

Tracksters Triumph Again; Stand 12-0

by John Koch

For a team member, it was tiring and disheartening. For Coach Munsey, it was a nightmare. No, the track team did not lose. They defeated Stony Brook, Binghamton, and U. of Buffalo in Saturday's meet. But it was the end of a very long and tiring week of competition.

Slightly fatigued from spending the spring break in Albany, the tracksters traveled to Plattsburgh Wednesday, easily winning a triangular meet. To add to the long afternoon and evening rides, the team bus broke down due to a lack of water in the engine.

Saturday the Danes left at 8:00 to take a "short" day hop to Binghamton (I consider it to be a long trek when the importance

of the contest is taken into account). And, as fate would have it, the bus broke down again. As a result, the team arrived only twenty minutes before the start of the meet. Even the weather would not cooperate. It was a cold and rainy day at Harpur and these factors led to the poorest Dane performance of the season.

The Munseymen did finish the day on the winning end of a 73-51 1/4-34-17 1/2 score in the 'University Center' quadrangular meet. Stony Brook finished second and host Binghamton was third. Team depth was again Albany's trump suit as the first three squads split the sixteen gold performances evenly.

Albany's five first places were scored by the team's more con-

sistent members. The mile relay quartet (Tim Bilash, Rich Hower, Tom Crowley, and Sal Rodriguez) won their specialty with a 3:29 clocking. Rudy Vido set a track record in the shot put with a toss of 51'1/4". High jumper Bob Malone, who is having a fine season, led his event with a 6'2" leap. Distance ace Jim Shrader broke his own team record and the track record in the three mile run with a time of 14:13.

The fifth Dane win came from John Streeter, who won the intermediate hurdles. 'Streetcar' also finished a close second in the triple jump, and as a result was given the team's 'fickle feather' as the best Dane performer.

Sprinter Cliff McCarg had a tough day, taking second in both dashes to a Stony Brook runner. McCarg injured his foot three weeks ago in a freak accident and has not been able to run heavy workouts.

It would be nice if the team could sit back and look at the past week. However, the pressure is at its peak this week. This afternoon at 3 PM, the Danes host Williams College in the final dual meet of the season. As strange as it may seem, the State tracksters are the underdogs in this contest. Williams has a very tough squad and the Danes are still hurting,

mentally and physically, from the last three weeks of a grueling schedule.

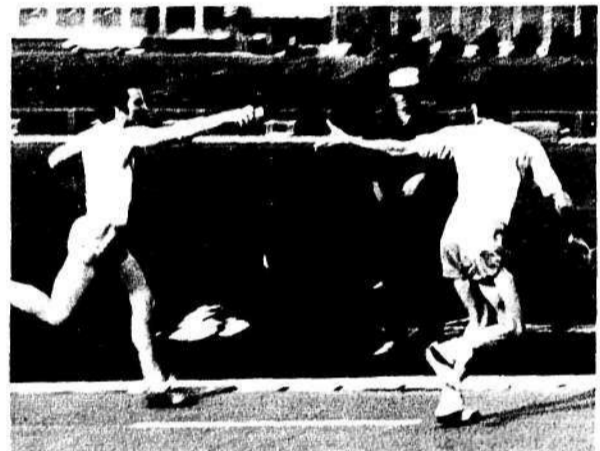
Friday morning the squad leaves for Fredonia, the site of the SUNY conference championship. The eleven team field may find it tough dethroning Cortland, the 1972 winners. Brockport is favored with the defending champs. Oneonta and Albany have the only remote chances of upsetting the two phys. ed. schools.

The team schedule after the conference meet has not been finalized. The Athletic Advisory Board has granted the team monies to attend the Upstate New York Track Championships, to be held at R.I.T. on May 12. A decision will be reached early next week as to

the number of Albany entries.

Individuals who qualify for the IC4A (Rutgers University), and National (Wabash College) Track Championships have also been voted funds for these contests. At the present time, three men have qualified for these meets. Rudy Vido has qualified in the shot put with his 52'7" toss. In the 100, Cliff McCarg has met that standard with his 9.7 second time. Three miler Jim Shrader has broken the 14:20 qualifying mark three times this season.

Final dual meet of the season today - Albany vs. Williams College at 3 PM at the track.



Fast Eddy Picks The Kentucky Derby Page 19

SUNYA Boots Western Historian

by Rick Ginsberg
News Analysis
Special to the ASP

Dr. David Goodman has been an assistant professor in the History Department since 1968. His contract is to expire this Spring. Rather than wait until his final year of contract, Goodman decided to attempt to gain promotion and tenure in the Fall of 1971.

In October of 1971, the history department met on Goodman's case, and the result of their vote was negative. Good-

man's scholarship was considered deficient by the department, his teaching only "competent," and his University service questionable.

In his letter to Associate Dean of Arts and Sciences, Paul Wheeler, Kendall notes that, "Mr. Goodman's book, *A Western Panorama: The Travels, Writings, and Influence of J. Ross Browne*... is a basically immature study of a figure who is of secondary importance in American History." He adds that it is not a "significant work of

scholarship."

This harsh treatment of Goodman's topic and the work itself was refuted by many nationally known historians. Howard Lamas, the Chairman of the History Department at Yale University considers Ross Browne of considerable significance. J. Golden Taylor, the editor of *Western American Literature*, reviewing Goodman's book, states, "The present work is really somewhat overdue, for although the career and writing of J. Ross Browne provide some of the

most authentic revelations of major aspects of life in the West during the turbulent quarter-century following the Gold Rush, his significance has not before been fully assessed." Several prestigious Western scholars do not agree with the letter forwarded by Kendall. Also in this transmittal, Kendall wrote there was a question about Goodman's competence as a graduate teacher. This is based on only one graduate course taught by Dr. Goodman, and when student evaluations were elicited, they

were overwhelmingly positive. In regards to Dr. Goodman's other book, *Arizona Odyssey*, Dr. Kendall notes it is a good volume of bibliography, but it is not a work of historical inquiry. Again, notable historians refute this, among them Paul Buck of Harvard, who feels bibliography is a valuable tool and proper venture for an historian. Sidney B. Brinkerhoff of the Arizona's Pioneer's Historical Society calls *Arizona Odyssey* "an essential volume, not only for libraries

continued on page six

Kent State: Three Years Later

by Claire Cooper
Special to the ASP

"If you've ever lived in a ghetto..." sang the music system in the airport-modern University Center of Kent State University. It was 10:15 a.m., Feb. 22, 1973. Students sat in groups of one, reading or just sitting in the sun. There was lots of medium-long hair, clean bluejeans, jersey No. 76.

"There's such a thing as revolution," the music system continued. The *Daily Kent Stater* was lying unopened on tables and window ledges. The banner headline read: "Deep Implications in Delay May 4 Investigations Still Stalled."

"Can you tell me where the Student Government office is?" I asked No. 76. He pointed over his shoulder. "Back there if anywhere."

"The world is a ghetto. The world is a ghetto. The world is a ghetto," the music system continued. The music system can't be shut off.

Forgetting
As Kent State University observes the third anniversary of the worst day in its history, preparing for its third annual memorial service, it is engaging in a mighty effort to forget. The effort seems to have started about two years ago. It will soon succeed.

Kent wants to stop celebrating death. There are several reasons, from bad publicity to bad dreams ("Getting shot at is not part of our Ph.D. program," says Sociology Professor Jerry M. Lewis). Most of the Kent academic community seems simply not to care. Puke that apathy, though, and you may feel dissolution. And while dissolution today is not necessarily peculiar to Kent, certain peculiar factors have contributed to it.

Three years after the killings, the government is still deciding whether anyone can be held responsible, despite the fact that the Scranton Commission found the shootings "unnecessary, unwarranted and inexcusable." James F. Aherm, former New Haven police chief and a Commission member, later said, "When people are killed unnecessarily, inexcusably, unreasonably and unjustifiably, only someone with a deep cynicism concerning our system of justice could assume that they were not killed illegally."

"I can't reconcile the Scranton Report with the subsequent events," Lewis told me. "The Scranton Commission always assumed there would be a grand jury. They were so careful with due process..."

Today marks the third anniversary of the Kent State tragedy; a tragedy that left four students dead, eleven injured and provided momentum for a growing anti-war movement in the Spring of 1970.

Much of the memory has now faded. "Was Kent State three years ago," one student asked. "It seems so distant, so far away."

It is our hope that the stories on Pages 1, 10, 11, and 12 will bridge some of that distance, help recapture the memory of a bitter spring day.



Kent State -- Moments after the shooting.

"Three years after the killings, the government is still deciding whether anyone can be held responsible."

The U.S. Justice Department's summary of an 8,000-page FBI report concluded the National Guardsmen's alleged fear for their lives was "fabricated" as justification after the shootings. The headline on the Feb. 22, 1973 *Kent Stater* about the stalling of the May 4 investigations topped a story about the inability of the Kennedy Subcommittee, which is to conduct hearings on Kent, to obtain the full FBI report.

On one side of the coin, there is

frustration of every effort to get redress for the events of May 4, 1970. On the other side, the community has never gotten over the notion that the killings were the students' fault, and for three years they have been punishing the students for having gotten shot at.

The Ohio Legislature passed a student anti-riot act, effective September, 1970, providing for immediate suspension of violators. Among the specific prohibitions are "campus disruptions." (Kent State

President Glenn Olds is proud of the fact that he doesn't use the anti-riot statute. Instead he arrests students under a local trespass ordinance. He sees the arrests as "cooling." A year ago he decided to close the ROTC building during a demonstration there - 129 students were arrested for refusing to leave - because he "did not wish to flirt with the possibility of damaging the building.")

Olds told me the problem is one of "communicative relationships." "There would not have been a killing, a National Guard presence, if police restraint had been invoked earlier."

Three weeks after the killings, Kent's assistant to the vice president for public affairs, Robert F. Stockdale, called for a statewide intelligence system to identify radicals and get them off university campuses on a "red alert" which would set aside some of the slow, slovenly, you're innocent until proven guilty tradition.

Infiltration and Surveillance
Kent has a history of police infiltration and, today, it is certainly the biggest single civil liberties problem there. James Fyke, head of campus police, told an April 25, 1972, press conference that there are five to eight undercover agents on campus at any time. Fyke denies surveillance at the annual memorial services. Barbara Child, English professor and chairperson of the local ACLU chapter, spotted two plainclothes police as last year's service, one of them posing as a television technician.

The surveillance isn't limited to watching. Last spring the university chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War became aware that one of its leaders was an agent. They came to doubt him because his schemes were "outlandish," in the words of a federal lawsuit the ACLU has filed to stop all surveillance of noncriminal activity at Kent. He tried to get the Vets to accept weapons to kill police and to blow up campus buildings.

The Vets reported Reinhold Mohr to the Kent municipal police for possession of illegal weapons. He was arrested April 24. The next day it was publicly revealed that he was a campus police agent and provocateur. He was released from police custody upon signing a waiver of release of the weapons. No charges were pressed. However, he was dismissed from the campus police force.

On Oct. 12, 1972, the state personnel review board ordered his reinstatement. The witnesses against Mohr at the review board hearing were obviously pronounced.

continued on page ten

Commencement Activities, May 25-26

by Mindy Altman

The 1973 commencement will be somewhat of, as Alice Corbin, Commencement Coordinator puts it, a "mini open house." Though the actual commencement exercises will take place on Saturday, May 26, there will be a number of other activities during the weekend for both the graduating students and guests.

To begin, on Friday night, May 25 at 8:30 there will be the torch ceremony, a traditional event. President Benezet and the president of the alumni association will both speak. The torch ceremony serves two functions. One is to welcome seniors into the alumni association. The other, the passing of the torches, or candles by seniors to underclassmen serves a symbolic function. Seniors invite underclassmen to be their torchbearers. The ceremony will take place on the front steps of the Administration and Fine Arts buildings.

On Saturday the events will begin at 10:30 AM starting with a University Wind Ensemble Concert in front of the Per-

forming Arts Center.

Also beginning at 10:30 and lasting until 1:00, a number of university facilities will be open to guests for inspection and tours. From 11:30 to 1:00 PM the Educational Communications Center will provide a closed circuit television presentation in all lecture centers.

