Registrar Explains Exam Schedules

The Spring Schedule of Final Exams represents an innovative change in the scheduling and administration of final tests here at SUNYA. The Office of the Registrar has released the following explanation in order to clarify this new system to the University community.

Final examinations for most regular day time courses have been scheduled with reference to the class meeting times and days during which these courses were taught during the spring semester. All courses taught during a common time module, such as M-F 9-10-10-00 are scheduled for examinations in their regular classrooms at a common examination hour—i.e. Friday, May 7, 8-10-10-30. Exceptions to these are courses designated on the examination schedule for "departmental exams." In these cases all sections of courses so designated will meet at the common exam times identified on the exam schedule regardless of when each section was taught during the semester. Room assignments for these exams will be announced in class as well as the days indicated in the opening statement at the top of the exam schedule.

The letter designations appearing in parentheses immediately to the left of the meeting times are not significant to the student in determining the time and day of his final examinations. These references merely identify the basic scheduling module that made up the class scheduling pattern followed this semester.

Final examinations for Late Afternoon and Evening Courses generally are scheduled to begin at their regular starting times in their regular classrooms on the first day of the exam period on which the courses ordinarily meet. Exceptions are noted with an asterisk on the Late Afternoon and Evening Exam Schedule accompanying the day time exam schedule.

Some minimum number of individual student examination conflicts exists within this schedule pattern. Ideally, the final examination schedule should be developed in conjunction with the semester Schedule of Classes. We would expect to reach this point during the coming school year.

Because the schedule follows the basic class schedule pattern, we would not expect any need to deviate from the published schedule. Individual observations regarding the effectiveness of this type of schedule, following its initial use, are solicited and will be appreciated.

Final exams are quickly approaching. Last minute studying will be taking place—probably the night of May 6 since the first day of exams is May 7!

Rigerman Retells Horrors Of Jewish Life in USSR

by Vicki Gottlich

The suppression of Jewish culture within the Soviet Union became the theme of Leonid Rigerman, a recently expatriated Soviet Jew in a talk given here at SUNYA. The March 31st discussion, sponsored by the Student Coalition for Soviet Jewry, drew the attention of area students and interested community members.

Rigerman is a short man with black hair and beard. His accented, halting speech belied the fact that he has been in this country only seven weeks. A physicist born of American parents in the Soviet Union and raised there, Leonid and his mother went to the American Embassy in Moscow and demanded his return. He closed by saying that the people decided they can't just give up their Jewishness and live in peace. The price is betraying their people and their Jewishness.

Rigerman did not speak of his release. Instead, he told of his life in Russia to outline the hardships that Soviet Jews endure. Throughout his younger years, he believed what he learned in school, that the Soviet Union is a wonderful country whose people have all the rights denied the residents of the capitalist countries. He learned that there shouldn't be any nationalities, but that all should unite into one which is world-wide. He learned, too, that there were some people unworthy of this beautiful theory, and these were the Jews. Rigerman told of attempting to suppress his Jewish traits and be like "everyone else." He knew nothing about Judaism, having learned in school that Jews have no culture and history, and that even their language, Yiddish, is merely a corruption of German. He knew nothing of Hebrew.

The Soviet physicist explained how Israel has changed his attitude as well as the attitudes of many of his fellow Soviet Jews. Rigerman found it hard to express himself as he told of the fears of all Jews in 1948, when Israel was created, since all Jews were thought of as CIA agents within the USSR.

As an eight year old boy, he found it difficult to understand the fears of his elders, as well as the crime of being Jewish. He thus went on to talk of the Six Day War, which he called a miracle. He began to think and get together with others as he and the whole world saw that Jews do have something to be proud of in the state of Israel. He learned, too, that Jews do have a history, a culture, and a language. He experienced "liberation" and stopped suppressing his "inherent Jewishness." Rigerman discovered the nature of Soviet propaganda and began to study about the western world.

Rigerman ended by speaking of conditions in Russia today. Although the Soviet constitution guarantees freedom of speech and assembly, a person who says something undermining Soviet authority is put in prison, according to Rigerman. Rigerman contends that many of the Jews in prison now were convicted simply because they studied Hebrew. He told how, every Saturday night, nobody slept in the building where he lived, for people were always taken away, never to return. He closed by saying that the people decided they can't just give up their Jewishness and live in peace. The price is betraying their people and their Jewishness.

The audience gave Rigerman an ovation before and after his speech.

There was a slight demonstration afterwards as members of Student Coalition for Soviet Jewry, sang Hebrew songs to emphasize the need for aid to the Soviet Jews.
Bette Herzog

'The Administration Cares'

by J. Stephen Flerin
An ASP Feature

"Amidst this green concrete so sterile,
The People tread, caring, loving, so sincere."

