

Statesman

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Fac.-Stud. Commission Begins Revisions Proposals To Be Voted On Again

By ISOBEL ADAM

In an attempt to revise the defeated Faculty-Student Commission proposals, the body has reduced student representation and increased that of the faculty on the proposed University Senate.

Also under review at the Monday night session were the creation of certain faculty and student committees, and the hiring, retention and promotion of non-teaching professional staff members. After revision, these rewritten proposals will be voted on in a referendum presented to the University Community. The vote is set to take place later this semester.

It was decided that within the governance proposal, the faculty and student representation on a University Senate would have to be changed. This change would include a representation of 50 faculty, 30 undergraduates, 10 graduate students, and 10 non-teaching professional staff members.

Don Rubin proposed "that all academic degree requirements be primarily the responsibility of



Faculty Student Commission

a faculty committee with appropriate student representation." He also stated that those committees concerned with student rules and regulations and codes of conduct shall be primarily the responsibility of the students.

These two proposals were passed.

It was also decided that the proposal for the formation of a Faculty Senate would appear in Article VII, Section 1. This body would be composed of members

chosen from six specific areas and four chosen at large. There would be one representative each from the biological sciences, physical sciences and math, social sciences, fine arts and humanities, College of Engineering and the Center for Continuing Education.

Final discussion centered on the areas of promotion and tenure, faculty grievances and determination of academic degree requirements. It was decided that matters pertaining to these areas should be the responsibility of the faculty through the operation of the Senate Committee as described in Article VII, Section I.

The proposals now under revision were defeated in the vote which took place April 21 and 22. The governance proposal, the most important of those now under revision, was passed by the student body, both undergraduates and graduates; but it was defeated by the teaching and non-teaching faculty. The job security proposal and the proposal to set up committees under the Office of Student Affairs were both defeated solely by the vote of the teaching faculty.



Prof. Mike Zweig and Joseph Seif share a moment of humor

S.B. Faculty Jailed For Contempt Of Court

University mathematics instructor Joseph Seif, 28, was arrested for contempt of the Grand Jury which is investigating the narcotics problem on campus. Also, Professor Michael Zweig of the Economics Department was jailed Tuesday when his appeal of an earlier sentence failed. Zweig was jailed last month for contempt of the same Grand Jury.

Both men were subpoenaed by the Grand Jury which asked questions of a nature which would not prove either of them guilty, but which might implicate other persons. Both men refused to answer these questions although they were granted immunity.

Tuesday afternoon, Professor Jack Williams of the Education

Department and Steven Koch, English Instructor, were interrogated. Both were finished with the Grand Jury the same afternoon. Also questioned was Ted Gorelick of the Art Department whom Assistant District Attorney Henry O'Brien threatened with contempt. Gorelick was ordered to return on May 13 when the jury reconvenes. Robert Boikess, a former member of the Chemistry Department and now professor at a New Jersey institution, was also ordered to return on May 13, and Assistant Dean of Students John De Francesco was invited to return on the same date.

Mr. Seif drew a ten day sentence and a \$200 fine. Zweig is expected to have been released this morning on good behavior.

Weinberg Will Leave SB; Delay In Tenure Is Cause

By ALAN J. WAX
Assistant News Editor

Stony Brook's outspoken Professor Robert Weinberg has informed Statesman that he will not be teaching here in September. He said that the delay on the part of the Faculty Committee on Promotion and Tenure in deciding whether or not to grant him tenure has caused him to accept "a very attractive offer."

Weinberg's department, physics, recommended in February that he be granted tenure. The committee has still not acted. In light of this, Weinberg said, "I feel like a 'second-class citizen.' Had the delay not occurred," he added, "I would not have looked elsewhere."

In a student evaluation, Weinberg rated as the best science instructor and as the best instructor in a large lecture. He was seeking tenure on the basis of his teaching ability rather than his research. Wein-

berg was pleased that a majority of those students who evaluated him felt that his exams provided them with a challenge.

Weinberg will accept an offer made by Temple University in Philadelphia. At Temple, he will be director of a new program of science courses for non-science majors. He will also prepare underprivileged high school students to become science majors even though they have poor science backgrounds.

Charles Bacall, one of Weinberg's students in Physics 162, observed, "This will be a great loss to the University Community." He added, "I have never seen one professor put so much of himself in terms of enthusiasm, preparation and devotion into a course the way Dr. Weinberg does."

Robert Rushing, a graduate teaching assistant in the course taught by Weinberg, agreed that teachers should be granted tenure on the basis of their teaching ability as well as their research. An unidentified graduate teaching assistant, also aiding Weinberg, observed that a teacher's teaching ability should not be based solely on student evaluations. The same TA noted, "Most of the teachers in the Physics Department are lousy."

Weinberg said that it was too late for any student action on his behalf. "However," he added, "students should see that it doesn't happen again to some other instructor."

Commenting on Dr. Weinberg's decision, Dr. Max Dresden of the Physics Department, acting as the department's chairman for the day in the absence of Dr. Leonard Eisenbud, confirmed the fact that the Physics Department had recommended Weinberg for tenure. He added that the whole issue is still under consideration and there has been no decision thus far for various reasons which he did not know.



Prof. Robert Weinberg

See Inside for complete transcript of library sit-in trials.

Calendar

FRIDAY, MAY 2

Undergraduate Psychological Society Lecture, Mr. Sigmund Koch, "Philosophy of Science and Metapsychology"

Cinematographic Arts, New Cinema—Part II, 7, 9, 11:30 p.m.

Student Activities Board Concert, Chuck Berry, James Cotton Blues Band, Legendary Slim Harpo, 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship Debate, Professor Thomas J. Altizer, Stony Brook, vs. Dr. Walter Martin, "Where Is God Now? God Is Dead"

SATURDAY, MAY 3

Student Activities Board Carnival Varsity Baseball Stony Brook vs. Queens College 1:00 p.m. Home

Cinematographic Arts New Cinema—Part I 7, 9:15, 11:00 p.m. Physics lecture hall

Student Activities Board Concert, The Band, The Underbelly, 7:00 and 10:00 p.m., Gym

The War Game, banned by the B.B.C., documentary of nuclear holocaust in England, 7 and 9 p.m., Chemistry lecture hall. Students, 25 cents; all others, \$1.

SUNDAY, MAY 4

Student Activities Board Carnival Cinematographic Arts, My Little Chickadee and Monkey Business 8:00 p.m. Physics lecture hall

MONDAY, MAY 4

University Lecture Series: "Literature of the 20th Century" Pulitzer Prize Winning Poet Louis Simpson discusses Nicanor Parra's "Poems and Anti-Poems" 7:00 p.m. Physics lecture hall 137

Scottish Country Dancing. Open to all. (Wear sneakers or soft shoes.) 8 p.m., Gym 170.

Paul Boutelle, mayoral candidate of Socialist Workers Party, will speak at 8:30 in Gray lounge

Carnival



Carnival, Black Culture Here

This weekend, Stony Brook will again celebrate its traditional Carnival Weekend. The Carnival will consist of 36 booths with a variety of games and food.

The site will be the mall facing the library, to the far side of the construction presently taking place there. Several members of the SAB, which sponsors the Carnival, have stated their "disgust" at the construction which was started this week, "detracting from the Carnival atmosphere."

Two rides are slated for the amusement section.

The Carnival will open on Saturday and continue through Sunday evening. However, festivities are planned for the entire weekend, commencing with a concert starring Chuck Berry and the James Cotton Blues Band on Friday night. Saturday night, The Band and the Underbelly will be performing.

Also taking place this weekend is a Black Culture Festival incorporating art exhibits, poetry readings, music and dance performances, and other events. The program, sponsored by BSU, is based on the theme.

"The Black Experience at Stony Brook." Events are planned to draw many residents from the surrounding area for an educational, campus-wide experience.

Notices

As the result of a grant by the legislature of Langmuir College, two \$100 scholarships will be awarded to selected undergraduate students during the 1969-70 academic year.

First consideration for these awards will be based on need. Another factor in the determination of the award winner will be that the student must reside in New York State. Scholarship winners' progress will be reviewed after the first semester for which the award is granted. If the student fails to continue his education at Stony Brook for the second semester, the money that was to be awarded for that half-year will be forfeited to the Langmuir legislature. The award is given on a one-year basis in two payments, and it must be re-applied for for each year.

Applications for the Irving Langmuir Scholarship will be available at the Financial Aid Office at the University. The award winner will be selected by the financial aid officer. All personal and financial considerations will remain confidential. Winners' names will be announced to the Langmuir legislature by the financial aid officer on or before October 1, 1969. (Continued on page 3)

Gov. Board Meets; No Director In Sight

By JEANNE BEHRMAN

At the first official meeting of the Stony Brook Union Governing Board Monday, the problems incurred in finding a new director was the major topic of discussion.

Charles Dalton, acting director of the Union, is leaving June 30. Much of the Governing Board's work in setting up procedures and "developing a Master Plan" will have to be done over the summer. Mr. Dalton noted that "there is no replacement on the horizon," although there is one possibility for another temporary director from among SUSB personnel. Dalton and student representative James Goldfarb recently attended the Association of College Unions International in Denver, where they discussed facilities and sounded out several people "professionally competent" to take on the job here. All refused.

According to Goldfarb, they "laughed" at the proposed salary which, in the neighborhood of \$15,000, is several thousand below such salaries at other schools. Dr. Hartzell commented that "Albany's concept of salaries is not relevant to the top going price."

The ACUI representatives also brought up the specific case of John De Francesco. The consensus seemed to be that no one wanted to come to a school where they would "lack adminis-

tration support." Goldfarb said they "felt it was dangerous to accept"; Dalton added, "Why should they jeopardize their professional careers?"

There were two other major topics discussed at the meeting. Goldfarb objected to the two members representing the Faculty Assembly on the grounds that they were temporarily appointed, while the constitution stipulates that they should be elected. They explained that they were under the impression this was a search committee for the director, and not the actual Governing Board. They then agreed to re-explain the actual state to their constituency and choose two permanent representatives as quickly as possible.

It was decided to elect a temporary chairman until the selection of all members was finalized, in order not to impede the present progress of the Governing Board. Mel Vallone was unanimously elected.

Present were four of the six elected student representatives—Joyce Andren, Robert F. Cohen, James Goldfarb, and Mel Vallone; the two appointed faculty representatives, Dr. Karl Hartzell and Dr. Paul Croft (Chemistry); Charles Dalton; and two observers, Jeanne Behrman and Richard Puz. There should be a total of 14 voting members. The next meeting is scheduled for this Monday at 1 p.m. in the library conference room.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE

305 cc Honda 1965, fine condition, w/extras \$300. Eves. 751-5387.

1966 Allstate motorscooter, 125 cc. good condition, \$65. Richard 4362.

Refrigerators, \$15 and up. Will deliver. 537-9823.

Let your senses come alive! Wake them up with the exciting products by Avon. Avon carries fragrances, toiletries, make-up and gifts for all occasions. We even have products for men and children. Each and every product guaranteed to please or your money back. Your representative—Lois Bennett, 7395.

LOST AND FOUND

Lost: 1 pair of wire frame glasses. Please call 4408, Albert.

HOUSING

Graduating senior going to NYU dental school looking for roommate wanting to share apartment. Call Paul 4345.

Freshman Bio Major has had it in H. Would like to move into Roth or Tabler suite. If your suite has an opening, please contact Paul, 6932.

ROOMMATE WANTED! Five males of class of 1971 need a 6th man to complete a suite. Call Mike, 6383.

Summer rentals—2 lovely furnished houses available 6/15-9/15. Private beach rights. 473-0781.

From the AP Wires

Attorney-General John Mitchell called Thursday for "an end to minority tyranny on the nation's campuses." And he demanded a crackdown on student militants by college officials, law enforcement agencies and the courts.

In a speech prepared for the Annual Law Day Dinner of the Detroit Bar Association, Mitchell said: "If arrests must be made, then arrests there should be. If violators must be prosecuted, then prosecution there should be."

Mitchell's speech was drafted during a policy consultation with President Nixon and F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover. In demanding a halt to the campus turmoil, the Attorney General said he spoke in the role of the Nation's senior law enforcement officer.

He declared: "This administration has tried to be patient in the hope that students, faculty and local officials, working together would put an end to this chaos. But the time has come for an end to patience. The time has come for us to demand, in the strongest possible terms, that university officials, local law enforcement agencies and local courts apply the law."

Mitchell conceded that the only Federal jurisdiction in student uprisings is against traveling militants who cross state lines "with intent to incite riots." That authority had been conferred to the Justice Department under the 1958 Civil Rights Act. He left unanswered whether the Administration will seek new laws aimed specifically at students if college officials and local police do not bring an end to the disturbances.

Student rebels evacuated occupied buildings at Columbia and Stanford Universities Thursday—for lack of campus support and under pressure from the law. A leader of the Students For A Democratic Society at Columbia, Michael Golash, said: "We haven't won the support we should have. Most of us, I think, were prepared to be arrested." More than 100 anti-war demonstrators ended a takeover of Encina Hall at Stanford after about 10 officers were deployed in front of the building. The overnight occupation had been opposed by an estimated 1,000 counter-demonstrators chanting: "Out! Out! Out!"

SAB presents a Graduation Dance

featuring

THE

BYARDS

Wednesday, May 7th 9:00 p.m. In The Gym

TICKETS

ON SALE

WEDNESDAY

Students Free

Univ. Comm. — \$1.00

Public — \$2.00

S.B. Council Ponders Coeducational Dorms

By RICHARD PUZ
Statesman Editor

The Stony Brook Council is presently considering the question of coed dorms in Roth and Tabler. This move followed a meeting of the Council at which students and members of the Housing Office presented plans for the installation of a coed living arrangement in these quads.

Although the results of the vote are unknown at this time, it appears likely that the proposal to institute coed housing in two of the Roth dorms on an experimental basis will be passed. The plan, presented by Scott Feld, chairman of the Cardozo College legislature, calls for male and female suites in Cardozo and Mount Colleges. The rationale for the proposal is that Professor John Gagnon of the Sociology Department would sponsor the experiment to study the effects of coed living. Two other Roth dorms would be used as controls.

The plans to make Tabler quad coed by suite were rejected on the grounds that there wasn't a sufficient rationale for the proposal. However, it is believed that the Tabler buildings will be coed by wing.

Currently, the Residential Study Program hall in Hand

College is coed by suites. Next year, Langmuir, James and Benedict Colleges will be coed by wings.

Other topics presented at the Council meeting included discussions of the Judiciary and campus disruptions. The Council is required to submit rewritten student rules and regulations to comply with the new state law which requires campuses to create effective means of controlling student demonstrations.

250 Student Leaders Sign Statement Opposing Vietnam War

From College Press Service

WASHINGTON — More than 250 student body presidents and campus newspaper editors have signed a statement opposing the Vietnam war and saying they will refuse induction into the armed forces as long as the war continues.

The statement, released by the National Student Association, has been sent to President Nixon, along with a request for an appointment "to share more fully" with him the students' concern over the war and the draft.

The signers say, "We will act according to our conscience.

Black Studies Program Approved By Curr. Comm.

A Black Studies Program has been approved by the College of Arts and Sciences Curriculum Committee. Effective next semester, students will be able to major in Black Studies.

The student majoring in Black Studies will select his courses from a number of existing and yet to be formed courses involving the black experience. Eighteen courses will be required for the major; eight courses from a core curriculum and eight to be chosen by the student in consultation with his advisor.

