

L. I. Sound Championship

Pat Crew Wins Doucette Cup



THE MYRON E. DOUCETTE CUP is presented to crew co-captains George Rossano and Brett Sherman by Mrs. Doucette. Watching (l-r) are: Richard Blieden, President Stony Brook Rowing Association; President Toll; and Bee Kella, President Greater Port Jefferson Chamber of Commerce.

photo by Larry Bloom

By DAN SOLOMON

If a man is selected as Coach of the Year on Friday, what could be more appropriate than for his team to sweep the Long Island Sound Championships on Saturday? To pull a gold medal in the Olympics, you answer wittily, but the Patriot crew team and Coach Paul Dudzick were more than satisfied with the results of their last home race, in which the varsity was awarded the Doucette Cup.

An Old Idea

The idea of a Long Island Sound championship race had been in the works for over a year. Coach Dudzick and co-captains Brett Sherman and George Rossano, had worked closely with several Administration officials and the Port Jefferson Chamber of Commerce, to form the Port Jefferson Rowing Association, dedicated to the advancement of the sport of rowing in and around the Port Jefferson area.

The aid and encouragement given to the team by the late Dr. Myron Doucette, formerly of the

Faculty Planning office was to be commemorated in the creation of a cup bearing his name. A large fishing boat was chartered for the regatta, and numerous dignitaries, including University President John Toll, took advantage of near-perfect weather to board the Port Jefferson Ace and get a first-hand view of the action.

Ex-Greats Gish and Asai

The first featured event was an alumni race over a 1,500 meter course, with ex-Stony Brook crew greats Noel Gish and Kenny Asai stroking two boats filled with oarsmen from as far back as the Class of '66. Somewhat out of practice and condition, these Stony Brook grads nevertheless managed to put on a thrilling show. Gish's boat was lagging behind until the end of the race, when with a powerful sprint it took and kept the lead. Upon being raised over the heads of the victorious alumni and thrown into the harbor, the winning coxswain was heard to ask plaintively, "You mean they still do this?"

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*"President Nixon has made
the most forthright and
generous peace offer at
any time in history."*

Melvin Laird



CTP

3000 Protest in N.Y. Minnesota Calls National Guard

New York, May 10 (Reuters)—Anti-war protesters disrupted downtown traffic for more than seven hours Wednesday before police finally dragged the last of them off Broadway shortly before 9 p.m.

There were a reported 16 arrests during the demonstration, which moved from the East Side Headquarters of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company through the Times Square area.

When police finally moved in, hardly 100 activists were left of a crowd that had numbered more than 3,000 at its peak.

A few had to be dragged from the street as officers routed traffic down Broadway, which had been closed for two hours. Mounted policemen rode their horses into the crowd as it tried to surge back into the street. There were some screams, but nothing like an earlier confrontation on Park Avenue in which police clubs swung freely.

Two of the arrests came at the end of the demonstration, the other 14 outside the ITT building.

The demonstrators blocked Park Avenue for two-and-a-half hours while they staged a mock war. They then marched off, many with their hands clasped behind their heads in the fashion of Vietnamese prisoners of war.

There was one flurry of violence as police charged the crowd with clubs to clear a path for 40 cars trapped in the demonstrations between 50th and 51st Streets.

Several protesters were knocked to the ground by police and hit with clubs. Reporters saw one man ~~hit~~ unconscious and bleeding into a green police van while a girl inside screamed that he was injured.

The van remained on Park Avenue for about 20 minutes before being driven to a hospital. Demonstrators argued with police to move the van, but police said there were two nurses inside.

A youth who was inside the van said the man had recovered consciousness but was injured.

The demonstration started with protesters hurling tiny

parachutes filled with photographs of bombs out of nearby offices.

As the "bombs" fell, other demonstrators on Park Avenue threw themselves to the ground, pretending they had been hit. Bags of imitation blood were spilled on the street and a group of Vietnam War Veterans began rounding up the "survivors."

The veterans carried toy machine guns to jab their "prisoners" in the back.

Police watched more than an hour of the "street theater" before moving in to free about 40 cars trapped on the west side of Park Avenue.

As the drivers and their passengers sat and watched, their car windows shut tight, the police pushed the demonstrators back.

Although the mood seemed ugly at this point, the crowd soon calmed down.

Thousands staged an almost immediate sit-down after the traffic had cleared. Three cars, all empty, were left and the demonstrators soon surrounded them.

On a traffic island in the center of Park Avenue, one group of demonstrators openly rolled marijuana cigarettes and passed them around. "It's the one thing to do when you are under mortar attack," said one man, who identified himself as a Vietnam veteran.

Demonstration spokesmen said ITT was singled out for Wednesday's protest because it makes components for electronic battlefield sensors used in Vietnam.

The demonstration was organized by 10 anti-war groups in protest against President Nixon's ordering of the mining of North Vietnamese ports on Monday night.

After the demonstrators left the front of the ITT building, they marched to the Times Square area where they blocked traffic on Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

As darkness came the number of demonstrators had dwindled to about 500, police said, most of them sitting down in the street. Many of them said they were determined to be arrested.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 10 (Reuters)—National Guard troops were called onto the University of Minnesota campus here Wednesday night after at least 35 demonstrators and six policemen were injured as police used tear gas and mace to disperse thousands of anti-war protesters.

The protesters had blocked traffic and stormed an army recruiting station near the campus and an R.O.T.C. armory on the University's campus.

Two of the injured policemen were hurt when they were struck by a car driven by a demonstrator who also knocked down an Explorer scout directing traffic.

Police smashed the rear windshield of the locked car to get at the driver, who was arrested.

At one point, a police

helicopter fired tear gas on about 400 demonstrators as they surged through a business section near the campus.

The demonstration, protesting President Nixon's decision to mine harbors in North Vietnam, began at about 1 p.m. E.D.T. when some 2,000 students marched from the campus to a nearby army recruiting station which they had planned to occupy. But, the protesters found the station had been evacuated and locked.

The crowd, now swollen to about 3,000, then moved on the R.O.T.C. armory on the campus, where they smashed windows in one side of the building and tore down a chain-link fence, which they used to block traffic on University Ave., adjacent to the campus. One car was overturned and set afire in the area.

At this point, university

officials called in Minneapolis Police. Shortly after a unit of riot police arrived, a battle broke out between several hundred students and police. Several students were injured and three arrested.

Later, about 1,500 demonstrators surged into a busy intersection near the campus, blocking traffic. About 70 club-swinging police charged into the crowd, spraying mace and clearing the intersection.

A short while later, the demonstrators reoccupied the intersection, tearing down a fence on the center divider. Police, using tear gas and a pepper fogger, again charged the crowd and a clash ensued, during which policemen and about 35 students were hurt. Police again managed to clear the intersection, only to have about 1,000 demonstrators re-occupy it a short while later.

Over 950 Arrested in Protests

Combined News Services
Anti-war protesters across the country staged actions yesterday in protest of the President's new offensive in Southeast Asia. More than 950 persons have been arrested since Monday night in the sharp reaction to the United States minings of Haiphong Harbor and air bombings in North Vietnam.

The state capitol of Illinois, Springfield, was evacuated yesterday because of a bomb threat that followed an anti-war rally.

Some 500 youths from a Washington D.C. high school chanted against the war on the steps of the U.S. Capitol. Speaker of the House of Representatives Carl Albert ordered the public excluded from congressional galleries.

Two men, one waving a pistol, drove a truck into a crowd of demonstrators at Albuquerque, New Mexico, injuring three protesters, and sped away while members of the crowd chased after them and shouted insults.

Two Shot

In Albuquerque on Tuesday, two persons were injured when police, armed with shotguns and tear gas, attempted to break up a crowd of 300 demonstrators blocking Interstate Highway 25.

About 3,000 demonstrators held what they called a simulated saturation bombing of midtown Manhattan and brought rush hour traffic almost to a standstill on New York's Park Avenue.

Demonstrators using an automobile, garden hose and a

human chain blocked traffic in two lanes of Chicago's Lake Shore Drive for about 90 minutes. Police later arrested at least 10 members of a musical band that sat down in a busy Loop Street near the Illinois campaign headquarters of President Nixon.

Impeachment Asked

A Yale University student spokesman announced that about one-third of the student body and five professors had signed petitions calling for the impeachment of the President.

A moving company employee was arrested in State College, Pennsylvania, after he and four other men aboard a truck exchanged blows with a crowd of demonstrators just off the Pennsylvania State University

(Continued on page 4)

Mayor Daley Raps Viet Policy

Chicago, May 10, (Reuters)—Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago voiced doubts about United States policy in Vietnam Wednesday night and for the first time in his career broke with a Presidential administration over its Vietnam course.

Daley, who in the past has consistently supported United States policy in Southeast Asia, told a press conference:

"I have supported Nixon in all

his decisions until this one and I have some serious doubts about this one."

The 69-year-old mayor, voicing his fears, went on: "A movement can go a little too far... suppose Russian submarines come into the harbor and start to sink our aircraft carriers. Suppose the Chinese say 'You are not going to stop our railroad communications.'"

Recalling how he had supported various Presidents on

foreign policy, Daley said he now did not believe former President Johnson "had the right to assume the power" to order U.S. vessels to fire in the Gulf of Tonkin.

The Mayor went on: "I think we should stand by our Presidents in many situations but I don't think any president — Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson or Nixon — has the right, without the approval of Congress, to carry on a war."

Hanoi Says U.S. Hit Soviet Ship

SAIGON (Reuters) — Cautious hopes were raised Wednesday that a dangerous rift between Moscow and Washington might still be averted despite the mining of North Vietnam's ports — but an alarming report from Hanoi said a Soviet freighter had been bombed in Haiphong Harbor.

A U.S. spokesman said no ships were on the target list of American planes but could not rule out the possibility that a ship might have been hit during crossfire between ground gunners and mine-laying planes Tuesday.

Washington diplomats pinned their hopes on another report that a Soviet freighter had turned back from North Vietnam, and the fact that the Soviet press were reserved in their comments on President Nixon's decision to mine Hanoi's

ports. Technical talks on preparations for Nixon's summit talks in Moscow due for May 22 began Wednesday.

But America was still grimly determined to stop Hanoi's supplies, stressing that whatever was necessary to achieve this would be done.

U.S. bombers appeared to have stepped up their raids on North Vietnam and one target was the country's rail link with China.

Inside the string of mines, due to have become active this morning at 7 a.m., 36 ships lingered in port in North Vietnam, including 16 Russian vessels.

In South Vietnam, where ground fighting continued, President Nguyen Van Thieu declared martial law, giving the military complete control.

Meanwhile there were signs that resistance to the war was stiffening within the U.S. Congress. Democratic members of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee called for an end of U.S. involvement in Vietnam by October 1, providing U.S. prisoners were released and American troops could pull out safely.

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Strike Events

THURSDAY MAY 11

Picket line at Times Square, New York City, from 5 to 9 p.m. to protest when the mines are activated in North Vietnamese Ports.

FRIDAY MAY 12

The Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) is calling for a national student strike to protest the situation in Vietnam and the shooting of two students in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

SATURDAY MAY 13

Local demonstrations throughout the country. Regional demonstration in New York City at 12 noon, march from Times Square to Central Park bandshell.

SUNDAY MAY 21

The SMC, the National Peace Coalition and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice are sponsoring a national mass march on Washington.

LOCAL

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is distributing postcards Friday and Saturday from 11:30 to 2 p.m. at Smithaven Mall, and is sponsoring a Mother's Day demonstration outside the Three Village Inn at noon Sunday. For further information call Barbara or Marilyn at (6)-7427.

Albany Funds Fine Arts, HSC, Maintenance

The Supplemental Budget Means This to Stony Brook:

- Construction of the Fine Arts Complex Phase I
- Completion of Phase I Health Sciences Center
- At least 20 new Maintenance positions
- Nine more full-time faculty positions than expected
- 150 more freshman than originally anticipated
- No start on the Behavioral Science complex
- No reappropriation for Einstein/Schweitzer Chair

By CHRIS CARTY

Stony Brook's Fine Arts Center became more than a ten year old set of architects drawings, construction of the Health Sciences building became more than a dying fantasy, and better maintenance on campus was made something more than a wild hope Tuesday when the State Legislature passed the 1972-73 supplemental budget.

Governor Rockefeller's \$38,000,000 supplementary budget appropriated \$9,947,000 to fund Phase I of the Fine Arts Complex and \$5,588,000 for completion of Stage I of the Health Sciences Building.

Stony Brook also received additional money in the supplemental operational budget for Finance and Management, and maintenance. A university spokesman said that at least 20 maintenance positions would be added throughout the campus.

However, a behavioral science building appropriation and restoration of \$300,000 from the Einstein Schweitzer Chairs of Science and Humanities was not included in the budget. The SUNY Central Administration also received nine additional full-time faculty positions which have been turned over to Stony Brook. As a result of these increased allocations, 150 more freshman will be accepted in the fall than originally anticipated.

The budget also included \$1,700,000 for Regents' Scholarships, \$500,000 for continued funding of educational television councils, \$300,000 for a kidney dialysis institute, and \$5,700,000 for the negotiated salary increase for state employees.

The \$9,947,000 Fine Arts appropriation will be used to complete Phase I of the Fine Arts building, which includes art galleries, studios, rehearsal halls, classrooms and offices for the Music and Art departments, and will provide room for an additional 5000 students. Phase II will provide classrooms and workshops for the Theater Arts department as well as a concert hall.

Bids for construction on Phase I of the Fine Arts building will open in a few weeks, a University spokesman said, with construction on this phase of the center, starting during the summer, and possibly reaching completion in two years. Partial funding for the building will come from a \$2.5 million Department of Health, Education and Welfare grant, which is expected to cover the bond on construction for the first two years. The grant could have expired in June had the University not been granted the Fine Arts funds. Art department Chairman Jacques Guilmain said of the appropriation "I've been here for ten years, and I never thought it would happen."

Leonard Auerbach, chairman of the department of Theater Arts was a bit skeptical. "I'll start making plans (for department expansion) when I see the foundation go up," he said.

Stony Brook's Fine Arts Center was the subject of unprecedented heavy local political support in early February. In addition to influence exerted by the Stony Brook Council, a group of local citizens was appointed by the governor to oversee the operations of the University. Both former Suffolk County Executive H. Lee Dennison and current County Executive John V. Klein had sent letters to Governor Rockefeller expressing their support for the project and urged its inclusion in the supplemental budget. Both the Suffolk County legislature and the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board adopted resolutions recommending to Rockefeller and the state legislature that they consider the building for the budget.

The \$28 million Fine Arts complex is to be constructed on the present site of the library parking lot.

Stage I of the Health Sciences Center, presently the skeletal structure on the east side of Nicolls Road, will undergo renewed construction efforts as a result of its \$56,000,000 allocation. When the 10-story tower is completed, in Fall 1973, it will provide classrooms, offices, laboratories and other facilities for the center's schools, which are now operating in the surge buildings. Stages II and III will house additional facilities and a 600-bed hospital.

While additional finance and management positions, including maintenance posts, have been granted by the legislature, exact dollar figures on these and other details have not been made public.

Union Robbed Sunday, Thief Caught On Run

By BETTE FRIEDMAN

Approximately \$2700 was stolen from the Stony Brook Union Sunday morning, resulting in a 6 mile auto chase and the apprehension of a suspect.

Robert North, weekend building manager, was in room 269 of the Union, where the weekend receipts are kept, when a man armed with a .22 caliber revolver ordered him to open the safe. The suspect put the money in a laundry bag and then tied North up.

North managed to untie himself and called campus police, who in turn notified all units to observe campus entrances. A male fitting the suspect's description was spotted on Loop Road, heading toward the north gate. The suspect, who speeded up at this point, was followed south on Nicolls Road and then west on Route 347. Because the suspect was armed, Security called Suffolk County Police who picked up the pursuit. The chase ended near Smithtown, where police forced the car off the road. Suffolk police captured the suspect after an attempted get-away on foot.

The suspect, identified as John Williams of the Bronx, was charged with first degree armed robbery. All the stolen money was recovered.

According to Union officials, Union personnel have been meeting with campus police to work on proposals to make the building more secure.

Election Declared Void



SIMON D. DOG, a cagy canine.

The Polity presidential election held last Monday has been invalidated by an injunction signed by Denny Karpf, chairman of the Judiciary.

Meanwhile, the election board reports that Rich Yolken, Freedom party candidate, has won the presidential run-off election held yesterday. The vote totals were close but after five counts the official tabulation shows that Larry Starr received 513 votes and Yolken received 517.

Until the injunction is served on Election Board Chairman Lou Mazel, the decision of the board is binding. However, observers close to the situation believe that if the injunction is served, the Student Council may choose to ignore it, and await legal action in the Suffolk civil courts.

(Continued on page 4)

Union, SAB Proposals Win

In what was termed by Election Board Chairman Lou Mazel as a "very good turnout," students approved four and voted down one referendum proposal Monday.

Approximately 1600 of 5000 eligible students (not counting commuters), approved the following referenda:

-The Student Activities Board require all rock groups to contribute half of their fee to a non-profit charity by a vote of 831-798.

-Funding \$28,000 to the Stony Brook Union from student activities fees by the vote of 1309-337.

-Funding \$10,000 to the campus yearbook, Specula from the student activities fees by the vote of 845-776.

-The continuance of the mandatory student activities fee by a vote of 1220-431.

A referendum for the Red Balloon to be established as the second campus newspaper was defeated by a vote of 1235-400.

50 Per Cent for Charity

The SAB proposal was described by one of its supporters, John Sarzynski, as "putting what they sing about into practice." Although it was conceded that there was a possibility that the whole idea might just backfire, it was hoped that the idea of benefit concerts would catch on, and that groups would be receptive to the idea. The exact stipulation is such

Referendum Results

	For	Against
Funding SB Union	1309	337
SAB Concert Proposal	831	798
Funding for Specula	845	776
Mandatory Activity Fee	1220	431
Red Balloon Newspaper	400	1235

that the group would name a charity to whom they would send the money, and a student committee would then approve or disapprove that selection. Student comment on the new policy ranged from complete support to worried speculation on the effect of next year's concert schedule.

Union Funding Approved

In another radical departure from past practice, the Union will get \$4 of every student's activities fee. Union Director Ernest Christensen said that the money would be used in programs made up by the program committee, which consists of students and members of the Union staff. He went on to say that these

programs would include continuation of movies shown this year at the Broken Door, the Union's coffee house, concerts, recreational tournaments, lectures, theatre productions and instructions in the playing of instruments. Other events planned are workshops in woodworking, natural foods and sensory awareness.

Christensen pointed out that the Union is unique in regard to student programs because building maintenance and staff salaries are paid by the state. Therefore, all of the \$28,000 allocated as a result of the referendum will go toward developing and maintaining programs for students.

Crime Round-Up

By BETTE FRIEDMAN

The following items were reported to Security for the period of April 30 - May 10.

April 30

1. A student in James College D wing phoned Security and reported that a waste paper basket caught fire from a hot ashtray being dumped into it. The fire set off the detector in the room and the system could not be reset. No damage encountered. The building M.A. fixed the device.

May 1

1. Security received a call from a nurse in the Infirmary that the ambulance was picking up a subject that had "apparently flipped out on some type of drug," according to the Security police blotter. The subject who was a former mental patient was treated in the Infirmary. No charges were made by Security.

May 2

1. Unit 413 towed away four abandoned cars from various campus locations.

2. Complainant on duty at the Main Desk of the SB Union reported a disturbance when a person took a newspaper from the desk and refused to pay for it. Meanwhile, a girl followed the subject into the dining room and took the newspaper from him and returned it. Because the newspaper was returned, no charges were filed.

May 3

1. A woman called Security to report that her daughter was missing and might be on campus. A subject was apprehended outside the SB Union who was listed as an escapee from South Oaks Hospital. The father responded to a call from Security and came to pick up the subject.

May 5

1. A student in Kelly D stated that a rock was thrown through an open window in his suite and caused damage to a wall. The culprits were not found.

May 6

1. A person brought a small dog, without a license to Security headquarters. The dog warden was contacted to pick up the dog.

May 7

1. Unit 403 brought a suspicious girl to Security. Subject had no guest pass, no shoes and appeared to be incoherent. She was wandering in the vicinity of the Lecture Center. Security brought her home because her mother had no way of coming to pick her up.

2. A girl reported that a male, 6'5", black hair, and approximately 22-23 years old, exposed himself on the first floor, room 149, Social Science A. A search of the area to find him was not successful.

3. A person armed with a .22 caliber revolver robbed the SB Union of approximately \$2700 and tied up the building manager. Security pursued, Suffolk County Police were notified, and the subject was apprehended by the police on Route 347 with the stolen money.

Estimate of damaged or stolen property this week, \$2800. Total cumulative value since May 2 is \$18,900.

Abortion Reform Protest Mounts

The New York State Legislature voted this week to repeal the state's 1970 liberalized abortion law, which allows women within 24 weeks of pregnancy to have an abortion. Governor Rockefeller is expected to veto the repeal, but he has announced that he will instead propose a compromise measure to reduce the time a pregnant woman may have an abortion to 18 weeks.

In a related decision made Tuesday by the Suffolk County Legislature, a resolution was passed 12 to 6, requesting the State Legislature of the State of New York to establish a Joint Legislative committee to conduct public hearings to resolve the question of "When Does Human Life Begin?"

Present at the legislature meeting in Hauppauge were more than 25 representatives, mostly women, from local "Rights to Life" anti-abortion groups and representatives from the Stony Brook Chapter of the National Organization of Women (NOW), Women's League of Voters and Planned Parenthood. Women favoring repeal of the abortion law carried red roses and many were accompanied by small children. An equal number of pro-abortion advocates sat in the crowded

chamber, wearing white armbands with the word "choice" printed on them.

Before the 1 p.m. decision, five spokesmen from each group were allowed to address the legislators. The basic premise of those against abortion was the fact that the fetus represents a human life separate from its mother, no matter how few weeks old it is. Pro-abortion advocates stressed that it is an individual choice of freedom for a woman to have an abortion. Claiming they were not necessarily "pro-abortion, but pro-legal abortion," they cited statistics showing that before 1970, women performing illegal abortions had died due to unsanitary conditions.

