

Crimson and White

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Humpty Dumpty

by Wendy Appell

Consider this as a truth about Spiro Agnew. From 1968, when Nixon asked him to run with him, to his resignation, Spiro Agnew has made himself more than a house-hold word.

In 1968, Humpty Dumpty (Agnew) joined the Nixon bandwagon, to sit on the "great Nixon's wall." Agnew, at the time, was an unknown governor of Maryland. Maybe everyone was so surprised to hear Nixon wanted him, that no one looked into his past.

Well, Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall, and felt he was safe from everyone. He poked fun at the press, joking about Congress, and played golf (?) with Frank.

But something happened to the 'great wall' — Watergate. And the 'great wall' couldn't hold the leak, and the 'great wall' cracked, along with Agnew.

Nixon tried to save Agnew, but it was too late, and so we saw Agnew, a man who was Nixon's most likely successor in 1976, torn to pieces on T.V. Agnew stated, 'I intend to fight!' Then there was a Nixon-Agnew meeting. Some people said that at this meeting, the President twisted the screws persuading him to resign.

What happened to make Agnew resign is a question that should be answered. It should be looked into by the Watergate Committee.

Why Agnew fell is also an interesting question. It only took McGovern a few days to find out Eagleton's 'past', but it took the American public five years to find out Agnew's past. And, do we know all of it?

A federal grand jury in Baltimore was listening to a case against Agnew. The case contained information about bribes, extortion, kickbacks, tax evasion, gifts of cash and goods and services to Agnew, from his younger days as a Maryland official. His only excuse was - everyone else did it. So, he pleaded guilty to a relatively minor charge.

I felt that Agnew was justly dealt with. He is cut off without a salary or retirement benefits. He faces a \$150,000 home mortgage, up to \$200,000 in legal fees, and when the nasty Internal Revenue Service gets through, his fine will top \$100,000. Quoted from Newsweek, "His financial situation borders on the desperate." He also has a lot of 'egg' to clean up.

The question on my mind is why one day he will fight and the next day he won't. What happened in that meeting? Why was the past of Agnew brought up now, with some people asking for the resignation of Nixon?

What we really should do is watch, listen, and write our Congressmen about how we feel.

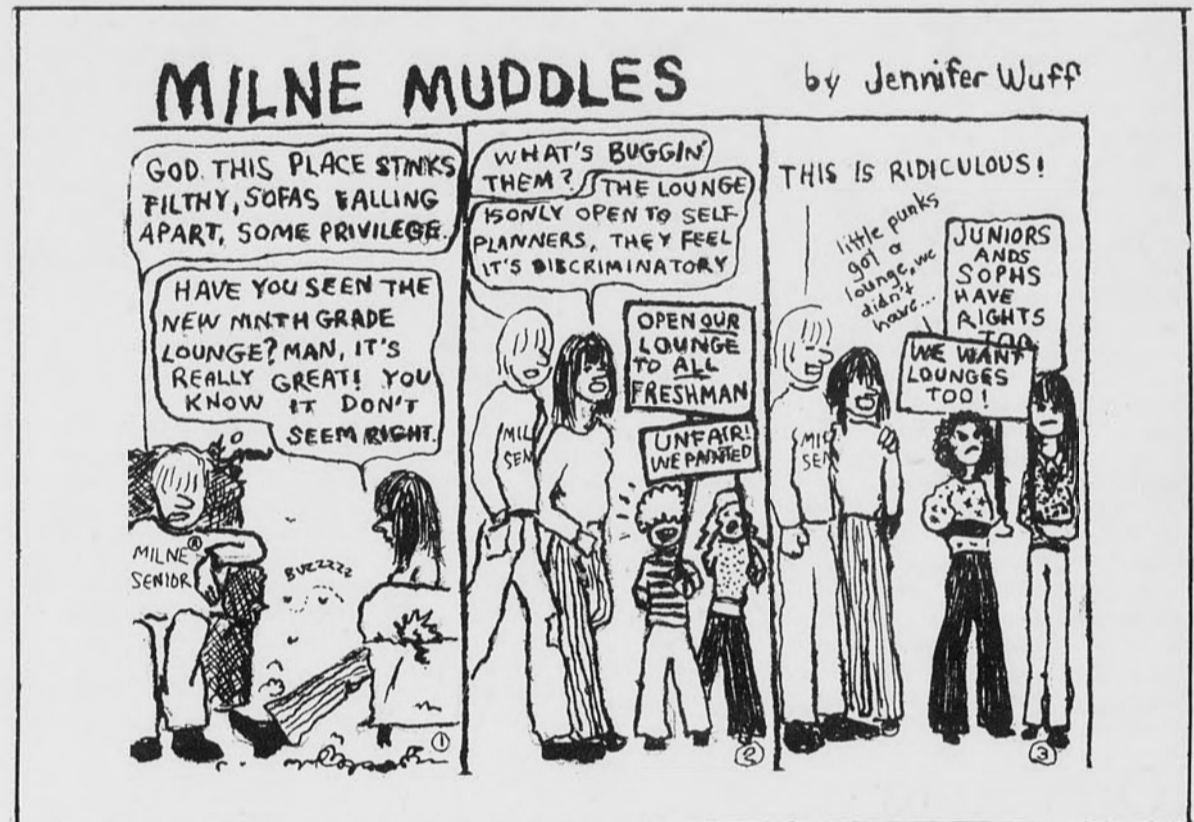
Resignation, But Carefully

As of October 25, 1973, it seems inevitable that President Nixon's popularity will never regain the 68 per cent figure it once was in January of this year. On account of this factor, I feel that he should resign in the near future and restore confidence in our most cherished institution. Having been an avid Nixon supporter since 1967, I must now concede that he no longer has the ability to run the country

without the people's confidence. However, it might indeed be hazardous if he steps down, or is impeached, at the moment. With the Middle East war still bubbling and other international crises simmering, we are in need of a strong bargainer who can eliminate these dismal situations. I feel that Nixon has done a good job in the international department, and deserving of a vote of confidence concern-

ing these matters. If we don't give him this vote of confidence, then other nations might take advantage of our poor state of affairs. Furthermore if he resigns, or is impeached, then we had better quickly find a man (OR WOMAN) who can handle problems of this complexity and urgency! Without a Vice-President the problem is even more catastrophic in nature.