This year for the first time receptions will be held before the commencement exercises. If the weather is good the receptions will be from 11:00 to 1:00 on the first floor of the podium in front of the Performing Arts Center, Library and Campus Center. In case of rain the receptions will be from 11:30 to 1:30 in the lecture center hallways on the east, west, and south sides.

After these morning activities, graduation will take place. It is necessary that graduates and faculty assemble at 1:00 at areas in and around the Physics building. The procession will begin at 1:30 and commencement will begin at 2:00 on the football field, providing the weather is good. If not good, there is a rain

plan. In this case, the graduates and faculty will assemble in the main gym, and all guests will be directed to the podium where there will be live close-circuit T.V. set up in all main lecture centers, the PAC main theater and the ballroom, so they can watch the proceedings. In case of rain caps and gowns will be necessary for admission to the gym.

Highlighting commencement will be the speaker, Senator Harold E. Hughes of Iowa. Hughes is serving his first term in Congress after having served three terms as governor of Iowa.

For commencement the university is planning to accommodate 7500 people including graduates, guests and faculty. Guests can stay in Eastman Tower if advance reservations are made for them. The last day to make reservations with the secretary in Eastman Tower will be May 18. Check-in time for guests on May 25 will be from 1:00 PM to 12 midnight.

Those interested in ushering should contact Student Activities Office 357 in the Campus Center.

NEWS BRIEFS

edited by Danny Ross

International

BEIRUT

Lebanese air force jets rocketed and strafed Palestinian guerrilla positions near Beirut's international airport Thursday in a second day of fighting in and around the capital. Army tanks blasted at guerrillas holed up inside apartmenthouses.

Reports reaching Beirut raised the possibility the fighting was spreading to other parts of this nation. Lebanon has been a reluctant host to Arab guerrillas because of Israeli strikes inside its territory in retaliation for Palestinian attacks.

Moscow

John V. Lindsay of New York arrived here Thursday and said he intends to raise the question of Jewish emigration privately with Soviet officials during his stay in Moscow.

Speaking to reporters at the airport after landing for a six day visit as the guest of his counterpart in Moscow, Lindsay said there had been "some softening" in Moscow on the issue.

The "softening" to which the mayor referred was the recent suspension of the education tax the Soviets began imposing last August on Jews who were quitting the country.

Lindsay said, "There's much legitimate concern in the United States, and in New York, as you know, about this." The mayor said he was unable to say immediately whether he would have time to break off from his official schedule for discussions with the Soviet man-in-the-street.

National

Washington

North Vietnam risks renewed war with the United States unless it lives up to the Vietnam ceasefire and withdraws its forces from Cambodia and Laos, President Nixon said Thursday.

He also indicated the chances of improved U.S. relations with the Soviet Union and China are threatened by what he said was continued North Vietnamese aggressions.

This fourth and strongest warning over claimed Communist violations of the Jan. 27 settlement came in Nixon's annual State of the World message to Congress.

He indicated American tolerance has been tested to the breaking point.

Washington

Presidential associates H.R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman began testifying before the Watergate grand jury Thursday. Both lawyer said they are confident of acquittal if indicted.

Both men resigned from the White House staff Monday after their accounts and other sources linked them to an alleged cover-up of the Watergate wiretapping. Ehrlichman has been tied to two other scandals as well, an alleged burglary in the Pentagon papers case and a Lebanese bank deal promoted by accused mutual fund leader Robert L. Vesco.

Haldeman, who had been Nixon's chief of staff, and Ehrlichman, his chief domestic adviser, spent the morning talking with chief prosecutor Earl Silbert.

They began giving testimony in the afternoon. Ehrlichman will first. Their lawyer, John J. Wilson, said neither would claim any protection against self-incrimination.

State

NEW YORK

South Jamaica, Queens, paid sad tribute Thursday to Clifford Glover, the 10-year-old black boy slain by a white policeman that broke out into brick-throwing violence - the fourth day in many days.

More than 2,000 persons filled the Mt. Zion Baptist Church and spilled out onto the sidewalks to listen, by loudspeaker, as funeral services were held for the boy, believed to be the youngest ever shot by a policeman in the city.

After the funeral, hundreds of clack youths marched or raced through the business district, trying to force white motorists out of their cars, smashing windows and prompting many storekeepers to hurriedly pull down their steel window gates and close for the day.

While a police helicopter whirled overhead keeping an eye on the scene, policemen managed to chase gangs of youths away from cars whose drivers they were manhandling.

Antioch College Strike: Poor Are Ignored

CPS

Students at Antioch College went on strike April 20 in protest against President Nixon's proposed funding cuts for financial aid to college students, and the Antioch administration's failure "to meet commitments made to poor and minority peoples at Antioch."

The basic complaint is that since 1970 the administration and board of trustees at the college have actively recruited poor and minority students, but are now ignoring those students' problems in continuing to attend Antioch.

Feeling a need to broaden the ethnic and minority base of students participating in social change programs at Antioch, the college instituted a New Directions Program in the summer of 1970 admitting 145 poor and minority students. Many of those admitted had no money, and were on a "total need" basis.

The New Directions Program has continued but students maintain that it has been a constant battle on their part to keep it going. There have been several confrontations with the administration, including a strike in late 1970, for a statement of

commitment from the administration.

Leaders in the current strike said they are afraid that President Nixon's threatened impoundment of funds allocated to college financial aid programs will result in serious cutbacks in existing aid programs at Antioch. Antioch has budgeted \$300,000 to assist students requiring financial aid next year, but some students said they would be forced to withdraw from the school or go into debt by getting high interest bank loans if government aid programs are curtailed.

Although Congress has approved funds for several student financial aid programs April 18, overriding President Nixon's priorities, students say they are still not satisfied.

"We expected a higher amount to be allotted to financial aid," says one student, "but there is still less available to colleges and students presently getting money." He pointed out that Congress had approved the same amount of money that President Nixon had appointed to student financial aid, and that more money would be needed to adequately provide for poor and working class students going to

college.

Students told Antioch President James P. Dixon that they would go on strike if he did not set up a meeting between college trustees and a group of students receiving financial aid. Dixon refused to set up the meeting.

Students then issued a statement explaining their decision to strike:

"New Directions students are still lacking a solid guarantee that their status as students is secure. The administration stated a year ago that New Directions is its first priority. It is time now to apply pressure to the administration again to renew their commitment to New Directions' financial aid students."

The students are demanding that college trustees sign a legal contract guaranteeing that the college's existing financial aid program will continue until all students currently enrolled and requiring financial aid have graduated. About one-third of all Antioch students receive financial aid.

To ensure that the strike is effective, members of the strike committee have barricaded all buildings on campus and have organized picket lines. In one

instance, several students were bodily removed when they attempted to use the school gym.

The administration to date has failed to take a stand on the strike, and President Dixon has been out of town. The board of trustees is expected to hold a meeting April 27, but the president of the Antioch-system issued a directive saying that the strike is a local matter and should not be dealt with by the board of trustees.

Faculty have been split on the issue. There have been several faculty meetings, and some professors have cancelled classes while others have arranged to hold classes elsewhere.

Student body reaction to the strike has been mixed. There was some question as to how closing down the school will affect the cafeteria workers, who struck for five weeks last winter when 23 employees were laid off by the college.

Students asked how the cafeteria workers could expect to be paid if the school is closed, and were reassured that the strike committee was working with the cafeteria workers' union. The cafeterias have been kept open and students are being served

cold meals.

Many of Antioch's 1100 students are unsure about supporting the strike because they feel the issue is nation-wide, and that a strike at one school won't affect those who have decision making power about the issue of presidential impoundment of educational funds. Strike leaders counter that regardless of Nixon's economic cuts it is the school's responsibility to provide for students already enrolled there.

Some students say they are tired from the cafeteria workers' strike last quarter which also polarized the school, and some seniors, anxious to get the remaining credits necessary to graduate, are not willing to miss class.

Other students argue that it would be more reasonable to delay the strike until the Supreme Court rules whether Nixon's impoundment of educational funds is legal. If the ruling is in the students' favor, they say, then the strike will have been wasted energy. If the Supreme Court rules that Nixon can legally impound funds, they continue, then it would be time to strike.

Boyer Announces New Library Plan, Easier Admittance

by Glenn von Nostitz

State University of New York students will have walk-in privileges at any of the 25 state operated campuses when a plan announced at a Monday morning press conference by Chancellor Ernest Boyer goes into effect.

The proposed system, which has been endorsed by the Faculty Senate of the University, will greatly improve upon the University's current Inter-Library Loan program under which books at cooperating libraries can be borrowed through the mails.

Boyer called the library merger a "major move" and said that it affirms the unity of the university, opens educational opportunities, and will have considerable financial benefits through reductions in duplication. He claims that SUNY will be the first major multi-campus system to introduce such a reciprocal program on so wide a scale.

Student leaders see the new plan as an outgrowth of the institution of a university wide student identification card, a move which has long been pushed by SANSU, the Student Association of the State University. A common ID card would enable students to move from one campus to participate in the events on another campus at the same price paid by students at the sponsoring school. It would also encourage greater cooperation in planning concerts and other major events between campuses of the university system.

Easier Admittance

Boyer later told reporters that it may, in effect, be easier to gain admittance to the State-University's four year colleges this fall since the number of applications to those schools has fallen off somewhat. Boyer cau-

tioned, however, that it would be a "modest change."

He said that applications to the University Centers - Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, and Stony Brook have continued at basically the same level as before, while applications to the technical and agricultural colleges has increased somewhat. The latter development is a result of what the Chancellor calls a "growing interest in programs leading directly to employment" and a "slowing down in interest in arts and sciences."

Chancellor Boyer also discussed the problem of empty

dormitory beds, and said that the University is doing "everything possible" to utilize the extra space. Presently, only about 93% of the dorm space at University campuses is filled.

In order to deal with this situation, Boyer says the University has developed four alternatives:

Convert space to other uses - usually academic. This was done at SUNY Albany, where an entire 23 story tower was converted to academic offices.

Turn some of the space over

to retirees. This has been successfully tried at the University College at Buffalo, where a dorm was leased to Erie County and now houses 400 senior citizens.

Convert some of the empty space into apartments for married students. There is presently a critical shortage of married student housing, particularly at the University Centers.

Increase restrictions on who must live on campus. The Chancellor said that this last alternative is basically a "local issue," however.

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Below the Lecture Centers...A Busy Place

by Audrey Seidman

Down in the depths below the lecture centers, among the labyrinth of tunnels and corridors, lies the everpresent, but little known Educational Communication Center. It is here that the busy teams of ECC workers produce many of the films, recordings and graphics seen and heard in classes.

According to Acting Director William Mulvey, the ECC felt lost a year ago, but now is meeting more faculty and students. An overview of what the ECC offers was sent to the faculty. According to this, the purpose of the ECC is to "further the cause of instruction." This is done with its services, and instructional development.

The services include films, audio visual, repair, listening laboratory, television and audio recording, graphics and still photography, and film production.

Instructional development is defined as "a rather long term

cooperative commitment between the Educational Communication Center and a department or professor for the purpose of carefully and properly mediating a sequence of study or a full course of study." ECC is invited to become involved in aspects of planning.

Mulvey believes the key to instructional development is the long term commitment between the ECC and the professor in an effort to develop something "instructionally sound."

Now underway is the production of a film of triggered lightening on a Digicol color analyzer. In cooperation with Dr. Richard Orville of the atmospheric science department, cinematographer Carl Howard has filmed lightening on a closed circuit T.V. color camera which takes a black and white image and breaks it down in up to 32 shades of color. The color coding shows the density of the

lightening.

According to Dr. Orville, 15/1000 of a second of lightening is equal to 1 minute of film. In another atmospheric science project, Dr. Orville will have photographs of several days of a storm over the N.Y. area seen in a film of a few minutes.

Howard's job is to take the idea of the professor through the entire filming process - writing, editing. He has just completed two, half-hour films on four internationally known sculptors for the art department.

A new teaching method is the Phillips Norelco P.I.P. machine which uses super 8mm film and audio cassettes. It works by an electrical impulse which starts and stops the film along with the narration. Students could use this on their own time and go to the instructor for further assistance. In theory, Mulvey believes the "instructor would have much more personal contact with the students because he's there when they need him. Bruce Marsh of the Physics

Department is preparing material for a problem solving course that will be using this equipment.