In a modest office hidden deep inside the Administration Building, a staff of one is actively attempting to reconcile the vast array of day-to-day problems arising between students, faculty, departments and administrators or any combination thereof.

Bette Herzog, formerly Executive Secretary to three SUNYA Presidents in the last seven years, is now in the role of campus ombudsmen. Her office is "a place where people can come when bogged down by bureaucracy, when they have a complaint and feel they aren't getting any response or don't know where to turn, or to get things off their chest."

"I care, and I will do something," Bette Herzog said, "I have no responsibilities other than to President Benezet. If a faculty member comes in here with a thing, 'I have because he is an administrator.'"

By now seven years, all seven in the President's office, I know a lot of people and a lot about the various departments and experimental programs. I can bring people together with common interests, goals or problems readily."

Bette has handled many complaints about course sign-ins. The most frequent complaint regards student and faculty parking. One student had trouble determining the total number of academic credits allowed through college proficiency tests. In these instances, the problems are resolved by contacting at all levels. Bette hoped that interested parties could reach her first so that "I can arrange for people to be there with the answers. So find out if the president is human."

President Herzog would "love to see more students coming in, even if they just talk about parking or food."

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African-Chinese-Arabian-Indian

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SUNDAY, April 18th-6 PM at Brubacher Hall

Admission $2.00 (students) $2.50 (others)

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Look for our Inserts in Today's Albany Student Press

Get The Best
In Charter Flights

A flight may be cancelled because promoters failed to follow strict Civil Aeronautics Board regulations for the operation of charter flights.

Bette Herzog

Violations frequently involve the CAB's "affinity" rule, which sets conditions for chartering airlines from either scheduled or supplemental airlines for flights requiring individual passengers to pay fares. The rule says that these charters are restricted to clubs or groups organized for primary purposes other than travel. Only members who have been on the rolls at least six months before a flight departure are eligible for that flight.

Remember that most charter flights run successfully, and charter flights are still the cheapest regulations going. But, don't sign anything until you've investigated the trip organizer, and read and understood contract clauses on refunds, cancellations, and hidden costs, such as insurance and taxes.

If you have doubts, consult the local Better Business Bureau for information on the organizer's past history. You can also request an advisory opinion from the Civil Aeronautics Board, 1825 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.

The request should include the method of solicitation for the charter, copies of solicitation material, and requirements for participation.

Doctor Says Pill Has No Side Effects

NEW ORLEANS AP—Those reports from women of headaches, nausea and nervousness caused by oral contraceptives are probably more coincidental rather than direct drug effects, says a prominent scientist in the field of reproduction.

The new incidence of those reported side effects are far less than generally believed, said Dr. Joseph Goldzieher of the Southwest Foundation for Research and Education of San Antonio, Tex.

Goldzieher made the comments in a report on a research paper to the American Fertility Society here Thursday. He said the findings are the result of a new type of clinical research with oral contraceptive users. The side effects, the study shows, are present even without medication.

The research study involved 398 women who were given treatment with "the pill."

Some of the women were given dummy pills; some were given one of three oral contraceptives and some were given an estrogen-free experimental "mini-pill" to be.

All of the women who received the dummy pills and many using active drugs were instructed to use other contraceptive protection. This protected the women against pregnancy without revealing which were on the dummy pill, Dr. Goldzieher said. Neither the patients nor the investigators knew who received what medication.

He said some of the conclusions reached were:

That the frequency of headaches, nervousness and depression during treatment with active drugs was the same as that for the dummy pill.

That there was no perceivable difference in the systolic and diastolic blood pressure of women on all three types of medication.

That the ratio of estrogen and progestogen for the dummy pill was approximately the same as that for the active pill.

Miss Herzog would "love to see more students coming in, even if they just talk about parking or food."

The ASP Tech Staff wants YOU!

Due to acute spring fever, or whatever, we are suffering a severe shortage of people to work on the production of the paper. If you can spare about 3—6 hours a week, PLEASE come tonight to an:

INTEREST MEETING: Tonight! 7 PM CC 323
Podium Extension Seen Feasible
by William Van Allen

West podium construction for next fall is still a viable possibility, but on a much reduced scale, according to President Beneet. Although SUNYA's construction fund requests of thirty million dollars have been trimmed by two thirds, Walter Tisdale, SUNYA's construction chief, stated that ten million dollars would still provide a "sizeable chunk" of funds with which to start construction. If funds are granted, work will commence this summer and temporary structures will be built. The completion of these facilities will add financial leverage for securing future grants to complete the remainder of the project.

In addition to explaining the future of the west podium, President Beneet took the opportunity at the March 30 press conference to reference the facts of life of SUNY's budget squeeze and the effects on SUNYA. He mentioned New York State's lack of additional borrowing capacity. The threatened termination of the Mine campus school was also mentioned, but subsequent events have relieved the situation temporarily.