John Marsolais



Children - Who Cares?

In 1873, in New York City, a girl named Mary Jane was severely beaten by her parents. Friends and neighbors looked for some possible way to protect this child. Going through the law books they could find no law which would protect her. Laws, established by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, were applied to this case because it was the only way to protect Mary Jane. We had laws protecting animals before we had laws that protected children. This particular case, in essence, defined children as animals, as a possession of parents.

For years people have been saying that children are our natural resource. Who doesn't love a baby? Everyone loves kids and dogs! Our society is very much youth-oriented. Millions of dollars are spent each year by people trying to make themselves look younger. However, it hasn't been until very recent years that children have been looked upon as people with rights of their own. For years children have been treated as an economic possession of their parents. For years children have been going to jail and institutions for acts that would not have kept an adult in jail for an hour. Children have been deprived of their freedom (the right to be treated as people with rights) for a long time.

In recent years, the issue of children's rights has slipped into the limelight. A great deal of legislation for the protec-

tion of children and their rights has been adopted, mostly in the last few years. Children are a popular issue today. Much progress has been made to correct past neglects. However, much, much more is needed in the future.

Two major problems which children still face today are the vast number of child abuse cases and an unequal justice system. This September New York State passed a law establishing a 24 hour Child Abuse line. The number of reported child abuse cases just in this September exceeded the total number of child abuse case in the entire year of 1972. The large number of abuse reports cases points out a deplorable situation in our "highly advanced" society. It also suggests that this line has been late in coming. What about the neglected and abused children of past-years who were not protected.

About 40 of all police reports are on people under 21. The number of youths involved in our Juvenile Justice system is great. Our present Juvenile Justice system appears to be quite unfair and prejudicial. Police and Juvenile Officers have overwhelming discretionary power in dealing with a child. There seems to be varying standards in procedure based on the child's economic situation, outward defiance, color and appearance. Just last week, a Judicial Panel in New York City released a report entitled *Juvenile Justice* denouncing "practices that have discriminated against the most seriously disturbed, deprived and disorganized children...primarily the Black and Puerto Rican children." Sure, lots of

progress has been made, but the situation of mistreated children is still deplorable and intolerable!

Hopefully, more people will come to realize that a child has rights of his own, as a human being. Being a parent is not an innate God-given ability. Many parents do not know what is best for their children. Children should have the right to life - to lead a life free from physical or emotional discomfort. They should have the opportunity to make the best use of their abilities and skills. Prejudice and bias will probably always influence decisions regarding children to some degree. However, hopefully the people who make these decisions will receive better training and become more aware and sensitive to children's needs. For years people have contended that children are our natural resources. Isn't it time now to rectify a shameful situation? We should continue to give children the rights they deserve, as people. Then, we should go one step further and protect the rights we give them.

S. Bochever

Student Government

While most people are still home in bed, the Milne Senate holds its weekly Tuesday meetings at 7:45 A.M. Although it has been scientifically proven that people are a little uneasy when they first awaken in the morning, the Senate has become a very effective and influential organization as a result of its early bird meetings.

The Senate is composed of an equal number of students and faculty. Its job is to represent the school by hearing, discussing, and acting on problems brought up during the course of the year. The Senate's first major proposal of the year was one which allows a senior to come in ten minutes before his first morning class providing he or she signs in at the office. Although this proposal met with some opposition it was finally voted through by a majority of senators. The most important part of this resolution however, is not the actual content of it. The major issue will be whether or not the seniors will responsible enough to handle the privilege. The Senate feels that they will be.

Another idea that has been "thrown around" the Senate recently is one allowing all students to have off-campus lunch privileges. This proposal is still under deep consideration but before the Senate takes an unequivocal stand, we would like to hear from the rest of our school's community.

The main point the Senate would like to make clear is that rules are made to be followed and enforced. When someone is in disagreement with an existing rule or situation, it is up to them to make their voice heard through the Milne Senate.

Andy Altman

EDITORS NOTE:

This is just a short message to invite anyone who is interested in working on or writing for the *Crimson and White* to join us in our future meetings. Please remember that this is your newspaper, so why not take advantage of it, by expressing your opinions, beliefs, grievances, or thoughts on just about any issue of concern to yourself or others. We now have a great vehicle for expression before us. Why not use it to its fullest capacity? Think about it!

The Salesperson

From the New York Times
by Edna Goldsmith

Next year at this time I will be one of four things: a Clifflie, a Yalie, a Smithie or a Flunkie. But right now I am just plain Cranky. It is a beautiful day and I'd like to be out bikeriding, but I have to stay in and start filling out my college applications that should have been filled out two months ago.

I have already survived the battery of college entrance examinations, the importance of which should not be overlooked. It's not easy to sit through three-hour tests that specialize in these sorts of questions:

(A) Select the numbered pair of words which are related to each other in the same way as the original set of words:

PICKLE: GRASSHOPPER as

- (1) potato:pumpkin
- (2) toothpick: salami
- (3) perfume: toad
- (4) transvestite: harpsichord

(B) If a glib equals two glibs and a glib equals three bloobs, how much does a dribble equal?

That I didn't fill out the computerized answer sheet correctly and thereby lost about two hundred extra points is irrelevant. Now comes the *coup de grace* - the autobiographical essay. This is the main reason that my applications are two months late. For two months now I've been trying to think up something that will sweep the admissions officers off their feet, and as you might have guessed I haven't been too successful.

When I first received my applications I couldn't believe that my autobiographical masterpiece for each school was to be limited to one page. How could I possibly say everything I wanted to say about myself in one page? But after thinking about it I realized

that I'd be very lucky if I could think of enough to fill the page. As a matter of fact what did I have to say that would even fill half the page?

