitted for permanent residence in Canada, since a visitor's status allows one only to travel in Canada and remain at the most six months. A landed immigrant is given, with exceptions, all of the rights and privileges of a Canadian citizen, in that he can work at almost all jobs, travel within the country and attend school. The limitations are that he cannot vote in Canadian elections, obtain a Canadian passport and can be deported for a number of reasons. Applications for landed immigrant status are considered on the grounds of education, skills, employment opportunities and personal factors. Most American draft evaders have not had much trouble getting landed immigrant status, and after five years residence with a good record they are eligible for Canadian citizenship.

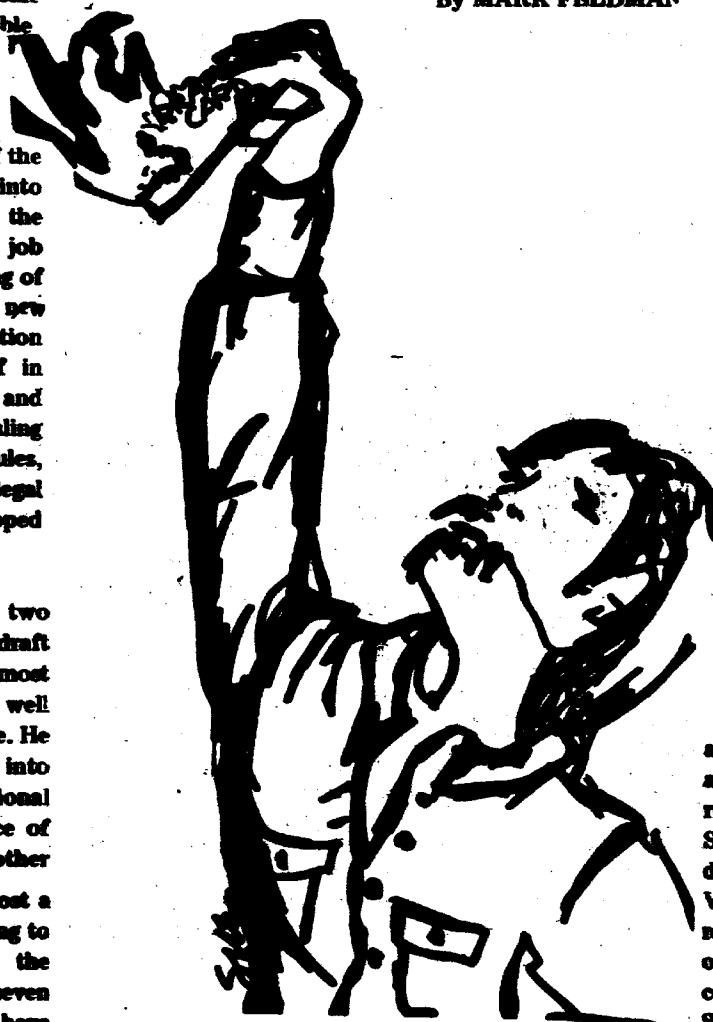
Counseling

After arriving in Canada, most exiles go to one of the various counseling agencies which have sprung into existence to help with the flow of fugitives from the United States. These organizations provide job counseling, aid in bureaucratic details and the finding of housing, and give advice and understanding to help the new immigrants deal with new arrivals and information requests. Dick Brown, a counselor on the staff in Toronto, said "our major role is to provide jobs and immigration counseling, and right now we are dealing mainly with deserters. Due to the changing draft rules, better counseling statewide and more channels for legal deferments, the flow of draft resisters has dropped radically. So we see mostly deserters now."

This points out a major difference between the two groups of expatriots who come to Canada, i.e. draft evaders and deserters. The draft resister for the most part comes from a middle class family and is well educated, usually with at least a few years of college. He is more aware and has an easier time being absorbed into Canadian society. Also, due to a high educational background, the draft resister has a better chance of getting a job and landed immigrant status. On the other hand, the deserter is poorer and usually with at most a high school education. He has a harder time adjusting to his new life and getting a job. As it is, the unemployment rate in Canada is very high over seven percent — and the less skilled deserter will have

AND MANY PICKED CANADA AS THEIR NEW COUNTRY

By MARK FELDMAN



difficulties competing for jobs, in addition to the fact that he most probably had less chance to make plans and arrangements before entering Canada. Brown pointed out also that the Canadian government is making the requirements for landed immigrant status harder due to the economic situation, and in many cases now demand that a job be waiting for the deserter or resister. This hardship has caused many problems and a sense of disillusionment among many newly arrived deserters.

Leaving Home

Other than the problem of finding a job, the main problem that draft resisters face when fleeing to Canada is the fact that they will be leaving behind their families and old friends, and will have to forge a new life for themselves in a different setting. Eric Goldstein, a senior political science major, considers this aspect major enough so that he would not have thought of fleeing to Canada, and added "although it's easy for me to say it now that I don't have to face the possibility, going to jail rather than Canada would appeal to me more, since after two or three years imprisonment I would be able to pick up the pieces of my life here in the United States, while exile in Canada would mean starting a whole new way of life." On the other hand, others point to the fact that the similarities between the United States and Canada would make immigration a reasonable course of action. David Magarik, a senior pre-med student, stated "after listening to several draft evaders who have gone to Canada, I have found it more than obvious that going to Canada is not as tremendous a sacrifice as it may seem, and would not entail such a big change in my life." Most exiles who have been living in Canada for the past few years have found this true, and a great majority of them have decided to settle there permanently, regardless of whether amnesty is offered to them. These immigrants have found Canada to be a less hassled and materialistic, and a more tolerant and safer place to live. Said one deserter, who afterwards was awarded an honorable discharge but elected to stay in Canada anyway, "we went to New York to visit the folks, and seeing the pollution, the crime, the anger, the people milling around — it took us five minutes to decide we couldn't handle it. We're staying here. Anyway, my wife and I both feel we owe Canada something now."

Splitting Families

The question of submitting to the draft and its alternatives have split many families, which is another difficulty the war exile must face. In many cases, young men have had to flee to Canada without the support or understanding of their parents, and these interfamily conflicts give rise to intense guilt feelings and insecurities. One deserter could sadly recall that "my mother said she would turn me in if she ever saw me again." A University of Toronto psychiatrist, who conducted a study of American exiles, claimed "they're racked with mixed feelings. It's a bloody stressful decision. You just can't make a decision like that without saying 'What have I done to my family? Am I right?'" These studies demonstrate the fact that fleeing to Canada is not just an escapist act, in that these men must have great courage and convictions to face the personal problems which might arise in self-exile.

Many of the American expatriots retain a bitterness towards the United States, which they feel has misunderstood and wronged them. As one draft resister put it, "I loved America a long time and in a way I still do. But right now it stinks. I wouldn't go back even if amnesty were declared. I'm kind of bitter, though just in principle, because there ought to be room in the United States for people like me." But the new immigrants, particularly the draft resisters, have not been radicalized to a great degree. Their actions were motivated by their definite decision not to participate in this war.