The "Right to Life" constituency has been increasingly vocal in the current controversy concerning repeal of the 1970 law, and has been lobbying and petitioning Albany legislators strongly enough that they have been accused of politicizing the issue.

A recent letter from President Nixon to Terence Cardinal Cooke, which supports repeal of the New York State abortion law on moral ground, has added to the tension in Albany, where legislators must decide whether the issue is a legal or political one.

Basement of Gray Catches Fire

A fire of suspicious origin broke out last night in the basement storage room of Gray College. No students were injured.

While the exact cause of the fire is as yet undetermined, Campus Fire Marshall George Buck stated that it was not a result of any malfunctions in the electrical equipment housed next door to the storage room. The fire, which was contained in the room because the fire-resistant door had been closed, was restricted primarily to garbage cans in which toilet paper had been stored. The door had been left unlocked and while it could be described as "very warm," Buck commented, "there was nothing in there to ignite the paper" and that it "doesn't ignite by itself."

Approximately 15 fire vehicles including four engines responded to the alarm, which had been called in to Security at 9:50 p.m. by two students and a maintenance employee who noticed smoke coming from the basement. Students were quickly evacuated from the building and



REMOVING THE ASHES: Firemen removed garbage cans that contained the ignited toilet paper rolls.

the Setauket fire department arrived within ten minutes. Students were allowed back into the building by 11:30 p.m.

Anti-War Protests

(Continued from page 2)
campus. One student, Robert A. Galante of New Hyde Park, Long Island, was examined at the campus's infirmary after he was struck in the hip during the melee.

At a Gainesville, Florida campus, 219 persons were arrested late Tuesday night and early Wednesday, and 21 persons were injured in what the president of the student body termed a "panty raid without panties." He blamed the incidents on "non-student, semi-professional agitators."

Police used tear gas to break up a large demonstration at the University of California in Berkeley. At that campus, police said rioting was the worst since 1969. Other California students also turned out, blocking an airport runway at Santa Barbara, railway lines near Davis and motorways at Sacramento.

They said they were "blockading military supplies just like President Nixon is trying to do now in North Vietnam."

In Carbondale, Illinois, police used tear gas to quell an outbreak of window-breaking by several hundred students from Southern Illinois University.

No injuries were reported, but police said one arrest was made after a peaceful march by 1,000 candle-carrying students ended

with several hundred breaking loose and hurling rocks.

The violence occurred in the downtown Carbondale area which adjoins the campus.

Sixty persons were arrested at Princeton University as students tried to block entrances to the Institute for Defense Analysis, a government-supported research center.

ROTC Sit-in

Eighty students at Ohio University in Athens were arrested when they refused to end a sit-in at the campus ROTC building.

About 50 persons were arrested after they blocked entrances to the federal building in Burlington, Vermont.

Twenty-one students were forcibly ejected from a sit-in in the administration building at Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

Polity Presidency Still Uncertain

(Continued from page 3)

Claiming that "fairness and equal consideration were not afforded the candidates in the electoral process" the injunction states it is the Judiciary's opinion that "the best interests of the students would be served by holding the election in the fall." All other contests stand as is.

Commenting on the injunction which he has not yet received, Mazel said he saw "no grounds for injunctions," and that the earlier dispute that Simon D. Dog did not appear on Monday's ballots was untrue except for some early ballots at H and Tabler quads.

Simon D. Dog, a campus resident animal who was removed from the campus by a student dog-catcher four months ago, was at the center of an election controversy last week as to whether or not, despite having enough signatures on petitions, his name should be allowed to appear on the ballot. This led to the Judiciary's decision in favor of the pooch last Friday night which was reaffirmed on Monday.

The Judiciary contends that election board policies on platform discussions, voting procedures and ballot formats were "irregular and unconstitutional."

Other results of the election that are not engaged in controversy are as follows:

—Leslie Douglas was defeated by "No", 960-602 in the election for Polity vice-president. The office will remain vacant until next fall.

—In the race for Polity secretary Stuart Levine defeated Mitchel Cohen, 742-450, with 156 "No" votes cast.

—Howard Phillips defeated Cheryl Sturdivant in the race for senior class representative, 263-171, with 15 "No" votes cast.

—Henry Minkoff defeated Ray Williams, 246-148, for junior class representative with 12 "No" votes cast.

—Abe Lampart defeated Carl Reisner, 138-126, for sophomore class representative with 2 "No" votes cast.

—Marsha Pravder defeated "No", 241-235, for senior class president.

—Ted Klinghoffer defeated Nancy Millet, 169-114, for sophomore class president with 4 "No" votes cast.

—The office of junior class president will remain vacant because no petitions were taken out for the position.

HOCUS POCUS
and
Hocus Mochus:
Don't Leave!!
The Hall won't
be the same
without YOU!!
From A-1 to A-1½

Defense Research: Years of Protests

The recent protests against Department of Defense research on campus are not the first. Below is a listing of some of the protests against war related research that have occurred at Stony Brook in recent years.

1969 DoD Protests

March 10

A protest against the presence of Dow Chemical recruiters on campus turned into a protest against DoD research on campus. About 100 demonstrators forcibly attained access to University files containing individual faculty research projects. Against the opposition of President Toll, they made photocopies of research papers.

March 12 to 14

The library was occupied by demonstrators for two days. Twenty-one students were arrested by Suffolk County Police. The following day Toll stated, "The University does not permit classified war-related research," and he opened the files for public inspection for two weeks.

March 25

Research co-ordinator, Donald Ackerman, described the Department of Defense's Project Themis as a designation for diversified research projects on University campuses, which although unclassified, could be war related. Only 40 out of about 170 universities had received Themis grants in the past two years. Stony Brook's bid had been rejected twice.

April 11

The controversy on Project Themis spread. Stony Brook asked for more National Science Foundation funds to avoid connection with the Department of Defense.

April 15

The Student Council asked Toll and the Faculty Senate to discuss Project Themis among themselves so they can avoid another confrontation.

April 17

Stony Brook's bid for Project Themis was rejected by the federal government.

April 21

SDS leaders presented Toll with a petition with 1300 signatures protesting Project Themis.

1970 DoD Protests

April 15 to 17, 1970

After two days of sit-ins and rallies, about 100 demonstrators broke in and occupied the Computing Center for four hours. They left after Acting President T. Alexander Pond obtained an injunction which prohibited disruptive activities anywhere on campus for 20 days. The Faculty Senate recessed without taking a vote on a resolution dealing with DoD research on campus. Ackerman denied that all future DoD research would have to be war related because of the Mansfield amendment. He did say that two U.S. Navy grants would be terminated at the end of their contract date because the Navy couldn't justify them in their "mission," as the Mansfield amendment required.

April 23

The Faculty Senate, in a 61-46 vote, defeated a proposal that would provide for a phase-out of all DoD research on campus.

April 19

Several Stony Brook students began a hunger strike against DoD research on campus.

April 24

A 16 member committee of the President's cabinet recommended that the University should gradually limit DoD research on campus. They also recommended that the University cease to apply for Themis grants.

April 29

Nine students ended their 11-day hunger strike following a statement from the President's cabinet which included "... research with direct or specific or intentional relationship to war ... will not be done on the Stony Brook campus ...". The resolution had to be approved by the Faculty Senate.

May 8

The Faculty Senate passed a resolution calling for an end to DoD research on campus. The decision was not binding, and research continued.

December 4

Approximately 40 students presented a petition signed by over 1000 students to Executive Vice President Pond calling for an end to DoD research on campus.

1972 DoD Protests

April 24

Nearly 200 students, faculty, and outsiders protested the alleged presence of DoD research contracts on campus at the Computing Center.

May 4

Approximately 100 students and faculty met in the Administration Building lobby to deliver to Toll a faculty petition against DoD research on campus. The petition, which had 225 signatures, outlined the Faculty Senate resolution opposing further DoD contracts.



PROTESTING DoD RESEARCH: Close to 200 students, faculty and others protest defense research on campus. Years after the first demonstrations, their demands are still not met.

DoD Research Questioned; Faculty Advocates Ban

By ROBERT TIERNAN

Department of Defense (DoD) research on this campus has come under increased attack in the past few weeks, with student protests and resolutions by the Faculty Senate calling for its prohibition.

On May 4, a group of faculty and students attempted to confront President Toll with a petition signed by 225 faculty members. This petition reaffirmed the Faculty Senate's decision of April 25 to recommend a total ban of DoD research from Stony Brook. In a written reply, Toll stated that he would first have to consult with other campus groups, such as the Graduate Council, the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate, and the Stony Brook Council, before reaching a final decision on the matter.

In an open letter to the University Community, and signed by a number of professors, it was charged that Toll was stalling on an announcement until the end of the year, when there would be very little opposition to greet a possible rejection of the faculty's resolution. The letter claimed that "President Toll intends to keep DoD research on campus. He is using the consultation process a way of postponing the announcement until the year is over."

At a meeting of concerned students and faculty yesterday afternoon, it was recommended that the degree of DoD research be investigated over the summer so that united opposition to the research could be presented in the fall, when the controversy continues.

Presently at Stony Brook there are five DoD research grants, totaling \$273,503. Another contract, with a grant of \$867,967, expired at the end of March and has not been renewed.

The six contracts, totaling \$1,141,470, represent an increase from the \$902,858 in grants in 1969. The number of contracts, however, has decreased from 14 in 1969 to the six, as of March 1972.

University policy regarding acceptance of DoD contracts was outlined during the spring and summer of 1970. Executive Vice President T.A. Pond, who was then Acting President, issued the guidelines which state in part that "the project must serve the educational objectives of the University ... and the project must be consistent with the social and humane values of the University." Classified research is excluded from the campus, and "no project is acceptable which by nature of its results is directly, specifically or intentionally dedicated to the advancement of the methodology or instrumentation of warfare."

Theodore Goldfarb, assistant professor of chemistry, one of those faculty in support of a DoD ban, stated that it is quite clear to the Department of Defense that this research has strategic importance, or it would not be funded.

Goldfarb suggests that all DoD be banned from the University to "bring pressure on the military to rechannel research funds through other agencies." He feels that this will take the control of research away from the military, and "military channelling of research done at universities." As one who has had experience with defense contracts in the past, he indicates that DoD is interested in its primary mission, development of

military weapons.

Dean of the Graduate School Herbert Weisinger and overseer of Department of Defense grants, in a statement issued in 1970, indicated that "DoD support for research cannot be accepted by the University." However, he stated that "in a modern technological society, in the long run, everything can be used for military purposes."

President Toll, when asked to give his personal views of the propriety of Department of Defense research on campus, stated that he would rather not discuss them.

Professors doing DoD research are: Dr. Benjamin Chu, professor of chemistry; Herbert Herman, associate professor of materials science; Herbert Hopf, professor of bio-medical communications; Edward Kosower, professor of chemistry; Franco Jona, professor of materials



DEAN HERBERT WEISINGER of the Graduate School: "In the long run everything can be used for military purposes." photo by Robert F. Cohen

science; and George Stroke, professor of electrical science. Only two of the researchers could be reached for comment.

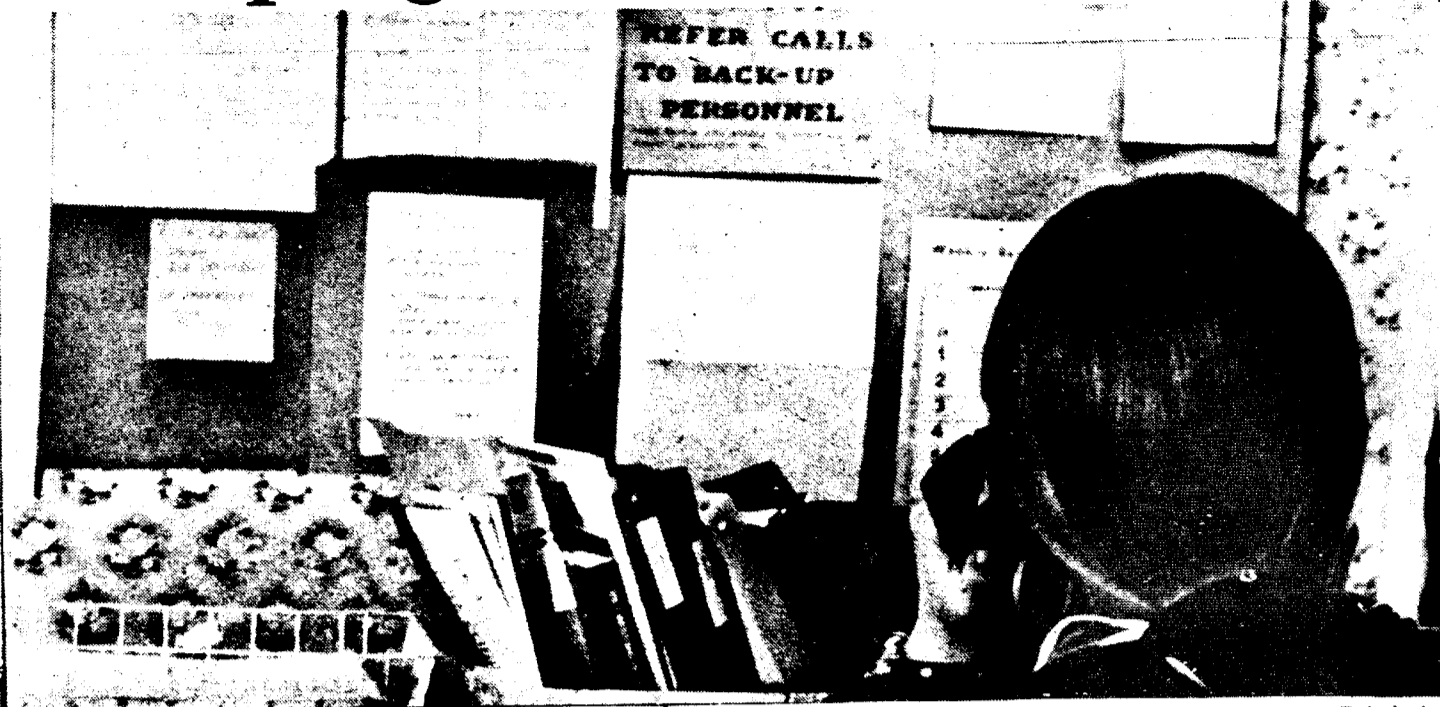
Professor Hopf's project concerning x-rays for use in dentistry expired this March. Hopf indicated that it would not be renewed, but commenting on DoD research, he stated that "inherently there is nothing wrong with it, as long as it's not war-related." He said that his own research was just for dental health care, and "not for far-fetched, absurdly fantasized military applications."

Professor Jona expressed his views explicitly on his right to do DoD research, as long as it is not war-related. He stated that he is "ready to fight to the death for the right to do any non-war-related research, and I will not stop until the people of New York, through the Board of Trustees, tell me so."

He pointed out that his research is strictly fundamental, but conceded that it could be potentially militarily useful. Jona felt that if his research is "used by idiots to fabricate weapons, it is not my fault; everything anybody does could be contrived for use by the Department of Defense."

As of now, Toll is still consulting with various groups before reaching a final decision on this controversial problem.

Helping Those Who Help Themselves



RESPONSE: A 24 hour local phone service was one of many community agencies represented at the Mental Health Fair last Sunday.

By PHYLLIS BERMAN

"Before I joined recovery, I used to flare up at any discomfort, my stomach would become upset, I would have a race in thoughts, my temper would quickly build up, and I'd explode for virtually no reason at all. Afterward, I'd become very annoyed at myself for having lost control, but I somehow could not restrain myself. Recovery has helped me 'spot' myself, not release my anger on those around me."

The Recovery Program, of which this speaker is a member, was just one of the groups represented at last Sunday's Mental Health Fair, sponsored by the North Nassau Mental Health Center and School of Allied Health Profession at Stony Brook. The fair was held to acquaint the general public with the services offered by the organizations.

Tables were set up in the Lecture Center enabling representatives of each organization to distribute literature and answer any inquiries made. Each group was also assigned a room and a specific time, so that its members could demonstrate the workings of the organization they are involved with and explain how it has helped them overcome their weaknesses. The Recovery Program is based on the method of self-help to prevent relapses in former mental patients and enduring disorders in nervous ones. There is no medical or professional help given to those who attend meetings, nor

is there advice or counseling. Each member is expected to follow the authority of his or her physician or any other professional he or she may be consulting.

Self-Help

The aim of this program is for its members to help themselves. "We learn to cope with the trivial, ordinary frustrations of everyday life," said a Recovery Group leader. "I have learned to bear the minor discomforts that used to cause me to overreact," one member added. Other persons in the group shared the same view, expressing their satisfaction at the success of the program.

Gamblers

Gamblers Anonymous (G.A.) is designed for the compulsive gambler. If one attended on Sunday, he or she would have witnessed an actual therapy session. He would have listened to stories of persons who purloined, cheated, lied, were indebted for thousands of dollars, left their families or were literally thrown out of the house, until they consented to attend a G.A. meeting.

At these sessions each member exposed his wretched and pitiful past as a compulsive gambler and asserts both his progress and weaknesses in arresting his gambling. He is consoled by the group and offered help if they feel he is making an honest attempt in his struggle against what is considered an illness. But he is reproached and refuted when the other

members in the room feel he is making excuses for himself or conning them.

Those who spoke on Sunday attributed their success in arresting their compulsion to the G.A. program but also maintained that although the therapy and help they obtain from coming to meetings is invaluable, the will power and desperate fight to regain a normal way of living must come from within them.

Gam-A-Non

Immediately following was the counterpart to Gamblers Anonymous entitled Gam-A-Non. This organization is composed of the wives, husbands, children, and other relatives of those who gamble. These individuals explained the helpless position they were put in when their loved ones thought of nothing else but the race track, card playing, baseball, football, hockey games, or whatever they wagered on.

"I thought my husband was God," commented the wife of a compulsive gambler. "He could do no wrong. I refused to believe he was a compulsive gambler until I realized that even with his holding two jobs, we were broke every week. Folding his pants on a chair one day, his wallet dropped out and I discovered a large sum of money. Confronting my husband, he denied that there was so much money there and had me almost believing it. I still thought I had control of the situation and if I asked him to refrain from gambling he would.

But the situation got worse and I realized my powerlessness over him and his gambling. It was then that I admitted to myself that his gambling was a sickness. Neither I nor anyone else was to blame for what he was doing. After several attempts at separating one from another, I convinced him to go to a G.A. meeting and I began to attend Gam-A-Non and will continue to do so for the rest of my life regardless of whether my husband does. This program has taught me to cope with the problem and has given me the strength to function accordingly." Other members agreed with this speaker and the hardships and frustrations they endured being married to a compulsive gambler.

Parents Without Partners

Ms. Bernstein, a teacher at Far Rockaway High School expounded upon the organization Parents Without Partners (P.W.P.) "It is for the single parent, widowed, divorced, or unwed," she said. "Its purpose is to help both the parent and child adopt to a new way of life. Activities such as horseback riding, picnics, sports, and others such as an ecology program are arranged for these children. Activities are also planned for the parents so as to help them discover a new way of life. There is also semi-group therapy for any individual who feels he or she needs advice or counseling."

Bernstein was happy to report that the program is most successful in providing many facilities that are not afforded to the many youngsters with one parent and affords the the parent a chance to once again be socially active.

Bernstein

Response, a 24 hour emergency phone service, was also represented at the conference. Located in this area, approximately 80 volunteers man the telephones both aiding people with referrals, and giving immediate emotional support. Maureen Bybee, a Response organizer, mentioned that the calls come from all over the community as well as some from the University. In the year and five months that Response has been in operation, it has grown to receive over 300 calls per month.

Other organizations represented were Schizophrenics Anonymous, National Foundation for Sudden Infant Death, Alcoholics Anonymous, and Al-non. All of these organizations are non-profit, voluntary, self-sustaining institutions licensed by the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene.

To Carla, Ronny, Cliff, Mike F., Ned, Bob T. Robert C., Bob W., Jerry, Randy, Rich, and Julian. Thanks for all the hours and care you put into Statesman. The staff wishes you all the best of luck.

AD SALES
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Congratulations! Ned Steele and Judy Horenstein, former Statesman managing editor and associate editor, are getting married on June 18. The Statesman staff and all their friends wish them a life of happiness and love. photos by Robert F. Cohen

Highlights, Lowlights and No Lights at All

statesman

vol. 12 no. 3 stony brook, n.y. friday, sept. 27, 1968

18 Arrested on Narcotics Charges; Fires, Violence Plague Campus; Polity Calls For Student Strike

May 13, 1969

Eighteen students were arrested on drug counts late last night, only one day before the reopening of the Hughes Committee hearings investigating Stony Brook's narcotics problem. The bust resulted in sporadic fires and rock-throwing incidents throughout the night...

Following last night's bust, spontaneous outbursts of violence occurred in various places on campus. The gatehouse was burned to the ground, cars were set on fire, there were small fires in several dorms, and incidents of rock throwing were

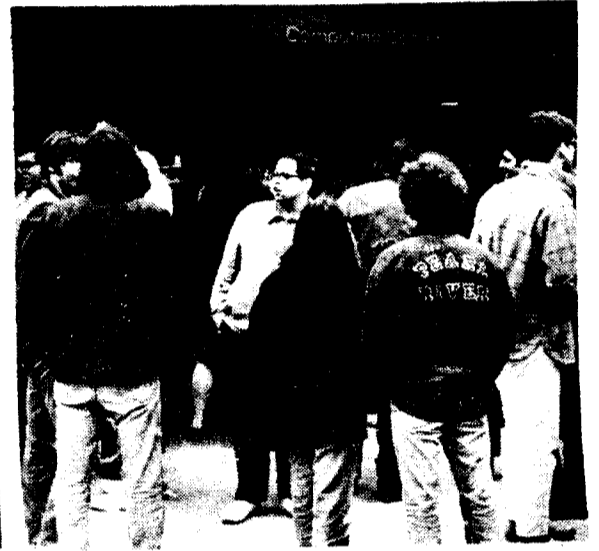
reported in several buildings.

