

## WHERE SHALL WE HIDE THE BODIES?

by Joseph Paul Kimble  
Director of Campus Safety and Security

*Former police chief of Beverly Hills and San Carlos, Calif., Mr. Kimble has been a consultant to the President's Crime Commission; has directed a project on community tensions and civil disorders for the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the U.S. Attorney General; is a member of the Professional Council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency; and was crowd control consultant for the Woodstock Music Festival. A popular lecturer and writer on police problems, he also teaches in Stony Brook's School of Social Welfare. He has written for Police, Law and Order, Police Chief, California Correctional Review and the Journal of California Law Enforcement. This article, written since the events last month at Attica, points out some of the aspects of our legal-penal system which demand attention and suggests a number of possible changes.*

It would be reasonable to question my concern with the issue of prison reform, since I have been involved in the justice system as a police officer, and not a correctional officer or a member of the court. Traditionally, my role has been to "catch 'em and keep 'em" as a means of keeping the street clear of social garbage and keeping the community ego intact. I must confess, however, that it is ethically, philosophically, and morally impossible to adhere to this kind of tradition.

Every time someone offends the community, the initial reaction is to banish him or her very quickly from sight, and systematically set about forgetting the offender. In this way we can smooth our ruffled feelings, recover from our social embarrassment, and the ripples in the community conscience will gently subside. The uncomfortable problem this kind of system produces is that eventually the number of offenders exceeds the number of cages, barns and basements available where they can be locked away. It then becomes a game of "Where shall we hide the bodies?" My experience over the past two decades suggests that discovering new and better means of "packaging people" and "warehousing bodies" is not the answer.

The series of quarantine stations we call the American correctional system is an extremely diverse mixture of facilities, theories, techniques and

programs. It handles nearly 1.3 million offenders on an average day; it has 2.5 million admissions in the course of a year; and its annual operating budget is over a billion dollars.<sup>1</sup>

Those who first enter what is quixotically referred to as the "correctional" system gain their first exposure to our county and city jails. Many of these people will ultimately be placed in state institutions. Others will be exposed to the corrections process at the local level. Most will gain little from the experience except more disrespect for the system.

In seeking solutions, it would be difficult for me to accept completely the concepts of either the ivory tower theoretician, the hard-nosed punitive policeman, the jittery judiciary; the racist and vindictive segments of the public; the hysterical screams of militants; or, a government's single-minded rejection of reality. As a deeply concerned individual, I must instead pursue the questions: "How does the existing system function, and is it working in the manner in which it was created to perform?"

Let's first examine the law, which is the instrument of decision in placing people in the system. There is little evidence that penal laws are founded on the principal of reformation. Instead of providing a sound, consistent body of sanctions, we too often have fulfilled an objective of vindictive justice. In his treatise on the need to revise criminal law, Jerome Hall has written: "The present (treatment-punishment) provisions represent intermittent responses to pressures on legislatures, reactions to public opinion which sometimes border on hysteria, or, at best, intelligent guess-work. It is little wonder that with such sanctions deeply imbedded in the statute book, the actual sentencing of offenders shows indefensible variations and unfortunate effects, not only on resentful, convicted persons, but also on the community which maintains expensive peno-correctional institutions and bears the brunt of their unregenerated output."

A rebuttal, in part, would stress the need for punitive law as a means of deterrence. The deterrent theory, as I understand it, states that the aim of punishment is the protection of society. Supporters of this theory say that punishment achieves this in two ways: (1) by preventing the offender from repeating his offense, and (2) by demonstrating to other potential offend-

ers what will happen to them if they follow this example. It would appear that those who support the deterrent theory proceed on the assumption that (a) men are essentially rational beings who always calculate all advantages and disadvantages before acting, and (b) that all persons involved in the administration of the justice system are uniformly motivated, capable and concerned, and (c) justice is dispensed impartially to rich and poor, black and white, alike.

