

Danes Cage Cardinals, 82-64

Smith Nets 14 pts.

The Albany Great Danes combined balanced scoring and aggressive rebounding to defeat visiting SUNYAC foe Plattsburgh, 82-64, in an important basketball test, Wednesday night.

Overcoming poor execution and a scrappy Cardinal squad, the Danes won their third straight game, topped their record to 10-6, and stayed alive in the SUNYAC with now, a 4-2 mark.

The Danes never trailed, but the game was tight in the first half, with both teams fouling a lot and generally playing disorganized ball.

Byron Miller was stone-cold in the opening minutes, and with him not hitting, the Danes didn't know who to turn to.

Reggie Smith, who was to play an excellent game, especially under the boards, got hot only to be chilled by his third foul with almost 14:00 left in the first half.

As he sat down, Pete Koola came off the bench, hit his first three field goals and then joined Reg when he too got his third personal, this one coming at the 9:10 mark.

Harold Merritt and Ed Johnson, both off the bench, picked up the slack along with Gary Trevett and Albany opened up a 33-28 margin. Plattsburgh answered with five straight points, but the Danes, who switched to a 1-2-2 zone, ran off a 13-5 tear to end the half.

The Danes came out of the lockerroom crashing the boards, and led by Smith, Koola, and the Johnsons (Ed and Harry), made it 60-46 with thirteen minutes left.

Plattsburgh still refused to quit, and trailed by just ten four minutes later.

Byron and Trevett polished off the Cardinals, for good, in the next five minutes.

The once frozen Miller warmed up enough to sink three straight jumpers, and Trevett added a pretty fadeaway jumper and base line lay-up to put it out of reach.

Although the play was at times sloppy, there were bright spots to the Great Dane victory.

Bright spot number one was Reggie Smith, who hauled down 11 rebounds and shot a conservative 6-12 from the floor. In one sequence, Reggie pulled down a

bound, and went up four straight times before getting the hoop.

Reg finished with 14 and was followed closely by six other Danes.

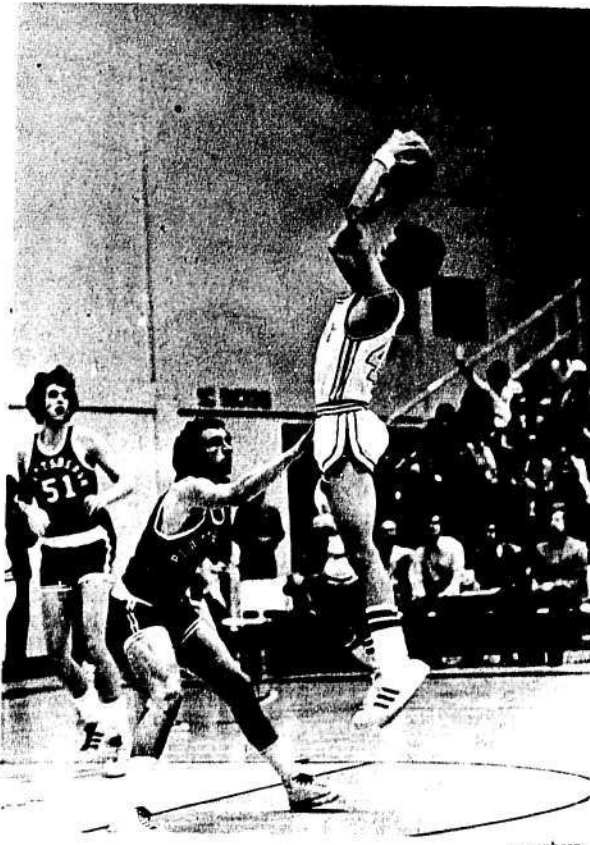
Harold Merritt and Ed Johnson each had 13, Miller and Trevett had 12 apiece, Pete Koola put in 10 more, and Harry Johnson, the Danes' leading rebounder with 13, scored eight.

Bright spot number two had to be the way the rest of the Danes took over scoring chores when Byron wasn't his usual high-forty-shooting-percent-self.

Pete Koola looked particularly good in the first half and should be a big plus against tall, strong teams, someone like Siena.

Speaking of Siena, Assistant coach John Quattrocchi confided before the game that he was concerned about the Danes looking past Plattsburgh to Saturday's encounter with arch rival Siena.

The Danes might have been looking by the Cardinals, possibly explaining some of their sloppiness, but now are faced with the prospect of looking right at the powerful Siena Indians.



Danes up against Plattsburgh Wednesday

rosenberg

Players & Fans Alike Await 'The Game'

by Harvey Kojan

The excitement, at least for those persons closely associated with the basketball team either as players or fans, began building earlier in the week. Perhaps unnoticeable at first, it has risen in intensity with the passing of each day. Tomorrow evening, this strange feeling which has enveloped many of us will create a vast exodus of bodies through the cold toward that less than foreboding edifice, University Gym.

A bit too much? Perhaps, but the annual contest between the Great Danes of Albany State and the Indians of Siena, if not the most hyped-up sports rivalry this close to the top. A game that will undoubtedly fill the gym to capacity, when this season no other team has been able to achieve even half that interest, cannot be viewed as "just another game." Accordingly, very few have seen fit to look upon tomorrow's battle in that fashion.

The history of this series has been one of contrasts, with Siena dominating the early stages, even-up play highlighting the middle, and Albany asserting itself over the past few years. The result to this day is a 16-15 Siena edge, gained by virtue of their two consecutive wins, last winter at the Washington Avenue Armory,

and this past holiday in the Capital District Christmas tournament.

Are the players oblivious to the significance of the game? Far from it, at least as far as star forwards Byron Miller and Reggie Smith are concerned. Both exuded confidence, with Reggie adamantly declaring "We're gonna pay them back-I assure you." As far as whether the excitement generated by the Siena rematch is real or contrived, Byron voiced the former opinion, simply stating "The game speaks for itself."

As far as specifics go, Siena

took a 10-5 mark into last night's game against Vermont, with losses to Iona, Assumption, Merrimack, Georgetown, and Seton Hall, the latest defeat on Tuesday by four points. Steve Walters and Rod Brooks, both averaging close to 20 points per game, lead the high-scoring attack, which totals nearly 90 points per outing. Walters was the player who demolished the Danes, scoring 35 points on 15-23 from the field. However, Reggie played down Walters' game, saying that "he just got hot and we couldn't stop him, that's all. It

won't happen again."

The point of view of the coaches is that all they could hope was that it remains a "healthy rivalry". Bill Kirsch, the Siena coach, elaborated further: "As long as it doesn't get blown out of proportion, things will be O.K. Sometimes the alumni and the fans get things out of proportion...these are still kids playing ball." Doc Sauers concurred, adding that the rebounding deficiency with good shooting.

ready for the game."

In the strategy department, Sauers and Kirsch plan no changes; Kirsch is content to let Walters and Brooks pour in the points and watch his big men dominate the boards (Siena has several players over 6'5"), while Sauers will hope that Smith's prediction about Walters will prove correct and that his team as a whole will make up the rebounding deficiency with good shooting.

One other note: Siena will be without reserve forward Dennis Curran, who had been playing illegally until it was discovered last week. Curran, who had transferred to Siena after two seasons with a school somewhere in Massachusetts, was in his fifth season of varsity basketball-unfortunately, you can only play for four full years over a five year period. Consequently, Siena must offer to forfeit any game in which Curran appeared to the particular opponent in question. Thus far, Doc Sauers has rejected the forfeit, as has the coach of Union.

