

Statesman

VOLUME 13 NUMBER 46

STONY BROOK, N. Y.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1970

Second Class Postage
Paid at Stony Brook, N. Y.

Three Are Hurt In G-Cafeteria Scuffle

Three persons were treated for injuries following a brief scuffle in G cafeteria Saturday night. The incident apparently stemmed from a disagreement between two students that afternoon involving the alleged theft of a jacket.

Approximately 10 black students and about 8 white students were involved in the fighting. Other students, both black and white, managed to break up the fight after a few minutes.

Campus police were summoned soon after the fighting began, but by the time they arrived, as one observer termed it, "in almost a minute," it was over and the black group had left. Their exact identities are not known.

The afternoon incident that apparently triggered the evening's confrontation centered around the theft of a \$100 brown leather jacket. A student reported it stolen at breakfast Friday, and at lunch Saturday thought he saw it on a black student. Police reports state that when the student

attempted to question him about the jacket, the wearer knocked the other student down. The black student then allegedly pulled out a bone-handled knife, police said, and demanded that the other student fight him. The white student is reported to have said that he wouldn't fight with a knife and then left with two friends.

He told police that he would not press charges, because he was afraid of repercussions. The black student is unidentified and the white student was reportedly left his off-campus residence for upstate New York.

University Police Chief Richard Walsh said that he believes the black students involved to be from the HEP program because, he said, although their names were not known, descriptions given seemed to indicate younger persons.

Reports are unclear as to how the black girl was injured, but most accounts mention a sword or other sharp instrument. It is also unclear as to who possessed the sword.

Campus police reported groups of students roaming on the campus Saturday night and early Sunday morning, many armed with makeshift clubs fashioned out of table legs. No serious incidents were reported, however.

Many leaders of the black community here were unavailable for comment yesterday. Those contacted by Statesman said that they were not present at the time of the incident. One black student, who did not observe the incident, emphasized that it was apparently a dispute over a jacket and not a racially motivated action.

The fight at dinner broke out after a group of black students demanded to know, from a table of white students, the name of a white student involved in the afternoon confrontation. Two white male students were treated for cuts in the infirmary, and one black girl was taken to the emergency ward of John T. Mather Memorial Hospital in Port Jefferson. A hospital spokesman said that she was treated and released, and refused to divulge the extent of her injuries.

Instant Towing to Begin April 6

By BILL STOLLER

The immediate, and without prior warning, towing of all vehicles found to be in violation of parking regulations on campus will begin after vacation, Assistant to the Executive Vice President R.W. Seigel announced late Friday afternoon.

Seigel made the



TOTTEN'S TOWING SERVICE: Because ticketing has failed to solve parking problems, Traffic Coordinator Charles Totten will enforce the regulations with immediate towing.

announcement at the beginning of a meeting he arranged with representatives of the Parking Policy Committee, Traffic Appeals Board, Traffic Office and Statesman. The purpose of the meeting was to explain the new policy and discuss campus parking problems.

Towing Vulnerability

Starting the week after vacation, cars will be immediately towed and impounded in what was termed "saturation towing." Seigel said that there would be a "towing hierarchy of vulnerability" with cars on the Traffic Office's low list going first, improperly registered or unregistered vehicles next, and cars in the wrong lot towed last.

The decision to tow cars in this manner was made unanimously by the Parking Policy Committee with no dissent from members of the Traffic Appeals Board who were present at a joint meeting last Wednesday. Both groups have student members.

The fact that ticketing illegally parked vehicles was apparently not working was cited as the reason for the decision. Traffic Coordinator Charles Totten said that of approximately 10,000 tickets issued this year, only about 2,500 had been paid or appealed.

No University Truck

Carrying out the new policy will be complicated by the fact that the University owns no tow truck and presently relies on an outside company to tow vehicles. According to Totten, the private truck has been unavailable to tow cars on campus eight out of ten times he has requested it.

The University is presently trying to rent a suitable truck which it might staff with its own driver. However, funds may not be authorized for the truck and/or the driver. Even if the truck is rented and put to use, a

decision will have to be made on what to charge persons whose cars have been towed. At present, the charge is \$15 or \$25, with the higher fee charged if the car is locked and the rear wheels have to be placed on a dolly. This fee does not include the cost of the ticket, but the vehicle is released to the owner after payment of the towing charge only. The towing charge to the owner is what the private firm charges the University.

Beginning this week, the B lot near the biology building will be closed to allow construction work to begin and users of the lot, plus those who use H lot, will be redirected to other parking areas if space is no longer available in B or H. Starting after the vacation, persons parking illegally in these two lots will be among the first to be vulnerable to towing.

In the near future, part of M lot will be closed and A lot will be redesignated as M. This is also due to construction.

2000 Car Lot

Seigel noted that parking problems here are complicated by an increase in students, faculty and staff who require spaces for their vehicles, and by the reluctance of Albany to provide funds for additional parking areas. Those new lots that have been constructed on campus have been designed as temporary lots. Seigel said that Albany believes that a new 2000 car lot soon to be constructed off the main campus near Stony Brook and Oxhead Roads will solve the parking problems of the campus for the time being. When asked if he believed that the lot would ease the parking problem, he answered with a terse "no comment" and added that the local administration was considering expanding the present P lot and adding lights, fences and additional construction of the new lot has yet to begin, and there are no indications that it will be finished in time for the fall semester. The lot is supposed to



O'DWYER TO SPEAK: Paul O'Dwyer, shown here in a visit to the Stony Brook campus last year, will be speaking on "Prospects for Peace - Vietnam and the Middle East" tonight at 8:30 p.m. in Lecture Hall 110. O'Dwyer, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senate from New York, is supported by the New Democratic Coalition, and is seeking the seat currently held by Charles E. Goodell.

be connected to the main campus with a new road and bus service. Residents of the surrounding community are opposing the lot, but Seigel said that they could not stop it, and that every effort would be made to hide the sight of the cars from local residents with earth walls and landscaping.

Raw Spaces

Seigel predicted that the coming year would see the need

for "600 raw, unadjusted spaces" over this year, not counting any additional spaces that may be lost due to construction.

Following an off-the-record discussion of certain administrative problems with regard to parking and other traffic problems, Seigel commented that the office of the executive vice president, of which he is part, bears the ultimate "accountability" for decisions.

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Wire Tapper Dials Arrest

By BILL STOLLER

"I'm making an illegal phone call and I'm guilty," were the words of a student here who was tapping onto a telephone line in the basement of Gray College, when he was discovered by a Security office Thursday night.

The student's name was withheld by University Police Chief Richard Walsh and by Lou Bluestein, assistant to the executive vice president, but Statesman has learned that he was Barry Sussman, a sophomore physics major. Sussman was clipping a telephone into a "tie-line" that allows free calls into New York City and said he was attempting to dial his mother in Brooklyn.

The campus policeman was in the basement of the college to reset the fire alarm system after a drill.

Brought to Security headquarters, Sussman told police the name of at least seven other persons on his hall whom he knew to possess telephone equipment or who had tapped the line in a similar manner. He later explained to Statesman that he gave the names of his hallmates on C-1 because he was scared and thought that Suffolk County police had been called into the case. While Suffolk County was present at police headquarters at the time Security was questioning Sussman, they were actually called for an earlier theft involving car tires and wheels and had nothing to do with the wiretapping case.

University police called the persons Sussman named and arranged for the surrender of telephone equipment to two patrolmen who went to the hall later that night.

No Charges Yet

No formal charges have been brought against Sussman or any

of the others allegedly involved in making illegal phone calls. Bluestein said Friday that he will investigate the matter fully this week and that he and Acting Vice President for Student Affairs Scott Rickard would determine what action, if any, would be taken against Sussman or other members of the hall.

Sussman and the others could face prosecution on charges including wiretapping, possession of illegal wiretap equipment and theft of service. The possible charges include both misdemeanors and felonies.

The telephone company could take action of independent of the University. George Hlavaty, a New York Telephone investigator, said that they "usually prosecute" in cases such as this, but he added that a full investigation has yet to be made by the phone company.

Warren Randall, Stony Brook's senior financial secretary whose office handles telephone accounts, said Friday that illegally made phone calls amount to about \$300 a month. This is the amount "protested" by campus phone users who claim that they did not make the

Statesman Editor Resigns

Statesman Editor-in-Chief Richard Puz has announced his resignation effective April 6. During Puz's year in office, Statesman increased publication to three times a week. In addition, he brought Statesman closer to independence by engineering the acquisition of typesetting equipment that has enabled the newspaper to do its own composition work since December.

Associate Editor Marcia Milstein has also resigned. Elections for the two vacancies and all 1970-71 editorships will take place tonight, as announced at the Statesman editorial board meeting last week.

Puz explained that he resigned in order to "take care of academic and personal problems in order to graduate at a reasonable date." Though his resignation came one month before his term expired, Puz has served longer than the past three Statesman editors-in-chief.

When Puz joined the paper in his freshman year, it was only printed once a week.

calls. Calls made illegally on "tie-lines" (the campus term for what the phone company calls foreign exchange lines—do not show on bills if made to New York City. Sussman claimed that he was only using a "tie-line."

First Time

Sussman also said that his hall was not the only one in the building that knew how to tap the line. It was, however, the first time that he had tried to make such a phone call.

Chief Walsh said that Security will continue to investigate illegal phone calls and he noted that the telephone company might become interested in looking further into the matter in light of this development.

A telephone company representative said that illegal calls made by clicking out the digits with the switch in the phone's cradle also accounted for a portion of unauthorized calls. He said that he had a list of 39 numbers where such calls were made, because the slowness by which the digits were recorded by telephone switching equipment causes the calls to be readily traceable.

Patriot Party Speaker Rallies for Student Aid

By ARTHUR CHARO

"The best thing that black people can do is move in the direction of the Black Panther Party. The best thing for white people to do is move in the direction of the Patriot Party." Arthur Turco, chief of staff of the Patriot Party, made this statement to a gathering of students in Roth cafeteria lounge last Wednesday evening. He continued, "We must go back and educate our people to the real enemy of this world, the ruling class or money people."

The Patriot Party is a national party for "poor oppressed white people." Many of the Party's members came from the hills of Appalachia before they migrated north to areas like uptown Chicago seeking employment. Today some 40,000 of these "hillbillies" reside in wretched conditions in uptown alone.

The Patriot Party Program includes a list of ten demands. Among them are: full employment for oppressed white capitalists of the oppressed white community and an end to people and the means of production placed in the hands of the people; decent and adequate housing; an education that exposes the true nature of this decadent society; all oppressed white people be

exempt from military service; an end to the robbery by the racism and the inequity of the sexes as tools of capitalism to divide the people.

In order to meet these demands the Patriot Party has maintained its Rainbow Coalition with members of the Black Panthers and Los Sieta de la Raza that were first formed in Chicago. The Coalition began when each group realized that the same conditions existed in each of their communities. But says Turco, "if you (white people) can't help poor oppressed white people, then you certainly can't help the Black Panthers or the Young Lords or the Indians." Thus each group in the Coalition works within their own community to "educate the people to the true history and dichotomy of the system."

One of the obstacles to be overcome in forming the Coalition was racism. Addressing himself to this problem Turco stated, "We recognize that so called racism was not put there by us... the people are not the real racists because if they were we would have started racism... The ruling class is the enemy, not the people. They're the ones who profit from racism."

Turco also talked of expanding the Coalition into an international coalition with the North Vietnamese and the North Koreans. "We stand in solidarity with oppressed people all over the world," said Turco. "We see Vietnam as an imperialist war, oppressing the Vietnamese the same way the dirty motherfuckers are oppressing us here."

In the United States the Patriot Party looks to socialism as a means to remedy what they believe to be the capitalist exploitation of their people. However, the people must be educated first before a revolution can take place because, "socialism is a voluntary system. It can only work if the people want and accept it." The Party believes that by combining the forces of students, the military and oppressed people the Coalition will hopefully become "your national liberation front."

Students can help the Party either by joining or going into the community to "educate the people to what's happening in this country." The possibility of starting a coalition on this campus was also mentioned.

The Patriot Party now has offices in five cities and headquarters in New York. Among the services being rendered are free breakfasts, free clothes distribution and free medical aid.



PATRIOT PARTY LEADER: Arthur Turco addressed students for aid in fulfilling the basic needs of people in the country.

G.E. Forum to be Held

By DEBBIE BARD

Tuesday night at 7:30 a representative from General Electric will be coming to Stony Brook to take part in an open forum. This is the result of Acting Vice President for Student Affairs Scott Rickard's letters to recruiting corporations on campus, such as G.E., requesting their participation in a series of equivalent forums. Similar letters were sent out by both the Student Council and the Student Senate to these firms.

The recruiter will be subject to questions by all students interested in attending the forum. He will discuss G.E.'s role in meeting the needs of society, its products, its treatment of the labor force, pollution and any other matters of relevance to those concerned.

