

Statesman Sports

King Rebounds Into Record Books

By GREG GUTES

At Kings Point, discipline is Number One. Each basketball player's hair is the same length — short. Sideburns are non-existent. They probably use the word "sir" often, and they even show respect for the referees.

With this austere background, one might expect that the Mariners would play a very disciplined brand of basketball. Right you are. But discipline goes only so far — it still doesn't completely replace talent. And it can't overcome the efforts of Arthur King and Roger Howard.

King and Howard

The Patriots beat Kings Point 85-72, but the story was all King and Howard. After tying the Pat rebound record of 25 on Wednesday, King

broke it Saturday night with 26 — 20 of them defensive rebounds. "I felt like jumping tonight for some reason," he said. It's a shame that his reason can't be bottled and used over and over again.

For the most part, King shrugged off the record, acting like a man who was used to it all. He said, "I really wanted it the other game (possibly because before that game he had bet assistant team manager Jack Cohen that he would break it). He also chipped in with 22 points on some of the most brilliant moves outside of the cheerleaders this year. "I just try to get up as high as I can, so I can use either side of the rim for a layup," he explained.

(Continued on page 13)

Varsity Box Score

	Stony Brook		
	FG	FS	P
King	8-13	6-10	22
Howard	8-15	1-2	17
Skrenta	5-10	3-6	13
Myrick	4-7	2-2	10
Murphy	4-8	1-2	9
Graham	3-5	2-4	8
Jackson	1-1	0-0	2
Shapiro	1-2	0-0	2
Kaiser	1-2	0-0	2
McNelis	0-1	0-0	0
Totals	35-64	15-26	85
	Kings Point		
	FG	FS	P
Brennan	10	5	25
Shape	6	1	13
Bartlett	4	2	10
Moore	1	8	10
Todd	3	0	6
O'Donnell	1	2	4
Obelenus	1	2	4
Totals	26	20	72



DAVE STEIN (50) goes up for jump shot with Kings Point player. Story of JV overtime win on page 12.

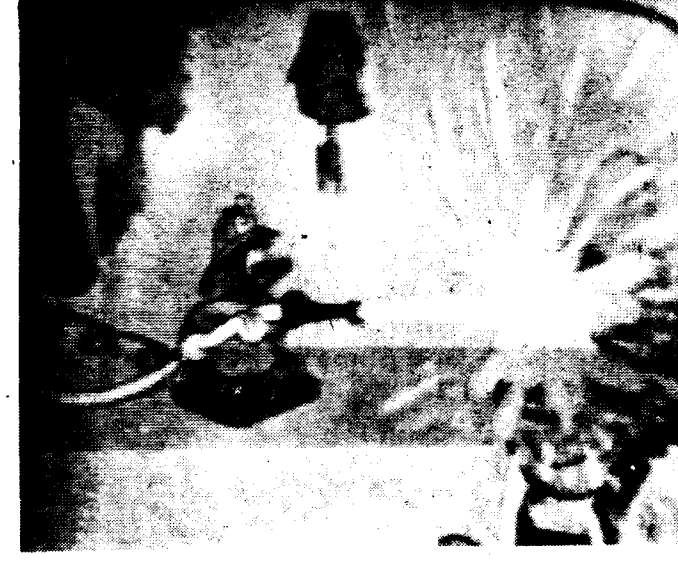
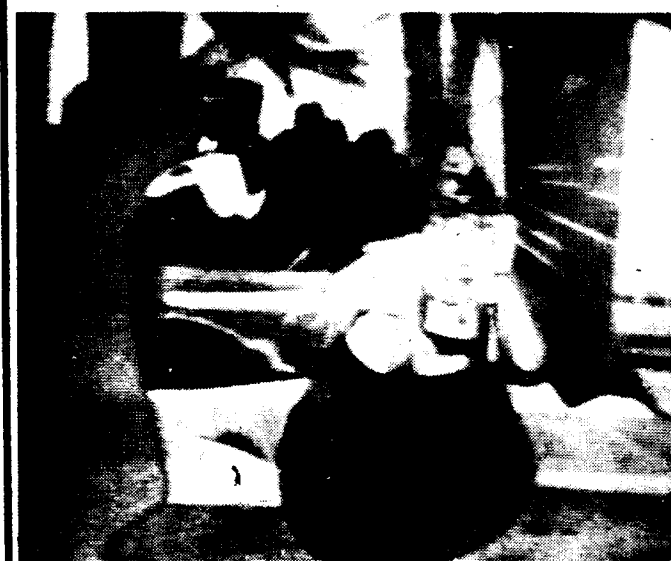
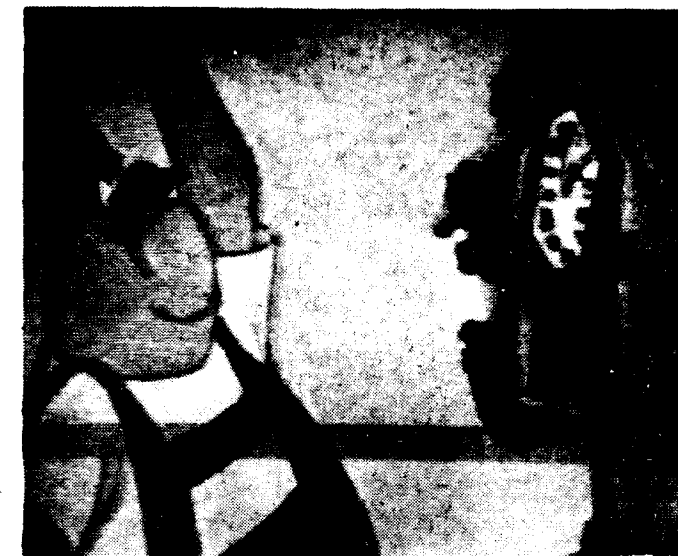
photo by Robert F. Cohen

Statesman

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STONY BROOK, N.Y.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1972



Video Violence: 'My Son the Killer'

Story on page 3

News Briefs

International

President Nixon made final preparations for his China visit amid a blistering Peking attack yesterday on his Vietnam peace proposals and the stepped up air effect on his mission.

Nixon, who advocates bargaining from a position of strength, will certainly give his full support to the escalating U.S. bombing campaign over Vietnam as long as he considers it necessary, congressional sources said.

Canada has granted diplomatic recognition to Bangladesh, External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp announced yesterday.

Canada is the last of the major commonwealth countries to recognize the former East Bengal, and Mr. Sharp told a news conference he hoped both Bangladesh and West Pakistan would be members of the commonwealth.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) saw mass graves in Bangladesh yesterday and called the killings there "The greatest human tragedy in modern times."

He was touring the town of Kushiya, where up to 50,000 Bengalis are believed to have died in the conflict against the former Pakistani regime.

The Senator is here as the guest of the Bangladesh government in his capacity as chairman of the Senate Committee on Refugees.

During Kennedy's hour and a half tour of the Kushiya area, Bengalis flocked to him smiling, shouting and asking questions.

He was repeatedly asked: "Why has the United States not recognized Bangladesh?"

The Senator replied that America should have done so long ago.

At least 100,000 workers in Britain's key industries were laid off yesterday as the power crisis set off by the National Coal Strike started bringing life in the country to a standstill.

Factory workers and school children, housewives and stockbrokers all felt the effect of government-ordered emergency regulations to deal with the mounting disruption caused by the newspapers dubbed the day "Black Monday."

Train service was slashed, offices unheated, schools closed and major industries forced onto a three-day work week by the crisis.

National

The Nixon administration has been taken by surprise by a government panel's view that criminal penalties should be abolished for private use of marijuana.

President Nixon's National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse has concluded that the cost to society of heavy penalties for marijuana smoking outweighs the risks of more liberal laws, reliable sources said.

The panel stopped well short of recommending legalizing marijuana completely, but believes a person should be permitted to smoke it in the privacy of his home.

"It's an amazing about face," a source close to the panel said today as the finishing touches were put to the recommendations before they are submitted to President Nixon. (See story on page 8.)

Frenchman Michel Siffre descended into a limestone cave in West Texas yesterday and began a six-month hibernation from the world.

The 33-year-old speleologist hopes to prove that after "a period beyond time" — divorced from watches, clocks, daylight and all other clues to the passage of time — man adapts naturally to a 48-hour lifestyle. This pattern of 12 hours of sleep and 36 hours wakefulness, Siffre believes, could benefit astronauts and the crews of nuclear submarine and long-range aircraft.

About 300 supporters of jailed black militant Angela Davis staged a silent protest march yesterday past the fenced-in courthouse where she is to stand trial later this month on charges of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy.

The rally was also called to protest a new law banning demonstrations outside courthouses, under which 24 of Miss Davis's supporters were arrested earlier this month.

The marchers walked by the courthouse silently without placards yesterday so they would not violate the new law.

State

The State Assembly will debate tomorrow a bill that would encourage local school districts to adopt a "continuous learning year," essentially consisting of eight week periods of school followed by two week vacations. The new plan would abolish the traditional summer vacation.

The bill's sponsor, Assemblyman Joseph R. Pizzi of New Rochelle, says that the plan would save money for the school districts through an efficient use of buildings.

Supporters of the change say the early weeks of school in the fall currently are only used to review the curricula of the previous year. Among the arguments of the opponents is that students would not have a long enough summer vacation to earn money for college costs.

Study Finds Wiretaps Inefficient

(CPS) — While government officials such as J. Edgar Hoover,

John Mitchell, and Richard Nixon tout the merits and the need of wiretapping, bugging and tapping are, in fact, an insidious invasion of privacy and almost wholly ineffectual.

The "law and order" position is that electronic eavesdropping (surveillance), with devices to over-hear telephone conversations (wire-taps) and to listen with hidden microphones (bugs) is essential. The major premise is that it has been as efficient as it is essential.

J. Edgar Hoover remarked in the FBI's year-end report that, "These devices have been increasingly valuable in penetrating these complex, tightly knit conspiracies involving intricate security precautions."

In an analysis prepared for the American Civil Liberties Union, Professor Herman Swartz of the State University of New York at Buffalo law school shows that wiretapping and bugging are ineffectual and, moreover, the published cost figures are "grossly understated."

An expert in his field, Swartz said in his report that the federal government admits only to an annual cost of \$5 million — but this omits, among other things, national security eavesdropping, which is done without warrants from courts.

Swartz said national security surveillance "involves a great many taps and bugs, on many, many people over long periods



ATTY-GENERAL MITCHELL, one of the government advocates of wiretapping.

of time." Swartz reported that between 1968 and 1970 the federal government may admit it listened in on 300,000 conversations by 21,000 persons in 1971, he predicts.

But, Swartz points out, there is no way of knowing how many additional conversations were heard and taped under the heading of national security, or via one-party consent eavesdropping.

"One-party consent" is a legalistic term for an informant whose telephone is wired with his permission so the police can listen in. Swartz said this is probably the most common form of electronic surveillance.

Now we come to the question of results. Basing his statement

on official figures, Swartz said:

"The percentage of convictions per people overheard is so small as to be virtually *de minimis*, in 1970 a little better than one-half of one percent."

In 1968, when state officials reported they had listened to 4,312 persons conducting 66,716 conversations. They also reported only 268 arrests resulting from this surveillance and zero convictions.

The 44,940 reported conversations by 4,560 persons the federal government reported in 1969 produced only 26 convictions.

In 1970, state (reported) eavesdropping produced 103 convictions out of 1,261 arrests out of 15,392 people and 234,085 conversations heard.

Attorney General Mitchell may have unwittingly tied together the loose ends of the electronic police surveillance question in a speech he made in Roanoke, Virginia, on June 11, 1971. In giving the Justice Department's legal case for eavesdropping on domestic "subversives" without court approval, he said in part:

"There is no dividing line between hostile foreign forces seeking to undermine our internal security and hostile 'domestic groups' seeking the overthrow of our government by any means necessary. I don't see how we can separate the two, but if it were possible, I would say that history has shown greater danger from the domestic variety."

Black Caucus Asks Prime Time

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS)—The 13-member Congressional Black Caucus has petitioned the Federal Communications Commission for equal access to network prime time television in the wake of President Nixon's State of the Union address, caucus spokesman Rep. William L. Clay (D-Mo.) has told a Capitol Hill press conference here.

"The Caucus believes that the President should not hold a monopoly over free air time when he discusses controversial topics that affect all Americans," he stated. "As elected representatives of the people, we have a right to report to them what we see as the problems facing America."

The controversy began over 13 months ago when members of the Black Caucus attempted to show a documentary film on racial problems following Nixon's 1971 State of the Union address, but were rebuffed by all three major networks.

"We want the Federal Communications Commission to promote a political dialogue, not a Presidential monologue," Clay continued. He pointed out that the 10,000-word 1972 address mentioned "the crumbling cities" in only "four paragraphs," and added, "there was scant mention of 23 million black Americans for whom freedom is still a cherished ambition, not a reality."

After the Caucus was rebuffed

again this year by ABC, NBC, and CBS, a 71-page brief was filed before the FCC on Feb. 1 by Tracy Westen, the director of the Washington-based Stern Community Law Firm. Westen noted in the brief that "the president has immediate, direct access to the nation through the medium of network television."

Presidential Advantages

"He can exercise control over the content of his message, its timing, and its format," he continued, and "most importantly, he can initiate his speech—choosing the proper moment for a conciliatory address, an attack to throw his opponents off balance, or a plea of support for legislation."

"The separation of executive and legislative powers, the fairness doctrine (of the FCC) and the First Amendment all require the Commission to extend to the Congressional Branch of government these same rights and speech privileges," Westen concluded. "At stake is nothing less than the survival of the legislative branch of government."