As stated previously, the gym should fill up relatively early, so the suggestion here is that you arrive in time for the junior varsity contest versus Siena, which begins at 6:30. As usual, if you can't make it down to the gym, both the junior varsity and varsity games will be broadcast live over WSUA (640) at 6:25.



The basketball team in action against Siena in the Christmas tournament. The Danes get another shot at the Indians tomorrow at the

slawsky

Troy Law Firm Hit For Assessment Negligence

by Dennis Esposit

What began as a small local tax assessment project by four New York Public Research Group students at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute is mounting into a massive exposure of property tax inequities in Troy, New York, and includes implicating a nationally known tax firm for a possible breach of contract with the city. The tax assessment firm of Cole-Layer-Trumble, now being considered for negligence for improperly assessing most of Troy's homes and businesses in 1972, may face a lawsuit because of the efforts of the NYPIRG students. More importantly, though, than the possibility of any lawsuit, is the following the project has managed to attract.

Local concern expressed

The Mayor of Troy, City Council, local media, and increasing numbers of citizens are expressing vocal concern over its contents, the allegations of which claim that Troy's property assessments repeatedly victimize the owners of lower valued property, while benefiting the owners of higher cost land. The extensive reactions about the tax inequities, which range from naive bewilderment to suspected confirmation of the tax practices of the city government, stem mainly from the NYPIRG study.

The study's results dramatically depict Troy to be a city whose property is unquestionably assessed at different values, depending upon the section an individual's property and home is located in. By state law, property is to be appraised, assessed, equally

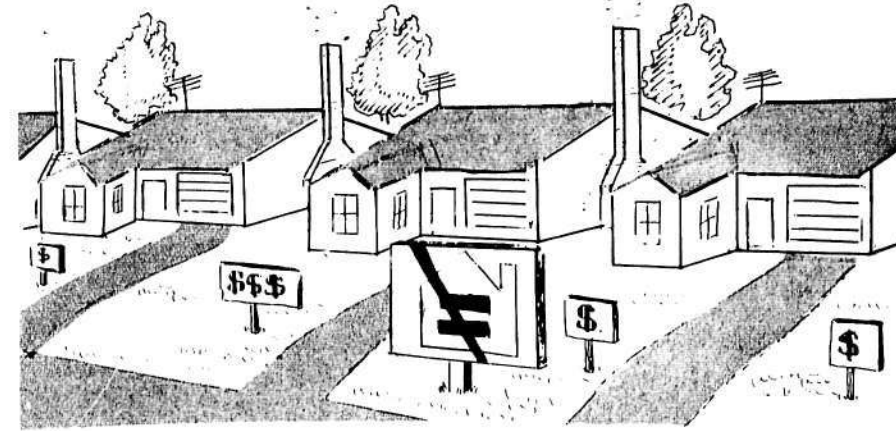
throughout a city, but the NYPIRG report states that "owners of the least valuable properties in Troy pay more than their fair share, while owners of more valuable properties pay less."

All is not well in Troy. Normally, all Troy property residential or commercial are appraised at 90% of their market or selling value; an assessment tax is calculated upon this figure. But in Troy's "Hill Wards," which are the highest valued areas of the city, the assessment tax was discovered to be normally 81.5% a figure representing a significant monetary underassessment, since the greater the property value the more the tax revenue.

High rates for low income

Troy's poorest districts, the fourth and seventh Wards, sing a different tune to the tax collector. These wards shelter substantial minority and low income groups, have a high rate of absentee landlords (who, incidentally, pass their increased taxes to tenants in the form of higher rents) and are over assessed at an average rate of 105%-107%, instead of 90%. Obviously, those least able to pay, are taxed exceedingly more. They, in effect, compensate for the rich by paying more to the city than their fair share.

Generally, NYPIRG found the citywide average for assessments to be 70%, 140%. The extreme deviation reported was phenomenal. Rather than property being assessed at 90% of its value, some homes were recorded as low as 37% of their market value. Homes in the next so-called category were sometimes falsely appraised at 300% above their true market or



selling value. A strain not borne lightly by lower middle class families struggling with today's escalating food prices, rents, Blue Cross bills, and employment droughts.

All these statistics are actually not as perplexing as the understanding of property tax procedures might indicate. Before a property tax is levied on a homeowner, the City Assessor must first determine the approximate market value of the home and property. A qualified appraiser (usually a real estate expert) then applies an assessment ratio of the home's market value, a tax figure is then derived from this process. Property taxation is the life blood of a city. Troy must rely on tax revenue to service its hospitals, schools, recreational centers, public facilities, etc. The administration of its taxing methods will, therefore, reflect on the quality of services delivered, and the political business

relationships or schemes it permits.

Realizing the necessity for internal improvements in Troy and assuming the propensity for business infiltrating into politics, the NYPIRG students sought to rectify all "official" tax figures. The group, though largely inexperienced in tax affairs, painstakingly examined almost 700 property sales within the last three years in Troy. The final tabulations represent the sum each of these 700 homeowners should be paying in taxes.

After gathering the fresh data the NYPIRG students stalked to the City Assessor's Office, politely requested Troy tax rolls, and began comparing numbers. All very legal and all very important were these procedures. The students were not long in the office before discrepancies began flourishing. These discrepancies, of course, were the above mentioned tax inequities. The grand prize question remaining for NYPIRG and the Troy Citizens Who are responsible for these inequitable offenses?

One formal answer is the City Assessor himself. By State law it is he who has final jurisdiction over property rates, tax questions, problems, and complaints are his domain. But in Troy this Office has changed leadership over the past several years. Because of this investigation is being formed to determine who and to what degree is blameworthy.

Probably the real culprit is not the City Assessor but Cole-Layer-Trumble. The firm was contracted by the city for \$250,000 to reassess 95% of its territory in 1972, and was thought to have professionally surveyed the community. Fled away in nearly kept cabinets in the Assessor's Office are the results of those "professional" services rendered. How these services were performed, and what NYPIRG have been recently studying.

Can Cole-Layer-Trumble be legally prosecuted for proven incorrect assessment figures? They certainly can. Their bargain or contract with Troy was for a complete, balanced, and non-political property assessment evaluation

As it turned out, a further NYPIRG investigation is revealing that in 1972: 1) Cole-Layer-Trumble hired unqualified tax assessors; 2) inadequately surveyed homes either incompletely or not at all; 3) falsifying tax documents.

Cole-Layer-Trumble do not exactly appear to be the most reputable firm in the country. Troy's Mayor Edward J. Connally has already told the press that NYPIRG assessment findings "tended to confirm" suspicions that C-L-I assessment was not completely equitable. The Mayor's statement is not without foundation. C-L-I have been active in other sections of the United States. For example, in Westchester County, Penn., incidentally the home of the opulent Mellon Family, C-L-I was reported to have continuously underassessed certain tracts of land.

What all this means is that C-L-I is being swamped with NYPIRG data that disproves or tend to disprove their 1972 figures. These figures in question made possible by NYPIRG constitute the basis for the lawsuit the City Council is waging against C-L-I. Mayor Connally too is anxious to vindicate the innocent and prosecute the guilty. This is particularly appropriate to NYPIRG for their citizenship efforts. The press is enthusiastic for news, especially the type which fortifies and upgrades a community government's tax standards.