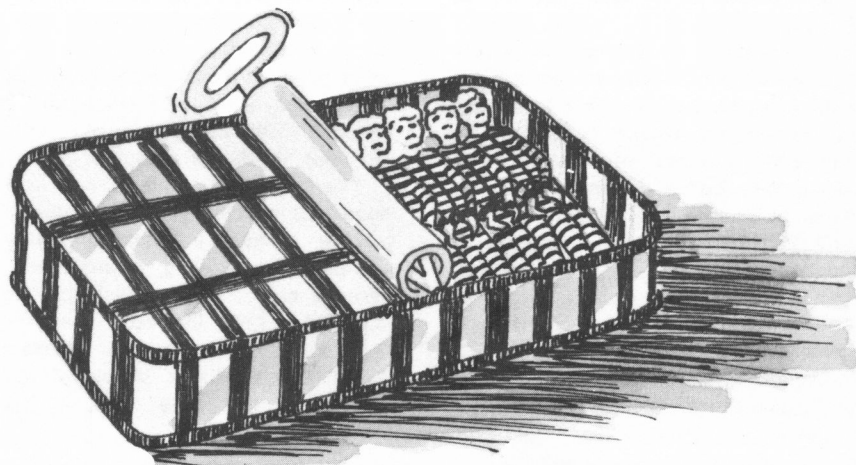
America has sentimentally preserved a rich heritage of folklore. Somewhere near the top of the list is the belief that given enough punishment, an offender will not offend again. Such folkloric application has been tried from the Walnut Street Jail to Soledad. It's never worked, except to strip men of their dignity, freedom and self-respect. Exposure to such a system has created in my mind a nightmare scenario in which a number of persons and groups, each pushing the other, say "Let me do it. I'm the expert. No one knows how but me." Judges, with their overwhelming backlog of cases, have time for little else except treading water and praying the tide won't come in. Probation and parole people are always in the process of devising "new" programs and approaches that are either hairy with age, or conceptually naive. Counties, on the other hand, continue to build sand castles that never seem to develop substance beyond traditional methods of warehousing bodies with some "Bull Durham therapy" thrown in. State prison systems have seldom experienced program failures. They simply shift from Phase One to revised Phase 1-A, fire a warden, or appoint a committee whose final report indicates that the patient died because he wouldn't "take his medicine." Lastly, the police, am-

bivalent because of their rejection by the rest of the system, demonstrate little interest in becoming involved at all. Their disinterest is both tragic and ironic, since they must ultimately deal again with the positive or negative effects of the system on people who will return to the community some day.

An examination of the system forces us to conclude that punishment, as we know it, and the correctional system, as we know it, have had little impact in deterring repetitive criminal conduct. The system has not demonstrated, incidentally, that it is in fact a democratic system; one where the goddess of justice is not only blindfolded, but color blind. Even capital punishment, in its historical misapplication, has not proved to be an effective deterrent.

If we are to reform our prisons, we must deal with the total system and not just those granite cages which hold our social failures. This means that we, the free people, must make ours a society in which people wish to remain free. It means that we must again become our brother's keeper. If our system is to be regarded as credible, law and order must be joined with reason and justice. If we need deterrents, they should be based upon certainty of apprehension and swift, fair adjudication of the offense. This means initially that the state must secure the best possible people to serve as policemen, judges and probation officers, and the public must be willing to underwrite the costs. Secondly, the time interval between arrest and sentencing must be drastically reduced. Legal counsel for all must not only be available, but must be competent to provide an adequate defense. Continuing in the process, sentences must be equitable, consistent and imposed by judges who are in possession of the complete facts surrounding the offense and the offender.

I believe that a major part of the solution, insofar as institutions are concerned, lies in the strengthening and expansion of local correctional facilities. I would like to see the states issue subsidies to counties which assume the initiative and create new regional correctional systems. These subsidies could take the form of planning grants, construction grants, program grants, and staffing and training grants. I would recommend that the regional corrections system become the major correctional system for all



offenders except those who constitute a danger to their fellow prisoners as well as the public. In order to accomplish this, it is essential that adequate diagnostic and treatment programs exist at the regional level, and that qualified staff are brought into the program, and retained only on the basis of their continuing competency and effectiveness.