Each college application requests that I list the honors that have been bestowed upon me and my extracurricular interests.

Well, I was voted "prettiest girl of my fifth-grade class" and that was only because I was the only girl who didn't wear braces. I have also achieved the distinction of being the "girl with the ugliest middle name," but this is a self-conferred title.

As far as my interests go I am your archetypal Jewish American Princess. There's one on every block. She's smart and pretty and when she's not playing the piano she's playing hard to get. President of the senior class, captain of the girl's varsity team, and feature editor of her school newspaper, she's virginal and vivacious. She's been bringing home A's since the first grade and boys since the tenth. She has a penchant for Bertold Brecht and Warren Beatty. She is active in The Movement and she plays a mean game of tennis. She's going to make someone a wonderful wife.

My college adviser told me "not to take it personally" if I am rejected from all of the schools to which I am applying because although I may be qualified, they cannot accept every qualified middle-class Jewish girl from New York City who applies. On an intellectual level I can understand why a school that seeks a national student body cannot pack itself with middle-class Jewish girls from New York City, but on an emotional level this policy is more difficult to accept.

The Jewish American Princess is a chronic overachiever, and all Ivy is still part of her dream. To find that she cannot get into Radcliffe (or whatever)

because there is a plethora of qualified New York City middle-class Jewish applicants is disappointing or devastating, depending on the girl.

I had never realized how mediocre I am. For sixteen years of my life I had been content and then, along with my first college application, came a request for my first autobiographical essay. Oh oh.

Some girls will write that they're part Apache, hoping in this way to make themselves more interesting. Others will move to Nebraska and hope that there are fewer girls applying to Radcliffe from Nebraska than from New York City. As neither of these plans is feasible for myself (my skin is too light to be a credible Apache and my mother likes New York too much to leave) I have to think of something else. My brother suggested that between now and next week I write a book and my history teacher said it would help if I could whip up a concerto. Or maybe I could quickly absorb conversational Swahili.

As for my interview, my college advisers have already planned what I will say:

(A) "Hi, I'm Edna Goldsmith and when I'm not reading Dostoevsky I'm feeding my *Drosophila*"; or

(B) "Hi, I'm Edna Goldsmith and when I was 8 years old I built a bomb in my backyard."

But be myself never! In making my application it is of paramount importance that I forget who I am. Why would Radcliffe want an avowed radical feminist who also happens to be a Jewish American Princess? Why would Yale want someone who admits she's not infallible and that she still has a lot of growing up to do?

Edna Goldsmith is a senior at Forest Hills High School in Queens.

The Birth of Ask Fran

Almost all major newspapers devote a column to personal problems of the readers. I think that it is now time for the **Crimson and White** to have a "Dear Abby" column. The purpose of "Ask Fran" will be to answer problems, humorous or sincere, or just a sound off column. Of you've got something to say, write it. Questions and comments may be placed in the **C and W** box located in the office. Disclosure of identity is not required. Take advantage of this column; it's here for your use.

Fran

Dear Fran,

My boyfriend is not responsive to my emotional needs. I know I am wrong but I can't get too emotional with someone who smells like the Bronx zoo. Please advise.

Smelly Situation

Dear Smelly Situation,

I have two suggestions to cure your problem. Since your boyfriend smells like a skunk you could have him descented or visit the Bronx zoo frequently and get used to the smell of your manly beast.

Fran

Dear Fran,

I am a teacher at the Milne School. The students in my class don't behave and they seem as though they don't want to learn. My classroom seems like a camp with me as a counselor! What can I do to increase class interest?

Troubled Teacher

Dear Teacher, Try having nap time after you serve the warm milk and cookies.

Fran

Dear Fran, I have the *best* body in all of Milne. Everyone knows that!

It seems as though that whenever anyone talks to me, they don't look into my eyes but rather at my gorgeous figure. How can I prevent this?

Bodacious Body

Dear BB,

You do have problems! But fear not; I have pulled through. On this problem I had to resort to my goody bag. The solution I pulled out was to have you eyes transplanted to the most appealing part of your bodacious bod.

Fran

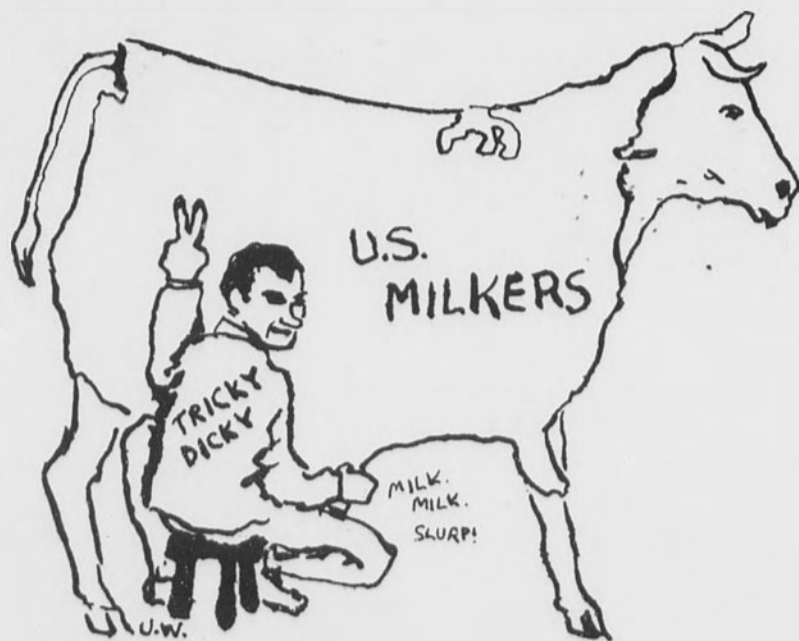
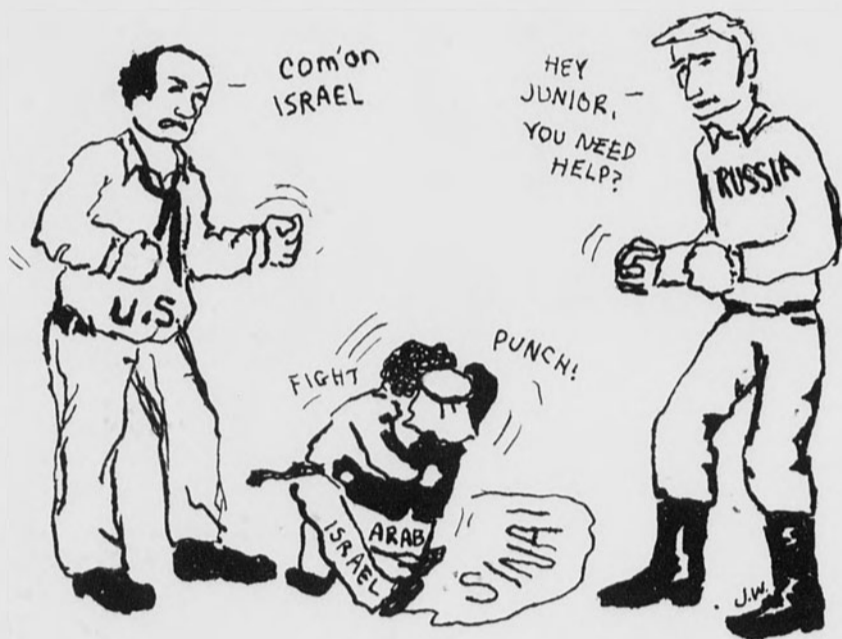
On Foreign Policy