Nixon Appearances

Between January and October, 1971, President Nixon made 25 radio and/or television appearances, of which 16 were staged to occur during prime time. Fifteen of the appearances were speeches or statements uninterrupted by reporter's questioning.

Clay said the Black Caucus

would be satisfied if one hour per month was made available during prime time by each network. This 36 hours per year would be apportioned among the 537 Senators and Representatives in an equitable manner worked out by Congress and the networks.

In response to questioning, Westen told CPS that the brief would be settled one way or the other prior to the November elections. He said if the FCC delays more than a couple of months, time for the networks and Black Caucus to file additional statements, he will ask the Federal Court of Appeals here to rule that the delay is politically motivated.

The same Court of Appeals ruled, in another case involving the FCC and the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), that "Television has become a principal vehicle by which the President presents to the public his views on important issues of the day. Indeed, no single fact of our changing political life overrides the significance of the expansion of the President's ability to obtain immediate and direct access to the people through the communications media."

"But if the words and views of the President become a monolithic force," the decision continues, "public opinion becomes not informed and enlightened, but instructed and dominated."

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Cuts Uncovered in RCP Budget

By MARVIN BERKOWITZ

The Residential College Program (RCP) is facing serious problems resulting from substantial cuts in its budget.

According to Shirley Hoffman, administrative assistant of the RCP, cuts were made in all three categories of the RCP budget. These categories are temporary services, which cover expenses for student and programming assistants; equipment, and supplies and expenses, which cover all miscellaneous activities, such as film, speakers, and informal concerts.

The cuts, which totalled \$87,000, were made last October, but, according to Felice Levine, program coordinator for Guthrie College and a member of the RCP budget committee, the Administration did not let them know about the cuts. "We found out about them after placing an order with the purchasing department," she explained. "They told us we did not have sufficient funds to place the order."

A letter was finally sent to the RCP in January by Robert Moeller, assistant to the Vice President of Student Affairs, apologizing for this mistake. Moeller commented that "there

were several facilities that were in a desperate financial situation, such as the Infirmary. Funds had to be reallocated to take care of these facilities. Money was taken from other sources besides RCP, and they were all told (about the cuts). RCP was not informed because of a personal oversight."

The loss in money has been a source of frustration for the people involved in the RCP. Tammy Slobodkin, program coordinator of Poe College, and a member of the RCP planning committee, spoke of many programs that had to be cancelled because of lack of money. For example, there were plans of having the Negro Ensemble Theatre here, and also several speakers and informal concerts. RCP had also wanted to sponsor a course in community organization, consisting of a seminar with a VISTA worker and welfare mothers, and a four-day weekend trip to Appalachia. Levine added that much of the expense for food that the college buys "comes from our own pocket." Slobodkin said in conclusion that she would "rather see no program at all than the one we have now. In order to be a success, RCP must have full support from the Administration."



PSYCHOLOGY PROFESSORS John Neale, left, and Robert Liebert, right, members of a Surgeon General's committee investigating TV violence, found the committee's report "misleading." photo by Larry Bozman

Psych Professors Dispute Findings on TV Violence

By ROBERT J. TIERNAN

Two Stony Brook psychologists are disputing the conclusions of a Surgeon General's report which investigated violence on television and its effect on behavior, claiming that the summary report was "misleading."

Drs. Robert Liebert, and John Neale, and graduate student Emily Davidson of the Psychology Department claim that the "readers of the Surgeon General's committee report could walk away with the misleading impression that the obtained effects (of television violence) are limited to a small percentage of children." Liebert, who was selected by the Surgeon General's office to do an overview of the project, declared that based on data collected by the 23 studies commissioned by the committee, "this is simply not the case." In dealing with the effects of violence on behavior, Liebert claimed that "what the committee failed to do was indicate how very general the effects were."

Committee Report

The Committee report is summed up in this passage from the document: "the weight of the experimental evidence... suggests that viewing filmed violence has an observable effect on some children in the direction of increasing their aggressive behavior." Dr. Eli Rubinstein, a professor at Stony Brook in the Psychiatry Department, was vice chairman of the Surgeon General's advisory committee. He stated that the report is unspecific about the scope of the effects of TV violence, on children's behavior because it "affects an unspecified number of children."

Rubinstein contended that the investigations did not definitely show a causal relationship between the amount of violence viewed and aggressive behavior. He stressed the point that "the report did not want to make any extreme judgements" on the matter. When questioned

about the veto power which the networks had in the selection process Rubinstein observed that the committee had included in its report a statement voicing the belief that the government had made an error in this regard. In answer to some of the objections to the report raised by Herbert, Rubinstein said "I don't honestly think that Dr. Liebert has a greatly different view from the committee's position."

"Socially Significant"

Liebert, Davidson and Neale claim that there is a "statistically reliable and socially significant relationship between exposure to televised violence, and aggressive behavior." They point out that the committee report itself agreed that "we can tentatively conclude that there is a modest relationship between exposure to TV and aggressive tendencies."

Other studies done by psychologists show a clear correlation between the amount of violent television viewed at age 9 and the amount of aggressive behavior displayed at age 19. The three scientists contend that the committee suggests that television violence affects only a small, deviant group of children. However they feel that data collected by the investigations conclusively show filmed violence to affect most children's behavior to some degree.

Networks Had Veto

The Surgeon General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behavior was formed by the Surgeon General's office to commission scientific investigations on the subject of TV violence and its effect on children's behavior. It was to

(Continued on Page 4)

Administration and Collective In Disagreement Over Conference



MEMBERS OF THE RED BALLOON COLLECTIVE speak with Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs Robert Chason over upcoming national radical conference, which the collective hopes to hold at Stony Brook. photo by Larry Bozman

By R. A. SCHAINBAUM

A national radical left organizational conference to be held at Stony Brook March 3 to 6 is having difficulty gaining approval from the Stony Brook Administration. The Red Balloon Collective, which is sponsoring the conference submitted a proposal on January 16 to Robert Chason, Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs. Chason requested clarification by February 11, of the proposal's eight points regarding the new facilities use guidelines, released last month.

The collective met with Chason last Friday to discuss the posting of bond, the only point still in question. At that meeting Chason said that bond should be sufficient to protect the University from losses that might occur as a result of personal and property damage.

Members of the collective offered \$100, but Chason said he felt that amount was insufficient. When asked by a member how money might be raised, Chason suggested obtaining insurance as one method. When asked how much insurance, he replied, "the amount should be sufficient to insure the University harmless

against any personal and property damage that might occur as a result of the conference." Pressed for a figure, Chason replied that "an arbitrary figure might be \$3.50 a head per night."

The collective protested that figure as exorbitant. Chason explained that for previous conferences the \$3.50 a head, per night was paid by participants as the cost of housing and services. This money is put into a conference account, and when damages occur money is withdrawn from the account to pay the costs. The organization sponsoring the conference or the person(s) responsible would then reimburse the account for losses. As the housing and services fee has been waived for the conference, the money in the account would be refunded to the collective.

The collective suggested to Chason that the bond be limited to the liability for the specific facilities being used - G and H quads, the gym, and the Union.

Chason accepted the suggestion and said that an estimate should be obtained from Joseph Hamel, Assistant Vice President for Finance and

Management. Over the phone Hamel quoted a figure of one million dollars. The collective said that they felt this figure was too much and proposed further meeting to discuss a more realistic bond figure. Chason and the collective were scheduled to meet today.

The collective asked if it could resume distribution of the Red Balloon newspaper publicizing the conference. (Distribution has been forbidden by Chason since the collective first met with him.) Chason said any publicity for the event before final approval is unallowable and would be taken as bad faith. He added that his office has become aware of Red Balloon distribution in Wisconsin and he is making attempts to verify it.

The article in Red Balloon spoke of the conference, as "necessary... to analyze our experiences, our hopes and our frustrations, in order to form a coherent nationwide strategy."

The article mentions the demise of SDS and suggests that it has become necessary to replace SDS with an organization "open to all levels and strategies on the left side of electoral politics."

\$3000 and Safe Gone In Two Burglaries

Burglars made off with a safe containing \$3026 in cash, checks and food coupons from Kelly cafeteria early yesterday morning. It was also reported that the Hero-In, located in Lenny Bruce college basement, was burglarized at approximately the same time.

University police gave the following account:

Kelly cafeteria closed between 6:30 and 7:00 p.m. Sunday, at which time the 400 pound safe was last seen. When the cafeteria was opened Monday morning at 5:45, it was discovered that the window to the second floor cafeteria office was broken, and the safe was missing. The incident is under investigation by Suffolk County Police.

The manager of the Hero-In said that she notified Security at 4:15 Monday morning that there was a disturbance in the basement of Bruce college. She went to check at 4:20 and discovered that \$130 in cash was missing from the premises. There was no sign of forced entry.



THE BENEDICT DAY CARE CENTER is used primarily by children of students or University staff members, according to a recent release.

Day Care Statistics Released

By CARLOS ALMENAR and LEONARD STEINBACH

The Stony Brook Infancy School (known as the Benedict Day Care Center) released statistics last week to show that the center is used primarily by parents who are either students or University staff members.

According to the release "Who the Center Serves" 48 families send a total of 56 children to the Center, either full-time or part-time, and of these families, half (consisting of 26 children) have incomes of less than \$10,000 annually. In 24 families, at least one parent is a student and in only eight families are both parents faculty and/or professional. The rest of the parents are categorized as "staff" (secretaries, cleaners, maintenance workers, etc.).

The survey was drawn up, according to Michael Zweig, treasurer of the center, to dispel any notions that the Benedict center was "exclusively for rich people. We're serving the people we started out to serve," he said, "mainly poor people, students, and workers, who really desperately need day care. Obviously it's not enough. Dozens and maybe hundreds will have to be turned away."

Although there is a day care fee, it varies from no charge for families with under \$7,000 annual income to \$30 for those with annual incomes above \$25,000 (only one family is in this uppermost category). Despite this income, the center requires an additional \$1500 per month, according to Zweig. The school has four full-time and

By BONNIE L. FRIEDEL
Next fall, the junior high school students in five Long Island school districts will experience a new method of learning science in a lab program devised by the Stony Brook Physics Department. The department, working under a grant from the National Science Foundation, is participating in

the Foundation's Cooperative College-School Science Program.

Third Year
For the past three years, elementary school teachers from East Islip, Hauppague, Middle Country, and Huntington's District Three have been trained in a similar program which ends this June. These teachers will train others, thereby increasing the number of participants beyond the number originally provided for in the grant.

The junior high school program, which includes the Wantagh school district as well, will reach about 4,000 students in grades 7 through 9. These students will be taught by 33 teachers attending a summer program at Stony Brook from August 21 through September 1. The program is run by Assistant Professor Lester Paldy, Professor Clifford Swartz of the Physics Department, and Education Professor Theodore Bredderman. During the first eight weeks, the teachers will also attend Saturday sessions at the University.

The science classroom which will result from this will differ sharply from the traditional

lecture and laboratory sessions. Each student will progress at his own pace through individual experiments outlined in his textbook. The necessary equipment will be set up on peg boards in the classroom so the student will more easily be able to obtain equipment as he needs it. The seventh grade course will stress physical concepts, while in the eighth grade the emphasis will switch to chemistry. The program will culminate in environmental studies in the ninth grade.

Paldy feels that since Stony Brook is the only branch of the State University located on Long Island it has an obligation to cooperate with the local school districts in upgrading the quality of their science course. Junior high schools in particular are "a gray area in American education," he explained. "Many teachers are biology majors, but teaching physical science." He envisions the ideal university-community relationship as encompassing a center at Stony Brook where teachers can always come to learn about new equipment and lab techniques.

three part-time paid employees in addition to 30 student volunteers who receive interdisciplinary credit.

Comparatively the O'Neill day care center, which is completely free, services 14 children. According to the files at the center, all but one of these children have at least one parent who is a student. The exception is a child of a staff worker.

A spokeswoman for the O'Neill center said that the center is still accepting children, but that they cannot accept anyone under two because they do not have the facilities to handle them. She pointed out that although there is a definite need for the center amongst the staff workers, most do not know that it is available.

The spokeswoman also said that faculty members have inquired about the center but they have been turned down because, she explained, they can afford to use a pay day care service.

At the O'Neill center, the workers are volunteers who earn class credits for their work and have training of theory and observation in class.

TV Violence

(Continued from Page 3)

collect the data from these inquiries and draw up a summary report of the findings.

Selection of committee members was made by that office from a list of prominent specialists in the field. A list of about 40 names was drawn up by the networks and professional organizations, and submitted to the networks for the veto of any individuals they felt would be biased. The final list of names was selected by the Surgeon General's office, and according to Liebert "five people from the networks were on the committee." This, he felt, stacked the committee, and was in a large part responsible for the "hedging" of the data.

SB Researchers Rate L.I. Harbor Pollution

By DAVID GINTZ

A study conducted by the Marine Sciences Research Center at Stony Brook found Manhasset Bay and Huntington Harbor to be the closest to ecological death among the six North Shore bays and harbors included in the survey. The study ranked the bays and harbors (Hempstead, Huntington, Port Jefferson and Mount Sinai Harbors and Little Neck, and Manhasset Bays) on the amount of pollution in these waters and the ability of them to sustain marine life.

The head of the research team that conducted the survey, Dr. M. Grant Gross (presently acting director of the Marine Sciences Center) explained that "a major achievement of the study was... to predict future trouble points and to provide a scientific basis for long range planning."