Discontinuation of the library service was voiced and Beneet expressed sympathy if not encouragement for a solution. The president said that the library must "make do" and try to make efficient use of available personnel and facilities.

Stein Encouraged
by SBT Defeat
by Maia Ormiger

Assemblyman Andrew Stein returned to SUNYA campus last night, March 30, to address an audience of about 30. The personable, 26-year-old, Manhattan Democrat was invited to speak on the "Typography of Technology." To react to the defeated bill which would have funded the Supersonic Transport plane, Stein said, "The SST is not a reality... there are still several countries that are interested in it." He stressed the importance of community action. "The vote in the Senate which defeated the SST is encouraging because for the first time powerful lobbyists were overpowered by the American people."

According to Stein, the McCarthy/Kennedy era also showed the power of the public, especially of college students. "That movement," he said, "did more to change the country than any other movement, but the leadership among people in our generation is to want things quickly, a sustained effort is particularly important."

Politics is only one part of the organization's programs. The organization is mainly centered on the understanding and acceptance of Ukranian life. It is composed of students from the colleges in the tri-city area, and is open to all students who are interested. Miss Kuchar said that there is a large Ukranian population in the tri-city area, especially in cities such as Schenectady and Troy. "This organization," she said, "was organized to help the students get together." When talking with this reporter, she stressed the need for the preservation of the "beautiful" culture that Ukranians share. The president said that the organization was a break from the older generation in that it is not an ethnic-oriented organization, but one which wants to introduce others (besides Ukranians) to the culture. There will be an exhibit of Ukrainian art and pottery on April 26 on campus for anyone interested.

The organization's headquarters, now at R.P.I., may be moved to the state campus next year, where, Miss Kuchar feels there will be a great deal of interest and participation.

Ukrainian Students Protest
Suppression of Homeland
by Steve Salant

A group known as the Ukrainian Student Organization disrupted a meeting in the Siena College auditorium to protest the oppression of Ukrainians in the U.S.S.R. The Ukrainian organization, under the leadership of its president, Martha Kuchar, met at Siena College to confront the Ukrainian representative to the United Nations (scheduled to appear) with their grievances. The Ukrainian representative did not show up.

"There were rumors of an auto accident," said Miss Kuchar. In the representative's place, his assistant was sent. The main topic of his speech was Soviet plans to build an industrial area in the Middle East. During the question and answer period, the Ukrainian Student Organization (U.S.O.) dominated the proceedings. The U.S.O. questioned the right to speak for the Ukrainian people, denounced the censorship and arrests of many Ukrainian writers and intellectuals, and protested the forced assimilation of Ukrainians into Russian society. They also questioned the right of constructive criticism of the government in the Soviet Union, where the Communist Party is the sole definers of what is 'constructive.' "Miss Kuchar said that only "obscene" answers were given to their questions.

"As a result of this action," the president said, "many people became aware of "the plight of the Ukrainian people in the U.S.S.R." It must be pointed out that the political aspect is only one part of the organization's programs. The organization is mainly centered around the social and cultural aspects of Ukrainian life. It is composed of students from the colleges in the tri-city area, and is open to all students who are interested. Miss Kuchar said that there is a large Ukranian population in the tri-city area, especially in cities such as Schenectady and Troy. "This organization," she said, "was organized to help the students get together." When talking with this reporter, she stressed the need for the preservation of the "beautiful" culture that Ukranians share. The president said that the organization was a break from the older generation in that it is not an ethnic-oriented organization, but one which wants to introduce others (besides Ukranians) to the culture. There will be an exhibit of Ukrainian art and pottery on April 26 on campus for anyone interested.

The organization's headquarters, now at R.P.I., may be moved to the state campus next year, where, Miss Kuchar feels there will be a great deal of interest and participation.
The现策 policy of Planned Parenthood is to offer its services to anyone, regardless of age, with or without parental consent. Harriet Pilip, an attorney for National Planned Parenthood, says that in New York State, contraceptives can be legally disseminated by a licensed pharmacist to anyone over the age of 18.

Wake up, Student Health Service! Many students do not wish their parents to be notified if they wish to obtain contraception. The role of student health service is to provide medical care for students, not to inflict their morality on others. It's about time the Student Health Service pulled its head out of the sand and began acting responsibly about birth control.

Michael Frank

Write On!

Dear Editor:

Perhaps, you might want to inform your student body and "get the word" to all the SUNY's.... The apathy of the college students toward losing their draft (student) deferments is astounding!

The House Armed Services Committee recently voted to allow the President (which he asked for) authority to ELIMINATE ALL STUDENT DEFERMENTS. (RETROACTIVE TO APRIL 23rd) The draft will be extended at least two years...Note also: the lottery number for May, 1971 has moved up to 125 from 100....