But mostly it is the townspeople who are beginning to press for action. Calls letters, interview requests to and for the City Assessor are just a few. Then come in for fair property taxation may be publicly conceded in June, when a day or two is set aside in Troy for assessments questions and complaints. This is the day NYPIRG is vigorously campaigning and working in on the hope of producing maximum citizen pressure. The kind that permits no city government to turn its back upon a day that might very well mark the conclusion of tax inequities in Troy, New York.

Washer Token System Ends Monday; FSA Cites Inconvenience as Cause

by Jill R. Cohen

Faculty Student Association director J. Norbert Zahm announced that the token accepting washing machines on campus will be changed back to coin slide operation beginning February 16, explaining that "We just can't seem to work out the mechanics" of the plastic token operation.

Since the token operating machines were instituted in the beginning of last semester, tokens of different materials and six different kinds of slides had been tried in response to many complaints of tokens being too easy or too difficult to break in the machines' slots. Said Zahm: "We can't seem to get the right combination of slides and tokens - we wanted to make it easier for the students." Another complaint cited by Zahm was that the tokens were inconvenient to obtain.

Zahm noted that SUNY Binghamton and the SUNY College at Oneonta were also returning their washing machines to coin operation after longer experimental periods with tokens.

The damages incurred by the breaking of tokens were

minimal, usually being attributed to a piece of token clogging the slide. This happened with such frequency, however, that B & M Distributors, the company responsible for the washing machines and their maintenance, and repair, spent an inordinate amount of time repairing the malfunctioning slides.

After the conversion of the washing machines the slides will require 30¢ in coin operation. Despite the fact that the production of tokens is an expense which is no longer necessary, no reduction in the charge was planned. Zahm denies that any profit will be made because of this, claiming that the FSA was "moving towards a deficit" in its washing machine income. The drivers will continue to operate at no charge.

The laundry rooms will remain open 24 hours per day as during the fall semester, contrary to the previous practice of an 11 p.m. lock up to avoid vandalism. Zahm is hopeful that it will not be necessary to restate a closing hour, attesting to less damage each year since the 1969 "90 high damage years." The 24 hour policy will be maintained as long as no thefts or vandalism results.

Refunds for unused tokens will be made at all current token sales areas between February 25 and March 8.

Special Centerfold on Student Association . . .

1974 Telethon Charity Function To Aid Wildwood School For Autistic Children

by Nancy Cook

Perhaps the most visible of the many SUNYA charity events, Telethon 1974 is scheduled for March 22.

Seven years ago, the concept of Telethon first came to the attention of the Special Events Board. They focused their benevolent attentions of the Boy Scouts of America. Until 1970, Telethon had been the culmination of the week long altruistic activities collectively termed Campus Chest.

Lori Gerber and Dave Taffet are the co-chairpersons. Since the beginning of the academic year, the committees have been raising money through various means. They sold masks, recently held cake sales in the Campus Center and showed movies. Money that is earned in advance is mainly used for the purpose of paying the bills such as those for the Campus Center Ballroom and publicity charges. A Food Fast is

tentatively scheduled for March. For the recent auditions many have been coming and trying out. Karen Gliboff and Mike Klein are the talent chairpersons. They make the selection and schedule the times.

Talent prevails with folk singers and comedy acts. Groups from the Holiday Sing such as 4 plus 2 from Indian Quad are performing. John Simson, Neil Brown and his Faculty Band and the Star-Spangled Washboard Band are coming. Ronald McDonald will be there on a Saturday morning portion of the program. More auditions will be held February 25, 27, 28, and March 4th, 6th, and 7th.

Another feature of Telethon is an auction that takes place with merchandise donated by Atlantic Records, Capital Records, Denby's, Prices Chopper, and others. For a little money, one will be able

to throw a picnic some well-known people on campus.

This year's cause is Wildwood School. It is for braindamaged, emotionally, and perceptually handicapped children; and those with learning disabilities. They have recently lost funding from the Albany County Mental Health Association and are a needy organization. The cost to educate one child is \$5,000 a year and the parents only pay a \$200 tuition if they can afford it. They have been in operation for about six years and serve about 60 in a day school program. There is home training which help parents while the children are still young so that they can learn to care for them. Some need completely individualized instruction and equipment.

The telethon takes place in the Campus Center Ballroom March 22 and 23. A 50¢ donation is asked of those who wish to attend. WPIR is televising from Saturday 8 am to 8 pm. Channel 13 (WAS 1) and 10 (WLEN) are carrying it for an hour each. WSUA will give 24 hour coverage.

Last year \$12,500 was raised and this time they are aiming for \$15,000. Lori Gerber said the on-campus response has been excellent and "people have been working really hard and we're sure the telethon will be even more successful than last year."

Campus Contraception Clinic

Student Health Service

THURSDAY evenings at the:

For Appointment call:

457-3717

Mon. - Fri. between 1 - 5 pm



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FEBRUARY 12-23
11:00 A.M.-9:00 P.M.
50 loveable little animals
for you to pet and feed.
35¢ Admission

COLONIE CENTER

OPEN MON. THRU SAT. UNTIL 9:30 P.M. - ROUTE FIVE AND NORTHWAY EXIT 2E

NEWS BRIEFS

(AP) Syrian artillery fire blasted Israeli military positions and settlements Monday along the 40-mile Golan Heights ceasefire line, killing two persons and wounding five, the Israeli military command announced. It said Israeli forces returned the fire.

The command claimed the dead included a civilian woman. The Israeli authorities said the fighting lasted about three hours in nearly all sectors of the Syrian bulge captured by Israel in the October war. The Golan battle was announced as Iraq and Iran were reported reinforcing border outposts because of a battle Sunday over disputed territory that caused more than 140 casualties.

LONDON (AP) Miners formed picket lines in driving rain and wind outside British coal mines Monday on the second day of a nationwide strike. Joe Whelan, a miners' union official in the Nottingham area, said he had been threatened with death after safety workers, charged with keeping the mines in operable condition crossed picket lines.

"There will be bitterness, even between father and son, for years to come if this situation continues," Len Clarke, the regional union leader in Nottingham, said.

In London, police rolled up to a large power station to keep an eye on picketing operations only to find no one had shown up. The miners could not get a train from Kent to London because of wildcat strikes on the railroads.

MANILA, Philippines (AP) Thousands of refugees fled on Monday from burning Jolo town in the southern Philippines, where air force planes bombed and strafed as government troops battled Moslem secessionists, reliable military sources said.

About 6,000 refugees, most of them Moslems, landed by boat Monday 100 miles north of Jolo in Zamboanga city on Mindanao, the southernmost main Philippine island, according to government social welfare officers. Officials were seeking urgent shipment of food, clothing and medicine for the refugees, who were being housed in school buildings.

WASHINGTON (AP) A series of transportation measures covering highways, mass transit and railroads is being sent to Congress this week by President Nixon.

The President outlined his plans in a radio speech Saturday in which he also called upon striking independent truckers to go back to work. And there were indications that the truckers' work stoppage is easing with fewer incidents of violence and the Pennsylvania National Guard preparing to deactivate.

In his speech Nixon said one of his programs will authorize \$2 billion in federal loan guarantees to help railroads improve their tracks, terminals and equipment.

The program, he said, will make significant changes in federal regulations governing rail freight carriers.

Another program, Nixon said, would authorize \$16 billion in federal aid over six years for metropolitan and rural transportation with two-thirds of the amount available to local and state governments to use "where they believe this money can be spent more effectively."