By present indicators (those used to determine how badly polluted the waters are now) Manhasset Bay ranked as the worst with Huntington and Port Jefferson Harbors directly

behind them. The least damaged was Mt. Sinai Harbor. In making predictions for the future, Huntington Harbor and Manhasset Bay again lead the list with Little Neck Bay determined to be the best of the six.

Such quantities as the amount of dissolved oxygen and the concentrations of such quantities as nitrogen compounds (including ammonia) were measured by the scientists.

Grant stressed that the purpose of the study was to "demonstrate that it is possible to establish quantitative criteria for environmental evaluations."

The scientific team made 11 recommendations which included periodic surveys be made on the bays and investigation of the possibility of "timing sewage discharges according to tide and season."

The survey was conducted primarily by graduate students under the leadership of Gross and was planned by the Marine Sciences Center in conjunction with the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board.

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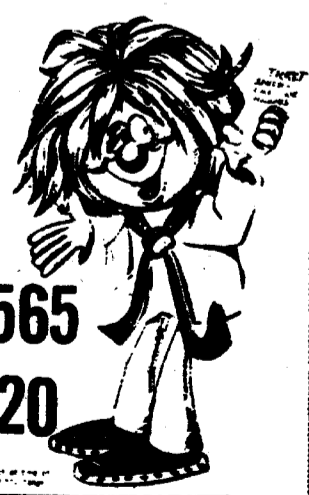
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Making Friends With David Bromberg

"His fingers move so fast you can't see them at all."
 "He's got a pretty funny voice though."
 "Hell, if Simon and Garfunkel broke up and started doing solo albums and that sort of shit, I'd listen to Bromberg sing and gawk at his lightning licks."
 "Yeah, well I liked him better while he was backing up Jerry Jeff Walker, Tom Paxton, and Bob Dylan."
 "Listen, he can't keep doing that forever. Some of the stuff on his new album is really dynamite, man. "Suffer to Sing the Blues" is a classic. He even wrote a song with George Harrison called "The Hold-up," which just happens to be one of the best songs I've ever heard..."
 "But what about that first song, "Last Song for Shelby Jean," where he sings the first line on the album out of tune. That takes a hell of a lot of nerve. Now, if he had released an instrumental album instead..."

"We'd miss out on songs like "Dehlia" and "Lonesome Dave's Lovesick Blues."
 "But we'd get more pickin' tunes like "The Boggy Road to Milledgeville."

"Well, Mississippi Blues" is mostly instrumental blues isn't it? And the breaks on "Pine Tree Woman" are great aren't they?"

"Yeah, and I guess "Sammy's Song" is pretty funny and yet tragic in its own way too. Still..."

"Crap, the next thing you're going to tell me is that this isn't the most exciting album you've heard in several months!"

"Well, I wouldn't go that far. After all this is David Bromberg's album!"

David Bromberg has been with us for a long time now; making music and making friends. Many of those friends are here at Stony Brook where David has appeared several times already. Once more on April 16 won't be too often.

A Bromberg concert transcends technical proficiency and virtuosity.

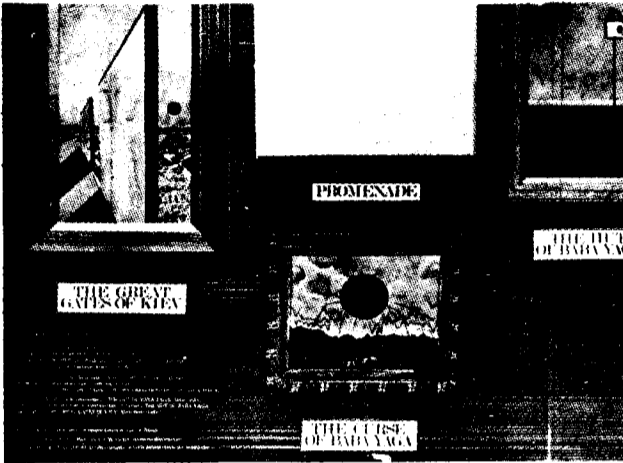
If Bromberg ever made an unplanned mistake on stage, it would only serve as a reference point to show what can happen to the best of us.

To say that Bromberg has the potential to be the next great superstar, bigger than even Cat Stevens would be most unfair to the guitarist-vocalist-songwriter-back up dude who has paid his dues, suffered his share, and become one of the few true underground legends of our time.

If Bromberg would release an album a month for the next year, I wouldn't miss one of them. My only petty



Album covers of David Bromberg's first album (top) and Emerson, Lake & Palmer's latest.



criticism of his first recorded venture is that "Bullfrog Blues," his classic talking blues, is absent. Maybe next time.

—Fred Sternlicht

Pictures at an Exhibition—Emerson, Lake & Palmer

Upon hearing the new Emerson, Lake & Palmer album, Mussorgsky's Pictures at an Exhibition, a friend of mine remarked that Mussorgsky must be turning over in his grave. Though the contributions of Emerson, Lake, & Palmer to the world of classical music may be minimal, I prefer to look at the contributions they are

making to rock music.

This treatment of Mussorgsky's classic by Keith Emerson on organ and Moog Synthesizer, Greg Lake on guitars and vocals, and Carl Palmer on drums is one of the most original rock recordings of the last few years. Recorded live on March, 1971, this album marks the first live release by the group, and is the most involved piece of classical music of their three albums.

The album as a whole flows nicely and does not bore the listener at any point. The piece itself, "Pictures at an Exhibition," takes up all but three minutes of the album. It contains most of the "pictures" from the original Mussorgsky work, plus some new material.

Among the new material is "The Sage," a beautiful acoustic guitar piece, played, sung, and written by Greg Lake. Lake has also added lyrics to some of Mussorgsky's melodies, which, though they do not have too much significance to say, at least do not ruin the piece by being corny. Carl Palmer's drumming is, as usual, strong, fast, and accurate, and once again, Keith Emerson is the star of the album.

Emerson is outstanding in "Promenade," the recurring theme of Pictures, in "The Gnome," in "The Hut of Baba Yaga," and in "The Great Gates of Kiev," which is the piece's conclusion. Emerson's Moog playing is quite good in "The Old Castle," but his Moog take-offs, which are no more than sound effects, electronic distortions, or, if you will, noise, are quite disappointing. The Moog take-off appears as a waste of time and electricity at the beginning of "The Old Castle" and during "The Great Gates of Kiev" and are the only low points of the album.

When playing melodies, Emerson has been accused of wasting notes and playing blindly. While I can see this as a reasonable objection to his "Blues Variation" which concludes Side I, I do not find this to be true most of the time. In my mind, Keith Emerson remains the best on keyboards in all of rock music.

Pictures at an Exhibition ends with an E.L.&P encore, "Nutrocker" by Kim Fowley, which is a rocking ragtime piece that makes you want to get up and dance. It's a great change of pace after "Pictures," and exemplifies the total originality that Emerson, Lake, & Palmer show on all of their albums. Their music is high-energy and their rare combination of classical and rock music may be the shot-in-the-arm the rock music business needs to get away from the same old heavy guitars and boring drum solos.

—Michael Isaac



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Dishonest Pornography

Couples With Sitting Duck

By NORMAN HOCHBERG

Together is dishonest. This is nothing new; porno films have a history of being dishonest. But Together reaches new heights in the field. Professing to be a documentary about a sensitivity training camp, its narrator described the healthy attitudes towards emotions (vis-a-vis sex) that the camp's participants possess. Yet nothing about the film is healthy. Its nude footage (there is also an absurd amount of "documentary" footage — interviews, scenic shots, etc.) is mostly of naked females with not nearly enough footage of nude males to justify the film's desire to look at sex in a healthy manner.

There is, of course, a handy excuse for this. Together is not a documentary at all, it is a porno film. But we already knew that anyway.

Non-porno Porno

As a porno film, Together has too many non-porno scenes. It is true that they almost make us believe that the actors and actresses are really members of this camp, but a moment's

reflection should convince anyone that they are not. This bit of introspection should also bring us to the conclusion that the camp, too, is, a lie. After this, the entire structure of the film comes crumbling down around us. The interviews become false, the situations become false, and, ultimately, the message becomes false. This is a shame, as the film's point is its best part; the notion that we (young and old, repressed and liberated) must re-examine our sexual attitudes is an excellent message.

Dishonest

Perhaps even more annoying than Together's dishonesty is its detached attitude toward the love that it is trying to show as not detached. There may be some people who want this, who desire to see copulation (of whatever form) performed clinically and without any involvement. For those people, this film will be a treat *par excellence*. But for the others there will be only an aching disappointment. Together conveys no love at all; only the

cold, detached sound of cash registers ringing.

Eagle In A Cage

One would be hard pressed to find another movie as sloppily put together as Eagle In A Cage which is, according to a press release, "a story of power and deep human passions." Like its publicity the film itself is far more pretentious than it is accurate.

Ostensibly, Eagle In A Cage deals with Napoleon Bonaparte's (Kenneth Haigh) exile on the Island of St. Helena after his defeat at Waterloo. His captors, the British, in a show of true gnetlemanship, allow his mistress (Billie Whitelaw) and several other personal associates to live with him on the Island.

The film begins with the group's arrival on the Island and immediately proceeds to speed downhill as rapidly as its palsied legs will carry it.

Unoriginality

Eagle In A Cage has many moments of striking unoriginality in both its script and its technical aspects, thanks to its director, Fielder Cook. From its opening shot of the sun reflecting off a placid sea, to its ending montage of slow motion and color changing shots (the final seconds see the film fade from color into black and white, a la Butch Cassidy) each set-up is as trite and hackneyed as those on a daily soap opera.

The acting, in addition to being ponderous, is shallow. Haigh plays Napoleon as nothing



Kenneth Haigh plays Napoleon in the 'sitting duck' flop of "Eagle in a Cage," a film revolving around Napoleon's life in exile on St. Helena.

more than a man who will use anybody or anything. Even in his one love scene there is no hint of emotion. Indeed, nearly all of the characters in the film suffer from the inability to transmit emotion.

Furthermore, the technical standards set for the film are so abysmally low that one suspects that a twenty-year old film student could do better with one camera and no technical crew. The graininess of the film varies within a scene and there are many mismatched cuts (times at which a man's hands suddenly jump from his lap to a table with no in-between movement). In

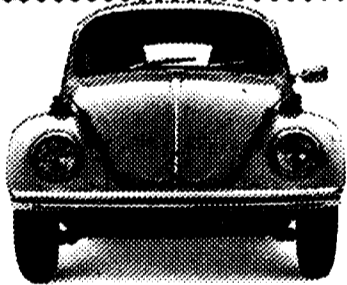
the final shot, light streams into the camera, partially obliterating Napoleon's face. The mistakes here are boo-boos which even the most non-film-oriented audiences will catch.

So little thinking, talent and effort went into Eagle In A Cage that one wonders just what the point of it all is. Surely, "power is bad" is not a social message of any great importance or originality. But with no acting, directing or editing talent to its name that is what Eagle In A Cage must rest on. Unfortunately, in solidly resting on it Eagle has become nothing more than a sitting duck.

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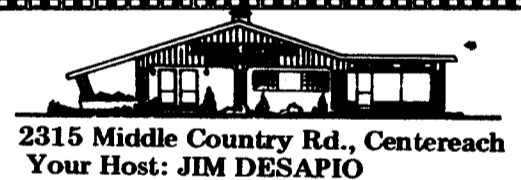
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Reading Chinese Duck In Gaugin's Germany

By MARIAN KOOPMAN and ROBBY WOLFF
Gaugin's Paradise Lost by Wayne Anderson (Viking, \$12.50, pp. 350)

This green covered book is an in-depth study of the inner conflicts that made up Paul Gaugin's life and works. He teetered between his two heritages, France, the height of European culture, and South America, the depth of primitive life. He finally escaped to Tahiti, where his art flourished and took on a new form to reflect that culture.

Anderson's book is informative and scholarly, although its dry prose does not lend itself easily to light reading. He does give us a full picture of his subject, exploring Gaugin's personal struggles, his relationships (in particular, those with Van Gogh), and the art movement of the time.

It appears that Anderson has worked his ass off in analyzing and explaining the symbolism behind Gaugin's work. In his explanations, he finds diverse cultural sources for the painter's creations. Although the book opens us up to Gaugin's genius, his abounding ego detracts from our liking him. But he still did some nice paintings, whose black and white reprints are hidden in the back of the book.

Why A Duck?, edited by Richard J. Anobile (New York Graphic, \$7.95, pp. 288). Excellent book, with all the classic, tomfoolish poses of Groucho, Harpo and Chico that we fawn over. Dialogues and punch lines are included, so it reads

like a script with photographs. A wild collection tossing up some of their best lines.

Hong Kong by Gunther W. Holtorf (Rand McNally, \$14.95, pp. 176). For all you Hong Kong fans, we have a great book for you. A colorful, panoramic series of photographs which can open up a new world for the viewer. The book is fittingly subtitled, "A World of Contrasts," and it captures the beauty of the landscape and the people.

On Reading by Andfe Kertesz (Grossman, \$5.95). Some very candid shots of people in the act of reading, oblivious of their surroundings. But the viewer is very conscious of the reader and his surroundings because of Kertesz's photographic ability. A book on people reading books. A beautiful touch is that it is wordless, no captions or explanations being included, or needed.

Made in Germany by Leonard Freed (Grossman, \$4.95, pp. 124). Black and white photographs of Germany, displaying its past and present. For me, the book sometimes suffered by being entirely in black and white, giving an unfair drabness to the country. Another unfortunate aspect of the book is that the captions are usually on a different page than the photograph, forcing the reader into a constant turning back and forth of the pages. But still, it is a good way into Germany, unless you feel like reading Goethe or have a plane ticket to Munich.