Even among those who would like to return home if amnesty were declared, there is a great feeling of pride and a knowledge that what they did was right in the long run. Said one immigrant, "I said to hell with the United States. I'm proud of what I did. I can tell my children I didn't have anything to do with the atrocities in Vietnam." These young Americans who chose to flee represent another loss for the United States: thousands of brave and intelligent men who have forsaken our country rather than take part in the carnage of Southeast Asia. Mark it up as another toll of the Vietnam War.

A DRAFT CLASSIFICATION PLAY

Draft Classifications
A character analysis in four acts
By Michael Vinson

Based on a tragedy by The United States Government

Act I

Scene A:

Registrant available for military service. It includes those who had temporary disabilities (i.e. broken leg) when physical was taken

You'll find mostly lower and low-middleer class people in this scene. Mostly because they cannot get the \$1,500 it takes to pay a lawyer to get you out of the draft. Oh, you didn't think that you could buy your way out of the Army? Where have you been?

Scene A-0

Registrant is a conscientious objector available for non-combat duty.

This was a mistake probably the biggest one you can make. Who do you think has the highest morality rate in Vietnam? No, helicopter pilots? You guessed it, from scene A-0.

Scene C

Registrant is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, Environmental Science Services Administration, or Public Health Services.

If you're in Environmental Science or Public Health, you've got some mighty fine connections. If you're already in the armed forces, start building up war stories to tell the kids if you make it back.

Scene D

Registrant already in the reserves or in military training school (i.e. ROTC)

The reserves have become the outlet for middle class America. It works out well. Their fathers-in-law give them every other weekend off to attend meetings. If you're in a military school, your grandfather is probably a general and there's no hope for you anyway.

Scene H

Registrant not immediately susceptible to the draft either because he has not received his draft number yet or because he has passed his year of prime eligibility.

This is the "in" category to belong to. In the words of the Who, "... I'm free." Except if Lapland decides to invade Detroit nobody is going to touch you. Of course, if you haven't received your classification yet, I would suggest seeing the Draft Evasion Game produced by M. Iton Bradley, Inc.

Scene O

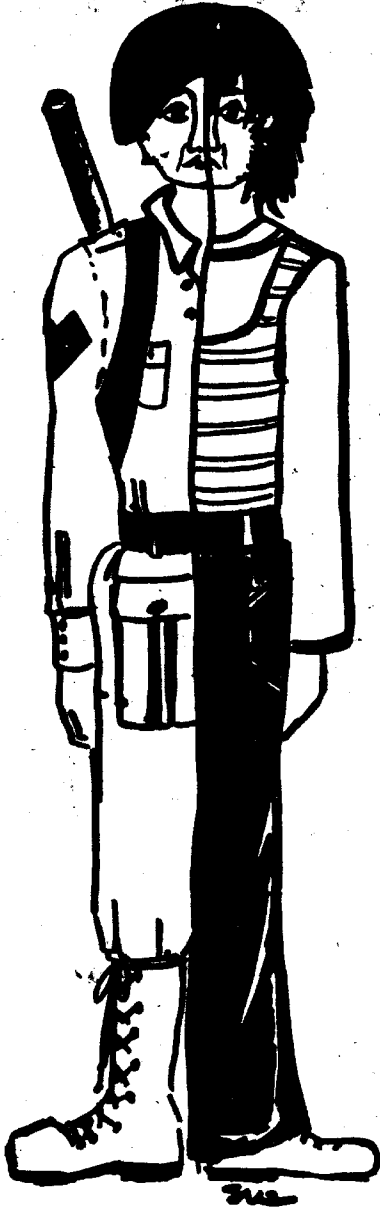
Conscientious objector available for civilian work.

Congratulations. Now only two years of your life will be wasted. Go directly to scene W, do not pass the unemployment line, do not collect \$200.

Scene W

Conscientious objector working in a civilian job.

Isn't it fun making napalm????



Act II

Scene D

Registrant is a student in divinity school.

Praise be! Remember the old trick of making up a religion and saying that you were studying it, this in hopes of avoiding the draft? It doesn't work anymore. God forbid you should not follow religion as your sole profession after you leave school, you can now be drafted until age 35. Stick that in your holy reefer.

Act III

Scene A

Registrant deferred because of extreme hardship.

Get your parents off the welfare lines and support them yourself. You'll be a fuller man for it.

Act IV

Scene A

Registrant is sole surviving son whose father or one of more sons or daughters have been killed in action.

The government has a strange sense of values. It is willing to wreck a household, but not obliterate it. A nice humanistic touch.

Scene B

Official deferred by law.

I believe that it was Art Buchwald that once made the suggestion that if senators, congressmen, and, of course, the President were required to go into active duty for one month each year, we would be out of all wars before you can say, "But I'm supposed to be deferred."

Scene C

Registrant is an alien not currently liable for military service.

There's nothing that you can do to get yourself into this scene. Practicing up on your high school spanish won't help you.

Scene F

Registrant not qualified for any military service on physical, mental, or moral grounds.

Now deferments run the scale from poor vision to having been run over by a Mack truck. However, if you want to see some interesting reasons for deferments, wait until they start drafting women.

Scene W

Registrant completed two years of civilian work in lieu of draft.

Now that you are 23 and an expert in molding pins for handgrenades, what are you going to do?

news briefs news briefs news briefs news briefs new

Almost 40,000 visitors to Canada were granted landed immigrant status while in Canada during 1971, official government figures revealed March 13. Close to 20,000 were from the United States, the immigration department said in a written reply to House of Commons questions by Walter Deacon.

Only about 125,000 persons in all — including visitors and those who applied from their home countries — are believed to have been granted landed immigrant status last year, the lowest figure since the early 1960's. The overall figure has not been officially released.

Regulations are designed to encourage would-be immigrants to apply from their home countries, but they don't seem to be working in the case of Americans. Anti-draft and deserter counselling services across Canada have urged people considering immigration to Canada to be in touch with counselling services before

attempting to apply for immigration. (AMEX-CANADA)

Amendments to the Immigration Act to make it tougher for people who come to Canada to visit and decide to stay are expected to be introduced in the House of Commons within a few months. The new policy would work against United States draft dodgers, shipjumpers and persons who come as tourists and then apply for landed immigrant status, by restricting the right of appeal against deportation. The changes might also include computerized registration systems to keep track of persons entering Canada as visitors.

Those who apply for landed immigrant status from their native countries and are refused have no right of appeal. But those who buy one-way tickets to Canada as visitors, then apply for immigrant status can take their case to a special inquiry officer, and then to an appeal

board if their application is refused. The backlog on appeals is now almost three years.

These proposed amendments were scheduled to be introduced in the Commons last fall, (see AMEX III: 1. p. 28) but were delayed by the prolonged debate on the government's tax reform bill. Immigration officials in Ottawa refuse to estimate the number of illegal immigrants in Canada, but claim that frequent estimates of between 100,000 and 200,000, are exaggerated. Whatever the figure, the largest number of visitors to Canada every year is American. Visitors may stay legally in the country for up to six months, so long as they do not seek or obtain employment. (AMEX-CANADA)

A U.S. Marine deserter, who entered Canada illegally, reached Syracuse February 16 without being picked up by military police after he was allowed to leave Canada voluntarily in a precedent setting move.