by Jon Soffer

There is much to be said for world peace, but I feel there is nothing to be gained by detente if the United States simply gives away billions of dollars in wheat subsidies to the U.S.S.R. at a time when the U.S. badly needs inflow of foreign currency.

One might ask "If there wasn't any benefit, why did the President see fit to conclude the wheat deal?" One must answer that there indeed has been some benefit for some businessmen and bankers such as David Rockefeller, Chief Executive Officer and principal stockholder of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and brother of a little known, but hardworking and very important Republican. The only other people were a small group of grain dealers in Memphis and Chicago, all personal friends of Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, who made a killing on the commodities market by obtaining inside information on the deal before it was announced publicly.

There were, however, a few benefits to the American consumer. Imported goods, such as trips, cameras, chess clocks, and other useful and sundry items have increased in price. The few and unimportant items imported from Japan have increased in price a mere 20 per cent due to the fact that the much heralded trade agreements, by subsidizing Russia have screwed up our balance of



Existence of Israel - Why So Vital?

To many non-Jews the current Arab-Israeli conflict is mere foolishness that is harming the attainment of oil, and yet to many other non-Jews the Middle East crisis is as real and as vital to them as it is to many Jews. I cheer the many non-Jews who are giving Israel and the Jewish people support and can realize the importance of Israel for Israeli citizens and Jews in general.

I can only hope that in times of conflict and struggle for any religious or cultural group within the United States, all citizens could sympathize and even aid in that particular group's struggle. A young friend of mine experienced hostile reactions from people while attempting to collect money for the Israel Emergency Fund. Along with remarks to the effect of, "Why should I care about Israel," he also experienced the blatant slamming of the door in his face.

It is understandable for many non-Jews to find it difficult to adequately conceive of the must for this tiny strip of land in the Middle East to be protected. In explanation to the many of you who are finding it difficult to sympathize with the Israelis and the Jews' love for Israel, Israel represents much more than a piece of land. Israeli-the land of Canaan goes back to the time of Abraham and the beginnings of the religion known as Judaism. Israel is the tie with the ancestral past, a tie with the past lives and sufferings of the Jews of the Old Testament. Israel represents the spirit of the regeneration of a people, for when you have the death of 6,000,000 at the hands of a formidable fascist dictator, you yearn for some type of security and comfort. The Israelis are not just protecting a territory, but rather protecting the existence of a people-a culture. With the hangings and imprisonment of Jews in Arab lands, and with the containment of Jews in Soviet Russia, Jews must have a place to go, a place to establish the ties again and unite as one.

The official state of Israel must be maintained. There are many Palestinian refugees who are now living in Israel, and many would testify that they are leading better lives than they would be in Arab lands. The state of Israel does not exist to the exclusion of the Arabs, but rather Israel must exist as the protectorate, the insurance that the complete genocide of the Jews will not ever again be attempted as was so vehemently by Hitler.

For all Jews, a piece of their heart lies in Israel. Our heritage and our brothers cannot be destroyed by our hostile Arab neighbors.

I ask you to look beyond yourselves and try to empathize with the Jewish people. If only you can give moral support, that is sufficient. For, in the view of this writer, we are all part of the brotherhood of man. So with the aid and support of others around us, regardless of race, creed, color, or religion, let us strive for a more understanding and sensitive world.

Danny Pickar

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The Milne School Through A Student Teacher's Eyes

When I walked through the doors of the Milne School for the first time as a Methods student in September, 1972, nothing spectacular impressed me. I didn't automatically decide that, "Wow, I really want to do my student teaching here next year." As a matter of fact, at the time, I was down on the idea of the field of teaching being for me.

But now, as my eight-week stay as a student teacher in the Business Department at Milne draws to a close, I would like to share my changed feelings with the student body.

It seems like such a short time ago that I was being introduced to a mountain of attendance lists, lesson plans and ditto masters, just counting the number of weeks, "Only 7 more to go, I can't wait!" But like everything else that is new, after a while it just became part of the everyday routine that I have grown to enjoy, to love, and I am sure, that I will miss.

Student teaching, for me, has been one of the most educationally beneficial and personally satisfying experiences I have ever had. I truly believe that a great deal of responsibility was put on my shoulders, but that is what I needed. I can see a little better now the work, the hardship, and the joy of teaching.