Making Pop Click

Rock from the Beginning by Nik Cohn

In England this book is sold under its original title: Pop from the Beginning. It is evident as one reads this book, that the author has been as deeply involved in pop as anyone. Cohn himself admits, it is his whole life. Here is one person who finally understands just what makes pop click; its pretensions, and its images many times being more important than the music itself. Along with this keen understanding of pop, he has a unique skill of summarizing a whole period of time, or teenage movements (flower power and love) in a sentence or two and capturing the mood perfectly; sort of like a literary Eddie Cochran.

It is most important if you read this book, that you realize it is a book about pop and nothing else. Great pop according to Cohn does not necessarily mean great music and vice versa. This is a very important point.

Cohn might think the Beatles are geniuses, and Sgt. Pepper is one of the great works of the 20th century, but it wouldn't matter much in his book, because the Beatles, says Cohn have transcended the pop levels. They've stopped talking about pimples and other teenage hangups and instead have put out great music. And that's not pop anymore, for pop is teenage music. Please, if you read this book accept Cohn's distinction between good music and good pop.

If you are looking for a book which says how "outta site" the Dead are, forget it, don't bother with this one. If on the other hand you want to read a book which deals with pure pop-teenage music and all its hype, sex and violence, read this book. Cohn will get you outraged many times, but all I can say is read on, because in a "pure pop context" he is right and you are wrong. I swear it.

In case you are interested, the author is now working with Peter Townshend of the Who, writing a script for a secret project which will lift pop music from the doldrums it has sadly settled in. It is a big secret as to just what this massive project will be, but one sure thing is that a full length film will be involved in it.

— Michael Rosenbloom

Wishes, Lies and Dreams of Koch

By PAUL BOSCO

Last Thursday, Kenneth Koch, who declines to be called an outstanding poet, spent a day here, courtesy of the Center for Continuing Education and the Poets and Writers pool of the New York State Council on the Arts.

The highlight of Koch's visit was the showing of his film, "Wishes, Lies and Dreams," before the regular CED Thursday night movie in Lec. 100. The film showed him teaching poetry writing to a fifth grade class at PS61 (on the lower east side), and succeeding at it. One girl read a poem about a bet she made. It began: "I'll never win' I said as I climbed up Mt. Everest." When she falls off the "edge" the poem closed, "I knew I'd never win, I knew I'd never win."

Reading

Earlier in the afternoon Koch gave a reading of his work to about 50 people. The highlight was his reading from his unfinished poem, "The Art of

Love," which he defended against an anticipated charge of male chauvinism by explaining it was a parody of Ovid. He admitted, though, that "sometimes I don't know if I'm kidding or not." Much of it was about how to tie up your girl as a sex preliminary.

Koch's writing is pre-eminent at least for its strange variety. His most important poem (named "Ko" possibly as a hint that his name doesn't rhyme with "crotch") is 120 pages of a stanza form associated with Byron. He has written poems for musical, and written many verse plays.

Plays

A few years ago he wrote several improvisational plays for the Living Theatre. He read several of these paragraph scripts, including his favorite, in which two Chinese monks attempt for four hours to explain the gold standard to each other. "There should be nothing comical whatsoever in anything they say. The drama

should be allowed as a field day for the lighting technician..." None of these plays get produced, he said.

The best poems he read were humorous. In one he parodies culture (in people) by naming objects and character traits at a lawn party after 19th century American writers ("Her John Greenleaf Whittier window shades"). Koch is one of the few poets who can write humor which is inseparable from poetry; who does not say in poetry what was an ad-lib the day before.

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The Marijuana Issue Is Coming to a Head; How Far Has It Come So Far?

Editor's note: The following is a compendium of the marijuana issue, originally done last semester as part of a research project.

By TOM MURNANE

In Texas, a person convicted of smoking a marijuana cigarette can be sentenced to life imprisonment for his first offense. In Nebraska, the same person faces a maximum of seven days in the county jail and a fine of \$500. In New York City, San Francisco and on several college campuses throughout the country, marijuana laws are seldom enforced and the chances of prosecution are virtually negligible.

The range of penalties for use of the drug reflects the intensity of emotion and amount of misinformation that has clouded factual discussions concerning marijuana. Marijuana laws and their enforcement are at the heart of an enormous problem that, no matter how you look at it, is damaging to American society. "Nothing so directly threatens the stability of the state," contends Charles Reich in his best-selling book *The Greening of America*, "as the present marijuana laws."

California and New York state lawmakers are considering legislation that would legalize the use of marijuana, while in other states there is evidence of selective enforcement of laws against youths and minority groups.

In Michigan, John Sinclair, founder of the radical White Panther Party, is serving "a minimum term of not less than 9½ years" for possession of 11.5 grains (or two marijuana cigarettes). The charge and conviction came after two undercover police agents infiltrated a commune run by Sinclair, lived with him for three months, and asked him for pot at least three times before he finally consented. Fifty-six people were arrested in a raid on the commune. Of the 56, only Sinclair was prosecuted.

Uniform laws might better eliminate similar situations, but at present there are wide discrepancies between state laws. A number of states make no distinctions between marijuana and heroin or other hard drugs, while others do. In some states the possession of pot is a misdemeanor, while in others it is a felony.

Federal law regulating the drug was revised under the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, which many states have since adopted as a model for reform. Under the new law, the charge for possession or giving away of small amounts of marijuana has been changed from a felony to a misdemeanor. The federal penalty for use now ranges from no charge to one year imprisonment and/or a \$5,000 fine. Most significantly, for those under 21, a judge now has the authority to completely expunge the records of a marijuana conviction.

President Nixon has made progress in reforming the marijuana laws. He signed the 1970 law which not only reformed federal penalties, but also established a National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse. The commission is in the process of compiling a report of factual data, testimony and recommendations which lawyers, doctors, and public officials already say will be the most influential and significant attempt to solve the

legalization of marijuana. He presents an unbiased view in interviews (and staff members insist he is open minded) on the issue.

The commission, besides having access to what is already known about marijuana, will receive results of important government-sponsored research projects that are now underway. Whatever recommendations the marijuana commission does make, they will be largely based on value judgments. There is more misinformation than information on the subject; there are more myths than facts.

As Jesse Steinfeld, surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service told commission members, "The challenge of the commission's task is enormous. The increasing scientific knowledge to come from research will not be likely to present self-evident solutions to the problems of marijuana and drug abuse. Human judgment in the weighing of evidence and social value must be the final determinant of your recommendations."

Myths and Facts

Beware! Young and Old — People of All Walks of Life! This may be handed to you by the friendly stranger. It contains the Killer Drug — a powerful narcotic in which lurks Murder! Insanity! Death!

The above is not a description of LSD, heroin or some mind blowing drug. It is a reference to a marijuana cigarette that was circulated by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics in the 1930's as part of a propaganda program that had a great influence on the passage of the 1937 Marijuana Tax Act at the federal level, and on many strict laws on state levels that have treated the smoking of marijuana as harshly as murder.

Although such descriptions are no longer distributed by federal agencies, many of the myths they caused still exist. Among the most common myths which exaggerate the dangers of marijuana are:

*Marijuana is physically addictive. Dr. Betram Brown, director of the National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH), says that "In the psychological sense, it can be and often is addictive." But it does not induce physical addiction," he said.

*Marijuana leads to heroin use. "A great majority of heroin users have also used marijuana," says Dr. Brown, "(but) a small minority of marijuana users go on to heroin." According to Dr. Daniel Freedman, vice president of the National Coordinating Council on Drug Information, "only 3 to 5 percent of marijuana smokers go on to use heroin."

*Marijuana leads to crime. In a report to Congress last January, the secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) stated that grass has a calming effect, and reported little or no relation between marijuana and crime.

Myths about grass also circulate in the culture that condones its use. Addressing the members of the marijuana commission, one of the leaders of AMORPHIA, a group advocating the legalization of marijuana, said: "I for one would be delighted to sit down with this nation's present leaders, including your commission members, share a big

While there are many myths, there are few known facts. According to the "Marijuana and Health" report issued by the secretary of HEW last January, the physiological effects of marijuana are: "an increase in pulse rate... reddening of the eyes... dryness of the mouth and throat."

The subjective effects, according to that same report, are largely based on the environment, expectations and attitudes of the user. Those effects are: "alteration of time and space perception, sense of euphoria, relaxation, well being and disinhibition, dulling of attention, fragmentation of thought, impaired immediate memory, an altered sense of identity, exaggerated laughter and increased suggestibility."

Some aspects of the marijuana problem, especially the detrimental effects of present laws on society, are difficult to define and measure. No one knows the effect of imprisonment on an individual whose only crime is smoking grass. There is no way of telling how much of the so-called youth rebellion has been caused by severe state laws relating to marijuana. Yet equally important, it is not known whether or not the extensive use of pot will eventually lead to health problems.

A large part of the marijuana problem lies with the entire thrust of American society as a

to aid the marijuana commission in formulating its recommendations to Congress and the President. Peterson warns that while the studies are very important, too much emphasis should not be placed on research. "There is a tendency," he said, "to expect science to solve the marijuana problem — and that is irrational." The decision of what to do about the problem, Peterson said, "is much more of a value judgement, say 90 percent."

The real issue, he said, "is that we must decide how to deal with mind-expanding drugs in our society." According to Peterson, "the most legitimate question about marijuana is: 'If it is used occasionally (by an individual) for about 15 or 16 years, will it harm the brain or cause organic damage.' Beyond that, it is a moral dilemma."

With the results of at least two studies on the long-term chronic use of marijuana, the most needed type of research in the field, the question concerning the occasional use of the drug may soon be answered. Other important studies in progress range from the study of the effects of the drug on memory in rats to its effects on driving and sleep in humans.

The research experiments now underway are much more significant and valid than those of the past, for many reasons. For one, the active ingredient in marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol

(THC), was not isolated and synthesized until 1966. Even after that time, though, the amount of THC content in grass used for experiments was often not controlled.

The amount has varied from practically no content at all to nearly 20 times the normal THC content. In the present studies, the federal government regulates the THC content to about 1.5 percent in the marijuana which it grows on federal farms in Mississippi. Another reason why much of the past research is considered invalid is that it was not well controlled with respect to the number or backgrounds of individuals observed.

In some human studies, for instance, the subjects were involved with the use of many other drugs, such as LSD, and effects attributed to grass may have actually been caused by other substances. In other studies, individuals who apparently were harmed psychologically by smoking marijuana actually had strong personality disorders before participating in experiments.

Occasionally strong emotional feeling about the marijuana issue has affected the direction of research studies. The press, which led the publicizing of misinformation in the 1930's with respect to "the killer drug" marijuana, also tends to publish research results that show extreme findings.

Recently, for instance, wide coverage was given to a study of the effects of marijuana smoking on 38 adolescents conducted by two Philadelphia psychiatrists (Dr. Harold Kolansky and William T.

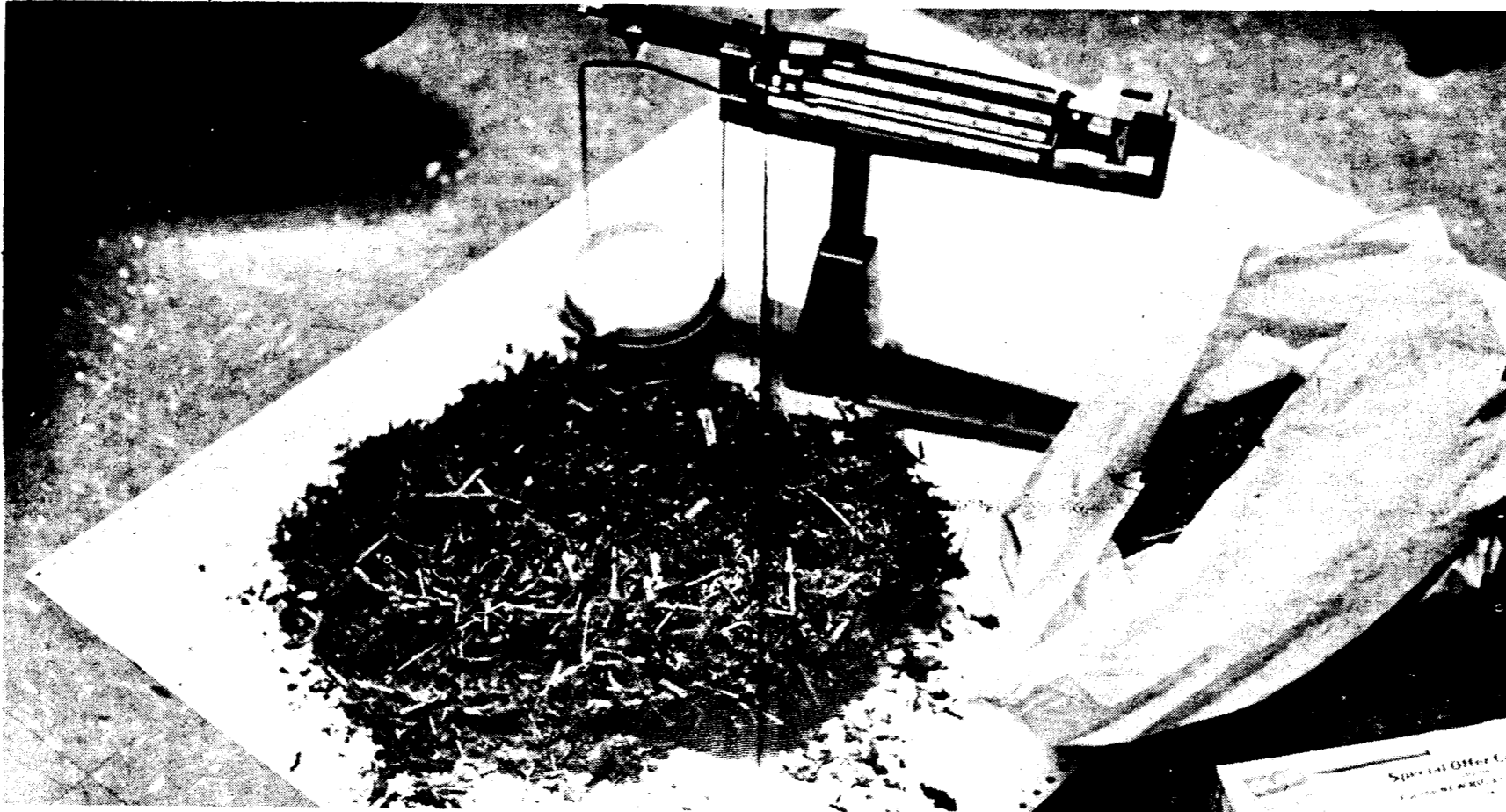
Moore). The study "proved" that the drug creates serious psychological problems, leads to crime, harms the brain, and causes sexual promiscuity. The results were not accepted by the scientific community as a whole, however, as some colleagues pointed out that the subjects involved probably had severe psychological problems before the experiments began, and many other scientists pointed out that the sample was too limited and unrepresentative, adequate controls were not implemented, cause and effect was not isolated, and there were indications of prejudiced research.