Well, it is up to you, student newspaper editors. Our family wrote to our senators, congressmen and the President...Our friends also wrote...Do your students want deferments enough to WRITE individual letters and post cards to their senators, congressmen, and the President.

June 30th will see the issue pass or fail in Congress. Still Apathetic?

Yours truly, 
R.W.L. Lowe
WHAT'S THE SOUTH MALL?

The South Mall consists of ten separate buildings clustered around an eleventh building—the huge Main Platform, which is itself the largest building in the Project. The eleven buildings include: the 44 story Office Tower, four 23 story Agency Buildings, a bowl-shaped Meeting Center, the long, low Swan Street Building, the Justice Building, the Legislative Building and a new Museum and Library Building, and the Main Platform.

Construction—The South Mall is believed to be the largest construction program of its type. Excavation involved the removal of 2.7 million cubic yards of blue clay, 22,000 steel pilings an average of 80 feet in length were driven for the foundation, 720,000 cubic yards of concrete were placed, and 250,000 tons of steel erected. As a practical matter, the Mall defies comparison with other projects. At peak, 2,500 construction workers were on the site. Scheduled for completion by 1975, parking for 3,300 cars is provided.

The South Mall project is unique in the annals of American government. In one breathtaking sweep, this major project of Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller's administration is transforming New York's capital city into the most beautiful seat of government in the Nation.

By providing modern, centrally located office space for numerous State agencies now scattered throughout the City of Albany, it will add an environment for efficient and creative State government to meet the needs of a growing population today and to plan for orderly development tomorrow.

The need for a program of this nature became apparent to Governor Rockefeller early in 1961, as a means both for the orderly programming of the future growth of State Government, and as an initial step toward the rehabilitation of the State's Capital area. At his request, the Legislature in that same year created a Temporary State Commission on the Capital City, with the Lieutenant Governor as Chairman, and members appointed by the Governor, the Legislature and the Mayor of Albany. The Commission's first task was to "develop recommendations for a forward-looking, realistic and fiscally sound program directed toward the rehabilitation of Albany."

To implement this concept, the State, in March 1962, took title to the entire tract and the process of relocating the 3,000 occupants and demolishing the 1,150 structures on the site got under way. By the end of 1964 all residents and all businesses, with perhaps a small handful of exceptions, were successfully located elsewhere, causing very little hardship to anyone concerned.

The benefits to Albany were already becoming apparent. Real estate values on the periphery have risen substantially and the economic climate in the area appears significantly improved. About six large new commercial-type office buildings are springing up in the general neighborhood and other city redevelopment projects are now in process. Albany's two largest banks are opening new branches close to the Mall, primarily for the convenience of the 11,000 State employees with offices in the new buildings. Upwards of a million visitors each year are expected. Groups of school children from all over the State will be bussed in to visit the new museum, to see its exhibits depicting the State's cultural, ethnic and economic development, and to attend illustrated lectures on educational topics.

New low-cost housing was included in the plan, replacing old and deteriorating buildings. The new Cultural Center, with its dramatic amphitheater for concerts and public events, will attract visitors from all over the Nation.

We are justified in our feeling that the completion of this mammoth South Mall development, together with the vast new Capital area system of interconnecting arterials and highways, will usher in a brand new and exhilarating era for Albany. It will provide the impetus for a host of new efforts which can lift this old historic city out of a rut, somewhat stultified past into a future of almost boundless promise.

---solomon

"Since 1965, construction costs have increased 58% and will go up another 15% this year."

---solomon

"Let's just hope we'll all still be here."

January 28, 1971

Rockefeller replied.
Mall Investigated

An Albany grand jury called five months ago, which was reportedly investigating alleged wrongdoing in the South Mall construction project, was dismissed March 15 after failing to make any report on the Mall. The jury’s indictments concerned routine criminal matters instead.

When the jury was called in November, there were widespread reports the investigation would cover rumored payroll padding, stolen materials, gambling, private use of construction workers hired and bondsharking. Another jury in Utica which also reported in Utica has ended its session without making indictments.

State Priorities

by Bob Warner

An A&P Column

Although the Legislature has been uneasy over the rapidly increasing cost of the South Mall, additional appropriations have been given to the Governor at his behest. Time and time again, despite rumors that corruption is rampant in the Mall management, the legislators have looked the other way (or at least the majority, mainly Republicans).

The Mall was originally estimated to cost $250 million. At present, that cost is $850 million, with a projection of a $1 billion expenditure in no time. If corruption is in doubt, certainly mismanagement is not. But that isn’t the fundamental political question before the state.

The principle involved is one of priorities. With a tight budget that has to be balanced by constitutional fiat, it is disheartening to see a billion dollar monument being erected to The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, while only a few blocks away in Albany there are feeding slums. This is only a microcosm of the shame of the Rockefeller administration’s distorted list of priorities, though. This has all been said before. Arthur Goldberg said it. But either nobody wanted to believe or nobody cared.