At the start I dreaded the thought of getting up in the morning and having to put on a "performance" so many times a day. Gradually, though, as the weeks went by, I dreaded mornings less and less, and now wish that I could have more. I have met many of the Milne faculty, a truly dedicated faculty. They have introduced me to new ideas, new concepts, and a new meaning of teaching. But what will remain with me most of all after I leave will be the memory of the Milne students themselves. For during these weeks, I have met a wide spectrum of the type of student in the high school today. I have had, like every other teacher has had, those who really don't care about school and are only sitting through my course because they need a credit. But I have also had so many students who come because they want to learn. It has been rewarding for me not only to have eager students, but to have not-so-eager students as well. Maybe it is because I got such a deep feeling of satisfaction and worth when I worked hard on a lesson, and all my students responded, enjoyed, and learned from it at the same time. I hope, though, that this feeling of worth will always be there. I remember so clearly how great I felt after using the Teletrainer for Business Communications, and most of all, when my two typing classes finally learned the whole keyboard and possess a valuable tool.

The students of Milne have changed by attitude about education and teaching. I will truly never forget them, for they will always be special to me. I want to wish the best of luck, to each and everyone of them, but most important of all, I want to thank them for the greatest opportunity of all: *their teaching me.*

Joyce Pikul

"Don't Let it Bring You Down, Just Leave the Schoolhouse Burning"

"Don't Let it Bring You Down, Just leave the Schoolhouse Burning"
"There must be some kinda way outta here, said the Drunkard to the thief. There's too much confusion. I can't get no relief. Businessman there drink my wine, come and taste my herb."

To some of you these words may sound familiar; if they are, don't think of them in the context of the song from which they are derived. Rather, consider them in the context of your own lives, now as students. For in this article these words serve very well to describe a sickness, which I like to call "student insanity." Something that all students of today face and must cope with, something that places today's secondary students, "All Along the Watchtower."

Each of us has to work under pressure that many times seems too steep to conquer. Each of us needs to find a release that can lessen the load. To many, and yes I admit, I am one, a release often seems impossible to find. So instead of releasing our tensions, we smother them away by drinking and smoking herb. Two ways in which 9 out of 10 parents will agree is that there is nothing for "good kids" to do. Well, in that case, I guess all the "good kids" in our school could be counted on one hand.

This doesn't mean that the rest of us are rotten. For I will admit that our "vehicles to happiness" aren't the best, but I promise you the intentions are good. After all, we are young, and we will probably find easier and less expensive ways to make ourselves happy, but for the time being, "If it feels good, Do It!"

And time goes on, and while there is nothing new about this problem, it's still new to those who didn't live 30 years ago to experience it. So the next time your mouth utters the words, "What a Drag" or "Dis city ain't nothing," work your way over to the "Pub" and smother yourself. See you there this weekend!

Mark Gordon

Computers

As a student of the Milne School you have one of two options: 1. Do all arithmetical calculations by hand or 2. Use the computers.

As any student in Chemistry II will tell you, there are tremendous amounts of multiplication and division to do for each sample because of the use of uncertainties. In 5 minutes and 20 computer programming statements I had a program capable of doing all my calculations in under 4 seconds. (For anybody wishing to verify this, the program can be found in Milne-Science, under the name: ChemII-A.) Other students have found uses of the computer through programs that print truth tables, play tic-tac-toe, calculate the length of an antenna for ham rig test your knowledge on English spelling, print graph of a function, and a variety of other things.

The reason for all people not using the computer is a basic fault of the school. 1. the lack of courses available on computer programming, 2. the lack of teletypes (tty's) in the school. The teletype is a special typewriter which the person uses to communicate with the computer, of which Milne has only one.

People as individuals, cannot get on the tty long enough to write any serious programs. All the programs mentioned in the previous paragraph were written by Milne students who on their own time, went to the uptown campus and used one of the twenty five tty's in computer center that are available for general student use.

If you are honestly interested in learning how to program the computer, I would suggest the following: 1. Buy and read the book entitled, "Real-time Basic" from the uptown campus. (sometimes referred to as the "RTB" manual) 2. If possible, take a course on computer programming. 3. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask then because you feel they may be foolish. 4. Talk to Dr. Deluca and ask him about purchasing a second and third tty. Apply as much pressure as possible, so that people who can act on the problem of the lack of tty's know that students are interested in using the computer.

In the future, the computer will be available and used in every facet of life. Think how useful it will be to know how to program it.

Marc Aronson

Throwing A Curve At Howard Cosell

Over the past few years many baseball "experts" have said the game has become very dull. Aside from the new designated hitter rule instated into the American League this past season there have been no other major changes. According to Monday night football's mouth piece, Howard Cosell, baseball must change with the times as he feels most other sports already have. Granted, baseball has not changed radically over the past fifty years, but why should it? To a real baseball enthusiast the game is probably more exciting today than it ever was. The 1973 World Series gives us much evidence of that.

The Oakland Athletics emerged victorious in this year's fall classic despite being out-hit and out-pitched by their opposition, the New York Mets. Glancing at the records one may wonder how the Mets managed to lose. The answer is they were out-played when it counted. When a team hits .240 for the season and comes into the Series and hits .270 this, Howard Cosell, to me is excitement. When a pitching staff holds a team that

pounded over 140 homeruns in check for six games in a row, I think it is real accomplishment. When a team can come back to win the Series by beating Tom Seaver and Jon Matlack in succession, they know they are the best. For a game that is supposed to be boring and lethargic, I think that the recent tightly played seven game playoff series proves that theory to be incorrect.

Every Tuesday morning on "Howard Cosell's Speaking of Sports" he tries to impress the listener with his vast knowledge of the dictionary. Using big words, generally not part of the average American's vernacular, he describes the "exciting" action that took place in the Monday night game. Then he always throws in some criticism on our country's national pastime.

To me this is ridiculous. As a true baseball fan I cannot see anyone calling baseball a dead game. How can a game be dead if it is constantly setting new standards and rewriting the record books?