The core curriculum, which will include two independent study projects, is now being established. Two existing courses, Literature of Modern Africa, and The Afro-American in the New World, have been placed in the core category; and a third course is awaiting approval. The Black Studies Curriculum Committee, co-chaired by Professor Robert Weinberg and Acting Provost of Social and Behavioral Sciences Charles Hoffmann, is currently considering other courses to be offered.

The Curriculum Committee is also looking for a director for the program.

Dr. Hoffmann said that although only three courses had been integrated into the program thus far, new courses were expected to be added by September. He said that the core curriculum would have a large number of courses in it so the student would have a choice in selecting his eight courses.

The Black Studies Curriculum Committee included a number of BSU members, who had been involved in the Committee's decision since its inception by President Toll in February.

Notices

(Continued from page 2)

Due to wet ground, the varsity baseball game with Adelphi scheduled for Thursday, April 24, has been rescheduled for Monday, May 5, at 3 p.m. at Garden City.

Volunteer help is needed in connection with the Neighborhood Information Center which will soon open at the Smith Haven Mall. The Information Center, under the joint sponsorship of the Office of Special Projects and the Smith Haven Experimental Ministry, will provide information needed in the community with respect to education, social welfare opportunities, and other services provided by governmental and private agencies. It is hoped that the University students will be able to operate the center in late afternoons and early evenings and at the same time help to develop information resources by means of research and inquiries. Students interested in this program should call the Office of Special Projects at 7010.

There will be an exhibition of steel sculpture by Harvey White in Ammann College. It opens May 4, 8 - 10 p.m.; continues through May 8, 3 - 10 p.m.

Fire Dubbed Suspicious



Members of the Setauket Fire Department extinguish blaze just off service road near athletic field. The rubbish fire was believed to have been started intentionally by an un-

known person, according to University Police. The Setauket Fire Chief noted that if it had been a dry day, the blaze might have spread across the entire athletic field.

Along with thousands of our fellow students, we campus leaders cannot participate in a war which we believe to be immoral and unjust. . . . We publicly and collectively express our intention to refuse induction and to aid and support those who decide to refuse. We will not serve in the military as long as the war in Vietnam continues."

The statement was circulated to demonstrate how widespread this position is among persons who hold elected offices and positions of responsibility on college campuses. NSA officials said. The signers come from Ivy League, Big Ten, denominational, teacher and community colleges.

"Mr. President," the letter signed by nine of the students said, "we urgently write to you now . . . to advise you that many of the basic questions students and other concerned Americans have raised about our purposes in Vietnam remain unanswered. . . . We must now number ourselves among those students who cannot at this time square military duty with integrity and conscience."

The overall statement also said: "Most of us have worked in electoral politics and through other channels to change the course of America's foreign policy and to remove the iniquities of the draft system. We will continue to work in these ways, but the possible results of these efforts will come too late for those whose deferments will soon expire. We must make an agonizing choice: to accept induction into the armed forces, which we feel would be irresponsible to ourselves, our country and our fellow man; or to refuse induction, which is contrary to our respect for law and involves in-

jury to our personal lives and careers."

"Students have, for a long time now, made known their desire for a peaceful settlement. The present negotiations, however, are not an end in themselves, but rather the means to a complete cease-fire and American extrication. And until that ceasefire has been reached, young men who oppose the war will continue to face the momentous decision of how to respond to the draft," the statement said.

Eight of the nine who signed the letter to Nixon held a press conference on Capitol Hill to issue personal statements. Wayne Hurder, editor of the Daily Tar Heel at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, said he can "no longer duck the issue of an immoral draft and an immoral war." He said he is not going to seek a conscientious objector classification as first planned, but will refuse induction.

At the press conference, Rep. Allard K. Lowenstein, (D-N.Y.) said the nation should start looking at society's problems from the perspective of young people if it wants to understand them both. Sen Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.) issued a statement saying, "I think it is imperative that we seek to understand the terrible dilemma which these young men face. The war and draft are two pressing and relevant issues that, hopefully, can be influenced by student conviction and action.

FOOD

—BREAKFAST—

—LUNCH—


—DINNER—

—LATE SNACKS—

at

Setauket Char-Broil

(next to Bette Vogel in Three Village Shopping Center)



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BLACK EXPERIENCE AT STONY BROOK

Friday, May 2nd until Sunday, May 4th

AUTHENTIC AFRICAN MARKET-PLACE

G Lobby

11:00 a.m. Friday until 11:00 p.m. Sunday

For the entire weekend, G-Lobby will be set up as an African Marketplace. Paintings by Brother Isham Latimer of B.S.U. will be displayed and sold. The Karma Living Workshop of New York will sell Afro-American fashions and the Liberty House of Harlem will sell literature, posters, jewelry, and sculpture. All proceeds of the Liberty House go to the poor people in Mississippi.

The Gallery NYUMBA YA SANAA of New York

South Hall Lounge,

11:00 a.m. Friday until 11 p.m., Sunday

The GALLERY MYUMBA YA SANAA is a group of 15 black artists, all in the Afro-American Tradition. This 66-piece exhibit will be their third appearance here. Each artist has a unique style and the entire exhibit will include varied medias and forms. ALL ART WORK WILL BE FOR SALE!

Schedule Of Individual Events

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1969:

9:00 P.M. - 3:00 A.M. EFG LOUNGE

LET'S PARTY BACK! — A soul record mood featuring BROTHER ROBERT CALLENDER of WUSB.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1969:

1:00 P.M. - 3:00 P.M. EFG LOUNGE

POETRY READING — Nikki Giovanni, author of "Black Judgment," who will teach at Rutgers University in September.

Prof. Kofi Awoonor, a new faculty member from Ghana, will read some of his own published works.

B.S.U. POETS: Brother Calvin Canton, Brother Isham Latimer, Brother Robert Callender, Brother Edward Randolph

3:30 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.
OUTSIDE IN FRONT OF G

AFRICAN DANCE GROUP — THE AFRO-AMERICAN ENSEMBLE — A group of young people from Westbury, who have just begun performing. Such young talent is both beautiful and exciting.

7:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M. EFG LOUNGE

LECTURES: Featuring: Mr. Julian Mayfield, the star of the recent Paramount film, "UPTIGHT." He will speak on THE BLACK MAN IN THE ARTS, along with John Killens, author and playwright. Mr. Killens has written "Young Blood" and "And Then We Heard the Thunder."

10:00 P.M. - 2:00 A.M.

G CAFETERIA

DANCE!!!! featuring THE MICHAEL ADETUNDI SEXTET with special feature: THE AJOSHE DANCERS AND DRUMMERS. If you are going to the Concert on Saturday night, don't end your evening when it's over. Be sure to come to our soulful dance by candlelight and see our specially featured Dance Performance at 11:30 p.m.

SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1969

1:00 P.M. EFG LOUNGE

LECTURE featuring Mr. John Henry Clarke, a famous Black Historian and editor of the magazine, "Freedomways," who will speak on "THE GOLDEN AGE OF AFRICA."

3:00 P.M. OUTSIDE G

OUTDOOR FASHION SHOW!!!! featuring THE KARMA LIVING WORKSHOP, to include both drumming and dancing. It is entitled "THE HISTORY OF GARMENTS."

7:00 P.M. EFG LOUNGE

LECTURE featuring Mr. John Henry Clarke

Mr. John Henry Clarke - will sum up his previous lecture by speaking on "Africa and the Slave Movement."

THIS IS THE BLACK EXPERIENCE AT STONY BROOK. DON'T LET IT BE ONE THAT WILL PASS YOU BY. IF YOU HAVE ALREADY PLANNED TO GO TO CARNIVAL OR TO THE CONCERT, DON'T LET THAT STOP YOU FROM JOINING THE EXCITEMENT. THE EXHIBITS IN SOUTH HALL AND IN G-LOBBY ARE ON-GOING EVENTS! COME TO G AS OFTEN AS YOU CAN AND SEE WHY WE SAY "WEUSI WAPENDEZA!"

Will Stony Brook Get HEP? Or . . .

...Can fifty young migrant workers from all over the country find happiness at a Long Island university?

By MARCIA MILSTEIN
Feature Editor

Seated in a lounge at Hofstra University were 18 new HEP students who just arrived from Florida. Their blank expressions betrayed their fears: fear of new surroundings, strange people and a different world. Tom Turner, director of the High School Equivalency Program at Hofstra, addressed the students, speaking sternly about their responsibilities to clean their rooms and halls, to wake up at eight every morning, and to study at night.

Just one week ago, Mr. Turner and Professor Gourdet, boasted to our Administration of the program's structure and achievements. Their claims were impressive: 30 students had passed the high school equivalency exam, 40 students secured employment in banks or offices, students would be entering universities (Hofstra and Old Westbury, for example) in the fall. I looked around at the new students. These people were from

rural communities, with dialects, values and life styles different from my own. How could they transcend the culture shock of going from labor camp to university and advance so rapidly in education? I found the answer in one of Hofstra's classrooms.

Thirteen HEP students were attending an English literature class. Mrs. Kagen selected two passages from *The Merchant of Venice* and proved to the kids that Shakespeare was not beyond their reach. The teacher didn't lecture; she asked questions and encouraged students to express their ideas. Although their grammar was incorrect, she did not interrupt her students, for their thoughts were clear and reflected understanding of the unfamiliar verse. When she asked about Shylock, a student replied, "He's none too good." Why? "He's been spat on, man, and he didn't do nothing."

Although they were studying metaphors, diction and rhythm, the

material presented was relevant to the students. They identified with Shylock, for as migrants, they, too, had been pushed around and scorned. Everyone participated in the discussion. The teacher's respect for her pupil's ideas strengthened their self-confidence.

The same process occurred in the current events class discussing the ABM system. Without much previous knowledge, students expressed the major opinions of the public. One boy could not give priority to either position. "You don't know if there's gonna be a war or if there ain't. You know there's gonna be hungry people. You gotta take care of both." The teacher did not impose his opinions, but continued to question the kids ("What would you do if you were president?"), increasing their confidence in their ideas.

That afternoon, the kids in the classroom met the scared kids in the lounge. I knew that the latter would make it, just as former HEP

students have done. They were chosen for their high motivation and intelligence. Once the fear wore off, toughness and determination pulled them through the rigorous academic effort. The confidence and commitment of Turner and the teachers had greater impact than the indifference of Hofstra.

Hofstra discontinued the program for financial reasons.

When asked about the reaction of Hofstra students to HEP, a student editor replied, "There was none."

One year at Hofstra proved that supposed "uneducable" migrant workers could make tremendous gains. Classes transcend the required syllabus of the equivalency exam to provide students with a stimulating educational experience. Mr. Turner invites our Administration to share this experience by visiting HEP at Hofstra. The decision of whether or not HEP will move to Stony Brook rests in their hands.

Harassment In Cafeteria: Is It Political?

By MICHAEL COVINO

Tuesday night, I found myself hassled for the second time this year by the people who work in Tabler cafeteria. That night, sundaes were served for the second glorious time since September. I took three packs of ice cream for my precious sundae. The girl who checks passports when one transports his meal from the food counter into the dining area stopped me.

"Hey! You can only take one of those!"

"Aren't there unlimited seconds?"

"Well, you can only take one of those." Highly articulate young lady.

"Oh, come on now. I could take one and place it right outside the door on the radiator and come right back in and take another one and so on. Right? So what's the difference?"

"I said you could only take one of those at a time. Those are the rules."

"Unlimited seconds are the rules."

I walked out. The manager came chasing me.

"Hey! What's the matter with you? Didn't you hear the girl?"

I gave him the same argument. He responded with the same logic that the girl used. There was, however, nothing he could do. I was right. Embarrassed by his impotence in the matter, he lost his head and threatened to throw me down the staircase. I begged him to do so. A fine lawsuit it would have made and all my financial problems would be done away with.

He repeated his threat, and I yelled, "Go ahead and throw me down the stairs." I yelled in order to attract the attention of all those in the dining area to what was happening and to what might have happened to me. Again, he was rendered impotent. Obviously he wasn't going to touch me.

With everybody staring at us, he had to do something. The good man proved himself as literate as the passport inspector.

"You lousy scumbag!" This is the man in charge of our goods

"Throw me down the stairs."
"You piece of dirt." (He cleverly equated long hair with dirt.)

"Throw me down the staircase." Sometimes I value repetition.

More degenerate grumbings from our food manager.

"You're scared to throw me down because if you do, you'll lose your job and without your job, you're helpless." Impotence, impotence. I wondered how he fared in other situations.

He tossed me one more "Scumbag!" and then scurried back into the shelter of the kitchens, the spinach equivalent of the ivy tower.

The other time I was hassled occurred several months ago. I am bringing it out now to reinforce my point about the attitudes of some of the people who work in the cafeteria.

I accidentally broke a glass on the milk machine's lever. One of the cafeteria workers began cursing at me (that's fine) and then shoved me (that isn't). Later, while sitting at a table with a girl, the same worker and several others began throwing peas at me. I

complained to the manager (a different one) and he spoke with the help. After he left, another one of the help threatened to attack me if I caused any more trouble for them. I complained again.

The point is, there is no reason why students have to put up with such ridiculous hassles.

We paid the \$500.

We eat in those halls for four years.

The food is ours, they have absolutely no right to be so damn possessive with our food. Seconds are unlimited. We don't need physical abuse and verbal threats served with our meals.

I have to get political now. In both incidents, either the help or the manager made derogatory remarks about my hair. Hair is equivalent to decadence, political radicalism, etc. The white worker despises hair because it is a repudiation of the goals he seeks (a better job, higher pay) and the values with which he identifies. It's too damn bad the

white workers don't realize that these things just aren't meant for them.

Likewise, the white people who control (possibly the manager is a minor example) the workers manipulate the workers' frustrations by transferring them onto the "smelly, dirty" Left. In France, the students and the workers were able to get together because the workers realized they were being economically abused. In America, the workers have been so brainwashed that they don't know what the hell is happening. The violence of the white workers has to be put where it belongs. It doesn't belong on the white radical.

Bobby Seale is thinking about moving the Black Panther national headquarters to Chicago. The city is 40% black, and its blacks (all the nation's blacks) are ready to be politicalized, radically politicalized. The Black Panthers have caught onto the workers' value quicker than the white SDS groups, probably because the black leaders are closer to the black

workers than the white radicals are to the white workers. But the workers must be reached.

And the violence bit; Cornell blacks took to arms to defend themselves against the right-wing white fraternity students. So naturally, some fantastically moronic students on this campus went out and physically violated SDS members. The Left on this campus has not been violent. But attacks on leftist students can only invite counter-violence. If any students at Stony Brook get seriously hurt, it could very easily be the cause for guns to appear on this campus.

This shouldn't happen. The attacking students did a particularly stupid thing at a fragile time. But I know that if attacked, I would have to arm myself. It would be necessary, should this campus turn into a jungle with "survival of the fittest" the prevailing law. I wouldn't count on Security for protection either. I saw and heard them direct conservative

(Continued on page 7)

BENJAMIN'S DELI

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Dr. Weinberg and Promotion

The impending departure of Dr. Robert Weinberg from this campus should not be looked upon as another situation where the University has disregarded the undergraduate student body. Rather it should be seen as a slight to the fine teaching abilities displayed by this and other professors who are more interested in giving undergraduates a meaningful education than in concentrating on research or publishing.