The students would receive a homework assignment, and the machine would present the solutions, but require active participation by the student. Marsh sees these new methods as playing "an increasingly important role," which would "free the instructor to do the more important and difficult part of education." So far the PIP machine is only on use at Brockport and Broome County Tech.

ECC produced the film for the Community Service Program, various projects for the introductory RCCU course, the experimental philosophy course, and many others.

ECC is asked to do many non-university projects because their staff is so professional, but this business must be turned down because its charge is to support instruction. Costs for ECC productions are usually split between the center and the department. ECC received a

federal grant this year, primarily for hardware.

Over the summer ECC will be working on projects for the school of Business Administration and the School of Nursing. A course of individualized study in nursing will be made for the student to use at her convenience. Mulvey, a poet himself, has made a film for the school of Education on how to teach poetry.

Mulvey believes that in the past ECC was weak in feedback. "Evaluation is an important thing to me," he said. He hopes to increase that aspect of the work.

As Acting Director Mulvey has made great efforts to get the faculty to realize the potential of the Center. "We try to reach out and touch people," he said.

So the next time you see an underground maze back to the studios and workshops of the ECC, Deep in Albany State this place is humming with activity.

New Grading Policy Effective Fall '73; S/U, A/E Offered

by Sue Leboff

SUNYA will have a new grading policy in the fall. This latest episode in the apparently endless grading wrangle is a compromise between faculty, students and administrators who advocate total S/U for freshmen and sophomores and those who oppose any use of S/U grading at

all. The new policy, as University College advisors pray all students are by now aware, gives students the option of being graded pass/fail in any course they wish, provided they don't elect more than 30 credits toward graduation of S/U, including not over 6 credits of S/U in a major or combined

second field.

Courses which are designated by a department as S/U, such as physical education and English Composition, do not count as part of the 30 credit allowance. Thus, a student in the English Departmental Program, which includes 24 credits of departmentally designated S/U courses, can take 30 additional credits S/U, including six more in his or her major. If this not-necessarily-hypothetical student entered SUNY with six S/U advanced credits in English, he or she could graduate as an English major with all 36 credits in the major S/U.

The partial S/U policy is the most common grading innovation in the country, it is also one of the hardest to justify philosophically. The theory behind total S/U is that it will encourage instructors and students to discover innovative methods of teaching, learning and evaluation, and replace the goal of an acceptable grade with the goal of the acquisition of knowledge in the student's mind. Adherents of A/E grading can argue that competition,

pressure and evaluation are psychological necessities if one is to learn anything in a course.

But partial A/E, partial S/U fits poorly into any theory of education. Schools which adopt the half and half policy can hope that it will encourage students to use their S/U allowance to explore areas that they would hesitate to take A/E, but, according to one study, "research indicates that three-fourths or more of the students who use the pass-fail option would have taken the course anyway." The fact that in schools using the partial system, students on S/U and students on A/E attend the same classes makes innovation nigh impossible, instead of devising new methods of learning and evaluating, professors must gear their courses toward conventional A/E grading, and merely convert to S/U for some students.

This has been the block to innovative S/U at SUNYA ever since freshmen and sophomores were once more allowed, in 1971, to petition to be on grades. A/E grading has become

the overwhelming popular choice at SUNYA as students are justifiably nervous about what their chances are of getting into the graduate school of their choice without A/E grades. Although there is a paucity of clear evidence indicating whether and to what extent S/U graded students are disadvantaged at the graduate level, there is an abundance of arguments from schools, particularly medical schools, that A/E is the preferred system.

As part of the New Grading Policy, retention standards have been revised. In the past a student could drop as many as he wished a semester, and still be allowed to study here as long as he maintained a 2.0 average. But starting in the fall, students will have to show 12 full time credits per semester they are enrolled here as full time student, except for the first semester when they have to show 9. If they graduate fewer, they go on probation until they make the credit up. Students who don't meet the requisite amount of credit will have to make it up by January 1974.

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PAGE FOUR

ALBANY STUDENT PRESS

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1973

Important: If you voted in the Colonial Quad SA Election on Wed., May 2 come to the polls again today to revote - there was a problem. ELECTIONS END TODAY 10-5

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF SA
All members of SA except for graduating Seniors may vote
UNDERGRADUATE SEATS ON UNIVERSITY SENATE

CENTRAL COUNCIL

Elected by and from next year's living areas

CLASS OFFICERS ALUMNI BOARD (1973)

All dues paying class members may vote

MYSKANIA

All members of SA except first semester students

You must have a tax card and valid ID to vote. To prove what quad you are going to live on next year, you must keep and present the slip your dorm director gives you when you sign up for a room.

If a run-off for President or Vice President becomes necessary, it will be held MONDAY and TUESDAY, MAY 7 and 8 from 10 am to 4 pm in CAMPUS CENTER MAIN LOUNGE

There will be a referendum on the following questions concurrently with the SA elections:

It is hereby proposed that the following be enacted:

I. that in Article VII Section 2 of the Student Association Constitution be amended to read:

"Impeachment proceedings may be instituted by a written petition of at least one-fifth (1/5) of the constituent members of the group represented. Impeachment may also be instituted by a three quarters (3/4) vote of Central Council, a quorum for this purpose being eighty percent (80%). A meeting of the membership of Central Council shall try impeachments of Student Association officers or Central Council members. A three quarters (3/4) affirmative vote of the total membership of Central Council shall be needed for a verdict of guilty. These proceedings shall be conducted by the chief judge of the Supreme Court and rules of evidence shall apply in all cases."

II. that Article VII, Section 3 of the Student Association Constitution be amended to read:

"Recall proceedings may be instituted by a written petition of at least one-fifth of the constituents of an officer of Student Association. Recall proceedings may be instituted by a written petition of at least one quarter (1/4) of the constituents of a representative of Student Association. At least two thirds (2/3) vote of at least twelve percent (12%) of the constituent members of the group represented voting shall be necessary to carry out the mandate of recall."

III. that the following be added to Article I, Section 3 of the Student Association Constitution as a new sub-section j:

"The Central Council may discipline its members for excessive absences and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds (2/3) of the total membership, expel a member for this cause."

Additionally there will be an opinion poll for the junior class

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1973

ALBANY STUDENT PRESS

PAGE FIVE

SUNYA Boots

continued from page one

and schools, but for anyone interested in the fascinating and varied history of the state." In none of Kendall's remarks is there any discussion of the favorable reviews.

As a result of this meeting of the department and the subsequent letter by Kendall, concerned students began to come to Dr. Goodman's defense. Several hundred letters were written to Associate Dean Wheeler, all in Goodman's favor. The History Student's Association met and Dr. Kendall agreed to meet with the students. Kendall did mention that he was not expressing his opinion, but that of the department. Kendall emphasized that his job was to forward the opinions of the department.

The next step in the process was the meeting of Dean Hunsberger's Committee on Promotion and Continuing Appointment. The committee voted 3-3 on the case. One member of the committee remarked privately to Dr. Goodman that he would have had all the votes but three people felt he should wait until his mandatory year. Dean Hunsberger's letter of December 27, 1971 mentioned that the department would have preferred to withhold judgment. Hunsberger noted that the committee felt Goodman's teaching and scholarship had been proven competent, and that the department should decide what to do with the field of the west. Dean Hunsberger himself felt that Dr. Goodman's books were not good enough, and that his contribution in advanced courses wasn't clear.

Following all of these negative outcomes, Dr. Goodman had a conversation with President Benezet, in January of 1972. Benezet told Goodman that he should be optimistic. He asked Goodman not to release information to the ASP or the Times-Union because legislators would react, and SUNYA could be only hurt. He continued by making it clear that he and Vice President Sirotkin could not help Goodman that year. They did feel

they had a responsibility to good teaching. Interestingly, four months after this meeting, Benezet sent a letter to Goodman saying he was just speaking to Goodman as a colleague, not as President. It seems Benezet said a few things out of place.

The next step after Hunsberger's letter, was the University Committee's meeting chaired by Dr. Cannon in February of 1972. The committee's vote was split, but went against Dr. Goodman. This committee's recommendation goes from the Vice-President to the President. Recently, it has been learned from one member of Dr. Cannon's committee, that the committee as a whole generally favored Goodman's case, and would have voted him tenure, but felt that he had come up too early. Nobody, the committee had informally decided, should get early tenure. They felt that if they had agreed on promotion, that would justify tenure, so both were denied. This reporter personally met with Dr. Cannon, and he related that Goodman had a strong case, and should have no trouble in the future. The University Committee then gave a negative recommendation.

At this time, Peter Zimmerman, a Goodman supporter, met with President Benezet and asked him questions on the procedure. Benezet replied by letter: "The general rule remains that a professor's future is and should be decided by his peers in his department."

During the hearing of the University Committee, Goodman was only allowed a few minutes to speak. Dr. Cannon agreed to give Dr. Goodman another hearing. Later in February, the committee met again. Goodman was given one week to solicit letters concerning his work - not much time considering his books would have to be read, commented on, and reviews returned in writing. Yet, there were several replies. Howard Lamar of Yale said, "The J. Ross Browne biography is a well researched and much needed study of a significant western figure." Robert Utley, chief historian of the National Parks Service, wrote, "Arizona Odyssey is an important contribution to western Americana and, with earlier

works, marks the author, Dr. David Goodman, as a scholar of high merit and distinction." Again, however, the committee went against Goodman. These reviews were glossed over and ignored. Benezet agreed with the committee. On March 14, Matthews, Dean for Personnel, sent a letter to Goodman informing him of the denial by Benezet and the University Committee, but added that no one got early tenure and that Goodman should wait for reconsideration at a later time.

About this time, several interested students met with Benezet concerning Goodman's case. The President was very cordial, and impressed everyone with the importance of due process. He reminded them of the workability of our system here at SUNYA.

In April of 1972, Dr. Goodman was up for contract renewal. This procedure is handled by the department and acted upon through the Associate Dean and the President, following the recommendation of the Chairman. Dr. Kendall denied contract renewal. He based his reasons on a department vote of 11 to 11 and the idea that Dr. Goodman's work had been thoroughly evaluated. This, according to several department members, is not the truth. No thorough evaluation actually took place until Fall, 1972. Kendall quoted two of the negative in his letter to the Associate Dean and none of the positive comments. Kendall reports that in *Western Panorama*, Goodman is "uncritical about his source materials, a failing which weakens the value of the narrative." Kendall comments later, "...his (Goodman) intellectual interests include so little of what ordinarily concerns historians that I fail to see how he can be a good teacher of history. Needless to say, I would not want Mr. Goodman to apply his conception of history to the Department's advanced students."

In June of 1972, Dr. Goodman filed several grievances to the University Grievance Committee. The committee found that the case was not handled with complete fairness. They related: "We make no judgment as to the validity of his case for promotion but recommend that the case be reviewed by the president." After reviewing the reports of this hearing, Benezet commented, "My conclusion is that deliberate prejudice and unfairness in the evaluation of Professor D. Goodman for promotion to Associate Professor have not been demonstrated in the hearing board's report. I must decline therefore to accept his grievance or to reconsider the present case for his promotion." It seems due process is followed, but adhered to only when desirable.

That brings us to this year's happenings. The first step was again the department's committee, which met in October of 1972. Somewhat surprisingly, the history department went in Dr. Goodman's favor. The vote was 12-9 for tenure and 11-11 for promotion. Interesting, the votes higher than his own were 10-7 on tenure and 9-6 on promotion. It does seem possible that with budgeting so tight, many of the junior faculty went against Dr. Goodman to protect themselves. Once more, it was Dr. Kendall's job to transmit a letter to Associate Dean Melvin Bers. At first, Kendall summarized the department feelings. He ended this section saying, "A majority of the ranks above and tenured members believe that on the basis of his published and prospective work--in the west, in philanthropy, in local history - and his record as a teacher, Mr. Goodman should be promoted to and granted a continuing appointment." Yet, the very next line he writes: "As Department Chairman, I strongly recommend that Mr. Goodman not be promoted or given tenure." Kendall says in the letter, "I concur with those opposed to his candidacy...last year. The only change has been a net change of four votes." Kendall's letter was sent to Associate Dean Bers for recommendation.