For further information contact the Polity office at 3673.

STATESMAN, student newspaper of SUNY at Stony Brook, is published Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays during the spring semester by the Statesman Association, an unincorporated non-profit organization. Richard Puz, President; Alan J. Wax, Treasurer. Editorial and Business Offices are located in the Stony Brook Union Building, lower level. Editorial and Business phone: 246-3690. Member United States Student Press Association. Represented for national advertising by National Educational Advertising Service, 18 E. 50th St., New York, N.Y. Printed by The Smithtown News, 1 Brookside Dr., Smithtown, N.Y. Free to students. \$5 per year. Single, 10 cents. Entered as second class mail at Stony Brook, N.Y.

WUSB RADIO 820 Staff Meeting

Station meeting for all staff. This includes disc jockeys, newsmen, engineers, technicians, and librarians.

Tuesday, March 24, 8 p.m.
Physics Lobby

SAB Presents

STUDENT REVIEW

MESSENGER SERVICE

Sunday, April 5 8:30 P.M. Gym

Students - Free; Univ. Comm. - \$2; Public - \$3

Anonymous Letter Link NYA To Acts of Campus Vandalism

An anonymous person claiming membership in the right-wing National Youth Alliance has said he is responsible for burning posters on three faculty office doors Thursday morning.

In a letter received by Statesman Friday afternoon, the unidentified individual said he burned a "Black Teachers' Declaration" on the office door

of Black Studies Director Annie Mae Walker because it called on black teachers "to teach racism to little black children," and destroyed cartoons on nearby doors because "they placed the entire blame for racial strife on whites."

The letter sender also claimed responsibility for burning "a piece of Black Panther racist propaganda" and

replacing it with "my own NYA propaganda." Campus police found a burnt "Black Panther Assassinated" poster on a door in the humanities building 9:45 Friday morning. Statesman received the anonymous letter through campus mail at about 10:30 that morning.

The letter said, "there will be no more burnings" (since) "I have succeeded in bringing the racial problem to the attention of everyone." It was signed "National Youth Alliance" and concluded with the initials "J.C."

Burned Panther Poster Also

The National Youth Alliance reportedly an offshoot of a Students For Wallace movement, and is active in Long Island. The letter claims there are "at least 50" NYA members on the Stony Brook campus. The initials "NYA" were found on one of the scorched doors Thursday.

"It was not my intention to increase the racial tension on campus, but to bring it into the open," said the letter. "In this I have succeeded, now less(sic) hope something can be done to ease them...For three years I have been removing racist materials from the doors of this campus, but this had no effect. In frustration(sic) I turned to the racists to see how they gain attention. They burn...I hope that racial harmony and understanding will grow out of this."

Near the burnt poster found in the humanities building was an NYA leaflet which said, "Fight back with NYA...Unite to stop terror and anarchy...Neutralize and overcome black power." Two addresses, one in Rockaway Park, N.Y. and one in Washington, D.C. were given. A

Continued on page 9

Frosh Class Admissions Bring Policy Questions

By MARSHA PRAVDER

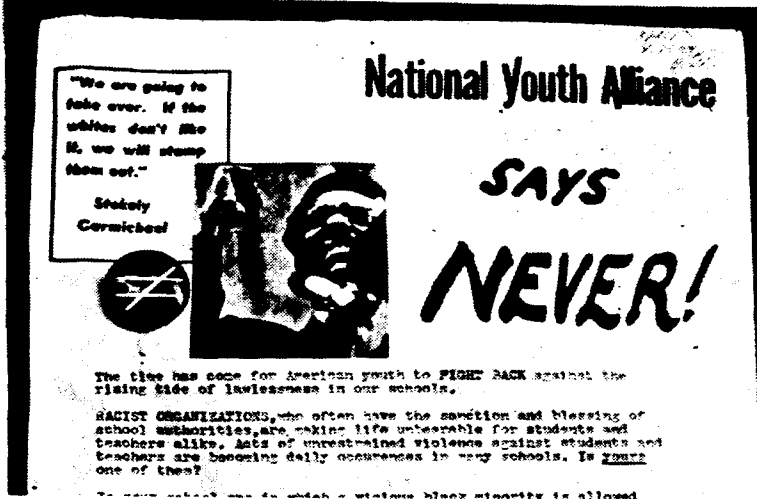
With the first group of acceptances for the class of '74 having been mailed, questions about special admissions, readmission, commuter admissions and transfer of credits are being studied, and new policies are being formulated.

While Dean David Tilley of the admissions office said that the present enrollment of commuters will be doubled by next year, he maintained that the admissions office has not altered their present policy to favor commuters.

Dean Frisbee, however, feels that open admissions will be "implemented as a commuter category. We encourage commuters to apply, although many might not have the academic qualifications." He went on to say that local high schools are being encouraged to have their students apply here. Frisbee does not know whether, in the future, open enrollment will be based on residence status. Approximately 100 students will be enrolled under this program.

A "special admissions" category, formulated after last year's three day symposium, will allow 70% of the applicants admitted to be accepted on the basis of academic qualifications, and the other 30% on "another basis, such as creativity. Creativity is based on outstanding ability in music, art, drama, leadership or the like." Tilley anticipates that approximately the same number of students will be entering the AIM program this year as last, but "in any case, there won't be fewer acceptances (into AIM) for this coming year." At an Admissions Committee meeting last Friday, transferring of credits from non-degree programs was discussed. Non-degree programs included the College Level Equivalency Program, state exams for equivalency credits, the Armed forces institute USAFI, and University of the Air as well as high school advanced placement programs. Presently, no credits earned from outside programs are accepted at Stony Brook. The admissions committee is now reconsidering this policy.

Estimates have been that there will be 7300 undergraduates here next semester, a minimum of 1264 of them freshmen. When asked if the increase in class size will cause tripling during the next year, Tilley replied that he "doubts it."



An act of vandals: Flyer posted on door signified "a cause" prompting vandalism.

Oil Refinery Threatens North Shore Wildlife

By JAY SAFFER

A \$150 million oil refinery that a Manhattan based company intends to build in a residential community seven miles northeast of Riverhead threatens to pose serious dangers to Long Island's environment. The proposed plant, which would process about 100,000 barrels of fuel oil a day, has already drawn strong opposition among local citizen groups and L.I. government officials.

The firm, Fuel Desulphurization, Inc. has asked the Riverhead Town Board to rezone land in that area so that it can construct the oil refinery on 470 acres now zoned for agricultural use. But if the Town Board grants the company's request, the facility will greatly increase the chance of massive oil spills plaguing L.I.'s north shore and Connecticut's south shore. In addition, company officials have acknowledged that there will be discharge of heated water into the L.I. sound — a phenomenon known as thermal pollution — and that smokestacks would release carbon dioxide into the air.

Although the company has promised in its news releases that "the plant is being engineered from the ground up to be a community asset and preserve the local environment," a good deal of opposition has appeared within the local community and from government officials.

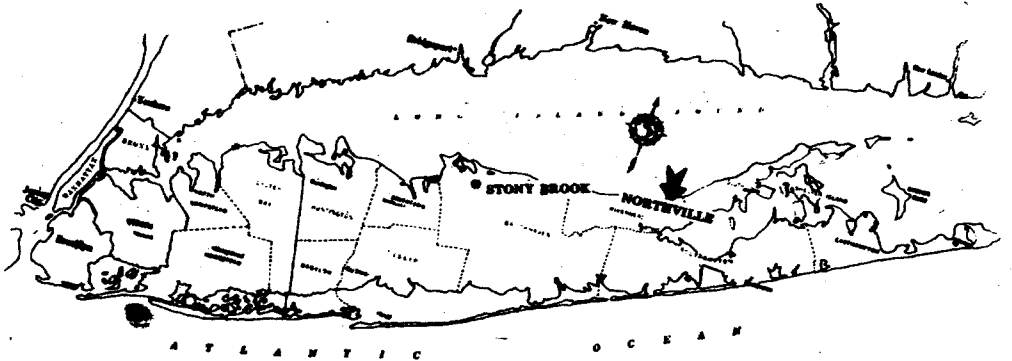
A group of over a dozen Riverhead residents organized in early March to fight the proposed facility. Calling themselves the "It Stinks"

Committee, the group has already presented petitions signed by 2,875 opponents of the plant to the Town Board. The leader of the organization, Donald A. Denis, a Riverhead architect, told the Town Board in mid-March that in their view "the proposed oil processing plant would only attract undesirable heavy industrial uses which would destroy our existing industries such as farming and vacation resorts." He also cited the danger of massive oil spills caused by leaks in the "supertankers" that the company intends to use in supplying the facility with an adequate amount of oil to be refined. These supertankers—three times the size of the infamous Torrey Canyon—have a capacity to carry 350,000 tons of fuel.

On Feb. 5, Suffolk County Executive H. Lee Dennison said that he was "unalterably opposed" to that kind of industry on L.I. John V. N. Klein, the chairman of the Suffolk legislature, announced that same day that an oil refinery was "totally inconsistent and incompatible with plans for Suffolk's growth." The Suffolk Planning Commission—headed by Lee Koppleman, a visiting political science lecturer at the University—went on record on Feb. 4 as being "generally opposed" to the proposed refinery. Koppleman has ordered a study of the potential pollution that might result from its operation.

APPLICATIONS NOW AVAILABLE FOR Summer Orientation Leader in the Admissions Office March 20-27 (Applications must be returned no later than April 8)

Danger to Wildlife: map indicates position of proposed oil refinery at Northville, L.I.



WUSB Schedule

- 820 AM Monday 5-7 p.m. — The New People 7-10 — Freight Train with Hank Teich 10-10:10 — The Big News 10:10-11 — The Flush 11-11:15 — Snatches from the Left 11:15-2 — Turning with Bruce Rayvid and the Commune Tuesday 8-10 a.m. — The Early Riser with Neil Litt 5-7 p.m. — The New People 7-10 — Crock of Rock with Randy Volkell and Bob Raciti 10-10:10 — The Big News 10:10-10:30 — "Seize the Time" — You Can't Kill The Revolution — Black Panther George Tabor 10:30-11 — Just Music 11-11:15 — Newsfront with Robert Cohen substituting for Ian Levit — Robert examines the VD problem on campus 11:15-1 — A Gift of Sons with David Finke Wednesday 8-10 a.m. — The Early Riser with Robbie Wolfe News every hour on the hour. Call in your stories on 7901. Station meeting for all personnel on March 24, Tuesday, at 8 p.m. Meet in the Physics lobby.

Dartmouth College HANOVER · NEW HAMPSHIRE COEDUCATIONAL SUMMER TERM June 28 — August 22 Liberal Arts Undergraduate courses in humanities, sciences, social sciences— intensive foreign language instruction—introductory computer course. To receive Summer Term Bulletin write to: Summer Programs Office Parkhurst Hall Box 582, Hanover, N. H. 03753 Name Address Town State Zip

Ex-Convicts Attack Harsh Prison Conditions

By JERRY RESNICK

If you are a middle class college student who might, at one time or another, get into trouble with the "forces of law and order" for possessing pot, taking part in a demonstration, resisting the draft, or whatever, and end up in jail, you should know that you will be in for a harder time than you ever dreamed possible. Your fellow inmates will be out to "get" you more than anyone else because they hate your guts! They will try to do to you what prison guards have done to them and you surely won't like it. Nor is there much you could do about it. In fact, as a result you might come out as one of two things—a hardened criminal, or a vegetable!

According to the Fortune Society, a group of ex-convicts working for reforms in the American penal system, convicts in jail hate you before they even know you. While they have been in jail suffering inhuman punishment and torture, you have been enjoying the things that they want but will never have. Also, you haven't even given a damn about them. Curiously enough, however, while such a situation would be detrimental to those students involved, it would, in the long run, help to change the prison system. As Lester Maddox once said, "In order for the prison system to change, it needs a better clientele."

Potential "Clientele"

Speaking in Kelly Gruzen Cafeteria Thursday evening, Ken Jackson and

Charles McGregor, the two vice presidents of the Fortune Society (who look like anything but vice presidents) emphasized to their student audience that we are all potential "clientele." They attributed the small turnout to the probability that many Stony Brook students have had first hand experience with prisons and weren't interested. In a vivid, forceful and moving speech, the pair described to their listeners some of the conditions that exist in prisons today. They projected that as more and more students are arrested and exposed to these harsh conditions, the corrupt penal system would become a national issue and more adults and students would work for its change.

Public Awareness

The basic purpose of the Fortune Society, which began over two years ago and already has 10,000 members, is "to create a greater public awareness of the prison system in America today." Admittedly, their teams of speakers dramatize the atrocities that occur in prisons in order to attract attention and gather support. As is true with most problems facing society, people don't react or become concerned until they are affected directly. Most people are hardly aware that prisons exist until someone escapes from one. Then people talk and hurry home to bolt their doors.