While unemployment is high, the Mall creates jobs not to those who need jobs but to those who already have jobs or careers. While New York City barely escaped $46 million in cutsbacks for public education, construction on the Mall continues. Housing, mass transit, education, and welfare have always taken second to Rockefeller’s grandiose monuments. One can’t escape a state construction sign, especially on a highway, without seeing “Nelson A Rockefeller, Governor” on it. To my mind, Rockefeller has been an able governor, but too corrupt in his values to use his immense power for the best possible ends. Then again, if I were born a Rockefeller, I probably wouldn’t know any better.

To be more specific, Rockefeller’s highway expenditures have always outstripped his expenditures for mass transit. But of course Rockefeller and those insalubrious signs would not escape. The trade center in downtown Albany has not been completed yet. What is built so far will begin to operate in October.

By financing the trade center with money from the welfare and Medicaid budgets, Rockefeller is going forward with the Albany Mall Project, a $1 billion memorial to himself that would have embarrassed the Medici. But the Mall project is something rhetorical that looks as if it accomplishes something, because it exists. The welfare cuts only affect human beings, and human beings who are defenseless, which makes it all a lot easier.

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December 11, 1969

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Original planned at the cost of $250 million, the project is now officially estimated to cost $850 million. But, as suggested by the Comptroller’s Office, it may cost as much as $1.5 billion when the full cost of financing is included. As suggested by the Comptroller’s Office, it may cost as much as $1.5 billion when the full cost of financing is included.

Originally planned at the cost of $250 million, the project is now officially estimated to cost $850 million. But, as suggested by the Comptroller’s Office, it may cost as much as $1.5 billion when the full cost of financing is included. As suggested by the Comptroller’s Office, it may cost as much as $1.5 billion when the full cost of financing is included.
In 1970 the Governor again sought authorization to continue his massive expenditure program on the South Mall. The Republicans passed the bill despite the opposing votes of 59 Democratic Assemblymen. The Democrats sought to amend the bill to reduce the South Mall appropriation by $50 million. Despite complete support by voice vote from the Assembly Democrats, this amendment was defeated by the Republican majority.

--- solomon

### The Mall Office Tower

The Mall Office Tower is the most dominant image of the complex. Besides experiencing a change of contractor's in mid-construction the 43-story structure also suffered two fires, one of major proportions.

The tower is visible from four counties on clear days. The unusual angles of the building result from new techniques developed in design and operation of major structures. The Tower is the tallest structure in the state outside of New York City.

### The Mall's Many Faults

The World Trade Center—

The World Trade Center—Sharp Contrast to the construction of the South Mall Complex is the World Trade Center in New York City.

The World Trade Center is still expected to be completed for $600 million. The Mall, in contrast, is expected to cost from $495 to $750 million above original estimates.

The World Trade Center, intended to accommodate 50,000 employees, will take six years to construct. While the Mall, intended for 11,000 employees will take ten years.

### The Mall Financing

The Mall project through County of Albany bonds, the governor has avoided his extravagance by adding extra interest costs to debt service payments. In this mechanism, the Governor has circumvented the obligation to submit the project to the voters of New York for their review and approval. Voters were thought unlikely to repeatedly approve of the Mall project for charges on the Mall will be the most expensive single charge amounting to at least $600 million depending on the final cost figure.

The Governor has also prevented the State from the use of the most creditworthy State auspices, will cost taxpayers at best an added $140 million.

The State Office Complex could have been erected on vacant land near the State Office Complex. The choice of this site would have had the added advantage of not displacing 3,000 families as the Mall project did. In addition the far smaller campus land would have required no demolition expense and no need for the construction of a massive foundation such as was needed for the Mall project.

Two striking examples of the many for more critical needs that have been met through a more humane and less frivolous use of our State funds can be cited.

Would have used to build 19 state colleges to house a additional 95,000 students and virtually insured a college opportunity to all New York State graduates.

Instead, two massive foundation such as was needed for the Mall project. Savings realized by a less extravagant and more efficient facility would have amounted to at least $140 million. Two striking examples of the many for more critical needs that have been met through a more humane and less frivolous use of our State funds can be cited.

### The Mall’s Facilities

The Mall parking lots will have parking for only 30% of the Mall employees, compared with 50% parking at the State Campus. The result of the poor planning of Mall parking will be massive parking problems for the downtown Albany area.

--- solomon
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We want you to accent your eyes, and Lady Koscot "Oil of Mink" Kosmetics; they're "something else'.