Police in Syracuse admitted that they received no information about Robert Peter Alar, aged 20. The Canadian Immigration Department allowed Alar to board a flight to Syracuse and did not inform U.S. authorities of his release from jail in Ottawa. His lawyer confirmed that the youth had reached the United States safely.

The case is precedent-setting, immigration officials said, because until now no U.S. deserter or draft dodger who had entered Canada illegally has been granted a voluntary departure after being ordered deported. Instead, they have been turned over to U.S. authorities at the border.

Alar's return to the U.S. ended a four-month legal battle to avoid his being handed over to U.S. military police. Since being jailed in Ottawa in October, he had tried unsuccessfully to be deported to Chile. The Immigration Department said on January 28

that it had no jurisdiction to grant a voluntary departure, but it relented after numerous appeals.

Alar first entered Canada in the spring of 1970 after deserting from Camp Lejeune in North Carolina. He deserted after his unit was ordered to Vietnam. He was arrested two weeks later in Toronto and charged with working without a permit. He was released on bail, failed to appear for trial, returned to the U.S. and then fled to Canada for a second time when U.S. police pressed their search for him. He was deported from Canada Aug. 24 for using false identification and while being held in Maine for a court martial fled to Canada for a third time. (AMEX-CANADA)

**WITHDRAW AMERICAN
TROOPS FROM VIETNAM**

STOP THE BOMBING NOW!

I Was Given Permission To Stay Alive

By ED ROBBINS

As number seventeen on the Government's most wanted list, and being a college deferred but graduating senior, it was no surprise to find salutations from my local draft board in the mail: a formal invitation to put myself in their presence at 6 a.m. to begin pre-induction procedures.

The news came earlier than I expected, but was far from unexpected. I had been preparing vaguely since I registered and more directly during the preceding four months or so. This consisted of acquiring four doctors letters verifying a short leg and resulting back pains. Two were very short summaries from family doctors concerning my long history of tonsillitis, one was from a bone specialist describing in medical detail my short leg and resulting pelvic displacement, and the fourth a summary of the history I had accumulated at the college infirmary. The longest was about half a type written page. I was confident, but that vaporous fear that bureaucracies pump out to keep their power was seeping through my thoughts. They use obscurity to foster their myth. The detail in this article is here to counter this obscurity. It was written because when I looked for information about actually taking the physical it was all in generalities.

So... back at my parent's house the night before. A friend had also been called and so was staying over to catch a ride. Our parents were worse off than we were. He had all sorts of letters about allergies, and a shrink's letter for insurance. He had also consulted a very expensive draft counselor, and in the light of experience I believe that was an unnecessary action, and 'expensive' and 'draft counselor' I find contradictory terms.

My friend and I drank some and stayed up late talking, repeating our faith that we'd get rejected. We went to sleep to wake in a few short hours at five in the morning. My father drove us into town. The streets were empty and the lights kept working their ghost morning shift. We reached the draft board, "Selective Service Office" written in squared white letters on the plate glass — "selective service", I felt as if the radical Darwinists had triumphed and I was being chosen for breeding. My father was so nervous he pulled the car over the curb while parking. I shook his hand and drifted in the office door.

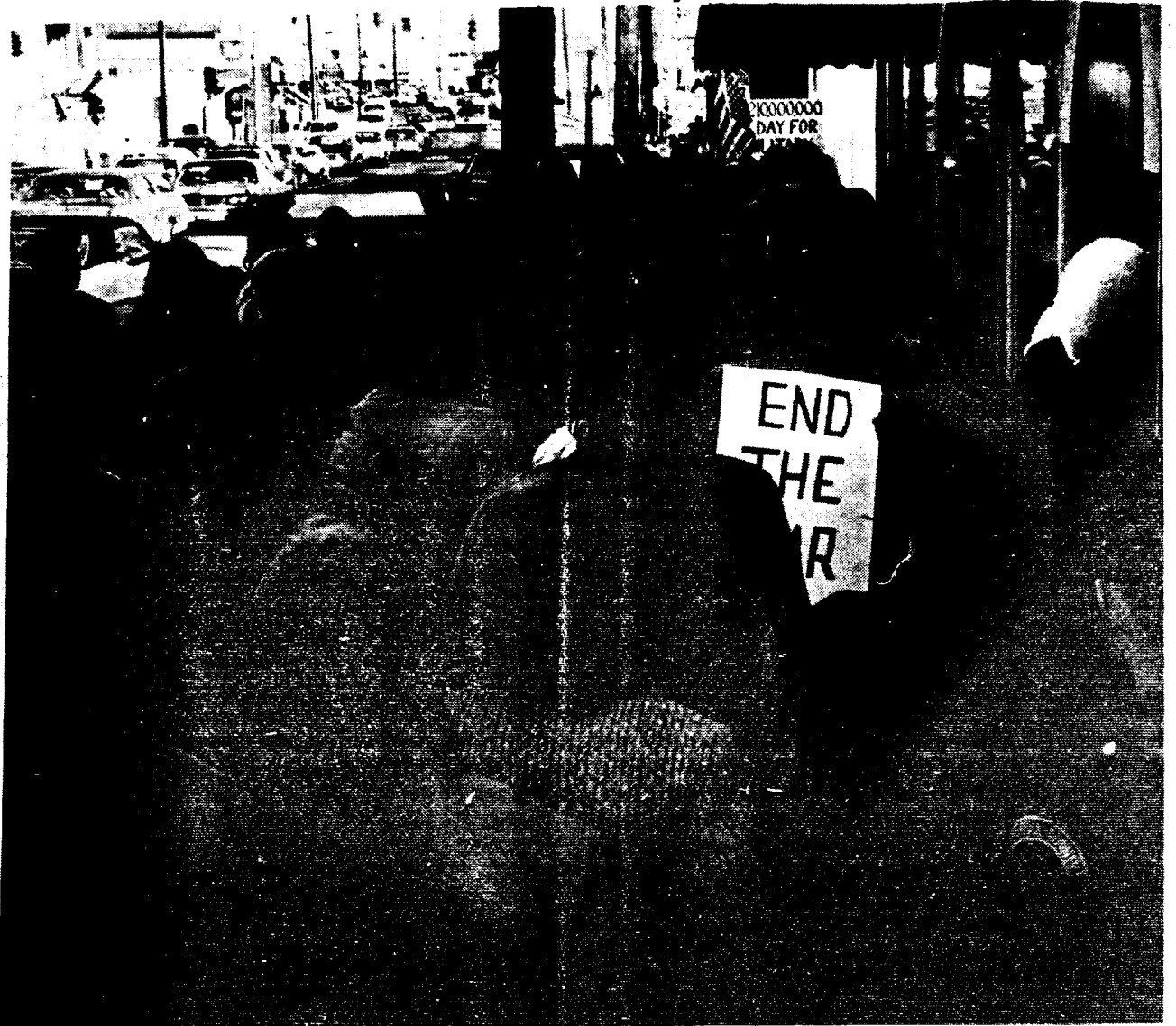
Inside the office door was a low, swinging gate separating me from expanses of pallid green walls and rows of filing cabinets dotted with the figures of about twelve guys. They seemed to be on line, but after I entered the gate I pulled up a chair behind one of the seven identical metal desks. Everyone had their eyes down, one kid with short blond hair stared at the floor a good twenty minutes without moving. Whispers ran through the tense boredom... "yeh... well I got this doctor's note and... yeh... and my knee... psychiatrist's letter... yeh..." There was a Newsweek photo of smiling Dick (our present dent) scotch-taped to the wall. In the morning light, tucked in the front corner drooped the dingiest American flag that I've ever seen. At the back desk a middle aged woman clicked our presence down on an old typewriter.