As Dr. Weinberg said, it is too late for any student action on his behalf. Unfortunately, Dr. Weinberg is not the first faculty member to feel such action. In the past, many outstanding people were denied tenure even though they exhibited high-quality teaching ability, as was the case with Dr. Robert Boikes one year ago.

How can future occurrences of this nature be prevented? First of all, the Faculty Committee on Tenure and Promotion must make its actions public. This committee is being irresponsible to members of the faculty as well as to the rest of the University Community by carrying on behind closed doors. The members of the faculty have every right to decide who among themselves is to receive tenure or promotion. The committee's disregard for the Physics Department recommendation that Weinberg be granted tenure is sheer hypocrisy. The faculty bylaws state that "this committee represents the faculty in reviewing the recommendations of all candidates for continuing appointment or promotion in the faculty."

Additional methods of improving the promotion and tenure procedure would be to allow for student input. It may be claimed that the students have participated by publishing a teacher evaluation survey. However, if ignored, this is meaningless. How can a professor who is rated as the top science instructor in the school and a top instructor in a large lecture class be turned down for promotion? It has been clearly proven that such student evaluations are meaningless in Dr. Weinberg's evaluation by the Committee on Promotion and Tenure.

We call upon the faculty to revise its promotion and tenure procedures, to make actions of the Committee on Promotion and Tenure open, to make these procedures more honest to colleagues, and to reduce the hypocrisy we have witnessed.

To Dr. Robert Weinberg, we wish great success in his role as director of a science program for non-science majors at Temple University. We feel that he has displayed the ability to direct such a program as well as a program in developing science aptitudes in underprivileged students. He has displayed this ability by being a guiding force behind The Three Days, the Black Studies Program, and numerous other programs. It is truly unfortunate that Stony Brook will lose such a great person.

S. B. Union

The first meeting of the Stony Brook Union Governing Board demonstrated the complete lack of support both the board and the facility have received. Only five out of the thirteen members of the board were present, surely a poor start for a board which must accomplish a great deal of work in the few months that remain before the facility is to open. The most immediate of these duties is the selection of a new director since Bud Dalton has resigned effective June 30, and there is no one qualified and willing to replace him. The inability to secure a replacement is a direct result of a lack of administrative support, both for this facility and for the professional staff in general.

At a convention of the Association of College Unions International there were no takers of the job offer. Why? Because many of the delegates at the convention felt that Dalton had been had. Although Dalton didn't comment further, it appeared he had lacked the necessary administrative support for the fulfillment of his duties. The case of John De Francesco and his treatment by this Administration was known by many delegates and further discouraged them from considering the position.

Administrative support for the Union was also lacking financially. The salary offer for the position of director was about 25% below what the market bears.

This is only the latest in a long series of problems with the Union. They're ranged from innumerable construction delays to problems over who would use the facility.

It's interesting to note that after ground was broken for the Union in Fall '66 the following buildings were started and finished:

ESS
Heavy Engineering lab
Light Engineering lab
Computing Center
Lecture Hall Center
Van de Graaff Accelerator

Moreover, the most rapid period of construction lasted for a few months earlier this year when the Union was planned for use at the Crystallographers Conference this summer. Once it was decided that the building would not be used for the conference, construction quickly slowed down.

It's obvious that the Administration does not give a damn about the facility or those who are supposed to use it.

The Administration is overdue in accepting its responsibility to serve the needs of students, students as people not scientific automatons.

Voice of the People

Trials

To the Editor:

I had the privilege of attending another one of Stony Brook's famous kangaroo courts last Thursday, April 24. Panzer and his fellow pansies really impressed me with their eloquent decision of "guilty but above the law." This decision is conclusive evidence of the fact that the student Judiciary is perpetrating on the University Community.

When the American flag was carried into the Chemistry lecture hall by my colleagues and myself, I was appalled by the audacity of the SDS member who saluted in German fashion and cried "heil." Another flag, the Viet Cong flag, was carried into the lecture hall, but received a different response. Applause and cheers echoed throughout the building which left me wondering whether I was in North Vietnam or the United States of America.

Bill Bellard

Dear Smutrag

To the Editor:

Well, it looks as if the students of SUSB are going to have to endure being subjected once again to Statesman's biased and perverted presentation of the news. To elaborate somewhat, last Friday's issue (April 18) came out with the phrase "S.B.'s THEMIS Proposal Rejected" plastered across the front page. As if this cheap form of sensationalism and editorializing isn't enough for the minds of the editors, on various pages there were articles on "Squelching University Conflict," "Harvard's Ties with the Power Structure," "Ending ROTC," and numerous other radical-oriented tidbits of propaganda scattered throughout the paper. The Tuesday edition (April 22) was just as bad, if not worse (much, I'm sure, to the delight of the SDS). One was accosted by such prejudiced reports as "University Tolerates Racial Discrimination," and an SDS member's distorted views on the THEMIS project ("What You Love to Hear").

The point that I wish to make is not necessarily that these articles should be left out, but rather that we students should be allowed to receive a fair balance of opinion and not a continuous, one-sided, and distorted view of the news as Statesman has been issuing in the past. This should not be on a piecemeal level, but on a 50-50 basis instead. The editors should strive to attain the journalistic goal of unbiased reporting. Either that or they should more appropriately label their smutrag as a scandal sheet rather than a newspaper. I regret making this accusation. However, it is of the utmost priority that the intellectual integrity of this University be preserved!

Charles Hinrichsen

Loines

To the Editor:

My husband is a student at SUSB, and on occasions brings home Statesman. On April 15, 1969, I read the Stony Brook Black Voice. I enjoyed reading most of the material, and one can understand and respect the problems being expressed which exist on every campus throughout America.

I think as individuals we have the right to express ourselves, but not like Dwight Loines, who succumbs to using four-letter words. People understand a problem better when it is related in constructive, sensible language, rather than use

foul words to help get his point across to other readers.

Mrs. P. Brady

Tenure

To the Editor:

It has come to my attention that Professor Robert Weinberg is leaving Stony Brook. Once again the Administration has shown a complete lack of regard for the undergraduate student body by delaying the granting of tenure to this outstanding teacher, even after his department recommended him.

It is a shame that, even after countless promises were made by the Administration that teaching ability would be weighed in the granting of tenure, they remain continually inconsistent in words and actual deeds.

David B. Kaback

Trees

To the Editor:

In the midst of all the other ugliness perpetrated on this campus from within, without, above, beneath, around, and through (this is the sort of place that swallows up syntax, too) the destruction contractors have successfully carried out another of their search-and-destroy operations. No, I am not pointing another finger at the Easy Company blackshirts, although the ambiguity is intentional. The construction crew (which seems to have anticipated Easy Company's sudden nationalist renaissance by about a year) is at it again: this time the trees must go.

If the state planners' aim is to create a bowling alley for some demanding giant in Setauket or Albany, they are more than justified in clearing an absolutely non-verdant, asphalt swath from Nicholl Road to the library. But they've done a half-hearted job. Why don't they go to work on those unsightly shrubs back of the Humanities parking lot? Why not strip off the trees alongside SSA and Biology buildings? That way the Setauket giant (Howard Hughes?) can stage a triumphal march to the portico of the Earth and Space Science building. And while he's there, he might as well throw a dropcloth over it and pretend it's a cliff, or an LI millionaire's garden wall. He would certainly be more imaginative than his slaves. Irregularity is the mainstay of the multiversity (or UNIVERSITY, if you prefer): trees shelter the irregulars. Trees are irregulars. They seem to spring up wherever their seeds fall; they get along well with people but don't seem to tolerate bulldozers or bombs. In a fight between builders and trees, trees will overcome in the fullness of time. They even beat giants. They are anti-imperialist: they leave each other alone and don't invade each other's turf. We have much to learn from them.

We must not destroy them or uproot them, just as we must not destroy or uproot human beings, physically or mentally. We must not serve the giants of the imperialist nightmare. They mow down our trees with as much impunity as they mow down our brothers and our minds. They shall not be allowed to savor even a temporary victory.

The campus belongs to the people; the people of the campus, in many senses, belong to the trees. They are the guardians who fight the invading city-giant. We must lie down in their shadows and keep them alive. To arrest the children of the forest would be unquestionably barbarous and totally unjustifiable. Marchons!

Barry Fructer



Jew Affirms Auschwitz

By AL WALKER

"Our ethic is a fool's ethic."

K. Jacob Franke hopes to affirm Judaism by denouncing what he calls the class culture and rabbinical tradition of the majority of Jews. He will attempt to explain this apparent paradox on Tuesday, May 6, and Wednesday, May 7, in the Physics lecture hall at 7:00 p.m.

"The congregation must assume, tortuously and radically, its own arrogance . . . It is the most complete absorption a Jew can undertake and if done properly, if done in good faith, it cannot help but alter his life. Abrogation of the Law forces the Jew . . . away from his cultural myths."

Although Franke is anti-rabbinical, anti-traditional and anti-liturgical, he strongly affirms Judaism. Seeing Auschwitz as a Sinai event, he feels

that the revelation of the scriptures must be personally experienced through social action, not through what he sees as outmoded tradition.

"Our hope is that the traditional Left and the infusion of young people who are of the Left, but aware that it is a corpse, will come to the realization that radical theology is an historical radicalism that can realize itself humanely in American cities."

On Tuesday night, Franke will show Renais's film, *Night and Fog*, which portrays Nazi atrocities. After the showing, he will address himself to the problems of the film. Auschwitz is the demand, the command from Sinai, that calls for the evolution of new forms of Jewish community, identity, and existence.

Franke will speak with a special relevance to the up-

rooted Jews who affirm Judaism but find old restrictions leading to inadvertent conflict. His visit will be an occasion to discover new possibilities of remaining totally Jewish.

"In the Jewish Quarter, that particular assemblage of ahistorical Jews situated in cities, the rabbinical tradition plays out its final role . . . The purpose of that role . . . is to . . . buttress the fantasies of the Jewish middle class. Once that is accomplished, the rabbinical tradition blithely sends its Jews into secularism, and that phenomenon does the last job of cementing those fantasies into the social order."

Franke, the radical Jew, will shock, but his search for an authentic form of Judaism for people like him is sincere. Sinai is not the Torah for him, but Sinai is a deeply real revelation of personal existence.

Easy Company Hymn

(To the tune of The Marine Corps Hymn)

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

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

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

By NAT BOARD

Cafeteria Harassment

(Continued from page 5)

students to guard the Business Office during the Library sit-in.

I realize what is happening to me, but it is beyond my control. Things that were inconceivable a year ago are now the most feasible alternatives. Frustration has been sublimated into politics for too long now and our minds and bodies have been wracked

for our noble efforts. Nothing else has changed, though.

I may have started on a seemingly trivial incident, but I don't believe that I've digressed. It is all pertinent. The cafeteria incidents were political whether those involved realized it or not. I hate saying this, but I have to. One second thought, I must warn the cafeteria manager that if he

ever throws me down the cafeteria stairs, it might not be a law suit that I throw back at him. And if it isn't, it won't be my fault. The Administration had better get responsive in a positive manner to the way they allow their students to be handled on this campus. It still isn't too late to save everyone from living in a state of fear and hatred. But it's almost too late.

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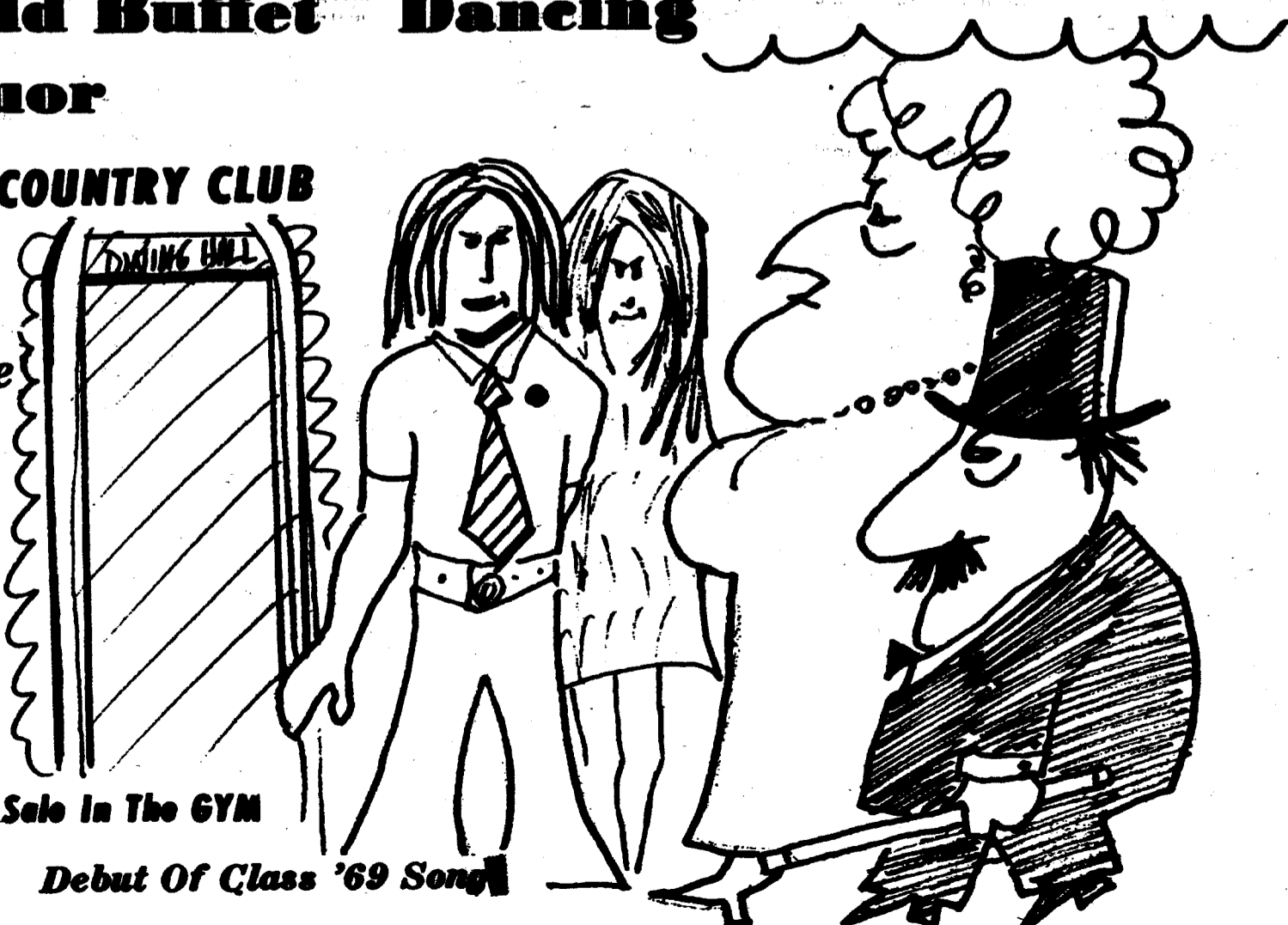
\$10 per couple

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SEMI-FORMAL

Tickets Are Now On Sale In The GYM

SPECIAL ATTENTION: Debut Of Class '69 Songs



VOTE - May 8

Officers 1969-70

The following is a list of all eligible candidates as of 5:00 p.m. April 30, 1969

Pol. Pres.

Steve Grossbard
George Becker
Charles Sharpe
Louise Wolf

Pol. Veep

Donnie Kaya
Glen Kissack
Evan Strager

Pol. Treas.