Ken Jackson and Charles McGregor, after recounting their individual case histories, including many gory incidents that they witnessed during their prison terms, stressed the lack of rehabilitative



KEN JACKSON: The Fortune Society vice-president emphasizes to his audience that they were all potential "clientele" of America's prisons.

programs in the prison system. Rather than being corrective institutions, prisons are strictly geared to confinement and punishment. To McGregor, "rehabilitation was a guy named Ray." His educational program and training consisted of bribing a guard with food to smuggle in books for him to read. Psychological therapy was almost

non-existent. There are no special programs to help sex offenders and rapists. And no counseling programs exist to help ex-convicts obtain jobs while on parole.

Newsletter

The Fortune Society sends out a monthly newsletter which is considered contraband in most prisons. In it they describe injustices and inhuman conditions in certain prisons. Some institutions improve these conditions just so that they can tell their prisoners that the newsletter lied. The Society has helped find parolees jobs, homes and friends. It has succeeded in changing some of the parole rules. But most important, it allows ex-convicts to express their views in discussions with school, church and community groups. The organization's motto, taken from Dostoevski's *The House of the Dead*, says something for all of us to think about and for some of us to act upon — "The degree of civilization in a society can be judged by entering its prisons!"

Veterans and others interested in forming a chapter of Veterans Against the War and/or participating in April Anti-War Activities, contact Jerry Porter or Jerry Klien, leave your name and phone number at the Commuter Association Office, Rm. 256 SUB, or call 265-4647 between 10:30 p.m.—1 a.m., or IV 1-8738 after 7 p.m.

* * *

Child Abuse Viewed As A Product Of Parential Frustrations

By TINA MYERSON

"Sweet Joy but two days old
Sweet Joy I call thee:
Thou dost smile
I sing the while
Sweet Joy befall thee!"

Unfortunately, the lot of a child is often not the ideal situation that is described in the above poem by William Blake. Rather than encountering "sweet joy," many children are only met with a beating or a harsh word. Dr. Gabriel Laury, M.D. and instructor at Columbia University, spoke about this class of children at his lecture on

"Why Parents Abuse Their Children."

Dr. Laury quoted a survey of 1962 as finding 1000 cases of children officially abused; ten percent of these died and 15-20% sustained brain damage as a result of the beatings. Laury believes there are probably many more cases of child abuse than reported because some doctors are reluctant to get involved and will not call police when a severely bruised child is brought to their attention. He said, "Four years ago 30% (of doctors) believed children were not abused and would not report

cases." There are as many different reasons for child abuse as there are cases. In Dr. Laury's experience at children's hospitals, he was able to formulate several general trends in parents' abuse of their children. Some adults believe that by battering their child they will "magically" beat strength, decency and good behavior into the child. They believe in the "efficacy of a good beating." Parents who have been disappointed by their children's attainments often fall into this category. Presented with the

perfect American life by T.V. shows that emphasize "the cute little baby," they expect their children "to bring only happiness into the family." Dr. Laury gave an example of a seven year old boy, on the border line of retardation, who was beaten by his father for not being at the top of his class.

Not only does a child's lack of success enrage abusing parents, but in other cases an offspring's very existence arouses their ire. The child is a reminder of their lost freedom, and these parents resent their progeny's dependence. Dr. Laury stated

cases where a "dependent child is suddenly seen as an antagonist, a rival adult." The child is seen as responsible for the aging process. Anger against greying hair, sagging breasts, varicose veins is heaped upon the child's uncomprehending head. Parents feel they were prevented from having an exciting career because of the child. "The romanticized good old days are gone" and the child becomes a scapegoat for the parents' disappointments.

In this category of resentment for a child's dependence, there are also parents who have been afraid to take on responsibility. The child's existence forces parents "to accept the role of protector when they are not ready." "These parents need to be indulged as much as the children." Here, the roles are reversed and the child is made to carry the onus of the parents' well being.

Children are also forced to bear the burden of guilt ridden parents. The offspring "are looked upon as possessed of evil" by parents who have "evil" thoughts. "By beating the child, the parent may feel he is punishing himself." Besides using children to punish themselves, a parent may use his offspring to inflict pain upon an estranged spouse. As "Medea used her children to punish the unfaithful Jason," a wife may also beat her child in the hopes of revenging herself upon an estranged partner. Dr. Laury gave an example of a divorced woman who would constantly beat the child of her first marriage in the hopes that her former husband, living miles away, would hear the screams of his child and be upset.

In most cases of child abuse, the frustrations of the parents are released by blaming their children for the problems they themselves must face. In punishing a child justly, Dr. Laury said, one must punish a child solely for the offense he has committed, making certain the child knows why he is being punished. A spanking and harsh words have their place in child rearing but only when they are administered out of love and concern, not malice and resentment.

CORNING COMMUNITY COLLEGE

CORNING, NEW YORK

Summer School 1970

EARLY BIRD

Registration June 8 & 9
June 10 — August (MWF)
(6:20 — 7:50 A. M.)

JULY 3 — HOLIDAY

FIRST DAY SESSION

Registration June 8 & 9
June 10 — July 14 (Daily)

SECOND DAY SESSION

Registration July 20 & 21
July 22 — August 20 (Daily)

EVENING SESSION

Registration June 25 & 26
June 29 — August 17

Brochures available by writing to:

Division of Continuing Education
Corning Community College
Corning, New York 14830

South Bronx - Stony Brook Style

By JUDY HORENSTEIN

The minute you walk in, the "school" atmosphere envelops and imprisons you, making you feel as if you had never left. Murky two-tone blue walls close you in, and the diamond-shaped wire pattern in the stairwell glass is just as you remember it. At twelve o'clock the school cafeteria emits its perpetual spaghetti-odor, and children are still hitting each other with the swinging doors in the halls. It's the same as it always was. Except that this time, most of the faces are black and Puerto Rican, and you tower over the little ones. This time you're on the other side. You're the teacher.

Such is the scene in School District 12 in the Bronx, where six Stony Brook students are currently working on an independent study project. They hope to establish an in-residence teacher training program by next term. In the meantime, they spend at least two days a week in the neighborhood, observing and practice teaching in two elementary schools and one junior high.

Not Coming Back
In P.S. 61, the student teacher meets a

not to come to class until she remembers her glasses. No wonder Sandy insists, "I'm not coming back to this old school tomorrow."

No, once you're inside a school, things sure do look different. The student teachers from Stony Brook find that their original expectations of an inner-city school must be constantly redefined. Although many classrooms are marked by strictness and fear, the results produced in such atmospheres often force former stereotypes to be reevaluated. As one teacher states, "I could talk to these children for hours about their individual problems and their home situations, but that wouldn't teach them any reading." Thus, Mrs. M. instructs the misbehaving Joseph to write a full page of the phrase "I must behave on the line every single day," and snaps the class to attention when they stand up to recite. Zip-zip-zip goes the class, questions fired at students in rapid succession. No time for fooling around here. But as the phonics teams race one another for the correct answer, the student teacher notices that the children do indeed seem to be learning.

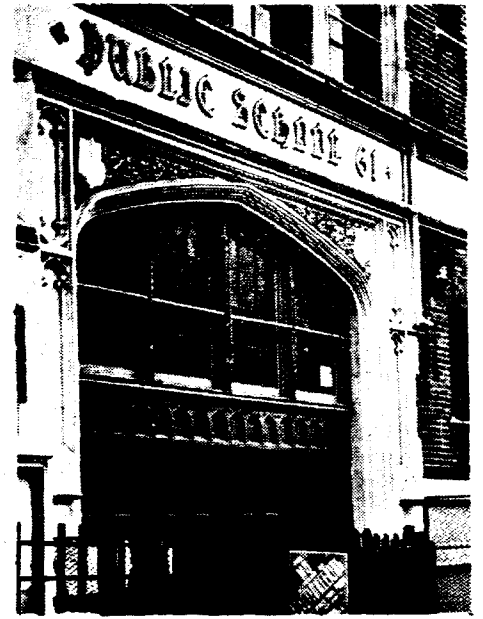
Cultural Heritage
If the evils of the school are not as

Afro-American Gallery, two girls look at pictures of Harriet Tubman and converse with the para-professional who serves as museum "guide." Still, the student teachers know that the existence of this museum alone does not mean that the teachers necessarily empathize with the children's cultural pride. Can the feeling that the ghetto school is a "jungle" and that the children are "animals" be so easily dispelled:

Community Involvement

The schools are not the boundaries for the Stony Brook student Teachers. Unlike most of the other teachers, whose involvement with the community is only fleeting, the students seek a knowledge of the neighborhood as an important aspect of their program. They have already observed the operations of numerous community organizations, and have spoken to concerned parents, PTA officials, religious leaders, welfare organizers and social workers. A few students have been able to "get into" the community more fully by staying overnight with neighborhood families, but this has not proven practical on a long-term basis. Instead, the group is working on housing plans which would enable all participating Stony Brook students to live in the community for their semester of practice teaching. They have concluded, after consultation with teachers and community people (whose reactions to their plan range from "wonderful" to "I wouldn't let my daughter live here") that the best idea would be to rent apartments scattered throughout a building or group of buildings. Buying a building would only create a middle-class enclave, and would isolate the student teachers from the community they hope to serve. Living with families, on the other hand, might prove constricting for both the student teachers and the already overcrowded residents. While plans are far from definite, the group has made contacts with the Neighborhood Engaged Workshop, which has mobilized the residents of one block to carry on a rent strike for improved heating and plumbing. They may be able to rent six or seven apartments on this block as living quarters for future student teachers. Architects from the Model Cities Program have pledged their support to work full-time with the group to help renovate the buildings. They see the possibilities of tying their efforts to tutoring and health programs as well.

Funding plans are equally as tentative. So far, \$1000 has been allocated by the Graduate School Office for the urban teaching program to use for



INNER CITY SCHOOL: P.S. 61 is one of three schools in the district where Stony Brook students will practice teach.

transportation and other expenses. Yet, beyond this, it is not clear who will foot the bills. Students are drawing up itemized requests from foundations, while money is also being sought from the state. Until the exact cost of housing becomes known, however, estimates of the cost of the program will remain up in the air.

Student Suggestions

The original proposal, drawn up by Dr. Frank R. Peters of the Education Department, stresses that the in-residence program is a direct outgrowth of student suggestions made at the Three Day Moratorium last year. Aimed at giving students "insight into some of our real human potentialities as well as some of our most critical social and human problems," the proposal emphasizes that applicants will have to have the approval of the school district and the participating community groups. The program is not designed as a missionary enterprise, but rather, as one in which students may help implement community needs. While almost all the participants will be students who are preparing to teach, a limited number of people in other areas, such as sociology or psychology, if found acceptable to the community, may be admitted as well. Similarly, juniors who ordinarily would not be student teaching until the following year are eligible to apply to the program. Interested students will have a chance to have their questions answered at a meeting tonight at 7:30 in room 213 of the Union.



BLACK HISTORY: P.S. 61's Cultural Heritage Museum includes photograph costumes, and musical instruments of Afro-American and Puerto Rican life.

third-grade girl sobbing in the hallway. A monitor is with her and explains that she is being sent to a second-grade class as punishment for having forgotten her glasses. Sandy wails that she won't go into a class with the second-grade babies. The second-grade teacher, bewildered and caught in the middle, allows the student teacher to calm Sandy down. Finally Sandy, screaming, must be dragged into the classroom, the second-grade teacher insisting, "This isn't camp and you can't do what you want here." The school punishes a girl with learning problems and a chaotic home situation by telling her

blatant as anticipated, neither do the student teachers find that the school exhibits the clear-cut racism so often written about by critics of education. P.S. 61's Cultural Heritage Museum is no amateur set-up. Complete with everything from African congo drums to a model of a Puerto Rican marketplace, the exhibit covers an entire room and includes photographs, flags, costumes and woodcarvings. As a phonograph plays Spanish music, classes observe a picture gallery of famous Puerto Ricans and read about such men as Herman Badillo and Joseph Monserrat. In the nearby

All those interested in experimental student teaching program in the south Bronx should attend a meeting Monday March 23, at 7:30 p.m., in room 213, Student Union. Members of class of '72 as well as class of '71 are eligible. For further information call 4913, 5767, or 4919.

Wednesday, March 25, 8:00 p.m., AB lounge, Benedict College, "Women's Liberation: Alice in Wonderland?" A debate with Chris Cziko, SUSB student and The Henry Morgan.

Thursday March 26, 8:00 p.m., AB lounge, Benedict College *Phantom of the Opera* with Lon Chaney. (If the mail comes through)

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JON PANZER IS A COP-OUT. He knows why. (P.S. He's a lousy cook too)

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ONCE THERE WERE TREES and a river... once there was a time of man. Help William vanden Heuvel become Governor and reinstate a "time of man." Call 212-689-1522.