Andy Altman



continued from page two

More directly, the deal has caused food prices to rise unprecedented amounts, and we are told that prosperity is just around the corner because Richard M.

Nixon, President of the United States, is going to veto the law of supply and demand. Even the man who was, less than a year ago, the world's most powerful man can't do that.



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Basketball -

Up and Coming

Basketball season is drawing very near. The following is full schedule for the 1973 - 1974 Milne Varsity Basketball team. It is said many times that the crowd can spark a team to victory. Why not come and cheer for the Milne Red Raiders. See you at the games.

Friday - November 30
New Lebanon at Milne

Friday - December 7
Milne at Waterford
Tuesday - December 11
Milne at Cairo
Friday - December 14
Maple Hill at Milne
Friday - December 21
Heatly at Milne

Friday - January 4
Milne at Voorheesville
Friday - January 11
Milne at Berlin
Saturday - January 12
Albany Aca. at Milne
Friday - January 18
Cox Athens at Milne
Tuesday - January 22
Germantown at Milne
Friday - January 25
Milne at Catskill

Friday - February 8
Milne at New Lebanon
Friday - February 12
Milne at Heatly
Tuesday - February 15
Berlin at Milne
Friday - February 22
Milne at Germantown
Saturday - February 23
Milne at Albany Aca.
Tuesday - February 26
Averill Park at Milne

Sports



New League for Girls

This year the Central Hudson Valley League created a girl's division. This means that the girls' teams in basketball, volleyball and field hockey will be playing against girls' teams from Maple Hill, Voorheesville, Waterford and other members of the new league.

The only team, so far this season, to experience league play is the field hockey team. Two league games were played with each Waterford, Maple Hill, and Averill Park; and one game against Voorheesville. The team also played one non-league game against 'Girl's Academy. As the final record

shows 1 win, 5 losses, and 1 tie in the league, and 1 win, 6 losses and 1 tie for the whole season. This season was hard for the girls. There were many tough games which were lost by only one point.

The win was a shut-out over Waterford by the score of 1 to 0. The winning goal was scored by rookie Shelley Brown late in the first half. With incentive of a lead, we battled ferociously to a scoreless second half and out second win in two years. Scoring was not our major problem as we had goals by Teri Burke, Karen Hickey and Susie Gaus even while losing.

One of our problems was

lack of depth. With only one substitute, most of the time the players tired easily and were left following the crowd. Since a new rule which allowed substitutions was instituted this year, we really could have used some more players.

All in all it was a hard, but fun, season. As co-captains, Marybeth Himes and I would like to say thank you to Mrs Peters for being our coach.

Etta Aberman

Dribbling Towards Number One

Due to the vast population in our country there is much diversity in the views of the people's favorite sport. In the last poll that was given in *Sports Illustrated* the ratings went like this 1)Football 2)Basketball 3)Baseball.

The people in this country like fast-moving sports in which the athletes involved engage in a lot of physical contact. This is the reason we can attribute the popularity of football as number one. Football is the only sport I know of where

a serious injury can occur to an athlete and the hometown fans start applauding (Pittsburgh Steelers vs. the Cincinnati Bengals when Terry Bradshaw suffered a broken collar bone.) An idea of good Sunday afternoon for the American family is to watch twelve men squads beat their brains out to get their bodies over a stupis lime.

We all know of basketball simply because it is by far the greatest sport. Basketball encompasses all the activities a person could want: running,

jumping, dribbling, passing, and teamwork. Basketball is now the number two sport but my prediction is that in ten years basketball will be the number one sport in the U.S. It used to be that baseball was the number one sport. The reasons for it's decline are in my opinion 1) It's a slow moving game with very limited action 2) in comparison with the commentators in the other sports the baseball commentators are very boring. Baseball is a game where the action remains the

same almost continually throughout the game, whereas in football and basketball the action is very seldom the same and the action is always moving.

Although I view and like to participate in all three sports in my leisure time, it is this writer's view that the popularity of sports will remain the same for at least 10 years more.

David Giwerc

The Music of John Cage

One of the most controversial and famous American composers to emerge since the forties is John Cage. Moreover, it can be persuasively argued that he has been one of the more influential people in the arts for the past generation.

Marshall McLuhan, Buckminster Fuller and Merce Cunningham - all his friends - he is one of the avant-garde of today's avant-garde establishment. Ironically, because of this acceptance, his radical ideas make much less impact than they did ten years ago.

Cage distinctively belongs to the American Experimental School of composition, which traces nobly back to Charles Ives. Cage is a rebel; a true eccentric. He credits a large number of people as having influenced him. Reflections of Edgard Varese, Eric Satie, Charles Ives are most apparent in his music.

Cage was born in Los Angeles on September 5, 1912. He was valedictorian of his high school class, and entered Pomona College just before his seventeenth birthday. Being rather appalled at the regimentation of individual thought and curiosity, he soon dropped out of school, and traveled around Europe for a year before returning to California.

In San Francisco, he studied composition briefly with Henry Cowell. Cowell, who was the first to experiment with "tone clusters," produced by striking the piano keys with the entire forearm, encouraged the originality that Cage displayed in the score that he gave him to read.

In 1934, Cage became a pupil of Arnold Schoenberg (famous for the 12 tone serial system of composition and for being the father of the New Viennese School of composition). Schoenberg

had just come to the U.S. and was teaching the University of Southern California. Cage recalls that Schoenberg was a magnificent teacher, but despite this he could not relate to Schoenberg's rigid harmonic theory (serial technique). In short, Schoenberg's insistence that, above all, the composer must have a sense of harmony was not radical enough for Cage.

In 1943, he made his debut in New York City at a concert of his percussion compositions at the Museum of Modern Art. Under his direction a large group of performers demonstrated their talents with flower pots, electric buzzers, brake bands and other objects not usually associated with music.