At seven we got on the bus and began heading to Whitehall St. We arrived at about eight. The bus driver got down to talk. He was short with long black sideburns and a mustach, his hair held back with the shine of oil, about fifty years old, and his face scarred over with acne. He told us that if we all passed the mental test we could be on our way home by 11:30, but if anyone failed it we'd have to stay till about 3.

We filed off the bus and passed through the worn green doors of the Whitehall St. Induction Center, past smiling soldiers who directed us upstairs, and into room 202. Room 202 had black lounge chairs facing front where this giant sergeant began pacing as forms were handed out, and then began "the talk" with the dry tone of repetition and occasional attempts at humor, explaining how to fill out the record of conviction sheet and the medical sheet ("Have you ever been..." and "Have you ever had..."). In marking out the general chart of disabilities and diseases if you want to see the shrink, mark "Depression" positively.

We next received the "little green bag for yer valuables... if you have any weapons: tire chains, brassknuckles, guns, knives, just turn 'em in, no questions asked."

We were shunted out of that room into another green room where we waited for fifteen minutes until we were shunted to the next green room for the much renowned "written test". It was by now 9 o'clock. They give you about an hour for the test. The booklet is broken into segments that get progressively 'harder'. There are word definitions, spacial relationships, math, and mechanical knowledge questions. Anyone with more than a fourth grade education could pass (except for the mechanical knowledge questions, which the college students get



Smithtown Draft Board Demonstration, Spring 1970.

photo by Robert F. Cohen

wrong). I finished early and made my friend nervous while he was trying to concentrate by drawing his picture and laughing to myself.

The test was followed by more waits and shuntings through a maze of stations: blood pressure, urinalysis, heart, chest, etc. One stocky guy with hair falling over his ears and a Cornell T-shirt kept flunking the blood pressure, but as he was enlisting, he would sit down and work at calming himself. He finally squeaked under the requirements. It was hard to retain seriousness watching the people on line in their underwear, but still wearing their shoes. Everyone wears basically the same underwear, and the shoes that looked consistent with the rest of a person's clothes style, now looked totally ridiculous. At the urinalysis station the same Cornell T-shirted guy with a desperate tone said he had just gone. With fatherly assurance they told him to take his cup and just sit down and wait and he would be fruitful. About five minutes later he came strutting by, proudly holding at arms length a half cup of urine, a smile coating his face.

We kept moving round the stations. At one the doctor had us all stand in a half circle (we had multiplied to about twenty-five strong by now). First he poked one of those black lens viewers into our ears, didn't look, just poked it in our ears. Then he put his stethoscope against our chest, which must certainly have been a test of nipple-erection-in-the-presence-of-cold-test because he didn't hold it to our breasts long enough to hear a heartbeat. He then had us drop our drawers and face the wall, and sliding his right hand around from behind gave us our anonymous short arms test. At this point it was extremely hard to be worried.

The last rounds were eye and ear checks, and a blood sample (two points for fainting). Finally we arrived at the final station, our own sweet Cavalry, marked "Profile Station". This is the crucial station where your records, letters and charts are looked over to see whether your might be unfit, in which case you are either rejected or sent to a specialist. Of all the doctors and assistants the one who weeded the ranks was the only really tightass person, the others were either indifferent or friendly.

Luckily my letters were enough to have me sent for x-rays and to a specialist. They x-rayed me up and down, wasting many tax pesos (my condition wasn't such that it would show under x-rays), and probably sterilizing me in the process. I was sent with my x-rays to "the specialist" who read my letters, measured my legs and then, through kindness or blindness, marked "2 inch discrepancy" (even though my letters said it was only 1 inch). I took my papers downstairs and asked for my verdict. The kid behind the desk said, "I'm afraid you've been rejected." "Isn't there anything I can do?" I implored. "I'm afraid not," he replied. I said good-bye, they said goodbye, I got a meal ticket and walked down

the street to the cafeteria with a four years weight off my back (even though it was pretty anti-climatic in actuality). The food at the cafeteria was even good.

Got back on the bus and found I had to wait for about two hours because one of our ranks was in the process of failing the written test for the third time that day. He finally returned triumphant, and that left only two people out of my busload who had NOT been rejected.

The government tells us the ground war is being phased out and computerized, the draft is being phased out, and there's an election coming up. If one is white middle class in all probability any effort will get him rejected; if one is poor non-white it's harder. But, an awareness of the loopholes in any beaurocratic structure (especially at this time) combined with a little effort should get anybody out. Of course there are people being drafted, and by far the most are non-white and poor. Getting out oneself isn't enough because under this structure, it must be at someone's expense. The structure must be changed.

On the whole the experience was not nearly as unpleasant as I had imagined. Maybe a few years ago it was much rougher. The dehumanization is there, but it seemed almost funny. The worst thing was the realization that this surrealistic joke has been responsible for the deaths of many thousands.

Is This War Legal?

PHILADELPHIA (CPS)—A federal judge, noting the "loss in human resources" and economic hardships caused by the war in Southeast Asia, last week ordered a three-judge panel convened to determine whether the conflict is legal.

U.S. District Judge Joseph S. Lord III said the claim by seven peace activists that the war is unconstitutional "is not so insubstantial as to warrant dismissal," as the government sought.

The surprise move came in a suit filed by the group headed by Rev. David M. Gracie, an Episcopal minister from Philadelphia. The suit asks a permanent injunction against the use of government funds to continue the war.

Judge Lord wrote: "The citizen's interest in having his nation free of war was the very one being considered when... the power to authorize was (was vested) with the Congress rather than the President."

The peace group argued that the war was illegal since it had not been declared by Congress.

"Conservation groups," Lord said, "have been granted standing to challenge agency action which would affect natural resources such as our rivers and forests. There are few citizens who could be so callous as to be unmoved by the almost daily reports in the media of the death and destruction being caused by this war."



March to Smithaven Mall



Rally in front of Computer Center.



Demonstration in New York City, April 22.



Rally in front of the administration building

a last word

While several articles in this issue advocate a volunteer army as a more acceptable alternative to the draft, people must realize that even a volunteer army perpetuates war. There will be war as long as there is a war machine. A volunteer army would include paid killers rather than innocent men forced to participate in a way of life that they find repugnant to them. But, Vietnam will exist even with a volunteer army. What we must work towards is the end to all armed forces. Only then can we expect peace.