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LOST GIRL'S GRAY EYEGLASSES in pink cloth case. If found, please call 265-0553. My only pair. Thank you.

LOST: BROWN WALLET WITH IMPORTANT PAPERS. Please return the wallet and keep the money.

KEY RING LOST 3/13 in Joseph Henry. Return to Quad Office or Mailroom. Please leave name, phone, for reward.

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EDITORIALS

Follow the Leader

Through rain, snow, sleet, and hail the postmen are picketing in metropolitan area post offices in demand for higher wages. For the first time in the history of the country the post office has gone on strike, and its repercussions will go beyond the fact that our mailboxes will be free of junk mail for awhile.

There has been a clashing of bureaucracies: the Post Office, Congressional Committees, Nixon's administrators and huge, impotent civil service unions. All along, the postal employees have worked for miserable wages in return for the security that they could never be fired.

The same situation exists on this campus with state civil service employees. A civil service system effectively eliminates the motivation of an employee to do a good job.

At Stony Brook, the janitorial, maintenance, and secretarial staffs are civil service employees. According to Government statistics a family of four must be supported by an income of almost \$11,000 to live comfortably on Long Island. The average wage of civil service

employees on campus is about half that. Comparisons show that wages paid on campus average about half that paid in private industry for similar positions.

Wages aren't the only area in need of reform. The structure of the Civil Service leads to a lack of accountability on both sides. For example, the maintenance people who work in the dormitories are not responsible to the quad manager or even to the housing office directly. Instead, they receive their orders from a third party. Work orders must go up a chain of command and then come back down another one; the person who finally does the work is not responsible to the one who requests it.

At the same time, the employee suffers. The system is not designed to reward good performance; promotion and pay increases depend upon a third party, and in many cases the ultimate decision rests upon a budgetary officer in Albany.

We hope the civil service employees here and throughout the state observe the current postal strike and follow the postmen's lead. They deserve better wages and we deserve better service.

Open Forum

There's a new way of dealing with recruiters from the military-industrial complex on campus. Lonnie Wolfe and several other students have arranged an 'open forum' with a recruiter from General Electric where students will be able to question the recruiter about any aspect of GE policy.

The Forum promises to be a more useful way of dealing with recruitment than previous tactics of sit-ins and attempting to throw the recruiter off campus. The purported goals of this and other institutions in the field of "higher education" are to enable the student to broaden his awareness and intellect of the world surrounding him.

Blocking entry to a recruiter and harassment have not been effective means in either striking out at GE and other companies or even hindering their efforts to hire people. The 'open forum' approach should at least allow interested parties to find out what the issues are; and that's what education is all about.

Be Cool

Racial tensions again flared this weekend with incidents in G cafeteria. The recurring theme was that two individuals had a dispute and because one was black and the other white, a racial incident ensued.

The situation is getting more dangerous; these are isolated cases of conflicts between individuals and should be treated in that way. It is unsettling when these abuses take on racial connotations and become blown out of proportion.

The real racist acts cannot be blamed on the campus as a whole, they appear to be the work of a few demented extremists. There is no reason for members of the student body, either blacks or whites to start carrying knives and other weapons; they will solve no problems. If we do not act and react coolly and intelligently, a bloodbath will occur; we're the only ones who can prevent it.

Opinion

Shapes of Things

By LARRY FREEMAN
Suffolk Labor Committee

Grumman is one of the biggest defense plants in the world. In 1968 55% of its profits came from defense contracts and 35% from contracts for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Grumman laid off 3,500 of its workers in 1969 and plans to lay off 5,000 this year. These lay offs not only affect production workers but professionals, engineers, technicians, office workers and managerial personnel as well. The first cut of 1,200 workers has been in progress since February 1970. The excuse for the firing of over 8,000 workers in two years is not enough "business." We can easily see this not to be the case if we look outside Grumman's gates and find L.I. along with the rest of the country in decay.

Society is suffering from a severe shortage of housing, high schools, hospitals, colleges and the necessary good needed to maintain our standard of living. The Long Island Railroad despite Rocky's claim of being number one is nothing but a pile of junk. Not only do we have to put up with these miserable conditions but we also have to pay higher fares, rents and prices. It is obvious to most that there is enough "business" to employ hundreds of thousands of workers except it is unprofitable for the capitalists to build up this sector of the economy.

The cost of living on L.I. has increased 6.2% and combined with higher taxes has left the worker with barely enough money to feed his family and pay his mortgage. Over-time work hasn't been scarcer since 1964. If America is an affluent society, Grumman along with the rest of the workers across the country will never know it. By the end of the year unemployment on L.I. will have climbed to at least 5%, with similar trends nationally.

Why aren't the already 35,000 unemployed Long Islanders and the soon to be 10,000 unemployed being employed to build and produce for the needs of the people. The answer is simple, it is more "profitable" to those who direct the American economy to pour huge amounts of capital into making useless, or worse, military hardware and direct the best scientific and technical minds and many skilled workers into weapons production. Rather than to create more means of human existence. American business is perpetually constrained to find new investments that turn a sound profit measured in paper not usefulness. Defense aerospace and other waste industries are not productive for society. They do not produce any of the consumer goods which are necessary for a healthy society. Loans and bonds are floated for these non-productive industries like defense, and are paid by the diminishing productive sector of the economy by taxing all wage earners heavily. This is what you have in paper money (money with no real wealth behind it) being pushed into the economy without an accompanying amount of goods that society can and must consume for its existence.

Too much money chasing too few goods: INFLATION. This is the way Nixon and the businessman behind him attempt to solve this problem by laying off workers when there is too much of a gap between paper money and real wealth (food, housing, clothing, etc.). They would never darinvest in the productive segments of the economy because it would mean a drastic devaluation of their already over valued property titles (relatively useless plants).

The war in Vietnam was an still is to a lesser extent a savior for American capitalists. They can justify all the garbage they build for defense by claiming it's protecting the California shore line from North Vietnamese invasion. Of course Vietnam offers valuable resources like rice and tungsten to the winner. However we can't look at the Vietnam War in a parochial manner but only as part of a defense industry as a whole that secures profit for the ruling class and destroys progressive struggles around the globe. An end to the Vietnam war would mean an end to the 80 billion dollar defense industry. We must realize that when we attack this multi-billion dollar industry we are attacking the jobs of one out of nine workers along with the workers who indirectly benefit from defense and three to four people they support in their family. We are also attacking 85% of the country's top engineers and technicians. For these millions of people being against the war means loss of jobs and starvation. When we say "end the war" even without good intentions and anti-imperialist view we are copping out. We must concern ourselves with the millions of soldiers and workers around the world whose livelihoods depend on the defense corporations. Thus when workers in Grumman and Sperry Rand and other defense oriented plants get laid off they are actually feeling the first effects of a cut back on the war and inflation.

If liberals and leftists continue to cry "end the war" loud enough, without offering a solution that truly solves the needs of society and the mass unemployment that will result from ending the war, they are crying to deaf ears. Every human being who wants to end the war and doesn't address himself to the problem of defense workers and soldiers is absolutely naked of thought and true concern.

We must begin to organize and educate for a movement that will scrap the war machine and all waste areas of investment and build the things that society needs. We must take the manpower, technology, capital and machinery away from socially unproductive industries and use it for society's needs and its expansion. Scientist designing missile guidance systems could computerize useful factory production; engineers making airplane fuselages could make mass transit system; a factory producing tanks could be converted to produce pre-fabricated housing. This does not mean a token donation of a million or billion dollars to build some low-rent housing; only total conversion will be accepted. Complete socialist re-industrialization of this society must be understood by all workers, students, welfare recipients, etc. who are against the war, inflation and the bankruptcy of our whole capitalist system. Without an alliance among these different layers of society fighting their common enemy, the ruling class, the task of ending the war and waste production, and building a productive society is impossible.

Voice Of The People

A pig is a pig

To the Editor:

In your issue of March 18, Ronny Hartman's article cited several recent incidents as having contributed to the issuance of Black Students United's statement of warning. First of all he mentions a heated argument in the Union cafeteria. As an employee in the cafeteria, I noticed the situation develop totally out of perspective. I have many friends in the black community, many of them don't know me by name, but I don't think they'd consider me a Liberal-Conservative/racist. What started out in the Cafeteria as an attempt to put a stop to loss due to theft, turned into a totally different incident. Instead of treating the theft as an across-the-board case of theft, a certain number of black people were singled out because they weren't as discreet as the white students were. Combine one uptight manager with this situation and you end up with people packing knives.

Secondly, the article mentions a confrontation with Statesman concerning a bust at the University of Mississippi involving the arrest of 900 students. The contention of the black students was that the article was racist because it implied that black pigs arrested black people and failed to mention the white pigs who sent the black pigs. The point I'm trying to make is that a pig is a pig no matter what color. Why BSU differentiates racists as being white is beyond me. They've never seen what the James Farmers are doing? I don't differentiate when I see a racist because a white racist is just as dangerous to me, a white man, as he is to a black man. The time now isn't for splitting up whites and blacks but finally maybe the people at this goddamn school can get themselves together.

Steve Seniak

Doorburner Replies

To the Editor:

I am the person who has been burning the doors. You accuse me of being a racist, but why don't you find out what was burned. So far I have burned papers of four doors, three in SSB and one in Humanities. On the door in Humanities I burned a piece of Black Panther racist propaganda and put up my own NYA propaganda (despite denials, there are at least 50 of us on campus). On Dr. Walker's door I burned a paper calling on black teachers to teach racism to little black children. On another door I burned some "cartoons" which the occupant must have thought were cute. These cartoons were destroyed because they placed the entire blame for racial strife on whites, ignoring the racists speeches of the Black Panthers and Bobby Seale and Stokely Carmichael and others. On the fourth door there were no racial overtones. I am not the person who wrote the obscenities on the door. That was someone else. I burned the Chicago Eight poster because they advocate the overthrow of the duly elected government.

It was not my intention to increase the racial tension on campus, but to bring it into the open. In this I have succeeded, now let's hope something can be done to ease them. Why did I resort to burning? For three years I have been removing racist materials from the doors of this campus, but this had no effect. In frustration I turned to the racists to see how they gain attention. They burn. Since I have succeeded in bringing the racial problem to the attention of everyone, there will be no more burnings. I hope that racial harmony and understanding will grow out of this. If it does, I have succeeded.

I wish that I could sign this letter, but that is impossible. To do so would leave me open to arrest, so I will sign it with my group's name.

National Youth Alliance

Racism goes both ways

To the Editor:

We find in the March 18 Statesman a warning from the black community to the white, University Community. Sta Eber tells us that one of the black complaints is the publication, in Statesman, of a racist article. How about Bob Callender's article, is this not racist? What about the formation of an organization on campus which restricts its membership to blacks (BSU), is this not racist? What about the demand for a separate black lounge in Washington Irving College (remember the takeover of a lounge in O'Neill to which white students were not only denied admission but literally thrown out), doesn't this seem a bit racist. Why is it only racist when the black is on the short end?

This is not a defense of the reprehensible acts perpetrated against D. Walker and the other professors. It is an attack on the foolish statements of warning issued by the BSU. How can the entire white community be expected to control the vandalism of a few right wing extremists. Does anyone believe this act to be the sentiment of the white members of the student body? Blacks and whites must work together to eliminate all racism on campus (black against white and white against black). General accusations and threats of violence can only serve to destroy any campus unity (remember how white and black worked together for the Black Studies Program and a more liberal admission policy.)

Certainly, the black community has received the support of the majority of white students on all legitimate complaints and demands, and will continue to receive support as long as these grievances are presented in a constructive way.

A Concerned Student

Treatment of the mentally ill

To the Editor:

Speaking from the point of view of an outsider (i.e. one who doesn't know all the facts, but thinks she has seen enough to understand the problem), I am appalled at the situation at Kings Park State Hospital.

As a member of Central Islip Volunteers, I go to Kings Park once a week and work with the "older girls" (ages 13-15). We are supposed to help these girls relate...to each other, to us, to society. I say that it's almost impossible for us to help them in the kind of environment they live in (any good we might do for them is probably erased during the 165 hours a week we're not there).