VIOLENCE ERUPTS IN TABLER; SDS MEMBER BEATEN; THREE HURT IN RETALIATION

Violence broke out on campus again this weekend, as an SDS member was attacked in his suite by three assailants. A group of students then gathered near the infirmary, marched across the campus, rushed into a suite where one of the three alleged assailants lived, and began a fight there. Three students were injured and required medical treatment in that incident.



Stony Brook Gatehouse is burned in aftermath of spring 1969 bust.



Computing Center occupation of spring 1969.

Students Occupy Computing Center to Gather Support For 3 Demands

MAY 9, 1969

A group of more than 100 SDS members and sympathizers staged a four-hour occupation of the Computing Center yesterday, leaving the building before a State Supreme Court restraining order against them could be served.

The occupation was held to demonstrate

Injunction Ends Computer Center Sit-In Protestors Planning New Demonstrations

APRIL 17, 1970

Following the serving of a blanket injunction by acting President T.A. Pond, approximately 100 students left the Computing Center around 5:30 this morning, after having broken in and occupying it for four hours. Despite the injunction, angry students have vowed to continue demonstrations throughout today, beginning with a 9 a.m. rally on the library mall.

The take-over followed two days of sit-ins and

support for three SDS demands issued on April 21. The demands, which call for an end to on-campus military research and recruitment, and rescinding of the increased dormitory rent fee, had been dismissed by the Administration at an April 24 rally.

rallies in support of a demand aimed at removing all war-related research from the campus.

First Day of Strike Ends With 4 Fires



Tabler Barn burns during strike of spring 1970.

Suffolk Police Arrest 21 In Library Occupation President Toll Agrees to Most of Demands

MARCH 13, 1969

An 18-hour sit-in ended in the library this morning as 21 students were arrested by Suffolk County Police. The students, the last of 400 to leave the building, had refused to leave repeatedly and did not resist arrest.

The sit-in, for which those arrested will be charged with criminal trespassing, was held to protest the conditions surrounding the Tuesday night arrests of Mitchel Cohen and Glen Kissack as well as University complicity with military related research and recruitment.

A list of six demands had been presented to President Toll last night; by 8 this morning Toll had virtually agreed to all of them. His answers were satisfactory to all the demonstrators except the 21 arrested.

APRIL 29, 1969

"JUSTICE ABOVE LAW": LIBRARY SIT-INS GRANTED AMNESTY BY POLITY JUDICIARY

Sixty-four students who participated in last month's library sit-in were granted amnesty for their actions by the Polity judiciary, Thursday night. The Judiciary, an all-student body, found the defendants "guilty as charged," but refused to punish them for the sit-in saying, "Justice is above law."

"The function of a court is to administer justice. The only order maintainable is order with justice. It is the decision of the Polity Judiciary that the defendants are guilty as charged. However, to do justice, they must be given here today amnesty for their actions. Justice is above law."



1200 Rally For DeFrancesco

FEBRUARY 21, 1969

Twelve hundred students gathered in front of the library yesterday afternoon to hear speeches in support of rehiring Assistant Dean John DeFrancesco, and establishing a Student-Faculty Committee to review questions of hiring and firing.

University President John Toll characterized the student organizers of the DeFrancesco rally as "being cruel." Mr. DeFrancesco said after the rally, "I find the student response deeply moving."

Adams and Toll Hold Memoranda Confrontation

November 5, 1968

Peter Adams, in a letter to President Toll, has stated that Student Government intends to make certain that space in the Campus Center is to be allocated for student use only. Dr. Toll replied to Adams, asking the Acting Polity President to withdraw his threats. . .

Demanding that students gain full control of the building, Adams went on to warn Toll that "any administrator or faculty member who sets up an office in the Student Union will find that all of his possessions will be physically removed from the Student Union. . ."

In a letter to Adams Friday, President Toll called Adams' threat "unworthy of an officer of our student government and a disservice to your fellow students."



Student Council Asks Dr. Toll To Resign

MARCH 18, 1969

The Student Council has asked University President John S. Toll to submit his resignation.

In a unanimous statement the Student Council censured the President "for his failure to create legitimate channels for creative changes in this University and for impeding the actions of those groups on campus that were created to alleviate crises on campus such as those facing us now."

The declaration, moved by Polity Treasurer James Goldfarb and seconded by Polity Secretary Julian Eule, concluded that it would be "in the best interest of the entire University Community" for Dr. Toll to resign "at this time." . . .

All members of the Council agreed that the current situation on campus was intolerable and that Student Government should do all it could to alleviate the divisions in the student body. They expressed the belief that the President was responsible in the creation of many of the overt factionalism that has arisen in recent weeks. . .

There have been strong rumors that Albany is at present re-evaluating Stony Brook and President Toll. Informed sources indicate that the SUNY administration in Albany considers Student Government a legitimate constructive voice in University affairs.



17,000 "Fly" With
Airplane;
Mini-Woodstock
Peaceful Event

May 4, 1970

Ringcycle Mismanagement Cited Law Suit Recommended; DA Informed

December 16, 1970

The Student Council apparently voted to set aside \$30,000 which did not exist as reserve backing for the Ring Cycle summer concert series without consulting members of either the Student Senate or the Polity Judiciary concerning the legality of the action. The information was disclosed as a student committee formed to investigate the Ringcycle concerts began hearings yesterday.

February 23, 1971

A report released Sunday by a student commission investigating the operations and management of the summer Ring Cycle concert series questioned the actions and fiscal

management of persons involved in the profit and recommended legal action to recover lost funds. Meanwhile, the commission members have announced their decisions to submit their report to the Suffolk County District Attorney's office . . .

Among the chief recommendations of the report were the institution of a civil suit in the name of Student Polity, against all persons taking money from the concert box office without the financial officer's written consent to obtain refunds. The report also urged amending of the Polity constitution so that "any monies spent outside of the budget guidelines without Senate approval is to be the personal liability of the Polity officers."



November 3, 1970

Dead Concert Attracts Many; Campus Security Kept Busy



Frosh Gal Sale Raises \$200

December 17, 1968

The third annual Gal Sale held Saturday evening was a success in all aspects with the exception of a minor disruption by several members of Stony Brook Students for a Democratic Society . . .

Approximately 18 girls were sold for a total of \$200, most of whom were freshmen and participated in the event for various reasons, ranging from class spirit to forceful persuasion.

SAB Concert Schedule Fall 1968 to Spring 1970

Sept. 21, 1968 - Dance Concert - Orpheus & Children of God - Free
 Sept. 24 - Speaker - Dick Gregory - Free
 Sept. 28 - Concert - Smokey Robinson and the Miracles - Free
 Oct. 4 - Concert - Sam and Dave - Free
 Oct. 5 - Theatre - Cafe Le Mama - Free
FALL FESTIVAL WEEKEND
 Oct. 19 - Concert - Joni Mitchell & Tim Hardin - Free
 Oct. 20 - Informal Concert - Spider John Koerner - Free
 Oct. 23-24 - Three Days Concerts
 Oct. 22 - Procol Harum, Moby Grape, The Chrills - Free
 Oct. 23 - Blood Sweat and Tears, Ten Years After, Rhinoceros, Soft White Underbelly - Free
 Oct. 28 & 29 - Theatre - Living Theatre - Free
 Oct. 30 - Speaker - Clark Kerr - Free
 Oct. 31 - Speaker - Charlene Mitchell - Free
 Nov. 4 - Theatre - 6th Street Players - Free
 Nov. 16 - Concert - Blues Bag - Free
 Big Brother and the Holding Co.
 Richis Havens
 John Hammond
 Rev. Gary Davis
 Nov. 22 - Speaker - Ralph Ginsburg - Free
 Dec. 13 - Concert - Nina Simone, The Youngbloods - Free
 Feb. 3, 1969 - Speaker - Dr. Spock - Free
 Feb. 7 - Informal Concert - Earth Opera - Free
 Feb. 8 - Concert - Arlo Guthrie, Flatt & Scruggs - Free
 Feb. 23, 24, 25 - Theatre - Merce Cunningham Dance Company - Free
 March 8 - Concert - Blood Sweat and Tears - \$2, \$3, \$4
 March 21 - Concert - Miles Davis, Dizzy Gillespie - Free
 April 15 - Speaker - David Schoenbaum - Free
 April 19 - Concert - Ten Years After, Taj Mahal - Free
 April 20 - Theatre - Open Theatre - Free
 April 27 - Speaker - Sen. Julian Bond - Free
Carnival Concerts:
 May 2 - Chuck Berry, James Cotton Blues Band,

Slim Harpe - Free
 May 3 - The Band, The Underbelly - Free
 May 6 - Speaker - LeRoi Jones - Free
 May 7 Graduation Dance - The Byrds - Free
 Sept. 19 - The Biggest Little Circus - Free
 Sept. 17 - Concert - Gordon Lightfoot - Free
 Oct. 11 - Theatre - Tom Paine - Free
 Oct. 12 - Speaker - Julian Bond - Free
 Oct. 18 - concert - The Who, The Flock - \$2, \$3
 Oct. 31 - Dance Concert - Sha-na-na - Free
 Nov. 8 - Concert - Larry Coryell, Pacific Gas & Electric - Free
 Nov. 16 - Concert - The Cast of "Hair" - \$2, \$3
 Nov. 22 - Concert - The Moody Blues, Bludwyn Pig, - Free
 Dec. 5 - Concert - Joe Cocker and the Grease Band - Free
WINTER WEEKEND:
 Feb. 21, 1970 - Concert - Melanie, Jerry Jett Walker - Free
 Feb. 22 - Concert - Renaissance - Free
 Feb. 26 - Speaker - Nat Hentoff - Free
 March 1 - Concert - John Mayall, Van Morrison - \$1
 March 14 - Groove Tube - \$.50
 March 15 - Theatre - Transformation - Free
 March 21 - Concert - James Taylor, Pig Iron - Free
 April 5 - Concert - Quicksilver Messenger Service - Free
 April 11 - Concert - Pink Floyd - \$1
 April 18 - Concert - Roland Kirk - Free
 April 26 - Concert - Cannonball Adderly - Free
 April 28 - Concert - Chicago Transit Authority Allman Bros. - \$1
 April 29 - Speaker - Jerry Rubin - \$.50
SPRING WEEKEND:
 April 30 - Gentle Thursday
 May 1, 2, 3 - Carnival
 May 1 - concert - Jefferson Airplane - Free
 May 2 - Theatre - Open Theatre - Free
 May 2 - Film - Monterey Pop - Free
 May 13 - Concert - Joe Cocker and Mad Dogs & Englishmen - \$2, \$3
 May 22 - Dance Concert - Canned Heat - \$2.50
 June 4 - Concert - Traffic, Mott the Hoople - Seniors: \$1.50, Other Students \$3.

Editorials

Dump Toll?

- Dump Toll? What for?
- For terminating the contract of John De Francesco
 - For refusing Herb Brown a leave of absence
 - For calling in the police on March 13 when there was still a productive dialogue between the demonstrators and other members of this community
 - For ignoring the Council for Student Affairs' plea not to call in the police that morning
 - For deceiving the student body as to the causes of tripling on this campus
 - For causing a student vs. student confrontation this past Thursday
 - For perpetrating the farce of a Residential College Program while refusing to give a real financial commitment to the RCP
 - For forcing some of the best teachers in this University, such as Robert Weinberg, to leave this campus
 - For neglecting the undergraduates who major in the social sciences by establishing top-heavy Physics Departments and ignoring floundering Political Science Departments
 - For turning his back on those members of this community who are being harassed by the Suffolk County Grand Jury
 - For hiring incompetents as his administrative assistants
 - For allowing segregated, bigoted unions to build this campus
 - For creating an atmosphere where the mandate of the University has become more important than the people in the University.
- Dump Toll? It's about time.

May 13, 1969

Rearrange SAB Priorities

November 3, 1970

Going to a Stony Brook SAB concert used to be a bit more of a good time than it has been lately. As recently as last year, it was still possible for a good concert in the gym, crowded as it was, to be an opportunity for Stony Brook students to get together and feel together, enjoying an evening of good music...

Since last spring, SAB has created the impression that it is concerned to a great extent with turning Stony Brook into the rock capital of Long Island. Observers might readily conclude that SAB has been too willing to bring to the campus huge crowds of people that it cannot control and is less concerned with the old ideas of providing entertainment for the student body...

There is no way to justify insatiable drives to pack the rafters to the hilt for each concert. If SAB eliminated Village Voice-Newsday advertising and concentrated more on giving most tickets to students, there would be no reason to hire incredible policing forces and no danger of risking catastrophe at each show...

And while we're on the track, let's think about how we can spend our money wisely. Ticket revenues from off-campus sales have the obvious value, if financial bungling is kept to a minimum, of allowing more money for more concerts. But maybe we already have enough? Isn't a concert every other week adequate? Are we so bankrupt a culture that no other mode of entertainment means anything to us?

TRIPLED?

Student government has been considering alternative solutions to the tripling problem. One suggestion has been the establishment of temporary housing facilities on campus, such as prefabricated units or mobile homes. Another possibility is placing students in local off campus housing, including motel units. For this reason, we are conducting a survey and would appreciate all students presently tripling to respond to the following questionnaire.

Clip Along Dotted Line

1. Name _____ 2. Dorm _____
3. Room No. _____
4. If available, would you move from your tripled room to a mobile home or prefab unit on campus? Yes ___ No ___
5. If available, would you move from your triple room to off campus housing such as a motel? Yes ___ No ___

PLEASE RESPOND, SINCE THIS MAY HELP DETERMINE WHETHER TRIPLING MAY BE ENDED NOW.

Return via inter-campus mail to Student Polity Office, South Hall basement.

Letters

September 17, 1968

Burned Down

To the Editor:

I am burned down to the ground about the activities fee. Why should it be mandatory?! There are many married students and/or commuters who are not able or don't care to attend activities at the school. Why should they be forced to pay \$55 for something they cannot take advantage of?

Name Withheld

Polity Prez?

Heck, Yes!

By JAY SCHECKMAN

Dear State's mung,

Ever since I was a wee freshman, I was always a believer in the Polity President. Now I am a senior and after the last Polity election, some of my friends have been telling me that there is no such thing as a Polity President. Isn't there a Phil something who is President? Have I been misled?

Virginia O'Hanlon

(Answer— Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except what they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's, are little. In this great universe of ours, man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect as compared with the boundless world about him; as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

Not believe in a Polity President? You might as well not believe in fairies... No Polity President! Thank God, he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay, ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of student bodies.)

March 23, 1971



Easy Company Hymn

May 2, 1969

(To the tune of The Marine Corps Hymn)

From the halls of G, H, North, and South
To the shores of Leon Lake.
We will bust those hippies in the mouth—
Never mind whose heads we break.
If you disagree, we'll slash your thigh,
Break an arm or thump a knee,
We proclaim, with beer cans raised on high:
We're the Easy Company!

We cannot put up with left-wing guys—
On destruction they're hell-bent,
And they stir up kids who otherwise
Would be blissfully content.
Every night we drink with other cats,
Making noise till half past three.
We will not let them disrupt all that
We're the Easy Company!

We are sick of screaming dissidents
With improve-the-world crusades.
What could possibly take precedence
Over our beloved grades?
We abhor disruptive violence;
Woe to those who disagree!
We're the self-appointed vigilants;
We're the Easy Company!

By NAT BOARD

March 18, 1970

Warning!!!

Open letter from Black Students United, to the Racist Universities of Stony Brook.

Let this warning serve notice that

We, the Black community at Stony Brook have found it necessary, at this time, to openly confront all Liberal-Conservative/racists on campus. The administration, faculty and students have subtly

embarrassed, overtly intimidated, openly harassed and tried to inflict violence on the Black faculty and students. This is the Final Warning to All of You.

The next incident perpetrated against Black people, whether small or large, will be taken as an act of open aggression against the Black community at large. And We Will Retaliate in Self-Defense.

Black Students United

Dandelions

By Stu Eber and Steve Rosenthal

October 24, 1969

When is a Designee not a Designee or Disneyland vs. Freedomland.

The Lecture Hall Center Fortress of Solitude was the scene of President Dump's latest attempt to interfere with the G.O. It seems the Faculty Assembly (that's the teaching and non-teaching faculty were holding their first meeting of the year to discuss the usual trivia. Note the room they were in seats 250 people. The total membership of this august body is over 800.

The first order of business was whether or not and how to seat and/or hear the masses — the undergraduates and graduate students. This problem was readily resolved. The G.O. and the graduate student's equivalent were to be allowed representatives (non-voting, of course) to the meetings. Now that seems pretty clear cut until you have President Dump acting as the chairman. Then you have the situation where he determines for the students who their representatives can be.

Two designees of the Student Government, one of them Mitch Cohen, entered the half empty lecture hall. The modern day Solomon informed Cohen that he was not a student, and therefore

couldn't be Mr. Wolfe's designee. That's tantamount to saying that Polity lawyers Lippe and Ruskin cannot be Mr. Wolfe's designee to a meeting. But we know from past history that President Dump wouldn't do that to Lippe and Ruskin...

The Strange Disappearance of the Maharishi From Maryland or Is President Dump Really the Walrus

Recently our engineers have played President Dump's speeches backwards at half speed and have produced some startling revelations. It sounds the same, no matter how you play it.

KGE or Chason's Dilemma In case you haven't heard, hot water and furniture. We remember Bob (with One O) Chason telling all concerned how it will take only two weeks before KGE is ready. He sure counts funny. Too bad the kids don't think it's so hilarious. As a matter of fact, they might be suing lots of people for theft of services.

Kelly Gruzen forever.

Footnotes: The Stony Brook Shoe Salesman's drug regs go into effect Nov. 1. ... Go to a campus coffeehouse. For every penny you spend, not one cent goes to the bookstore deficit.





The masquerade is over for President John S. Toll.

Toll Calls Residential College Program Meaningful

President Toll's annual report to the Chancellor of SUNY, February 24, 1969

... For the students the normal problems incident to adolescence, campus life, and academic effort were accentuated by the overcrowded conditions on campus. The University took extraordinary steps to improve conditions; it leased living quarters off campus, made changes in the residence halls to increase the number of lounges and study areas, increased library hours and kept some classrooms open all night long for study purposes, and increased faculty contacts with students through the Residential College Program...

The Residential College Program was operating in most students residences and assisted greatly to relieve tension through providing for extensive student-faculty interaction meaningful for both. A

successful experiment with extended visiting hours in the residence halls was conducted.

Albany Assignment For Toll

December 5, 1969

University President John S. Toll will be spending a considerable amount of time away from the campus beginning next month. Executive Vice-President T. Alexander Pond will act for Dr. Toll in the president's absence.

President Toll has refused to comment publicly on his impending appointment to lead a large-scale study on the goals of the University sponsored by the State University of New York.

GLADIEUX REPS MEET WITH G-QUAD RESIDENTS; DISCUSS FOOD PROBLEMS

November 19, 1968

Poor food and unsanitary conditions were the major topics discussed at an emergency meeting of the food service and residents of G-Quad last Thursday night.

About 300 students crowded into EFG lounge in O'Neill College to voice their complaints to Mr. Tvelia, G-Quad Manager, and Mr. Harry Allen, representative for ABC Gladieux on campus.

MEAL PLAN TO BE OPTIONAL

March 2, 1971

The housing office announced yesterday the approval of an amendment to the food service contract by the state which will allow students to get off the meal plan and for Prophet Food Company to operate several cash cafeterias and one or more board cafeterias.

CAFETERIA WORKERS STRIKE PROPHEET

March 1971

Campus cafeteria workers struck Prophet Food Company yesterday at dawn in protest of the lay-offs of nearly three-fourths of the Local 1199 campus employees. Except for a brief incident between University police and the workers and then student supporters when Prophet representatives attempted to enter Kelly cafeteria during the afternoon, strike activity was quiet throughout the day.

Fine Arts Center Set For 1973

November 12, 1968

The proposed Fine Arts Center has been postponed for as much as four years due to the fact that the submitted bids did not fall within the budget requisites.

To provide for future musicians, singers, actors and other interested parties, it was originally announced as early as in the Catalogue of 1962-63 that "designs have been approved for

a fine arts center." In the catalogue of 1967-68, it was stated that "A host of other new facilities will be constructed over the next two and one-half years. Prominent among them, a Fine Arts Center, with buildings for music, art and theater." In the May 1968 issue of the Stony Brook Review, construction was "expected to begin late this summer and to be completed in approximately two years."

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN FAVOR OF CAFETERIA WORKERS

October 31, 1969

About 125 students rallied and marched peacefully across campus yesterday to support campus cafeteria workers in their struggle against Ogden Foods and the cafeteria managers.

Believe it or Not:

The Union's Open

February 6, 1970

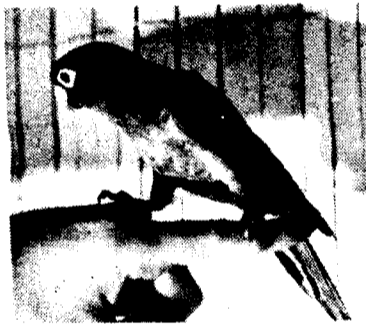
After seven years of anticipation, the Stony Brook Union is finally open for student use. The Union continues to offer the services and programs that were established by the old campus center. New features include facilities for bowling, billiard, recreation rooms, cafeteria and a 24-hour snack bar.

Union Incurs \$101,000 Deficit

May 15, 1970

First Test of New University Judiciary, Chason Kangaroo Court Boots the Bird

October 3, 1969



Cagers Cop Knick Championship

As They Defeat Lehman 43-40

March 7, 1969

Before a tumultuous crowd last night, the Stony Brook Patriots scored a 43-40 win over the Lehman Lancers and registered the school's first Knickerbocker Conference Championship. A balanced attack was the key as three starters broke double figures.

BASKETBALLERS FORFEIT KNICK TITLE BECAUSE OF INELIGIBLE PLAYERS

April 11, 1969

The Stony Brook Patriots forfeited their Knickerbocker Conference basketball championship when it was discovered that the team had used two ineligible players during the season.