WASHINGTON (AP) Rep. Peter W. Rodino, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said Sunday his committee is about to request copies of documents from the White House and already has sought a list of the material compiled by the special Watergate prosecutor.

He said a meeting has been arranged for this week between his committee's counsel and James D. St. Clair, President Nixon's chief Watergate lawyer.

Rodino's committee is conducting an inquiry into the possible impeachment of Nixon. The New Jersey Democrat would not specify what would be demanded from St. Clair, but said: "We are going to require and request the necessary documents and whatever may be necessary."

(AP) The often-violent shutdown by groups of disorganized independent truckers appeared all but over today. There was only scattered activity during the night and increased truck traffic was reported in a number of areas.

There were holdouts among the truckers, however, with some vowing to continue the shutdown until diesel fuel prices are lowered.

In Chicago, large numbers of trucks were unloading produce at the West Water Street Market.

"We are quite busy down here and at least 18 trucks are presently unloading," said one produce merchant. "Today is different from last Monday when only four trucks were unloading."

A state trooper in Peoria, Ill., reported that "the trucks are really rolling. It's way up, it seems to be heavier than usual."

ALBANY (AP) New York State was not among the states picked by federal officials to receive additional gasoline supplies. But Gov. Malcolm Wilson said he expects more gasoline will soon be flowing into the state. Wilson said Sunday he is pressuring the federal government to give New York more gasoline.

New York was not one of the 12 states designated to receive increased gasoline allocations by the Federal Energy Office. But Wilson said that he expected New York to receive a larger allocation in the near future.

"No state is more acutely affected by the gasoline shortage than New York. I fully expect that FEO Federal Energy Office will approve an increased allocation of gasoline for New York within the next few days," the governor said in his statement.

Wilson's statement reflected on the past sacrifices New Yorkers have made during such crisis as world wars. "We can win this one," he said of the gasoline crisis, "with public patience and citizen cooperation and the allocation of more gasoline to New York by the Federal Energy Office."

Interviews With Two Top Contenders

Lowenstein Vigorously Campaigns in Non-Candidacy for Javits Senate Seat

by Nancy Albaugh

Not much is sacred to Allard Lowenstein. After being gerrymandered out of his Brooklyn seat in Congress in 1970, he has eyes on a U.S. Senate seat, though he hasn't yet declared his candidacy. With "hard work" he hopes to take that seat.

He's against the way the Republican Party has "run things." "They worked hard to compile an abysmal record. It's

very rare to have a situation quite so clear where one party deserves to be thrown out of power," he told reporters.

If he thinks the Democratic Party is wrong, he'll say so, he proudly relates. He led the "dump Johnson" movement of '68, during his freshman term as congressman.

Very informal and easy-going, dressed for the New Democratic Coalition (NDC) meeting in a not-so-crisp, blue button-down shirt, a tie loosened at the collar by the end of his workday, and grey pants which had evidently seen better days. The image he tried to present was one of a worker, a man too busy to be bothered with changing clothes for a meeting. He sat slumped down in his chair, alert but relaxed with the group of students and staff members.

Overcoming cynicism

Seasoned with Biblical references and tempered with a strong work ethic, his comments on Nixon, foreign affairs, the state of the state, his campaign, as well as the state of the American people showed a concern for America.

About the American public, he said, "Wouldn't they be stupid if they weren't cynical? The question is not are they cynical, but what can be done to overcome the cynicism?" He suggested running better candidates, with each candidate and office holder accountable to the American public.

He sees little progress in U.S. dealings with other countries, though the administration claims successes. "I scorn the earth to find evidence of these successes." Our relation with China was improved under the present administration, he said, but the means for achieving that improvement were wrong. The U.S. should not "lay down in front of Mao and beg for détente." With Russia, he said it there were a real détente, neither country would be supplying arms to the Mid-East.

In favor of a "détente based on mutual reciprocity of the desire for peace," he said our current foreign relations were developed the wrong way.

Orange Soda and Pollyanna

During the interview staff members brought him orange soda and a glazed doughnut, which offered to anyone who might like part. Acknowledging the gesture, no one accepted.

"Out of every evil some good can be found," he said admitting Pollyanna-ish optimism. One of the goods from the Nixon Administration is the virtual assurance of public financing of campaigns. "I've seen Spiro Agnew in his post-telomous period has come out in favor of public financing."

He thinks Nixon should be impeached immediately. "Someone said to me the other day that there was not one scintilla of evidence against Nixon. I answered him it we wait much longer, there won't be."

Lowenstein thought the State of the Union message was "high comedy." "It was remarkable that Nixon could argue for protecting the individual's right to privacy"



Allard Lowenstein, non-candidate for U.S. Senator.

Samuels Stresses Bureaucratic Clean-up as Top Campaign Pledge

by Elizabeth Gross

Howard Samuels strode quickly into the hotel room, shook hands with the four reporters, and immediately launched into the issues that he hopes will bring him New York's next governorship. The former New York City Oil-Fuel Retailing Chairman, sporting a dark blue suit and a bronze tan, began his statements almost before he was seated in front of the tape recorder's microphone. The press were taking advantage of his appearance at the Capital District's New Democratic Coalition meeting at the Ramada Inn in Albany.

Asked what he thought of Governor Malcolm Wilson, Samuels declared that there has been no performance on Wilson's part and that his State of State Message was bland. "I don't know if he knows if he's governor or not."

The discussion vacillated between topics rapidly. On the energy situation, Samuels lashed out at the "lack of leadership" in New York. He said that with President Nixon, fighters are needed to have gasoline brought into New York. He cited the need for discipline in planning for what he sees as a "long-term shortage ahead." He would like to see standards applied that would make it compulsory for all new cars to get twenty miles to the gallon and that would direct Con Ed to burn coal or refuse to energy.

Financial aid to college students, with reference to the Costigan Committee bill that would decrease aid to public college students while greatly aiding students at private schools, was the topic seen as most directly affecting students. It was met by Samuels' statement, "We must help private schools," that the public schools cannot be the only institutions aided monetarily. He continues on, stating that education must be "relevant for the society we live in." Free tuition, according to Samuels, should be decided on a community level, the state should contribute a certain amount of money to a school, with the question of the payment of the balance of the tuition individually decided by each community. He then attacked the SUNY system as overexpanded, badly managed, and overplanned by the Rockefeller Administration. Learning the various complexities as "Laj Mahals" and results of Rockefeller's "edifice complex," he warned that students will be paying



Howard Samuels, ex-OTB head and candidate for Governor.

a great deal in the years ahead for the "large" of financial planning.

The discussion switched to Samuels' Number One priority should be to become Governor. He stated that he would "have to straighten out the management of the bankrupt state." He wants to "get rid of the bureaucracy," including the reduction of civil service employees. "How many do we need?" he asked.

When asked how he would try to improve the relationship of the city and state, especially in view of the eight year strain between Rockefeller and former New York City Mayor John Lindsay, he said that he was "sympathetic to the decay of our cities," that housing, crime, and economic development were all important considerations. Stating that he teaches a course in Urban Economics at the New School in the City, he continues on to ask what he termed as a vital issue. "How do you keep the middle class in the cities?" He proposed that answers would come from creative approaches and integrity in government. Samuels' call for honest government led him to describe the institutional reforms on the legislative level, which would include full-time legislators, open committee meetings, and professional staffs. In the Judicial Branch he wants panel recommendations of judgeships to eliminate what he called "Rockefeller's appointment of judges for political purposes."