Bers agreed with Kendall. He based his opinion on scholarship deficiencies. Bers said his remarks were based on a survey of some people in the history department. Bers said that the more accomplished people find Goodman wanting. With the above rank and tenure vote in Dr. Goodman's favor, this seems

strange.

The next step in the process was the meeting of the Arts and Sciences Committee of Dean Hunsberger. Before this meeting ever took place, several students met with Dean Hunsberger to discuss the case in December of 1972. Hunsberger was careful to make clear that he had not made up his mind on this matter. Yet his comments shed some question as to the truth of this matter. When questioned on the favorable vote of the department, Hunsberger commented that the History Department obviously had trouble making up its mind on anything and that he personally paid no attention to the votes of that department on any matter. The Dean felt the two important criteria are scholarship and teaching ability. Hunsberger remarked he felt that any History professor could teach the history of the west. This is the same man who by his own admission is a chemist and knows little about history. Hunsberger commented that Goodman had not completed a major research work since coming to Albany. However, *Arizona Odyssey* was published less than a half year ago and most research for it was done while Goodman was here. Hunsberger felt that favorable reviews by poor historians is a matter, if Howard Lamar of Yale or Robert Utley of the National Parks Service would comment. Chemist Hunsberger...

Hunsberger's committee met and as expected recommended tenure and promotion. The Goodman's committee, however, did not. Once more, the vote against Goodman. Hunsberger's letter of transmittal agreed with the negative vote of the committee. He said, "The recommendation by Chairman Kendall...is particularly cogent...and is unanimously negative...The College Committee...has an impressive endorsement...conclusions of the Chairman...the Associate Dean... From here, the case went to the University committee...reported negatively... President Sirotkin...made a similar recommendation...to President Benezet...final decision... University committee... against Goodman... department vote was... Following all of these... met with both... Sirotkin and... Both administrators... Dr. Goodman... process had been... requested from... zet a letter... ales for his... promised would be... Several months... is still forthcoming.

Empty Dorms Cutting Income

(CPS) - Although the situation varies widely from campus to campus, students are generally fleeing residence halls in unprecedented large numbers.

Since dormitories are built with long-term loans repayable from rent receipts, each empty room further strains financial conditions at a time when many schools are already hurting for money.

A study by Educational Facilities Laboratories, an agency of the Ford Foundation, has found that until five years ago, students "grumbled about the restrictions of dormitory-living and the institutional food, but few did anything more drastic than complain and deface the walls. No more."

Now the study goes on, "the college landscape is littered" with dormitories that are partly or even entirely empty. "Dormitories which are 20 per cent empty are now commonplace."

The Association of College and University Housing Officers are surveying 500 schools in order to get a clearer idea of what the student housing picture is. Preliminary findings have shown that "despite a little hysteria on the part of some housing administrators," very few schools are in "real difficulty."

Many schools went on building binges over the last decade, putting up skyscraper dormitories that are being shunned in favor of apartments, rooming houses and mobile homes.

With campus operating budgets already strained by lower enrollments and higher operating costs, the loss of dormitory income hurts. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) says 11 schools currently owe \$39 mil-

lion in HUD loans used to build dormitories that can't be filled. "Until last year we had gone 20 years without a bad debt," said Richard Ulf, chief of HUD's college housing division.

Colleges and universities have chosen a wide variety of methods to try and bring the students back to the dormitories. The University of Iowa is requiring sophomores, as well as freshmen, to live in the dorms this year. Other schools have been liberalizing their policies in regard to eliminating curfews, having coed dorms, permitting drinking when allowed by state law, etc.

Many schools that have been successful in keeping their dorms filled have moved away from maintaining the dormitory in an institutional pattern of residence, and are placing new emphasis on individuality and privacy for the student resident.

At Cornell University, a decrepit old dormitory has been transformed into one of the most popular residence halls on campus, with a long waiting list for its 192 beds. With \$7,000 for soundproofing and building materials, paint supplied by the school and free labor by the tenants, student ingenuity converted basement rooms into music practice rooms, a photographic darkroom and a dance studio.

A little theatre, coffee house and art gallery were added and two suites were set aside for visiting guest architects, philosophers and musicians who are invited to live in the dorm for up to a month. Wine-tasting sessions, poetry reading, plays, films, concerts, and non-credit classes in subjects ranging from karate to photography are held regularly.

Another example of innovation in dormitory living has

taken place at the University of Denver, where two modern but formerly unpopular dorms are now turning away students.

One was redecorated specifically for scientifically inclined students. Laboratories, computer terminals and seminar rooms were added and equipped with electronic, photographic and scientific gear obtained from academic departments on campus. The other dormitory was designated for arts and humanities students and was outfitted with darkrooms, dance studios, film production equipment, videotape systems, painting studios, and a little theatre. Each dorm cost \$25,000 to redecorate.

Some colleges and universities are trying to solve empty dorm problems by finding new uses for the unoccupied space.

The University of Oklahoma, which has 3,000 of its 7,000 dormitory spaces empty, is tearing down one small dormitory to make a commuter parking lot. Another is being converted to a bookstore and a third might end up as apartments for married students.

An empty 12 story, 1,500-bed dormitory at Oklahoma has been leased to the U.S. Postal Service as a training center for employees. A twin of that dormitory is partly occupied by students and partly leased to the Farmers Home Administration for offices and training classrooms.

At the University of Buffalo, unfilled dormitories temporarily housed 280 local residents who were waiting for the completion of a new county old folks home.

Despite projections that show enrollments rising sharply between now and 1980, most colleges and universities have curtailed plans for building any additional dormitory spaces. Being able to fill up and get an adequate financial return on existing residences seem to be problem enough for the schools.



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4:00 P.M. Sunday, May 6, 1973

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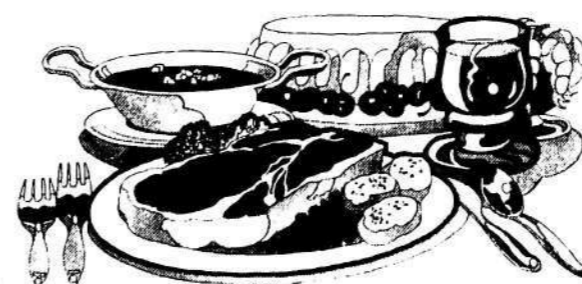
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What we take off when you take off this summer



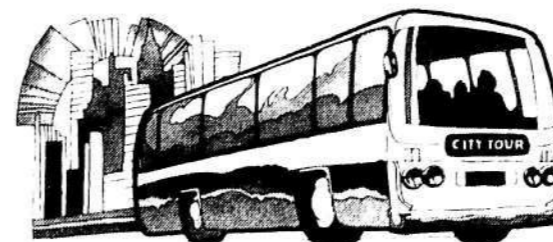
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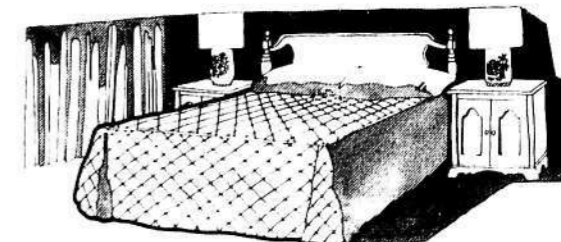
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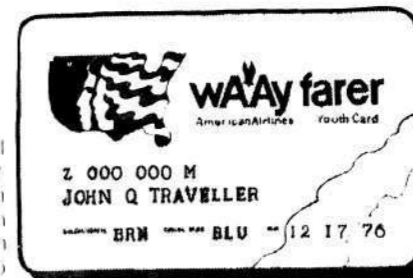
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Kent State: Three Years Later



photographs by John P. Fila

Cont'd from page one

against him, the board concluded, because he had spied on them.

About four nights after Mohr's arrest, a VVAW house was gassed - it couldn't be entered for two weeks.

The surveillance issue did not first surface with the Mohr case. Most students had been aware of campus surveillance for some time. In the fall of 1971, Michael White, a Kent VVAW leader formally proposed an investigation of campus surveillance. The Student Affairs Council - composed of students, faculty and administration - approved it.

When the proposal was taken to Olds, he produced a statement denying illegal surveillance, which he had been preparing to release. Finally, however, he agreed to form a committee and in March, 1972, he did so. The committee dissolved itself six months later with polite implications by the five student committee members that the others would be content with a whitewash.

A report of the five students reveals the main problem was lack of access to raw data. Apparently Olds had ordered Fyke to give the committee access to the raw files and Fyke had refused, denying Olds's right to know the details of surveillance activity. The committee had been content to review index-card files and had concluded there were no non-criminal files. The students, who took seriously their mandate to discover "the nature and kinds of records being kept," said there were, in fact, political dossiers on activist students, faculty and local clergy. There were cards, most of them recent, on about 3,000 persons. Only 15 of those files were active. Further, the files were made available to public and private agencies. The full committee had been told there was a proposal to consolidate campus and city police files. That consolidation had already taken place when they were discussing it.

White was a particularly vociferous critic. While he was sitting on the committee, Fyke had three carloads of police follow him home one night. When the student report was released, all five students were put under intensive surveillance, White says.

Nares and Pacification

White and Alan Morris, another committee member who is also a Viet Vet, point to a related issue, the use of undercover narcotics agents, as Kent's second biggest civil liberties problem. There is a four-county narcotics squad, federally funded, that floats all over the state. Plainclothes agents bust into homes without warrants and with guns drawn. They reportedly have a 100 percent conviction rate, a figure Barbara Child finds credible because agents arrest only after they've made a buy. There are no figures on the number of cases that have gone to trial.

Recently the squad broke into and searched the wrong houses twice within three days. In at least one instance they fired shots before entering.

Harassment arrests of activists, like those in Mississippi in the '50s and '60s, are common because the police discovered they can get away with it. White and Morris say there are two or three harassment arrests a day by campus and city police. Again, Child does not dispute the figure and adds that there are many more harassments without arrests.

In sum, the activists at Kent have been seeking redress and finding harassment. One other important factor has contributed to the mood at Kent today. There have been attempts to pacify the stu-

dents. The activists resent the pacifiers.

Glenn Olds replaced Robert White as president of Kent in September, 1971. A former campaign assistant to President Nixon, Olds was appointed ambassador to the United Nations Economic and Social Council soon after Nixon took office. Those who don't admire him call him "the diplomat," or, as one faculty member put it, "Olds has the cliches down."

Gordon Keller, a political scientist who is chairperson of the faculty senate and a former member of the local Civil Liberties Union board, has written, "...the university's response has been essentially twofold: it has inflated its rhetoric about reconciliation even while the realities of genuine community and communication are absent, and it has increased its security forces."

University Center

One of the first pacifiers was an enormous new University Center, paid for with student fees. It is devoted mainly to lounge areas, meeting rooms and administrative offices ("not student administrative offices," Czujko is quick to point out). A very small area is devoted to offices for student organizations, government and press. The administrators who sit in the University Center are thought of as "babysitters." They are intermediaries, who must ordinarily speak for the student groups to the administration.

For another example, a Center for Peaceful Change was established after the shooting to "raise awareness." The Center, according to Bob Gage, student body president and vice-chairperson of the local CLU, will die from budget cuts next year. (Part of the center's program was an inter-disciplinary major in "peaceful change." The Regents said the name suggested subversion, so the major was re-named "Integrated Change.")

Students were given a voice in some minor administrative appointments at the same time that other, more significant appointments were made without consultation.

Two days after Mohr's arrest last spring, Olds made a speech supporting non-violent demonstrations. That same evening, he ordered the arrest of the 129 students at the non-violent ROTC sit-in. (Arguably, the students were blocking the office entrance and exits, and arguably they were not. An ROTC inspection team was in the offices. The demonstrators invited them to leave but said they would have to step over the students. The team wouldn't play.)

Olds says he's never taken punitive measures "as such." And, on some issues, his civil liberties record is undisputed. There have been no summary suspensions since he took office. Dress and behavior codes have been relaxed.

On other issues, there's no clear case. For instance, some contend Olds ordered Fyke to have his men go unarmed to make the ROTC arrests last spring, and Fyke disobeyed. Gage points to Fyke's resignation (under pressure) as a sign of administrative response to student sentiment. Others say Fyke was fired because he blew it.