BASKETBALL TEAM CHOSEN FOR NCAA TOURNAMENT

Feb. 27, 1970

The Stony Brook Patriots have been selected to compete in the NCAA College Division Tournament. Selection for the tournament makes Stony Brook one of the top 32 teams in the nation.

VILLAGE 941-9643 PIZZA

MEAT BALL	80
MEAT BALL PARMIGIANA	90
SAUSAGE	85
SAUSAGE PARMIGIANA	95
PEPPER AND EGG	80
MUSHROOM AND EGG	85
SAUSAGE AND PEPPERS	95
MEAT BALL AND PEPPER	90
TUNA FISH	70
ROAST BEEF	85
AMERICAN CHEESE	70
HAM	75
HAM AND CHEESE	85
CHICKEN ROLL	80
SHRIMP SALAD	85
SPAGHETTI tomato sauce	1.00
SPAGHETTI, MEATBALLS	1.40
LASAGNA	1.60



Mini Pie	.90
Small Pie	1.50
Large Pie	1.85

SHRIMP PARMIGIANA	95
SALAMI AND CHEESE	85
EGG PLANT	80
EGG PLANT PARMIGIANA	90
VEAL CUTLET	1.00
VEAL CUTLET PARMIGIANA	1.10
VEAL AND PEPPER	1.10
PASTRAMI	85
HAMBURGER 1/2 lb.	50
CHEESEBURGER 1/2 lb.	60
FRENCH FRIES	25
ENISH	30
SHRIMP ROLL	30
HOT DOGS	30

IN THE DINING ROOM: COCKTAIL HOUR

Mon.-Thurs.
Pitches of Beer
\$1.00

8 - 10 P.M.
Ladies' Drinks
50c



Both Pat Crews Sweep Sound Championships

(Continued from page 1)

The JV event was slated next, and ex-oarsman Mike Vinson proved to be a great help, as he stood on shore, a formidable figure with a large megaphone, directing boat traffic and enabling the Stony Brook and Post JV boats to get out on the water with a minimum of delay.

The race itself was not particularly exciting, as the incredibly smooth Patriot boat grabbed a length lead at the start and continued to pull away throughout the race, finishing eleven lengths ahead of the Post crew, with a time of 7:24 to Post's 8:07. The overwhelming nature of this victory may be attributed in part to a lack of experience on the part of the Post JV. Stony Brook however, must be given a tremendous amount of credit for the work they have done and the degree to which they have improved.

The varsity race was much more exciting. The Patriots found themselves against a crew from Post which they had already beaten earlier in the year, and a boat from Rhode Island which looked impressive. The race was a see-saw battle between the Pats and the Rhode Islanders.

Bowman Rick Rio said, "We'd get a length on them and then be blown to standstill by a gust of wind during which time they'd catch up again." This was more or less the tenor of the entire race. Stony Brook, though, even with the Rhode Island boat at the start of the final sprint, managed to pull out by a length,



WINNING JV CREW (L-R): Don Merz, Wade Krauss, Bob Kaufman, Etienne Dupourque, Ray Pepi, Dan Solomon, Bob Diamond, Pierre Giuntini. photo by Larry Bloom.

and win it as the crew from Post trailed by four lengths. Bucking a fierce crosswind, the varsity turned in a time identical to that rowed by the JV, which was aided by a light tailwind.

Presentation of the Cup

The day came to a close as medals were presented to both winning Stony Brook crews. The remaining 200 spectators from the 800 who had watched the race cheered as Mrs. Myron Doucette presented the cup named for her late husband to co-captains Rossano and

Sherman. Doucette said that she was "very glad" Stony Brook won, and that she would have "felt quite embarrassed awarding the cup to anyone else."

The crew repaired to the Port Jefferson Ace for some post-race celebration, during the course of which no serious damage was done. In any event, this is more or less the culmination of an incredibly successful crew season.

Next week, the team will travel to Philadelphia to participate in the Dad Vail Regatta. Last year's varsity was the

first Patriot boat ever to qualify for the semi-finals in the Dad Vail. This year expectations are for a much better showing, perhaps even a berth in the final heat. Nevertheless, the season has shown what can be done with limited manpower and equipment, given a considerable degree of hard work and dedication. Next year could be even better. There is no one, though, who has been involved with the team this year who is not satisfied with what has been a most successful season.

Batmen

Losing Can't Be Condemned

By ALAN H. FALLICK

When reporting about a losing team, a college sportswriter is confronted with the matter of ethics. Although the Patriot baseball team has lost 12 of 13 games this season, it is unfair to condemn the team for its play. "They're a young team now, mostly freshmen," said graduating captain Lou Mazel, after Saturday's 7-6 loss to Hunter College. "If they (the Pats) were playing other freshmen teams, they'd do really well. I'm coming back to Stony Brook in two or three years when this will be a real good team."

It may therefore be deemed unjust to criticize a team which lost eight starting players from the fall squad, which compiled a 10-3 record. One must also realize that the team is not professional and plays mainly for enjoyment.

In this, the final spring Statesman, there will only be straight reporting of the baseball game, with as little derogatory editorializing as possible. Negativism will be avoided as much as possible.

The events surrounding the game were strange. Due to a lack of available facilities at Hunter, the contest was switched to Stony Brook, with the Hawks remaining the home team.

The Pats took the early lead in the third inning with some alert base running. With Matt Tedesco on third and one out, Louie Cruz was caught leading off first. The Hunter pitcher ran toward Cruz, who was halfway between first and second bases. Tedesco broke for home, and, before the pitcher could bounce his throw to the plate, he scored. With two out, John Cortes lofted a pop up to third. Cruz scored as the Hawk third baseman dropped the ball for the first of his three errors.

Critical Fourth

Hunter's fourth inning was critical as they headed toward victory. Stony Brook pitcher Chris Ryba loaded the bases when he fielded a bunt and looked at third instead of throwing to first. Ryba then got a Hawk to fly out to Cortes. The next batter lined back to the box, Ryba knocked the ball down, and picked up a force play at home. With two out and

	AB	H	R	RBI
Fanelli, 1b	5	1	0	2
Carman, c	4	1	1	0
Tedesco, 2b	4	2	2	0
Cruz, ss	5	1	1	0
Trakas, 3b	5	0	0	0
Cortes, rf	5	2	1	2
Mazel, lf	3	0	0	0
Gesser, cf	3	0	0	0
Ryba, p	2	0	0	0
Lipton, p	0	0	1	0
TEAM	36	7	6	4

Hunter 002 020 0 20-6 7 1
SB 000 600 1 0x-7 9 8

E-Trakas 1; Hunter 8.
D P-Cortes-Carman.
Tedesco-Cruz-Fanelli.
LOB-Stony Brook 9; Hunter 7.
2B-Cortes, Fanelli; Hunter 1.
SB-Mazel 1-1, Tedesco 1-1, Cruz 1-2; Hunter 4-4. S-Lipton.
HBP-By Lipton 1. WP-Ryba.
Lipton. PB-Carman 1. Att-32.

the sacks still filled, the next Hawk batter singled to center on a 0-2 pitch, tying the game at two all.

Hunter got another break as the following batter grounded to Cruz. The ball took a bad hop and the bases were loaded again. After having a 1-2 count on the batter, Ryba walked in the go-ahead run. The final three runs of the inning scored as a fly ball dropped near Mazel for a double.

Losing 6-2, the Pats quickly retaliated with a Cortes double driving in a pair of runs.

Mitch Lipton relieved Ryba in the seventh and picked up a double play. Then with a Hawk on third and two down, a bunt single knocked in the run which gave Hunter a 7-4 lead.

Again the Pats came back quickly. Ed Fanelli doubled in two more runs, making the score 7-6, Hunter. In the ninth, Cruz was caught stealing after not being protected by the batter, and Hunter won.

Eight Hawk errors weren't enough for a Stony Brook win. "An 0-2 count hit, one bad-hop single, a misjudged flyball," summed coach Rick Smoliak. Hunter didn't get many breaks, but those that they did get came together.

Netmen are Winners As St. John's Falls

By ARNOLD KLEIN

Sometime this year everyone on the Patriot tennis team will be together for a match. The times have been few and far between that a racquetman would play his normal position or the ladder. Take the St. John's match, for example. Number three man Steve Elstein, a reliable performer all year, would not be able to show for singles. Everyone above him would have to move up a slot, often a hard thing to do. Beating the St. John's Redmen had taken on a new perspective. This and upcoming matches, previously thought of as easy wins, now seemed difficult.

Reacquired Optimism

Be it known that most pessimism has subsided regarding the Patriots chances of maintaining their Metropolitan Conference title. They handily crushed the Redmen 8-1, those moving up in the ladder completely overwhelming their opponents. Joe McDonnell started off by beating his highly regarded opponent 6-3, 4-6, 6-2. Stu Goldstein returned to competition with a quick 6-1, 6-3 victory. Goldstein came back to action with a blazing serve which his opponent had little chance of returning.

John DelGaudio, perhaps the most consistent performer on the team, trounced his opponent 6-0, 6-0. Brian Acker, moving around in the order as he has done all year, played at four and won easily 6-1, 6-2. John Nordlicht continued the Patriot success with 6-0, 6-2 scores and was followed in the order by Mark Molbegott, who finished the sweep of singles play with an exciting victory.

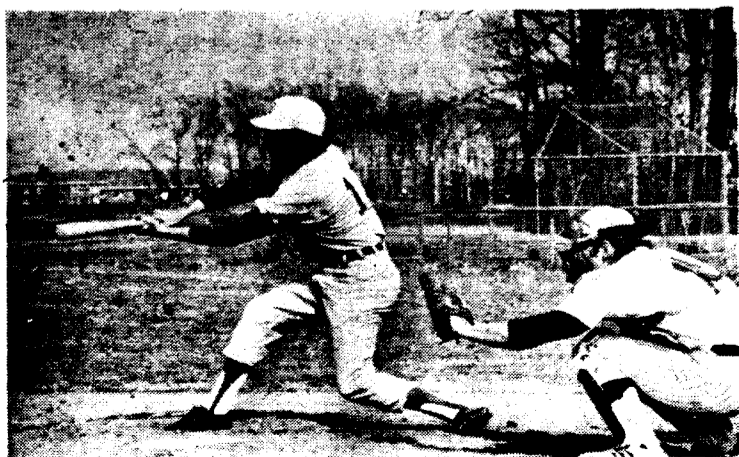


NETMEN return to form.

Doubles competition saw Stony Brook's only loss. Acker and Molbegott won 6-1, 6-2, DelGaudio and Nordlicht 6-4, 6-3, but the Elstein (rushing back from work) and McDonnell combo succumbed to the Redmen 6-4, 6-2.

The remainder of the season features the Iona and C.C.N.Y. matches, scheduled for May 8 and May 13 respectively. Along with Hofstra, these are the important conference matches remaining. "Hofstra's got some new players," and "Iona looks tough," were the pre-match rumors, but now it might be safe to say, with hopefully no more than one racquetman absent, "Stony Brook is the toughest."

It might be worthwhile to mention that Rich Brook, Pete Chan, Scott Goldstein and Curt Wilner are alive and well somewhere on the Stony Brook tennis courts. Although they haven't seen too much action this season, they are all important to the success of the tennis team.



AN ARTICLE can be biased, but can a photograph?

photo by Steve Adams

Athlete of the Year

Bob Rosen



This year, Bob Rosen did everything you could ask of a runner — and more.

In the fall, the junior from Amherst, Massachusetts, ran cross country for only the second time. He had an outstanding season, sharing the MVP award of an undefeated team with John Peterson.

Last season, Rosen set a team record in his event, the half mile. This year he switched to two new events and set records in each — the mile (4:23.3) and two mile (9:43.9). He also ran a leg on the mile relay team, and shared the track team's MVP honors. This is what Rosen did in competition, and it alone would make him a leading candidate for the award.

His greatest contribution, however, to Stony Brook sports was his leadership — a leadership based not on any sort of cheerleading, but on example. From September through May, Rosen missed very few days of training. Their performance was a year-long demonstration of the value of dedication and work.

And never was it more needed. In January, during the indoor track season, Hal Rothman resigned as coach of the cross country and track teams. It was several weeks before a new coach, James Smith, was hired, and during that time the team was dispirited and leaderless. It was Rosen, perhaps more than anyone else, who held things together. Now that the team is completing a fine season, having compiled a 5-2 record thus far, much of the credit must be his.

Sprinter T. C. Cunningham has called Rosen "the backbone of the team." He will continue to be just that, not only because of the strength of his legs, but also that of his spirit.

In recognition of his dedication to these sports, his teammates, and his coaches, Statesman names Bob Rosen as the Patriot Athlete of the Year.

Due to the Statesman policy of graduation, promotion, attrition and resignations, we have several key positions available for interested students, beginning in September.

REPORTERS

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: We're all here to be educated, right? But what do we really know about the process itself? Not very much, to be truthful. For that reason Statesman will be needing an Education Editor who knows something about the field to head the new department. Creative journalists are also needed for the staff.

CONSUMER DEPARTMENT: There are probably a lot of people on this campus here to be educated. But, there are easily far more here who are consuming. So, Statesman figured, why not educate these people about how to consume. So, next year we will have a consumer department. We need several student-Ralph Naders to edit, direct and write for the department.

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT: Stony Brook, they say, is a science school. So why is it that most of the campus was unaware that Apollo 16 had flown to the moon recently? Why don't more students understand the inner mechanics of their stereo? Why doesn't Statesman do something about it? Well, we are. Next year we invite all frustrated theses writers to join the new Science Department. All of those students with broken radios will love you.

In addition to these positions of responsibilities Statesman is actively seeking writers for all of our regular departments: ARTS, FEATURE, NEWS, and SPORTS. Room for advancement. . . a chance to work with other innovative people. . . etc. Write or call today.

STATESMAN Room 059 Stony Brook Union

Phone 246-3690

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Bon Voyage Rallye

Sports Cars Get Their Evening

By AL CABELLY

Who is Larry Gold? Has Stewart Ascher ever driven in a road rallye before? Why did they suddenly decide to enter the "Bon Voyage" Rallye on Friday night, April 28, in Ascher's Toyota, without ever having participated in a rallye? Did Ascher really believe that they could win while he was telling everyone that he would?

Ascher and Gold finished first after travelling at the required speed of 40 mph on Route 25. "Larry said our time was perfect, so why hurry," was Ascher's comment as another car passed them at 60.

After what seemed like an eternity, it was announced that the winners were Ascher and Gold. Al Cabelly and Irene Zweig were second, and the third place finishers were Steven Guterman and Dorothy Kim Lee.

Novice Pair Fourth

In another, although milder surprise, the novice pair of Jay Newman and Debbie Tardino finished fourth, after having been as far away as Riverhead. One wonders how fast they went in order to get back in time for the finish. But they did make it, and that's all that counts. Chris Luhnow and Dave Kent wrote this T-S-D rallye, which was strangely filled with boating terms (strange because Luhnow is from Kansas). Most of the rallyists were extremely happy with the rallye, and spent many hours talking and laughing about it. This rallye is sure to increase the membership of the Sports Car Club for next year.

The next day was the last event of the year for the club: the annual Carnival Parade, postponed by rain from the week before. There were only two entrants, probably because

everyone else was sleeping off the hangover from Friday night. Mike Remily, having painted his Karmann-Ghia to resemble a Yellow submarine, won trophies for Most Comical, Most Absurd, and Most beautiful. A strange looking gold Opel Kadett, decorated to look like a gold Opel Kadett in need of a paint job, won a trophy for being Most Original.

Championship Series Winners

The winners of the trophies for the championship series were announced Thursday night. This is for rallyists who have done well all year and who have also written a rallye. Kent and Luhnow were the winners, having accumulated an impressive 55 points with two victories and a second place finish in their four rallyes. There was a five-way tie for second place. With a total of 23 points were the teams of Larry Spota and Duane Silverstein, Lon Berman and Pat Shaffer, and

Bob Hansen who used whomever was available as either his driver or navigator. All five will get a trophy for second place, but there was no one who did as fine a job throughout the year as Kent and Luhnow.

The club's officers for 1972-1973 were elected at the last meeting. Larry Spota is president, Peter Schwarz is vice-president, and Dave Lawson (now on an exchange program in England) will be the new secretary-treasurer.

It's been a good year for the Sports Car Club. There have been five good rallyes, with people looking through mirrors, counting birdbaths, going up and down Adirondack Drive, and getting caught in the sand. We also had a Volkswagon come up with the best time in the gymkhana, and a Yellow Submarine at the end. Everyone will now enter local rallyes this summer and come back in September for more fun and trophies.



NOW IT'S MOTIONLESS. A short time later the smell of rubber will be behind this four-wheeled machine. photo by Larry Bloom

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Softballers End with 6-1 Log

By RANDY DANTO

The Stony Brook women's softball team was unable to complete its anticipated 7-0 season. It can, however, boast a 6-1 closing record, with their only loss, not unexpectedly, at the hands of Lehman College last Monday. Their last week of play included a loss to Lehman, and a welcome victory over Queens College Friday.

The 8-3 loss to Lehman can be attributed to a number of factors. Perhaps foremost is the overwhelming fear Stony Brook had of Lehman. Lehman, never an easy win, was Stony Brook's first difficult game of the season.

Therefore, Stony Brook psyched themselves for a tough game, but the wrong way. They were sure Lehman was better than they were and felt they had reason to be scared. Strangely enough, Lehman's record at the outset of the game hardly matched Stony Brook's 5-0 record.

Between the Covers

A Mixed Bag

Alan H. Fallick

The Boys of Summer. By Roger Kahn. 442 pp. New York: Harper & Rowe. \$8.95.

Of all the hackneyed subjects, perhaps the most hackneyed is the Brooklyn Dodgers, especially to New Yorkers, and Brooklynites in particular.

There is a good deal that could be written about such a vast subject, and from different points of view. Roger Kahn has selected a good combination of material and produced a warm and interesting book, *The Boys of Summer*.

Kahn, a sportswriter for the *Herald Tribune* during the fifties, had shown his love for the Brooklyn Dodgers as a team and as a group of persons. The author, of course, is nostalgic. When he writes in book one about Jackie Robinson's stealing home, it is as if Robinson did it a day ago. Kahn's other recollections are equally vivid.

The Boys of Summer is distinct from all other works as a result of book two. Kahn devotes 13 separate chapters to different Dodgers of old. The unique thing which Kahn has done, though, is to examine what the once-heroes are doing now, in the 1970's.

Kahn writes of Carl Erskine's relationship with his Mongoloid son, Jimmy. He writes of Roy Campanella, a "manchild at fifty," and of a "lion at dusk": Jackie Robinson.

And Kahn writes about Gil Hodges, who died five weeks ago, shortly after the book was published. Discussing the late Met manager's 1968 heart attack, Kahn writes, "He had walked about for a week, hit fungoes, pitched batting practice, with a developing coronary. The strongest of the Dodgers was fortunate still to be alive at 44."

Come Out Smokin'. By Phil Pepe. 224 pp. New York: Coward, McCann and Geoghegan. \$6.95.

March 8, 1971, was the date for a historic event in sports history: Muhammed Ali versus Joe Frazier for the heavyweight boxing championship of the world. The winner was Frazier, and one reward that the champion received was the printing of his biography.

The author is Phil Pepe, who has turned in a credible job. The *Daily News* writer has produced a simple book about Frazier, a book which examines his entire life. To Pepe's credit, however, the majority of the book is devoted to the events leading to and surrounding "the big fight."

For those interested in either boxing or Frazier, this book should be a treat. The reader learns about "the champ nobody knew." Almost anything anybody would want to know about the heavyweight champion is revealed in the book.

Black Champions Challenge American Sports. By Wally Jones and Jim Washington. 180 pp. New York: McKay. \$5.95.

This book's intent was excellent. Past black champions are described from the 1870's to the present. Nevertheless, Wally Jones and Jim Washington, two NBA players, have tried and failed to write a good book.

As a history of black athletes, it would be very good. As a backlash to the white suppression of black athletes, it is poorly done. Nonsensical conversations between the authors at each chapter's end add nothing to the book.

A sampling from authors' chapter about the 1970's follows: "The Kansas City Chiefs ushered in the new decade with a 23-7 upset win over the Minnesota Vikings in the Super Bowl. The Chiefs were sparked by Otis Taylor, Mike Garrett, Buck Buchanan, Bobby Bell and Willie Lanier. Both Chief touchdowns were scored by blacks . . ."

Including the thoughts of black athletes would have helped, but not enough. Jones and Washington would be better off staying with basketball than writing books.

So why, then, were they frightened? The team itself, does not even know the answer.

Secondly, the game was slated to begin at Lehman at 4 p.m., but could not start playing until 5:30. Due to some mix-up, Lehman's junior varsity team had a game at 4 p.m. and, for some reason, they got the only field. Stony Brook and Lehman's varsity had to wait it out. This, along with the hour and a quarter bus ride, made playing softball the last thing on one's mind. Add to this 99 per cent humidity, threatening rain, lightning, and thunder and you have the scene for Monday's game.

Poor Offense

In terms of actually playing, Stony Brook did not hit well, scoring only three runs. That is the lowest score Stony Brook has had all season. The usually strong hitters, such as Carol Mendis, Barb McCuen, and Peggy Voll walked, popped out, or occasionally had a hit. A triple by Voll in the seventh inning was prevented as she slid into third base and was called out. Perhaps that would have made a difference. Stony Brook had already scored two runs that inning and had no outs. The seventh inning is traditionally "their" inning, and the umpire's call ruined the momentum and the adrenalin. The result was that the next two batters were easily out.

The Queens game on Friday in which Stony Brook won 4-2 was different. Every run in this game was an earned run. It was valuable and not easy to get, as opposed to the earlier games this season with scores nearing 20 and 30 runs. Stony Brook originally took the lead in the third inning, 1-0, with McCuen's single, fine stealing, and May Katz's reaching first base on an error.

However, the next inning was somewhat different. Queens was able to score two runs on three walks, a sacrifice pop-up, and a single. Pitcher Katz, though, ended the inning with two strikeouts and put a stop to their rally.