His experiments with improvised instruments led Cage to the invention of the prepared piano. Among the objects installed between the strings as dampers are screws, bolts, spoons, clothespins, aspirin boxes, a doll's arm and strips of felt, rubber, plastic and leather. In eliminating precise pitch, Cage produced atonal music and substituted for the chromatic scale a gamut of pings, plucks, and delicate thuds. He had said that the prepared piano is a percussion ensemble under the control of a single player. One cynic called it "the well-tampered clavier."

Like Edgard Varese, whose music he admires immensely Cage was fascinated with the possibilities of electronic music long before it was technically feasible.

The first piece of music ever written containing only electronically generated sound was his *Imaginary Landscape No. 1*. The score specifies that 12 RCA test records (these contain pure sine tones of varying frequency for testing amplifiers) be played and the

speed of the turntables to be varied in a prescribed manner.

Imagary Landscape No. 4 (1951) called for 12 radios playing simultaneously. Each radio was operated by two players; one twiddling the station selector, the other the tone- and volume controls, according to the score. In that same year, he organized a group of engineers and musicians for "the making of music directly on magnetic tape." From these sessions came *Imaginary Landscape No. 5*. Cage comments, "It was a recording on tape, using as material any of 42 phonograph records. As far as I can ascertain, this was the first work composed for magnetic tape in this country."

Since then, he has pursued his notion that music consists of all possible sounds and has used electronic devices to produce sounds not previously considered a music. He experimented with tape collages consisting of all sorts of sounds that he gathered and then closely spliced onto tape. Biased toward aural experience without pattern, Cage finds electronics highly suited to his purpose. In *Rosart Mix* (1965), he instructs the performers to put tape loops, selected from a pile of 88, onto 12 tape machines. They make random substitutions in the course of the performance and no one, not even Cage, can predict the outcome.

Pioneering not only in random sound, but also in silence, he wrote *4' 33"* for solo instrumentalist. This was premiered in 1952. Pianist David Tudor approached the piano bench and sat - just sat - for four minutes and thirty-three seconds. The music consisted of the coughs and creaks that arose from the audience and their seats during the performance. Today he con-

siders the piece archaic because of its prearranged length.

Fontana Mix (1958), a composition indeterminate of its performance, was originally realized at the Studio di Fonologia of the Italian Radio in Milan. The score provides for a program of action for magnetic tape realizations, as well as for theatrical and other musical performances. David Tudor has made a version for electric piano, Max Nehaus one for percussion instruments, and Cornelius Cardew, the British composer and critic, a version for guitar.

In conjunction with Lejaren Hiller, Cage composed *HPSCHD* of harpsichords and computer generated sound tapes. *HPSCHD* consists of 51 electronic sound tapes and 7 solo compositions for harpsichord. The source work, *Introduction to the Composition of Waltz by Means of Dice*, is attributed to Mozart. For each measure of 32 open form, Mozart provides 11 alternative measures, the choice is made by a throw of the dice. The 32 measures are repeated and the finished piece lasts one minute. The first through fourth harpsichord solos are composed in this manner. For solos five and six the Dice Game is repeated but measures of the keyboard works of Beethoven, Chopin, Schuman, Busoni, Schoenberg, Cage and Hiller are substituted for the ones given by Mozart. Solo seven is any keyboard work of Mozart the soloist wishes to play, played any way the soloist desires (i.e. forwards, backwards, sideways, upside-down, etc.). The 51 sound tapes are generated by a computer programmed in a digital technique derived from I-ching (the ancient Chinese book of changes and oracle of wisdom). All of this is played, produc-

ing the 20 minute *HPSCHD*.

The most recent Cage with which I am familiar is *Bird Cage* (1972), which received its American premier at SUNYA last December 9. For the composition eight magnetic tapes of organized sound (a concept Varese pioneered) were prepared (i.e. one tape of purely percussive sounds, another of sounds produced by wind or air, electronic sounds, etc.) These eight tapes were played and fed into a unit which allowed Cage to route the sound from any of the tape machines to any of the eight loudspeakers which surrounded the audience. When a tape ran out it was played backward at a different speed. Played simultaneously with *Bird Cage* was David Tudor's *Monobird*. By using pan-potentiometers (something like the balance control on a stereo amplifier, but much more sophisticated), Tudor could make the three tracks of natural and electronic bird sounds "fly" around the audience.

The result proved to be rather interesting. Later Cage explained to me the rather complex theory of the composition, which was based on I-ching.

Unfortunately only a small fraction of his output is available on records, but you can get some insight into his philosophies from his books - *Silence* and *A Year From Monday*. Another of his books, *Notations*, is a collection of pages from the scores of contemporary compositions, with computer generated and human written commentary. An outstanding biography of him is *John Cage* by Richard Kostalantz.

Aaron Heller

P.S. to Stockhausen article: Stockhausen is on the cover of Sgt. Pepper - right in between Lenny Bruce and W.C. Fields.

The Political and Economic Ramifications of the Sneaker in Today's Society

"The Political and Economic Ramification of the Sneaker in Today's Society."

The sneaker! Yes, that piece of canvas that is strapped around a slab of rubber with holes on the bottom. Each one of the holes stands for a million people that have bought that certain brand of sneaker. At last count over half the literate people in the world own at least one pair of sneakers. If you take into account the number of people that are becoming literate day by day, you will see that we are dealing with a fantastically large number of people.

We may trace the sneaker back to Biblical times. Most of us know the story of Moses and how Sarah fetched the little beggar baby out of the river. When the great scholars were translating the Bible, from the ancient text they omitted the most important part of the whole story. You see Sarah was afraid of stubbing her toes on the sharp rocks in the river bed. As she waded in the water, she slipped on her funny looking canvassed shoes. At that time period there was no name for these type of shoes and since she "snuck" Moses out of the river, she named them sneakers.

Now let us take a look at the economic implications of sneakers.

We all know that sneakers are basically made from rubber and cloth. The economy of South America rests upon its rubber production and how much it can export. The economy of the U.S.

rests upon the production of cotton, which is our most important exported product. Since the economy of the U.S., would rest upon that, we may therefore



generalize and say that the economy of the world depends upon the sneaker.