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Study Sounds improves grades. Improve grades while devoting the same amount of time to study. Use Study Sounds. Increase your concentration and improve your comprehension. Study at a faster rate. Electronically Produced Study Tape: Cause This to Happen. Please specify 8 track tape, cassette, or LP record. Send check or money order—$9.95 each—include $7.75 handling and postage (for Sound Concepts, Inc.; Box 3832; Charlottesville, Va. 22902).


*Student Coalition for Soviet Jewry*
Psychology and Social Work fields:  

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1971

in Special Education, Sociology, children with emotional and neurolo-

8:00 p.m. in HU 354.

TO ATTEND.

Circle. Older teens book discussion  

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Library. Free.

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in room.

Election of Ski Club Officers for

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Applications, $700 to $3000 monthly. Ex-

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Students may spend a semester or

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1061

1062

Saturday April 17—Sunday April 18.

Tuesday 9-2, 7-9

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Attention Seniors: Interested in

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Attention Seniors: interested in

Employment—Physical Education

Applications are now being accepted

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1063

right from the start...
An Education
Nevertheless

by Barry Kirschner
An ASP Column

Once upon a time there was a movement. The movement was founded by people who wanted to change things so that all the people and the planet could be happy. They chose to make their country offer the same advantages for everyone.

Many of the movement’s activists flocked to where the inequality was most severe. They put their bodies in places local authorities did not like to see them. Sometimes for doing this they got sprayed by fire hoses, or terrorized by dogs, but they continued. Some of them were even murdered. Even most non-activists viewed this as unfortunate. Eventually out of this activity, the movement got words on official government paper, but more important than this, it got an education.

The next target the movement attacked was a distant military venture. It first turned its energies towards seeing that the peddler’s son got an education. This apparently worked, but ultimately, it did not. The movement had been frustrated, but more important than this, it got an education.

Then the movement turned its energies towards ousting the men responsible for all the trouble. Many trimmed their shabby licks. They knocked on doors and handed out leaflets promoting the people’s poet. And for a while it looked like success was theirs, but it wasn’t. All of the activists’ canvassing brought no substantial change, but more important than this, it was an education.

And when they sensed impending defeat, they went to Chicago to plead their cause and demonstrate their concern one more time. The pils fell on deaf ears and the demonstration turned into a brawl. Those in the movement were beaten, bloogedoned, bloody, and beaten again. The movement had been repudiated by authority, but more important than this, had received an education.

The movement had one last flag at petitions and letters, but couldn’t attract attention away from a football game. They had seen the pig control the streets, the ox lead the country, and were prepared for the clown in the courthouse. Somebody had a bright idea for a bank in California. Someone else wanted to add some light to an R.O.T.C. building in Ohio. Some others were murdered. The movement lost a few of its members, but what an education it was.

For a while the movement picked up speed, but then there was a series of stories high. I wondered where an “up” staircase could possibly lead. I followed the thirteen steps to another, smaller black door. There was no window, only a small sign which read,”413. Office of Questionable Activists.” Cautiously, I opened the door.

It was a very low-ceilinged room with a single desk and a great many little black file cabinets. A very old man in a stovepipe hat and a cutaway coat was sitting at the desk, eating what looked like an egg salad sandwich. “For Jehovah’s sake, close that door,” he said, “There’s no heat on this floor!”

He scurried over to a pot-bellied stove with remarkable speed for someone so short and aged. Pushing another stick of wood into the coals, he declared, “Always so danged cold in here!” Then he stopped as if he’d remembered something, and turned. “What are you doing here? What do you want? Nobody comes here, nobody!”

So I told him that curiosity had led me to his door. “What exactly do you do here?” I asked.

“I get all the nasty jobs nobody wants. Whenever there’s a decision to be made, nobody wants to make, they call me.” He indicated a small, wooden receiver on the desk. “It only buzzes two or three times a year, except for times like last spring.” For a man with only two or three problems a year, he certainly had a lot of paperwork. I mentioned this to him. “Oh, that. That’s just everyday, routine things, like parking regulations, tenure decisions, budget cuts.

And the world still needed to be changed. There was still the privilege. “There are many people,” I said, “who would give anything to decide the space allotments in University buildings.” He scoffed, “I know that, but it’s me that they always make decide, and I get none of the benefits. No meals in fancy restaurants, no conferences in big hotels, no State carriages, not even a decent office!”

I decided to ask about another topic, since he was rapidly losing what patience he had. “On what do you base all of your decision? “Critics!” screamed the little man, “You think it all by chance, do you not? Well, look at these, my good man! Studies! Plans! These are my guides!”

He glanced at the thick heavily bound books. “Master Plan for the State Normal School” by Jeddeiah Heap; “Ideas in Educacione” by Riekel For- quir; and the famous “Firsts of the Colonye” by the Puritan scholar, Riggour Morris. “Aren’t they a bit dated?” I coughed through the dust. “Solid works!” thundered the administrator, whose gray face was turning slightly pinkish. I didn’t contest the statement.