Pats Tally Again

In the following inning, Stony Brook tallied two more runs on doubles by Katz and Voll. The run in the sixth inning brought the score to 4-2 and was considered "insurance," in the words of Coach Linda Hutton.

What can be said for the season, aside from the 6-1 record — probably the best season the team has ever had — is that this team was good. They played as a team, had confidence in each other's playing, thought together, valued each other, and partied together.



THE SOFTBALLERS got psyched for Lehman — the wrong way. photo by Mike Vinson

SB Riders Take 18 Blue Ribbons

By ELLEN KLEINSTEIN

The Stony Brook riding team came in Best in Show at the Stony Brook Intercollegiate Horse Show with a total of 30 points, but narrowly missed retaining the Cartier Cup by two points. Three blue ribbons were won by team members Lin Smith, Pam Dietz and Helene Graustark. Cindy Marks came in second and Jan Losee, riding for the first time in Advanced Walk-trot Canter, placed third.

The other members of the riding club won 15 blue ribbons, four seconds and thirds, and seven others spread among the fourths, fifths and sixths. When the Stony Brook Riders weren't winning ribbons they were doubling as grooms, as the horses had to be tended and the contestants had to be directed.

A Championship Show

The Stony Brook show was not only an intercollegiate horse show, but the championship show. At the championship show the individual high-point scorer was determined as well as the champion rider for the Walk-trot and Walk-trot Canter and Open divisions. Several trophy competitions were also held — the

Stony Brook Perpetual Trophy, which is a combination of flat and over fences, the John Muma Trophy for flat, and the Smoke Run Farm Special Jumper Trophy.

The class for the Smoke Run Farm Trophy was the most exciting class of the day; it challenged the rider's ingenuity as well as riding skill. Entitled "Take Your Own Line," the rider had to jump eight fences, varying in height from 3' to 3'6", in either direction and in any order. The winner was determined by the fastest time and the least number of penalties. One of the riders was enjoying herself so much that she fell off because she was laughing too hard. The crowd cheered her and joined in with the general fun. The spectators were appreciative and enthusiastic, but at times they unintentionally hindered the rider.

Open and Maiden

In the Open and Maiden flat classes two former race horses were used. To calm them before the show, Losee and Smith exercised them, but unfortunately it wasn't enough.

When they weren't riding, Lou Lehman and Peter Kiss doubled as Ringmasters in the lower ring. As

Ringmasters their duties were to signal the class and call the commands of the judges, as well as announce and officiate the pinning of the ribbons. Since there were over 300 contestants, the show had to be divided into two rings. Alumni Gerry Tannenbaum was Ringmaster in the upper ring and saw first hand University of Connecticut's rider Duncan Peters ride.

As Jayne Sanders said, Peters "walked away with everything." He is Stony Brook's biggest threat. He usually wins every class he rides in and this show was no different. He won high point rider, Open Jumper class, Open flat, the John Muma Trophy and the Open Championship division. In the Championship divisions Losee won the Walk-trot division and Bob Stafford won the Walk-trot Canter division. Alumni Charlie Sharpe collected a huge championship trophy for high point alumni rider of the year.

The show began early and ended nearly 12 hours later for the tired riders and horses. The exhausted horses had to be walked, bathed, fed and put to bed before their grooms could follow suit.

Intramurals

The Playoffs

Bob Yonke

IL-C2 7, HJ-C1 6

IL-C2 scored five runs in their half of the first inning. Paul Gessman and Al Herbst started the inning off by receiving walks. Stu Schwab, Marc Siegelau, Mike Berman and Tim Robertson followed with singles and IL-C2 had five runs. Ted Kryzanowsky had three hits for HJ-C1.

OA-C3 11, IL-D1 10

In the top of the third inning, OA-C3 scored five runs on seven hits. The big hit of the inning was a home run by shortstop Dan Gross. In the fourth, OA-C3 came up with four runs. Ed Fearon whalloped OA-C3's second home run in the fourth. In the bottom of the seventh, IL-D1 came close, scoring six runs on five hits and five errors by OA-C3, but fell one run short. Stu Silver had a two-run home run to go along with a single and double.

In the semi-finals, IL-C2 beat OA-C3 with a 23-run first inning.

HJ-A2, IL-A1 5

HJ-A2 scored six runs on only two hits in the top of the first. Marty Resnick hit a two run home run. IL-A1 threatened to make a game of it when the first four men in their half of the seventh got on base, but Mike Lewenson settled down and retired the next three men.

HJ-D2 9, HJ-A2 8

HJ-D2 advanced to the semi-finals by virtue of a bye, and defeated A2 with a good team effort.

Independent League

Duckies 14, Lames 4

The game was called after six innings because the Duckies were ahead by ten runs at the time. The Duckies bunched the majority of their scoring into two frames. In the fourth, they scored seven runs on three hits, walks and one error. In the sixth, they scored five runs on three hits and three errors. Richie Sass, Dave Drucker, Ken Sanders, Mike Fox and Ben Rosenbush each contributed a base hit.

Pranksters 10, Underdogs 7

The Pranksters scored three runs in the top of the first inning, one run in the second, and three runs in the third. Sam Schmidt went four for four and scored four runs. Steve Kahn had three hits and Bob Brem, Neil Weiss, and Jerry Resnick collected two hits apiece.

Plague 13, Spaghetti Benders 3

The game lasted only four innings. Plague put the game away in the second inning, when they scored eight runs on nine hits. Jim Ross had a home run. In the third inning, Tom Gleason hit a two-run home run for Plague.

Henrys 13, Confidets 2

Playing the minimum two and a half innings, the Henrys had an easy time of it, scoring five runs on five hits in the first, and eight runs on nine hits in the second. Henry Gettenberg had two hits.

The Pranksters and Plague were victors in the semi-finals and will play each other for the independent championship.

Nixon's Personal War

Editorials

Haiphong Harbor, May 11, 1972. The mining operation is now underway. Activated, poised in their positions, daring any vessel to come near.

Remember the scene in Cuba, October, 1962. Russians placing weapons on Cuban shores, aerial reconnaissance. Kennedy ordering the quarantining of the harbor. The Russian government orders a pull-out.

It is not 1962, and the threat is not to us. The United States is not threatened with annihilation.

The President has acted beyond the scope of the American peoples' desires in ordering the mining of Haiphong Harbor. Do the American people really wish to confront at least eight other countries because the President has the obsession to win the war in Southeast Asia which we lost before we started?

The careful and thin thread of detente has been snipped by Nixon's vicious move Monday. China can only look at America and say, "You are attempting to perpetrate war upon the Chinese people." What would happen if the U.S. were to continue to bomb supply trains and Chinese who are aboard are killed? or if a ship in the harbor belonging to the Soviet Union were to blow up?

DOD: A Question of Integrity

Guidelines set down by the President Toll's cabinet in 1970 state that "as a central and indispensable locus of humane values, the University has the duty to support the implementation of those values . . . and the corresponding responsibility to prohibit such activities which contravene those values."

We think that the time has come for Dr. Toll to live up to that standard of ethics and comply with the Faculty Senate's resolution of last week to ban DoD research on this campus.

It is increasingly difficult to maintain the pretense that because a project does not seem directly war-related it will not be utilized as a military weapon. The Mansfield amendment of 1970 has set apart pure research from military research, and funded it through a separate agency. In effect, now when you do research for the Pentagon, you can be sure that your work will be put to military use. Secretary of Defense Laird testified as to the nature of DoD research support before the House Appropriations committee: "Only highly

Our congressmen and senators are moving much too slowly to act on behalf of the people. And surely, there can be no trust in the President. He has come violently close to ignoring the constitution constraints of giving congress, only, the right to declare war. President Nixon has decided to declare a personal war of vengeance on the Southeast Asian people.

We cannot sit by as the threat of disaster looms in on us. We must make our congressmen work for their money, we must seize their power if it is not being used; we must make the President responsive to the American people, but if he is not we must seize power; and finally we must sympathize with and work with our brothers and sisters in Southeast Asia to eliminate Nixon's raging troops from their countries.

We are not the enemy by encouraging the disengagement of troops. Those who continue to foster the belief that Nixon has made "the most forthright and generous peace offer at any time in history" by ordering the mining of a harbor and by threatening and continuing its genocide of Third World people, are our enemies, and should be eliminated from office.

promising technical proposals related to important military needs could be supported."

Toll, for the past two years, has evaded the moral responsibility of ending DoD research at Stony Brook. In fact, since 1969, even though the number of contracts has decreased, Pentagon research grants on campus increased from \$902,858 to \$1,141,470.

As in the past, Toll has chosen to ignore the recommendations of that body which is most directly affected by DoD research, the faculty.

It appears that the Administration is stalling their final decision in hopes that everyone will leave for the summer, and the furor will die down by the fall. We deplore the Administration's shrewd attempt to evade the issue, and face up to the real dangers that DoD research holds for the moral integrity of this University.

There is no place for Department of Defense research at Stony Brook, and no respect for an Administration which tries to sidestep the issues.

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Statesman

"Let Each Become Aware"

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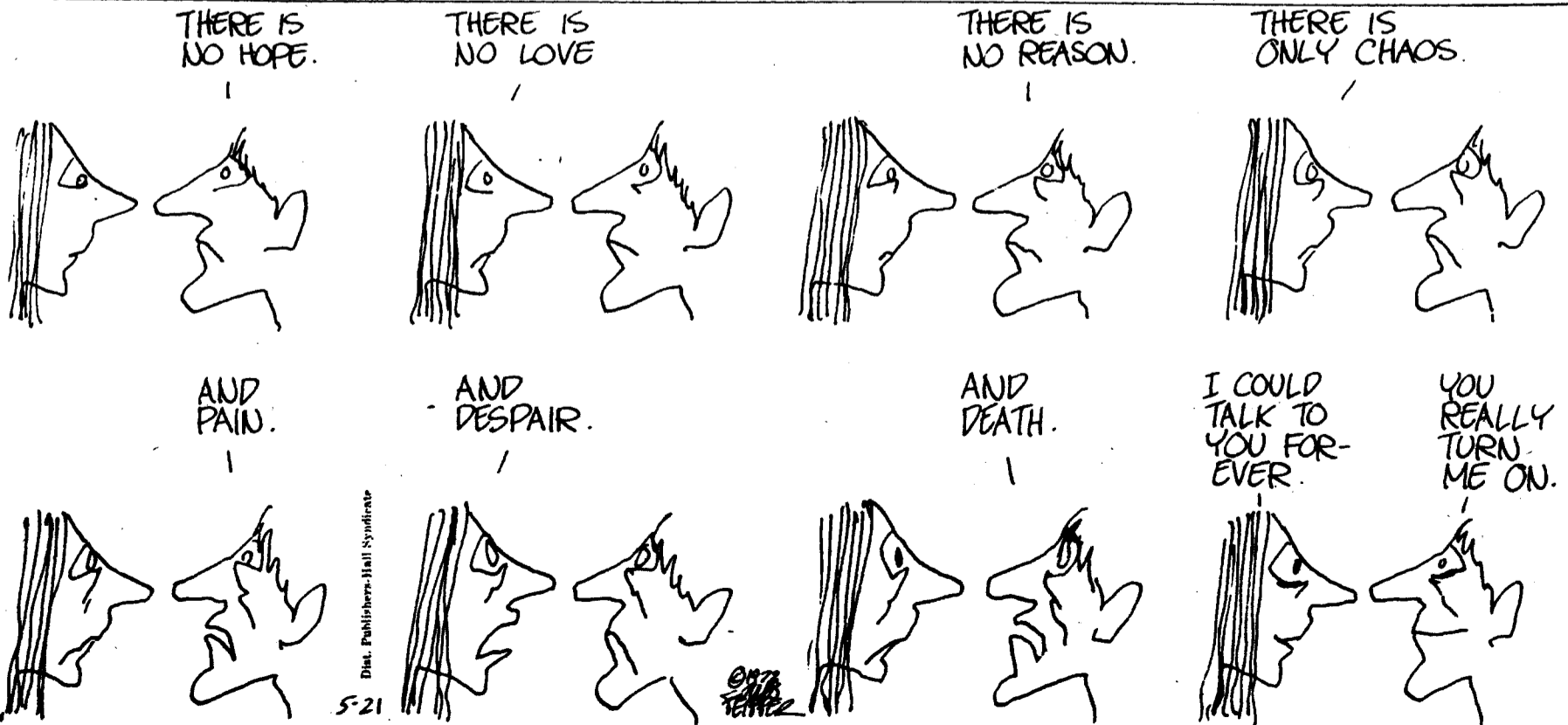
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Feiffer





Now...the President of the U.S.
To the Editor:

"Good evening Mr. and Mrs. America and all the ships at sea, let's go to war! This is your President calling upon you once again to support me, for I have new glasses now and can finally see the light at the end of the tunnel.

Should we cut and run just because the South Vietnamese are! I have three options open to me to save my honor and any weak-kneed liberal who thinks I will do anything now to insure world peace does not know what it tastes like to bite the bullet!

To you the Soviet Union I say, you have some nerve supplying the North while I am supplying the South — and

to you China I say, let us usher in a new era of confrontation. I will not be intimidated by pseudo-intellectuals, by the Congress of the United States, Henry Kissinger or Martha Mitchell!

I have a plan to end the world but I need your support; however, if necessary I can do it alone.

All this I will do for you, the American people, so that you can look forward to a generation of addicts, poverty and peace marches. Should I be wrong; should my decisions result in a nuclear war, then I expect whomever is left to hold me accountable."

Sincerely,
Richard Nixon

Mimi Sobell

No Vote

To the Editor:

Just what is the "NO" vote. If 600 students want Leslie Douglas for Vice President, and only 400 students want Rich Yolken for President, doesn't it seem that majority and fairness has been slightly jilted. The main reason I wanted to run for Polity Vice President was to help, along with Rich Yolken to provide an atmosphere of fairness to ALL students, which has been slighted to all of us.

I have been associated with Red Balloon and accused of breaking windows, defacing University material, wrecking the Computer Center, and much more through leafletting which

influenced many students to vote "no" on my behalf. I have never associated myself with that which I have been accused of.

The "no" vote is very unfair. If one is not familiar with the person's name, one's first reaction is usually to vote no.

Fellow students I feel it is necessary for us to integrate our leadership. Along with Rich Yolken I am sure we could accomplish very much. We really need this to run a complete, fair, student government.

Leslie Douglas

"The Fruits Weren't Visible But They Were There"

To the Editor:

As the year comes to an end there are a few things that I feel must be said. As your President I took on the near tragic battle of legitimacy for your government and your right to exist. To this end your government left the traditional boundaries of bullshit internal petty governmental business and went into a Nation-Statewide campaign to bring the real world closer to Stony Brook. This meant constant checking of bills in both Washington and Albany and establishing contact with key officials in both places. As opposed to other years this government was a strong voice within the Administration. Our ultimate goal was not havoc bust constructive work towards rational and equitable policies. Of course we didn't bat 1000, but we did bat a .750. Perhaps the fruits weren't visible; but they were there. Student participation on Faculty committees was the highest in years. Consultation by the Faculty and the Administration was constant. But above all your government created an atmosphere where we, as students, faculty and Administration could talk

openly without viewing the other as the enemy. Add to this the fact that your government had the best lines of communication with the Chancellor than any other school.

Still and all I now feel that I have failed you as your President. I mis-interpreted your ultimate need. It seems as though many students wanted better concerts and movies and fuck the world. In this regard I have failed. I didn't concern myself with Coca and SAB; there were others on the Council who did. Concerts and movies seemed secondary to me. Bad judgment.

In conclusion let me say that the year has been quite interesting to say the least. If the majority of you want better movies, concert and a government that makes life for you here a little more dreamy; Wake-up! As to those of you who look beyond the boundaries of the campus, I tried my best. Judge me as you will. To all, your government is legitimate to the outside. I now know we are no longer bastards of the night. Viva Puerto Rico Libre. All Power to the people.

Roberto Rosado
Polity President

Confessions of a Stony Brook Senior

By JULES M. ('72)

"If you're tired of traditional education at Stony Brook, graduate." It's true, after four years I'll finally be leaving. May 28, Commencement, and then, what? I can't tell you what it will be, but I can tell you how it was. If you're graduating, you'll understand why I'm writing this, if you're not, then read it when you can, because it's your story.

Remember how it was when you moved from your old neighborhood? The sinking feeling in your gut when you walked down the new street alone for the first time, and the strange feeling in your eyes when you thought of the old street? I feel it. Now. In time you'll know the new street, but you'll never know the old street as you used to. H, Roth, the old streets will soon be a memory. Is it really possible? Can our four years of experience become just the past? Not for me. These years make me what I am today, good or bad. What would it have been like if I'd stayed in the Bronx and gone to CCNY? To hell with it; I'm here now, and what I've done in the past four years is what's real.

I Wish I Had Known

I wish I had known...nothing. Everything that I've done was learning, and I regret nothing. Living, in the dorms, in the union, by the lake, outside, that was a learning experience. Not calculus. Not French. Not psychology. That was school. I came to a school and found a home. Sorry, maybe that's not true for you, but it's true for me.

My transcript will show what courses I've taken, and my grades, but it will never

show what I've learned, what I've done. Since I first roomed with Chuck at the 6th orientation in 1968 (yes, I remember!), I've seen the dawn, played cards 5 nights a week until breakfast in Benedict, thrown dozens of friends into the shower, got drunk, had fights, hated people, seen rock concerts, did my imitation of a DJ on WUSB, played on a championship frosh-soph football team, lived on a hall, thrown up, shaved, turned on, seen friends freak out, listened to their trips all night, hung out, shot pool, set fires, cheated, ripped off, gotten ripped off, slept sixteen straight hours, stayed up 60 hours, partied all night, said goodbye to some friends forever, seen them drop out, took exams for people, copped, dealt, freaked, watched the gatehouse burn down, gotten sick, seen riots with cars burning and windows breaking, been a radical sympathizer, been an SDS hater.

The Beat Goes On

Played ping-pong all night, played pinball all night, stayed in the student "onion" all night, grown weed, seen my friends grow, seen some graduate, waited on line all night for concert tickets, seen the Band, The Who, Moody Blues and Dr. Tim, Chicago, Jefferson Airplane and 40,000 people, moved to Roth, become a head, cut classes, went to a Soc course once all term and typed two pages of an old paper for a "B", gone to moods, learned to swim, gotten lost inside Kelly, gotten kicked off campus on July 4th, had security sent after me by my R.A. for smoking grass on a hall, smoked a pack a day, watched my roommate pollute his system at 3 packs a day and a pint of

scotch a day, sped-snorted, dropped, stepped in mud up to my thigh, ripped off food service, been tripped, doubled and singled, gone to the movies three times a week, watched stag films, studied all night for finals, written all night long, eaten in the cafeterias and gotten sick, known what happened to the Lake Leon sign (Richie brought it back to H one night while he was tripping), gone home, come back, ridden the LIRR, stayed on campus when everyone was home for vacation, been in the SB Union when not one other person was there, flunked exams, copied take-home finals, broken windows, kicked ass, seen people every day for months, and then never again, cut grass, went on strike, taken an incomplete 6 terms, smoked every day for a month, rapped all night, listened to problems, helped when I could, lent a hand, given money and food, and I've loved.

My Point?

I remember most of what I've done, some good things, a lot not so good. But that's not my point. The learning experience can't be evaluated by grades; it's how you learn to live with people, and even more importantly, with yourself. I can't regret what I've missed from professors, because I wouldn't trade what I learned from my friends for anything. I wonder how a university can ignore the one course that everyone here takes, but that no one gets credits for: [dorm] living. The professor is you, and you award yourself whatever credit is due. If you're tired of traditional education at Stony Brook, and you're still here, try living — you'll never find a better classroom.

*A Last Issue For Spring
Have A Nice Summer*



GROK

The Statesman Magazine
May, 1972

Homosexuality and the Stony
Brook Undergraduate

The Meaning of Lesbianism

Advice Columnists' Approach
to Homosexuality



We Shall Enjoy It.
As for him who finds fault may silliness and sorrow
take him.

Sappho

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Does the word "homosexual" still elicit a picture in the back of your mind of two people "doing it" in a bathroom stall? Does it connote a sure reason for kicking someone out of his job?

Is homosexuality a problem in our society, or is the society a problem for homosexuality? Does homosexuality really exist, or is it just a stigmatization of people whose behavior patterns are slightly different from other peoples?

In this Grok, I have attempted to speak with, and draw from the experiences of many individuals about their feelings on the homosexual "myth" and the societal reaction to it. A survey of student body attitudes reveals

An Introduction to Homosexuality

some startling things about what might be hidden behind those doors on your hall.

In my preparation of this section, I have attempted to heighten the awareness of the students at Stony Brook, and tried to set forth that which should be, but is not.

Many thanks to Jim Wiener, Mike Greenfeld, Cliff Thier and Larry Bozman for helping to get out the mailing of the 600 questionnaires. And thanks, also to Polity for the use of their mimeograph facilities.

And most of all, thanks to Carla Weiss, Ronny Hartman, Bob Tiernan and Judy Horenstein for providing the inspiration and drive for me when I fell behind.

—Robert F. Cohen

Gay Movement Across the Nation

Homosexual couples who file their returns jointly instead of separately could come up with considerable savings, a recent finding indicated.

A number of "married" homosexuals who filed joint returns last year were pleased with the extra cash they received from the government. One couple in New York who weren't even "married" filed jointly and received \$400 from the government.

The Internal Revenue Service indicates that it is hard to detect a joint return from homosexuals. The income tax forms are generally processed by computer, and the computer can't determine the gender of the persons filing. "The form doesn't ask which member of the household is male and which is female, so it might not be readily apparent on the face of the return," said an IRS spokesman. Only an auditor can, and they just choose a random sample of returns.

A few days after two members of the Los Angeles Lesbian Feminists

were told they could not put their arms around each other at a Los Angeles folk music club, 20 members of the group held a "touch-in" at the club and left quietly several hours later.

Told that "it was the policy of the club not to permit gay people to touch one another as a courtesy to straight patrons," the gay women expressed feelings that the policy was discriminatory.