Similar examples of invalid research can be cited in studies purporting to show that marijuana increases intelligence and creativity. But the general tendency seems to be for those who advocate or condone the use of marijuana to support findings which lend credence to their view, while those who oppose its use give much attention to studies with opposite results.

With the publication of the report of the marijuana commission next spring will come the issuance of results of the most extensive and valid research projects ever undertaken on marijuana and its use.

Marijuana Debate

Should the use of a drug be considered legal



MARIJUANA: The President's Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse will issue its report in March and attempt to solve the present controversy.

movement toward a drug-oriented society. "We are urged — on billboards, on radio and television, and in magazines," said Surgeon General Jesse Steinfeld, "to take something when babies cry, or in-laws visit, or faucets drip, or when we are tired, irritable, or can't sleep, or are nervous..." According to Steinfeld, the impact of all this advertising has been "to create unnecessary demands for drugs."

President Nixon, addressing a convention of the American Medical Association, expressed the same view: "We have created in America a culture of drugs. We have produced an environment in which people come naturally to expect that they can take a pill for every problem — that they can find satisfaction and health and happiness in a handful of tablets or a few grains of powder."

And, he might have added, there is an increase in the use of drugs taken for recreational and social use as well. Among such drugs is marijuana.

Research
"The notion that marijuana could not be legalized until research finds it completely safe is misleading," said Dr. Robert C. Peterson in a recent interview, "because no drug can ever be said to be definitely safe."

Peterson, who works for the National Institutes of Mental Health in Bethesda, Maryland, supervises sixty-six government-financed research projects that compose the most extensive and most significant studies yet undertaken on the effects of marijuana use. The results are expected

until it is proven harmful, or illegal until proven harmless?

Though simplified, this is a major question around which arguments concerning the future of marijuana laws are based. Proponents of legalization argue that the U.S. Constitution guarantees the right to "the pursuit of happiness." The also contend, as Dr. Sol Silverman, a staff member of the marijuana commission said, that "the major reason why most people are down on marijuana is that its only valid use is to give people pleasure, and the system is in the Puritan ethic; marijuana is (considered) unholy."

Opponents of legalization argue that the government must protect the individual and society from the potential harm of mind-expanding drugs such as marijuana.

Often comparisons between marijuana and other drugs, such as alcohol and cigarettes, are made. The 10th Staff Report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, a presidential study group, concluded, "As long as tobacco and alcohol are lawfully sold 'poisons,' there is scant justification for absolutely prohibiting the sale and use of marijuana."

There is little doubt that present evidence shows alcohol and cigarettes to be much more harmful than marijuana; but it is equally true that the use of a dangerous drug such as alcohol does not justify the use of a "lesser evil."

The debate over marijuana also involves the difficulties of law enforcement: costs, prevention,

apprehension and prosecution. The costs, both in terms of money and of harm to society, are largely unknown. Dr. John Kaplan (author of "Marijuana: The New Prohibition"), with the assistance of state law enforcement officials, was able to estimate that the costs of implementing the laws in California alone were \$72 million in 1968.

Raymond P. Shafer, chairman of the Marijuana Commission, a study is now underway to determine the effects of incarceration on young offenders. The findings may help to gain an idea of the partial costs to society of enforcing present laws.

Prevention of marijuana use involves halting the flow of that drug into the country and the destruction of crops within the U.S. Operation Intercept, launched in 1969 to reduce the flow of marijuana from Mexico to the United States (which is estimated to account for 80 to 90% of the total grass used in the nation), involved the co-operation of government and customs officials of the two countries. Despite a few well-publicized arrests, however, the program has had little effect on the over all flow of pot between the two nations. Smugglers use high speed jets and converted fishing vessels to transport large quantities of the drug. Because of limited funds for Operation Intercept, and sophisticated techniques of professional smugglers, customs officials have relied mainly on checks at border crossings. As a result, arrests involve individuals who are usually tourists rather than members of the large drug rings.

Prevention also involves educational programs about grass and the laws against its use, and since the heroin problem is a much more serious one it is given almost complete attention. Drug education programs, including those of the U.S. Office of Education, are almost entirely concerned with heroin and other hard drugs which have been proven to be addictive, directly related to crime, and harmful to society as well as to the user.

Apprehension, by nature of the "crime" itself, is difficult. Marijuana is usually smoked by small groups of individuals in private residences, and unless there is an informant within the group, the crime is unknown to police. This has led to the accusation that when arrests are made, police often stash quantities of the drug in a home and then charge those present with possession and intent to use marijuana.

This situation also brings up another important question: if an action does not involve harm to another individual or to property, should that action be considered a crime? Such actions, which include alcoholism, gambling, prostitution and the use of most drugs, including marijuana, are considered "victimless crimes." They account for approximately half of all arrests made in the country. If victimless crimes were legalized, police officers would have considerable time to devote to the prevention of other crimes, and court calendars would not be as overburdened as they are today.

Some individuals contend that laws against victimless crimes are basically ineffective an unenforceable attempts to legislate morality. Last year the federal government estimated that from twelve to twenty million people have smoked marijuana at least once, and that the number was "rapidly increasing." The present laws, it is argued, do not deter the use of grass.

Prosecution is a problem with two aspects. First, there are frequent accusations of selective enforcement and prosecution. In California and Texas, for instance, where there are racial hostilities between whites and Mexican-Americans, there are many charges of selective enforcement. Joe Ortiz, chairman of a Mexican-American organization in California, said that "in the Chicano community it is like a witchhunt by the Los Angeles police."

Secondly, in other areas of the country, says a member of the marijuana commission's staff, "police just don't bother to make arrests" because judges are constantly lenient on first-time offenders, letting them out on probation after a

A large part of the marijuana problem lies with the entire thrust of American society as a movement toward a drug oriented society

"credible."

"Marijuana laws throughout the country which indiscriminately treat the user as a criminal frequency cause serious social, psychological and economic consequences for the individual and society, that are infinitely more serious than any apparent direct consequence of using the substance," Javits said.

Proposals on how to change the laws range from making them more uniform with the federal code to legalizing the sale and use of the drug. During the past year, over half of the states have passed laws reforming previous statutes, many of them adopting measures similar to the federal law passed in 1970.

In some states, such as New York and California, lawmakers are seriously considering reforms which go beyond the federal law. In New York the proposed Leichter Bill could, if passed, authorize the establishment of a Marijuana Control Authority that would issue licenses for the growth and sale and production of marijuana as well as administer the law.

The San Francisco Committee on Crime not only recommended the legalization and regulation of grass on a basis similar to alcohol (except that advertising be prohibited), but also said that until the present state and federal laws are changed to allow this, the city should publicly announce its refusal to enforce the laws.

In July two committees of the American Bar Association (ABA), the Committee on Drug Abuse and the Committee on Alcoholism and Drug Reform, issued reports calling for the legalization of marijuana. As a unified body, however, the ABA has made no official stand on the question of legalization, and the American Medical Association has made no statement on the issue since adopting the stand in 1969 that legalization should not be considered until more research is completed.

There are distinguished individuals and groups on both sides of the issue. The noticeable change during the past four years is that while legalization used to be only a fantasy of the marijuana smoker, it is now the hope and objective of increasing numbers of doctors, lawyers politicians and law enforcement officials.

Reforming the Law
Commercially produced packages of marijuana cigarettes may seem an impossibility, but consider this:
Red and blue packs of 20 filter-tipped marijuana cigarettes bearing the "brand name" of "Park Lane" have been confiscated by U.S. Customs officials. Instead of the usual warning on the side of the package, there were these words: "Smoking Park Lane Cigarettes May be Hazardous to Your Health, But You'll Never Care."

No one knows what the marijuana commission will recommend in its completed report, yet there are indications that it will call for more uniform laws, and more lenient penalties, and possibly its gradual legalization.

Commission members have listened to arguments on all aspects of the issues pertaining to marijuana. Concerning legalization, though, there is strong evidence supporting the views of the many individuals who agree with the National Institute of Mental Health Director Dr. Betram Brown:

"The penalty structure itself clearly is out of keeping with what we do know about the dangers of this drug, and I feel that the penalties for possession of small amounts ought to be minimal or non-existent."

The March report, whatever its recommendations may be, will be the most authoritative document on the marijuana controversy in the United States, and it will set the direction which future laws regulating the drug will take.

In Texas, a person convicted of smoking a marijuana cigarette can be sentenced to life imprisonment for his first offense

present controversy over marijuana. The report is to be issued to Congress and the President by the end of March, 1972.

According to a staff member of the commission, however, Nixon has tried to influence the report by appointing conservative members to the body (nine of 13 members are appointed by the president, and two each chosen by the U.S. House and Senate) and has stated, "Even if the commission does recommend that it, marijuana, be legalized, I will not follow that recommendation."

The possibility of a biased commission was also suggested by an article in the Washington Post last April which stated that Michael Sonnerich, the commission's staff director, "told at least two people he could 'write the report right now.'" Since the Post's story appeared, however, Sonnerich has been gathering information supporting positions both for and against the

pipe of peaceful grass and talk over ways and means of ending the thorny civil war in which our generations are now engaged." Marijuana does not create peace, nor does it facilitate understanding.

Other myths are that pot increases sexual drive and improves mental insight and activity. Increased suggestibility and distortions of time, however, do occur and may lead an individual to believe these myths.

Recently a story that "no less than seven American presidents, including George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, had grown marijuana for personal use" circulated among the underground press and eventually was published in some large circulation newspapers. The findings were attributed to a Mr. Burke, president of the American Historical Reference Society.

Unfortunately, neither Burke nor the reference society were found to exist.

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PERSON(s) to draw weekly crossword puzzle for Statesman. Call Robert 6-3690.

STATESMAN NEEDS Book Reviewers. Free newly released books and see your name in print. Interested? Call 4252 Robby, or Howie.

LOST & FOUND

FOUND gold watch, fancy wrist band, chain link, inscription: Geneva 17 Jewels. Call 5904.

LOST in gym 2/2, gold German Mark 1878 locket, sentimental value. Maryanne 210-A Sanger. 6-7489.

LOST black wallet important papers inside. If found call Artie 6402. REWARD.

LOST black wallet. REWARD. Need ID. Call R. Tiffany 751-7594.

if anyone has found billfold containing Carolyn Porco's ID, please return to Kelly D, room 202A, or call 3978.

LOST black and brown female puppy with light brown paws and white on chest. Approx. 4 mos. Answers to name "Dog." Last seen vic. of Kelly Jan. 24. Any info, please call Mike at 6-4949, 6-4950. REWARD.

FOUND behind Hendrix College Parking lot — gold rimmed glasses in case. Call 6-7220.

NOTICES

"Why Were You Born? Your Astrological Master Plan," by

Kathryn Smith, M.A.F.A., sponsored by Astrosophical Society. Steuben Hall (off Larkfield Rd.) East. Northport, Thurs. Feb. 17, 8:30 p.m., non-members \$2.

"BRIDGE NITE"—Every Tues. 8 p.m., SBU 226, \$1. Master points given.

Would you believe a MONOPOLY TOURNAMENT? March 12, sign up now in SBU 272. Ask for Pat. Must pay \$.25 at sign up.

Smith Haven Ministries has information on: adoption, babysitting services, community organization and services, education, health services, legal services, military and religion services. Mon. thru Fri. 9:30-9:30 p.m.

VOLUNTEERS needed by drug rehabilitation center in Amityville. Must have own transportation. For information call Kathy 6-5285.

Poe College series on Religion continues on Tues. Feb. 15, 8 p.m. in Poe lounge. Rev. Cogden, Baptist Minister, from the 3V area, members of the Univ. Catholic Pentacostal group and members from the Huntington Jesus Community will be present. Possible film too.

Applications for secondary student teaching for the year, 72-73, is available on So. campus, bldg. H, Rm. 145. Return them to the same place by Feb. 18. Applications for either Fall or Spring 72-73 are to be completed by Feb. 18.

If you're having a problem concerning homosexuality or sexual identity, and want to talk about it, call 4-2277 Mon. thru Thurs. 7-9 p.m.