“You said something about the disturbances last spring. What part did you play in that?” He sat up and looked as if he was recalling some happy time long ago. “Those were the days. Fitings, invasions, problems everywhere.” Thn his expression changed. “Then the school closing. And they didn’t even tell me I found out last October!” He sounded very let down. As he sat there, swaying quietly to himself, I tried to think of something to cheer him. Suddenly the little brown box on the desk buzzed, and he made such a wild leap for it that I thought surely he’s have a coronary. I got to my feet and fumbled my way to the door. Looking around me, I cautiously opened the door and made my escape. As I closed it behind me, I heard the box say, “Doctor Bennet needs to see you.” The old man turned back to it, “Bennet?Bennett?I don’t know any Bennet!”

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LITTLE BIG MAN

by Tom Quigley

It is a constant frustration searching for superlatives to des-

cribe the incredible pictures. Yet it is an injustice to inade-
quately attempt to illustrate the beauty of a film that de-
serves such a review. The pictorial costumes, the acting,

"LITTLE BIG MAN", based on the novel by Thomas Berger, is the most am-

bitious, surpassing "Treasure of the Sierra Madre". The stu-

dio, employing a major film studio in many a moon. It

must also be said that it is so

turns into an historically in-

secular, some secondary sacri-

of individual degradation at

the hands of the white man.

Surely, in between the fact

and fiction lies one of the great-

test American films of the past

two decades.

This candid bit of overpraising

leads us to the film's trium-

ph. Director Arthur Penn, his past efforts have also

dealt with historical fact as

leads, is the primary target for

praise and condemnation. How-

ever, if other films have ex-

plored this territory, this one has

more subduced and supercalar. He

directs this massive effort with

great integrity, humor, and

humaneness surely proving his ad-

vanced maturity as a director who

can not only handle vital issues,

but who can also create a legend-

ary panorama of western culture to

illustrate those issues.

This newest American western

"white" morality explores the life

span of one Jack Crabb, a man at

home in both the white and In-

dian cultures but unable to be-

long to either one. Crabb, played

by adhesive energy by Dustin Hof-

man, is captured by the Cheyanne

in childhood, returns to the white

world as an adolescent, and fluc-

tuates between both cultures for

the rest of his life. His observations

and acquaintances are the sub-

stance of his story told in a

flashback-voice over narration

form.

Crabb is a survivor, an oppor-

tunity, a human spirit. Yet, it is

trickery in the art of staying

alive. He has seen the treacherous

vanity of General Custer; the

anxious death watch of Wild Bill

Hickok who awaits for a gun-

slinger, just a bit faster than him-

self, to confront him in that last

showdown. Crabb has been the

assistant for one Allerdette T.

Meader, a man who literally pays for

money making moves with arm and

leg. He has also escaped the clutches of a

false preacher and his

virtuous wife who later opts for a

life of easy virtue.

He learns the value of a human

life in his most important relation-

ship with Old Lodge Skins, the

chief of the Cheyenne. His prime objective is to keep the

"human beings" alive and safe from

the destructive pioneer pro-

gress.

Calder Willingham's mature

and humorous script provides this

contract, between the movie sur-

vivors and the exploited inno-

cents, in an attempt to shed some

light on that most en-

viable of western cultural myths, the

"pioneer spirit". The populating

this film are not much more
demythologized caricatures

of noble mythological

figures. The reputable gunfighters

are fast on the draw but neuroti-
cally glance over their shoulders. The likable thugs are cut loose,

their cutthroats whereas they bring the

word of the god or industrial

commerce of the east coast.

The only poorly developed epi-

sode, of course, is the Geronimo

General George Custer. Granted

his inhuman attitude toward any-

one is historically accu-

rate, but to depict him as a

vicious side kick is a

ridiculous and untrue. Actor Rich-

ard Mulligan plays him like a

sneaky, striking the only sour note in the produc-

tion.

The rest of the performances, es-

pecially those of Dustin Hoff-

man and Chief Dan George are

splendid. Hoffman outdoes him-

self in the demanding and expan-

sive role of the cunning Jack

Crabb. He demonstrates his widest

range of talent as a comic and

dramatic actor, turning in his best

performance since he whined his

way to fame as Rato Rizao. It is

undoubtedly Dan George who is

the heart and soul of this film. The

honorable and dignified Ger-

onimo, Payo Dewayo needle a

heavily known support cast are all

uniformly excellent. Harry Brind-

geth, who directed this film, is a

wonderfully idiosyncratic

character. His knowledge of histo-

rical atmosphere.

LITTLE BIG MAN is a master-

ful achievement by a renown dir-

ector, writer, and accomplished

director. Anyone with an ounce

of knowledge about the American

and powerful disgust for human

brutality and folly will find this

movie captivating and in western

more than likely to see this year.