We must strengthen both the probation and parole systems, so that offenders will be involved in programs that maintain their community contacts and aid in re-establishing them in the community. Inherent in this proposal would be a clear and rational policy regarding release criteria, and a sufficient number of well-supervised probation and parole officers, with low case loads. Such officers should begin working with offenders within the institution, and subsequently within the community.

Lastly, the public and the government must not fail to understand the relationship between crime and the basic problems of racism, poverty, education, housing and jobs. We need a public and a government that are committed to making democracy a way of life and not just a slogan.

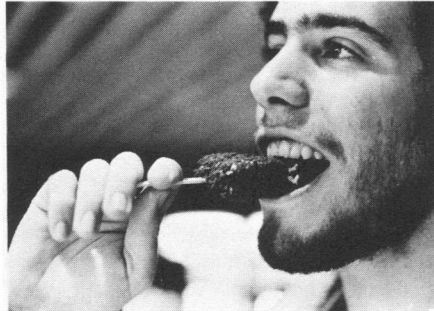
Tom Murton, who tried to institute reforms in the Arkansas prison system, reflected on the universality of his experiences in his book, *Accomplices to the Crime*.<sup>2</sup> In the book he stated: "In varying degrees of sophistication, your institution, your power structure and your town are visiting humiliation and degradation on men — dehumanizing humans. We maintain the posture of respectability by engaging the services of the 'professional'; the case worker, the organizational chart, the investigative report, the recommendations for change, and the staff meeting; all attest to the validity of the claim that we are being properly 'cared for.' But we, the inmates of our culture, recognize the claim for what it really is — pure mythology.

"This travesty is possible only because we do not challenge the system. We, by default, contribute to its perpetuation. No significant innovation, discovery or creation in the history of mankind has been a product of conformity. Yet the majority of the population justifies its inaction with clichés like, 'You can't fight City Hall,' or 'What can one person do?' These beliefs are merely the constructs of cowardice. You *can* fight City Hall (although you may not 'win'), and one individual *can* bring about significant change."

The horror of Attica has seared our conscience. Pray God the wound will never heal. As we set about to change the system, we should keep in mind the haunting words of Elizabeth Fry: "When this builds a prison, thee had better build with the thought ever in mind that thee and thy children may occupy the cells." □

<sup>1</sup>Task Force Report: *Corrections*, U.S. Gov't Printing Office, 1967.

<sup>2</sup>*Accomplices to the Crime*, Tom Murton, Grove Press, 1969.



## STONY BROOK: A NICE PLACE TO EAT

Hungry? How about a plateful of fine beef slices carved from a 30-pound roast? For something less elaborate, try a hot dog or hamburger. If you're thirsting for a spot of tea, why not eucalyptus, elderberry and dandelion flavored varieties? Ever sample kugel, a traditional Jewish pudding made from noodles or potatoes?

These dishes represent some of the diversity of dining available on the Stony Brook campus. From cafeterias in dormitories to the Buffeteria in the Stony Brook Union, the University offers a range of eating places where the campus community can find everything from a quick snack to a full-course meal.

At the moment, there are about a dozen eating places on campus. A tour of most of them during one recent week provided a taste of what hungry diners can expect at Stony Brook.

On the east side of the campus, coming in the main entrance, a prospective diner sees H Cafeteria. This place would bring back memories for old hands at Stony Brook, for it and G Cafeteria next door were among the first eating places on campus. Most of the people who eat regularly in H Cafeteria are students, as this dining facility is located in the heart of the old red-brick dormitory area. The students eating here can take advantage of a pre-paid board plan, or purchase their food on a pay-as-you-go basis, popular with those who do not eat all their meals on campus.

This year Servomation, Inc., a new food service contractor, operates most of the campus cafeterias. Besides a pre-paid board plan, students are offered a choice of breakfast specials at \$.65 and \$.85, luncheon specials at \$.79 and \$1.05, and dinner specials at \$1.05 and \$1.45, or individual dishes can be bought a la carte. A typical

\$.85 breakfast special includes two eggs, toast, coffee or tea, juice, and sausage. For lunch, a cup of soup, salad, bread and butter, may accompany a helping of macaroni and cheese, for \$1.05. An a la carte dinner included soup, hot turkey sandwich, french fries and milk for \$1.50. Similar prices prevail at the other campus cafeterias run by Servomation.