Meeting of the Health Professions Society Wed. Feb. 16 at 8 p.m., Lec. 101. Guest Lecturer: Dr. Wesolowski from Mercy Hospital. Topic: Transplants of the Aorta and other procedures.

James College ski trip to Great Gorge Sat. Feb. 15. Bus deposit \$5.50. Lift \$7. Rentals \$3.50. Bus leaves infirmary 5:15 a.m. For reservations call 6410 J.S. A-205. Bob.

Music Dept. presents Jack Kreiselman, clarinet; Jack Roger

Boardman, piano; Jean Dupuy, violin and Timothy Eddy, cello. Fri. Feb. 18, 8:30 p.m., SBU Auditorium.

Port Jefferson Montessori School applications accepted. American Montessori Society affiliate. Preschool. 473-9261 or 473-8784.

Stony Brook Joint Computing Societies (computing society and association for computing machinery) meeting Tues. Feb. 15, 7:30 p.m. Old Eng. 145. This will be a short but important meeting, so please attend. For info contact Wayne 6-6688.

SBICS system/360, Assembler language, Architecture and instructions course will meet for the first time Tues. Feb. 15 8 p.m., Old Eng. 145. This is the Fundamental course in the system/360. If you wish to take this course, you must either attend this first meeting or call Wayne, 6-6688 before Fri. to register.

Sports Car Club general meeting, Wed. Feb. 16, ESS Lobby, 7:30 p.m., trophies will be presented and the plaque will be unveiled. All are invited.

The History Honor Society will hold initiation ceremonies for new members at a wine and cheese party on Tues. 2/15, 8 p.m., Surge A. All faculty, graduate students, and history majors are invited to attend.

Red Cross-First Aid Course given Thurs. 7-10 p.m. Eng. 143. Course runs 8/weeks, starts 2/17, sponsored by SUNY Ambulance Corp.

The deadlines for submitting Independent Study proposals for the next two terms are April 5 for summer '72, and April 14 for Fall '72. No proposals will be accepted after these dates, though they will be accepted earlier. Students should prepare their proposals in accordance with the written guidelines, which are available in the Undergraduate Studies Office, Adm. 218.

Tues. Feb. 15, 6 p.m., Roth Cafeteria, Rabbi Lebor will speak on the role of Jewish women.

Mel Schindler, a recent visitor to the USSR will discuss "A Profile on Soviet Jewry." 8 p.m., SBU 236, Tues. Feb. 15.



MEREDITH MONK AND THE HOUSE Theater Dance Group appear Saturday, February 19 at Stony Brook. (See SAB ad for details) A review in the Hope College Anchor says, "The House is a group of artists, actors, dancers and a scientist who are committed to performance as a means of expression and as a means of personal and hopefully social evolution! Their theater form is an attempt to transcend that which is limiting our individuality. They have faith in the dream, the feelings of presence, environment."

New Tax Reform May Affect Students

(CPS)—Students with part-time jobs and parents who provide for their children's education while cutting their own tax liability may be adversely affected by a new tax law in 1972.

Under the law, which regulates income taxes for 1971, if an individual is under 19 or a college student of any age, and if his parents provide more than one half of his financial support, both he and his parents can claim him for a personal exemption. The individual qualifies for the double exemption if his income is earned by his own labor or from investments held in his name.

Under the new law all or some investment return could be sheltered from taxation because the child could claim both a personal exemption for himself and a standard deduction when filing a tax return.

The new law will not allow a standard deduction taken against unearned income or for a standard deduction that exceeds the amount of his income from wages.

The law also reduces the tax-free income to no more than \$750 per year per child.

The two changes in the tax law will affect those parents who have set aside funds for their

children's use by outright gifts of money, securities or property, or by setting up certain kinds of trust funds for their children.

In 1971, up to \$1,700 per child was tax free. Before the new law was enacted the maximum tax-free income would have reached \$2,050.

Critics of the tax reform have complained that it will not stimulate the economy and put people back to work as it was meant to do. They contend that it is a result of the Republican philosophy of stimulating the economy by helping big business.

The new law, signed by President Nixon on December 10, was originated by Wisconsin Representative John W. Byrnes, ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee.

Byrnes said he was disturbed that the minimum standard deduction, or "low income

allowance," designed to provide income tax relief for the poor, was also being used as a tax loophole for more affluent people.

The U.S. Treasury expects to collect \$70 million in additional taxes on 1972 individual incomes that otherwise would have been sheltered by the pre-existing law.



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February 16

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Next week:

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Cold cuts & Beer
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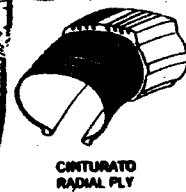
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University Hosts Fencing Show



This Thursday evening, during halftime of the basketball game, the Stony Brook fencing club will put on an exhibition demonstrating some of the techniques of competitive fencing. Most people are familiar with the fencing styles of Zorro, the Three Musketeers, and Errol Flynn, which are used in the movies. In actuality, fencing is not wild and flashy, but is rather a skilled, point controlled game with much strategy involved.

Some of the events you will see will be Men's and Women's Foil, Men's Sabre, and Men's Epee. One of the epee contestants won a first place in the Long Island Division of the Amateur Fencers League of America.

They say fencing is a romantic sport, so all you lovers come to the exhibition on Thursday and come down to the club Tuesday 12:15-1:00 and Thursday 2:30-3:45.

General Meeting
Sports Car Club

ESS Lobby Wed. night, Feb. 16

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Tom Sawyer

February 27, 1972

SB Union 1:00, 3:30, & 5:00

S.B. Students - Free

Public - \$.25

Tickets are limited

Tickets can be purchased at the gym ticket office

Kings Point Cagers Beaten by King's Bound

(Continued from Page 1)

Stony Brook, now 13-8 overall, and 6-1 in the conference, plays its final home game of the season on Thursday night against powerful SUNY-Buffalo. This will be Senior Night, and Myrick, Howard, Eric Shapiro, and team manager Mike Luffler will be honored.

Interestingly enough, King thinks that it is easier for him to get 30 rebounds than it is to get 30 points. He has had 29 points twice this year, and with five games remaining, anything can happen.

Nothing Stops Him

As usual, Howard's game was basically overlooked as Roger played the subtitle to King's headline. Howard had 17 points on 8-15 shooting, which actually lowers his field goal percentage. He was smooth as glass on the fast break and played his usual fine defense. At one point, a dog ran out on the court during a Howard field goal, and as Coach Coveleski pointed out, Howard just jumped over the animal and got back fast on defense. Nothing stops him.

Each man had his supporters. "It's hard to get a rebound when King's in there," said Steve Skrenta. "You go up for it, and all of a sudden, two hands go

shoom, and he's got it." James Jones said, "Howard and King were fantastic, and make sure you put Howard's name first." One way or the other, it was their night.

The Pats never trailed in the game, as Kings Point took three minutes to get their first point. It took eight minutes for King to get his first, but once he did, it was no contest. Despite 33 turnovers, the Patriots did the job. Coveleski said, "They moved the ball really well. Everybody was completely unselfish, even more than usual. There won't be any NCAA's this year, and they're playing on pride now."

"Flying Tiger"

Earlier, he had said, "I thought we were more disciplined than they were. We took very few jump shots, if you think about it. And even fewer were 'flying tiger' (wildly shot) jumpers." Stony Brook now has a new name for something not to be done in a game.

The Patriots had some trouble with the Kings Point zone, but did a good job against it, as shown by their 35-64 shooting. The trick to beating a zone is to move the ball around the periphery quickly, faster than the defense can react. Another way is to move the ball patiently, and to wait for a defensive mistake. And so it

went, from Jim Murphy to Bill Myrick to 13 point scorer Skrenta in the corner, and back around again. In the end, it often worked.

The very best way to beat a zone, though, is to play tough defense, grab a defensive rebound, and get upcourt before the zone can form. That's the key, and that's why Stony Brook broke it open in the second half.

Hot and Cold JV Pour It On In O't

By ALAN H. FALLICK

The "thrill of victory" tastes a lot sweeter than the "agony of defeat." A quick five minute overtime magnifies the locker room sensation of winning or losing — ecstasy or depression.

Both decisions were bandied about by the Patriot junior varsity Saturday night. Kings Point sported a good matchup for the mostly freshman Pat squad, 7-4 on the season. And the game could have gone either way.

Defensive Contest

The first half was a defensive contest, with the points resulting from several steals. Momentum was transient, as its pendulum swung back and forth between the Mariners and the Patriots.

Kings Point owned the game's first streak as they jumped to an 8-2 edge. Switch. Led by three Randy McFarland steals, and quick outlet passing by Dave Stein, the jayvee surged in front with 11 consecutive points. Allowing the Kings Pointers a pair of baskets, the Pats then ran off ten more to move ahead 23-12. Defense was the key, as turnovers changed into points and a 31-23 Stony Brook halftime lead.

Momentum was the Mariners' property as the second half opened. When the Stony Brook Patriots are good, they play brilliantly — but when they're bad, they are horrendous! Kings Point picked off the rebounds, Kings Point pressed on defense. Kings Point caught up. Causing sloppy Patriot passing, the Mariners tied the contest at 32 with 13:15 remaining.

Pendulum Stuck

The pendulum had not swung back to Stony Brook; the Mariners started to pull away. Good Pat passes were often intercepted, and rebounds fell into a sea of blueshirts. "We were standing around watching us lose," said John Mabery, the Patriot backcourt man.

Finally the team realized that they were more likely to win if Paul Munick got the ball inside, instead of the Pats shooting from afar. Mabery replaced McFarland with 8:41 left — KP up 43-40 — and immediately swiped the ball. McFarland was back a short while later and converted a pair of relay passes for a bucket. Mabery then left his man on the ground and scored after pilfering the ball. Mabery stole again and notched another pair to tie KP at 50.

Dave Marks, like Rick Singer, did not play at full strength. Marks, usual starting forward, was first inserted into the lineup with 5:51 left. "With games on Monday and Thursday, I guess the coach wanted me healthy so he could use me then." After a Munick three-pointer, Marks put the jayvee in front with a three-footer. A Mariner basket put KP ahead by one, 56-55. This set the stage for a Munick 20-footer with 18 seconds left; the missed shot went out of bounds, possession Kings Point. Supposedly within five seconds, KP then called time out, unable to inbound.

Mabery's Miracle

Stony Brook got possession after a Mariner turnover. Munick passed to McFarland, who fired it up — no good. The rebound came down to a mass of bodies with 12 seconds left. Out of the crowd came the ball, high-arched toward the hoop. John Mabery, the 5'7" guard, had managed somehow to get the shot off. "I put it up anyway possible," Mabery said afterwards. The ball went in and the crowd went wild. Mabery converted the foul for a three-pointer and a 58-56 SB lead.

"Ten seconds is plenty of time," remarked Dave Stein. Indeed it was. Mariner Mike O'Donnell scored off a Kings Point rebound and deadlocked the game at the buzzer. It was almost a repeat of the Queens OT game of eight days before, except. . . .

The Pats won. Outscoring KP 14-6 in overtime, Stony Brook, assisted by Dave Marks' heady play, ran away 72-64. Marks connected with Stein twice, and stole and scored on another big hoop. Mabery and McFarland were crucial on defense, and notched 11 and 12 points, respectively, for the game. Munick again copped game honors, with 23; Stein shot for 16, as the Pats reeled off the game's last 8 points.

After last night's contest at Suffolk C.C., the jayvee return Thursday against Cathedral at 6 p.m. It will be the last time the fans can watch the jayvee try to capture the ecstatic thrill of victory — as this season's home schedule comes to a close.

Cagerettes: "Great To Be Home"

By LYNNE PARENTI

The feeling one walked away with from the Women's Basketball team's encounter with Nassau Community College last Thursday night was, "It's great to be home." The Patriots defeated Nassau 37-35 in what turned out to be Stony Brook's most fast-paced game this season as they played their first game at home.

Stony Brook dominated the game from the first quarter. After the Pats matched Nassau's first basket of the game, our island friends were never to be in the lead again. That's not saying though, that they didn't come close. Nassau's offense moved well, and their shooters rarely missed a basket. The Pats were a little weaker on defense than usual; however, they were quick enough on the court to intercept over twenty passes and create many forced turnovers.

At the half it was still Stony Brook's domination of the game that prevailed as they lead 18-10. In the second half, Nassau was stopping the Pats fast break and had a chance to take over the lead many times. They came closer and closer to the Pats who became nervous and threw away the ball several times on wild passes. Both teams felt the pressure though, as they committed an almost unbelievable number of fouls.

Fourth quarter events were almost enough to give Nassau the game. "We were the better team," said S.B. Coach Sandra Weeden, "But we ran into trouble when we lost three of our starters." Peggy Voll, Karen Brooks, and Carol Mendis, three of the team's strongest members, all got their fifth fouls in the fourth quarter and were forced out of the game. It seemed as if all would be lost for the Patriots, but that was when the strategy started. Both coaches called so many time-outs, often simultaneously, that there was almost more discussion than play in the quarter. Nassau took advantage of the Pat's loss of sharpshooters as they put in some more of their own to score eight points. Coach Weeden, however, was not going to let this game fall apart in the "infamous fourth" as the team's last three

games did. She used diagrams to map out some offensive plays which were successful and brought in enough points to save the game.

Offensively, Stony Brook's game was "won on foul shots," commented Nassau's coach after the game. The Pats foul percentage was indeed high. High scorer Peggy Voll had 12 points, eight of which were shot from the line. Karen Brooks put in her usual fine show also, as she scored eight points. Pat Conlin returned to play Thursday night after being out with a back injury and showed how well she had recovered by putting in five points.