There are 28 girls on the ward. They vary widely as to their "illness." The range is from kids brought in on drug charges, to slightly emotionally disturbed, to severely emotionally disturbed. They sleep together (in one big room), they eat

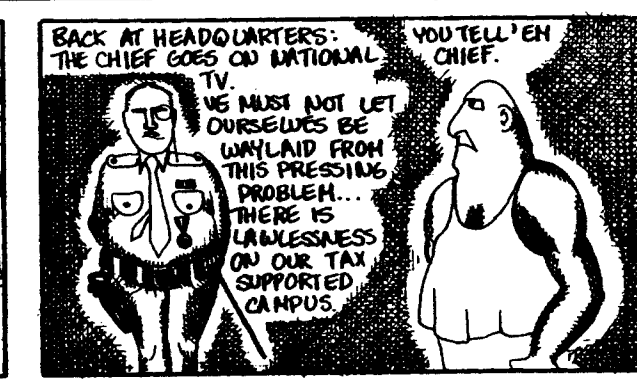
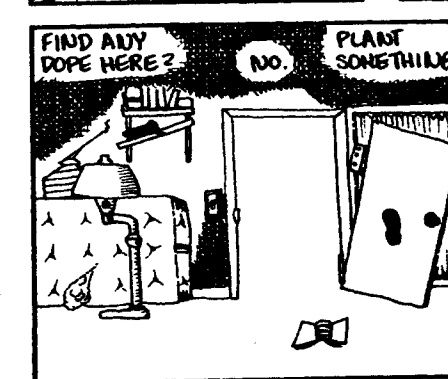
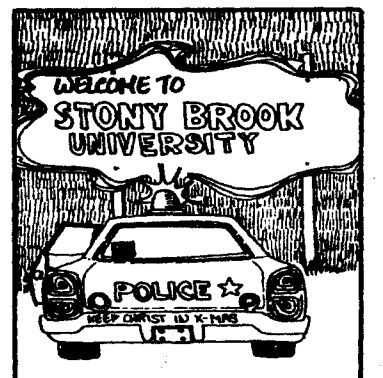
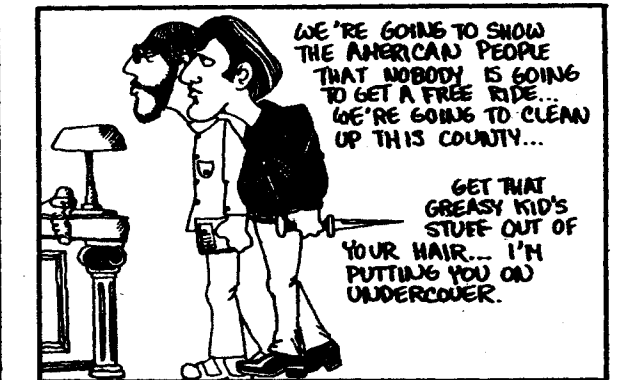
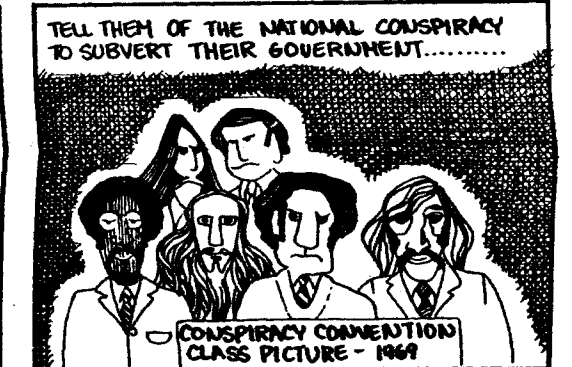
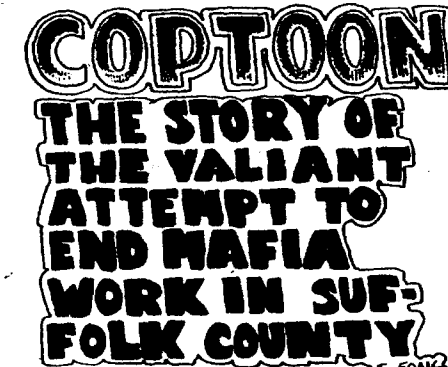
together, they get their medication together (these girls are constantly drugged to keep them quiet; but if one should happen to cause trouble anyway, she gets the straight-jacket and placed in solitary). There is one doctor for 28 girls.

What these girls need more than anything is individual attention, which they rarely get. How is a person to overcome her emotional problems in an atmosphere of 27 other girls with a large variety of problems themselves? Some of the girls can talk, knit, read, write, play games, dance, etc. while others can sit there and barely acknowledge your presence. How can a girl who is in the hospital on suicide or drug charges benefit in any way by being forced to stay in this environment? The more rambunctious girls antagonize the quieter ones, which undoubtedly leads to feelings of hostility. There is no release from this hostility, and these girls can't possibly get better in this kind of an atmosphere.

I know very little about the state policy for money allotment, but it seems to me that more money should be sent to hospitals such as Kings Park and Central Islip so that a larger staff could provide the patients with the individual treatment they so badly need.

I'm not saying that programs such as Central Islip Volunteers are not worthwhile. But to get to the heart of the matter, something more must be done.

Joanne Heisel



Review

Finding Nothing But The Laughter of Death

By HAROLD R. RUBENSTEIN

Sit still. Take a good look around you. How much of what you see is yours? What do you claim specifically as your own? Your room—the day you leave here someone else will have it. Your clothes—Someday they won't fit and you'll have to give it away. Your money—now there's a momentary item. Your body—until you die. And then you hand it over, along with everything else you foolishly touched for yourself and built for your safety. You stop, and it all goes away.

The realm of a man is only in his mind, and Boris Vian's *The Empire Builders* exposes the temporary illusion. The kingdoms we build concentrically around ourselves have no focus because we are so fragile. Nothing that man wants will adhere to him forever. He forces things to work and tries to bend them to suit his will, but eventually only he will break.

Vian's vision of man creating his own horror in his demise is a strong, foreboding atmosphere to shroud a play, but he almost smothers his thoughts with verbal sledge-hammers. The allusion of man rising higher and higher only to become more confined and choked in movement is visually powerful and there is no need to constantly simplify it in words. But Vian double-checks himself with clarification, supposition and justification of his state of man that attempts to drive his characters headlong into vacuums of incommunicability.



If they would just shut up and exist instead of explain, we would understand just as well and react with more dread.

The power in *The Empire Builders* remains, however, because of the fearful apprehension in which director Tom Neumiller has enveloped his play like layers of gauze. One watches the production knowing that not everything is there, life is not full, there is an awareness that is deliberately missing and the revelation will be the shock. Neumiller subdues Vian in a mood over words so that this shock will remain intact. He has used a set of diminishing space, where the world is gay and fading brown with the calculated

claustrophobia that overcomes someone when the elevator he is in stops dead.

Trapped inside are a family, a man, his wife, his daughter and their maid. One is not really certain of their station in life, only that they move from small apartments to smaller ones forgetting each one as they leave it. The only one who remembers is the daughter. The only one who hates it is the daughter. The only one who leaves is the maid. At the end all that is left is the father, alone with the figure that creeps into view wherever they go, the schmerz. The schmerz is scarred, bloody, an escapee from Dante's Inferno. The mother, father and maid beat him

without cause, possibly for pleasure, for someone to laud over, or to ease their own anxiety. The schmerz takes it all. Only the daughter spares him and sees him. But he rejects her offers of sympathy. The schmerz needs no help. He survives every punch and survives everyone of them, like a specter of death, multiplying to crush the illusory world the family has pieced together.

It is this mounting of exasperation where the production of *The Empire Builders* works best. But Vian has made his people too threadbare in depth to be able to cry real tears. Outbursts of

emotion cannot be saved from looking planned, programmed to happen because they are needed to further the script toward the fulfillment of Vian's vision. The insistence of these reactions disrupt Neumiller's rhythm and hamper otherwise fine performances.

Steve Chaiken looks like he is a man lost in his suit. His clothes do not make the man so much and they reveal the shapelessness and he fits them well. An amusing pomposity inflates his banality and makes his transformation to a lost, poor wretch a more detailed portrait of a man whose grasp does not even equal his reach. Lucy Winer reflects Steve's clever puffiness with a clear, resonant nasal drip, but Miss Winer did not get her physical properties under control. She is a big girl, large bones and wonderfully large features that could not cause any facial reaction to be mistaken for another. Miss Winer, however, failed to realize that what she could have achieved with a smirk she did with a mug and she often lost out to cartooning her role. Their daughter in *The Empire Builder* is the family's Achilles heel. She rejects the constant departures in search of empty new vistas. The future does not look brighter because to her and to them it is only a repetition of all the actions they have mimicked before. Sylvine Barer achieved a perfect balance of a child who is quieted with an all-day sucker but can expose her elders for the fools they are. Her manipulation of tears to laughter helped ease the contrivance she was subjected to in terms of staged screeches, doubling over and agony for no reason. Her scene with the schmerz was the most telling, a combination of the goodness of the child and the innocent ignorance of youth to what misery lay before them.

The maid wants none of the misery, she wants out. As the symbol of all that is mundane, boring, everyday, ordinary and repetitious, Sheryl Sturdivant had a voice that could melt glass, a will of steel and a walk like the daughter of a stormtrooper. Nothing could stop her and everything started her off on delightful lists of boredom. Equally funny was Fred Gordon as a neighbor who was always next to every new apartment, hat in hand, teeth in view and a mound of hair like winter wheat.

As the schmerz, Serge Neville had no lines, only the curves of his body. He spoke through groans, contortions and writhing of a form in subjectivity and always coming back for more. But he wins, and Neville's stature at the play's climax, his mouth open to devour the father, beautifully ended the physicality of his role.

Death is physical. The body rots. But the mind stops and dreams stop. And the world stays. And it remains without us, none the loss for one more death. The only victor in *The Empire Builders* is death. Sometimes Vian makes us sick of watching him win, gloating over our stupidity, but the result is definite. Death is the only event we can build no defense for, and it is the only action we are sure of completing.

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Weekly Calendar

MONDAY, MARCH 23

John Steinbeck College Lecture, Dr. Ladislav Segy—"African Art"—8:30 p.m., Kelly Cafeteria

Hillel Lecture — Paul O'Dwyer—"Prospects for Peace—Vietnam and the Middle East" 8:30 p.m. Lecture Hall 110

Mount College & Dept. of Music Concert, Kenneth Cooper—Harpichord, Ira Lieberman—Violin, "An Evening of Baroque Music" 8:30 p.m., Mount lounge

Harpo Marx & Edgar Allen Poe Colleges Film *Moonfleet* (Fritz Lang's), 9:00 p.m., Harpo Marx lounge (KGA)

CED Lecture Series, J. Ludwig, Dept. of English—"Literature of the 20th Century" 7:00 p.m., Lecture Hall 100

CED Lecture Series, C. Rosen—"The Attack on Tradition in the 20th Century", 7:00 p.m. Lecture Hall 102

Society of Physics Students Film *The World of Enrico Fermi* 8:00 p.m., Physics III

Hand College Film—*The Eternal Tramp* and Chaplin Shorts, 8:00 p.m., Hand College lounge

TUESDAY, MARCH 24

Kelly Gruzen Concert, Reston Trio playing selections of Schubert, Beethoven, and Bartok, 9:00 p.m., Stony Brook Union 212

O'Neill College Movie *Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki* 8:00 p.m., O'Neill lounge

CED Lecture Series, Prof. H. Weisinger, "Othello" 4:00 p.m., Lecture Hall 102

CED Lecture Series — Future of The Man Series, Prof. H. Bentley Glass with guest speaker, lecturer, noted Geochemist Oliver Schaeffer, "The Conquest of Space" 7:00 p.m., Lecture Hall 100

CED Lecture Series, Prof. T. Altizer, "The Jewish Vision of Martin Buber" 7:00 p.m., ESS 001

Chemistry Lecture, Dr. M. R. Lorentz from IBM Watson Research Center, "Designing New Semiconductor Materials", 8:30 p.m., Chem. Lecture Hall

Langmuir College Lecture, Informal discussion on modern literature, films, related subjects. 4:00 p.m., Langmuir lounge

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25

O'Neill College Movie, *Experiment in Terror* 8:00 p.m., O'Neill lounge

English Dept. Lecture, Poetry Reading—Nathaniel Tarn, Princeton University, 8:30 p.m., Lecture Hall 110

CED Lecture Series, Prof. V. Tejera, "Justice and Poetic Justice" 7:00 p.m., Lecture Hall 102

College Lecture Series, Prof. K. Awooner, Esekiel Mphahlele's "Down Second Avenue" 7:00 p.m., Lecture Hall 100

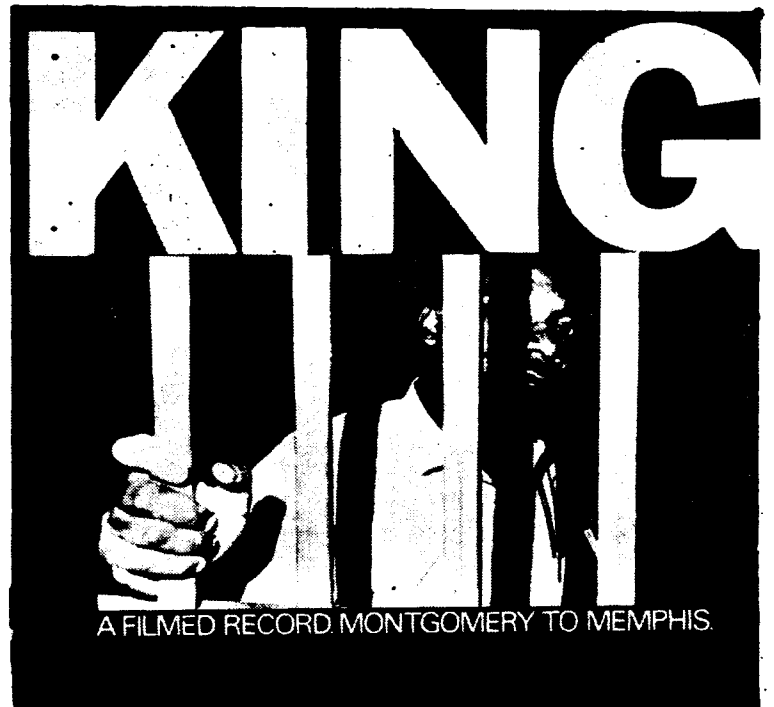
Henry James Lecture, "Student's Responsibility in Education Process"—Prof. Max Dresden, 8:00 p.m., James lounge

King: A Chronicle of Hope

He groped through the garbage and found the tools to build a mountain of hope. He turned the weakness of futility into a spirit that grows stronger and more powerful everyday. He was not satisfied with just the dream. Martin Luther King lived to find a promise in reality.