Some students do not return to their living area to eat, but travel to the Stony Brook Union, where the food service is operated by the Faculty-Student Association and the Union staff. Here, you can find anything from a full-course dinner in the Buffeteria upstairs, to a soft drink and hot dog in the Cafeteria on the main floor. Designed to be a central gathering place on campus, the Union is still feeling its way as innovations continue to be added. One important change this year, Union officials say, is the granting of a liquor license so beer, wine and mixed drinks may be served. Beer is expected to be made available in the Cafeteria, and an "Evening Pub" will be set up in the lounge area of the Buffeteria. Cocktails will be available upstairs and at functions catered by the Union. The Pub will be open from 9 p.m. until 1 a.m., and Doug Horlick, director of services of the Union, hopes it will become one of the most popular places on campus.

In the Cafeteria on the Union's main floor recently, a dining group of students was flanked by a table with half a dozen construction workers on one side, and a group of professors holding an animated discussion on the other. The cafeteria crowd is probably the most diverse group of eaters on campus.

Besides a variety of sandwiches like ham and cheese (\$.85), roast beef (\$.90) and egg salad (\$.55), the Cafe-

teria also features a \$.99 hot special for lunch. A typical example consists of baked pork chops or barbecued ribs, potato and vegetable, and bread and butter. Short order hamburgers and hot dogs are also available, and vending machines against one wall of the dining area provide snacks like candy, cake and drinks. More coffee is probably sold here than anywhere else on campus, as students and professors stop by between classes.

Students, administrators, faculty and visitors know they can drop by the Cafeteria for something to eat any time from 7:30 a.m. to 1:30 in the morning (2 a.m. on Friday and Saturday nights), so the Union is a popular place.

For that juicy beef dinner, the Buffeteria on the second floor of the Union is the place to go. The Buffeteria offers a \$2.00 meal with a choice of two entrees, or a \$1.50 "deli-bar" sandwich special. The \$2.00 full meal offers entrees like roast beef and gravy, lasagna and shish-kabob. The deli-bar special features a choice of meats like roast beef, corned beef, or ham, plus soup or salad, cole slaw, dessert and beverage.

Mr. James Storey, head chef for the Union food operation, says the Buffeteria roast beef is one of his most popular dishes. Downstairs in the Cafeteria, two of the hot meals which sell best are swiss steak and hot turkey, he says. Chef Storey commutes daily from Jamaica, New York, about 45 miles, arriving at Stony Brook about 6 a.m. each day to start preparing food.

The Buffeteria atmosphere is like a pleasant restaurant dining room, with carpet underfoot, linen napkins, and real silverware. The place is popular with luncheon groups from many areas of the campus and is a favorite place to take campus visitors.

Kelly Cafeteria, like H, is primarily designed for students and is another of the cafeterias operated by Servomation, Inc. Kelly is one of the cafeterias serving the students housed on the southwest side of the campus. As in the other cafeterias operated by Servomation, students eat on the pay-as-you-go plan or the board plan. Kelly's dining area is partitioned by brick-wall dividers into small dining areas, giving a more intimate atmosphere than the wide-open spaces of the older H Cafeteria across the campus.

At Roth Cafeteria, which early this year was the main board-plan dining area for students, the meal plan provides a 10-meal weekly ticket for \$14.00 or a 5-meal weekly ticket for \$8.50. Students can bring guests for lunch or dinner, which consists of a choice of two main dishes at a cost of \$1.35 for lunch and \$1.85 for dinner. The same menu is offered here as at the other Servomation facilities on campus.

Roth Cafeteria is also the home of an established dining cooperative, the Young Israel Dining Cooperative, which serves Kosher dinners from Sunday through Friday, and a Kosher lunch on Saturdays. Last year the cooperative had approximately 120 members, and expected to have more this year. Mem-

bership is not limited to Jewish students, and the costs run about \$125 per term, with any profits refunded at the end of the semester. The co-operative is run by two sophomores, Steve Gluck and Mordecai Goldberg. The co-op usually offers members traditional Jewish meals, chicken and kugel, on Fridays.