The Patriots have been working hard, playing four games and practicing twice in one week. The girls got a day off last Friday to rest for a game with Adelphi tonight. It was a well deserved break.

Racquetmen Tops In Adelphi Rout

By PAUL LEGNANO

The Patriots could have gotten more psyched waiting for Saturday morning to watch "Blondie" reruns then they had gotten for last Wednesday afternoon's match against Adelphi. It was another one of those Metropolitan Squash League fiascos. The Patriots only gave up one game on their way to a 9-0 rout of Adelphi.

Roland Giuntini took top honors in the Stony Brook squash team's least-amount-of-points-given-to-opponent award for the second time this year, as he allowed only 20 points to the opposition. Eric Goldstein came to a close second with 22 points. Arnie Klein should receive the Patriots' least-amount-of-points-given-to-opponent-in-a-four-game-match award for his splendid performance of allowing only a total of 25 points scored against him. The other Patriots all won in three, but they just couldn't beat Giuntini's low.

Asked how he felt about receiving the award, Giuntini said that "if it hadn't been for Coach Snider and my cheering teammates, I would never have reached such heights." Coach Snider, elated by Giuntini's fine performance, decided to reward him with the winning squash ball. All Giuntini could say was, "Gee, coach, you're a great guy."

Mental atrophy is setting in among most members of the squash team as they have little competition to look forward to before the Nationals at West Point the first weekend of March. How can they keep their psych up? They could make believe that they're the world's greatest squash players and if they even give up one point to their opponent it would be an affront to their pride; or they could hire a professional whipper to give them fifty lashes for every game they lost; or they could contribute one dollar for every point they gave up to the I-like-Billy Graham Club. Whatever way they use to keep that old psych alive, it has to work for them 'til early March.

SENIOR NIGHT

The annual senior night festivities will be held in the gym Thursday evening. Halftime ceremonies will honor record-breaking captain Bill Myrick, standout forward Roger Howard, frontliner Eric Shapiro, and team manager Mike Luffler. The four graduating seniors will be appearing before a Stony Brook home crowd for the last time.

Patriot Sports

At home...

Varsity Basketball

Thurs. Feb. 17 vs. Buffalo - 8 p.m.

Jayvee Basketball

Thurs. Feb. 17 vs. Cathedral - 6 p.m.

Women's Basketball

Tues. Feb. 15 vs. Adelphi - 7 p.m.

Fri. Feb. 18 vs. Suffolk - 5 p.m.

Swimming

Sat. Feb. 19 vs. Albany & Columbia - 2 p.m.

...and Away

Varsity Basketball

Wed. Feb. 16 vs. Brooklyn Poly

Sat. Feb. 19 vs. Yeshiva

Jayvee Basketball

Sat. Feb. 19 vs. Navy

Gymnastics

Thurs. Feb. 17 vs. Brooklyn C.C.

Squash

Sat. Feb. 19 vs. Stevens

Swimming

Wed. Feb. 16 vs. Queens

American Pie and SB

My, my ms. American Pie — but I know why the music died, and Stony Brook too. Sure thing about this place — it sucks, the whole damn world does, and Stony Brook is to be no exception. The only reason why it hits home a little harder than elsewhere these days is because that "Dream is Over," the whole fuckin' movement from its "Haight" to its fall in Washington, May 1969 failed. Nothing much has really changed — its 1962 all over again in 1972, except the youth has contributed a tremendous commercial impetus to the muzac and fashion industries. At one time, you could delude yourself about your presence at Stony Brook because this was a counter-cultural center that would somehow affect and change the world. Dope, stereo, sex and revolution — Ram on! Well, as we all know, as we acclimate ourselves to the harsh reality of growing up, we blew it, yes, and we wonder what happened to our hole at Stony Brook and forget about our international visions of change. Somehow the dope don't taste as good anymore; to match the rising prices and a reversal of the comradeship found in Erich Goode's Marijuana Smokers (p. 21). You see, as things presently proceed, Stony Brook once again represents either 1) escaping the reality of a working world — four years of limbo; 2) a place to get away from home; or 3) a baccalaureate ticket to a pre-supposed higher income for the new generation's boxes of ticky-tacky. And anyone who writes a retort to this part of this letter about "Educational-cultural advancement" — you're full of shit. The apple doesn't fall far from the tree and there's more cheating here than on April's income tax, so please — no virtue. Yes, for those of you who are still here or have just entered, when it's over, you've got little more than your old man's life to look forward to; unless, of course, you've got the courage of your freak convictions to get on that wooden ship and find yourself on a piece of land and learn to sweat.

I went here once, and believed in it while it seemed possible. I split when it became an illusion. With what I learned from facing life, I'm using it to help that "change" get in motion again. I can use Stony Brook as a tool.

What the fuck are you doing here? This place has become six quads of electric Skinner boxes and you shitheads bar press all day long and study bar pressing all night long for better pellets in the future. No wonder you're all homey as hell — no

unconditioned animal could strut around in Sak's Fifth Avenue maxi-mini coats and Chess King super flash color arouse adornments and not get stimulated. Nevertheless though, it's go to class, hang out in the Union, and back to your little \$75 a month cubicle and stagnate. Stony Brook is dead. The movement is dead.

Well, now that you caught all that shit from paragraph one (roll over in your grave English 101 professor!), let's dry our tears and see what we can do. As an outsider, I have criticized, us since I am also a remote insider, I'll try to propose some constructive advice. It's very simple — truth; and it's the truth that the truth makes you so uptight!

Why are you here? Figure it out, and then start rapping with your brothers and sisters about it. Although I've never attended the Applied Ontology gig on this campus, it's posters seem to make it worth checking out. Just don't get hung up in "Pie in the sky." All of you really need a place where you can strip off your masks and rap to each other. Not the Union. That place has been vibed so bad it's nauseating. Why is it that nobody's up late at night, when the mood aids the flowing of vibes, trying to find the things that are missing in your life?

If you're not searching, man, then you're kidding yourself. A graduating friend of mine proposed what I thought was a pretty far-out idea. Here it is: One of the more definite factors contributing to the alienation and apathy on this campus was the closing of the cafeterias. Aside from the shitty food, it served to be a place where the people could congregate, communicate — grape-vine. Now, a good deal of time that could be spent on socializing (which you need) is spent on buying, preparing, cooking, and cleaning up that Pathmark junk (that is, when momma's boys and girls get your fingers dirty with some industriousness). Instead of supporting the capitalist system we all hate (McDonalds etc. — right?) Why couldn't the students re-open the cafeteria with a student-run meal plan? Not only would this set up a groovy neutral hangout, but it would provide jobs for 500-600 students who could undoubtedly use the bread, and provide good food because no company means no need for Prophet, just overhead. Hurryup and get laid so you can start using your heads. It's time for a second-coming — lest you end up on Maggie's farm. And if nothing moves the masses and you

continue to reminisce to 1964 rock'n'roll, then at least let this letter start a chain of communication through Statesman. It's as boring as Newsday anyway, so let it out with a pen if you're too uptight to show your face. It would be a start.

But most important, get the hell out of those putrid little rooms, or at least start congregating together in them. Or have you become conditioned to them already? Acclimated? The blue coats have taken this nation from the spiritual circle of the tepee and replaced them with his forts of squares, from the Seventh Cavalry to the Sixth Precinct who now patrols our campus. "And now you ask that I should watch the long hair's race be slowly crushed! Indian sunset. Will it happen again? Must the music die? Why, you haven't even gotten back to the garden!"

Michael De Feyster

Over-Priced Book

To the Editor:

In response to Mr. Rushfield's letter to the editor which appeared in Statesman on February 4, 1972 and your expressed concern about the over-pricing of a book titled "White Collar" by C. W. Mills.

In this particular case it is the publisher who is at fault and not the bookstore.

Oxford University Press raised the price of this book from its advertised price printed on the cover and invoiced the bookstore a list price of \$2.75 less our normal trade discount. It was the publisher who placed their own label for \$2.75 over the old \$1.75 list price.

Time and time again students find marked up prices amounting to a good deal more than the \$.10 - \$.25 shipping cost we had to add to some books and all too often feel the bookstore is "ripping them off" when indeed this is not the case.

In fact with this particular book the publisher raised the price to \$2.50 last year putting his label over the \$1.75 price and then this Fall again raised the price to \$2.75. It is the publisher who is the real culprit and not your campus bookstore.

I have attached copies of the actual invoices with this letter to the Editor for his perusal. Should you wish to come to our offices and see them in person you are most welcome.

We appreciate your concern about the bookstore and we always welcome constructive criticism or any other comments.

Ernest M. Christensen
Director, Stony Brook Union

Not Amiable Discussion

To the Editor:

After reading the letter of Dr. H. Metcalf in this column (Statesman Feb. 4, 1972) regarding the incident which took place in the Physics lecture hall on February 2, I felt that there was something which was left out in that letter. During the incident, the group of students supporting the telephone workers were simply asking for and trying to engage in a discussion about the strike.

The almost competition between some faculty members which followed in shouting down the students was not at all exemplary in preserving the decorum of the seminar. It must be said that voices of some faculty members could be easily heard high above those of the students. It was also not observed that any student used the language which Prof. Metcalf employed in his letter for the students, viz. "reprehensible scoundrels" and "hypocritical imposters."

It is not obvious to me that the situation was handled in any reconciliatory, amiable manner by the faculty members.

S.K. Mendiratta

Union Tour

To the Editor:

I was pleased to see the Feb. 11, 1972 article on the tour of the union. However there are several misquotes which I would like corrected.

1) I never said that I could set up a "fine" term of programs but that the Program Coordinator Barbara Slater could do a fine job with \$10,000.

2) In referring to the money wasted here I was referring to the fact that with just the money from one concert we could run an entire term of programming. That was the waste not the money in the Union.

3) As far as the 10:00 curtailment I said that with present security I can't see it run, not can't run it.

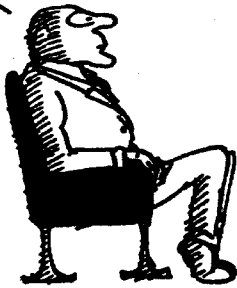
There is a fine administration in the building and this article makes it appear as if I'm trying to take the whole Union over. — That's ridiculous.

Elliot Holzer

Stony Brook Union Building Supervisor
(Ed. Note: Although the possibility of a misquote does exist there was certainly no attempt on our part to imply that Mr. Holzer is "trying to take the whole Union over," nor do we believe that many people got that impression. What was most likely implied though, is that there is a new building supervisor at the Union who is enthusiastic about his position and has a solid interest in the Union, and, most important, the students who use it.

Reiffer

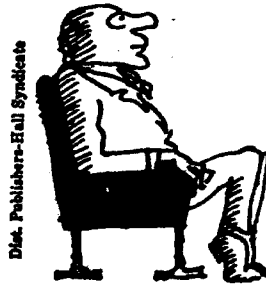
IN THE OLD DAYS YOU WENT TO THE MOVIES TO SEE THE BAD GUYS BRUTALIZE, TERRORIZE AND MURDER.



AND THE GOOD GUYS CATCH THEM AND KILL THEM.



THAT WAS ENTERTAINMENT.



TODAY YOU GO TO THE MOVIES TO SEE THE GOOD GUYS BRUTALIZE, TERRORIZE, AND MURDER.



AND THE BAD POWER STRUCTURE BRUTALIZE, TERRORIZE AND MURDER THE GOOD GUYS.



THAT'S ART.



SO THE CHOICE IS NO LONGER BETWEEN GOOD GUYS AND BAD GUYS.



IT'S BETWEEN BRUTALIZING ENTERTAINMENT AND BRUTALIZING ART.



Nixon Vulnerable to New Voters

By ALLAN HOCHBERG

Most political experts have said that the 18-year old vote will not have any significant effect because 18 to 21 year old voters do not vote significantly different from the rest of the electorate. Based on past voting patterns (states where 18-21 year old voters were allowed to vote) and on pre-election polls, they do not seem to vote more liberally or Democratic to any degree.

However, in at least one major contest, the 1972 presidential election, the 18-year old vote will be an important factor. Based on recent polls, it should have an influential if not a decisive effect on the outcome in the presidential elections. For example, voters over 21 prefer President Nixon to Sen. Kennedy, Muskie and Humphrey by a small margin. However, among 18 to 21-year old voters, these three leading Democratic contenders all have major leads over President Nixon in pre-election polls. Ted Kennedy fares the best by far among these newly enfranchised voters with his two-to-one approval over President Nixon.

More Liberal

College students should be an important segment of the youth vote. Education plays the key role in determining attitudes and potential effect of the new voters. As a group, those who attended college are more liberal and critical of the political system than their less well-educated peers. They are also more likely to register and vote. Nearly 60 per cent of all college students say they would like to see president Nixon out of office. That figure would represent about three per cent of the total United States vote in 1972. In 1968, Nixon went to the White House with a margin of less than one per cent of the popular vote (510,000).

One additional factor about the 1972 youth vote is its novelty. The youth vote is the new and hence unpredictable element in the 1972 campaign, and politicians will pay it extra special attention on these counts. The fact that the politicians think the youth vote is important will have an effect on the style, issues, and debates of the 1972 campaign.

This impact of the youth vote is important because the only possible practical way to move the country in a progressive direction is the defeat of Richard Nixon in 1972. The election of Nixon has resulted in three years of conservative and even reactionary policy and an almost complete failure to deal with the country's domestic problems. His appointment of four conservative Supreme Court judges, his vetoing bills for aid to day care, education, and hospitals exemplify his general domestic policy. Furthermore, despite his pledges to "bring us together" and maintain an open and honest administration, he has done just the opposite.