For the first time, the complete and authoritative story of Dr. Martin Luther King and the movement he led is told in an extraordinary two and one half hour motion picture, *King: A Filmed Record. Montgomery to Memphis*. On March 24, 1970, nearly two years after his assassination, this filmed documentary will premiere at 1000 theaters in 300 cities across the nation.

The premiere will be shown only once on March 24, at 8:00 p.m. in 80 theaters in the New York Area. All tickets are \$5 (fully tax deductible) and are now on sale at the box office of the Patchogue Theatre and at the ticket office in the Union. All of the proceeds from the film will go to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Special Fund which makes grants to the Martin Luther King Foundation, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and other local and national organizations working for non-violent social change.



"I think few people realize the revolutionary significance of his ministry as it took shape in Montgomery, Alabama in 1955," commented Rev. Andrew J. Young, executive vice president of the SCLC. "Most of us don't really remember where and how it all started. And we've never had a chance before to see

this whole period from 1955 until 1968 put together in one lump. Democracy has been more fulfilled in our lifetime than any of us realize. One of the reasons for that was the non-violent ministry of Martin Luther King." Witness the awakening of a dream.

Anonymous Letter

Continued from page 3

button depicts the mathematical sign for inequality and an application for NYA membership were also attached. Professor Walker, who said she was "very upset" by the incident, declined to comment on the letter. A spokesman for Black Students United, which issued a warning to the University Community following the incident, said BSU would not formally comment on the anonymous letter.

Walsh, Pond React University Police Chief Richard Walsh said that the letter confirmed his belief that the vandalism was the act of "one sick individual." Acting University President T.

Alexander Pond, in a statement issued yesterday, said, "Clearly the letter is an attempt to justify inexcusable behavior. Anonymous, furtive, illegal acts make it only more difficult for the community to solve its problems. The only positive results we can hope for from this letter—if it is indeed from the person responsible for last week's vandalism—is that it will contribute to his apprehension. The author of the letter apparently did not send copies to any University officials or other newspapers.

Professor Walker discovered burnt posters when she arrived for work shortly before 8:00 Thursday morning. University

Police reported that they were studying an armchair from a woman's bathroom in the Social Science building that had been inscribed with derogatory comments about Mrs. Walker. The letter writer said he had burned a poster supporting the Chicago Eight because "they advocate the overthrow of the duly elected government." He said that the cartoons he burned ignored "the racist speeches of the black panthers and bobby seale and stokely carmiche(sic) and others."

The letter is reprinted on Page 7 of today's Statesman.

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Keeping Track

By Lenny Berliner and Mike Waxman

This being the last column before the Easter break, a winning sheet would be a very fond farewell. Tough luck and some poor bets find our mysterious selector sinking swiftly. Six of last week's selected seven horses ran in the money, yet the wallet took a beating. Picking a winner is tough and it hurts even more when you see the payoffs on your horses in every column but the "win." This leads many players to "backing up" win bets with place and show wagers. Insurance wagers are thus set up so that the bettor is unharmed if his horse is in the money, but not first across the finish line.

Many professional handicappers look down on this practice because the payoffs to win are usually larger than place or show by margins great enough to reward the risk involved. Therefore "win" should be your only play according to this logic. MM has on occasion (usually the wrong occasion!) bet place and/or show. He makes these bets when his figures point out that the horse he has down for the win is unquestionably "locked" to be no worse than third, and this wager is also

employed when the selection is such a longshot as to make his place or show price at least equal to a healthy win price (\$6 or more).

Before MM places today's bets, he's like to leave the "word" on some goodies that will run before the next column:

At Yonkers—Val Hanover (Uncle Krafty says this one can't miss in C-1 next time), Ambro Jaguar (tough if trying).

At Big A—Bouncing Bud (cheap claimer, ready to win), Domineer 3rd (tough luck in last-good with \$15,000 claimers).

Race Monday at Aqueduct

2nd Overtun \$5 win
4th Mamas Home Now \$4 win
5th Braddock's Road \$5 win, \$5 show
6th Mopabee \$4 win
7th Petunia \$10 win \$5 place
8th Red Cookie \$5 win

At Yonkers
2nd Bourbon Strides \$6 win
5th Lord J.P. \$4 win \$4 place
6th Bye Bye Surprise \$4 win \$2 place
7th Bye Pass \$10 win
For those of you who enjoy

reading about the track as well as actually attending the races, we would like to recommend a book which has recently come to our attention. It is entitled, *The Education of a Horseplayer* by Sam "the genius" Lewin. Unlike most works in its genre it is not a boring and complicated analysis of odds and wagering techniques. On the contrary, it is an entertaining and enlightening "textbook" built around the memoirs of the author, a famous handicapper, owner and trainer. Your reporters endorse this book in the belief that you will be richly amused while genuinely informed about various aspects of playing the ponies.

Finally, if anybody reading this column has any questions, problems (we don't make loans) or comments concerning the track, please don't hesitate to call 4615 to ask our opinions. We may not be able to solve your problem, but at least you'll be talking to someone who will sympathize with you.

Have a profitable vacation, and if you happen to be in Florida, remember that Hili and dogracing is where the tourists are, but Gulfstream Park is where the "action" is.

Tennismen Getting Set For Toughest Season

Continued from page 12

Glassberg, and Ron Dutcher. Jonathon Nordlicht is a soph whose early form seems to have assured him of a playing spot.

Being tabbed as the number one player on the team, and possibly the best tennis player ever at Stony Brook, is freshman Stu Goldstein. Goldstein, a southpaw from Stuyvesant High School, was second in New York City last year and is ranked highly in Eastern court competition.

A very tough battle seems underway for the final singles position, with soph Mike Chen and frosh Joe McDonnell in a slight lead over the rest of the field at this time. The other players in the running are

returning junior lettermen Ron Mayer, Steve Klapsich, Lance Malkind, Larry Malakoff, and Mark Tesser, sophs Brian Acker, Scott Goldstein, and Rick Brook, and 6 foot 3 inches frosh Steve Klubock.

The final team positions will be set this week by the results of an intra-squad tourney. No matter what the outcome this will be a team marked by fine balance. Coach Coveleski hopes "to win on our depth." He doesn't see too many defeats for the Pats in the four, five, six singles positions.

The team will open its season against a strong Fordham squad on the Bronx school's home courts Saturday April 4.

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Tennis Schedule

DATE	DAY	TEAM	HOME	AWAY	TIME
April 4	Sat	Fordham		***	1:00
April 8	Wed	Adelphi		***	2:00
April 11	Sat	Lehman*		***	1:00
April 15	Wed	Hofstra*	***		3:00
April 18	Sat	Brooklyn College*	***		1:00
April 22	Wed	Southampton	***		3:00
April 25	Sat	New Paltz		***	1:00
April 30	Thur	L.I.U.		***	3:00
May 2	Sat	Albany	***		2:00
May 7	Thur	St. Johns*	***		
May 9	Sat	Face	***		1:00
May 12	Tue	Queens*		***	3:00
May 16	Sat	CCNY*		***	11:00

Att. Statesman Staff

as listed on the editorial page

ELECTIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENT EDITORS WILL BE HELD TONIGHT AT 10 P.M.

IN RM. 060 OF THE SB UNION

Arts
Feature
News
Copy
Photography
Sports

The staff for each department will choose its editor for the balance of this semester and next year.

Please attend!

Added Attraction:

Martin Buskin, of Newsday fame, and journalism instructor at SUSB, tonight will be giving two seminars on reporting—

7:30 p.m. — News and Sports
8:45 p.m. — Feature, Arts & Review

All staff members and others interested are invited to attend. Seminars will be in room 060, Union.

Fun and Games

Scheduled Difficulties

by Mike Leiman



Frank Tirico, Stony Brook's baseball coach, once worked as athletic director at St. Dominick High School, so he knew pretty much what to do Friday when he contacted seven colleges in hopes of adding some ballgames to the diamondmen's inadequate schedule.

Tirico, however, isn't the athletic director at Stony Brook and it isn't his responsibility to schedule games. That's the job of Acting Athletic Director Leslie Thompson.

But Thompson hasn't handled this job properly. Until Tirico got on the phones, the baseball team was scheduled for 13 games, nine in the Knick Conference. In 1967, the team's second year, they had 13 games. Last season they were scheduled for 22. The schedule now represents a three year step backwards.

Of course, there is still time for improvement. With the first game set for April 4, an overnight road trip can be added (the varsity basketball team had two, the frosh basketball team had one, it's incredible that the varsity baseball team has none) and a few other games can be added. Already Tirico has scheduled a scrimmage with Fordham for this Wednesday. He has been in touch with Kings Point, Brown and Providence among other teams for regular season games.

If this goes on, Mr. Thompson will owe part of his salary to Mr. Tirico. The coach has enough on his mind just worrying about his team. The schedule should have been finalized well before this date, and it's not as if nobody has brought the problem of the schedule to Thompson's attention.

Tirico spoke to him several times in the fall. In my capacity as Sports Editor on this newspaper and as co-captain of the baseball team I spoke to him early in the fall about the number of games. He assured me that the schedule was only tentative. But except for adding one game to it against Sacred Heart, Thompson has not produced any results.

The acting athletic director has stated that there have been problems. For example, he said that Albany State, a team the Patriots played last year, didn't want to play us this season. Perhaps that's true. But it's the athletic director's job to overcome problems and provide each team with a satisfactory schedule. In one afternoon of phoning, Coach Tirico made contacts with seven different teams. Maybe the Patriots won't get games with all these teams, but they will with some. At the very least, Tirico has been working in a constructive manner.

It's been pointed out by some observers that last year's schedule was too much for the team, that eight games were played in nine days. True enough. But the answer isn't to slash the schedule back to 13 contests. Thompson must recognize this or he wouldn't have allowed Tirico to try and add more games.

There may be some people who accuse me of being prejudiced about this issue. I have played on the baseball team for two years, and now along with Joe Dono I'm co-captain. You can dismiss me as a disgruntled team player. Some of what I've written is obviously opinion. You can dismiss that too. But facts still remain.

The baseball team has a 13 game schedule, the same as it had three years ago. The coach of the team has been trying to add more games. Now this may be only opinion since I've never read the job descriptions of the baseball coach or the athletic director, but it seems to me that the baseball coach is doing the athletic director's job. And only because the athletic director hasn't done it.

Awards Aren't Too Unusual For Patriot Basketball Coach

By MIKE LEIMAN

Roland Massimino is getting used to winning awards. In 1963 he was voted New Jersey's Coach of the Year and the National High School Coach of the Year. In 1965 he achieved the same two honors. Once he was named one of the Outstanding Young Men of America by his Junior Chamber of Commerce.

So it couldn't have seemed too unusual to him when he was named Knickerbocker Conference Coach of the Year last week. But nevertheless it was still quite an achievement, because Massimino won the award in his first year as a college coach.

"It wasn't much of an adjustment, going from high school to college," revealed Massimino. "I have my own philosophy of coaching and it's a lot easier for 14 guys to adjust to one than for one to adjust to 14. Unfortunately they had to adjust to me."

First Year

Unfortunately or not, under the new Stony Brook basketball coach the Patriots compiled an 18-6 overall record that included a trip to the NCAA College Division Tournament in Buffalo, and a 9-0 first place Knick Conference record.

"I'm very proud that my fellow coaches named me to this honor," said Massimino. "It's tremendous when your own associates pick you, especially in your first year."

The Conference Coach of the Year is determined by a vote of the ten league coaches. Each man can vote for himself if he wants, so any selection could be unanimous. "My selection," revealed Massimino, "wasn't unanimous."