Right in this community, there is an armory, Grumman Aircraft, several corporations which use the war for their economic profit, and many people who do not yet believe that the war must end. Students on this campus must act together, now, against the war and creep out of this helpless-it's-all futile-anyway attitude to which many are resigning themselves. People cannot justify themselves by saying that what happens off the campus is none of our concern. This is our community and it is our responsibility to work towards the end of U.S. involvement in the war, an end to the draft, and a no strings attached amnesty for both deserters and dodgers.

—Marsha Pravder

Seafood Newburg

1 can tuna fish
1 can ready to eat shrimp
Peas (or other green vegetables)
no salt!

1 can cream of mushroom soup
cheddar cheese
bread crumbs
pepper, oregano, garlic powder
(use generously)

Use a reversible broiler-oven. In an oven-proof dish (casserole dish, aluminum pie plate), put well-drained tuna and well-drained shrimp, peas and soup. Add just a little water (1/4 can). Cut in some pieces of cheese. Add spices. Place in oven at highest temperature (450° - 500°). Cook until soup thickens. Add more cheese if desired. Sprinkle thin layer of bread crumbs to cover. Turn oven over so it is broiler. Brown crumbs serve.

Healthy Vegetable Stew

2 zucchini
1 small eggplant
2 medium sized tomatoes
1 green pepper
1 onion

1/2 cup mushrooms
sunflower, or safflower,
or peanut oil (about
1 tablespoon)
some - salt, pepper, basil,
marjoram, dillseed, sage

Wash vegetables thoroughly. Chop or slice into bite size pieces, leaving skins on for added nutrition. Season to taste and place in heavy skillet or pot, cover tightly. Oil should just cover bottom of pot. Simmer for 10-15 minutes, depending on how cooked you like your vegetables.

GROK'S

Cooking Corner



Gingerbread

1 1/2 sticks butter, softened
1/2 cup honey
1 cup molasses, dark
3 beaten eggs
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 teaspoon powdered cloves
1 teaspoon powdered ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon allspice

1 tablespoon shredded citron or lemon peel
3 cups whole wheat flour
1 teaspoon baking soda, dissolved in
1 tablespoon warm water
1/2 apple, cubed
1/2 banana, cubed
1 piece candied ginger, chopped
pinch salt
maybe mixed nuts

Cream butter, add honey, molasses and eggs. Beat and blend. Add spices and flour, gradually, and then dissolved baking soda. Fold in apple, banana and candied ginger, gently into batter. Bake in buttered, lightly floured loaf pan, or tube spring form, 350°F. for 30 to 40 minutes or until done. Cool. Serve slightly warm.

Pattuck-Chicken International

chicken - as much as you want (1/2 chicken for 8) skinned, shredded and boned (after it is browned whole first)

12 oz. can tomato paste
can pineapple chunks
mushrooms
1/2 cup white raisins
1 scrambled egg (no milk)
rice (1/2 cup per person)
onion
garlic
spices

Brown onion and garlic. Brown chicken. Add tomato paste (no water). Throw in pineapple and mushrooms, raisins (use pineapple and mushroom juices instead of water.) Simmer. Prepare rice. Mix in scrambled egg. Add this to meat mixture. Season to taste.

Mustard makes it "sweet and sour" chicken.

Easy Goulash

chopped meat - green peppers
1 can creamed mushrooms cup
small size can baby carrots
small size can kernel corn
string beans (fresh better than
canned. Just wash and break into
shorter strips.)
chopped onions - spices
Brown onions in saucepan. Add
chopped meat and green peppers.
Brown well. Pour soup over meat.
Drain liquid from carrots and
corn and this with soup. Add
string beans. When string beans
begin to soften, add canned vegetables.
Let cook until liquid loses excess
water and thickens. Season to
taste.

The Recipe Page is a regular feature of Grok. Any recipe ideas are appreciated - submit them to the Statesman office.

The Stony Brook Vanity Press



Stony Brook:

Sensibility & Senselessness

So at the end of an interminable number of years at Stony Brook, we look back red-faced and bare-assed, filled with shame and a deep sense of hunch.

"Kings Park!" "St. James!" "Smithtown!" "Stony Brook!" "Come" is a verb, "to" is a preposition and away we went. Like Jackie Gleason trying to pretend there was coffee in those cups, we tried to pretend there was a reason for our being here. Our parents had plenty of reasons. We had heard them since we were born.

And, oh, the roommates! The profane and the perverse. Refusing to flush and insisting upon karate-chopping at our necks. Our comrades and our bedfellows.

The Great Mandella spins out of the hall lounge and I thought my friend could sing. "Only that type of song," he said. Phil Ochs wasn't marching any more, we were. Nothing changed in that direction. Tired feet and no finals once again. Musically The Beatles' White Album has flown away on McCartney's Wings, and it's all so futile when life is a series of period pieces meaningful only in the sequence of their obsolescence. So after four years are you a mensch?

Then I found myself a sophomore, and I began doing "freaky" things like snorting angel dust and swimming nude in Lake Leon. They had to chip me out of the water by winter. When I was removed from the frozen pond, I found that my hair was long and frizzy. My breath was foul too. I proceeded in a blaze of contradictions, and when the year was over, the only friends I had remaining were the concupiscent ducks on Roth pond.

Bad spaghetti sauce and the monotony of the cafeteria drone. Will we be looking at the same scene

three years from now? They got rid of that aspect and the clamor from the poisoned multitudes rose from the dorms, as we went on to poison ourselves with bad spaghetti sauce, and we better go out to eat tonight cause I can't stand washing dishes or looking at this fu--- place anymore. Why didn't we move off campus and be stranded in winter in a different place. You can see the stars on the Sound on any clear night, and we really haven't left the city hits you square in the stellar magnitude eye.

Being here becomes a day to day ambiguity. Things are just too confusing some say, so why the hell don't you just enjoy yourself. Polluted Prufrock's, the same faces everyday. Resigned to boredom, soon even the endless battles with the four walls will become a privileged gas. Hipper than thou, how many names of the Soft White Underbelly can you recall? Shades of rock music filtering through the gym, you listened to music for four years in a gym, you asshole, and it's just another rock band. It was the Stalk Forest group the night that Jorma induced revolution filled the campus with promises of Woodstock and peace and spirit, and the hopeless entanglement of period sentimentality rivets your face to the screen to watch the movie of the real thing in wherelse. It's so obvious that along with our innocence, we have lost our grace, and the crazy freshman is a Times Square unemployable hanger-on. Read it, it's the number one story on this week's Campus Crime Round Up. Puking cynicism, we will never be allowed to walk around again drunk in totally casual ethnic accents. And every year brings a new path to cross cause the Grad Chem building is blocking the old one.



The trouble with America is that it has a hard time relating to peace



It seems like no one in this country can understand that life isn't worth living unless it's lived in peace



Peace is love and happiness, little children doves and wildflowers



Listen America, peace is like, umm...



like umm....