James Goldfarb

Pol. Sec.

Bruce Eisenberg
Julian Eble

Sr. Rep.

Philip
Shelby
Art R

Sr. Pres.

Steven Pinick
Randi Volkoff

Jr. Rep.

Steve Lax
Danny Lazar
Manny Porto

Jr. Pres.

Vincent Mon

Asst. Rep.

John Selvin

Soph. Pres.

NSA Co. Director

Tom Drysdale

VOTE

Reply to Steve Roth:

In Defense Of Freshman Orientation

B ELLEN TABAK
Orientation Leader, 1968

I would like to respond to Steven Roth's "new plan" for orientation. If the proposal is in fact serious, then surely it was conceived without any real understanding or consideration of the special needs of the people for whom the program is designed.

The second part of your plan for holding orientation much later in the summer seems to have a little thought behind it, but not much planning. Orientation has been restricted to its current dates because the food service is only available during the summer school session. Holding orientation in the summer may help allay some fears students might have over the summer after they are out of high school and can only wonder about the unknown experience ahead. Having orientation at the end of August and the beginning of September would not serve this purpose. Furthermore, the large size of the groups we would have would greatly increase the number of leaders required. Their salaries, combined with the cost of the extra days you have added to the session, would make the orientation fee paid by the freshmen insufficient to cover these expenses. (The program is not funded by the Administration.) Again, your example of the "stupidity present in the current system" is ill-chosen; freshmen have had curfews and parietal hours in the past because Stony Brook itself has had curfews and parietal hours in the past; and even in the present year, there are halls that have voted parietal hour restrictions.

As for your survey, I fail to see the value of it. Yes, it is nice to have information on the freshman class, and statistics are compiled every year. But to take a survey for the purpose of changing the thrust of orientation? How? Do you think we should re-structure the program if, say, 75% of the freshmen have smoked pot rather than 35%? Do you mean in one case we could talk about pot on campus and in the other we shouldn't? What do we do about the percentage of girls who are really offended by your inquiries regarding their virginity; what should we do about their mothers who hang over these girls' shoulders reading this survey and wondering what kind of a school they're sending their daughters to; what percentage should we consider as pretending they've done something or

believe something just to appear cool; (this is not unusual in a class whose mean age, as you pointed out, is under seventeen); how should we deal with things like political affiliation when these kids hardly have had a chance yet to think a thought of their own, let alone decide what they believe? You may think this silly and irrelevant, but that would only show how you don't really understand the problems of freshman orientation.

In speaking of orientation goals, your last paragraph gives the program the purpose of explaining "the grim realities of life at the hole . . . and means of changing them." A definitive understanding of Stony Brook cannot be given, whether in three days, four days or ten. The orientation staff is aware that even the longest session cannot tell the freshman what he will experience in September and for the next four years. They have an idea from past experience of what can be accomplished in

a few days, but I don't think you do. They've learned that one can't even name all the buildings for the freshmen and hope they'll remember them in the fall; you seem to ask them to describe with utmost accuracy and in detail the entire Stony Brook experience, and even then, the experience as seen only through your eyes.

You feel that the freshmen's heads are being filled with fluffy dreams. I grant that your three years at Stony Brook have given you a more realistic picture of the situation than a few days at orientation can give, and I'm sure that as a typical student, you've found enough to complain about during this time. But shall we pass on, Big Brother-style, what we have defined as the prevailing student ideology at Stony Brook? Propaganda is "flagrant," as you call it, regardless from which side it originates.

Last summer, Steve Rosenthal and a few others thought

somewhat as you do, but acted in a more positive fashion by taking it upon themselves to become part of the summer orientation program. In speaking to the freshmen, they thought they told it like it was. It was an honest and energetic effort, but it was made without real understanding of new student feelings. Many people did like it and did talk with Steve late into the night, but believe me, many other freshmen came to me, not disillusioned, but really frightened: frightened of Steve, frightened of Stony Brook, and really frightened about coming back in the fall.

And in my experience, Mr. Roth, I have never found it profitable to argue with anyone who contends that any group is a clique. Let me just say that I didn't know most of the other leaders when I was selected for the job last year. Moreover, far from being the soft job one gets if one has the "right friends," being a good orientation leader takes time, energy, ability and work.

If you think seriously about the situation for just a moment, you can see what orientation tries to do in considering the incoming students. It offers them a chance to be on campus for a few days, without the imminent pressure of schoolwork; a chance to see the campus and meet some of the other people who will be here so that they can feel a little more assured about the upcoming experience and can feel a little more at ease with the campus when they return in the fall. That's about all that can be done. Orientation should never be a place to pre-define the Stony Brook experience in any way.

As for your criticism of the orientation film, the showing you attended was arranged by its authors for the purpose of hearing constructive criticism and enlisting help with this summer's film. I think it is indicative of the quality of your criticism that your services were not among the many that were volunteered.


SAB Presents

CARNIVAL CONCERTS


Fri.:

May 2nd


7:00 & 10:00



SLIM HARPO



JAMES COTTON BLUES BAND



Chuck Berry

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If weather is inclement the concerts will be in the gym at 7 and 10 p.m.*

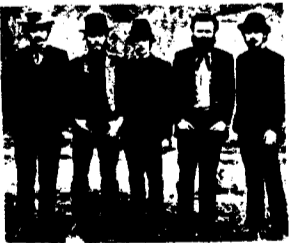
Sat.:

May 3rd

7:00 & 10:00

The Band

The Underbelly



The Band

Tickets on sale for students Wed.-Tues.

Outside tickets Tues.-Friday

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CARL HAAS

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LENORE LANE

Written & Directed By
BOB SCHNITZER

**Premiere Engagement Coming
Production Near Completion
Soon! Watch For It**

A Robert Allen Schnitzer-Student Polity of S.B. Production

On The Screen This Weekend

By HAROLD RUBENSTEIN

Statesman Arts Editor

PHYSICS BUILDING THEATER

New Cinema Part II - an exciting varied collection of short films by today's new directors, including Francois Truffaut's first film, another example of the zany work of Richard Lester, a haunting parable by Roman Polanski (who later did *Rosemary's Baby*) and *Enter Hamlet*, a visual dissection of a soliloquy of the melancholy Dane. Many of the films are prize winners and were shown at a similar festival given at Philharmonic Hall this year that received critical acclaim.

Fri and Sat.: 7:00, 9:15, 11:30

SMITHTOWN THEATER

Charly - starring Cliff Robertson, Claire Bloom, Lilia Skala; directed by Ralph Nelson

A tender, intelligent film has been made from Daniel Keyes' ingenious story, *Flowers for Algernon*, which is about a mentally retarded man who undergoes a brain operation and becomes a genius. It is the first American film to treat mental illness with understanding since *David and Lisa*, and is only harmed by director Nelson's foolish and second-rate use of slick "in" photography that hampers rather than enhances the simplicity of the tale. But Nelson has gotten solid performances from his cast, notably Lilia Skala as the woman scientist who forms the idea, Claire Bloom, exquisite and warm as the lady who teaches Charly math and passion, and especially Cliff Robertson as Charly. Head askew, dumb grin on his face, Robertson is sweetly pathetic as the first human guinea pig. But the strength of the performance comes when the smile turns to a scowl and Robertson impressively makes the transformation from idiot to one who clearly sees idiocy. Robertson has finally been given a role that he worked for (he created the role on television some years ago) and that is able to test and display his talents. He has succeeded by being awarded this year's Academy Award for Best Actor.

Fri and Sat.: 7:00, 9:00

FOX THEATRE

A Bullet for the General - not reviewed at the present time

THREE VILLAGE THEATRE

The Mad Room - starring Stella Stevens and Shelly Winters.

The Honest Theater Manager's Review— . . . Bad, bad, BAD . . . WOW, BAD . . . Shelley Winters? . . . ER, Bad, all Bad. Forget it.

Fri. and Sat.: 7:00, 9:00

PORT JEFFERSON ART CINEMA

Belle de Jour - starring Catherine Deneuve, Genevieve Page; written and directed by Luis Bunuel.

Bunuel's "masterpiece of erotica" has finally made the rounds, but those whose conceptions of the erotic is a detailed slide show of all the positions in the Kama Sutra should stay away. *Belle de Jour* does establish Catherine Deneuve as one of the most beautiful women in the world. But her exquisite beauty is exactly what Bunuel has decided to destroy. *Belle de Jour* means "beauty of the day," and Miss Deneuve is a bored young Parisian housewife who has everything, including a sterile marriage, so she decides to become a prostitute. It is not that her husband is impotent or that she doesn't love him. He is healthy and she adores him, but she can only make love to fat, sexually perverted men while perverting her own sexuality. Bunuel has made a merciless attack on the modern conception of love, the fallacy of sex at its highest form and the guilt of the modern woman in a society she fears and is captured in. But Bunuel tends to be too subtle and relentless for his own good, and much of *Belle de Jour* is slow and as sluggish as *Belle's* customers. It is as uncinematic as *Belle's* life and as unsatisfying. The thrusts are only kept alive through Deneuve's strong, innocent beauty, and a wicked Genevieve Page in the guise of a sarcastic madam.

Fri. and Sat.: 7:00, 9:00

BROOKHAVEN THEATRE

Joanna - starring Genevieve Waite, Christian Doermer, Calvin Lochard, Glenna Foster-Jones, Donald Sutherland; written and directed by Michael Sarne.

Joanna is not to be believed, literally. Believe in her, and the film is a garish pastiche of every pseudo-message and "in" gimmick of the current cinema. Joanna is too much. She's Shirley Temple with a bod, pouting like Baby Snooks as she jumps from bed to bed seeking innocence. Joanna is caught up in swinging London, a world which director Michael Sarne exposes as a fake. For Joanna is a film which spews forth message after message only to dismiss them and come to, its own conclusion. Everything Joanna does is blown out of proportion, not to show how exciting her life is, but to show how ordinary it is. Joanna falls in love, is naked, sees death, and gets pregnant. None of these things are tomorrow's headline. Nothing about them is new, except to Joanna. Writer Michael Sarne has made a film about the uniqueness of life for the individual, that although there is nothing new under the sun, if every person experiences all as if for the first time. Life becomes a continuous celebration of sensations. Director Michael Sarne has made a dazzling movie debut, using an intelligent and satirical spoof that pokes at other movies, and a unique combination of actors.

Carnival Concerts — Rock — Back & Forth



Chuck Berry

By HANK TEICH
Music Director, WUSB

This weekend's gonna be all right! Friday night, rock and roll allstar Chuck Berry and harpmasters Jimmy Cotton and Slim Harpo will get it on; Saturday night, we'll get back to the country with The Band from Big Pink and The Underbelly from St. James.

In the late 1940's, white western swing bands found that Negro music (both blues and jazz) played on their electric guitars excited audiences. During the early 50's, two very imaginative diggers of down sounds—Chuck Berry and later, Bill Haley—put country music and rhythm and blues together and created early rock and roll. Furthermore, it is said that at the middle of the century, except for Chuck Berry, the guitar belonged to the bluesmen.

Chuck Berry indeed knew how to swing. In 1954, he and his first piano player, Johnnie Johnson, took a hillbilly number that Chuck had reworked, called "Ida Red," to the Chess Brothers in Chicago. They released this song as "Maybelline" on Chess which completely changed the music industry. According to Jim Delehant, Chuck Berry saved kids from the horribly anemic music that kept hanging around in the 50's by turning them onto gutsy, tasteful things. Bill Graham calls Chuck the "Great granddaddy of them all."

Chuck's own band is no longer together. He borrows Steve Miller's band for gigs occasionally and has recorded "Chuck Berry Live at the Fillmore" with them (which stinks). His recent recordings just don't measure up to his older stuff, but his concerts are usually OK. In fact, Chuck Berry will probably set the joint rocking if he comes equipped with a good backup band. If not, Chuck will merely make you reminisce or something.

Wait a minute! Friday night will also be Blues City! Jimmy Cotton, one of the best examples of the Little Walter Jacobs harp-playing technique, will share the bill with Chuck. He has been away from his native West Helena, Arkansas, for about 13 years, but still his country heritage shows in his vocals (many of the numbers are "down home songs") and his harp playing. Jimmy Cotton has played with Muddy Waters from 1957 until recently when he, guitarist Luther Tucker, bassman Bob Anderson and drummer Sammy Lay became famous as: Verve-Forecast recording stars - The James Cotton Blues Band! Recently another member of Muddy's band, Francis Clay, joined Cotton and replaced Lay as drummer. Cotton's consummate harp playing can be heard on many LP's, including "Big Mama Thornton and The Chicago Blues Band" (Arhoolie F1032). His own albums tend to be disappointing compared to his incredibly dynamic performances, but Bloom-



The Band

field (Mike) never knew how to produce an album anyway. There's nothing more to say; Cotton will unquestionably steal the show.

Slim Harpo (born James Moore in Lobel, Louisiana, in 1924) began performing in the 50's as Harmonica Slim. He changed it to Slim Harpo (that's a switch) when he began to record for Louisiana-based Excello records. Nashboro records of Nashville recently bought Excello, so now Slim records in Tennessee. But Slim Harpo is hardly a country-western act. He possesses an easy relaxed voice and plays a gentle, but raunchy country-type harp. Unlike Cotton, who plays a Chicago bluesharp (hold a cheap harmonica against the mike and cup both in your hands), Slim Harpo wears a neck brace to hold his harmonica (like Bob

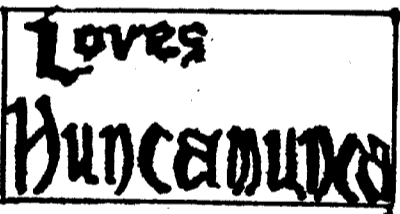
Tom Phillips of Jazz and Pop said of The Band, "It's a little like Procul Harum, a little like the Byrds, a little like the Beach Boys, a little like Traffic, along with a lot of residual Hank Williams and Bill Monroe." Jaime Robbie Robertson, lead guitar and vocalist for The Band, says, "The music that we play now—it's mountain music because the place where we are—the mountains."

It's true. Big Pink is sort of a middle-class ranch house situated in the West Saugerties Hills near Woodstock, New York. The Band has their equipment and a home recording studio in the cellar of their house; in fact, it is here that Bob Dylan and The Band created the legendary "Basement Tapes" that were played on WNEW-FM a few Sundays ago. They have toured with Dylan since 1965, including backing him up at the Woody Guthrie Memorial last summer in New York. The Band does not record with Dylan, however (on his last two albums, he has used Charlie McCoy's Nashville Band, and previously Dylan used Columbia Records favorites Mike Bloomfield, Al Kooper, studio sidemen, and others). Robertson played on a few sides of *Blonde on Blonde*. Some more Band discography might be in order: a little liner note reading would reveal that drummer (Mark) Levon Helm, (Eric) Garth Hudson (organ) and Jaime Robertson, all of The Band, played on John Hammond's "So Many Roads." And Bassist Rick Danko and Robertson played again with Hammond on "I Can Tell." The fifth member of The Band is Richard Manuel (piano and vocals). They all come from Canada except for Levon Helm who is from Arkansas. Manuel and Robertson do most of the writing.

It would be foolish to attempt to hype the Band because most hype is dishonest (or at least phony) and this band is the most honest group we at Stony Brook will ever hear. This will be their very first performance on the east coast, so you best believe we'll be having some strange visitors Saturday night!