Olds doesn't recognize that the source of many problems at Kent is his refusal to share vital information with students. The best example was his handling of a petition of 10,380 students, faculty and townspeople to convene a federal grand jury to investigate the killings. The petition was drawn in the fall of 1971, after John Mitchell announced there would be no grand jury. Olds refused to sign the



A student taunts Guardsmen moments before the shooting.

petition himself (because he was "government," not a student), but he did personally deliver it to the White House. The White House sent it to Mitchell.

Olds says he always knew - and he told the students - that it was "highly unlikely" Nixon would override Mitchell. But he did believe Nixon would reply to the substance of the petition. Olds says he worked at every legitimate avenue in Washington, but he didn't say what he was doing because he knew that if he was open with the students, he would not reach the President. He didn't reach Nixon anyway. And the students concluded he had never tried. (Olds maintains, also, that he has been influential in convincing Senator Taft to push for the congressional hearings.)

Lewis comments, "Olds doesn't believe there can be a real civil liberties problem based on a false rumor."

Lewis does understand: "Every university must deal with the possible impact of social control. Our only commodity is ideas."

And so, in his way, does Geology Professor Glenn Frank, a faculty senate officer and peace marshal on May 4, 1970. Frank was a Boy Scout and a Marine. He believes in "law and order." He is now a member of the Fraternal Order of Police Associates. Though he has no idea of what civil liberties are, and thinks he wouldn't like them if he did, he says, "To the extent the administration and faculty can understand gut issues,

they're doing all they can. Some don't understand how deep or shallow some issues are. And a shallow issue may signal a deep resentment. All of us are capable of failure of perception."

Child thinks most administrators know what bothers the students, but they don't care. The activist students are few. Rhetoric can safely be substituted for action.

Reaction

In the main, observers agree on what effect the situation has had on the students. There have been some major demonstrations at Kent in the past three years. In the year after the killings campus activism increased tremendously. But physical fear, emotional exhaustion and a feeling of powerlessness have won out.

There is little officially sanctioned retaliation against activists, except, probably, surveillance. Child says faculty activism is "tolerated," but Lewis numbers the activist faculty at "10 or 20." Lewis has no apparent fear of retaliation against himself. "I'd use the police as character witnesses," he boasts.

White and Morris say the students believe that if they do anything to try to stop repression, May 4 will happen again. And they're afraid to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. "Like when Mohr detonates a bomb." And they don't want dossiers. "It's bad enough that faculty are telling employers that kids are homosexuals."

Czujko says, "They've achieved what

they want without actually having agents all over the place."

Student reaction to surveillance is to avoid VVAW - its membership fell from 200 to 75 since the Mohr incident - and to declare themselves helpless. Czujko called a public meeting to discuss surveillance. About 60 people showed up. Lewis polled his students about the effect they thought surveillance had on the faculty. They said they felt their teachers were unwilling to speak freely, but they didn't seem concerned about that inhibition. "Kent's campus is pretty cynical about justice. There's something new every few weeks for three years and nothing happens. So now there are drug busts. What else is new?"

Involvement

Czujko says people are "saturated" with horror stories. They need direct experience. The other activists seem to agree. The old student political leaders have turned to consumer activism. They're into workers' co-ops for records, food, clothing - they've gotten a gas station franchise for Noah's ARCO.

The same philosophy seems to be taking hold on campus. When the student senate stopped doing business, a constitutional convention was convened to reform student government. No more than 75 of the 20,000 students attended. Czujko and Gage weren't troubled. Student government, they believe, has to be revised completely in order to involve students. The way to do it is to decentralize, so all self-interested special-interest groups can have their own "cells," then form coalition to press for their mutual goals. Self-interest can be developed into enlightened self-interest. The goal is union rather than government. If the union is large enough - it says 6,000-8,000 students join - it will have bargaining power with the administration, the theory goes. "Change has to come from the people, not from above. All authority can do is patch bigger holes. We've got to get a new balloon," Czujko says.

Turning Inward

Still, there is contradiction. Lewis says most students have no internal university grievances. They're more concerned about the failure of the university to deal with outside problems. Even Gage says, "Students aren't as frustrated today because the things that hit home are taken care of."

Keller says the present mood isn't apathy, but "resignation and turning away - turning inward." White says the community rather than aware of our litigation or doesn't care. Everybody is trying to forget May 4, and also, Viet Nam. "They can only stand so much," Gage says students are "a little repulsive about May 4 when they first arrive at Kent. But it doesn't touch them personally. It's like reading a book. I think says there's nothing productive to come out of 'chewing over' May 4. I hate to say that for the parents involved." Keller ate a reparative memo circulated to university officers.

"I have to inform you information has been received that Allison Beth Krause, Student Number 220 58 6598 2, died May 4, 1970."

"She was admitted to the College of Education the Fall Quarter, 1969, and transferred to the College of Fine and Professional Arts, January, 1970."

"It is recommended that this student's name be deleted from routine mailing lists."

(Reprinted with permission from the American Civil Liberties Union newsletter.)

Where Is Justice?

Barry Sloan, who is now a student here at the State University at Albany was enrolled at Kent State at the time of the shootings. His personal reflections on the events of that day--and their aftermath--follow.

Three years ago to this day, I participated in a demonstration that led to the eventual death of four students and the wounding of eleven others. Everyone today has heard of Kent State and what happened there on May 4th. Few can say they experienced it. And still fewer can see any justice coming forth as a result of those needless deaths.

When you are actually present at a catastrophe such as Kent, you are more aware, more incensed with anger at the lack of public response that followed the shootings.

Looking back, I can recall each moment leading up to those shootings. And to this day--and for always--I see no justification for the atrocities which resulted from a supposedly peaceful demonstration. No reason whatsoever can be offered as to why the National Guard--without orders--brutally slew four students.

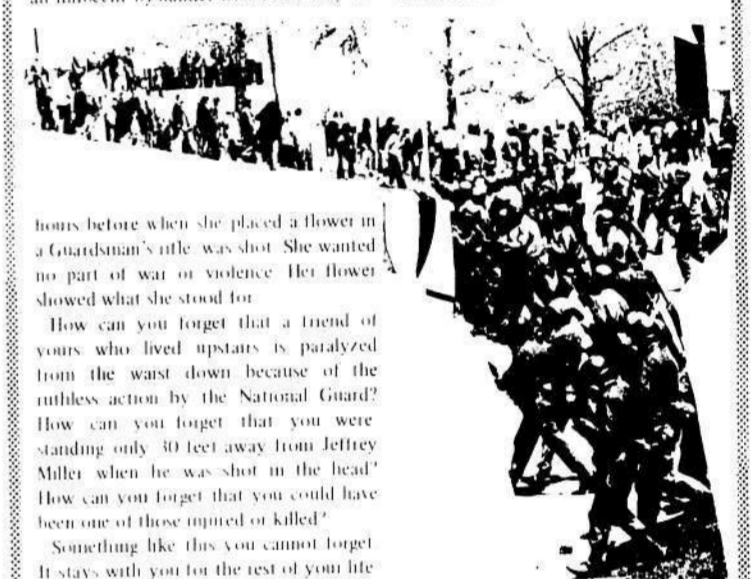
To this day, I ask why Allison Krause, an innocent bystander who I met only 24

undertaking of any action to bring those responsible to trial. If you were there, you would have cried for legal recourse as I did. Yes, a local grand jury was called upon to act. But who sat on that grand jury and in whose favor did they decide? What they decided was not justice but a complete whitewash of the whole legal system and the eventual exoneration of the Ohio National Guard.

Two years ago almost 10,000 students and faculty signed a petition calling on President Nixon to convene a grand jury. Only in this way can a fair investigation take place to find the truth and litigate any action that was found contrary to law.

To this date, Mr. Nixon has consistently refused to call a grand jury. Why? Is it so contrary to justice, to law, to personal rights, that a federal grand jury should not be called? That is the least he could do!

When I think of Kent State, the events



hours before when she placed a flower in a Guardsman's rifle was shot. She wanted no part of war or violence. Her flower showed what she stood for.

How can you forget that a friend of yours who lived upstairs is paralyzed from the waist down because of the ruthless action by the National Guard? How can you forget that you were standing only 30 feet away from Jeffrey Miller when he was shot in the head? How can you forget that you could have been one of those injured or killed?

Something like this you cannot forget. It stays with you for the rest of your life. Whenever you say you went to Kent State, people react: "Wow, you were there?" But Goddammit, I wish I wasn't! And instead, I wish that every student, every parent, every human being was there in my place to witness what happened on May 4th.

People just don't know what it was like. I can only compare it to a battlefield somewhere in Indochina. People don't know how the National Guard just stampeded onto the university with their helicopters, half tracks, troop carriers, and other equipment. Kent, once an institution for learning, was now a simulated battlefield under martial law. It's hard to believe a military unit would use a half track to disperse a peaceful demonstration of a thousand students one day and then fire on those students the next day. People cannot imagine what a bullet hole the size of a grapefruit looks like in a human body.

These are some of the things I saw at Kent State. But what I cannot see is the

and the aftermath. I can refer the situation to a quote I read in the New York Times a few days ago. Writing about the formation of a "Court of Man" where atrocities against humanity--atrocities like Kent--would be heard regardless of politics or jurisdiction, Tom Wicker presented this thought:

"Can judgment on human conduct be reached and justice established by any power other than the state? Is it not true, in fact that some of the most dramatic wrongs against humanity have been perpetrated by sovereign states against which there is today no effective recourse short of war or revolution?"

In all good conscience, how can the stain that Kent State left be corrected when the basic elements of justice due those people are not forthcoming? Does man have to sustain violence to right violence? Is that the only recourse? If all of you were there on May 4th, then perhaps justice would prevail.

"I wish that...every human being was there in my place to witness what happened on May 4th."

Tompkins: Administrative Uninterest Caused Deaths

"like a driverless car going downhill"

by Al Senia

Philip Tompkins' memories of the Kent State tragedy are more specific than most, more detailed and more deliberate.

But that's understandable. Philip Tompkins was a faculty member at Kent State. Following the tragedy, he chaired a special internal task force on communications set up by the university president to study the causes of the shootings.

The tale Dr. Tompkins tells is a painful one; a story of needless bloodshed, official uninterest and university complicity. It is a story of four students whose only crime, it seems, was being at the wrong place at the wrong time on a fateful day in history. It is a story of four young persons who unknowingly sacrificed their lives for nothing more than what was for many, a passing, popular, political cause. And it is a story that, significantly, has no heroes.

Tompkins served in the Rhetoric and Public Communication Department at Kent State, first as an instructor and then as department chairman. The findings and recommendations of his task force were presented to the university for consideration. The administration, he asserts, "promptly ignored them." Frustrated by the "lack of change" a year after the tragedy, Tompkins joined the Rhetoric and Communication department here in Albany in the fall of 1971. His findings were later published as a 150 page book entitled *Communication Crisis at Kent State*.

What the Tompkins task force discovered was "unbelievable ineptitude" within the (Kent State) administration, inepti-

tude that was a major contributive factor in the four student deaths.

That conclusion is significant, says Tompkins, because one investigative body — the Scranton Commission — blamed the National Guard for the bloodshed. A second agency — the local grand jury — blamed the students. "But both accounts," argues Tompkins, "don't tell the whole picture." There is still the matter of university complicity to be considered. "No one ever questioned the university's role in this," Tompkins adds.

At the heart of the administrative "ineptitude" at Kent State was the weak governance structure. Kent State President Robert I. White was "literally invisible" on May 1, 2, and 3, even though, Tompkins says, "almost everyone knew there was going to be some sort of trouble...the students had promised an action," on the night White left.

When the campus crisis erupted, there was no individual clearly in charge because White consistently refused to delegate decision making power "in even the most minute case." Some vice-presidents were unaware the president was out of town, and others had differing ideas about who was in charge in his absence.

Complicating the situation was the fact that the City of Kent had a newly-elected Mayor — the man who ultimately called in the guard on Saturday without consulting anyone at the university — who knew no one at Kent State except President White.