As one gay woman said, "Straight women and straight men have the right to touch, caress and even kiss almost anywhere at any time. Gay people should have the same right."

The University of California at Berkeley recently overturned a ruling which forbade two men from being on campus.

The two, Dunbar Aitkens and Danny Worrell, were ejected after they were caught necking on Sproul Plaza. The University administration claimed they had received many complaints about their "offensive behavior."

The Gay Liberation Front on the campus protested the university's decision, saying that the law under which they were expelled did not include "necking on campus."

Gay lovers on the campus said they planned to continue to express themselves in public. "We were being affectionate," said Dunbar Aitkens, "doing what boys and girls on that lawn do frequently but are never busted."

The authorities at Elgin State Hospital near Chicago discovered two 13-year old boys making love. As a punishment, the two boys (who had been diagnosed as mentally retarded) were stripped naked, strapped together on a bed, and displayed for 77 hours in the day room, subject to the ridicule of their peers and the staff.

The parents of the boys planned a suit against the state officials.

Gay people in Detroit are currently undertaking a massive fight against police entrapment.

What the police in Detroit have been attempting to do is to solicit

places where known gays hang out, and then arrest that person for accepting the solicitation.

Too often the gay victim, afraid of publicity or lacking money, legal aid and time to prepare a defense, will plead guilty or no contest, and be fined from \$50 to \$500. Even if he should plead "not guilty," the expert evidence from the unimpeachable police would be enough to convict.

Sometimes, in fear of being exposed, those entrapped pay off policemen for freedom.

Strong gay movements are fighting entrapment, and three cases are currently pending in Detroit against it.

The State Assembly in California recently killed a bill which would have legalized homosexuality for consenting adults.

Opponents read from the Bible during an emotional two-hour floor debate in October and scolded their colleagues that "The capital of this state is Sacramento — not Sodom or Gomorrah."

Being a gay woman in this time and place is very confusing, and don't let anybody tell you different.

First of all, there's your mother telling you that good old Sally down the street just got married and her husband is so good looking, and your younger sister is almost engaged to Fred, and what about you dear, well, I suppose you're just particular, you'll find the right man yet.

And she talks about her future grandchildren, and assumes that you are just going to follow right along.

You have visions of saying, "Well, mum, I think you'd better give the bassinet and silver christening cup to Sally, and the monogrammed linen to my sister, because I'm never getting married. I'm in love with my roommate and we love each other very much, and we're going to live together for the rest of our lives."

But then you imagine her face after you've said that, so you go along nodding and letting her believe that the right man will come along.

Suppose you live in a dormitory, with hundreds of other girls who are talking incessantly about John and Richard and Charlie, and getting pinned and cavaliered and engaged.

Unless you pretend to be very unfriendly they ask you about all these things, and what can you say about going to the movies with your girlfriends, what can you say when they nicely try to fix you up with their handsome brother in town for the weekend?

So you go out with their brother and try to figure out how to avoid kissing him good night without being unfriendly or else you make up all the school work you have to do.

Every once in a while someone will say something about the two girls down the hall, and your stomach drops down to your feet, but you can't let your facial expression change the slightest bit, you just pretend to be naive, or not very interested.

Sometimes you have a good friend but she has a boyfriend, so on Saturday night, she goes off with him, and when they've had a fight you have to listen to who it was and how upset she is.

Sometimes you put your arm around her and she looks at you as if to tell you to stop being sick. So you start talking about her boyfriend again.

You go to classes and try to keep from looking at the beautiful girl who sits across from you. You flirt with the professor because he expects it. You look in the index of your sociology book under homosexuality and hardly anything about lesbians, maybe a paragraph that says that lesbians haven't been studied very much. Big help.

Maybe Gay Liberation comes to talk to the class. Your stomach drops down to your feet again, you sit and take very objective-looking notes, staring at your notebook and wonder if anyone's being fooled.

Afterwards people make comments about how they knew one gay guy in high school who was really sick, or how they think that homosexuality should be legalized, but they wouldn't want their children to know any homosexuals. Or they think that homosexual marriages are okay, but they can't stand those blatant fags and dykes.

Or maybe you have a job typing or waiting tables. With a boss who comes and looks over your shoulder. Maybe he doesn't even pinch your ass, but one of the ways he keeps from being bored is to flirt with you, ask you if you have a boyfriend, buy you coffee, wink at you every once in a while.

And naturally he expects you to play right along. You're sitting there at the typewriter, trying to smile, trying to answer noncommittally, when what you want to do is stare him down and announce: "Mr. Smith, I am not available. I am not a member of that group of females that you feel you can play games with. Get fucked."

However, if he didn't fire you immediately, he could make your life hell, by threatening to fire you, by waiting for the morning when you

have just had a fight with your lover, and yelling about how you're the worst typist he's ever hired, and ugly to boot.

So you pretend to be dumb, or very much in love, or busy. Not letting any crack show in the veneer.

Then in the evenings you're afraid that someone will see you with your butchy friends and guess. You kind of wish you would, but you hope they don't. And it's so nice to be around other gay women that you go drinking a lot, and dancing and partying, trying to forget about going back to work. Which means that your life is divided neatly into two parts, neither of which acknowledge the other.

Some days you feel like you might go into work and flirt with the other secretary by mistake, before you realized where you were. When you have hangovers you wish you could settle down and lead an integrated life. But all the time you have to hitch up your skirt or pants and go off to get through with it.

If you work in a factory maybe there are other lesbians around.

But there's also a lot of straight women around, sitting next to you, talking about their husbands and boyfriends. Every time a gay woman walks by, your head doesn't move but your eyes follow her down the aisle. When the woman next to you asks "Is that a woman or a man?" you answer "woman" and drop the subject.

You can sit and do your job and not talk to anybody about anything personal. You can lie through your teeth, hoping you can remember to be consistent. Or when anyone looks at you like they think you're weird, you can look back like "Sure I'm weird you wanna make anything of it?" and go on talking about the weather.

You'll be accepted as a weird person. One thing you cannot do is forget you are a strong, worthwhile person. Nobody's going to give you any support for being gay. They can dig it if it looks like you're enjoying yourself, but how can you expect them to encourage you when it gets hard? We have to give ourselves our own support. Most of the time it seems like it's worth it.

(Courtesy of the Quicksilver Times/LNS)

Being a Lesbian in a 'Straight' World



Homosexuality is repulsive to me, but that is only because I have been "taught" to think so; actually many sexy aspects of girls and boys overlap and therefore homosexuality should be normal.

With regard to adoption of children by homosexual couples: They wouldn't be able to give children a model of the opposite gender, and maybe that would force the elimination of sex stereotyping and role-playing. It just occurred to me to be a very healthy situation.

Give me a chance
a chance to be free
Give me a chance
a chance to be me
For to every man a dream is due
And to every man his dream come true.

I go to many gay bars in the city and there is a general feeling of good vibes toward one another.

People cruise, get drunk, dance a lot, laugh and are uninhibited.

The only public places that two women or two men can show their affection toward one another is in a gay bar. However straights do come into the bars just to look at the "freaks". Fine, it gives them something to talk about over dinner.

But the general public's attitude shows an extremely low tolerance toward homosexuality. If this society was secure in its own sexuality, they wouldn't care one way or the other about homosexuals. It's the insecurity of the society that makes them laugh, ridicule and repress homosexuals. I am secure in my sexuality, I have a female lover and a male one, and I love them both very much.

Sex is just one of the ways I express my love for them.

I feel that heterosexuality is the same as homosexuality in that one is limiting one's sexual experience

to one sex and therefore discriminating against the other. Only in a world where bi-sexuality is the norm will there be equality among the sexes.

If homosexuality ever really confronted me, especially in my relatives, I have to honestly say that shock would prevail at first reaction — but in time I think I would accept it. I've never been exposed to it until this year and it isn't as bad as most people think it is —

they are just like everyone else — not freaks.

I probably have a lot of inside prejudice because of the way I've been brought up but, it's a first step to realize it. It's the same to a lesser extent with any physical or deep

emotional relationship.

People should discuss homosexuality (as well as other sexual matters) more openly so that there would be less misinformation.

I had always thought I was fairly liberal, but I see that when the questions were about my own brother or sister, I disapproved of homosexuality.

The questions about a

Students Discuss Gay

homosexual brother or sister struck me very differently than the others. Previously I had thought of homosexuality in terms of people distant from me, in which case it is easy to say "do what you want." With your brother or sister it becomes more important.

If people are homosexuals then it is okay with me. Love is something everyone needs and I truly believe that it is harmful not to have any of it. I know two people who are homosexuals and they are much happier knowing that they are what they are than when they were lying to themselves.

The purpose of marriage is procreation. The purpose of nature is procreation. The purpose of love is love. The love is fine. But it is the result of an "unnatural" impulse and it is this that repulses people. I can sympathize, but I think it is "sick".

After reading a lot of books on sexes I find that many sexologists believe that all humans by nature are bisexual. I believe that if people wish to have sex with a person of the same sex then I find no fault in it. People should do what they want.

Boys in the Band revealed to me something that I hadn't previously realized — homosexuality is fine (in other words, accept it) — but when it becomes very blatant (the guy with the voice and the gestures) it annoys the hell out of me. So, how much do I really accept it? In general, homosexuality is more or less of a mystery to me. I wish I knew more.

It's very hard to answer these questions realistically since I've never knowingly been in any kind of close contact with a homosexual. But I tried.

This questionnaire was too general, the choices of answers too broad and unspecific. In my opinion the questionnaire was very poor.

I personally find homosexuality repulsive and I don't believe I could ever have an experience (homosexual). However, if a guy or a gal wants to become a homosexual or already is one, I see no reason why they shouldn't be allowed to.

Some Answers To Some Questions

By ROBERT F. COHEN

The "mystique" of homosexuality has been bothering students on the Stony Brook campus for a long time.

What, exactly, is homosexuality, and how can we, as students and as human beings, relate to this phenomenon?

"Homo", derived from the Greek root meaning "the same," and sexuality, relating to a person's sex, combined mean an attraction to a person of the same sex.

How can one spot a homosexual?

It is impossible to easily spot a homosexual on the street in most instances. That person looks, most always, like you and me.

Some people have misapprehensions of what a homosexual is. They think that a homosexual is characterized by the streetwalkers one sees on 42nd Street in New York City, soliciting the passers-by. This is hardly the case. Prostitution among females exists in New York City, as does this prostitution among males.

Nor is a homosexual necessarily a flashy dresser. Nor does the homosexual necessarily speak with an effeminate voice or utilize hand motions which could be considered effeminate. In general, a person who is homosexual cannot be distinguished from any other person.

What about transvesticism?

Yes, there are homosexuals who dress in the clothing of the opposite sex, but this activity is very rare.

What do students think homosexuals look like?

In a recent survey, undertaken among 600 members of the student body for this article, exactly 50 per cent of the 156 responding provided the stereotyped image of the homosexual as their first impression. The other 50 per cent indicated that their first impression was a typical person found anywhere on campus. Using a little insight it would be relatively safe to say that over



Some people have misapprehensions of what a homosexual is. A person who is a homosexual cannot be distinguished from any other person.

60 per cent of the students think of the tightly-clad male when they think of a homosexual. Society, in its movies, television shows and stage productions has instilled the stereotype image, which many groups and persons, including the gay liberation groups, are attempting to combat.

What is a homosexual act?

It can be anything you define. It generally refers to physical expression of love for another person of the same sex. Holding hands, embracing, even shaking hands can be considered homosexual acts. For years, the American society has been practicing the latter, but frowns upon two embracing men.

Is everybody who performs a "homosexual" act necessarily a homosexual?

Not at all. According to studies, over 50 per cent of the population participated at one time or another in a homosexual experience. In the student survey, question 15 dealt with the percentage of the student body that the respondent felt ever participated in a homosexual act. A substantial majority answered below 40 per cent, thus assuming that the University's population is below standard.

One should also note that a person who might consistently be performing homosexual acts need not be homosexual, but might consider him/herself to be bisexual.

Homosexual roommate?

One of the questions that started a lot of students thinking about the whole question

(Continued on page 12)

With regard to a female student's reaction to her brother's declaring himself in love with another guy: I'd find him a girl to go to bed with. If that doesn't change his mind then, again, I'd say it's up to him.

I, like many other people, have conflicting opinions on homosexuality. Sure, everyone's for equality and letting them marry, etc., but let's face it, when concerned on a personal level, we

Attitudes

tend to be a little less sympathetic and more critical. Not to abdicate fault, but we've been socialized to frown upon homosexual relationships. Hopefully, as we mature, we realize it should be acceptable, but there's still those remnants of socialized morals and norms. I'd like to be less prejudiced.

What heterosexual activities are being planned to alleviate the

problem of rising homosexuality? If none, why not consider it?

While doing this questionnaire I realized how little is really publicly known about homosexuals, and how ignorant and unexposed I really am in the matter.

All I can say is that you picked a person of little experience in his dealings with sex. All I want to do is look out for myself, I don't make too many bones about what other people do.

I think your form is stacked against persons who prefer sexual relations with people of the same sex (i.e. homosexuals as you call them). The reader is assumed to be non-homosexual. Why?

I find being gay attractive in the sense that it keeps a woman from being too dependant on a man (although she is still dependant). I think it can give a person a sense of woman identity and personal identity that she might not acquire loving a man but rather his identity (the doctor's wife, or something).

I believe homosexual love would permit people to look at each other as people and not as labels such as male, female, black, white, etc.

I know a transvestite and he, now she, seems very happy now. This could be an individual's answer, if he can afford it.

The Roman Empire's collapse, I believe, was helped along by the "moral degeneracy" such as homosexuality. I believe morals and general happiness of the American people is falling because of the obvious exposing of such behavior. For the true homosexual there were always outlets but blatant advertisement of it is tearing at a fiber in America already strained beyond tolerance. In other words, just try and keep it under wraps a little.

I can see members of the same sex showing affection for one another, but it's hard to accept members of the same sex bringing each other to orgasm.

They should be burned.

This is the most relevant questionnaire that I've filled out in my four years here.

I think homosexuality probably could be corrected (it is not, in my opinion, a normal thing). If it is hormonal then a proper balance could probably be achieved with the help of a physician. If it is not a hormonal imbalance which is the cause, then I believe psychological counsel could be a cure. After psychological counsel a person would most probably become aware of the reasons behind his or her gayness and may still choose to maintain homosexual relationships; only then it is a matter simply of personal preference.

With regard to a male student's brother: I would try to make him change because it's a handicap in this society to be homosexual and would be more destructive than rewarding.

Call 246-..... for a great blow job.

Thanks to all 156 persons who answered the questionnaire.

They stand there, in the middle of the floor, the music blasting painfully loud — James Brown — holding each other, and softly, carefully, touching each other's lips with their own.

The lights dip off and on again, and the music plays louder than before, and there they stand, gyrating with the music, pulsating with the beat, embracing each other — in ecstasy.

Around them dance 50 couples, all enjoying the release and freedom, surrounded by friendly persons. A few drinks ease tensions which might initially exist, and dispel any fears of intrusion.

Gay Bar

The Corral, a bar which has mainly gay clientele, is one of the few places that homosexuals could feel free to be themselves. Its patrons come to this Holbrook gathering place from the mid-Suffolk area of Long Island.

It is designed to look like an old barn, where square dancing could have been held amid the hay and dung. Pillars separate the outer ring of tables and chairs from the inside dance floor, and a polished wooden fence surrounds the varnished floor.

On the floor itself, people are herded together dancing, mainly fast dances, and mostly with partners, though some dance with whoever is free at the moment.

There is a relaxed atmosphere there, even for a person who considers himself "straight", as long as he or she is not there to cause any trouble.

Free Affection

At the tables and on the dance floor, it is not uncommon to see persons embracing each other. The great majority of the frequenters of the Corral are male, but there are also some females. A disc-jockey on a recent Friday night played tape cartridges at ear-shattering level.

Is it unusual to see males dancing with males, or females necking with femals? Not at the Corral. But who really cares? Certainly the patrons don't. As a matter of fact, the customers are very open with each other and are readily talkative.

Two Statesman reporters happened to sit down at a table with a "straight" woman, who was delighted to learn that they considered themselves "straight".

"Far out!" she cried, grasping the thumbs of an outstretched hand and shaking the wrist of the reporters in turn. "There aren't many straight people in here," she said.

"This is such a friendly place," she said, "that's why I come here every Friday night." She was with three friends, two women and a fellow, all "straight".

Because the Corral is one of the few places on Long Island which caters to the gay person, it has a captive audience. Therefore, people are willing to pay outrageous prices for watered-down drinks because they are grateful for a place to hang out where they could be themselves.

No SB Students Recognizable

During a recent Friday night, there were no Stony Brook students recognizable at the Corral. Besides the Corral, Stony

The Gay Bar: An Escape from Society

Brook students frequent at least three other gay bars on Long Island — Jaime's in Syosset, The Coachman in Sayville, and The Attic in Southampton. This could possibly account for the lack of enthusiasm of Stony Brook students on this particular night.

The one striking thing about the bar was, contrary to popular stereotypes, most of the people there were dressed in what is considered standard dress for a social occasion. There were no guys dressed in women's clothes, and few of the other stereotyped people, including lisping, swaying males.

Most people at the gay bar seemed to be out for an evening of relaxation and enjoyment. It is true that men were dancing with and embracing men, and women dancing with and embracing other women. If one had put oneself in the position that this was all perfectly natural, and one was observing and participating in the dancing and the social activity, it would have been an exceptionally enjoyable evening.

—Cohen

Apprehension Prevails Before Bar Visit

Three Statesman reporters discussed the strategy for entering the Corral, a gay bar in Holbrook.

All expressed an apprehension that they would not know how to act when they got there and were afraid of being discovered as either reporters or "straights."

It took a long time to reconcile themselves to the curiosity involved, and even then, a feeling of uncertainty pervaded that evening prior to their arrival in Holbrook.

"What if I look at one of them in the wrong way?" said one of the reporters. "I don't want to get him uptight and thinking the wrong thing."

Said another, "We'll just go in there, act like any other person, and play it by ear. But the anxiety still existed."

"By going together," said the third reporter, "it will be much easier. This way we know each other, and there shouldn't be many hassles."

Two of the many problems that they thought they faced were that they didn't drink and didn't dance. But this soon turned out to be a vacant fear.

Two people were invited to come along, one of them, also a Stony Brook student, was familiar with the bar, having been there a few times before.

The apprehension existed until the reporters sat down at a table and made a quick re-appraisal. The first reporter, "This really isn't so bad at all. There's no hassle and everyone is apparently friendly enough."

To compare the two feelings, before entering the bar, and after leaving, one could see a complete change in the reporters' attitude. They were going. The third reporter's attitude changed to rage because he was not admitted by the management.

"I should have demanded my three dollars back," he fumed.

Stress During Pregnancy Causes Gayness

By JANE E. BRODY

Experiments with rats indicate that severe stress during pregnancy can block the normal behavioral development of male offspring and, in effect, demasculinize them.

The experiments, reported in a recent issue of the *Journal Science*, suggest that at least some cases of human homosexuality may have their roots in prenatal life.

Dr. Ingeborg L. Ward, the psychologist who conducted the experiments, believes that the nonmasculine behavior results from an abnormal brain pattern caused by stress-induced hormones during a critical period before birth. This brain pattern, which cannot be altered after birth, then predisposes the male offspring to later homosexual behavior.

Dr. John W. Money of Johns Hopkins University, an expert on sexual development, said in an interview that Dr. Ward's work "has opened a very important new avenue of research." He noted that her findings were compatible with those of other studies in rats, monkeys and humans.

The earlier study of rats indicated that certain drugs, including the sedative phenobarbital and the antibiotic actinomycin D, taken during pregnancy, may "cancel out" the critical prenatal effects of the male hormone, testosterone, and result in feminizing tendencies in male offspring.

Dr. Ward, who is on the staff of Villanova University in Pennsylvania, demonstrated the effects of prenatal stress by periodically placing pregnant rats in clear plastic tubes just larger than the animals themselves. The tubes, from which the animals would not escape, were illuminated with a glaring light, which rats dislike.

The animals responded with typical signs of distress, such as frequent urination.

Pregnant rats, which served as controls, were kept in nearby compartments and not subjected to stress.

Vibrations in Trays

After birth, some of the male offspring from the mothers who had undergone stress and some from the control mothers were subjected to a different kind of stress — vibration in compartments of ice cube trays.

When the baby rats were about 90 days old, the age of sexual maturity, all the males were exposed to females in heat, and their responses were carefully recorded. The rats which underwent stress prenatally were far less likely to copulate than were the males who were subjected to stress after birth or not at all.

All the males were then castrated and given injections of female hormones. Following this treatment, the males who had been subjected to stress prenatally were much more likely to behave sexually as females than were the animals which had not undergone stress or which had undergone stress only after birth.

Hormones Compete

In explaining her findings, Dr. Ward points out that during stress, the pregnant rat produces large amounts of the hormone ACTH, which stimulates the adrenal glands of the mother and the fetus to release other hormones, among them a weak male hormone, androstenedione.

Androstenedione competes with the much stronger male hormone, testosterone, produced by the testes of the developing male fetus. In this case, however, the weaker wins out, and androstenedione usurps the chemical resting sites of

testosterone in the brain.

The net result is that testosterone is unable to do its normal job of programming the brain of the male fetus, and thus after birth the animal is unable to develop into a normally functioning male, Dr. Ward suggests.

Dr. Money said other experiments had shown that the effect of testosterone in the unborn male is "to turn off the female machinery" in the brain, which otherwise gives the animal an estrous (menstrual) cycle and female sexual behavior patterns.

There are also some

"experiments of nature" in humans that support Dr. Ward's findings. Dr. Money has studied persons who, according to their genetic makeup, were really males, but who had the external appearance of females at birth and developed as females into adulthood.

Their conditions, called fetal feminization of the male, is caused by an insensitivity of fetal cells to male hormones before birth. The administration of male hormones after birth cannot reverse this condition.