Dylan used to do). He needs his hands free to play guitar, which he does using very uncomplicated riffs and unspectacular arranging. Quite often, he lets his four- or five-piece back-up band take care of the rhythm business so he can concentrate exclusively on the harp. It is here that he is at his best. Like Chuck, if Slim comes with decent sidemen, we're in for a treat here at Stony Brook.



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Starring Catherine Deneuve, Genevieve Page

Home Baseball
Saturday,
1:00 P.M.
with Queens
Knick Conference
Contest

patriot sports

statesman

Crew Competes
In Met
Championship
Saturday
At Orchard Beach

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Friday, May 2, 1969

Netmen Continue Winning Way; Beat NYIT

By BARRY SHAPIRO

The Patriot netmen ran their winning streak to four with an impressive 9-0 trouncing of the New York Institute of Technology. This pushed the team's record to 5-3 for the season.

In the match played on our home courts Tuesday afternoon, all six singles players won in straight sets. Bob Epstein was not able to play due to a doctor's appointment, but his absence was hardly felt. The rest of the team moved up one notch and then easily defeated a weak NYIT squad.

Gerry Glassberg continued the fine tennis he displayed last Saturday in taking his second straight match. He had little trouble in disposing of Chris Wood 6-2, 6-2. Gerry's serve is back in the groove, and his ground game is beginning to show the confidence necessary to win.

Ken Glassberg moved up to the number two singles position and played on the court adjoining his brother's behind H quad. Ken's success was also equal to Gerry's as he finished his match victoriously at almost the exact instant that the other Glassberg did. NYIT's Bob Heyman bowed to Ken in straight sets 6-3, 6-2. Ken paved the way to victory by exploiting the weak backhand of his opponent.

Ron Dutcher won his fourth consecutive match by wallowing Ed Werner 6-0, 6-0. Ron was strong and consistent in the match which was concluded in a quick 25 minutes. Ron, who

was down on himself early in the year, has regained his confidence and this is mirrored in the scores of his matches.

A completely healthy Paul Epstein, (formerly known as the "gimp" due to a bad ankle), won his third match in a row by smashing Lou Mortaro 6-3, 6-0. Experimenting with a spin serve, Paul lost only three points the entire second set.

Pete Civardi was a little under the weather, but he played fifth singles nonetheless. The score hardly showed it as Pete defeated Alan Kornstein 7-5, 6-2.

Jack Simon returned from a weekend bumming around Boston in time to play sixth singles. Jack, a sophomore with a fine all-around tennis game, trounced NYIT's Richie Skaller 6-3, 6-1.

As is the pattern for all matches, the Patriots wrap up in singles competition, the six singles starters took a rest during the doubles.

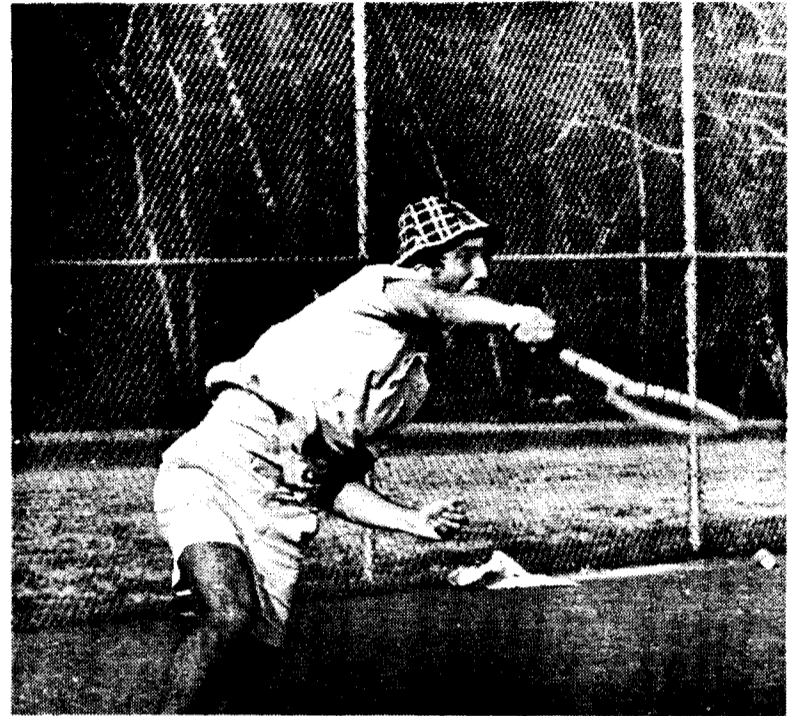
Playing first doubles for Stony Brook were Lance Malkind and Mark Tesser. This team, the

tenth combination so far used by Coach Ken Lee, proved to be by far the best of the second liners. In an awesome display of tennis prowess, Malkind and Tesser put away Wood and Heyman, NYIT's one and two, 6-2, 6-3. Malkind excelled in hitting passing shots and lobs from the corners, while Tesser displayed a wide array of overhead and net shots.

Stony Brook's marathon squad of Larry Malakoff and Eric Lubow finally consented to the wishes of this reporter by winning a quick, straight set match. Malakoff and Lubow have proven themselves to be blithe spirits, able to laugh at good and bad shots alike. Tuesday, however, there were mainly good shots as they disposed of Werner and Mortaro 6-0, 6-0.

In the third doubles slot, Steve Klapisch and Ron Mayer were extended to three sets in defeating Kornstein and Skaller 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

The team next travels to Albany State for a match to be played Saturday.



Pat star Ken Glassberg slices to tennis ball over the net.

SB Beats Foes; Grimaldi Hits Grand Slam

By JERRY REITMAN
Assistant Sports Editor

Led by the bats of Frank Grimaldi, Steve Kreiner, Matt Low, Joe Dono and Stu Buckner, the Stony Brook Patriots advanced with a pair of Knick Conference victories at home on Monday and Wednesday. Between wins of 13-8 over Pratt

and 6-5 over Hunter, the Patriots fell to a strong NYIT team 10-9.

The win over Pratt was a key Conference triumph. Combined with another win two days later against Hunter, it leaves the ballclub with a 3-2 league mark, in the thick of the battle for first place.

Star first baseman Frank Grimaldi, a three-year veteran, broke out of a mild slump with three hits against the Pratt Cannoneers. He scored the opening run of the ballgame in the first inning after singling, when the rightfielder misplayed Matt Low's long fly.

Stony Brook cashed in for four more runs in the second. Paul Mascia and Mike Leiman scored when the leftfielder turned Steve Kreiner's long drive into a two-base error. Jim Duffy came across on a wild pitch. Kreiner scored, making it 5-0, on a sacrifice fly hit by Carl Burrows.

After Pratt crossed the plate three times in the fifth on a pair of singles and walks and three errors, the Patriots retaliated with their biggest inning of the season.

Burrows walked and Joe Dono singled to left. After two were out, Leiman walked and Duffy was hit by a pitch, forcing in a run. Up to the plate stepped Frank Grimaldi, struggling to break out of his slump. The count reached 3 and 1, then Grimaldi slammed the next pitch deep to right.

The ball sailed over the dirt "warning track" (someday there'll be a fence) and bounded away. All the runners scored, and Grimaldi tallied while Pratt was relaying the ball in. His "inside the park" home run must have travelled at least 380 feet.

Grimaldi, who hit a bases-loaded triple on our field two seasons ago, was jubilant as he crossed the plate. He said, "At first, I didn't think it was gone, but then I saw it go over the rightfielder's head. It really felt good." Reserve outfielder Joe

Pickens was sincere, but laughing, when he said, "I'm sure glad we didn't give him the take sign."

Having seen enough, the visitors' coach installed reliever Tim Webb. Steve Kreiner followed Grimaldi and made it back to back homers, his shot going far out into the centerfield mudpile area. After Matt Low singled and stole second, Webb retired the side, Stony Brook in front 11-3.

Patriot winning pitcher Jim Duffy tired after the long intermission, and Chris Termini "mopped up" the last three frames. Stony Brook closed out its scoring on Grimaldi's single and a double by Matt Low in the seventh. Matt scored as the visitors botched up the relay.

Next day against NYIT, the fates frowned on the Pats. Four grounders had "eyes" and went through the infield for singles, bringing home five Bear runs in the second inning. Carl Burrows hit a two-run single for home team fans, but the Patriots trailed 9-3 as they came up in the bottom of the eighth.

For the second day, the team had a six-run inning, this one tying up the ballgame. Jim D'Amico and Joe Dono walked, and D'Amico scored as Tom Tomaszewski beat out an infield pinch-hit. Walks to Mike Leiman and Frank Grimaldi forced in a run, making it 9-5.

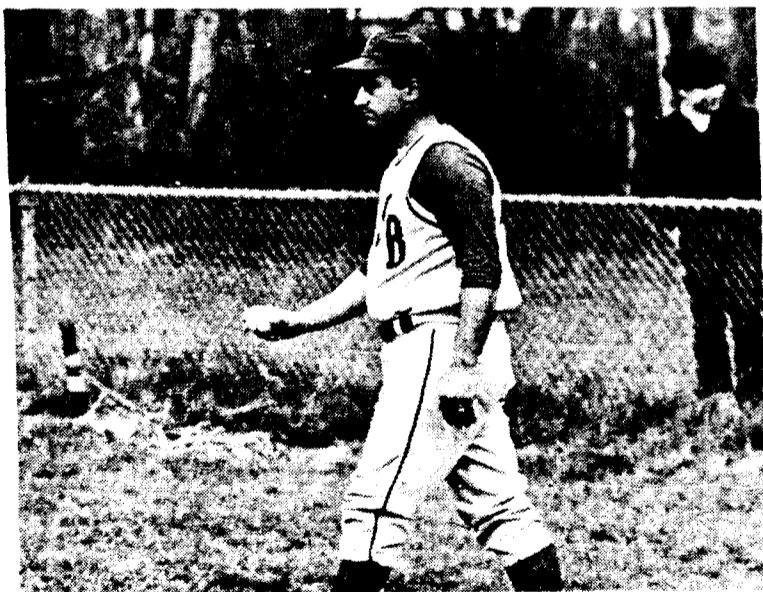
Reliever Sal Rizzo took over, and Steve Kreiner gave him the

same welcome he gave Webb, a long line drive that hit the centerfield dunes. This one went for a bases-clearing triple. Matt Low followed with a single to left, and the game went to the ninth tied 9-9.

After Danny Roehrig threw out the lead-off batter, the next two men walked on close full-count calls. Jim Duffy, the fourth Pat pitcher, came in to relieve Chris Termini. He got two quick strikes on pinchhitter Joe Falcone, then threw a good waste pitch, low and outside. Falcone went for the bait, but lined a single to center which brought in the deciding run.

Facing Hunter in a Conference game Wednesday, the team started quickly. Stu Buckner and Joe Dono rapped RBI singles in the first inning, and the club led 4-0 after two frames. Most of this lead was squandered when Stony Brook starter and winner Carl Burrows couldn't find the handle on successive bunts, and this resulted in three unearned runs.

The winning runs were made in the seventh when Grimaldi singled, Kreiner reached on a two-base error and both men scored on a wild pitch. Kreiner scored the sixth run sliding on a high throw to the plate. The Hunter Hawks came back to score twice in the ninth before Frank Grimaldi speared a line shot and stepped on first for an unassisted double play, ending the game.



Grim Coach Frank Tirico during game. His mood changed, however, when Pats took Hunter 6-5 on Wednesday.

Racketmen Travel To Yale For National Championship

By NANCY YOUNG

The end of every squash season is highlighted by the National Squash Championship, and for the first time, the Stony Brook team sent representatives to Yale University where the tournament was held.

Although the racketmen themselves had only a small chance of winning, it was a great opportunity for the Pats to see and play nationally ranked players.

Steve Chow, Stony Brook's number one player, and three sophomores, Joe Buren, Mike Barkan and Chrs Clark, represented the Patriots. In the first

round, Chris found himself up against the number seven seeded player. Although he played hard, Chris was defeated, as were his three fellow Patriots in the opening round.

In the consolation round, Steve Chow played very well as his good combination of short and smash shots gave him the lead at the half 2-1. Steve dropped the next two, however, and fell 3-2. Clark, Barkan and Burden also lost their matches.

In the four-man overall team standings, the Pats came in first among the metropolitan schools represented.

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JUSTICE ABOVE LAW

On March 12-13, over 500 students occupied the University library to protest war research, military and corporate recruitment, and alleged repression of political dissent. On March 26, Scott Rickard, Vice-President of Student Affairs, filed petitions against 65 students for alleged violation of University regulations during the demonstration. The 65 students came before the Polity Judiciary on April 24. At 8:35, the Chemistry Lecture Hall, where the trial was held, was filled, every seat taken, with students and faculty standing and sitting in every corner of the room. The defendants entered to prolonged applause and rhythmic hand clapping, with their left arms raised and their hands clenched into fists.

The prosecutor was Scott Rickard and the sole witness for the prosecution was Chief Walsh, head of the campus security force. The Chairman of the Polity Judiciary is Jon Panzer. The representatives of the defendants were Freda Forman and Spencer Black, and the witnesses for the defense were Steve Tischler, Jerry Tung, John Belford, Glenn Kissack, Jerry Tauber, Howie Weiner, Ira Wechsler, and Dave Gilbert. The counsel and witnesses for the defense are all members of Students for a Democratic Society.

PANZER: This court has been established by the student body, to hear and act upon charges brought against members of the University for a violation of University codes. What I am going to do now is ask for the pleas of the defense.

BLACK: I have something of eminent interest to this court. I have 207 signatures to the following statement: "To the Polity Judiciary, I hereby declare that I was present in the University library between midnight and 8 A.M. on March 13. I committed the same acts as those who were subpoenaed in the petitions of March 26 to the Polity Judiciary from Scott Rickard. I demand to be a co-defendant with those petitioned." I present to you 207 names. (Applause.)

RICKARD: Mr. Chairman, may I advise the court that these 207 names do not have charges prepared against them? I would like to indicate that these individuals should be informed of their rights, right of counsel, right of due process.

PANZER: I am now going to ask for the plea of the defense. I am going to read the charges and then read each name individually. After I read your name, would you please say guilty or not guilty, and if you are represented by the counsel for the defense, say "yes." If you wish to have your case heard individually, say "no."

The charges against these 65 are:

1. Obstruction or disruption of administration or of other authorized activities on University premises.
2. Failure to comply with the request of a University official made in connection with official duties, or in the enforcement of University rules and regulations.

Panzer then reads names and asks for please and whether the defendant is represented by counsel. All but one of the 65 are represented by the Defense Committee and plead not guilty. Several students respond to the question "guilty or not guilty" with the statement, "Not guilty, the guilty ones are not yet to be on trial," and are greeted with considerable applause. One student answers, "I have committed no crime," and another answers, "Not guilty according to my own conscience."

PANZER: I now turn the floor over to the prosecution, Dr. Rickard (Shouts of "Guilty, guilty").

RICKARD: Thank you Mr. Chairman. In order to expedite the proceedings of the court, may I ask the defense counsel if he contests the fact that the students whose names were just read were present in the library during March 12 to 13 and some were also present in the administrative offices in the library?

BLACK: Those represented by the defense committee do not contest that we were in the library, neither do the 207 others.