As the situation steadily deteriorated at Kent during the

bloody weekend of May 1, 2 and 3, communication became muddled. Students trashed stores in downtown Kent on Friday night, clashed with National Guardsmen who were called on to the campus on Saturday, and burned down the ROTC building on Saturday night. "The university," recalls Tompkins, "was like a driverless car going downhill without brakes." No one was talking to anyone else. Leadership was absent. Faculty and students were uninformed. And city officials did not know how — or with whom — to deal at the university.

The most significant finding of the task force centered around the prohibition of the right of assembly — forbidding the right to gather in groups. That prohibition would provide the later justification for breaking up the ill-fated Monday afternoon rally on the Commons — the rally that left four dead and eleven injured. Many students and faculty never learned of the prohibition, Tompkins says, because the administration never bothered to tell them.

Leaflets announcing the ban on assemblies were distributed to some — but not all — dormitories on Sunday afternoon, and one announcement had been made on the campus radio station. But classes were ordered held on Monday and because of this, confusion developed. Many faculty shared Tompkins' view: "It didn't occur to me — and to most others — that there was no such thing as assembly."

The task force found later that slightly more than half the students knew their right of assembly had been prohibited, that



the rally was an illegal one. Only about one third knew that the Guardsmen's rifles contained live ammunition.

"Some administrators," adds Tompkins, knew of the live ammunition but took "a non-responsible reaction to it...they washed their hands of the whole thing."

More confusion developed over who had actually ordered the ban on assemblies. At a Monday morning meeting in a downtown firehouse between university and guard officials, each side thought the other had ordered the ban. Tompkins put forth the hypothesis that remarks by Ohio Governor James Rhodes made at a weekend press conference were misinterpreted by a university official. The official, thinking the ban had been ordered, went ahead and ordered the printing of the leaflets announcing it.

The general confusion following the shooting, coupled with rumors and with inaccurate press reports (one local paper reported two Guardsmen had been slain and students were sniping at Guardsmen) led to the immediate closing of the university. As students left, they were thor-

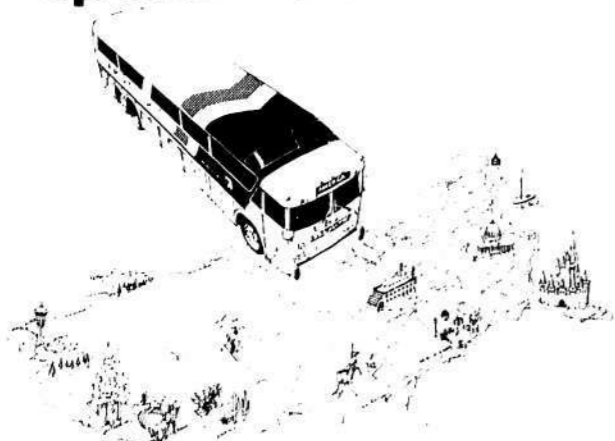
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Tompkins labels the semester following the shootings "the hardest period of my life...there were great feelings of despair." Classes were rumored to be infiltrated, tenured faculty and students were suspended without trial or hearings. Tompkins was convinced there was "a definite coverup" of the shootings by an unresponsive administration. A state grand jury convened and indicted students and faculty for their role in the killings. No one, Tompkins says, "questioned the culpability of the National Guard," or the performance of the university in that time of crisis.

And what of lessons? "It seems to me," Philip Tompkins says, "I learned something about how not to run a university. But that's obviously no comparison to the loss (of student lives)."

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Most Happy Fella

by Andy Raffin

For those who believe that the world of music is open to all, the production of *The Most Happy Fella* is a most surprising surprise. Although in previous years the show was dramatically going downhill, this year's production was a definite improvement.

"Standing on the Corner" was one of the highlights of the Napa Valley where most of the production was filmed. Joseph Balfior's direction was excellent. Sandra Haffner's choreography provided a warm, neat, emotionally touching look at the love and tribulations over a wartime romance. The production falls in love with during a visit to San Francisco.

Although Frank Loesser's songs are not the epitome of musical theater, they were performed so superbly that they were highlighted in the music's emotion. The lyrics of the dialogue penetrated the audience's hearts. As combined with the beautiful and pleasing dancing, the production was a "Big D," this musical can only be called a triumph.

Unfortunately, the orchestra's playing of off key strains which blurred a few numbers, notably, "Somebody, Somewhere" during which I could have used something to fill out the chords. Even in the musical world of the musical, *The Most Happy Fella* was strong and healthy. There were two bugs in the rug. First, the later part of Act I, Tony goes to pick up Rosebella at the New Station. In the closing scene of the act, he is brought on the stage lying on a stretcher, bleeding and broken-boned. The audience never clearly discovers how this presumed accident occurred. For all we know, he could have been mugged. Secondly, Tony speaks with a heavy Italian accent, but his sister's speech is rather New Yorkish. If they were raised in the same family, the sister should logically also speak with an Italian accent.

But the performances overshadowed the bugs. Joel Aroeste, as Tony Esposito, has a beautiful, sonorous voice and equally smooth, expressive and nothing but an excellent style of acting. He was more than a true pleasure to watch. Jean Ferguson, as Rosebella, was also a triumph. Her voice, her style, and feelings were transmitted straight to the audience. Another superb duo was Bernita Baker as Rosebella's friend, Cleo, and Leo Bonneau as Tony's worker, Herman. These two sing artfully, move, and fall in love with the power, presence, and energy of fireworks. Those meriting mention are numerous from the comic trio of cooks to the Napa young people.

Joseph Balfior's direction has this spectacle on a hot road. Even with such a huge cast, aesthetic balance and artistic purpose were never subordinated to numbers. The scenery is also beautiful. This show requires many scenery changes, yet scenery designer, Robert Donnelly, has created an architectural and artistic feat, fitting all the scenery into the play's organic whole (and the stage's fly space and wings for that matter) just as if each flat and drop were part of a jigsaw puzzle.

Seeing *The Most Happy Fella* is feeling a most happy feeling. Especially those of us who don't miss this production. Who is the most happy fella? See it and you'll think you're the fella.



Joel Aroeste as Tony Esposito

photo by Rosenberg

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"like a driverless car going downhill"

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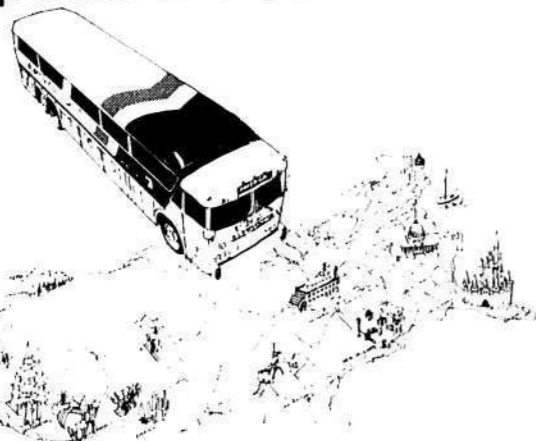
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Most Happy Fella

by Andy Raffan

For those who believe that the best of music is opera, SUNY Albany's production of *The Most Happy Fella* is a most surprising surprise. Although in previous years the show was dramatically overdone, this year's production was dramatically understated.

"Stalking on the Coast" was a highlight of the show. The Napa Valley where most of the play takes place is "Bingo." Joseph Ballfio's direction was superb. Sandra Ballfio's choreography was a work of art, emotionally touching and beautiful. The love and tribulations over a woman who falls in love with during a visit to Santa Fe.

Although Frank Loesser's music is not the epitome of musical theater, the songs were performed so superbly that they were in the music's emotion. The lyrics of the dialogue penetrated the audience's hearts. As combined with the music, the and pleasing dramatic effect was achieved. "Big D" this musical is a masterpiece.

Unfortunately, the production was off key strains which hindered the overall quality. "Somebody Somewhere" was a notable highlight. The production could have used something more dramatic. The clouds. Even in the musical world, the production of *The Most Happy Fella* was superb. However, there were two bugs in the eye. In Act I, Tony goes to pick up Rosebella at the Station. In the closing credits, the production brought on the stage being a great production and broken-boned. The audience never really discovers how this presumed accident happened. For we know, he could have been brought down by Tony speaks with a heavy Italian accent, but his sister's speech is rather New Yorkish. If they were raised in the same family, the sister should logically also speak with an Italian accent.

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Joel Aroeste as Tony Esposito

photo by Rosenberg

IFG to Headline "Two English Girls"

by Joseph Dougherty

Count the number of successful psychological thrillers you've seen and see how few there really are. Val Lewton's and Jacques Tourneur's *The Cat People*, Robert Wise's *The Haunting*, Don Siegel's *Invasion of the Body Snatchers*, Roman Polanski's *Repulsion* and *Rosemary's Baby* and that's about it. These films manage to escape the strangle hold of the term "Horror Film" and become something far greater.

It doesn't take any talent to make you scream; the bozos who made *Night of the Living Dead* proved that. There's no trick in showing you something horrible and making you cover your eyes. The film with serious respect for its genre is the one that won't let you turn away; the film that grabs you up body and soul and runs you through an emotional wringer. If you really want to be scared, not Vincent Price cute scared, but really experience galvanizing fear I think I have a film for you.

Waris Hussein's *The Possession of Joel Delaney* is one of the most effective psychological-supernatural thrillers made since Val Lewton was producing at RKO.

In modern New York City, Joel Delaney (Perry King) lives under the protective wing of his possessive older sister, Norah (Shirley Maclaine). Delaney's family is rather well off and as a form of apology for this wealth, and as a gesture of defiance toward his sister, Joel moves into a small apartment in a ghetto and strikes up a friendship with a Puerto Rican youth, Tomo (Jose Fernandez), who has been accused of a series of brutal murders. After having been dominated by his sister for so long, Joel's personality is rather weak and he is soon dominated by the strong-willed Tomo. When Tomo dies, Joel begins acting rather... odd.

I detest synopses. Like most good films, *Delaney* sounds ludicrous when distilled down to a few dinky paragraphs. A rule of thumb: The better the film, the harder it will be for someone to tell you "What it's about."

Joel is taken over, possessed by the spirit of the Angry Tomo who hates his "friend" because he is a member of the oppressor class. Joel was driven to live in the ghetto by guilt produced by his rich, white background and not by some super-liberal desire to be patronizing, but Tomo's hate is too blinding to allow him to understand this.

Those few critics who bothered to review this film when it was first released in New York last May really tore into it. They called the film a middle-class nightmare and a glorification of racial paranoia. We must remember that most critics in New York City are the kind of creatures *Delaney* peripherally parodies: The Patronizing Super-Liberal. The kind of critic who thinks he's justified himself by using the word "jive" in a review. Anyone who understands New York film criticism understands why they turn out such bananas.

The only good and fair review I've read of *Delaney* was from Foster Hirsch in a fine quarterly called *Cinefantastique*.

"An allegory of contemporary race relations, *Delaney* is about elemental hostilities between an oppressed minority and its white oppressor. The film's evil agent symbolically betokens the result of a rotten family life in the slums. The killer is a kid who goes bad because he never had any breaks; he gets even with the world of his rich white oppressors by perversely destroying the soul of (the) white boy who has betrayed him."

We have here a film which scares on at least two levels. On the surface we have the idea of a madman taking over an innocent man's body and



Kika Markham and Stacey Tendeter as the *Two English Girls* presented tonight by IFG

using the new identity to cloak his evil actions. But there is also a deeper, darker fear; the result of the tension produced when the oppressor realizes that the hatred he has created toward himself in those he has oppressed is stronger than life itself. This fear and guilt are as much a part of the horror of *Delaney* as the bizarre knife killing committed by Joel/Tomo. Urban horror mixed with the supernatural, in this respect *The Possession of Joel Delaney* has as much in common with Frank Gilroy's *Desperate Characters* (a film *Delaney* resembles in style) as it does with Robert Mulligan's *The Other*.

Waris Hussein has directed with methodical talent building the film carefully and professionally guiding it toward its devastating conclusion (imagine the suspense of the last five minutes of *Play Misty For Me* being sustained for almost a half hour and you'll have some idea of the end of *Joel Delaney*). The script is well written by Matt Robinson and Grimes Grace from the novel by Ramona Stewart. Perry King, in his first major role, handles the part of the divided Joel quite well. Shirley Maclaine is, as always, superb. Norah is a damn hard role and she manages to pull it off without too much trouble.