Reprinted from The New York Times

Hormone Imbalance Cited as Cause

By MURRAY WELLNER

Seventy-five years ago, a well-known scientist named Richard von-Krafftting suggested that there were biochemical differences between homosexuals and heterosexuals. But since then, science has generally leaned toward a behavioral theory of homosexuality, linking it with psychosocial influences in infancy and childhood.

It is presumed that if one has an overbearing and castrating mother, along with a meek and docile father, that individual stands a good chance of becoming a homosexual.

Recently the question of hormonal factors has resurfaced and is adding much credibility to von-Krafftting's early theory. Due to the burgeoning of steroid hormone chemistry and synthesis,

researchers have been able to chart more accurately the intricate pathways of endocrine function.

A recent study carried out in St. Louis by Dr. Robert C. Kolodny, of the metabolism department at the Washington University School of Medicine, has mounted evidence that homosexual behavior is accompanied by and may indeed reflect an endocrine makeup different from the one found in heterosexuals.

This interpretation is most strikingly suggested by the results of an analysis of plasma testosterone (the male hormone), and semen in 30 young homosexual men. In these 30 men, male hormone levels were sharply lower (as much as 66 per cent less) than those measured in 50 heterosexual controls. Sperm counts were also

found to be markedly lower in the homosexual group, showing 25 per cent the normal count and two individuals showed no sperm count whatsoever. Men of mixed inclinations, the AC/DC type, were found to show statistics centering between the two groups.

It must further be noted that the test group of homosexuals were generally well-adjusted young men, most of whom had happy childhoods and viewed their fathers as dominant figures. This further dispels the psychological impetus to homosexuality and makes the results of this test group all the more striking.

But what do these findings mean? Generally speaking when one finds an endocrinal disorder or defect, it is considered an abnormality. Could homosexuals be considered abnormal if they are indeed results of endocrinal malfunctioning? This would appear to many to be a moral question.

We cannot deny anyone his homosexuality. We must regard it as a natural form of behavior. The study by Kolodny does indeed show a correlation between organic factors and homosexuality, but the degree to which it does so is still in doubt. One cannot rule out the influence of environmental factors, but the study may shed some light on what it is that makes some people more susceptible than others.

It appears that some people are born with a greater propensity, given the environmental factors to turn in this direction. It must also be revealed that when added doses of testosterone were given to these homosexuals, their choice was not altered, yet investigators have manipulated hormonal function to both induce and prevent homosexual behavior in lab animals.

At this point there is no single answer to homosexuality any more than there is for heterosexuality. It can be safe to conclude that since there is a chemical base behind life itself and the functions thereof, then there must be indeed some definite chemical nature influencing homosexuality.



Psych Services Attempts to Deal with Problem, Not Psychic Structure

James Calhoun is a soft-spoken, likeable fellow. He speaks earnestly and with emphasis. When speaking about Psychological Service's approach to homosexuality, Calhoun does not hesitate to criticize when criticism is necessary, nor praise when it is warranted.

Psych Services, says Calhoun, is not going to change people from homosexuality to heterosexuality, nor is it out to do so, unless those people want to be changed. And Calhoun, unlike a great deal of Freudian psychologists, does not believe homosexuality to be an illness.

As a matter of fact, says Calhoun, most people at one time or another have had a homosexual experience. "Many kids growing up had brothers and sisters or playmates. Six-year-old Johnny and six-year-old Suzie checked out each other. So did six-year-old Johnny and six-year-old Billy. This was obviously homosexual behavior." But Calhoun admits that parents, when their children are that age, tend to turn away and not label those actions repulsive, but instead label it "cute".

"Homosexuality," Calhoun says, "is something repugnant for most people. Just as people get upset over the use of drugs, they get upset over homosexuality. They fear that homosexuals may corrupt other individuals."

Why Psychological Services?

People who have questions about their sexual identity go to Psychological Services only because they are troubled. "A happy homosexual would never come to Psychological Services," Calhoun admits.

The overriding problem with most homosexuals who attempt clinical treatment is their failure to cope with the societal attitudes and roadblocks which are constantly set against them.

"People get all bent out of shape over it (homosexuality)," Calhoun says.

As director of Psychological Services, and as a practicing clinical psychologist, Calhoun sees many treatments for those homosexuals who want to be happy heterosexuals, or, for that matter, who want to continue being homosexual, but adapt to fit in with society.

The position of the therapist, says Calhoun, is to attempt to do what is best for the client. If the client is not aware of laws concerning homosexuality, Calhoun believes it is the therapist's duty to inform him about it, but, he emphasizes, does not tell the client what not to do. "He neither encourages nor criticizes the client. He tries to maintain an objective position."

The therapy provided by Psychological Services, says Calhoun, is not unlike any therapist's treatment one would get in the city. Psychological Services is available to any person on the campus. Calhoun looks down upon the Freudian analysis which many psychiatrists practice. Besides being a rather old school of thought, he feels that the Freudians concentrate on the psychic structure rather than focusing on the problem, which Psychological Services does. Conversations in behaviorism get to be pretty lively, Calhoun says. "I'd be very bored sitting there in (Freudian) analysis."

Psychological Services does not, as some people falsely believe, attach electrodes to the



Dr. James Calhoun discussing problem with student.

genitals to promote heterosexuality among homosexuals. Calhoun says that "I don't think anybody here has used aversive methods for homosexuality." In any case, Calhoun says, aversive methods would have to be used not only with the client's consent, but at the client's request. Calhoun would not "take someone and just plug him up."

One of the common questions facing a typical undergraduate, says Calhoun, is "Am I a homosexual? This question prevails a great deal in locker rooms in the gymnasium or in a crowded elevator where the temptation would be greatest. "It is important to recognize that this is very common," Calhoun says.

Calhoun is very permissive when it comes to homosexuality. Though he professes to be a happy heterosexual, he realizes that people become unhappy when they attempt to do things which society scorns upon, even if that scorn is unwarranted. "In many countries, there is much more physical contact between people of the same sex.... It is a very socially controlled discrimination (in America)."

Double Standard

There is nothing weird about activity other than what society says about it, Calhoun asserts. "Society would pay attention to me in a movie with my arm around a boy, but would smile if I had my arm around a girl.... The homosexual

is thus driven behind doors. This makes him more uptight."

Calhoun continues his attack on societal attitudes. "I believe in individual pursuit of self-interests as long as they don't threaten the self-interests of others. That's why I don't particularly appreciate society denying these rights to individuals pursuing homosexual activity," he declares, appending his statement rapidly with "just as I get disturbed at society denying other rights, such as equal employment, housing, etc."

As for the cause of homosexuality, Calhoun feels that not enough is known about it to make a determination. He feels that it is mainly learned, though geneticists feel it is inherited. Because homosexual activity can be changed if the person wishes it to be, Calhoun believes that it is not inherited.

Calhoun reiterates a position that Psychological Services has held since its inception — that of utter confidentiality. No data on any person being treated at Psychological Services may be released without the written request of the client. This Calhoun emphasizes, because he feels that people might not seek counseling in fear of being found out, which data might ultimately affect their jobs. "Anything discussed is just between the client and the therapist."

No Easy Outlet at SB

There no longer exists on the Stony Brook campus any easy outlet for homosexuals to meet others.

The last available one, the Gay People's Group, disbanded more than two months ago. Originally known as the Gay Liberation Front last year, the group decided to change its name because of the political connotations that it represented.

But the political deviancy still existed in the group before it was disbanded. Some members of the group wanted the members to become politically involved, but a number of members were more interested in the Gay People's Group being a social organization, where they could meet others and feel comfortable.

The Gay People's Group of Stony Brook had members from Suffolk County Community College as well. Its membership did participate in two demonstrations this year, both concerning the arrests of gay people in Suffolk County. But while the group's gay awareness existed mainly at a social level, some members tried to uplift it to a political level — to a realization that gay people were not the only ones being oppressed, and that they should unite with other groups for demonstrations and political actions.

Members resisted this unity, and the schism continued to grow, until the group could no longer exist.

Homosexuality Becoming A Subculture of Society

I hesitate to criticize and doubt the intensions of fellow homosexuals because, like them, I am concerned with the same basic objective — that the world begin to see that homosexuals can be sane, healthy, and worthwhile people, just as anyone else can be. But I think there is something strangely mistaken about the image that is recently being created about homosexuals — that of warm, loving, deep and sensitive young man or woman caught in the web of an unyielding straight society.

The Total Picture

It seems to me that if we are to right the wrongs that exist, and I do believe there is prejudice and discrimination against homosexuals, we must present a total picture — an honest image of the homosexual world, to a somewhat misguided society. This means admitting that there are dirty old men in men's rooms and bus stations and on street corners, and confessing that there are homosexuals who are sick and unhappy and need help.

But it means even more that it is time we all took a good look at our gay world — the subculture we have created. One examination of the varied life styles and values I find there are some strange discrepancies between this new "gay lib" image and what really goes on. In fact, in some cases we do a pretty good job of living up to the stereotype the straight world has imposed on us.

For instance, there are many gay bars in this country established ostensibly as places where homosexuals can go and "be themselves" (whatever that means). I have no doubt that this is one goal achieved by the existence of such bars. But so often they also serve as pick-up joints and freak-in parlors for people who just don't seem to have the strength (and sometimes it takes a lot) or the interest to participate in the events of the rest of the world.

In several senses of the word they become "safe lands" where homosexuals can escape from the torture of the outside world, and maybe find some nameless brother or sister with whom to spend a few moments' happiness. Is this healthy? Is it really necessary? Perhaps I am an incurable romantic, but isn't it possible to find love in the outside world, to establish

relationships as one goes on — meeting people, participating in life? Can't one meet people and build relationships not from first impression sexual attraction but out of common interests and concern? Is sex really the focus of it all? This "prostitution" of love so common in the homosexual world is, I think, the reason for so many one night stands and short-lived relationships.

I know this approach has a prominent place in the heterosexual society too — that men and women frequently seek out each other purely for sexual gratification. But does that make it right? It would seem that modern philosophers and psychologists have at least hinted that there is more to a healthy love relationship than a good sex life. Must we then subject ourselves to the same unhealthy values of the straight world? I think not.

Something More Than Sex

I don't think anyone will deny the importance of sexual attraction in the young days of a relationship. But must we concentrate on and emphasize it so? One need only to look at the language and slang of the homosexual subculture to see where much of the emphasis is.

"Chicken," "butch," and "queen" can be fun terms to toss around but in so many cases I have seen this sexual lingo become a person's only way of communicating with and relating to other people. Again, we know sex is an important part of love, but isn't there something more, something that needs to be worked at and built on for a relationship to be truly deep and lasting? If there isn't, I am afraid we are all doomed, in our older and less attractive days, to be very lonely or to be that dirty old man in the men's room that everyone is so afraid of.

I do believe that a true homosexual love relationship can exist happily and successfully in this world at this time. I have been "married" to another homosexual for three years and with every day the relationship grows stronger. I also believe there are many ways to develop a lasting relationship (if in fact that is what most homosexuals are searching for). But it takes time and work and commitment just as does any other relationship.

The Answers?

Solutions? How do we present a true image to the straight world? How do we achieve acceptance by society? And, how do we find happiness in a world that sometimes seems bent on destroying that which we so desperately need? I certainly don't know all the answers but I would like to share what I have learned in hopes that someone — anyone — straight or gay, may benefit.

First, I am not sure the gay liberation movement is the answer. Certainly an organization that distributes enlightening pamphlets and works for equality in jobs and laws is right and just. But the other activities — the banding together, the marching, the button wearing and labeling, don't help matters very much.

If we want to function on an equal basis with the rest of the world, let's start. Is our sexual preference the primary factor we wish to point out to society? Must we exert so much time and energy on proving and being proud we are gay? I think better we should dig into the meaning of life — into politics, economics, poverty, the arts and let the fact that we are homosexuals be secondary. Sure, sometimes it's going to be in the foreground; it may even be necessary to take legal action, especially when our ability to participate in these issues is prohibited.

But really, how important is it that everyone know we are gay, or is our "homosexuality" all some of us have to offer? Secondly, I think it's time we ditched the statistical studies (Kinsey is out of date and questionable anyway) and began looking at some other important studies in love. Erich Fromm's *The Art of Loving* is a book that, although it speaks in terms of heterosexual love, contains ideals and values certainly applicable to all types of relationships. And finally, let's look hard at what we are doing and what we are being, collectively and individually, and really pinpoint what we want, what we hope for, what the issues and the problems of our day are, and let's dig in.

Being gay can be fun and healthy. But being gay and being involved human beings can be truly beautiful.

(Courtesy The Fredonia Leader)

"In some cases we do a pretty good job of living up to the stereotype the straight world has imposed on us."



Millions of Americans read the lovelorn question-answer columns. The people who write these columns are as political as the foreign affairs analysts and Washington pundits — what is written in these columns in fact, is more likely to shape a young American's life than any political tract.

Following is a typical (and authentic) Ann Landers item — a letter from a frightened 18-year-old gay man and her response. Following that is an alternative response written by the staff of Gay Flames, a gay men's street newspaper published in New York City.

Dear Ann Landers:

I can't sign my name and I can't get any mail at home because if someone should open your letter I would die of shame. I am 18 and a homosexual. Some gay boys love the life and don't want to change. I am not one of those. I want to marry and have a family. But when I see a pretty boy I am helpless.

It all beings very casually. We start out being friends and everything is wholesome and decent. Then I get ideas and the relationship changes into something else. Not all the guys go along, but most of them do. This leads me to believe I pick my friends with that goal in mind.

I've always wanted to be a minister but I'm afraid I would get into trouble and disgrace my church as well as myself. Where can I go for help? After one of my escapades, I become so depressed that suicide seems like the only answer

—Woody

Dear Woody:

You need therapy at once. If your parents can send you to a private doctor, I recommend it. They need not know the nature of your problem. Many teens seek psychiatric help for "severe moodiness." If you can't afford private treatment, get counseling through a mental health clinic. Look in the telephone book.

—Ann Landers

This is Gay Flames' answer to Woody:

Dear Woody:

In our society, homosexuals are made to feel shame, fear and guilt. In fact, you should be proud and joyful of your ability to have a complete emotional and physical relationship with another man. Many homosexuals, male and female, are in touch with this sense of pride and joy, and have gotten together in organizations to break out of their isolation and to combat the anti-homosexual bigotry which abounds in our society.

You should make an immediate effort to contact one of these gay liberation or homophile organizations in your community. There are now at least 100 such groups, located primarily in large cities and campus communities, and you will find people there who are understanding and discreet. Later, perhaps, you won't have to worry about "discretion" or about anyone opening your mail, because you will be strong enough to fight against anyone's anti-gay feelings, even those of your family.

You should think about why you "want to change" and why you want to marry. Our society projects married life — a wife, a house, kids and two cars — as some kind of great ideal for the American man. In fact, most marriages are perpetuated not on any basis of love, but on the sense of "security" they give against a world of loneliness and isolation. It is natural that you should feel pressured to marry, because the values of this society — the daily rat-race and dog-eat-dog competition — are premised on the family structure. Most families give parents an opportunity to control children and give the husband a chance to make his wife into a slave. Everywhere in the media (TV, magazines, etc.), in school, in church, within the family, the ideal of straight marriage is put across — is it any surprise that you "want to marry and have a

family?"

You Want To Be Gay

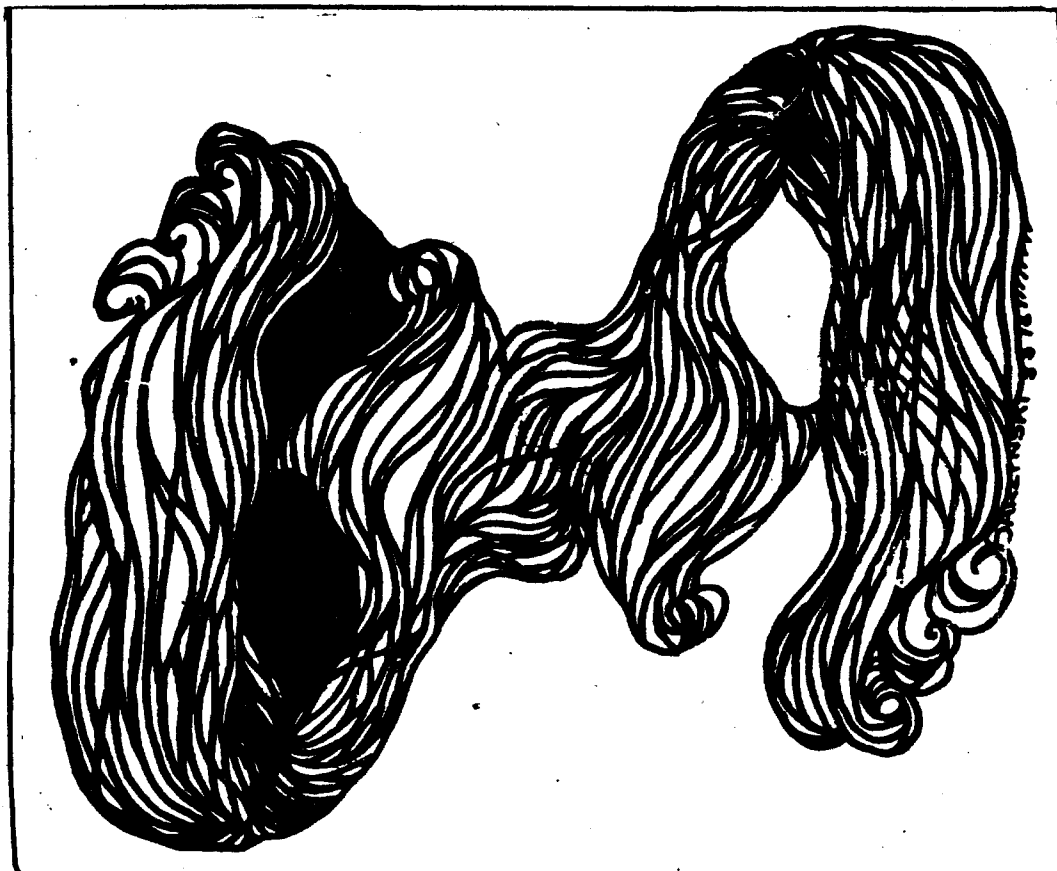
From what you say, we think what you really want is to be gay. Unrestricted by church or state "contract," many gay relationships are more authentic, even if shorter-lived, than many straight relationships. Not all gay relationships are good, but gay people can have a better chance than straight people to build loving relationships based on honesty and equality.

We want to add something about your desire to be a minister, and your fear that you will "disgrace" your church. The Christian church has already disgraced millions of homosexuals, by making gay love a "sin", by burning millions of homosexuals during the medieval inquisitions, by driving millions of others to guilt and fear, often to suicide. A minister in the basic sense of

the word is a person who loves and helps people. Maybe you should think of gay liberation activists as the ministers of your people, and maybe you'd like to join them.

As for serving "God", what better god is there to serve than the spirit inside you, and that is expressed in the gay love you and all gay people feel. If you still want to pursue the ministry in the Christian sense of the term, you should locate the "gay church" nearest you and talk to the minister. Such churches now exist in several large cities. You can obtain information about the gay organizations nearest you by buying a gay newspaper (many newsstands in large cities sell them), or by contacting any local "underground" newspaper, since these newspapers usually have gay liberation people working with them part-time or full-time.

Talking to Millions:



Professional Advice Givers

By DR. JOYCE BROTHERS

"I just discovered that my 19-year-old son is homosexual and I am overcome with guilt as I understand this is always the mother's fault. Is there any way I can ever get rid of these terrible feelings and guilt?"

Homosexuality is certainly not all the fault of the mother. We are all born of two individuals and the father is important too.

Homosexuality is certainly not all the time the youngster's inability to make a normal identification with the parent of the same sex. Many men who have weak, passive fathers and domineering mothers adopt effeminate ways, partly in imitation of the father and partly to present the active and perhaps somewhat masculine mother with the passive love object she needs.

There are a thousand exceptions to this, however, and more and more psychiatrists are discovering that homosexuals are not so easily pigeon-holed into a neat "domineering mother-weak father" analysis. Some have domineering, powerful fathers and very amiable mothers who sincerely try to provide a healthy background for their child.

Probably the best way to overcome whatever guilt you feel is to try to encourage your son to seek help, and to provide for some of his material needs so that he will be able to meet the cost of treatment. Whatever may have been done in the past can now only be un-done by proper professional treatment.

In many cases, an experience of traumatic sexual seduction in childhood has contributed to a pattern of homosexuality in later years. Sometimes the seducer might be a relative — an uncle, an aunt, a parent or simply an older child.

The seducer may belong to either sex. If of the same sex, the child frequently tries to hold

on and continue the same type of sex act to which he was originally initiated. If the child was frightened by a member of the opposite sex, he may very well turn later to members of his own sex.

Whatever was at the root of your son's homosexuality, there is no value in your assuming all of the guilt, for even if this were the case, it would only immobilize you, and the most important thing now is for your son to have help so that he may find a more total fulfillment in a mature relationship.

Homosexuality is not only a disorder of the physical desire. It is only partly a sexual disorder, for its prime symptom is a limited capacity for relations with other human beings. According to some psychoanalysts the main emphasis should not be placed on the actual acts of homosexuality, but rather on the ego problems that lead to it, such as extreme narcissism and the desire to remain forever a child. Most homosexuals do not really feel like adults; instead they see themselves as children or adolescents.

Homosexual affairs are partly the outgrowth of the notion of being a child, for like children, they prefer to associate primarily with members of their own sex. The homosexual affair is often a by-product of childlike or adolescent-like friendships. Sex is often the consequence and not the cause of homosexual relations.

Since your son is only 19, with proper treatment he can be helped to adjust and mature in a way which will give him more happiness and productivity as an adult. The best thing you can do now is to find interests of your own, apart from your son, so that you will be able to have a happy, full life of your own, without too much dependence on him.

Homosexuality is a sphere of behavior that society has come to negate and attempt to abolish, because of many diversified reasons, such as war.

War cannot be carried on without soldiers. Ancient reasoning has taught man to discourage any activity that might reduce the male population. Yet I can quote passages from innumerable books dealing with ancient Greece and Rome which state or imply that many of the warring legions were made up of homosexuals or rather some homosexuals and some bisexuals.