RICKARD: Thank you. I think we should deal with a few of the simple questions: Number 1. Did a disruption occur during March 12 and 13, and what university activities were disrupted? Number 2. Were students informed that they were engaging in disruptive activities on March 12 and 13? And the third question: Are the student rules which deal, which state what disruptive activity includes, are they legitimate? Now briefly I'd like to refresh your memory. I'm sure it's unnecessary. What happened on March 12 and 13? And then I'll call on Chief Walsh for testimony. Shortly after noon, as you recall, a large group of students entered the library, forced their way into a number of administrative offices, including the office of the president, the office of the executive vice-president, the office of the academic vice-president, therefore closing those offices for the remainder of the working day on March 12. (Applause) The students were warned throughout the day and the next morning that their presence in the offices and in the library constituted a disruption. This warning was repeated

on numerous occasions, both in the afternoon, at midnight and early in the morning on March 13, approximately 7:30 A.M. It should be abundantly clear, as Mr. Walsh's testimony will point out, that students were informed that they were in disruption. We ought to ask ourselves, therefore, what activities were disrupted, other than the normal activities in those offices. As you recall, on March 12, shortly before midnight, an announcement was made that the students, those present, were engaging in a disruptive activity, that the library would be closed, as it regularly is, at midnight. And secondly, this announcement was repeated again throughout the morning. And one other test of what constitutes disruptive activity may include some of the effects, the side effects in contrast to what happens during the normal working operations of the University. For example: personal items belonging to administrators in the library were taken. The Xerox machine was broken into and a theft occurred. These obviously, we do not have sufficient evidence to prosecute on those two items. But I think it's clear that these two incidents stem from the disruptive activity. Now, to the last question which I posed earlier, concerning the legitimacy of student rules. Since I was not privileged to be at Stony Brook after The Bust, I would like to refresh your memory on the development of the rules and regulations specifically regarding disruptions and compliance with the request of a university official. Shortly after The Bust, on Feb. 15, 1968, a version of the rules and regulations was approved by the Stony Brook Council. No mention was made at that time of disruption in those rules and regulations. Now there were a number of students and faculty, including a faculty master, at least one faculty master, who were not pleased with the rules as they were approved by the Stony Brook Council. Subsequently, on March 12, 1968, a group of students from O'Neill College drafted what was called Sec. 2B5A of the student rules and regulations which reads as follows—"Disorderly conduct is forbidden. To do so will result in a minimum sanction of verbal reprimand and a maximum sanction of disciplinary probation." On March 25 of 1968 this draft

was revised—the revised O'Neill draft was passed by a student referendum on March 25, which became again Sec. 2B5A, which read "Disruptive behavior is forbidden. To do so will result in a minimum sanction of verbal reprimand and a maximum sanction of disciplinary probation." Then on April 24 of 1968 the Stony Brook Council approved the regulations with Sec. 2B5A worded "Obstruction or disruption of teaching, research, administration, disciplinary procedures or other university activities, including its public service functions or other authorized activities on university premises is forbidden. To do so will result in a minimum sanction of verbal reprimand and a maximum sanction of disciplinary probation." That in brief is the history and development of the current rules and regulations. I think it's quite clear that the present rule on disruption came about by student initiation. At this time I'd like to call Chief Walsh—Chief. . . (Shout of "Off the Pigs") would you tell us in your own words what happened on March 13 from the time you were in the library in the evening and the morning through the taking of the names of the students who are present this evening?

WALSH: Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking. . . I entered the library with members of my department in the afternoon. There was a group of students outside the library and downstairs in the lobby milling around, talking, making decisions on what they wanted to do. Our first attempt to control the library in any way was by placing officers at the top of the second floor stairs, blocking the corridors to the administrative offices. The students entered the library in a large force. I presume it was at least 400 or 500 involved in it, and a large group assembled at the top of the second floor stairs, where they sat around for a while. A few minutes of indecision, a group of students decided that they were going into the president's office, and they forced their way through, including the breaking of a partition which was helping to keep them from getting through, and they entered into the president's office, where the president was not to be found. (Laughter) From that point on the library administrative offices were closed to almost all official business. It continued on through where the staff was sent home and I had to keep a larger than normal force of men on to try to keep order, or maintain some order in the library area. When the normal work crew left for the day the administrative offices which had been closed were kept open due to the large number of students who were occupying them. Often these students were asked to leave, many times in my presence, and as many times as they were asked, they refused as many times. At about a quarter to 12, everybody in the library was informed, after being informed many times before that they were wrong in one way or another, that the library would close at 12 and that they must leave the library. At 12 o'clock the library was closed and I had men posted at every door leaving from the library. Although it is true that quite a few students left through the night and quite a few students left after the final warning without their names being taken, it is also true that a final warning was given telling everyone in there that they had the choice to either leave now and leave their names at the door, or to face an arrest on criminal trespassing. Many

students left, and of those that left at that time we did take their names at the door, and those students are now here. Subsequent to that, the group in the library was reduced to approximately 100, and from about 5:30 in the morning until 7:30 in the morning this group dwindled slowly more and more. These people did give their names as they left. At approximately 8 a.m. the remainder of the students in there, except for the 21 who remained, left the library, some gave their names, some did not based on an order of a Suffolk County policeman who said that they should leave immediately. Those people I presume are among the 207 who added their names to this list, however, there is no proof that we have that they were in the library. As Dr. Rickard said it is entirely their own decision what they want to do at this point. I might add that in disruption, the janitorial forces were unable to enter the library and clean it that night. The library itself was unable to open until about 10 A.M. or 10:30 the following morning. (To Rickard) Sir, do you have anything else that you want me to talk about? (Laughter.)

PANZER: Can I have order please?

RICKARD: Thank you chief, that concludes our statement. Thank you.

BLACK: For its opening arguments, the Defense calls upon Steve Tischler.

TISCHLER: 65 students are being tried tonight because they have, in the opinion of the administration represented by (Scott) Rickard, taken action that threatened the interests of the University. To understand the actions, however, one must understand the University's commitments to institutions that propagate war and exploitation.

This University is striving to gain contracts from the Dept. of Defense, Project Themis, and has contracts with NASA that automatically tie Stony Brook to the Pentagon. The organizations from which this University hopes to profit, as well as serve, are responsible for the war in Vietnam and an overall policy of inhuman, immoral and illegitimate wars and campaigns, designed to keep poor people poor and make rich people richer. Such wars have been judged immoral by the International War Crimes Tribunal. Therefore, we feel that the University and not the students, should be on trial, for the University seeks to ally itself with organizations which are the real criminals in society. Any action on the part of these students is in response to a greater criminal action.

Real action is necessary because the "legitimate channels" for meaningful change are quite obviously closed. Just as rational debate has not persuaded Washington to terminate the war in Vietnam, it would be equally absurd to expect John Toll to disassociate himself from organizations which advance the prestige of Stony Brook. It is unlikely that Toll can be talked out of \$1½ million from the Defense Dept. It should be noted, however, that students have tried, and are still trying, to discuss the matter with the University. However, talking and compromise might be feasible for curriculum proposals and moratoriums, but in this case the situation is more clear-cut. You either have affiliations with the War Machine or you don't. There are no half-pregnancies possible.

There is, then, no alternative but to follow one's own conscience and to



Rickard was prosecutor

oppose immoral actions as they arise. This was the verdict at Nuremberg; We ask the University to end its affiliation with the War-Makers; if they do not do so, we will be forced to follow the dictates of our own conscience.

FORMAN: The Defense now calls Jerry Tung. Jerry, would you please describe the nature of U.S. imperialism?

TUNG: In the early sixties, when a new generation began to become politically conscious, after the horror of the McCarthy era, people looked around in an attempt to find the source of evil and discovered the Atomic Bomb. But as the war in Vietnam escalated without the Atomic Bomb, the perception of the source of evil focused on the war itself—napalm, gases and defoliant agents on the crops. With the increasing awareness of the C.I.A.'s activities in countries in every conceivable corner of the world, it gradually became evident that wars such as the ones in Vietnam, the Congo, Santo Domingo, were not isolated incidents. They must have a deeper cause than simply the policy blunder of a few politicians.

There are a number of theories concerning wars. They range from "the basic aggressive nature of Homo Sapiens" to "the toilet habits of Lyndon B. Johnson." However, we find those explanations to be defective in one aspect or another, for they do not embrace all of the historic and social dynamics which are basic to the present state of international affairs.

From experience and studies we have done, we conclude that the cause of the world-wide oppression and wars in this era is imperialism; particularly that of U.S. imperialism. This may sound alien to you but it is the ground from which our actions are based and should be the basis for you to evaluate our actions.

Imperialism is a necessary consequence of Capitalism. It is motivated by the Capitalistic obsession for profit. I shall cite some concrete examples and reasons: In Thailand there is no minimum wage law and a factory worker in Bangkok gets between 10 to 25 cents per hour. The legal work week is 48 hours in industry and 64 hours in commerce. Twelve-year-old children work 40 hours a week and labor unions are illegal. In Taiwan,

a young girl who works on assembly line makes about 35 cents a day! In Saigon the maximum wage law is \$1.40 a day and there are construction projects which force workers to labor 60 hours a week. In Hong Kong, children and housewives work for handicraft industries to assist the families' livelihood for approximately 40 cents a day. (I can assure you that these statistics are not just statistics; they are lifelong physical miseries and despair.)

Just to illustrate the extent to which profit resides abroad: in 1961, out of its total profit, Colgate made 78 percent abroad on only 37 percent of its assets. Chrysler made 81 percent of its total profit abroad on only 9 percent of its assets. Since we are stressing the higher profit rate as the basic motive of imperialism, Chrysler's profit rate was 15 percent abroad and only 3/10 of a single percent at home—almost 50 times greater abroad than in this country. What you would do if you were a corporate executive, as a matter of rational business decision, in light of this tremendous discrepancy in profit margin? What would you do, if you have the control of the party machinery, industrial lobbyists, legislatures and executive body, when you are faced with instability abroad that threatens this profit margin? That is what we mean when we say that imperialism is a necessary consequence of capitalism! Now what about raw materials? 100 percent of tin, 88 percent of bauxite, 89 percent of copper, 81 percent of pig iron, 90 percent of nickel, 61 percent of uranium ore and 100 percent of manganese are from abroad. Again, what would you do as a corporate executive when you are faced with the masses of people everywhere in the world gaining social and class consciousness during the last hundred years of colonial struggle when they wanted to nationalize these critical resources? And that is why the Sharpsville massacre in South Africa, (where about 70 black workers were shot in cold blood after the demonstration to protest against the law which made it mandatory for them to carry identification passes) was justified. Eight years after this apartheid policy in action, U.S.



Defense witness Jerry Tung

investment in South Africa has increased by 400 percent, over one billion dollars. And that is why genocide of between 300,000 and one million people in Indonesia, triggered by the C.I.A., is justified. And furthermore that is why brutal suppression of peoples' liberation movements in Guatemala, Columbia, Chile, Santo Domingo, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, India, Pakistan, Palestine, and numerous countries in Africa, Asia either by the U.S. or U.S. armed puppet governments is justified.

By now, everyone should know of the brutality of U.S. imperialism inflicted on the Vietnamese. The ugliness of this practice, nevertheless, could be matched by the oppression of the Black people at home. Black people effectively constitute a colonial nation right within the borders of this country. In the context of capitalistic superexploitation, Black people serve as a reserve army of labor that helps fat capitalists keep wages down for all workers and as a source of even greater profit than whites. On the average, Blacks' wages are lower for a comparable job. Trapped in ghettos Black people provide billions for slumlords. Meanwhile, their buildings decay into rat holes and fire traps. Why is it that Black high school graduates have a lower employment rate than white high school dropouts? Why is it that black high school graduates earn 25 percent less than white high school dropouts? Why is it that the death rate of black mothers in child birth is four times higher than for whites and the infant mortality rate is double that of whites? But despite these injustices perhaps the most diabolical aspect of oppression of blacks is that they are the victims of one of the most violent forms of racism in the world.

The international capitalists or bourgeoisie, concentrated in the U.S. and Western Europe, is a small class numerically, perhaps a few million out of over three billion people. They could no longer, in the face of rising social and class contradictions and consciousness, maintain the status-quo by force alone; though force is their main weapon. They must rely on ideological confusion and on their ability to set oppressed people against one another. "To Divide is to Rule" this has been the golden rule followed earnestly by the colonialists for centuries. You have today in India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Palestine, people separated antagonistically on ancient grievances of negligible importance. This is especially true in the face of their common enemy who has deprived them of their common sovereignty and their inherent right to progress.

The American University is an integral part of U.S. imperialism for it perpetuates this sophisticated machine of oppression and thievery by supplying its needs. It also induces false social values into people for the maintenance of ruling class interests. If American Universities continue to perform this role, towards the bankruptcy of humanity, it is our duty to shut it down by whatever means necessary. (Applause.)

PANZER: Will the next witness for the Defense please come forward?

FORMAN: The Defense now calls on John Belford (Applause.) Mr. Belford, will you please speak to the court on the nature of the American university?

BELFORD: Many people today speak of University complicity with the military and with the corporations, somehow suggesting that the Universities are separate from the military and corporation, and that they're involved with these institutions out of choice rather than out of design. In fact, the University is not separate from the rest of the corporate structure of this society, but is rather an integral part of this structure. The people who run the universities, who hold the seats of power, namely the Board of Trustees, are invariably connected with the corporations, either directly sitting on the Board of Directors, or in other indirect ways. This means, as Jerry said, the Universities are an integral part of the corporate system and the goals of the University are also the goals of the corporations and the military.

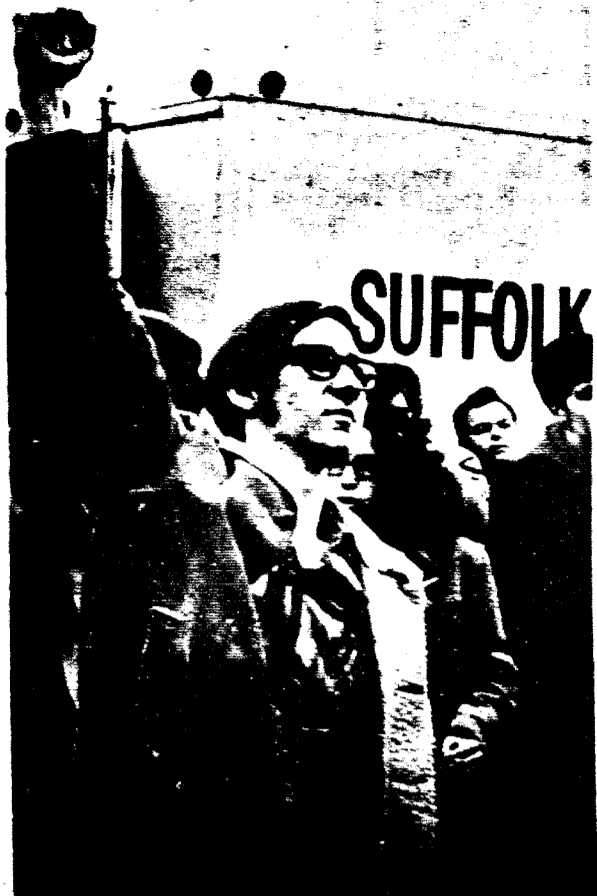
Towards these ends the University provides the following functions. Its primary function is one of research. Both the corporations and the military need research for technological advancement. Corporations, in order to maximize profits, require new technological innovations, while the military, whose purpose it is to protect the profits of the corporations, and to maintain the suppression of people throughout the world, makes use of this technological sophistication for these purposes. This advanced technology is developed by researchers at the University, and at the expense of the working people, for the benefit of of a small ruling class.