The Possession of Joel Delaney will be presented tonight and tomorrow by Albany State Cinema. I'd like to stress the point that you can see *Delaney* tomorrow night. Tonight is your last chance to see Francois Truffaut's remarkable *Two English Girls*. The film, which tells the story of two sisters in love with the same man, is based on the only other novel by Henri-Pierre Roche, the author of *Jules and Jim*.

Two English Girls may well be Truffaut's best work to date. It has a remarkable grace and is so comfortable with its unique "cinema as literature" style that it can succeed in being both charming and brutal at the same moment. Francois Truffaut is the most consistently successful director to emerge from the French New Wave of the fifties and he has made a hauntingly beautiful film.

Kika Markham and Stacey Tendeter play the two remarkably different sisters who develop relationships with the same young Frenchman played by Jean-Pierre L aud. Truffaut's alter ego in the *Donnel Cycle*.

The final screenings of the special engagement of *Two English Girls* will be tonight. The film is presented by The International Film Group.



Joel's mistress and sister investigate his strange behavior in *The Possession of Joel Delaney*.

READERSHIP SURVEY

In an effort to plan the future of the Albany Student Press in accordance with our readers' needs and desires, we are asking you to fill out the following readership survey. The survey will only take 5 minutes to complete and all answers will be kept confidential.

As a token of our appreciation for your help, bring your completed survey up to the Albany Student Press office, CC 334, and you will be entitled to a Free CLASSIFIED AD. Surveys may also be dropped off at the CC Information Desk.

Please check the appropriate item(s) for each question.

- Sex: female _____ male _____
- Age: 18 & under _____ 26-34 _____
19-21 _____ 35-54 _____
22-25 _____ 55 & over _____
- Marital status: single _____ married _____
other _____
- University status: faculty member _____ staff member _____
graduate student _____ undergraduate student _____
b. If you are a student, do you have a part-time job?
yes _____ no _____
- Do you live: on-campus _____ off-campus _____
b. If you live off-campus, do you travel to school by:
bus _____ car _____
other _____
- What newspapers do you read regularly?
albany student press _____ times union _____
kite _____ washington park spirit _____
knickerbocker news _____ other _____
- Do you own your own car or have use of a family car?
yes _____ no _____
b. If you answered yes, how much money did you spend on gasoline and oil in the past 30 days?
less than \$10 _____ \$21-\$40 _____
\$10-\$20 _____ more than \$40 _____
- How many times have you gone to the movies in the past month?
1 time _____ 4 times _____
2 times _____ 5 or more times _____
3 times _____ none _____
- How much money have you spent on clothes in the past month?
under \$10 _____ \$40 or more _____
\$10-\$20 _____ none _____
\$21-\$39 _____
- How many times in the past month have you gone off-campus to eat?
1-3 times _____ 7 or more times _____
4-6 times _____ none _____
- How much money did you spend on records and tapes in the past month?
under \$10 _____ over \$20 _____
\$10-\$15 _____ none _____
\$16-\$20 _____
- In which supermarket do you shop most often?

- How much money have you spent on beer, wine, and liquor in the past month (exclusive of taverns)?
under \$5 _____ more than \$20 _____
\$5-\$10 _____ none _____
\$11-\$20 _____
- For information about weekend activities, which one of the following do you use most often?
albany student press _____ tower tribune _____
kite _____ washington park spirit _____
knickerbocker news _____ other _____
times union _____
- Which edition of the albany student press do you read most thoroughly?
asp/tuesday _____ asp/friday _____
both _____
- Which edition of the albany student press do you read most frequently?
asp/tuesday _____ asp/friday _____
both _____
- What sections of the albany student press do you read regularly?
arts & leisure _____ graffiti _____
classified ads _____ news _____
editorials & letters _____ sports _____
- What one section of the albany student press do you read most often?
arts & leisure _____ graffiti _____
classified ads _____ news _____
editorials & letters _____ sports _____
- What one section of the albany student press do you read least often?
arts & leisure _____ graffiti _____
classified ads _____ news _____
editorials & letters _____ sports _____
- Are there any special features you would like to see in the albany student press in the future?

"Soylent Green"

by Michael Lippman

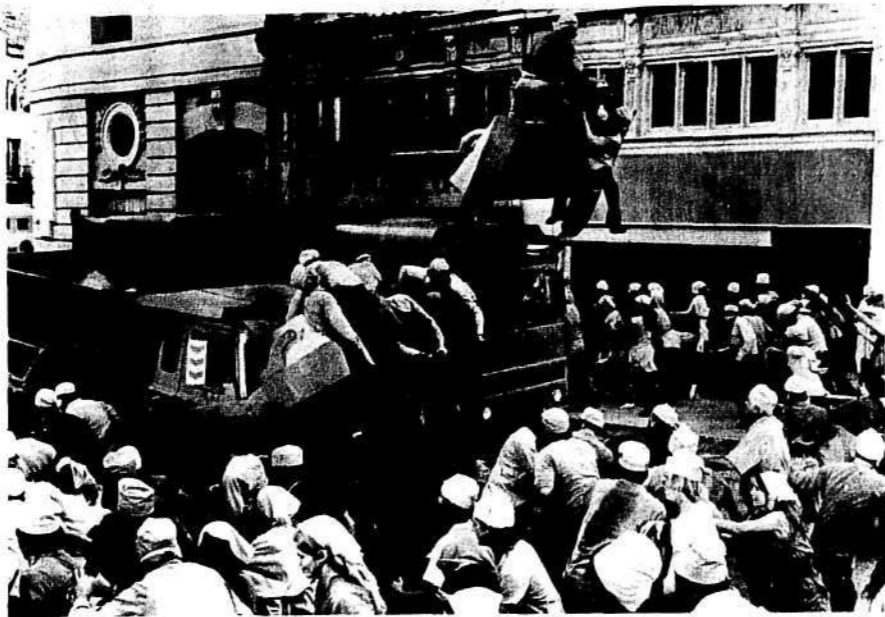
"Soylent Green is people!" shouts Detective Thorn (Charleton Heston) as he raises a defiant, bloody hand to the uncaring masses, and is carried away, his calls for justice unheeded. That's it. The End. What the movie has been leading up to for a few hours. In the overpopulated world of 2022, the Soylent Corporation has discovered that the oceans are dying, and the only food source remaining, plankton, are running out. No more high protein foods like Soylent Yellow or Soylent Red. So, upon Executive Decision and unknown to the consumer, all those dead human bodies are taken off the Waste Disposal plant and turned into nourishing little crackers of Soylent Green, the company's latest product.

accomplish much. And it all strikes me as rather dull, a world where one might die from lack of interest rather than lack of food: waiting in line all day, looking for a place to sleep all night. The quality of life is far from bearable, so if someone gets the idea to preserve this a bit longer by eating the dead, what of it? Look at it as the ultimate in recycling, or 21st century transubstantiation (your favorite relative back as a carbohydrate wafer).

The moral issue is *Soylent Green* isn't important. There is ample demonstration of the disparity between rich and poor, but the film never bothers to make the statement it should, deciding instead that since everyone is doomed, it's too late for ethics or politics to matter. Let the scavengers and exploiters have their fling—they'll only die a few days after everyone else.

Maybe that's supposed to be shocking. It's saved for the end for the sake of "impact" and "mystery," but accomplished neither. Leading up to this, we're entitled to other leftover extrapolations of eco-doom: people everywhere (40 million in Fun City) living in abandoned cars, guarding their tenements with submachine guns, sleeping on stoops, lining up for their water ration, paying \$150 a year for a jar of strawberries. The shock effect of all this wears off after a few seconds, especially since we've seen it thousands of times in documentaries about Hong Kong. Bringing it home to our own lovely land whimpering away its last moments doesn't

What *Soylent Green* does demonstrate is that no one has yet learned to make a great science fiction film. Big budgets and big names (also including Edward G. Robinson, Leigh Taylor-Young, Chuck Connors) don't help people who have no feel for the genre. What Ford and Hitchcock have done for the Western and the *Suspense* since 1950's "Attack of the Large Angry Ugly," but moviemakers are still far too limited in scope to recreate the brilliance of modern science fiction on the screen. And as long as yearly efforts like this continue to pack them in, there will be little room for improvement.



Bogey Fest

WAST, TV-13, will present a Humphrey Bogart Film Festival the week of May 14-18th in a very unique viewers-choice contest. TV-13 is offering titles of 13 different Bogart movies to choose from. The five movies receiving the most votes will be presented, fifth place on Monday, fourth on Tuesday, etc.

The actor playing Bogart for the festival is Bob Sacchi, who local theatre goers might remember in his role in "Play It Again, Sam" with George Gobel a few years ago at the Coliseum.

Bob will be at WAST on May 23, to present the grand prize winner with a trip to the Bahamas. For all the old and new Bogart fans, this should be a rare treat!



Humphrey Bogart stars in *The Maltese Falcon*.

"Bureaucracy is a giant mechanism operated by pygmies."
Honore de Balzac

SON, I'M BUSY... IF YOU NEED SOMETHING, SIMPLY ASK YOUR MOTHER

JAMIE, I'M ON MY WAY OUT... IF YOU NEED ANYTHING, JUST ASK YOUR GRANDPA

SORRY, JAMIE... I DON'T UNDERSTAND THESE THINGS, GO ASK YOUR BIG SISTER

JAMIE, YOU'RE A PEST... IF YOU NEED SOMETHING, GO ASK THE SITTER

QUIET, JAMIE, THE TV IS ON! IF YOU NEED SOMETHING, JUST GET IT YOURSELF!

... AND JAMIE DID.

Facing Facts

Tuesday's editorial, "A Decision out of Division," contained an important error. Although the ASP has chosen to endorse no one for the SA presidency, the editorial unfairly and unintentionally implied that Craig Jenkins, the sole black candidate in the race, was a more undesirable candidate than his two opponents.

The editorial pointed out that EOP SA often runs into financial trouble, and that because Jenkins is Vice-President of EOP SA, perhaps he is not capable of balancing SA's yearly \$500,000 budget. That would be a valid objection but for the fact Jenkins has nothing to do with EOP SA's budget in the first place. We retract that objection.

If Craig Jenkins were white, there would be no suggestion of racism in the matter. But because Student Association is white, because the student media are white, because the administration and faculty are all predominantly white, whenever there is a conflict between black and white, there is necessarily the smell of racism. Racism is nothing so simple as the good or bad motives of individuals. Racism is a situational conflict. It is irrelevant in political relationships whether the individuals involved are egalitarians or racial supremacists. What is relevant is that blacks and whites are still economic enemies in the United States, and that is so, among a variety of reasons, because the financial superstructure in this country employs racism as a political tool to neutralize outrage at its own actions.

Racism, in political relationships, is a smoke-screen raised by politicians to obscure what is basically an economic power struggle.

Sooner or later, Student Association is going to have a black president. Assuming he is competent, his election will have a progressive effect. Blacks and whites, instead of insulting each other privately, will at last begin to swear at each other openly. So far, there have been few formal political relationships between blacks and whites on campus. This is largely so because SUNYA has two "separate and (quasi)equal" student governments.

When this ends — as it will end, either with Jenkin's election this year, or some other black's next year — racism won't die. But it won't be under the rug either.

No Support For the Dean

Will President Benezet answer Professor Goldstein's challenge? Or will he choose to ignore the charges, the criticisms, and the difficult questions surrounding Dean Hunsberger's past and present?

The academic year draws quickly to a close, with only a few more issues of the ASP yet to be published. It seems that the President realizes this and would rather "wait it out."

It is nevertheless surprising that President Benezet has not defended Dean Hunsberger.

On Thursday afternoon Hunsberger must address the semi-annual meeting of the faculty of the Arts and Sciences College in the Ballroom. There will be many hostile faces in that audience, and without public support from Benezet, it seems Hunsberger will indeed be standing alone.

History Repeating

During the past few weeks the ASP has given intensive coverage to the past activities of I. Moyer Hunsberger, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. The findings include the alleged "lies" that led to his resignation from the University of Massachusetts, "misappropriation" of funds, and generally poor relations with many academic departments while at the Massachusetts school.