Making depeillees et Messieurs

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This annual farce will be published on May 1st and we'd like you to advertise in it.

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Jeff or Dan in the ASP office, CC 334; or give us a call at 457-2190.
The Campus Mood
by Ronco Drummond
Opinion
Washington. From everything I read and hear - especially in being cross-examined by campus audiences - here are some conclusions about today's students:

1. Most students are decisively turning away from extremist ties - left or right. Only a minute percentage wants any alliances with or gives support to the violence-prone SDS, to the Black Panthers, the John Birch Society or the Ku Klux Klan.
2. In growing numbers young people believe they can and should work through the political system - rather than outside it - to achieve their goals.
3. Some more activist students, though rejecting violence, are deeply distrustful of ever being able to make the democratic process work for them and state that their faith in it is wearing very thin.

Driving force
On balance I find a less pessimistic mood on most campuses. But, in talking with young people, which is quite frequent, I also discover that they really do not realize how much they have influenced national policy in the last few years.

Young people have provided the driving force for a notable change in public thinking in a remarkably short period of time. They have not been alone in this effort. Many older adults have shared and still share their objectives. But students have certainly been a significant, perhaps a dominant, force in turning the nation almost wholly around on the Vietnam war, in reforming the draft, in galvanizing national concern on environmental pollution, and in bringing Congress nearer to trying out a volunteer army.

By any standard of political action, this is a remarkable sum of achievement. I can think of nothing to match it in so short a period of time.

Ability to influence
Except for a few students of opinion over the pace of withdrawal, the students have decisively won on the issue of Vietnam. Withdrawal is irreversible and President Nixon knows it. His forthcoming report on troop removal will almost certainly announce a speedup in withdrawal.

In a recent interview Mr. Nixon made this revealing comment: "Those who think Vietnam is going to be a good political issue next year are making a grave miscalculation."

This can only mean one thing: that the President intends that withdrawal from Vietnam shall be so continuous and so substantial that critics of the President will have little to argue with.

This suggests that most young people are not putting a high enough value on what they have already accomplished. They simply don't know their own strength. I think they have no need to despair about their ability to influence public policy.

Some activist students argue that they can't bring themselves "to participate in the normal political process until they see evidence that the system will respond to their attitudes."

Political power
This means to me to rest on a misunderstanding of how democracy works. What kind of a democracy would we have if everybody refused to take part unless they were sure in advance that their views would prevail?

Students should not believe that democracy has failed them if in a particular instance they don't get everything they want. Democracy consists of a perpetual struggle to win a majority to your side.

Young people have already won a great many to their side and the need is for them to keep it up, to help make democracy work better, to make our institutions even more responsive to public demand.

They can do this by working more diligently than ever to build an animate public opinion on crucial issues and by helping to elect public officials who share their main purposes.

By their present achievements, young people are proving their political power.

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"You're quite right, Sir, we are dirty, odious, repulsive, filthy kids - we've been cleaning up the oil slick in the bay!"

Kids... what's the matter with kids these days?

Soviet Jewry: Travesty of Justice
by Barry Silverberg
Student Coalition for Soviet Jewry
An ASP Column

Since 70 A.D. when the Romans destroyed the Second Temple of the Jews, the Jews have been in exile from their land of Israel. Throughout history, from that point onwards, we have been unwelcome in many countries, used by many as scapegoats, and have been the target of irrational human anger known as Jew hatred. Our parents have been murdered before our eyes, our grandparents humiliated for their dressing habits, and we the objects of vast efforts of conversion.

In 1933, Hitler came to power in Germany. Concentration camps were built, and again we were victimized. Six million of our brothers died. The Jewish population of Europe was cut drastically. Who can actually imagine the extent of six million human beings systematically destroyed? In our society, one human life is sacred, can we allow three million more to follow their brothers? Our "establishment" organizations have been active - so they tell us. Yet, for all their harassment, they have only spurred the release of a trickle of Jews from the Soviet Union and its satellites. The time is now for the colleges to get into the streets and demonstrate for the freedom of Soviet Jews. A dollar or two dollar donation to an organization helping Soviet Jews is not enough - we've got to do more!

The hurt is deep to see the lack of response of my fellow students to this injustices. Jews want to leave the Soviet Union now. They are in need of our support as they have never been in need of it before. We can't ignore their pleas (as some say we have); we've got to help them.

Even small acts on our part are better than none at all. On Wednesday, April 21st, we're asking you to fast; to allow the inhumane treatment of three million others within the Soviet Union and demonstrate for the freedom of Soviet Jews.

That night, April 21st, we're asking you to join us in a march from Draper Hall to the State Capital (March to start at 5:00 p.m.) to begin a twenty-four hour vigil to commemorate the six million, and to show our concern and solidarity with the three million others within the Soviet Union.

Are we asking too much?