The University is also used to train people for jobs in industry and in the military. A recent National Science Foundation study showed that 70% of all science majors worked for either the military or the corporations upon graduation. The industries around Long Island are expanding rapidly and need highly skilled workers, and it is Stony Brook's job to provide them. What this means is that at this University you are not being given an education, you are being trained to fit into a particular spot within the system. The University education is being perverted for profit and is not meeting the needs of humanity.

Another major function of the University is to indoctrinate students ideologically to the system. The University teaches lies, harps on pluralist democracy, and tries to make you believe that the American system is great. It tries to make you believe that there is justice here. They tell you about justice, and then they go out and fuck over the Vietnamese and other people around the world. They use napalm not only in Vietnam, but also in Guatemala, in Peru, and in other Latin American countries where American corporations exploit.

BELFORD: What this actually means is that you come to the University expecting to get an education, but instead you are trained to fit into a particular spot in the system. You are trained not to think, you are trained to make money for large corporations. (Applause.)

BLACK: The counsel for the Defense, the Defense committee, has sent telegrams to Governor Rockefeller, Chancellor Gould, and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, because we feel they are the truly responsible and guilty parties. (Applause.) Therefore, I would like to ask if Governor Rockefeller is here? (Laughter.) I presume he isn't. I asked Chancellor Gould to come. He has sent me



'Off the pigs'

the following telegram by way of John Mather, his assistant. "In the absence of the Chancellor, I will answer your telegram—Negative." I presume he won't come (Laughter.) I would like to call the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Maurice T. Moore. Is she here? Is the Vice-Chairman, James Warren? Warren Clute, member of the Board of Trustees or the following members: Joseph E. Davis, Charles Diebold, Manly Fleischmann, Samuel Hausman, George Hinman, Morris Iushewitz, Clifton W. Phalen, Mrs. Bronson A. Quackenbush, John A. Rossevelt, Oren Root, Roger Sinnott, Don J. Wickham. Are any of them present in the courtroom? (No answer.) Then we will call our next witness.

FORMAN: The Defense calls Glenn Kissack (applause.) Will you please relate to the court, Mr. Kissack, some facts about the SUNY Board of Trustees?

KISSACK: The SUNY Board of Trustees are the people who run this institution. They run the whole SUNY institution. They're the ones who have the "primary responsibility" for everything that goes on here.

I was a member of the Faculty-Student Commission, and everytime we tried to formulate a policy for Stony Brook, we had to look at the policies of the Board of Trustees. So I began to wonder what kind of men they were — whether they were men like you and me, men like our faculty professors, or working class people. So I did some research on them, and these are the results.

Samuel Hausman is Chairman of the Belding-Hausman Fabrics, Inc. He is Chairman of the Board, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Director of Belding-Hemingway, Inc. He is on the Board of Directors of Long Island Lighting Co. (The President, chief executive officer, and director of LILCO, John J. Tuohy, is a Hofstra trustee, as well as director of Franklin National Bank).

George L. Hinman is on the Board of Directors and a member of the Executive Committee of IBM (a major exploiter in the Far East, specifically Taiwan, as well as a major war

contractor). Hinman is director of N.Y. Telephone Co., Link Aviation, Inc., Security Mutual Life Insurance Co., First-City National Bank of Binghamton, Arlington Hotel, Inc., Binghamton, and Thatcher Glass Mfg. Co. Mr. Hinman is also on the Board of Trustees at Colgate University.

Clifton W. Phalen was President of New York Telephone company from 1959-65, he was chairman of the Board of Directors from 1965-1966, he was chairman of the executive committee and director from 1966 to the present. He was vice-president of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. from 1948 to 1952, executive vice-president and director of AT&T from 1956-59. Phalen was President and a director of Michigan Bell Telephone Co. from 1952-56. He is presently director of First National City Bank of New York (which along with Chase Manhattan Bank, Rockefeller owned, has loaned huge sums of money to the racist government of South Africa, and has huge investments both in South Africa and Angola. In Angola its support of the Portugese colonialists, along with military supplies form the U.S. government, works against the liberation struggle being fought by the Angolese).

Clifton Phalen is also on the Board of Directors of Kennecott Copper Corp. (a company which, along with Anaconda Corp., controls 80% of the copper production of Chile. Kennecott Copper Corp., with its coolie wages, is the chief exploiter of the Chilean laborers). Phalen is also director of Southern Bell Tel. and Tel. Co., Pacific Tel. and Tel. Co., Federal Insurance Co. and Vigilant Insurance Co. Mr. Phalen is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of Marine Midland Corp.

In other words, he's a man like you and me.

Manly Fleischmann is the law partner of the law firm Jacekle, Fleischmann, Kelly, Swart, and Augspurgor, which has served as counsel for the Liberty National Bank and Trust Co. (of which Edwin F. Jacekle, law partner, is director); Marine Midland Trust Co. of Western N.Y.; Manufacturer's and Trader's Trust Co. (of which Charles Diebold, another SUNY trustee is director); and Lincoln National Bank.

The last trustee I would like to tell you about is Mrs. Maurice T. Moore. Mrs. Moore is the wife of Mr. Maurice Moore; who is on the Board of Directors of Chemical Bank of New York Trust Co., General Dynamics Corp. (the Number One Defense Department contractor which produced the F-111, which drops bombs daily on the Vietnamese people), Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp. and Time Inc. Mr. Moore is also one of the infamous Trustees of Columbia University. His brother, George S. Moore, recently stepped down as Board Chairman of First National City Bank of N.Y. (which I mentioned before).

Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, however, is important in her own right. Not only is she concerned about our education in her position as SUNY trustee, but she is also concerned about the education of foreign students in their respective countries in her position as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Institute of International Education, the administrative coordinator of a huge array of cultural-educational programs designed to mold Latin American Universities into know-

ledge factories for U.S. corporations. It is worth looking at the educational philosophy of the IIE to understand the philosophy of Mrs. Moore and the other corporation men of the SUNY Board of Trustees. IIE has explained its usefulness as follows:

"In the last decade, U.S. corporations have expanded their direct foreign investments by 60%—to \$40 billion dollars at the end of 1963. They recognize — abroad as well as at home — that education offers the best means for stimulating purchasing power, encouraging political stability and most important of all, developing a reservoir of the trained manpower so necessary to their overseas operations. However, the U.S. corporation faces difficult decisions and alternatives in undertaking sound and profitable ventures in international education. Unfamiliar cultures, complex situations, unskilled manpower and frequently a thin layer of educational and technical resources presents serious problems in foreign settings. In approaching such problems, many corporations have benefited from the Institute's wide experience and counsel."

The "wide experience and counsel" of the IIE includes, besides Mrs. Maurice T. Moore: Grayson Kirk, former Columbia President and Director of IBM, Socony-Mobil Oil Co., Con Ed., Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA) and a few others; C. Douglas Dillon, partner in Dillon, Read, and Co., private investment bankers; Sol M. Lonowitz, Chairman of the Board of Xerox Corporation (with rapidly expanding operations in Latin America); and Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, wife of multi-millionaire industrial executive, Charles W. Engelhard who owns much of South Africa's diamond and gold mines. These mines are the chief exploiters of South African blacks — the wage differential between blacks and whites in the mines are greater than anywhere in the world — that's the racist nature of American imperialism. Mr. Engelhard is also the chief contributor to the New Jersey Democratic Party and is on the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Democratic Committee.

There's just one more person I would like to tell you about in the SUNY system. His name is Samuel Brookner Gould and he's Chancellor of SUNY, carrying out the policies formulated by the Board of Trustees, and seeing to it that each of the universities carry them out. Mr. Gould is Director of the National Commercial Bank and Trust Co. in Albany. We can ascertain Mr. Gould's opinion on University research for the Defense Department from a section of his notvery famous book Knowledge is Not Enough, where he espouses his liberal cold-war philosophy: ". . . we can ill afford to be second best in the development of rocketry and missile research and the resultant exploration of outer space. We must now face the incontrovertible fact that so long as we are confronted with superior achievements in these areas by a nation to whom we are ideologically opposed and in whom we place no trust, just so long must we strive and thereafter to maintain our first-rank position in scientific research. This is an unpleasant and unpalatable truth, having tremendous implications for us in terms of expenditures of money and energy."

From the above information, and realizing that most University trustees across the nation are like the ones above, it is no small surprise to us when Educational Testing Service at Princeton comes up with a study showing that the average trustee "favors a hierarchical system in which decisions are made at the top and passed down." That's the type of decision-making which goes on here. After our recruitment demonstrations this year, there came a memorandum to Dr. Toll from Chancellor Gould saying that the University shouldn't "discriminate selectively or capriciously against the U.S. Government, the State of New York, corporations, and business concerns." No wonder. Our Trustees are part of the minority which are profiting off American imperialism, and they don't want things to change. They're scared when we demonstrate and that's why they're using student courts, administrative courts, civil courts, and the cops in an attempt to crush our movement. (Applause and cheers).

PANZER: Will you call your next witness please?

BLACK: The Polity Judiciary has sent a request to Sheldon S. L. Chang, Professor of Engineering and Chairman of the Department of Electrical Sciences and Defense Department contractor to appear. Is Mr. Sheldon S. L. Chang in the courtroom? (No answer)

FORMAN: The Defense calls Jerry Tauber. Jerry, would you please talk about the research going on at Stony Brook? Mr. Tauber is on the committee studying research here at Stony Brook and is therefore somewhat of an authority on the subject.

TAUBER: I come a bit unprepared, as I've had other things to do previous to this, but I'll speak off the top of my head on the subject. I'm also co-chairman of that committee—I was appointed to that position.

There really isn't too much to say about research above and beyond its real implications, and that was pointed out before by Glenn and the others. I think if you look at the overcrowded conditions in this chemistry auditorium, it points to the same sort of thing. Why isn't there an auditorium for students when there are things like a trial, or films, or what have you, on campus? I think the main problem with research is the funding organizations—where that money goes to and how it directs the University. If you notice the rapidity with which the engineering centers sprung up as opposed to the student center, if you noticed the direction the campus is taking in terms of science and engineering versus the humanities, you'll realize that it's not just a coincidence. It's not just a matter of the Defense Department, NASA, or NSF contracts. It points to what this University and what Universities in general are becoming. The catalogue calls this a "community of scholars" and Paul Goodman has written a book entitled *The Community of Scholars*. This University bears very little resemblance to what a community of scholars is. The University is becoming, and is perhaps well on its way to being a subsidiary research center for corporations, for the Army, as well as taking other positions. Perhaps it is just keeping students out of their communities for a while, keeping them off the job market for another four years. I think that it is becoming clear



Suffolk County Police break up library sit-in.

that the high schools are nothing more than this at this point. There are police now in New York City high schools—practically on every floor in some high schools—keeping the kids off the streets.

The administration tried to get Project Themis. The chairman of that project is Sheldon Chang in the Engineering Department, and the project dealt with computer decision-making processes. For those people who read the Project Themis paper ("The Open File"), it should be clear to some extent what that project is about. The idea of the Themis project is, instead of awarding individual grants, to give out contracts a team of researchers, to what the Defense Dept. calls "Centers of Scholarship." This seems, in a sense, to conflict with the idea of the community of scholars. It is a sort of redefinition of "community of scholars" in terms of what the Defense Department and what the American Establishment wants the University to be. The "center of Scholarship" is clearly a research center—a research center which to some extent, fills the void that at one time American corporations filled for themselves.

The question is, what is the University going to be for us as students, and are we going to allow it to take the direction it is taking, or are we going to try to maintain as a place where we can live together, learn together, and have some sort of feeling that we're here to accomplish some sort of learning? Thank you. (Applause).

BLACK: Jerry, the Administration has maintained that here is no war-related research on the campus. Are you familiar with this photograph of Professor Chang's work?

TAUBER: Yes I am sir.

BLACK: Do you consider that work to be war-related?

TAUBER: As a member of the committee, and as co-chairman of the committee that's now investigating war research on campus, I in my judgment, would consider that war-related. (Applause).

FORMAN: As its next witness, the defense calls Howard Weiner. Would you please describe to the court some facts about repression in the United States?

WEINER: I guess I'll hit us with some facts first. In the world today, millions of people are rising up and saying

'Enough with all this bullshit, enough with all this oppression. We're going to rise up and try to change some things.' Now, at Stony Brook, to give an example, when we try to do this our people get repressed. Mitch and Glenn were busted, and many others were busted. I don't want to talk about that too much because we're all familiar and it's really a small thing.

I'd like to talk about repression in the United States as it applies basically to three groups. First group I'd like to talk about is the Black Panther Party, which is the vanguard of the people rising against their repression (applause). With the arrest of the Panther 21 on trumped-up charges, by District Attorney Frank Hogan, who is on the Board of Trustees at Columbia U., the mass media's attempt to make them out as a racist hate-whitey group is a complete lie. As a matter of fact, without the Black Panthers, there wouldn't be a program in California to give schoolchildren food in the morning which the power structure has denied these youngsters. There wouldn't be a program of free health clinics in the Black communities to give people the help the power structure has denied them. Furthermore, the Panthers set up schools so that the people can understand just exactly what's going on in this country and get a sense of their history. For doing this, and for having the nerve to stand up, the same people that are on the Board of Trustees are putting them in jail; shooting and killing them. This is something we have to fight. We have to identify with the Panthers and all the people in the world fighting against repression. (Applause).

The second group I'd like to talk about is the G.I. movement that is growing and gaining increased momentum. There used to be the propaganda that all the G.I.s supported the war and were gung-ho about fighting the Commies in Vietnam, but this has been exposed as a pack of lies. Recently, in the April 5th demonstration, hundreds of GI's demonstrated against the war. In Vietnam itself there have been riots and demonstrations against the war. Most recently 300 American soldiers marched against the war and to send the troops home. This movement of the GI's which is being carried on at every base in the United States, is being brutally put down by the power structure. They don't know how to deal



Walsh, Chief of Security

with the fact that soldiers are people, that soldiers aren't going to listen to them anymore. This is the case with the Presidio 27, where 27 soldiers staged a peaceful sit-in, which the power structure says is allowed, to protest the brutal conditions in the stockades and the shooting of a fellow soldier in the back. These 27 are being tried on mutiny charges and being given terms of 15 years. This shows the contempt of the military, which comes to recruit on this campus. At Fort Jackson, soldiers are being court-martialed just for passing a petition around to hold a meeting to discuss the war in Vietnam.

The third group I'd like to talk about is the movement in general. This means the conspiracy case in Chicago, The Chicago Eight, which includes Bobby Seale of the Black Panthers who was only in Chicago for one hour during the whole police riot.

These people are being tried for the mere crime of talking about having a demonstration. This is happening in the case of the Oakland 7, and with the Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee. This is happening all over the country with "conspiracy" cases. What conspiracy means is that people are talking about moving against the oppression that we've outlined.

I'd just like to say how we're going to fight this oppression. As one of the speakers mentioned before, in the New York City public High Schools, things have gotten so bad that they have to have police patrolling the halls at all times to make sure that the kids don't act up. We should follow the example of the High School students. Every day a school is closed down because the students are sick and tired of the authoritarian bullshit and the meaningless life that the school system offers. They are closing the schools down and fighting the police there.

PANZER: Would you please summarize your remarks?