An unusual place called the Nest is a small room in the basement of Learned Hand College in Tabler Quad, across from Roth. Here, yoga classes meditate in the mornings, and groups meet in the evenings from 7 to 11 p.m. For a cup of tea, the Nest is the place to go. There is no charge for the exotic teas served here, but donations are requested. They have eucalyptus leaf tea, elder leaf tea, rose hip tea, and yarrow, strawberry leaf, dandelion, papaya mint and yorba santa teas, among others. Dried, organically-grown fruits — apricots, figs, raisins, and dates — and nutmeats are also available here.

Students in the International Residential College hope to have refreshments available soon so that people can go there to relax and converse over a cup of coffee.

Harpo's, an ice cream parlor run by students in Kelly A, serves ice cream and sandwiches, and is a popular late-night spot on campus. Hours are from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m., Sundays through Thursdays, and until 2 a.m. Fridays and Saturdays.

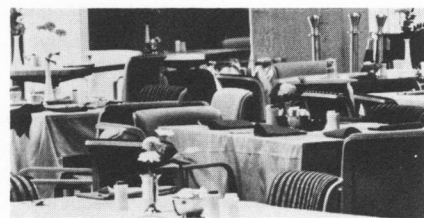
The Replacement Coffee House is another place to sample a wide variety of coffees, teas and pastries. Located in the basement of Langmuir College in H Quad, the Replacement usually has live music for entertainment and is open Fridays and Saturdays from 8 p.m. until everyone goes home.

Two new coffeehouses, the Other Side of Mount College and the Cellar Coffeehouse in Langmuir College have just opened.

As the campus grows in size and develops in diversity, other specialized places to eat may open. Formal arrangements may be altered too, depending upon the number of students signing up for the board plan.

James Soch, food service manager for Servomation, said plans are being discussed for a series of special dining events such as an "Italian Night" to feature pizza and spaghetti in cafeterias his company runs.

This sampling of the kinds of dining available on the Stony Brook campus has tried to give some idea of the diversity of foods and eating places available. But to really know, you ought to give them a try yourself. □



*BUFFETERIA in the Stony Brook Union is a pleasant place to take campus visitors to dine.*

## Why State Universities Need Private Funding

State university = state tax support. Like many truisms, this equation is not quite true. But its seeming truth is the source of more than a few headaches for Stony Brook's Lewis Lusardi, Donald Ackerman and Marvin Rosenberg, and for their counterparts at the 1092 other public institutions around the country.

There is a gap—a considerable one—between the amount of tax money the state can appropriate for an institution like Stony Brook each year and what it takes to keep a Stony Brook operating.

Mr. Lusardi and Dr. Ackerman are the University officers most directly involved in closing this gap. Mr. Rosenberg, a 1962 graduate from East Hills, N.Y., is president of the Stony Brook Alumni Association, a group still too young for substantial funding programs, but which, like other alumni associations, is concerned about campus financial needs.

This relatively new concern for public universities is portrayed in detail in "People's Colleges in Trouble," a report published recently by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. "The figures clearly show," the report concludes, "that, contrary to public opinion, state appropriations do not serve as the almost exclusive source of support for public universities."

Sources including federal appropriations, private gifts, grants and contracts must be relied on for the support that cannot be provided in a public institution's state-appropriated budget each year.

Finding this non-state money has become an increasingly critical problem with the present economic decline. All colleges and universities—public and private—are contending with what one national publication termed "The New Depression in Higher Education." On a national level, the "People's Colleges in Trouble" report summarizes the current dilemma of public institutions in this way: "The demand for state tax funds from other segments of higher education, such as junior colleges, private higher education and newly established institutions and programs, is creating a heavy drain on the tax dollar that often works against the state university. At the same time, most states themselves are faced with severe financial problems brought on by increasing demands on every hand."

Stony Brook and other state institutions have developed growing programs of regional cooperation with private colleges in an effort to avoid duplication of facilities and use limited state funds to the best advantage of all students in their mutual service areas. Yet, in many respects, the state institutions bear the heaviest obligations. (The latest degree study by the U.S. Office of Education shows that 117 state universities and land-grant colleges, representing 7.3% of 1595 institutions participating in the study, awarded

37.1% of the 990,286 degrees presented in the United States during 1968-69.)