He would like to see the criminal justice system rebuilt to facilitate "swift, sure, fair justice." He claimed to be against the death penalty and would veto any bill to reinstate it, he added that he believed it to be a constitutional question. Then, turning Rockefeller's tough drug plan "baloney," he stressed rehabilitation of drug addicts, he favors "decriminalization" of marijuana.

Samuels outlined his plans for election reform, which include limiting the amount of money donated and spent in a campaign, setting up a non-partisan auditing group and a criminal committee to act against illegal activities, and beginning a plan for subsidizing campaign funds.

Speaking in reference to his reign at O.T.B., Samuels recommended the legalization of gambling in New York to get organized crime, which reaps 80% of its income from gambling, out of the business. He is certain that it could work well on a state-wide basis. "I'm a good manager and O.T.B. proves that the government can manage." He then declared the New York Times story on the NYC police "white paper," which stated that gambling would become rampant (minors) and housewives' gambling, to be a "hoax."

In the area of health care, he would support a state or national health insurance program. He answered, "yes," when asked if there should be a federal take-over of welfare costs.

A half hour after the interview started, Samuels wound up by talking politics. He wants a Democratic Albany Legislature as well as more people involved in Democratic party leadership. Regarding party disunity during the primaries, he said, "I haven't said anything about the other candidates."

NDC Gathering Profiles Democratic Hopefuls

by Glenn von Nostitz

Howard Samuels, Ogdén Reid, Allard Lowenstein, Robert Abrams, Paul O'Dwyer, Tony Olivieri and a number of other prominent state Democrats were at the Silo restaurant Friday night, directly across the street from the SUNYA campus. They were all speakers at a New Democratic Coalition sponsored "Public Forum", where all the Democratic Party candidates for statewide office were supposed to meet each other and the public.

New York City Council President Paul O'Dwyer was scheduled to be the forum moderator, but he arrived late because of a snowstorm downstate, so NDC organizer Ron Alheim took his place, introducing the candidates for their "brief five minute speeches". Of course, with this being a political event, none of the speeches stayed under the time limit, and the evening dragged on

across as the most fanatical. Arnold Saltzman, the multimillionaire businessman hoping to run against Jacob Javits, was the most low-key and thoughtful. Bronx Borough President Robert Abrams, in the race for Attorney General, seemed the happiest to be there.

Assemblyman Daniel Haley, who isn't running for anything right now, gave the keynote address on the "Need to Elect a Democratic Legislature." Not only does that mean a legislature run by the Democratic Party, he said, but one which is democratic with a small "d" as well.

Haley talked about some specific reforms he would like to see, including abolition of the rules committee and public campaign financing. "We must take the power away from the oligarchy since right now only three or four powerful men can decide legislation singlehandedly," he stated.

The candidates for lieutenant governor spoke right after Haley. Erie County Assemblyman John LaFalce didn't exactly stir the hearts and minds of the audience with his call for a "Philosophy of Victory." The first yawns could be seen. State Democratic Party Chairman Joseph Crangle must have been distressed, he's backing LaFalce.

But young Manhattan Assemblyman Tony Olivieri reawakened the crowd with his call for a lieutenant governor who will take an active role in policy determination. He also said the Democrats must develop issues that will unite the party while still attacking the Rockefeller-Wilson record.

Senator Mary Ann Krupask is also running for lieutenant governor, but a spokesman said that she was in Oswego County campaigning for a candidate in a special assembly election, and she couldn't make it to Albany. Krupask is presently considered the most serious contender for the job.

The high point of the evening came when the gubernatorial candidates rose to speak. Howard Samuels is quite debonair, sophisticated, well-tanned, and in possession of most of these other qualities that make him "The Can-

didate". Ogdén Reid, on the other hand, looks more academic with his professorial glasses.

Samuels spoke on one issue: Women's Rights. He cited the usual figures showing how women are discriminated against by the social security administration, by rape and insurance laws, and how they get less pay for doing the same work as men. His remarks were interspersed repeatedly with applause, mostly from the female members of the audience.



Paul O'Dwyer, President of New York City Council.

Samuels said he is very serious about doing something to promote women's rights, and the word is that if nominated, he would have Mary Anne Krupask as his running mate. He mentioned her several times during his address, including when he stated that women often are better legislators than men and are often more successful at garnering votes.

Howard Samuels may have been very charismatic, but Ogdén Reid got perhaps the biggest round of applause of the night when he called for the impeachment and resignation of Richard Nixon. "Nixon must meet the bar of justice just like any other man," the gubernatorial aspirant said.

Paul O'Dwyer arrived at around 9:00, after spending five hours on the New York Thruway. He was visibly tired and gave only a short speech when compared to the length of the other talks. O'Dwyer reminisced about his youthful days as an Irish political hack in immigrant areas of New York. He

said that New York State was a "leader back in those days". Lehman and Al Smith were governor then, and New York was one of the most progressive states in the Union, O'Dwyer said. "But since then, since Roosevelt, it has been all downhill."

O'Dwyer is a very distinguished looking man, in spite of his short physical stature. The very bushy eyebrows, stark long white hair and serious demeanor usually

because they are "running with a burden, their own record".

Noted Assemblyman Peter A. Berle spoke after Abrams. He has established himself as the family-man type, and often includes members of his family in his public life. He's tall, young, with an unusually good posture and a 1962 Kennedy style haircut. He spoke against the "dual sense of justice", with one standard for the wealthy and no standard of justice for the middle income and poor people.

Rockland County District Attorney Robert Meehan is also running for Attorney General. He calls himself a "law and order" candidate, and says he would have sued Shell Oil for the excess profits they've made off the energy crisis rather than issue an injunction. Louis Lelkowitz just did, preventing them from making big profits in the future. "That's like catching a burglar who's committed burglaries, and issuing an injunction telling him not to commit a 40th," Meehan said.

The proceedings were somewhat late, and the Senatorial Candidates didn't get to speak until 10:00. The audience was getting restless and the number of empty seats was growing. Gall bladders couldn't stand much more.

Arnold Saltzman, who got to start in government working for Franklin Roosevelt, did little to regain the audience's interest. He gave a very low-key, non-emotional speech in which he called for an end to "all the rhetoric", and even to end to Watergate jokes, which pervaded all of the previous speeches. After he was through, the audience applauded with about 10

make him a center of attention.

The Attorney General candidates spoke next. Robert Abrams and Hubert Humphrey create a similar impression in a first time observer. Both have bald pates, both are not very tall, and both are ebullient, energetic, and talkative.

Abrams told the gathering that the Republicans will be "smashed to smithereens" in November



Robert Abrams, Attorney General Candidate

same spirit as the Democrats. Nixon gave his State of the Union address.

Perhaps sensing that the audience was tiring, the speaker, Allard Lowenstein, former head of the "Dump Johnson" movement, flailed his arms, pounded the rostrum with his fist, and ranted about the crisis of the Nixon presidency. His coat was off, his tie was loosened, and his attempts were well. The audience was delighted.

"Nixon is a loser," he said. "He lost half his cabinet, his whole staff, and now the tapes."

Lowenstein was met with a standing ovation from what was left of the audience.