Roland Massimino

Roland Massimino was born November 13, 1934. He is married and has five children, at least one of whom obviously (if you've ever seen his at any of the games) shares his father's love for basketball. He went to Hillside High School in New Jersey where he won the "Joe Dill Award" as the outstanding athlete from 1948-52, in addition to being captain of the basketball team and a member of the football and baseball teams.

Following high school, the Stony Brook coach went to the University of Vermont where he competed as a freshman on the baseball team before devoting the next three seasons to basketball. He graduated in 1956 with a BS in Business Education and then went on to Rutgers University where, in three years, he achieved his masters degree equivalency in Health and Physical Education. In 1969, he completed his guidance certificate at Tufts University.

Massimino's coaching experience extends beyond basketball to baseball, football, soccer and track, though he has only coached varsity in basketball and baseball. His basketball records include a list of championships highlighted by the 1968-69 season at Lexington High School, where his team compiled a 20-1 record, made it to the state tournament semi-finals and won the Middlesex League Championship. His team's overall record in six years at Lexington High is 90 wins and 36 losses.



ROLAND MASSIMINO: Coach of the year

SB Coach

Which brings us to the point where he became Stony Brook coach. That story is as much an honor to the man as any of his past awards. He was among the last four men being interviewed for the coaching job at Harvard University. When he was turned down, a mutual friend contacted Acting Athletic Director Leslie Thompson who contacted Massimino.

Off the basketball courts, Massimino is not given to much glowing descriptions of his team, the players or himself. On the court he's animated and energetic and his spinning turns and wild arm waves would do credit to any cheerleader.

The coach's relationship with the team has been good and he considers that an important

factor in their overall success. "The relationship between the players and me has been very good. Excellent rapport among us, at least I think there is. I might not be a good basketball coach," he adds in a characteristically facetious manner, "but I do manage to establish a rapport."

"Togetherness is the key word, togetherness with everybody including the guys who don't play. I've never had a disgruntled player," the coach continues, growing more serious. Then a bit ominously he adds: "If I did have a disgruntled player I wouldn't play him."

Need Big Man

Looking toward the future, the coach feels that the Patriots biggest need is a man to replace Mike Kerr at center. Massimino works, by his own estimate, 10-12 hours a day and has just come back from a trip to Kansas where he spoke to a promising high school athlete.

One of the things that the coach believes that he can offer a prospective student is an encouraging atmosphere in which to play basketball. Massimino puts it this way: "It takes more than just players, and coaches to make a basketball team. The fans here, in my estimation, are just super. Wherever I go I tell people that this is a place where the team has the entire student body behind us. It's the makings of a real good situation. I want to thank everybody for being so great."

Tennismen Getting Set For Toughest Season

By BARRY SHAPIRO

This year's Stony Brook tennis team is probably the strongest in the school's history—but the netmen will be up against the toughest lineup they have ever faced. In their first year of Metropolitan Division A tennis competition the Pats will meet Lehman, Hofstra, Brooklyn College, L.I.U., St. Johns, Queens and City College.

The Kingsmen from Brooklyn College lost two of the top players in the East through graduation but along with L.I.U. and St. Johns they figure to be the teams to beat. The other six opponents on Stony Brook's 13 match schedule are Fordham, Adelphi, New Paltz, Southampton, Albany and Pace.

The Patriot netmen, coming off a somewhat disappointing 7-5 season, have a new coach and a banner crop of eligible freshman prospects. Don

Coveleski, the 24 year old leader of the frosh basketball squad, takes over his first tennis coaching assignment from Ken Lee. Coveleski played two years of varsity tennis at Montclair State College in New Jersey.

In the early going the new coach put his troops through a rigorous fitness program that brought moans and groans from those athletes who ended a long winter of inactivity. Cold and rainy weather forced the netmen to seek refuge in the women's gym and the squad has carefully examined the room on their innumerable warm-up laps around its periphery.

The team will revolve around the top six players, who in close matches will play both singles and doubles, and four to six subs who will see varying amount of playing time. The nucleus of the squad consists of returning senior lettermen Gerry and Ken

Continued on page 11

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PICKING UP THE PIECES

Six Questions for General Electric

1. How does General Electric justify an economic system which is unable to employ 3.9% of its work force, which drives approximately another four willing workmen out of the labor market altogether, which wastes 76 billion dollars in defense (GE has two billion spending that monopolizes the most advanced technological and human resources in totally useless production at a time when the standard of living of 3.5 billion people below the Tropic of Cancer has declined absolutely since 1946, when in New York City alone there are now 800,000 substandard dwelling units and 40,000 units become substandard every year, and 40,000,000 Americans live below the minimum poverty line?

2. The need to raise the standard of living of the world's population demands an expansion of productive jobs (construction, manufacturing). Yet, in a capitalist economy there is an increasing tendency to expand useless jobs in corporate and government bureaucracies (sales, advertising, style development, paper shufflers, etc.) at the expense of expansion of blue collar jobs, even with

improvements in productivity. A GE executive has said "Productivity is such that by 1975 only a quarter of the labor force will be needed in manufacturing, mining, farming and construction." Does he justify this figure as being what is actually necessary for social improvement of what is merely comfortable for capitalist investment patterns?

3. The Chairman of the Board of General Electric has stated that in order to combat inflation it is necessary to increase taxes (presumably on the working population, i.e., on wages instead of corporate profit) and cut gov't spending (presumably in the area of social services and not defense since G.E. actively pursues defense contracts). Given that the major cause of inflation is government subsidization of socially unproductive sectors of the economy through defense and aerospace spending, how can G.E. justify this statement and how can it justify its continued allocation of 20% of its resources in inflation-causing defense production?

4. G.E. has made certain socially valuable research advances in areas such as housing that have been kept private in the interest of increased corporate profit for G.E. Does G.E. feel that the concern for corporate gain contradicts the social benefits that could be achieved by widespread application of these advances?

5. Why, at this time, is General Electric pushing "social responsibility" to obtain jobs for the Ghetto unemployed and unorganized minority workers, through such plans as the "Philadelphia Plan" and the Urban Coalition?

6. G.E. is a major producer of nuclear fission power plants, on the other hand, fusion power creates no air or thermal pollution (whose costs are neglected by capitalists but whose effect on nature we must all pay for or perish), nor any significant amounts of radioactive wastes, nor the possibility of nuclear accidents. It yields decreased capital costs of 20-80 less per kilowatt than present coal or atomic plants, lower operating costs, yields greater flexibility in

geographical location due to negligible cost of fuel transportation, has negligible fuel costs (whereas it will cost at least one billion dollars for exploration and development of Uranium mines, and at least that much to enrich uranium oxide, the hydrogen needed for fusion is readily accessible and plentiful. Yet only \$25-30 million dollars a year is being spent on fusion research in the U. S. Given the crying need for pollution free power, why hasn't G.E. made available its huge resources of talent and wealth in order to develop fusion power as rapidly as possible?

INSIDE

GE vs. GE Workers — See page 2

Imperialism Is Not a Slogan — See page 3

Fusion Power: Future Power? — See page 4

Militancy and the Student Movement: Why the OPEN FORUM

An increasing awareness of poverty, unemployment and material deprivation in the U.S. and the world juxtaposed to the most advanced but misused technology in war production and the Vietnam war itself, has loosened the grip that ideologies which oriented people to passivity and acceptance, even among the most inert. More and more layers of the population are reacting to the crisis by seeking solutions in new forms of behavior. Generally these reactions are molded by the social positions in which one exists. Thus these reactions are molded by the social positions in which one exists. Thus student radicalization differs from the increasing labor militancy (postal workers, GE unions, etc.) in both form and content. Labors' situation is much more of a life and death character. In reacting to inflation and wage gouging there is no room for adventurists tactics. Even though not understanding basic causes their actions are disciplined by both the seriousness of material problems and the immediacy of the

capital-labor conflict at the point of production. The U.S. working class is by no means now a consciously revolutionary force. As it comes under increasing political and economic attack and its adherence to useless political institutions dwindles the posing of socialist alternatives becomes a realizable possibility.

The student movement, though, tends to react in frenzied and strategically incoherent ways even though self defined as revolutionary. Declassed, suspended somewhere between adolescence and occupational status, the student movements development has tended to be accidental, unthoughtout and often self destructive. The "exemplary action" method of Mark Rudd is typical of this. Here is a proclaimed revolutionary basing his political method on mindless commitment to action, the kind of practice which destroyed Columbia SDS the fall semester after the Spring Strike. Reverence for spontaneity, anti-authoritarianism, and glorified

conceptions of the role of militancy abound. Suspended in isolation from the rising labor movement, unsure of the role of labor and of themselves radical students tend to act out their political frustrations by short lived but intense commitments to action such as at U.C. at Santa Barbara or, in part, at the University of Buffalo strike. In other instances bombings have become acceptable forms of militant behavior. In most cases though militancy is used without any strategic consideration to its role in the formation of an effective revolutionary movement, something which will definitely not form when an individual's political identity is based on apolitical expenditures of energy. When militancy abates (but not necessarily political activity) the political functioning of masses of militant radicals dies also.

This should not be construed as an argument against militancy. Strikes, sit-ins, and violence are necessary elements in a developing revolutionary movement; what is

needed, is consideration of them as means to serious objectives and not as receptacles for felt subjective needs on the part of radicals. Every potential or actual agitational situation must be approached seriously by seeking the most worthwhile alternative within the limitations of the situation. With respect to GE and recruitment in general "kicking-off" the recruiter amounts to no aid at all the workers employed by a particular corporation or to those oppressed by the Army at home and abroad. What it accomplished in the eyes of most students is to distort recruitment into a question of whether or not recruiters should be allowed on campus. This approach usually results in sterile debate and apolitical Statesman Editorials. The most opportune activity in this situation is education about particular corporations and the capitalist system in general through the structure of the open forum, attempting to prepare people for more serious forms of political activity.

GE vs. GE Workers

While the U. S. is waging war in Vietnam, GE's policy toward their workers has been one of constant warfare in its attempts to break union control over the workers. Since 1947, union leadership has been waging a defensive battle against the management. For 20 years GE has consistently held the line for business in attempts to weaken the unions. The unions have never won the fight for a closed shop and GE has consistently stated that the employees want an open one. Of course, the union bureaucrats have never fought very hard for the closed shop, and pose it as a negotiable demand that's dropped first in any dispute.

What the IUE and UE leaders have dwelt on as their primary focus of attention is the tactic of Boulwarism. By this practice the bosses determined how much they are prepared to offer and then submitted it to the unions as their final offer. Then they would sit back and wait until the workers were prepared to give in. The union officials, along with the CP and the SWP, claimed that they won a great victory against GE in the recent strikes as a backdown in Boulwarism. However, GE, Business Week, and other capital sources hailed the settlement as "fair for all concerned" and in line with a non inflationary settlement. In fact, the 7.5% a year increase that the workers won will be eaten away by the end of the year. Workers are not generally in love with the settlement and many locals did not ratify the contract. The main industrial locals were ready to go on strike again.

Workers in auto, rubber, and railroads will be going out on strike

The Real Cause of Inflation

Only able to realize profits from capital by actually investing it, the capitalists are faced with the problem of where to invest capital in such a way that it doesn't directly compete with existing productive investments. One answer is war production. It uses the government as an agency of accumulation, converting wages directly into capitalist profit without producing consumer goods for the working class.

What in effect happens is the government provides a guaranteed high profit return in military and aerospace investment. A certain amount of real wealth is created by the working class through production of socially necessary consumer goods. Some of this wealth flows into nonproductive sectors of investment such as, military, ABM, man on the moon, etc., areas where NO REAL CONSUMABLE WEALTH is

to win gains of 14% - 15%, with cost of living escalator clauses, in line with those gains made in construction. Trade union officials are being pressured by their own rank and file into an increasingly militant stand. At the same time Nixon is waging an offensive against labor. Nixon is calling for "emergency legislation" to halt strikes that threaten to be too "inflationary" i.e. with compulsory arbitration and court or against "the national interests"; injunctions against strikers) this is nothing more than making the workers pay for capitalist inflation. Nixon's anti-inflation policies are inducing recession that has bolstered unemployment up to 4.3% while further bringing wages down below the 1965 level. The purpose of this is to stabilize the capitalists position which has been seriously weakened by international

monetary crisis.

GE workers responded quite militantly to attacks on their wages but failed to win any significant concessions. As railway workers (who may very soon go out), auto and other manufacturing workers go out, they will also press for large wage gains. However, if they all go out as isolated groups they will fail to beat the capitalist offensive.

In order to win, they must press for total reconversion of the war economy to meet the needs of the people. By reconverting defense industries we will be able to use the great technological advances, now absorbed in waste, for the improvement of all workers' standard of living and culture. It will also open up new jobs for blacks and whites currently mis-and unemployed thus linking organized workers demands with the interests of black and third world people.