In America, the sneaker represents freedom of choice. When you go to buy them, you are not restricted as to who can buy them or what size, color, or brand you may choose. The individual has complete and total freedom. Anyone may buy sneakers regardless of race, creed or color and according to a recent poll in the New York Times, we find that minority groups buy more sneakers with the most widespread

color than most people.

The most popular king of sneaker among young people is the kind by Converse. This type of sneaker was invented in one of our penal institutions in America.

Luther Adolph Brandt, a German immigrant who did not speak English too well, was in jail for trying to marry a weiner-schnitzel.

Luther hated being in prison and was always complaining about something.

One day when he was working in the prison workshop making shoes, he was quoted as saying "Zes shoes are *verse zan* the voons us *cons vear!*" This incident in the shop inspired Luther to open up a factory when he got out of prison. He never forgot his years spent in jail and named his sneakers "Converse."

Sneakers also symbolize the ecological movement in this country. Shoes are made from leather from cows and alligators which both are becoming rapidly endangered. Sneakers are made from cloth of which we have an abundance.

All in all, sneakers have played and are now playing a vital role in the world in which we live in.

Without the sneaker, we would all be walking around the earth trying to find the one and only thing that ties all people together as one. Yes, indeed the sneaker marches on!!!

Barry Goldstein

Help.

Our Cities.
Our Oceans.
Our Trees.
Our Towns.
Our Forests.
Our Rivers.
Our Air.
Our Mountains.
Our Plants.
Our Fishes.
Our Streams.
Our Deserts.
Our Lakes.
Our Tomorrows.

Give a hoot!
Don't pollute.



Calendar of Events

Every Friday & Saturday

Experimental Theater, (exact date and Productions to be announced about 2 weeks in advance) - featuring student-directed short plays, often of new or experimental nature. SUNYA Arena Theatre, 7 PM, and 9:30 PM. Free tickets 1/2 hour before performance.

November 21

Richard & Lee Wilke - excellent traditional ballads, 8th Step Coffee House, 9 PM, \$2 non-members, and \$1.50 members

November 23

Jon Goodman - Blues and ragtime music, 8th Step Coffee house, 9 PM, \$2 non-members, and \$1.50 members

November 30

Film - **Love in the City**, (Federico Fellini et. al.) Union College, 8 PM, Social Science Auditorium

November 30 & Dec. 1

Movie - **Fellini's Roma**, SUNYA, LC 18

December 3

Alix Kates Schulman, Lecture on **The Female Writer in a Male Culture**, Russell Sage College, 8 PM, No charge

December 5

Sissy Farenthald - extraordinary woman politician, 8 PM, Roger Bacon 202, Siena College

December 7 & 8

Albany Symphony Orchestra - Palace Theater, 8:30 PM

December 7

Movie - **A Separate Peace**, SUNYA, LC 18

December 8

Movie - **A Day At The Races**, SUNYA, LC 18

December 5-9

SUNYA Theater, **The Wizard of OZ**, \$3 Studio Theater, Wed.-Sat., 8:30 PM, Sun. 2:30 PM

December 11

University Community Orchestra, SUNYA Main Theater, 8:30 PM, No charge

December 14, 15

Movie - **The Ruling Class**, SUNYA, LC 18

December 5

Sissy Farenthald - extraordinary woman politician, 8 PM, Roger Bacon 202, Siena College

Movie Review: American Graffiti

Just by listening to the sound of the 50's you can almost see the vitality and electric energy of that era. Now there is a movie called AMERICAN GRAFFITI that shows you what times and people were like way back then. All the action takes place on one night-the night just before two of the local boys are ready to leave for college in the east. We follow the adventures of four boys through the long night: the clean-cut class president, the ugly dunny whom everyone calls "Toad", the high-school



dropout who is the town's leading drag racer (and greaser), and finally the smartest kid in the class. The story has a lot of action as we go to a drive-in then a sock-hop then to the big drag race and lastly back to the place where it all began-the drive-in. The soundtrack is composed of 41 hit songs from the 50's and the really contribute to the feel of the picture. Go see AMERICAN GRAFFITI, it is sure to be one of the best movies of '73.

Irene Ronis

Arts

WVCK: "The Beatles Story"



WVCK, Siena radio, has been devoting part of its radio time to presenting the award winning British Broadcasting Corporation special "The Beatles Story". The special, consisting of 13 parts, is aired every Monday and Wednesday evening from nine to ten o'clock.

As of this writing, only three parts have been done. They dealt with the background of John and Paul and how they finally got together to form the Silver Beatle. Ringo Star, of course, joined the group at a later date to replace Peter Best (who now works as a bread cutter in a bakery somewhere in England.)

Later, the Beatles went to Germany joined the number one club, and cut their first record ("My Bonnie").

The last one so far deals with Beatle's coming to America, and the great "Beatle mania" that swept the country.

There is still a bit more of the special to go, so if you're a Beatle's fan and can pick up WVCK, tune in and enjoy!

By the way, Siena can be found by tuning to channel 6, and going towards Rock - 99, first station on "THE LEFT".



REALITY

Right now, today I am sailing away
Into the big white cloud,
But without a noise, not at all loud.
I am floating high
Into the sky.
My body is light,
I am in midflight.
Ethereal, eternal, all heavenly words come to my mind-
Every word lovely, beautiful and kind.
I'm falling, falling, falling now
Falling faster than gravity will allow.
I am falling to death, to hell and to gloom
My life is over, I know I am doomed.
But in reality I am having a dream.
Everything for a while had been good, or so it seemed.
And now, here I am, now I am back
Back to reality where I'm really poor and black.
The flying was a dream - the falling was real
For my life is doomed, there's nothing my soul will feel.
But my stomach will feel hunger and my body will feel pain.
Dreams accomplish nothing; every hope I have is in vain.

R.J.