It was late, and outside the Silo Restaurant, Albany was very cold. The candidates went to their respective hotel rooms, and much of the audience went to the gas station across the street. The NDC had given everyone with more than one passenger in their car ticket enabling them to buy gas there.

Gas may have been in short supply, but the rhetoric was not.

DEA Must Reclassify Pot

(CPS) The U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington DC handed down a ruling January 15 ordering the Drug Administration Agency (DEA) to institute "rule-making procedures" to determine if marijuana should be reclassified within the dangerous drug schedules, or removed from the dangerous substance list altogether.

Currently, marijuana is listed on Schedule I of the dangerous substances list, thereby classifying it with heroin. The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) filed the suit which resulted in the court order to the DEA to look into marijuana.

NORML's suit developed after the group petitioned the now-defunct Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in 1972 to remove pot from Schedule I on the basis of studies by the National Marijuana Commission and

HEW. The Narcotics Bureau replied that it was unable to reconsider the status of marijuana because of "treaty obligations," and NORML filed suit in federal court.

When the NORML suit was heard, government lawyers built their case on the assertion that an international agreement ratified by the U.S. Senate nine years ago (the "Single Convention Treaty of 1961") prohibited the U.S. from reclassifying marijuana. The Appeals Court ruled that the treaty does not prohibit a reclassification, and ordered the DEA to accept NORML's petition and investigate the status of the weed.

According to NORML attorney Peter Meyers, there is no indication of when the DEA will hold hearings, but he added "We hope it's as soon as possible." If marijuana is totally removed from the dangerous drug schedules, it would throw into serious doubt the penalties for marijuana.



CUNY Women File Suit

(CPS) The largest class action sex discrimination suit ever brought against a university was filed against the City University of New York (CUNY) December 21. The suit, brought by the CUNY Women's Coalition, alleged that women are discriminated against in every possible aspect of employment at the university.

At a recent press conference Dr. Lelia Melman, coalition spokeswoman, charged, "The university has institutionalized second class citizenship for women. We are conspicuously absent from positions of power and prestige, and our doctorates are worth \$1,500 to \$3,000 less per year than those of men."

The Women's Coalition estimated the suit will probably cost CUNY at least 40 million in back pay and damages. According to Melman the suit is a response to the school's refusal to take any "substantive actions to anchorate the discriminatory conditions under which women work."

The university has to date ignored charges of sex discrimination filed against it with HEW and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) by the coalition and individual women, Melman said.

According to Dr. Clara Melman, a plaintiff, the suit deals with discrimination in hiring, initial appointment, salary, promotion, tenure, maternity, pension

benefits and other terms and conditions of employment.

The changes necessary to remedy current and past discrimination suffered by women will involve total restructuring of university policies "to eliminate the old boys club way of doing things," Melman said.

Smith Measure Would Require Deposit

Flip-top cans and non-returnable containers, which have been littering New York's landscape at a tremendous cost to taxpayers and the environment, will become a thing of the past under legislation filed by State Senator Bernard C. Smith of Northport.

The Smith bill, which will be effective this fall, would require a deposit of three to five cents on nearly all beverage bottles, cans or plastic containers. It will require that all such containers manufactured, distributed or sold in the state be labeled with the correct refund amount.

Any person will be allowed to return a redeemable container to a retailer or a privately operated redemption center and collect a refund. The refund will be paid whether or not the container can be reused.

Under the Smith plan, flip-top cans will be banned in the state eighteen months after enactment of the law. Also banned will be plastic "hoop" retainers such as those currently used to hold together cans or

Penalties for up to \$500 for each offense are provided, Smith said. The penalties, which will be enforced from civil action initiated by the Attorney General, are expected to be sufficient stimulus to result in compliance with the new law on all levels.

According to Senator Smith, the proposal will save taxpayers thousands of dollars annually in expensive cleanup costs and will diminish health and safety dangers caused by discarded containers.

Senator Smith said, "I recognize that such a plan will place a burden on the local retailer who will have to store, sort and return the containers to a distributor or manufacturer. This will mean some additional costs for the retailer and some inconvenience in handling the variety of containers returned."

Senator Smith added: "a plan of this type does not always gain enthusiastic public acceptance at the outset. However, when the members of the community realize the overall benefits accomplished by this type of legislation, com-

munity acceptance and cooperation quickly follow."

The legislation will affect all individual, sealed glass, metal or plastic bottled, cans, jars or cartons which contain any beer, malt beverage, carbonated or non-carbonated soft drink, mineral water, tea or soda water. It will not affect containers used for other purposes or containers that presently carry a deposit requirement of more than five cents.

The refund required on each container will be a minimum of five cents, unless the container is a standardized bottle certified by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation. A standardized bottle, which will be reusable by more than one type of beverage producer, will have a refund value of only three cents.

According to Senator Smith, any person, whether he purchases the beverage or not, may return the container to any retailer who sells that kind, size or brand of

beverage. This includes any standardized container, if the dealer sells any standardized containers. A dealer may not refuse to pay the refund if he sells that kind, size or brand of beverage.

A person also may return a container to a neighborhood or regional redemption center, if such a center is established. The redemption center can be operated by any individual or organization that wishes to engage in the collecting and sorting of containers. The operator of a redemption center will have the right to determine what types and brands of containers he will handle. However, the operator of a redemption center may not refuse to pay the refund for a container if he publicly lists it as acceptable.

A dealer or redemption center operator may return a container to any distributor who sells or distributes a container of that kind, size or brand and the distributor can not refuse to pay the refund.

Pisani Introduces Bill Helping Stations Owners

Refiners and distributors of gasoline and diesel fuel will be obliged to honor orders from all gasoline stations which qualify as regular customers in amounts at least equal to deliveries during the same month in 1973 under comprehensive fuel crisis legislation introduced in the State Senate today by Senator Joseph R. Pisani (R-Westchester).

"My gut feeling," Senator Pisani explained, "is that the American public is being manipulated and that gas station operators are being ruined for the benefit of international corporate monopolists and Arab sheiks. I believe that New Yorkers generally have had it up to here with this situation and that anything less than stern intervention by our State Government at this time is just play-acting."

Broad powers to assure fair distribution of gas and diesel fuel will be given to the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance under the Pisani Bill. Severe penalties, including per-

sonal liability to fines and jail sentences for responsible company officials, and forfeiture of corporate profits are authorized.

The Department of Taxation and Finance would have sole authority to approve reductions in deliveries to stations below the level of the same month in 1973. Such reductions would have to be applied across-the-board to all service stations on a pro-rata basis.

No discrimination would be permitted in sales or deliveries on the basis of a gas station's ownership or contractual relationship with the supplier under the Pisani plan, but other normal business criteria could be followed.

The Department of Taxation and Finance would also have authority to make special provision for deliveries to gas stations which have opened or have changed their supply sources since the 1973 benchmark period and for changing demand created by significant alterations in traffic patterns, highway repair and construction, etc.

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Lefkowitz Assails Fair Trade Law

New York state's so-called fair trade law is an anachronistic anti-consumer device designed to maintain arbitrary product prices and is particularly offensive in the light of the inflation spiral, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz said Monday in recommending legislative action to amend the law.

"More than three decades have passed since the enactment of the statute during the depression of the 1930's when conditions at that time required unusual remedies following the end of the National

At that time, he noted, the fair trade law, an exception to the state's anti-trust law, was passed but now should be abandoned as "an anachronistic anti-consumer device for price maintenance."