WEINER: I'm getting to the end. I'd like to summarize with what Heway P. Newton says. He is the founder of the Black Panther Party who is now serving in prison from 2 to 15 years for his crime of defending himself against the brutal police in Oakland. He says that there comes a time when the empire is becoming so desperate because the people are rising against their oppression that the avaricious businessmen, the demagogic politicians and the racist cops

crack down harder on the people. Our only defense against this is to pull ourselves together and to start moving against them; on this campus in the communities and everywhere.

The greatest lawyer in the world, Dr. Fidel Castro, said (applause and cries of "Viva, Fidel") "History shall absolve us." (Cheers and applause).

BLACK: On the subject of repression of dissent, the defense would like to call Chief Walsh. Chief Walsh, on Mar. 10, there were students in Dean Weisenger's office at his invitation, on the third floor of the library, approximately 12:30 in the afternoon. They were there at Dean Weisenger's invitation. These students were protesting against the closing of the University research files of war research. Could you please tell me why you led a police charge into that room when they were invited into that room? (Laughter and applause)

WALSH: Your interpretation of a police charge is interesting Spence. If you were there, of course, you know that I didn't lead, I followed. (Laughter). Further, we entered the room without the knowledge of your invitation with the specific intention of guarding the files at the request of an administrator of this University.

BLACK: Excuse me. Who ordered the police into that room?

WALSH: Is that relevant to this hearing?

BLACK: I believe it's highly relevant.

RICKARD: Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I object to this line of questioning. I feel it's totally irrelevant to the issue. It has absolutely nothing to do with the case of disruption in the library, and I strongly object to this line of questioning.

BLACK: Mr. Chairman, the line of the defense is that they sat in against certain evils. One of those evils, as a matter of fact, four of the six demands, dealt with the question of repression. Two specifically with security police, one specifically with repression of student dissent by the administration and one specifically with the closing of the research files. Therefore, the defense considers the question highly relevant.

PANZER: According to the by-laws of the judiciary, what we are to do in this matter is that the prosecution presents its case, and then the defense presents its case. If your case is irrelevant, or if your line of logic is irrelevant, it's for the judiciary to decide, and this goes against you. I believe that he can say whatever he wants, and it's up to the judiciary at the end to determine from the evidence presented, the decision. This can merely weigh against you if we feel it's irrelevant.

BLACK: The question again is, Chief Walsh, you said you followed, you didn't lead. I'd like to know who ordered that charge.

WALSH: A member of the administration.

BLACK: Who was that member of the administration, please?

WALSH: I ask again of this body here (Grumbles and jeers). Now just a minute. Because I was given orders by someone to go in there, I'm not sure that it's that relevant to this particular trial now. (To Panzer). Do you direct me to answer that question?

PANZER: If you don't want to answer a question there's no way I can make you answer it. Would you answer it, though? Could you answer it? Chief Walsh, if you don't answer the question, it counts in favor of the defense. (Cheers).

WALSH: If I don't answer the question it counts in favor of the defense, provided the line of questioning is relevant.

PANZER: That's correct.

WALSH: I don't consider the question relevant.

FORMAN: The defense now calls upon Ira Wechsler. Ira please discuss recruitment for the military and corporations at Stony Brook.

WECHSLER: The chief premise for laws in a society of human values is to protect the welfare of the people from individuals or organizations that would abuse the people and institute a society of inhuman values. While we are on trial for the disruption of the library and for failure to obey the legal order of a University official, we view the disruption as a positive effort to assert a human foundation for our society and for the laws that uphold it. We view the disobeyal of a university official as a necessary first step in constructing a University that will serve the people, not enslave them. The presence of corporate and military recruitment at Stony Brook signifies the interests in which this University functions. These two forces are responsible for our involvement in Vietnam, our support of apartheid in South Africa, and the economic state of the Black people in America. Several of the most blatant examples of the military and corporations anti-humanist role are:

Union Carbides' use of South African blacks for its mining ventures at subsistence wages in forced labor. Westinghouse Electric's contracts for design of t.v. detection equipment for guerilla warfare and for its study on "U.S. Strategic Alternatives and Access Problems: Impact of U.S. Armed Forces Abroad." General Electric's racist policies against black workers in the production of 20 mm machine guns M540mm launchers, and "people sniffer." Dow Chemical in its production of anti-personnel napalm, and crop poisoners. The U.S. Army Material Command in its Ammunitions and Weapons Development Commands are developing better more effective means of waging counter-insurgency.

What we must understand in relation to recruitment for these racist and militarist industries is that their production for the government is not of a defensive nature but of an offensive nature. Our nation is not threatened by guerilla attack or an outside invasion. This war production is clearly to be used overseas. That this is anti-human is a necessary conclusion, for we are not only denying self-determination of the Vietnamese and other peoples in armed struggle, but we are profiting materially off their subservience and death. The strength of the University ties with corporations and the military has been bolstered through government requirements that military recruitment take place on campus.

The question of law and ethics must be viewed in the light of whether they serve the people or make people serve them. There is no question that the legality of military and corporate functions in this society are harming the

interests of most people in this world. There is no question, then, that their ability to recruit and its legality is enabling them to carry on their inhuman functioning. In view of the fact that our University would not peaceably end the inhuman, exploitative recruitment policy, the students who demonstrated to that end were performing a necessary, beneficial and corrective act in demanding the end to that policy through a disruptive act.

An unfortunate misunderstanding of the difference between speech and action has hung up many students over the issue of "free speech" for the recruiter. The recruiter should be allowed to speak about his company as much as he wants. He should not be allowed to recruit for the ethical and legal reasons I posed before. If the recruiter were to agree to this, everything would be fine; the recruiter would be just a harmless public relations man with mouthwash breath and a plastic smile. The recruiter can not recruit. Our case is clear, our stand upholds humanism. The corporations, the military, and their University lackeys are a grave threat to the welfare of the world's people. They must be stopped, their power must be destroyed.

FORMAN: The Defense now calls as its final witness, David Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert is the author of a pamphlet on U.S. imperialism. Dave, will you please talk to the court about the nature of violence in the American society?

GILBERT: I think a lot of students are becoming aware that there are many problems and evils in this society. As a society falls apart, as you need cops in every high school, as you need armies around the world, as military missions by the United States spring up in sixty nations, all of a sudden the system becomes indefensible and the focus of the mass media and the concern and the talk that circles the campus is on the tactics of the movement, of these radical students, revealing their problems. But if only students wouldn't disrupt things, wouldn't be coercive, and use force, and even be violent like breaking into buildings, you'd have to clearly see what this attack on the movement's tactics are all about.

The charge that we're violent, that the Black Panther Party was going to blow up department stores where Black workers shop, or was going to blow up the Botanical Gardens as a key source in the power structure, is ludicrous. Why do these charges, all of a sudden, come out? And why, all of a sudden, are we always referred to, when we take over a building, as violent and coercive? That's a smoke-screen. That's an evasion of what real violence is.

It's a confusion between conflict—which sometimes entails violence, which sometimes changes things—and actual violence and destruction of human life. These charges are levied to obscure the real violence going on through our theatrics, according to conservative U.N. statistics, 12,000 people will starve to death or die of malnutrition. That's today, one day in the "free world."

That's not because we don't have the technical resources. The U.S.'s yearly budget is tremendous. It's because the industrialist sees that it is not profitable to produce where people do not have money. They curtail production to keep prices up. That's how the system makes a profit. Let's look at

the violent Blacks, the terrible rioters who break into stores that have been exploiting them for years and take back the goods that have been taken off their backs. What's the nature of violence in the ghetto? The average Black man dies seven years earlier than the average white man in this country. That's violence, that's destruction.

The infant mortality rate in the ghetto is 2 to 3 times as great as it is in the white community. Why do those Black babies have to die? What is the priority for the system? And now hospitals in Harlem and the Bronx are being closed because there's not enough money for it, there's not enough profit in it. But there's plenty of profit in war production. Everybody made a big thing of Che Guevara, the tragedy of Che Guevara, his life being taken at 39. They don't tell you that that's the average life expectancy in Latin America.

Now why does that happen? Is it because a bunch of evil men like to see starving children? It's because there's a definite social structure. There are definite social values—there's a definite social orientation to a system which lives on a profit. That's how you survive, that's how you keep going, that's how you keep on top. Three percent of America controls ninety percent of the wealth. To defend that wealth, they don't want babies to die, particularly, though some of them might get a kick out of it. They don't want them to live particularly—they're concerned with maximizing profits and they do that by any means necessary. That's where the phrase comes from. And any means necessary means napalm in Vietnam, mace in the ghetto, or it could be Ford Foundation grants, and critical havens for middle class youth like Stony Brook. It's all part of how the thing is kept going. We talked about people starving to death and we talked about the profits corporations get. People say, "Well, those are unfortunate evils. But within the system we're trying to make changes." I think that has to be hit. It's not just that these are unfortunate evils. It has something to do with the way the whole system is structured. Since 1917, no Third World country, under the hegemony of the U.S. economy has been able to achieve what Rostow, a bourgeois theorist, calls "takeoff." The only country which has achieved takeoff since the dominance of U.S. imperialism has been China. The only countries which have eliminated illiteracy and unemployment are Cuba, China, Vietnam; countries where they're having revolutions,—where people have tried to make their own life and kicked out the blood-suckers. And they are blood-suckers. The profits that are taken out of the Third World are three times as great as the capital

investments that go in. So don't believe any of this hogwash about how we help them. Imperialism systematically destroys domestic industries in the Third World so they don't compete with our industries. That's why there's no heavy industry in Third World countries—we've destroyed the producer sector. You could go through the history of it.

I won't go through all of this. If you would go to the SDS literature table, there's a pamphlet on imperialism. You could go through some of this stuff. But the point is these aren't unfortunate evils that just exist. It's the way the system functions and maintains itself. It's the very essence of how it operates; by the destruction of human life.

We here at Stony Brook, many of us, after all, come from a pretty sheltered background. Many of us would prefer that there would be some sort of neutrality, some sort of quiescence.

Yes, there are evils in the society. We should do something about it. But also don't disrupt the function of the University. Don't impinge that on our lives. But the everyday function of the University is murder. The research here is murder. We are not learning the stuff that I'm talking about at all but learning, at best, innocuous stuff like the use of prepositions in Donne's poetry, and at worst, to make us fit into IBM and never question how the world really functions, never see what violence is really done in the society. That's part of what keeps it going. That's part of the systematic destruction of life. So there can be no withdrawal to neutrality, obeying the rules by making our moral protests felt through our words. The University is a social resource, it was built by the labor, it was the creation of all the people in this country who labored to make it, not by those who control it now. But it's used in a specific way, to maintain the destructive and exploitive system, and if you sit in the sidelines and don't be disruptive, then you're allowing legalized murder. Worse than that, systematic murder.

So we have only one of two choices—and the choices are becoming clearer and clearer as people of the Third World, the ghetto, the high schools, the workers, are more and more rising up against the conditions they find themselves under. They're educating us—us, the great intellectuals at the University who didn't understand what the society's about. The University made sure we didn't understand that. But it's the Panthers, the Vietnamese, these "ignorant, "uneducated" people that are telling us what it's really about.

And as that struggle develops, we only have two choices—either apathy and inaction (i.e. allow the functioning



Students rally before March 12-13 sit-in.

as usual, allow systematic destruction and exploitation of human life) or, to become active, to break the rules, to break the system, to smash Universities, to smash capitalism. (Applause).

BLACK: I'd just like to say, before I make the final argument, that perhaps Dave speaks so well and knows so much because he was in the Columbia Occupation last year. (applause).

This is the closing argument of the defense, and I'd like to make it brief. I'd just like to say a few things. What is the nature of this trial? Is it just of sixty-five students who disrupted administrative functions for half a day and caused the library to open an hour and a half late, or is it a trial of political ideas; or of ideas against a system that has systematically exploited people and put them down when they have rebelled? Who is on trial? Is it just these 65 students and the 207 who signed the co-defendant statement, or is it the very system itself, which seems to repress people in Vietnam, the Black ghetto, and students, too, whenever they argue against its inhumanity? And who is pressing these charges? Is it only the people who get their money, who go along, and claim they're neutral like Rickard, Pond, or Walsh, or is it the people they represent; the people who pay their paychecks? Is it the Board of Trustees whom Mr. Kissack so well described, who profit from U.S. imperialism? Who is on trial? I think this is the crucial question, and who's pressing the charges, that's just as important.

Let me just review the testimony. The defense has spoken about the nature of U.S. imperialism and how Universities function to maintain it. We've shown the business connections of the Board of Trustees and how recruitment and research go on on this campus. The defense has also talked about repression and violence in America.

Did we have a choice to take action? Did the people who thought through have a choice of whether to act against the system and the University that supports it? Who is to be reprimanded, those who sat in or those who sat by while murder, exploitation, and repression go on? Who is guilty; those who protest or those who make their money from the people who sweat and earn 45 cents a day in Third world nations? That's the crucial question. The point is that we did not have a choice whether to take action or not if we are going to be true to ourselves. I think action was necessary. I think that it has been necessary in the past. I think it will be necessary in the future. As Steve pointed out in the initial argument, the Nuremburg trial said that one has the right to go against laws in his country when they are immoral, when they support immoral activities.

What we have is a University which is run by people for their own financial gain. What we have is a University that is prosecuting us for protesting against a system of inhumanity. I think it is fair to say that those who have demonstrated before demonstrated with every right that can be granted a decent man and I think that

they shall go on demonstrating. The trial won't stop us. The cops won't stop us. This is just the beginning of a much longer struggle. Power to the People! (cheers and applause).

PANZER: May I have order please? Is there anything further that the prosecution or defense wishes to say?

RICKARD: It appears to me that what we have heard from the defense is perhaps more of a teach-in on the problems of the world, (Jeers and shouts) . . .

PANZER: Can I please have some quiet in here?

RICKARD: And therefore, irrelevant to the issues of this court. (shouts and laughter) Now this is not to say that these issues are unimportant. They are simply inappropriate for this hearing. This is supposed to be a court, not a place where we solve the problems of the world.

I am a little appalled by what I consider a lack of reasoning, judgment, by a number of the defense witnesses. For example, Mr. Kissack, I won't belabor the point here, but let's just mention Mr. Kissack for a moment. I find that a rather crude form of guilt by association (shouts) and without any evidence. I think that it is appalling at a University to hear that kind of testimony. (Shouts of "Where do you get your orders from, Rickard?")

PANZER: I want some quiet in here.

RICKARD: In closing, it appears to me that the defense has really not spoken to the issues of disruption in the library and perhaps they've chosen not to do that. That's what it appears to me. They've really defaulted on that issue, and I would support, once I get through all the rhetoric, I would support the notion that we all should follow the dictates of our conscience, if we're willing to suffer the consequences that flow from those actions that we take. If the court decides that you were in disruption, that is the consequence of the action of March 12-13th. Thank you.

BLACK: Just a brief reply before the defense rests. Mr. Rickard would have us believe that the University's neutral. Let us just close this argument with the words of Eldridge Cleaver: "Either you're part of the solution or you're part of the problem." The defense rests. (applause).

The court recessed for about an hour to consider its verdict. The following judgment was read to a still-packed court room.

PANZER: The function of a court is to administer justice. The only order maintainable is an order with justice. It is the decision of the Polity Judiciary that in matters of law the defendants are guilty as charged. However, to do justice, they must be given here today amnesty for their actions. Justice is above law. (The decision is greeted with a roar of approval, and a loud chant of "Power to the People.")



Chairman Panzer reads Judiciary's decision: "Justice above law."