Like taking a Good shit!

A. Stone

Poem for Susan

future I

One day I will be dead and
you will be dead.
Nothing will be left of us
except maybe
a few children and something someone remembers.
And maybe, if we be very careful
to be very good
someone will remember and say "that was good. Now I want to
do something good."

future II

And then one day our children will be dead
and someone who remembers will be dead.
(It's such a hopeless thought but) maybe something
very small but good will be left of us.

future III

And then one day the earth will die.
Everything dies.
(But by that time everything we know now
won't be anymore anyhow)

now

And so Susan Cohen of the big mouth
what god damn difference does it make what eddy said
and didn't say?
I'm so fucking sick of listening to you.
My ear hurts.

—Felicity Newbro



Toots

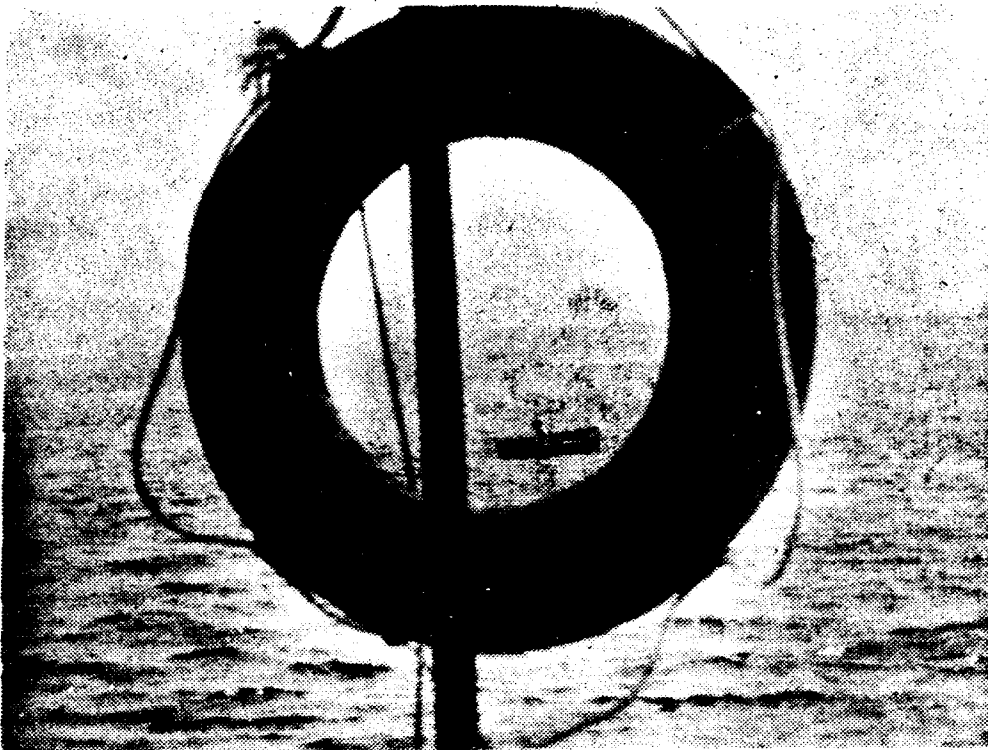
Toots blows so sweet
Candy cane licks
On the silly A flat harp.

A rotund Belgian waffle
Seeming too soft to be
Grand master of music
So tawny and angular.

JAZZ,
From behind those glasses,
A mind from another continent
Controls the flow
So mellow
Bluzette.

Can't you hear it?
Interior monologuing the hell out of you.
I'd like to capture those chords,
Plug those notes in permanently
For instant recall.
Just say, "Yeah Toots,"
And there it would be.

—Howard Newman



I Called Him Irving

By JONAH RASKIN

reprinted from University Review

I called him Irving.

Irving Who?

No, Irving Howe.

And because I called him Irving and not Mr. Howe (the Professor of English at City University) in an article written for Scanlan's magazine, I didn't get tenure from the English Department at Stony Brook. Tenure meetings are secret; they are held behind closed doors. But two students wired the room before the meeting began, taped the confidential proceedings and made the three-hour tapes available to me a few days ago. I have listened to them carefully; much of the information for this article comes from the tapes. Since then I have forwarded them to the Ad Hoc Committee to Defend Radical Professors Out of Word (Dr POW) in Berkeley, California. They are planning to bring this matter before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The tapes indicate to me once again that our universities are bankrupt. Eleven faculty members voted to give me tenure. They have a spark of life. I dig them. But a good many of our big ranking professors are fools; a few of them are big-time academic racketeers. They have contempt for their students. They're in it for the money. They want an exclusive elite club. They didn't give me tenure (they rejected me from the club) because they say I ain't a gentleman, that I'm not polite, that I didn't learn in first grade that you call a teacher Mr. So and So, and not by his first name. I called him Irving.

What I said in notorious article is that Irving is a counter-revolutionary literary cricket who tries to co-opt us into accepting the *status quo*. He digs pessimism, despair, alienation and hopelessness. What a drag! What I said in Scanlan's still goes. You're a pompous stuffed-shirt without a spine, Irving. I'm not a gentleman, but I'm alive, and that's better than being a dead gentleman.

Of course there were other reasons why I didn't get tenure. One was that in *The Mythology of Imperialism*, my book about British culture and politics, I say that there is a Wanted Poster for Lionel "trains" Trilling, the fossilized Columbia Professor of Literature. I call him an assassin of culture, and that's the truth. John Thompson, a Trilling toady who wants the National Guard to patrol the streets of New York, and stop and frisk Black people, and who teaches English at Stony Brook thinks I'm a morally bad influence on young people. Alfred Kazin who teaches English at Stony Brook thinks I'm a Stalinist. "Who issued the Wanted Poster for Lionel Trilling?" he demanded. "Are you going to arrest Lionel Trilling?" he asked me. "You're very impolite; you're not a gentleman," Alfred lectured me. "You need a dressing down, Jonah." Don't you get it, it's a joke, Alfred," I said.

Robby, a student and a friend who was sitting in my office swung into action against Alfred. "you attack people too. It's just that Jonah attacks your bosom buddies and that makes you squirm like a worm." "Young man, you know nothing about language,"



Jonah Raskin

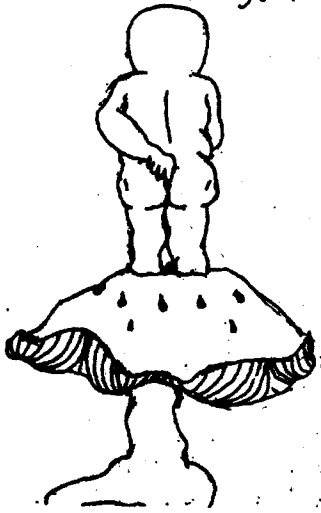
Alfred said to Robby as he shook his finger in a threatening way. "I never attack people. I only criticize literary texts," Alfred said. Then he turned to me and shouted, "You're a Stalinist; your book is political crap. It's people like you who are responsible for jailing the Russian intellectuals in Siberian labor camps right now. I'd rather be condemned with Trilling than to be with you (pointing to me) and Molotov and Beria." Alfred thinks it's 1953; he thinks Eisenhower is still President. He's only twenty years behind the times.