The percentage of non-state funds received by public colleges and universities increased during the last year, but, unfortunately, the national economic situation simultaneously brought about an overall decline in the total availability of such funds.

At Stony Brook, non-state funds presently support nearly one-fifth of the overall campus program. Dr. Ackerman, who is Stony Brook's coordinator of research, and Mr. Lusardi, who directs the Stony Brook Foundation's programs, both anticipate at least a doubling of campus needs for such funds within the next year.

"Stony Brook and other state universities look to state budget funds for continuation of basic campus functions and for planned growth," says Mr. Lusardi. "But these funds are dependent on tax revenues and so, by their very nature, are limited, not only by the state's fiscal situation, but in terms of flexibility and potential availability for immediate needs. This means that the seed money, the funds an institution needs to utilize unexpected opportunities, the money for unforeseen contingencies, frequently must be found elsewhere."

Mr. Lusardi notes that the Stony Brook Foundation's prime objective is to attract such non-state funds. The Foundation serves both as a conduit for such funds and as a repository for gifts and grants received for endowment and scholarship purposes. The Foundation's efforts have resulted in grants that have been instrumental in establishing new programs on campus such as those in Urban Sciences, Religious Studies, and Ecology and Evolution.

In addition, the Foundation has been able to secure comparatively small but strategic funds for campus needs such as scholarships. Last year, when 1200 student aid applications were on file with scholarship funds available for only 600 of them, the Stony Brook Foundation provided \$12,000 in \$500 scholarships.

The entire area of student aid is heavily dependent on non-state funds, mainly federal monies, to supplement state scholarship programs.

Stony Brook's major responsibilities, as a university center, involve both teaching and research. In the latter area, outside funding has permitted rapid development of the University's research programs, in areas ranging from analysis of moon rocks after all four lunar-landing missions to heart surgery.

As research coordinator for Stony Brook, Dr. Ackerman works with faculty members identifying sources of research funding, helping to develop grant proposals and then administering grant funds in his capacity as local campus representative for the State University Research Foundation.

Just as the Stony Brook Foundation does for non-research funds, but on a much larger scale, the Research Foundation serves as a ready conduit for

securing and using research monies.

This year, such research funding on the Stony Brook campus is expected to involve expenditures of \$8.4 million in funds from other than state sources. Involved here are about 384 separate grants to Stony Brook faculty members, from federal government agencies such as the National Science Foundation and NASA, from private foundations, business and industrial concerns, and other non-state sources.

The \$8.4 million in current research contrasts with \$300,000 in research funding on campus just seven years ago. Dr. Ackerman notes that, as this funding has increased, "there has been a close relationship between the growing excellence of the University's faculty and its ability to attract more such research funds."

This year's research funding will result in financial aid support totaling about \$1.9 million for student research assistants, for research fellowships for graduate students and for part-time student clerical employment in connection with various research projects.

The \$8.4 million in research funds, coupled with about \$500,000 in current Stony Brook Foundation operating grants and about \$600,000 in federal student aid funds, make up an approximately \$9.5 million slice of Stony Brook's current operational costs, all of it over and above this year's state-appropriated budget of \$38,571,900.

The growth of non-state funding to date is only a portent of things to come in the view of Stony Brook's vice president for finance and management, Joseph A. Diana.

"State funding will always be our fundamental supporting pillar, and such state appropriations will have to increase as admission pressures and other service obligations continue growing," Mr. Diana said. "But to a greater extent each year, the *kind* of university we build on that pillar will depend on the vital margin that can be found only through non-state support generated by other sources which benefit from University programs."