Some people may ask: How can you condemn a man today for what he did three years ago? Perhaps he reformed. What is the relevance of the findings at U Mass to SUNYA today?

We feel that the facts have spoken adequately for themselves. The hostility that Hunsberger's presence has engendered during his two years on this campus is widespread, reaching almost every department of the Arts and Sciences College.

When senior faculty members begin to seriously discuss calling an extraordinary meeting of the faculty because of Hunsberger, we know that there must be something seriously wrong.

In short, Dean Hunsberger's past is repeating itself here at SUNYA. And the relevance of his past history to events of today is all too obvious. Those exact same criticisms and charges raised at U Mass are surfacing once again.

Where Have All the Files Gone?

by Glenn von Nostitz

According to several former U Mass undergrads who are presently doing graduate work here at SUNYA, Dean I. Moyer Hunsberger had some major difficulties while head of the Arts and Sciences College at the Massachusetts school. One of the students was a member of a committee attempting to set up an advanced degree program in fine arts there — apparently over the objections of the Arts and Sciences Dean.

The students claim that for some "unexplained reason" funds for the program were appropriated but continually "blocked". They say that the funds were "misappropriated", that is, given to departments other than the art department, after being specifically designated for the art department by higher authorities.

The students place the blame for this "misappropriation" on Hunsberger. They claim that he consistently discriminated against the fine arts department, as well as other humanities departments, and favored the "hard sciences."

The students say that several people questioned Hunsberger about the missing funds, and that he "told different stories to different people."

Being somewhat alarmed by this "misappropriation", the former undergrads, along with other sympathetic faculty and students put together a "dosier" on Hunsberger, and sent information on his past to every member of the Massachusetts legislature, hoping to bring to their attention what was going on at their state university.

Directly after the dosiers were mailed, one of the student leaders reportedly received a phone call, informing him that he and his following were being sued for mailing the dosiers in official university envelopes and on official letterhead. This suit, according to students still at U Mass, was later dropped as the student strike was then reaching a fever pitch, and the administration did not want to ignite an otherwise highly volatile situation.

The chairman of the U. Mass art department said that he passively supported the students' investigation into

where the funds had disappeared to, but was "threatened" by the Dean with having his departmental funds cut off if he actively aided their efforts.

Apparently, the threat of a law suit was not the only action taken against the students. Two of the students report that their academic files and those of their friends who worked with them on the dosier project were "mysteriously missing" when they asked for them upon applying to graduate schools.

Art students here at SUNYA have complained of some associated problems, and have charged that the art department here is severely discriminated against by the administration. Their concern over what they considered unfair funding administration building and the eventual tense meeting between art students and several high administrators.

A Professor in one of the Humanities departments seems to be having troubles with missing files, too. He says he is disliked by his department chairman, whom he claims is Hunsberger's "yes man". He claims that most of the other faculty members in this department dislike the chairman rather intensely, although there are a few senior members who "go along" with the chairman.

The professor in question was allegedly going to be promoted to Associate Professor and given tenure, by vote of the department. But when he asked to see his file — his non-confidential file — they told him he could not see it. Later, when he asked again, they told him that it was "lost."

What is even more significant, according to this professor, and according to one of his colleagues as well, is that the chairman is attempting to bring a friend of his from another university to SUNYA to fill the disfavored professor's position.

None of the names involved can be disclosed yet, since the whole business is now going through the proper grievance channels.

There are a lot of professors down at GSFA who are very upset about Professor Baylis being denied tenure. Most of them continued on page 15

LAFAYETTE RADIO ELECTRONICS **EVERYTHING IN STEREO**

NOTICE ANYTHING DIFFERENT IN THE ROOM? YOU PUT UP A BLOOD, SWEAT & TEARS POSTER. YEAH... BUT HOW ABOUT THE HI-FI SOUND? HEY, IT'S REALLY GREAT. WHAT DID YOU DO? I BOUGHT A PAIR OF NEW PIONEER R-300 SPEAKERS. TERRIFIC.

SURE IT'S LIKE HAVING A NEW HI-FI SYSTEM FOR THE PRICE OF THE SPEAKERS ALONE. WELL, HANK, FROM NOW ON I'M SPENDING A LOT MORE TIME HERE... SORRY I CAN'T ACCOMMODATE YOU. I'M BOOKED SOLID SINCE I GOT THE PIONEER R-300'S. YOU'RE KIDDING. NO, I'VE GOT ROCK, MANTOVANI AND BEETHOVEN SESSIONS COMING UP! HOW ABOUT NEXT MONDAY FROM 3 TO 4?

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Tracksters Top Williams For Unbeaten Year Page 18



Pictured on this page is a photo essay of the year in review of sports at Albany State. Bruce Maggin's Fifth Quarter recounts the year on Page 18.



Jack Leahy Hopes For a Shot Page 19

PLEASE RECYCLE THIS PAPER

Hunsberger Alleged to have Opened Others' Mail

by Glenn von Nostitz
Special to the ASP

It has recently been learned thatwhile Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Massachusetts, I. Moyer Hunsberger allegedly opened the personal mail of some of his subordinates.

According to Professor Ryan Drum, who has since left the Massachusetts School, one of the major reasons Hunsberger was forced to resign from U Mass is because he was "caught illegally opening other people's mail." Drum says that much of the other University politics Hunsberger was engaged in was "not totally unexpected among some of us" but that it was "shocking to everyone" that Hunsberger was allegedly engaging in such activities.

Drum says that he was one of the "victims" of this alleged mail opening, and that Hunsberger had a personal vendetta against him because of the popularity of the courses he taught. He claims that oftentimes his classes were overflowing with students who were not even enrolled in his courses, and that "Hunsberger did not like this." He claims that Hunsberger "tried to shut me up" and, in a telephone conversation yesterday, he said that Hunsberger refused to confer with him about the controversy surrounding the courses he taught.

Apparently, the discovery that Hunsberger had been allegedly opening mail came when he began to make public statements containing information which appeared only in the personal letters which he supposedly intercepted.

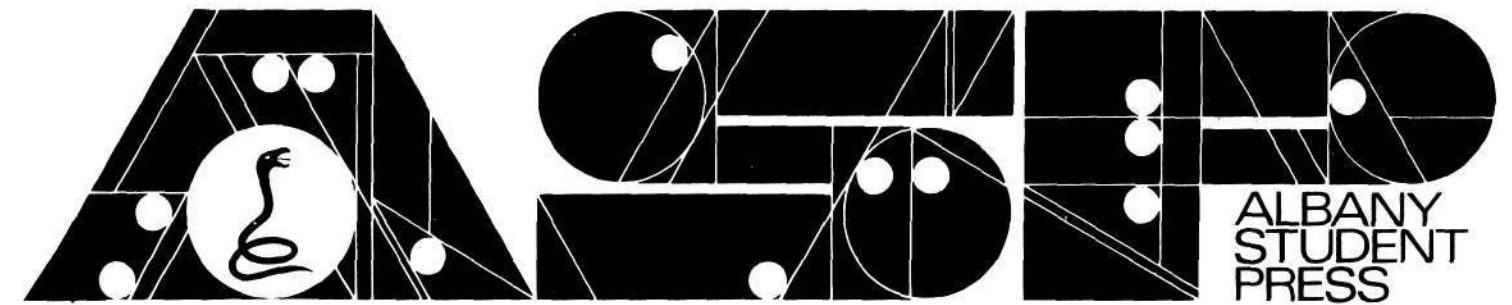
Why Allen Resigned

There have been several other disclosures since Monday concerning Hunsberger's activities both here and at U Mass.

In an interview earlier this week, former Biology Department Chairman Robert Allen explained some of his reasons for stepping down from the chairman's post.

He says that his resignation was prompted by a crisis regarding a National Science Foundation departmental development

continued on page 4



Students Plan Sit-in at 2:30 Today in President's Office

by Bob Mayer

Students continued to express their dissatisfaction with the administration and their concern for the victims of a tenure system they feel "discriminates against the ablest teachers" Tuesday at a rally held between the Administration and Fine Arts buildings.

The 200 people attending the rally heard faculty and students condemn what they allege is a "purge" to end academic freedom on this campus. It was the third consecutive day of such expressed public concern.

Rick Gushberg, member of the student steering committee and a strong supporter of Associate history department professor, David Goodman, told the gathering, "We have to remember that we pay the tuition here, we pay taxes in the state. The university is here for us - the students. We are the employees, the administration and faculty are the employees. We must press for what we believe in, what we rightfully deserve."

The purpose of the rally was to generate enthusiasm for the continuing struggle with the administration over tenure procedures and Arts and Science dean I. Moyer Hunsberger's position in the university.

Chris Masterson, a member of the steering committee asked the crowd to "get it together." She said, "The students here must believe themselves and their concerns. Our collective energy can shake this place up if we don't allow outsiders to convince us that we don't matter."

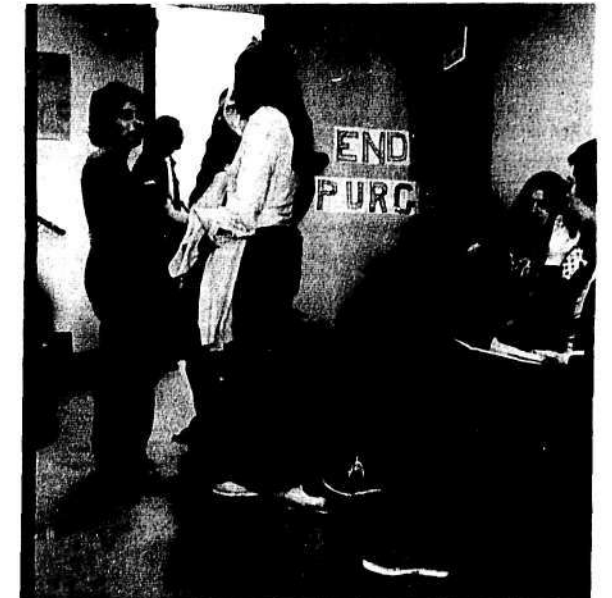
I. Moyer Hunsberger has been receiving the brunt of this latest attack but there are those who feel he is only Vice-President Sirotkin's "hatchet man." Sirotkin is Hunsberger's immediate superior in the administration bureaucracy and one faculty member who spoke privately said, "Sirotkin is the one they should be after. He is one of the major obstacles and he is the one who is letting Hunsberger do the dirty work."

Curt Smith, one of those whose contract is not being continued, told the audience "the university has gone against the stated principles of democracy." He went on to say that it is not only the administration that is responsible for the purge but a "reactionary faculty" as well. Smith added that the reason that there were not more faculty members at the rally was because, "the administration and reactionary faculty have produced an atmosphere of fear, an atmosphere of intimidation." He told the audience that one reason Carol Waterman and himself, both candidates of the Outstanding Teacher Awards, were not winners of that award was because "we would not drink champagne with Dean Hunsberger - a prerequisite for success."

The only other faculty member who addressed the crowd was Leroy Pelton from the Psychology department. Pelton, in one of the more vigorous speeches of the day said, "We have to change the priorities of this university - we have to exert pressure by closing this university down till they change things." He warned his audience, "If you think you can reason with these people (administration) you have got another thing coming."

The day's activity ended with

continued on page 4



SUNYAs' Continuing Crisis

by Bob Mayer

A student occupation of the second floor administration building has been called for 2:30 this afternoon by some two hundred students who attended a rally yesterday. The rally was a response to a continuing controversy over promotion and tenure and the suspension of I. Moyer Hunsberger as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

The Albany Campus has been the scene of several incidents since Sunday evening when 50 students met in the Lecture Center to engage in a dialogue about promotion and tenure.

At the close of the meeting it was decided that the students would meet Benezet in his office Monday noon a list of demands, to present the demands which a list of demandsto present the demands which included the suspension of Dean Hunsberger pending an investigation by a committee, a review of the tenure/promotion system, and a revision of the existing Council on Promotion and Continuing Appointments, to include a minimum of 50% student representation.

The sit-in was staged by 150 students Monday at noon in Benezet's office. It was reminiscent of days past when offices of university presidents were being occupied by students upset over the war and then university complicity with the military industrial complex. The same television cameras were present ready to exploit the sensationalism of an almost forgotten

continued on page 4



The Watergate Monster Grows Larger p. 6