Attorney General Lefkowitz said the bill he has recommended to the Legislature would provide that only the individuals who sign fair trade contracts would be subject to court action to maintain the price fixed in such contracts.

"Consumer, civic and labor union organizations advocate the elimination of this monopolistic system which statistics show has cost New York State consumers millions of dollars over the years it has been the law," he said. He said such an artificial price structure has a negative effect in that it induces consumers to purchase commodities in non-fair trade states and the District of Columbia, either in person or by mail.

"The amendment would limit the operation of the law to those persons who sign the contracts to maintain the fixed price and remove the indefensible anomaly which binds, to a privately fixed price, sellers who are non-signers," Attorney General Lefkowitz said.

"The least the Legislature can do is to pass a bill which I have also recommended to end the fair trade provisions of state law as they relate to drugs and medicines," the Attorney General said.

This measure would exempt from the fair trade provisions medicine and drugs which, under existing law in New York, cost the

Solzhenitsyn Rejects Summons

MOSCOW (AP) Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the target of bitter official attacks for publication of his book on Stalinist labor camps, rejected on Monday a summons to the Soviet prosecutor's office. He said he would not appear for interrogation.

The prosecutor's office had delivered a second summons to the apartment of the author's wife, and Solzhenitsyn said he refused to acknowledge legality of the summons.

Following a furious campaign of official press denunciations of Solzhenitsyn and his book, "Gulag Archipelago," the prosecutor's action could be the start of an attempt to silence the author by arrest and initiating charges against him.

A summons was delivered on Friday, but Solzhenitsyn's wife refused to accept it. A new document was taken to her apartment Monday and Solzhenitsyn then issued a defiant statement to the prosecutor.

"In a situation of general illegality which for many years has existed in our country - and the personal eight-year campaign of slander and harassment of me - I refuse to acknowledge the legality of your summons and will not come for an interrogation to any state organ," the statement said.

The summons, requesting his appearance at 10 a.m. Tuesday, did not say why the procurator general's investigative division wanted to see Solzhenitsyn.

The Solzhenitsyn statement, released to Western newspapers, continued:

public nearly two thirds more than in states where they are not covered by a fair trade provision.

"When covered by public or private insurance plans, these substantially increased costs constitute a heavy drain on our economy and represent an intolerable burden on the poor and on senior citizens who must use such drugs and medicine over long periods of time," he said.

Some Stations Refuse to Comply with Rationing

(AP) Motorists expecting a shorter wait for gasoline were disappointed Monday as many service station owners refused to comply with New York State's new alternate-day rationing plan.

While most autos in the long lines had odd-numbered license plates, motorists with even-numbered cars had little trouble obtaining gas on the first day of the voluntary plan, an Associated Press spot check indicated.

"I'm going out that door right now and I've got 'em backed up about 2 1/2 miles," Bob Relyea, manager of a Kayo station in Schenectady, said. "If they're in the line and waiting, I just don't have the heart to tell them to go."

Meanwhile, Governor Malcolm Wilson continued to press for emergency powers to make the plan mandatory and proclaim a one-year state of emergency. During the year, Wilson would assume new powers over the use and distribution of electricity, gas, coal and petroleum products.

A spokesman for the governor said it was too early to tell whether the plan was working. "He's obviously keeping a close watch on the situation," he said.

Joe Bleichert, owner of Joe's Arco station near the Northway in

the Albany suburb of Colonie, said business was continuing heavy Monday.

"The lines are as long as they have been and they just keep coming in," he said. "Being at this spot, there are so many salesmen and people that need gas and as long as I've got the gas, I'm going to give it to them."

In Rochester and Buffalo, where the lines have not been as long, opposition to the plan was widespread. "Selling gas to regular customers helps generate the repair work necessary to make a profit," Peter Makus, 42, operator of a Rochester Sunoco station, said. "You can't tell a guy you won't sell him gas on a certain day and expect him to come back when he has mechanical trouble."

George Reiller, owner of a Mobil station in Buffalo, said there were not lengthy waits Monday at most area stations. "The only place you'll find long lines is at the discount stations," he said.

A station owner in Schenectady, who followed the scheme, said it created hard feelings among some customers. "But you'll never get out of that until this gas deal is over," Robert Bohar, owner of Bohar's Shell, said.

"Before asking legality from citizens learn how to observe it yourself. Free the innocent from confinement.

"Punish those guilty of mass executions and false informers. Punish the administrators and the special organs which have performed genocide exile of peoples. Remove from local and regional satraps today their unlimited power over citizens, the ordering about of courts and psychiatrists."

Solzhenitsyn apparently views the shifting of certain nationalities from one place to another in the Soviet Union as a form of genocide.

The office of procurator general in the Soviet Union bears some similarities to the attorney general's office in the United States and has broad powers to investigate and prosecute crimes.

The summons was signed by A. Balashov of the investigative division.

When asked about the summons, Balu hung up the telephone without answering.

Sears Hits Congress on Energy Crisis

In what is perhaps the strongest statement to come out of the New York Legislature this session, Assemblyman William R. Sears, (R-C. Oneida County) expressed the frustrations and annoyance of the citizens of the State of New York with the "Energy Crisis."

Assemblyman Sears, who is also the Chairman of the Select Committee on Environmental Conservation, lashed out at both Congress and the Federal Administration. Sears, who feels that New York State cannot make sensible decisions without knowing how much and what kinds of fuel are available, said, "It is unbelievable to me that Congress could have adjourned before Christmas without taking steps to resolve this problem of available fuels and price escalation. If the New York State Legislature had done such a thing, the citizens of New York would

have crucified them, and rightly so." Sears quickly added that he had great respect for those Congressmen who voted against the adjournment, among whom was his own Congressman, Donald Mitchell of Herkimer, New York.

"The adjournment came at a time when it was obvious that the Federal Administration and the Congress had let the large oil companies continue in a policy of corporate self-interest and unconcern for the consumer, a policy which has led to very high company profits, fuel shortages, and skyrocketing prices," Sears continued. "The working people of New York State, those that we can keep working, and those of the nation will not stand for this inactivity very long. Congress and the President must act and act immediately before we have a consumer rebellion of great

magnitude. The working men and women are not the only ones affected. I have never seen our fixed income senior citizens so frightened about the future.