Dorian gave the earliest and most marked encouragement to Greek love (man-boy affection). "Nowhere else, indeed except among the Dorians, who were an essentially military race, living like an army of occupation in the countries they had seized, herding together in barracks and at public messes, and submitting to martial drill and discipline, do we meet with palderasteria developed as an institution. In Crete and Lacedaemon it became a potent instrument of education." (taken from *Sexual Inversion — A Study in Greek Ethics*, by John Addington Symonds).

Of course this is one quote, but I could go on forever. There is nothing wrong with wanting to love physically and emotionally. Why should we have limitations as to whom we should love (meaning us as humans — all of us!)? Life embodies so little time, and society at large makes us invest countless hours of time on trivia, like money, unhappiness and homosexuality.

Dad is First Love

I must say that I am not a homosexual. Yes, I've had homosexual desire since I was old enough to remember. My first love was my father. He was "god" and he was my total love along with my mom, of course.

Then it branched out to my brothers; yet with all this love being transmitted, I received no returns of affection, and the intense emotional vibrations of love (does this sound familiar?). I think that most of us grew up this way.

Society has dictated that we must be masculine and only affectionate with women if we care to be so. Yet I personally think that love has no binds or holds.

Why did my father and most fathers detour their affection and their love away from us by channelling it into an acceptable manner? Why must son and father shake hands or just superficially hug each other? Does this necessarily imply a sexual desire? In Europe I have seen fathers superficially kiss their sons on the lips. Yet American fathers tend to shy away from this. Why can't I kiss my best friend on the lips in public without an uproar of dagger-peering eyes of such dissatisfying social behavior. Perverted? Perverted!

Homosexual behavior deals with those individuals who prefer to have some form of sexual contact with members of their own sex of their own choosing. Why is it that the society at large envisions horrors of "child molesting effeminate fags" who would rape

anything in pants with a penis?

Homosexuality has been around since the beginning of time and it will always be around. Man to man affection does not necessarily develop into a sexual union. Yet those people who have dipped into homosexual activity or affairs must always ponder on the worry that they will become "raging screaming queens" or "bull dikes."

I, for one, am quite together on my own sexuality. I have experienced both sides of the fence and I have concluded that they are both good and nice. One isn't any more "right" or "natural" than the other.

No Natural Togetherness

Women and men don't naturally go together. The vagina isn't really the sexual pleasure machine as society tends to profess. According to recent literature a vaginal orgasm is almost non-existent. It seems that the clitoris is the organ that provides the female with her pleasure release as the penis is the male's organ for such activity. How can a penis fit into a clitoris or a clitoris fit into a penis? I am missing out on a technique if it can be done! In other words that bullshit about a "perfect fit" is just that bull mare on the imaginary scale. So what's new pussy cat? What's natural? What's socialized??

Nothing is the Same

Our society has evolved into a creature whereby even its elements don't understand or know what is natural any more. The sun is no longer the same. It's a little older, I'm sure, a little colder than in my childhood days. The seasons are different, or they seem that way. Society has changed from the very elite and totally aristocratic — peasant to the elite — middle class, in three degrees or more (higher, middle, lower) — lower class poor and so, too, other aspects of society have changed. Schooling has changed, transportation, communication and many social interactions have also changed. Homosexuality is just one of the many social interactions that we must face as people.

It has occurred to me many times that humans are for the most part born as potential bisexual creatures and society channels us into our little slots in life. There are, of course, varying degrees of channelling, some involving racism, sexism, etc.

Homosexuality is a part of that sexist attitude, as being non-white is a part of the racist attitude in this country. The whole field of making people feel comfortable in their life situations is one of the most important. It seems that we are all captured here in our sheltered real-artificial womb and that many of us, if not all of us, have thought of having a homosexual affair. Some of us have jumped into the pool and experienced its shock. I, for one, realized years ago that I would be attracted to members of my own sex as well as members of

One Student Views Gayness

the opposite sex. I love to love. And if this is wrong, then I alone am guilty for my own behavior and actions. I cannot defend homosexual behavior and I definitely do not oppose it. I believe that everyone must make their own choice.

I would like to distinguish between the sexual desire and the emotional level of loving! Just because one has had or is having a

homosexual affair then there's no reason to generalize and say that that person is attracted to all males or females (members of their own sex). I have found as many other people that there are times when I am attracted to a particular male and I may wish and fantasize but I am quite respectful of his feeling and desires. If our wishes coincide then maybe there is a chance that our affinity will result in a



Help on the Line

Concerned members of the University Health Service's Mental Health Division staffed a telephone service to deal with homosexuals' problems for six weeks. According to one participant in the service, it was highly successful.

The service, staffed Monday through Thursday, 7-9 p.m., received three or four calls an evening, many of them taking a couple of hours each. And some referrals were made to psychological services, the Health Service's Mental Health Division, or even counselors in New York City. As an outgrowth of the telephone service, a group to discuss sexuality in homosexuals was formed, which had its last meeting Wednesday, and contained 12 persons.

One of the objectives of the phone service and the sexuality group was to provide an atmosphere where the gay person can express him or herself in comfort. Whereas many people felt they could not openly express their feelings to friends or in small discussion groups, to a group consisting of solely homosexuals it is old hat. This kind of group, according to participants, knocks down some barriers in the discussion.

The emphasis in the discussions during the group's sessions, which are generally once a week, is to understand the other people, what makes them tick, and to relate to their feelings.

Another thing discussed during the group discussions is how labeling limits the activities of the gay person. For instance, if your friend were a homosexual and he was identified as such, it would be difficult for him to participate in any heterosexual activity.

A problem of the group, and of homosexuals on the campus, is the lack of methods of finding other homosexuals for social contact.

One method that still exists, according to one of the people involved in the program, is in the bathrooms on campus, but this is a rather slipshod method, and rather bizarre. He points to groups such as these, where heightened sexual awareness contributes to each other's self-understanding and need not be impersonalized.

With the program's successful operation, it is anticipated that the phone program and the group discussions will be run to a greater degree next year.

As It Exists for Her

relationship that can be deemed homosexual.

But of course we know of those people who do go to bars and other places looking for a sex partner. How many times have your friends gone "cunt hunting." I am not condoning the homosexual activist by this analogy but one must look at them in the same light. (I personally don't dig either state.)

Handling the "Facts"

Yet why do I not proclaim my past activities to the world? Well I think that my hetero- and homosexual activities are totally my affair and I wouldn't brag about either of them. Of course there is that fact that some of my friends and relatives couldn't handle the "facts." I don't care, I truly don't care what they think of my behavior but I do care of what they

will do to "our" relationship because of their fucked up heads.

Some of my friends will think me a pervert and their minds will dwell on that one fact of my having had bisexual relations and if they are incapable of "handling this knowledge" then they may terminate our relationship.

Of course I have come to realize that this can be a sort of test of friendship. Does a true friend desert one with so-called knowledge of unacceptable activity? Does a family desert their child when he is in jail for socially unacceptable behavior? These are very personal questions that have to be individually answered.

I will do everything in my power to help our society, our world, to learn to be a true humane and wise

one. Life is too short, complex and sometimes hassled.

This campus needs some form of sexual awareness club or organization. There are hundreds of "sublimated queens" and many more latent homosexuals on this campus. Why, Lecture Hall 101 would be filled to the rafters if everyone was to flip out and stop hiding or denying their true emotions.

Why do people hide?

I've been told by some people that they are scared that their families will find out or that they have a lot to lose. Some say that society likes them the way they are. Yet many of these people are so "hung up" that they wouldn't ever be able to carry on any decent relationship with anyone. They are so frightened that they hide in their rooms or they sublimate and become super jock-types. Not all jocks are "sublimated queens" but enough are.

(The above was written by a student in response to a questionnaire distributed on this topic.)

Gay Reading List

By ALLEN YOUNG

(LNS) — Until recently, virtually the only printed material about homosexuality available to the general public was written by psychologists and psychiatrists, generally considered to be against homosexuality.

In the past few months, several books have appeared, their publication engendered directly or indirectly by the new gay liberation movement. The books are:

—**The Gay Militants**, by Donn Teal, pub. Stein & Day. An encyclopedic chronicle of the first news of the gay movement, with lots of quotes from gay activists and gay publications, also descriptions of demonstrations and historical background.

—**Dancing the Gay Lib Blues**, by Arthur Bell, pub. Simon and Schuster. A gossipy, personal account of one man's experience in the Gay Activists Alliance (GAA), a group of the more moderate wing of gay liberation in New York City. Includes the author's critical views and disillusionment with GAA, as well as lively reports of gay actions in 1970.

—**Homosexual Liberation: A Personal View**, by John Murphy, pub. Praeger. A friendly, though sometimes bland, account of the author's experience as an active member (though decidedly not a "heavy") in New York's Gay Liberation Front (GLF). Includes a very good review of contemporary literature's attitude toward homosexuality, as well as the author's experience with consciousness-raising.

—**Homosexual Behavior Among Males: A Cross-Cultural and Cross-Species Investigation**, by Wainwright Churchill, pub. Prism paperbacks. This is a re-issue of a book first released in 1967. It is a meticulous, scientific response to the anti-gay propaganda of psychiatrists, priests and others. The author is a professional psychologist and the style is somewhat academic, but the book is excellent for anyone who demands a rigorous approach to the subject matter.

—**On Being Different**, by Merle Miller, pub. Random House. The author is a 55-year-old liberal with a successful writing career. He came out publicly via an article in The New York Times Magazine in January 1971, in which he told what it was like to be "different" and to hide it. This book includes the original article and an additional essay on the reaction-aftermath. Miller is not a gay liberationist per se, but his experience is interesting. It tends to evoke compassion, which may not be what gay liberationists are looking for — but it's a lot better than hatred.

—**Homosexual: Oppression and Liberation**, by Dennis Altman, pub. Outerbridge and Dienstfrey (distributed by E.P. Dutton). This is really the first politically-developed book on gay liberation. It is the best available response to the questions, "What are the politics of gay liberation? Why is it revolutionary?" — though eventually that question will be answered in many ways. Deals with Marxism-Leninism, youth culture, Marcuse, feminism, etc. The author is a professor of American government at the University of Sydney in Australia.

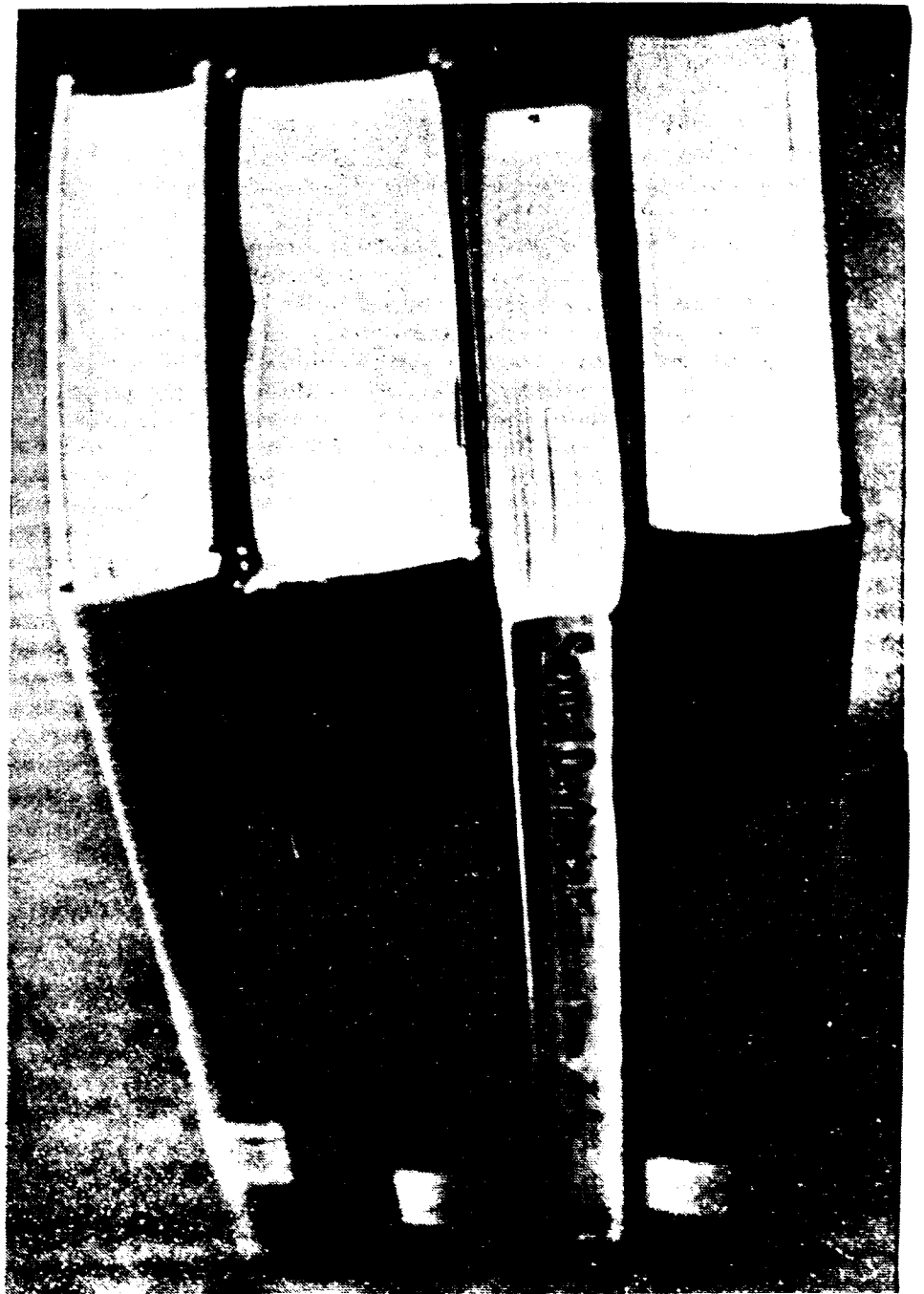
—**Changing Homosexuality in the Male**, by Lawrence J. Hatterer, M.D., pub. Dell Publishing Co. This man is a pig. Once on his couch, patients tell about the reality of the gay oppression which brought them there. Their raps with the therapist are filled with guilt and self-hatred but rather than helping to dissipate these feelings, Hatterer nurtures them as a good force.

It makes me sad and angry to think that Hatterer's book, and not Churchill's, Altman's or the others, will be influencing so many other professionals. But at least we are beginning to have a basis to challenge the shrinks' monopoly in writing about homosexuality.

And that night while all was still I heard the waters roll slowly continually up the shores,

I heard the hissing restle of the liquid and sands as directed to me whispering to congratulate me For the one I most love lay sleeping by me under the same cover in the cool night, In the stillness in the autumn moon — beams his face was inclined toward me, And his arm lay lightly around my breast — and that night I was happy.

—Walt Whitman
from "A Song of Myself"



Smashing the Homosexual Myth

(Continued from page 4)

of homosexuality was, "What would you do if your roommate tells you he/she is a homosexual?"

Eleven per cent of the student body responded that they would up and move out.

What if your roommate tells you he/she is a homosexual? Well, these persons are certain that they would begin to make advances upon them, and would drag them into bed with them. Most homosexuals do not behave this way, just as most heterosexuals do not. They go about as they see to bed. Besides, would this be your roommate ever shared you before? Perhaps a more rational view is in order. And also, you should not let yourself to think that your roommate does not have better taste!

What is a "more rational" approach?

Eighty-two per cent said they would sit down and have a long talk with their roommate — this much better. Some said they would encourage the roommate to do whatever he/she wants, others said they would advise against any designs on them, but would otherwise not interfere. This sounds reasonable.

If my roommate, brother or sister tells me he/she is homosexual, should I advise them to seek counseling?

If they are confused about their sexuality, sure. But if they seem to be reacting or acting in a rational way, there is no need to send them to a psychiatrist or clinic just because they feel that they should like to experience a relationship with another member of their own sex. I admit, this answer and many of the other answers are biased.

Some students find the proposition of homosexuality repugnant, and threaten to tell their parents if their brother or sister are coming out as homosexual. But most students are rational thinkers, and feel that the concept of "live and let live" is the best motto.

What are the causes of homosexuality?

No one really knows. Some say it is genetic, some say it is chemical. Others say it is a birth defect, others say something else. Sociologists believe it is societal attitudes or parental influence.

One theory that has been given some play during recent years is that a person is born bi-sexually oriented. At some time during his/her life, that person is channelled toward one direction or another. One student comments in the survey, though, that not experiencing both homosexual and heterosexual behavior leaves a void in a person.

Are homosexuals sick?

Three and a quarter per cent of the student body apparently thinks so. Sixteen and a quarter per cent specifically says it is a healthy form of life style, and another 76.5 per cent espouse the attitude of: "If people want to be homosexuals, it is okay with me."

There are sick people, among them some homosexuals, some heterosexuals, and some bisexuals. Generally, one hears about the homosexuals who have problems because they are the ones that usually seek counseling.

Is being a homosexual difficult?

Sure it can be. Remember, if your objective is finding a partner for sex, it could be pretty tricky on a campus such as this. If you are looking for a partner as a heterosexual, even though many women are fighting this with everything they've got, men still cruise around and look for the "beautiful chick" or the "piece of ass." Imagine, if you put yourself in the place of a homosexual how difficult that would be.

The public is not very lenient about homosexuality in society. They scorn the homosexual when he/she attempts to display

affection in public, though they tend to ignore women more (isn't this always the case, anyway?). In the survey, students estimated that the campus's tolerance for public affection (i.e. kissing or holding hands) among two members of the same sex, was very low. On a scale of one

How many students have admitted to having a homosexual experience?

According to the survey 10.25 per cent admitted to it, and another 11 per cent say they might, given the circumstances. The rest said they didn't and wouldn't because they are either exclusively heterosexual, or as five per cent said, are afraid of societal reaction.

Do students know a lot about homosexuality?

From some of the comments in the survey, not many know very much. Courses, such as the mistitled "Deviance and Delinquency" in the sociology department, help explain certain concepts. Another course which is helpful, though it was not given this semester, is David McWhirter's Human Sexuality.

Also there are some books (listed in this magazine) which will give some insight into some of the movements of gay people. Speakers always give personal insight.

Does the gay liberation movement encompass most homosexuals?

Absolutely not. Most homosexuals do not wish to declare themselves publicly because of the continued public contempt, though that is declining. And most people in general are not activists. The old saying that those who speak loudest are heard, goes.

Many homosexuals would be content if society would let them live their own lives without interference. Gay liberation proposes that people openly declare their homosexuality and work toward freeing all oppressed people — a noble goal.

How does society interfere?

Employment — Homosexuals have been fired from their jobs solely because of their sexual preference. A New York City executive order makes it illegal for this practice in city government, but the practice still exists in other agencies.

The FBI is a perfect example. They do not hire anyone who will rock the boat. Though a homosexual may consider his/her sex life a private matter, to the FBI it's not. Only heterosexuality is good.

Ridicule — Did you ever watch what happens when two apparent homosexuals walk down the street hand in hand? "What are they doing?" someone asks. "What?" they reply. "They're both fags." Then they walk away. The script is easily predictable. There are Archie Bunkers, all over the place. Homosexuals are people who are not taken seriously and have feelings hurt.

Life — Have you ever noticed how homosexuals are not permitted to marry? Is there a reason? Stony Brook undergrads tend to think not. Over 80 per cent of the survey support the concept of marriage being extended to homosexuals, though some opposing it feel that marriage should be abolished altogether.

But again, some students responding wanted to set more stringent standards for homosexual marriages. They must be compatible, and must be truly in love before they get married. Some

people are being rather overcautious in this approach. Maybe not.

If this approach is taken before any marriage occurs, perhaps the divorce rate presently existing in the "straight" world would sharply decline.

If the concept of homosexual marriage is hard to fathom, try swallowing the adoption of children. Most students look at this with a wary eye. The child will grow up to be a homosexual, some say (as if to say "Homosexuality is a bad thing!"). Others feel that homosexual situations are unstable. And others feel that there would be no mother or father image.

This last sentiment is exactly that which women are presently fighting. Why must the woman be stereotyped to be the one who generally cares for the child, is compassionate all the time, a dumb broad, whose heart is in the kitchen? And why must the father be the cold, hard-working, beer-drinking, t.v.-watching S.O.B. that has no time for the kids? Of course in a homosexual marriage, this would probably not happen. But why permit this? After all, it would be un-American.

Psychologists say that the child needs a mother and father to give the child his/her identity. Isn't this so?

It is true that psychologists say this, but upon what type of society are they basing their "knowledge"? Isn't there only one society that they know — the American way? And would it be totally wrong if a child were brought up by a female or two male parents? Children are presently brought up by only one parent, so maybe twice as much love could change the world's thinking. Again it gets back to the societal bias against homosexuality. Parents have been bringing up children with their way of thinking since day one.

How can I, as an individual, fight the prejudice?

It takes a lot of hard thought and strength. First, you must resolve to yourself that what you are doing is what you want to do, and that it is right. This is a matter of self-confidence.

Second, you should not follow the advice of those who suggest going for help just because you feel you are homosexual. They're the ones who should go for help because they are intolerant.

Third, you should have a long talk with yourself, asking what you want out of life — not allowing yourself to brood over how all your friends are going out with "groovy chicks" or "prince charming," but how you will fulfill your emotional needs. You come first.

One great thing that is required of any person who is fighting the popular concept is that of enormous strength. Once you have your self-confidence built to a level of satisfaction, discussion groups (or affinity groups as they are known) tend to develop. Reading helps a lot to build your strength.

Fourth, and finally, talk to the person(s) whom you feel strongly about. They may not be as far away from your thinking as you might think.

The worst thing at Stony Brook is to feel alone. This notion of God is an warning for those persons who do not feel quite comfortable with themselves. They are more isolated, and for that reason, feel more cautious about their minority of opinions. If not agreed with, they resent the other person's attitudes. By doing this, people will finally come to a broader understanding of what makes up society, and how we, together, can make it better and work for all.

Most homosexuals do not wish to declare themselves publicly because of the continued public contempt. Many would be content if society would let them live their own lives without interference.