Few college students want a President who refers to college protesters as "bums", states publicly he will not legalize marijuana regardless of the recommendations of his commission, and appoints a judge to the Supreme Court who wrote that he believes in the doctrine of white supremacy. At best President Nixon will be a centrist President and at worst a reactionary one appealing to southern racists and the fears of middle America.

Democrats Preferable

All probable Democratic contenders would be preferable to Richard Nixon. All have consistent liberal domestic

records and all have advocated withdrawal by a specific date from Vietnam (in contrast to the Vietnamization program of Nixon which is, in reality, an indefinite commitment of token U.S. forces). A Democratic constituency of labor, liberals, the poor, and minorities would reverse the conservative direction of the Nixon Administration and have the potential to move the nation to a Democratic left position.

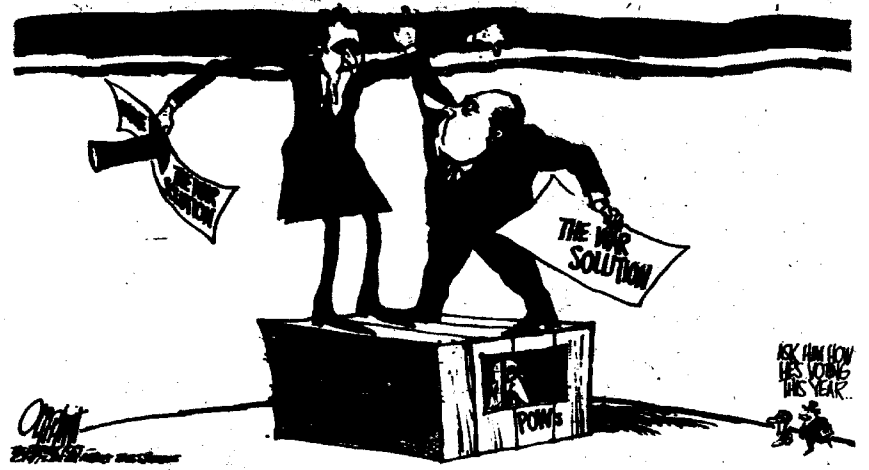
For a Democrat to beat President Nixon he must be acceptable to all these groups. The 1970 elections demonstrated that when the Democrats could put this coalition together the Nixon Republican backlash strategy failed. Furthermore the fact that Richard Nixon has not dealt effectively with domestic problems and unemployment will still be high at election time will mean that the Democrats can appeal effectively to voters on these issues: creation of jobs by government spending; aid to education and housing; health insurance, etc. Labor must be the major element in the strategy to defeat Richard Nixon because it is the largest and most well-organized group in the coalition. Despite many student's opinion of the labor movement as establishment and reactionary, in fact, it is the most effective force in the country for social change. Thus, if students take an elitist view of the labor movement and try to exclude it,

a sure victory for Nixon in 1972 would result. But if students with the 18 year old vote work with labor and other groups to build coalition to defeat Richard Nixon they can form the basis of a new politics and have the country implement major new social programs.

Looking toward the 1972 presidential race figures to be very close. After his surprise announcement of his forthcoming trip to Peking and his new economic policy, President Nixon still holds only very narrow leads over his three top Democratic

rivals. Furthermore, his top contenders have been pretty much out of the news. At his most active and spectacular, winning massive headlines and widespread praise for his actions his standing in the polls is at an average of less than 42 per cent and less than three per cent approval over Kennedy, Muskie, and Humphrey. Thus, unless there are dramatic results in the economy and foreign affairs, President Nixon will be very vulnerable in 1972.

The writer is a SUSB senior.



The Revolution: Left On!

By JEFFREY FOX ('72)

Maybe all of you think you're pretty liberated. Well, forget it. I don't care who you are or what you think. You are prejudiced.

Sure, you have no bias against blacks. Of course you treat women as equals. Certainly you sympathize with Third World Peoples.

But how about Second Hand Peoples? You know who I mean: Lefties. That's right — the tiny ten per cent who are abused, misused, and oppressed every working hour, simply because they use the other hand.

"But I'm not prejudiced against lefties," you say? Bull, ask yourself how many times you've heard, and perhaps even repeated, the phrase "right on!" Well, pig, why isn't it "left on!"? When something isn't wrong, why is it "right?" There is more subtle right chauvinist propaganda. What does a person do with a pen or pencil? He writes! Sure, it's spelled differently, but the implication is clear enough to any observer. Further, why do we fight for civil "rights." Don't tell me we couldn't concern ourselves, if we wished, with civil "left." Right chauvinist pigs!

The bias of our language against lefties is endless. Since "right" means correct or proper, we have such rightist phrases as right of way, right away, righteous, rectitude, etc. All are designed to bolster the egos of the selfish, imperialistic righties. And to undermine the pride of lefties.

The use of "left" in our language is equally unfair. Webster's Dictionary gives one meaning of "left-handed" as being "unlucky, clumsy, insincere, as a 'left-handed' compliment."

Widespread Misconceptions

But there is more to rightism than our language. First of all, there are widespread misconceptions about lefties which rival the venomous stories circulated about Polish and Italian people. I have heard too many times to bear comfortably the rumor that left-handed people are weird. And, most people think lefties tend to be clumsy. Believe me, if a lefty is clumsy, it is only because he has himself accepted the rightists' premise. In fact, lefties would, if anything, tend to be less clumsy, since they constantly have to contend with a right-hand world. I dare anyone who claims lefties are clumsy to engage in a guitar playing contest with Paul McCartney or try to bat against Sandy Koufax.

As for the right-hand world lefties have to put up with, most of you have little knowledge of it. Yes, you actually know very little of the world in which you live. Let me show you.

Lefties wear their watches on their right hands. If you put your watch on your right hand, you'll see the difficulty of winding. Scissors are designed to fit the right hand. Telephones and telephone booths are made with righties in

mind. Scotch tape dispensers, too. Pens and pencils have the writing on them printed so that for a lefty it is upside down. How many television commercials actually show lefties? Coincidence?

Lefties can count on difficulty in becoming dentists. Left-handed dental equipment is more expensive. The English language is rightist. For years, lefties have had to put up with ink and graphite on their hands from dragging them over the words. Most desks at this University are righty desks. Try writing with your elbow in the air!

Cars are designed for righties, especially the shift sticks, the radio, and the heater. And the left hand is held in such low regard that it is used mostly for dangerous tasks such as hand signaling.

Lefties are often given injections in their left arm by rightist doctors. Any boy will tell you the trouble with being a lefty: You can't borrow other boy's baseball gloves and you can't be catcher or second baseman or shortstop. And you think there's no prejudice!!

But the worst offense against lefties is the attempt to misrepresent them by so-called "leftists." The "New Left" is merely an attempt to endear lefties by the running dog lackeys of the right chauvinist establishment. Sure they're for the "rights" of blacks, women, and gay people. But they have no more "right" calling themselves "leftists" than does that symbol of right-chauvinism, Nixon. They will continue to evoke the wrath of lefties until their non-negotiable demands include left-handed potato peelers, a guaranteed left-hand watch for every lefty, free skin grafts on demand, and release of all left-handed prisoners.

Left-Handers Unite

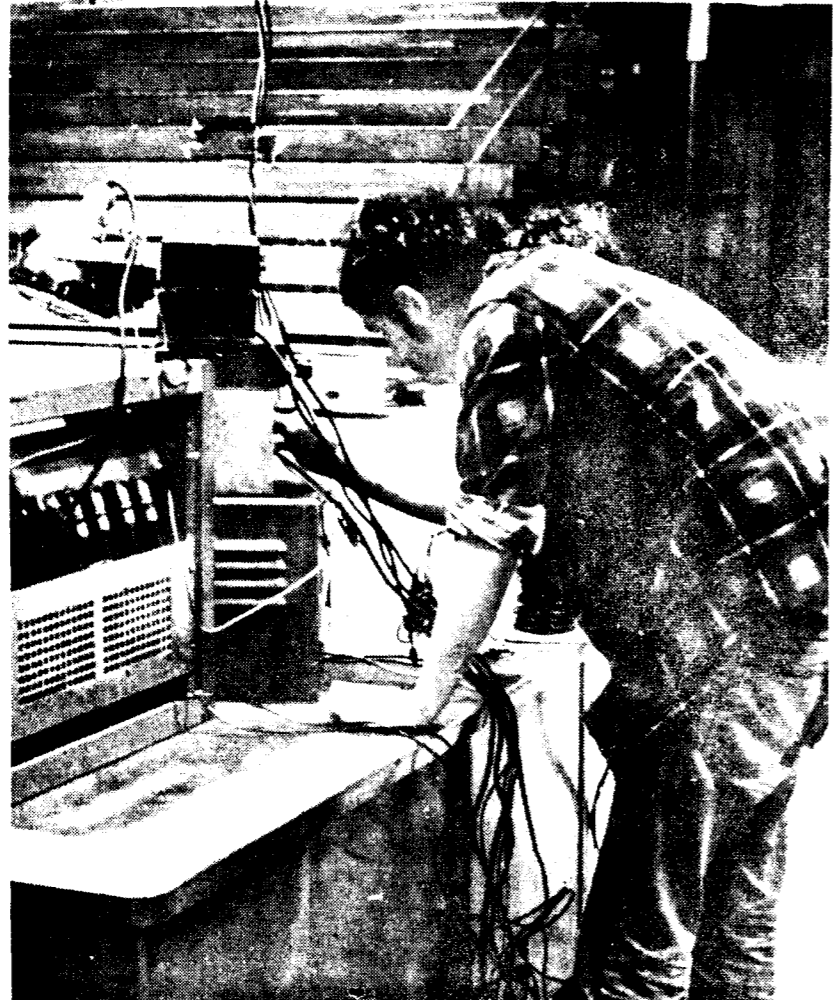
Left-handed people have endured this oppression for too long. We must unite as a class and arise. Join the Left-handed People's League (L.P.L.)

Our demands are:

- 1) Immediate production of enough left-handed items to satisfy the needs of lefties.
- 2) Creation of a Federal Lefty Anti-rightism Board (F.L.A.B.) which will enforce the first demand and promote understanding between righties and lefties.
- 3) Creation of Left Day-Care centers to prevent the cruel procedure of forcing natural-born lefties to use their right hands.
- 4) A left-Studies Program to dispel the "clumsy" myth and teach lefties about their heritage.
- 5) Periodic reversing of direction of English written language.

Remember: Left is Lovely! Left on!!

(The writer is a Stony Brook Senior and is left-handed.)



PHIL GITOMER checks audio system before Sunday's concert.



TICKET TAKERS admit audience by rear door.

No Curfew for Concert

For the first concert of the new semester, SAB presented Chuck Berry and the James Cotton Blues Band Sunday night.

The concert was the first test of the Administration's new facilities use guidelines, setting a curfew for the completion of any event at 1 a.m. The concert ended at 2:30 a.m.

Photo essay by Larry Rubin and Robert Schwartz



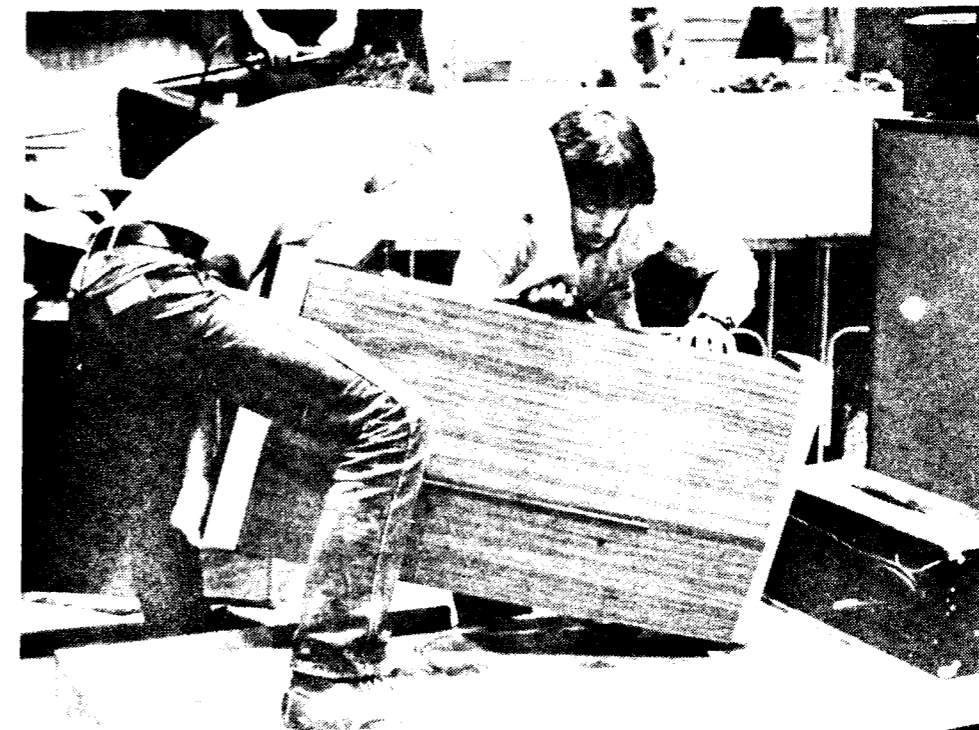
JAMES COTTON performs with his harmonica.



AUDIENCES member jumps on gym floor to complete concert.



CHUCK BERRY demonstrates the duple rhythm.



STAGE CREW carries out the heavy amplifiers at concert's end.