The Irvings of the world call me Stalinist. But I'm the one who is being purged. They have the power, the influence, the money, and the jobs. I don't. I'm being exiled by them from the intellectual and academic community. They don't tolerate people with politics and life styles which are different from their own. They are the totalitarians.

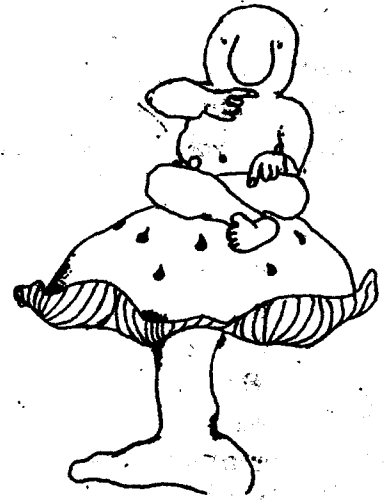
So they denied me tenure and said that there was nothing political about their decision. But everyone knows that it was political. At a press conference on March 15, 1972, Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman, speaking for the Yippies, denounced the action by the Stony Brook English Department as "outright repression of youth, and an attempt to silence voices of rebellion on the campus." "First the Chicago Conspiracy trial and now they got Jonah because he called him Irving. I call him Irving all the time," Jerry Rubin said.

In the Spring of 1971 I gave a course on Contemporary British and American literature which

(Continued on page 7)



Hollywood Extras



By **ROBBY WOLFF**

They greet the week's start by rising at 6:30 a.m. To be sure, it is an ungodly hour for them. But today they will be Hollywood Extras, following Ma Frucker's lead.

Benny is the first one to crawl into the bathroom. His breath is stale, his body is dehydrated. He does not know who he is. As is his wont, he sits down on the toilet seat, although he only intends to urinate. Trickle, trickle. Ah, that's better, he yawns. Then he feels the waterfall cascade, relieving the excess difficulties. Benny has found, through daily experience, that sitting on the john is much more pleasurable than leaning upon the pallid wall, to watch the yellow color the white water down below. So Benny squats in perfect realization that his bowels will remain unmoved. He can extend his span of sleep, getting one last dream in until the final trickle.

Steve, assuming Benny is crapping, waits patiently outside. He starts to put on the rumpled sportscoat which he borrowed from the same neighbor that sold him the dope. He does not own one himself and is bemused by the thought of himself in a sports jacket.

Mark lifts himself out of bed, pretending that someone is helping him. This imagined assistant has long-flexed legs and a cornucopia of curves. Mark has his morning hard-on, something which he suspects he was born with.

The lush old Ambassador Hotel in downtown Los Angeles offers no available parking spaces. Their car is borne along with the knowledge that the world is a lost parking lot.

They are all aglow, wearing ties and jackets and pony tails, their colors loud and clashing, the results of a limited wardrobe. Inside the Hotel, they locate the large room, which is being shot as a political convention. The room is enormous, probably the Hotel's ball room. People are anonymously standing around, stiff yet trying to look informal and at ease. They note that everyone is in black tuxedos and formal gowns, and no one appears to be under the age of 30. A world of Ken and Barbie doll parents.

They try to blend in with the austere surroundings. Benny asks a fat man with a cigar where one can find Edna Honk, their contact. The head of the extras is presently in the john comes the formal answer.

They all proceed to wait outside the woman's room, woebegone and half-asleep. Benny asks the first woman who exits if she is Edna Honk. "Oh no! She'll be out shortly."

Meanwhile, equipment and men are swiftly moving by them. "So she'll walk through here, take a close-up shot, and then pan to the people over there." Aisles are made,

furniture is placed and arranged. A camera rolls over Benny's toe and he shrieks. After a momentary silence and someone's comment of "Stupid!" — the production rolls on.

They realize that they don't even know the name of the film that is being made. Their self-consciousness is reaching climactic proportions. Benny is seriously considering running into the bathroom, the only thing stopping him is the sign "Women," and his discomfort is erasing the first two letters on the door.

Powder and make-up are in the air. Everyone is either giving directions or obeying them. A woman then hurriedly walks out of the bathroom and someone calls "Edna!"

Benny rushes to his friends and says, "Let's go." They pursue her, pushing through the crowd, Benny commenting on the run, "I guess we have to play the role of the enthusiastic assholes."

Finally catching her, Mark speaks for his friends. "Hello. Edna Honk, Ma Frucker recommended you to us" — her eyes roll upward — "and she said you could use some extras."

"I noticed you boys and wondered what you were doing here. I'm sorry boys, you're much too young."

Mark suddenly switches on his "pity look." A face which verges on tears and grief, warding off an imminent break-down, Edna Honk notices this face and suddenly says, now in her kindest tone, "Well give me a call and maybe we can use you in other films. Have you been coached and professionally trained?"

Benny blurts, "Oh yes, there's no problem."

Pissed that their anticipatory toilet is filled, they head home to return to sleep, a needed oblivion.