To meet the needs of society

We have said that GE cannot meet "the needs of the people;" its machines and workers don't create socially useful goods and jobs necessary for an economy which provides an increasing standard of living. What has been lacking is a method of analysis which will enable us to determine what does and doesn't meet "the needs of the people."

Any ordinary academic economist thoroughly grounded in the Welfare Warfare State theories will explain that defense production adds to the wealth of the nation in that it pays a large fraction of American wages, which, in turn, as the defense workers spend their wages, supports services, homebuilding, and

consumer goods production.

Thus the war economy actually appears to create wealth. The average worker sees it exactly the same way. Wages he believes is wealth, the justification for his daily labor. As long as wages are paid him for his labor, it seems to make little difference what type of labor he performs. Thus the academic economist and the production worker share the same happy myth about wealth being created by the war economy. Present society separates the form of labor, the act of labor, from the actual purpose of labor. Man alienated from a purpose for his productivity, works now for the sake of working, lives for the sake of living.

Determining the value of a man's activity by social conventions established by the existing social relations is the process Marx described as alienation.

For labor to have value it must correspond to its purpose, it must prove that it contributes to the creation of man's material existence. It must in some way alter the natural environment to the benefit of mankind as an agriculturalist changes the land and sows seed to produce feed, as industrial producers alter natural resources to produce goods that men consume, directly or indirectly. The final empirical proof of the value of a product lies in its consumption.

It is imagined that military production (and the labor of its production) creates wealth because within the norms established by this society, any activity which produces income is judged wealth-creating. That is the norm of all capitalism. Individuals attempt to attach themselves to some income stream regardless of the origins of that income. The fact that military production yields

absolutely nothing that can be consumed by the world's peoples, but in fact merely destroys and enormous share of potential wealth, is never understood. For the bourgeois academic, and other congratulators of the system, military production 'keeps the economy going'; for the worker, it produces a wage.

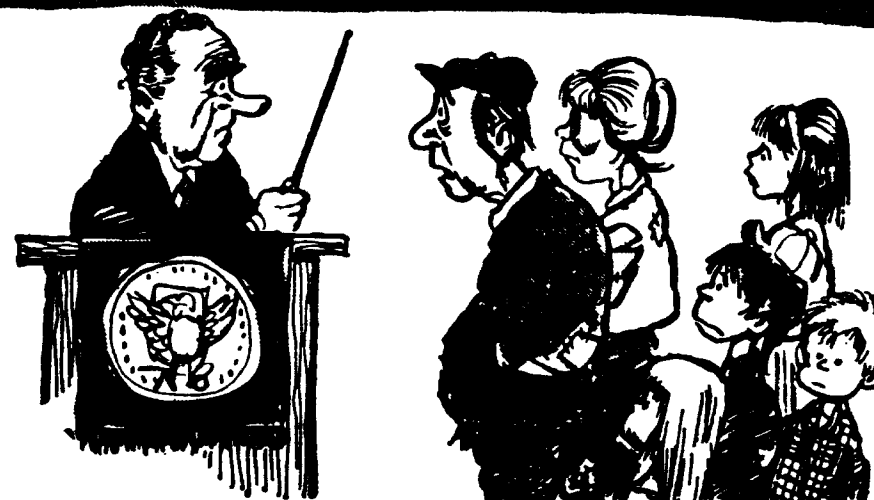
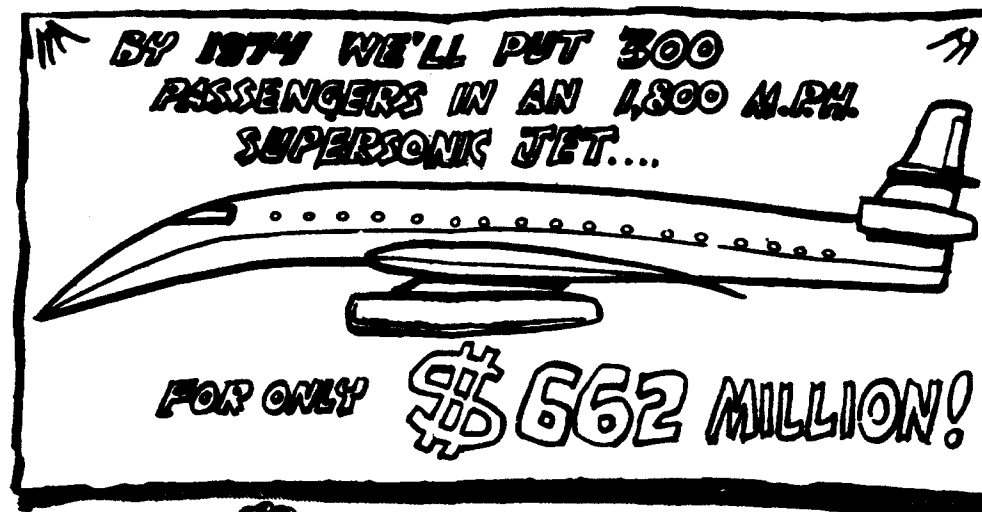
Use-Value

The activity of men must be measured against what such activity actually produces for man's continued existence and advancement. Just as man rose from the ape when he began to produce his means of subsistence, this activity must further the process of men wresting an existence from their natural environment.

If we are to actually control our lives, if we are to comprehend the creation of our livelihood then we must first understand Marx's Law of Value. Marx states simply enough, that value can only be determined by its social use. Marx's use-value is a measure of the consumption value of any product as that product enables mankind to exist and reproduce itself on an ever higher level of development. The use-value of any product in the process of the expanded reproduction of society, must necessarily change—actually decrease—with time.

Monopoly Capital

Human society expands, that is, it develops its capacity to more efficiently alter the natural environment to suit its needs. As efficiency in the production of goods, increases, the quantity of human labor devoted to produce mans subsistence is decreased. As man becomes less dependent on nature for his existence, he is freer



What's th' deadline for putting a low income family of six into a decent house?" from RWDSU Record

Imperialism Is Not A Slogan

The purpose of war production is not merely to provide the capitalists with a safe haven for investment. It is true that the escalation of Vietnam war spending coincided with the requirements of the largest bloc of financiers involved in the big arms-producing corporations, which desperately needed a war as the political lever for prying an additional subsidy out of the U.S. taxpayer for the war-economy sector. We must realize that Vietnam also was the result of a conscious policy to drown in blood every effort to conduct a social revolution apart from the control and management of the U.S. and its allies.

Today, third world economies are of strategic importance in the providing of future high profit investment outlets for U.S. capital. Post WWII Europe provided a perfect roosting place for U.S. capital, where it was possible to appropriate the existing previously trained European labor force and the remaining capital of conquered

former enemies and allies alike. The 1957-58 recession, though, marked the end of the high profit era in Western Europe as the market became saturated and the rate of profit began to fall. Again U.S. capitalists are faced with the need for high profit investment markets. It is in terms of this need that one can begin to understand the role of the undeveloped areas of the world and the significance of the Alliance for Progress schemes and the Vietnam War. Currently the third world is not ripe for direct capital investment in modern industries. What is lacking is a trained and well fed labor force, educational systems, roads, industrial power facilities, etc., all of which are requisites for modern factories. That lack of "infra structure" accounts for the small scale of direct capital investment in the third world.

But to say for instance, that there are few American corporations in Vietnam is not to say that ruling class policy there is

not imperialist in design. The purpose of the Vietnam war is to maintain U.S. political hegemony over Southeast Asia in expectation of potential large scale high profit economic investment which could be made possible by infrastructure development financed by wage taxation.

5000 GRUMMAN WORKERS WILL BE LAID OFF THIS YEAR!

Nixon's so-called anti-inflationary production slow down has been felt by production workers along with highly skilled technicians, engineers, and office personnel in Grumman and other defense-oriented plants. These workers' homes and families are being threatened just as the ability of GE and all workers to maintain their living standards have been threatened by this policy.

Suffolk Labor Committee will be leafleting Grumman workers this week. For information call, 7473, 4766, 6634.

Productive Labor vs. Our Waste Economy

to develop his own potentials. No capitalist, nor the capitalist class as a whole, would admit that the true value of his constant capital is actually reduced in this manner. Continuous real productive investment in the U. S. economy would tend to drive down the rate of profit on his investments (and capital in general) as the newer investments (say a more efficient plant) cuts into the markets of other capitalist investments. The result is a general fall in the rate of profit. With a competitive capitalist economy as existed prior to WWI, continual investment in modern technology is a necessity for the individual capitalist. But the general tendency of monopoly capital has been to abort new productive investments before they have the chance to produce disastrous depreciation of past investments in which centralized finance has a large stake. Large financial groups now have interests which cover whole sub-sectors of the economy. And precisely because they control the lions share of available capital resources, it is definitely within their power to restrict new expanded productive investments. The capitalists inability to invest in needed socially productive areas eg., housing, transportation, consumer goods, results in the decay and crumbling of present society.

Labor's Value

Wasting an enormous section of our engineering talent on creation of absolutely unconsumable weapons, wasting our steel and our skilled labor, wasting talent on military construction when we need housing, wasting talent on advertising when we need educational materials, entertainment and culture, becomes readily apparent when we measure the waste production against

consumption needs. Any change in our environment, (the result of labor) that produces no new material amenable to human consumption means that the purpose of that labor has been aborted, that labor was performed in form but for no real purpose—no matter what wages were paid.

Using this second method of approach, it is apparent that our political task would be to make human labor-activity conform to producing for actual needs, abandoning forever all production of waste goods. The immense poverty of the American Empire is particularly seen in its colonial areas where the poverty has been the direct consequence of American and predecessor imperialism. This demands that we immediately form a political movement capable of destroying the production of waste and the myths and social structures that stand behind such production and convert that productive potential to actually be used for all mankind.

That so-called "defense" robs us of \$80 billion a year is only the beginning of the problem; this particular \$80 billion serves to monopolize 85% of our scientific and engineering talent in the technical perfection of sheer waste, thus maintaining our consumer goods and related industries in scientific catonia. The methods of steel, auto and garment manufacture have not altered significantly since the twenties or earlier. The immediate conversion of the war industry, (including G.E.'s two billion dollars of war production) the largest single waste of labor power in the world today, to productive use is on our immediate political agenda.



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Fusion Power: Future Power?

The rapid industrial and technological expansion necessary to solve the world crisis of under development require the ability to supply the needed quantity of electrical power at the lowest possible cost. Even at our present limited rate of economic growth, it is estimated that our national power needs alone will at least double by the year 1980. The development of nuclear energy poses a revolutionary alternative to our use of costly and constantly diminishing conventional fossil fuels. The response of corporate power producers e.g. GE, to the advent of nuclear energy illustrates the resistance of American corporations to institute those advances most beneficial to society in the long run when such developments are in conflict with more immediate returns, or when

such new techniques tend to devalue the corporations previous investments making their present equipment outmoded.

GE invested enormous amounts of capital and intellectual resources in the development and production of boiling water type fission reactors. Heat from fission makes steam which turns the electricity producing turbine. Promises of power production at lower rates than possible with fossil fuel sparked a rash of orders by over 130 utility companies such that while in 1964 there were no orders for nuclear plants, in 1967 42% of all power plants ordered were of the fission type with GE developing a \$5 billion backlog on orders stretching into the mid 70's.

These enormous expenditures of fission reactors must be viewed as wasteful when the technicalities of

the alternative and superior method of fusion power might have been explored instead. Intensive development of fusion reactors would eliminate such predictable problems of fission reactors as the thermal pollution of the water (killing of fish, etc.) the high social cost of discovering and processing uranium required by the process of fission by the breakdown of uranium into non fissionable radioactive wastes, and the fact that the supply of uranium, like coal, is limited. Fusion plants would not only cost less to construct (a 5 million kilowatt fusion plant would cost from \$20-80 per KW less than a one million KW coal of (fission plant), but operating costs would also be lower as there are no nuclear fuel transportation and processing costs, the helium by product is nonradioactive and

saleable, the necessary starting material (hydrogen) would be cheaply derived from heavy sea water. Furthermore, whereas in the fission process, a nuclear accident is conceivable, it is inherently impossible in the fusion process. Estimations are such that if adequate technical and capital resources are directed towards developing fusion a workable fusion reactor could be built by 1978. Presently the U.S. spends only \$25-30 million on the development of fusion power. (An amount less than GE's losses on their Oyster Creek, N. J. Fission plant alone.) If workable solutions to the fusion process are completed the fission nuclear plants will be relatively outmoded and therefore of less economic value, but what individual capitalist would be willing to take such a "loss" for the benefit of society?

'G'WAN,' SOMEONE HAS TO GO, AND YOU'RE IT!



The Open Forum

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Tuesday, March 24, 1970

7:30 pm

SBU 236

Admission: Free to All