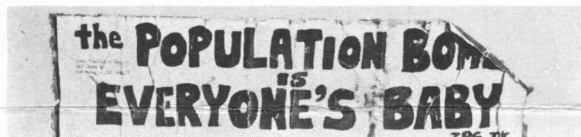
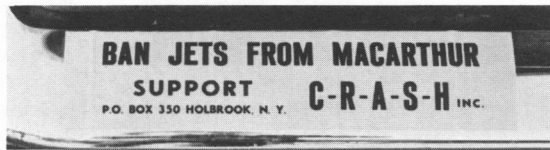
Gifts and grants from such sources, Mr. Diana noted, could fill pressing needs such as "the University's current urgent need for a timely, flexible revolving scholarship and loan fund for emergency student aid."

The range of other requirements that can be met through gifts and grants is a wide one, extending from the financing of research to provision of funds for art and library acquisitions, academic awards to students, endowment of faculty chairs, special concert, lecture and film series or for maintenance of special facilities such as the University's Sunwood estate in neighboring Old Field.

"Such financial needs, for purposes and projects for which state support is often not available, increase every year," said Mr. Diana. "As the need increases, gift and grant support sources will inevitably have to become as broad as the University's responsibilities. And the result will be more equitable and more stable educational financing." —David Woods □

# SIGNS OF THE TIMES

A good university has been said to be one which provides a universality of thought and ideas. The causes, concerns and convictions of the Stony Brook campus community may not be universal but they are certainly varied, as can be seen from these views of the campus parking lots.



## Classical Concert Series

The 1971-72 Professional Artists' Classical Music Series offers students, faculty, staff and members of the area community a wide selection of musical events. All will be held at 8:30 p.m. in the Stony Brook Union Auditorium except the April 12 concert which will be in Lecture Center 105. Admission is \$1.50 for non-students. The schedule is:

**Sat., Oct. 30.** New York Harp Ensemble.

**Fri., Nov. 12.**

Stony Brook String Quartet.

**Sun., Nov. 21.** Gregg Smith Singers.

**Sat., Dec. 4.** Martin Canin, pianist.

**Sun., Jan. 23.**

Peter Winkler, composer-pianist.

**Fri., Feb. 4.**

Mimi Garrard Dance Company.

**Fri., Feb. 18.**

Jack Kreiselman, clarinetist.

**Fri., Feb. 25.** Paul Zukofsky.

**Sat., April 12.** Chamber Concert.

**Fri., April 21.** Timothy Eddy, cellist.

**Wed., April 26.** New Jersey

Percussion Ensemble. □

For the fourth consecutive year, the *Stony Brook Review* has been cited for excellence by the American Alumni Council. This year it was named one of the top six university newspapers in the nation.

## Free Lecture Series

Again this year, the University Lecture Series will feature a variety of topics and a host of prominent faculty.

Open to the public without charge, the special lecture series offered by the Center for Continuing Education provides in-depth coverage of a selected subject in a series of weekly classes. The lecture program, now under way, is based on the belief that the great issues facing contemporary America have their roots in the traditions of the past. Registration is not required for attendance at any of these lectures. They are:

**Antiscience,** Drs. Leonard Eisenbud and Nandor Balazs, professors of phys-

ics. Description and analysis of the recent growth of antiscience, the view that science is more productive of evil than of good. Thursdays, 8 p.m., Lecture Center 110.

**From Liberalism to Communism: The Origins of Contemporary European Ideologies 1648-1848,** Dr. Herman Lebovics, associate professor of history. Historical perspectives on the great contending ideologies of our day — Liberalism, Conservatism and Marxism. Mondays, 5 p.m., Lecture Center 109.

**Latin American Cultural Development: Historical Roots,** Dr. Fernando Alegria, professor of art. A focus on contemporary Latin American styles and ways of living, particularly the intellectual

and artistic aspects. Lectures augmented with audio-visual aids. Thursdays, 5 p.m., Lecture Center 110.

**Literature of the 20th Century,** Alfred Kazin, Distinguished Professor of English. Discussion to include deToqueville, Marx, Freud, Nietzsche, Dostoevsky, Joyce, Thomas Mann and Sir James Frazer. Thursdays, 5 p.m., Lecture Center 102.

**Philosophical Foundations of the Social Sciences,** Dr. Richard Zaner. Criticism of various prominent views of the social disciplines, a presentation of a theory of social reality and a consideration of social change seen in its philosophical bases. Tuesdays, 6 p.m., Humanities Building 143. □

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