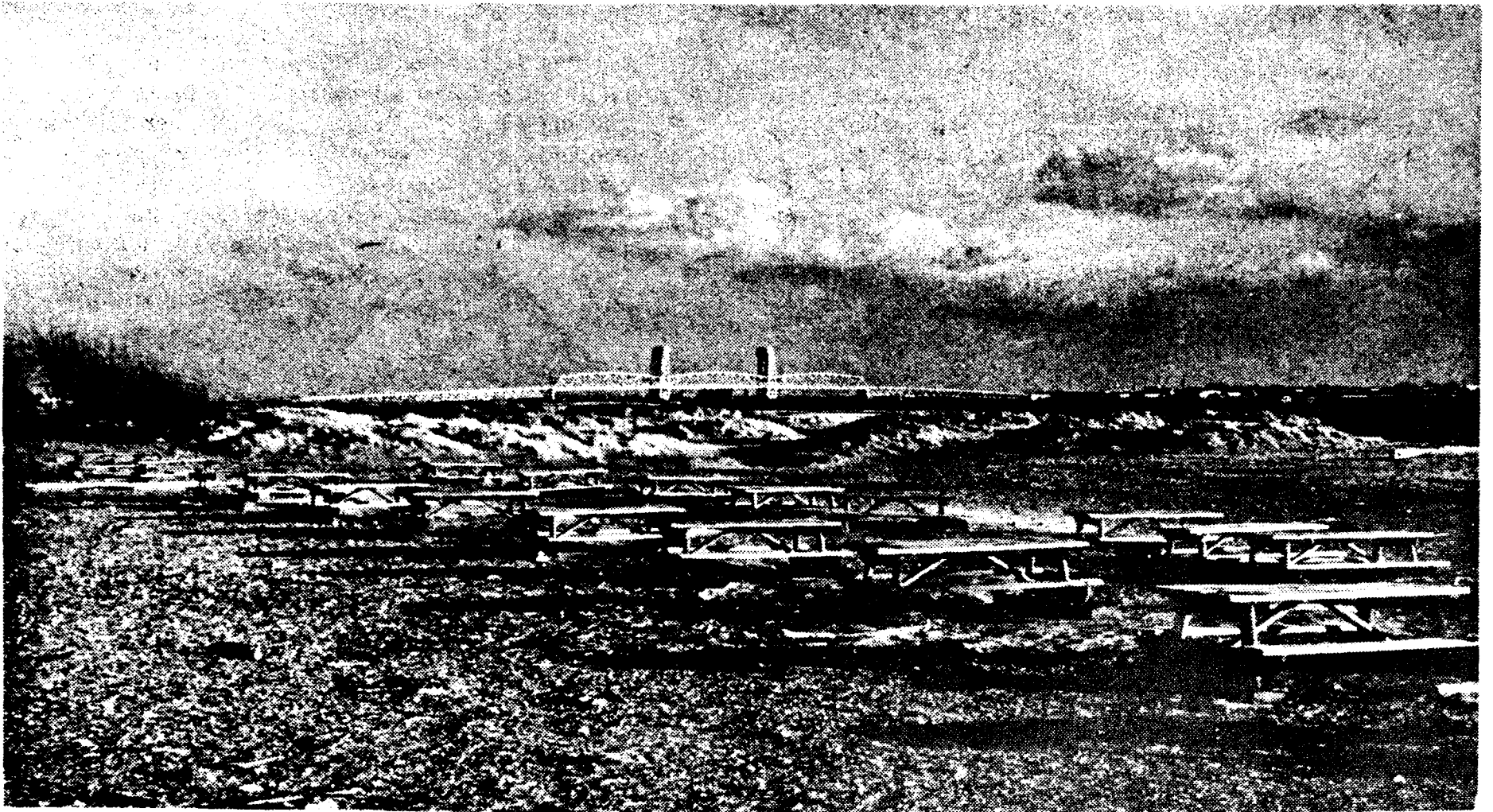
New American Review

630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020. Tel. 245-6400

We are returning your manuscript. Thank you for the opportunity to consider it.

Sincerely,
The Editors

The above is an excerpt from the novel, "Rented World," yet unpublished.



Jane, and why we began to travel

(Ed. note: The following are first lines from a new novel by the author.)

I will not show you the snapshot of Jane, although it is the only way that I am able to look at her now. I'll tell you though, that she's smiling in a two-thirds pose, and wearing a collar and a red tie.

To say she is pale is to say that jade is pale green, knowing that the Chinese say it is beautiful and deep; to say pale only because we are not Chinese. We abuse her pallor, sometimes, by making it a foil to mythical beauty, a foil to something we do not allow ourselves to have. Men, not in love, can often compare things like cut glass to stars. Her stockings, as she appears, make her white legs more pink and translucent; the elastic bands at the tops of her legs, when she crouches for something she's dropped, are the heat of wooden matches on the top of white hands. If we could extract our eyes from our souls, or even our pockets, we might see her absentmindedly pulling apart a pink and yellow chicken into pieces for cooking; but now we can only smell the baby-powder with which she walks, and she is moving in staggered frames. We can hear the snap of her eyelids and the swish of her lashes as she thinks of sex before she begins her shower. We can see her straight hair together and dripping her thin water onto the bathroom tile.

She is a character of the white room; the white room is our dream; we are all characters in our own dreams; she is part of all men at quiet moments.

She doesn't eat, except when she is forced to. When she must, she stares at the tablecloth, not my hands, lifts her fork slowly to her dry mouth, then chews her lips thin and sealed. Her nose is red and sometimes running, now; she wears a handkerchief at her waist for it. Her hair is pinned up, her teeth are small, she is flat-chested; she has difficulty speaking. Her eyes have a tendency to tear (mine); she is always about to cry (I am).

We cannot imagine what it is like to be with her, even though she has already been part of the breathing parts of us, inside us, below our throats when we tear her down and forget her, and ever since our stomachs have known summer nights.

I am with Jane now. We are speaking about the smell of cars in warm weather; I tell her how I can sleep in them. We are in a bus, not looking at each other, headed for the outskirts of a city in the American Southeast, where we will separate as we have pre-arranged, not to see each other again on earth as children, teenagers, or adults.

Stuart Bruck

Jonah Raskin

(Continued from page 4)

connected literature to life, the classroom to the world, books to politics, and which created a classroom community where all of us were both teachers and students. There were over 1000 students enrolled. They didn't have the power to decide whether or not I would get tenure. Thirty three people who never took my course had the power. The living classroom experience threatened the structure of traditional, hierarchical education, and the professors of mediocrity.

The class an embodiment of Raskin's Revolutionary Manifesto on Education (Revolutionary Manifesto No. 1063, dated February 14, 1970) which states:

1. American education is a shuck. Students should be cultural revolutionaries. Disrupt classes; don't sit still and behave. Challenge your professors, resist brain washing.

Call your professor by his or her first name. Try treating him or her like a human being and maybe he'll stop treating you like an animal. Students should have the power to decide who gets tenure.

3. End small classes. We are a people. We gather

together at rock concerts, at smoke-ins, in the streets for rallies and demonstrations, and in the parks to make love and dig on each other. We must gather together as a people in the classroom and break the alienation and the isolation of the universities.

4. Grades are repressive. Grades sustain the death culture. They determine who succeeds and who fails. They encourage individualism, egotism, and competition. Abolish grades. No exams. Moratorium on term papers. Be creative.

5. Resist the Death Culture in Education. Build the Life Culture. Schools are for the People, not for the tenured Professors, for Joy not for Despair. Liberate the Universities.

My course on contemporary literature was an attempt to put into practice revolutionary education. The English Department's decision to deny me tenure is an attempt to suppress education and politics. "Students of the world unite," Abbie-Hoffman said, "you have nothing to lose but your Irvings, and your Lionels, and your Alfreds."

Yes, I called him Irving.

Won't you?

Vanity Press Box



Ingenue Provocateurs

Stu Bruck
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Dave Spiwack
Nettie Spiwack
Neil Litt
Chris Carty
Dan Bosco
Howie Newman
Robby Wolff
Jared Goldman
Jonathan Cohen
Felicity Newbro
Brad Schoenfeld
Alan Tessler
Jonah Raskin

The Literary Staff of Vanity Press

Quotes from Chairman Jared:

'The Red coats are coming. The Red coats are coming.'

Get yours at Macy's

'When in the course of womb and air vents...'

'When I was back there in seminal school, there was a

person there who put forth a lot.'



Gin Work Song

**A little gin
ain't no sin.**

(old proverb)

Corn mash

Rye mash

O merry merry merry

To grain mash

Add essence

O sweet juniper berry

—Jonathan Cohen

**Of course she cant hear you
she aint got no heart**

**we sat in the back. eyeing
a halloween of wrinkled cosmetics
silicon bouffants, and bulging ankles.
morgues rustled.**

there were no drunks.

we smoked cigarettes.

**sapped. amidst stucco motels
and ebbits field.**

—Brad Schoenfeld