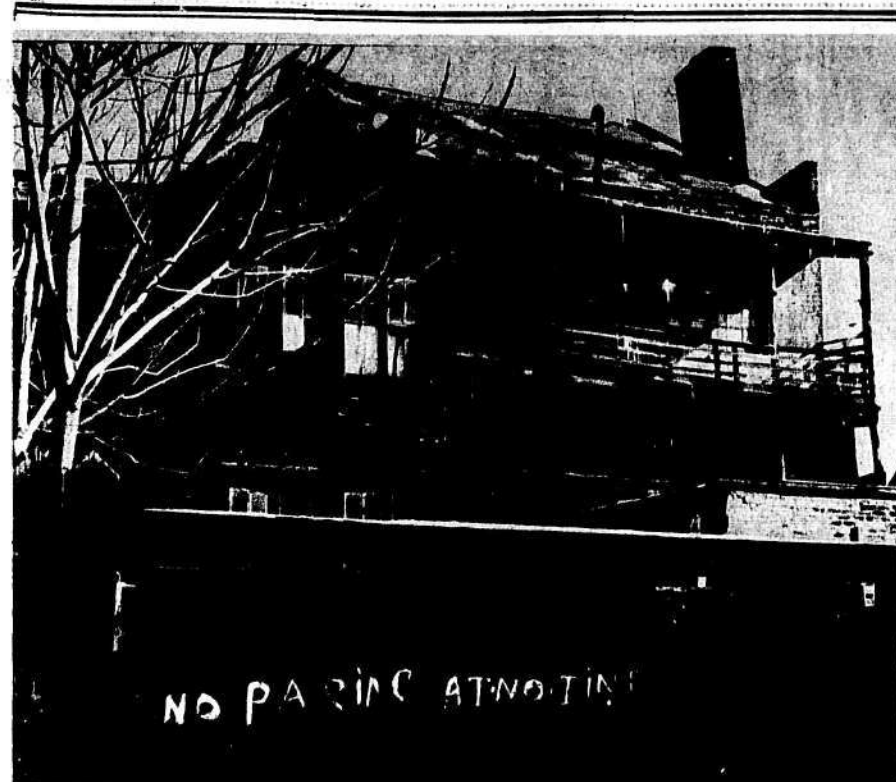
"I think it is deplorable that even after the Congress has reconvened for a period of over two weeks they still have not done anything to alleviate the problem. Workers are being laid off because of shut downs, some that still have jobs can't get there because they can't get gasoline. Prices for everything are going up and income is going down due to layoffs and the inability of commuters to get to work.

"It's about time that the Administration and the Congress got off their 'duffs' and instead of just talking about excess profits, gasoline price rollbacks and the like, start doing something about them," Sears said.

"America has a long history of patriotism and sacrifice. We are not with a crisis such as the depression. We are not in a state of war. We are not at war. We are not in a state of depression. Yet we are being pushed into hardship and suffering much of it because of the actions of the Middle East that the American people had nothing to do with."

"I believe the time has come when we should take care of our own people in the United States. We should change and let some of our friends come second. We should be included."

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Pot Useful

(ZNS) Author Jack Frazier has come up with a possible solution to the current paper shortage - the growing of marijuana plants.

Frazier, in his new book **The Marijuana Farmers: Hemp Cults and Cultures**, says that the marijuana or hemp plant has been used as a source of paper for thousands of years.

Frazier says that the inner stalk of the pot plant was used in the United States for pulp production prior to the introduction of the chemical woodpulping process in 1854.

He writes that the hemp plant is so sturdy and versatile that discarded hemp fiber was even recycled by printers to make paper.

There is one big advantage in using marijuana instead of wood, Frazier says, he states that the per acre pulp producing capacity of pot is reportedly four times that of trees.

Alea Denied Visa

(ZNS) The U.S. State Department has flatly rejected a request from Cuban film director Thomas Gutierrez Alea that he be given a visa to enter the United States.

Gutierrez had requested the visa so that he could accept a prize awarded to him by the National Society of Film Critics in New York.

Gutierrez had been voted a \$2000 award and a plaque for his film, "Memories of Underdevelopment," a film that was named one of last year's "10 Best" by the New York Times.

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UTA Helping Tenants

by Robert Decherd

Recently, a tenant on Western Avenue, received a notice from her landlord. The notice read: "As of April 1, 1973, the rent for this apartment will be raised from \$123 per month to \$280 per month."

This sort of occurrence is not uncommon in Albany, now that "vacancy decontrol" has been in effect for three years. There still officially exists rent control in Albany, but three years ago the state legislature passed the "vacancy decontrol" measure, which means that when a rent controlled apartment becomes vacant, the apartment is no longer under rent control and the landlord can raise the rent to whatever level he pleases. So rent control is now practically non-existent, except in cases where tenants have clung tenaciously to their rent controlled apartments. Every day now, tenants are exposed to new rent increases.

United Tenants of Albany (UTA) is trying to do something about the problem. Created about four years ago, UTA has been working to protect tenants rights and interests ever since. And they are actively lobbying for laws that will change what they consider a landlord-oriented legislative system.

Their chief target is vacancy decontrol, but they have also been pushing several other tenant-related bills, including provisions that would prohibit reprisals by landlords against tenants who report health and code violations or join tenant organizations like UTA, as well as another bill which would allow a tenant to make repairs and deduct the cost from the rent if the landlord refuses to make the repairs, himself.

UTA recognizes, however, that legislation is not the total answer, and that tenants must organize and unionize. They hold meetings and see tenants on an individual door-to-door basis where they hand them information detailing their own rights and as well their landlords rights.

Much of Albany's housing is in very poor shape, especially in the Hamilton Street and Arbor Hill areas. And much of this housing, according to UTA activist Carol

Nelson, is owned by "slumlords" who live elsewhere in the Capital District, and collect exorbitant rents from afar and refuse to make adequate repairs. UTA is working with the tenants to make sure the repairs are performed, and they also provide legal assistance to tenants who use the court process to get repairs and protect their rights.

According to Nelson, there are two Albany landlords who have been particularly troublesome. Frank Romeo, she says, has bought up a large number of buildings and has charged exorbitant rents without making any repairs. The City takes no action against him because Romeo threatens he will evict all of his tenants.

Joe Gerrity, the other "big slumlord" has holdings primarily in the Hamilton Street area under the shadow of the South Mall. According to Nelson, he buys houses, allows them to deteriorate while still collecting rents, and then evicts the tenants. The houses are boarded up, vandalized, and eventually they are demolished. Gerrity is purportedly trying to accumulate enough land to build parking lots and luxury apartment complexes. According to activist, Mike Howard, whole neighborhoods are destroyed by this.

Nelson says that UTA is in a position to help students with their housing hassles, too. She says the organization would be quite willing to help students get repairs done since students also rent from the slumlords.

She also encourages students to get involved in the activities of the organization. Students wanting to get involved are urged to contact Rober or Maria Marcovics at 465-7485. UTA needs help with paper work, organizing tenants, and publishing a newsletter.

Nelson says that the landlords have a lot of influence and resources, and that they have effectively stopped the passage of legislation that would benefit tenants. UTA needs people to help with lobbying efforts, so that laws such as those being pushed by Senators Goodman and Ohrenstem, as well as Assemblyman Blumenthal may be passed.

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editorial/comment

A Candidates' Bazaar

Candidates and political hopefuls gathered at the Ramada Inn for a "getting to know you" gala Friday night. The general atmosphere seemed hopeful, although, of course, traditionally tedious. The candidates all held basically the same belief: the Democrats could and would win next November because the present Republican majority has one main thing going against its abominable record. All those whomade it to the event believed they could handle the job. To be sure, those who hadn't arrived failed to do so not because they doubted their chances of success, but due merely to the inclement weather that grounded air transport in New York City and Washington.

All good intentions aside, so many people are running for the same positions in the primaries that it seems quite unlikely that the party can unify itself by next September.

Howard Samuels wants the governorship. His campaign is already moving into middle gear. So does Ogden Reid, who already has begun the lecture circuit searching for votes. Rumor has it that United States Congressman Sam Stratton (D-Schen.) may also be looking seriously at the nomination. Furthermore, all three have a great deal of strength in the party. Stratton has the aura of a magnetic vote-getter: both upstate Democrats and moderate Republicans have consistently supported him in the past, but he is very weak downstate, with little recognition among the New York-Long Island constituency. Samuels, on the other hand, probably has the downstate region firmly in his camp, due mainly to his successes as the OTB chief. A Samuels-Stratton ticket would probably be the single most effective ticket, though such a union is quite unlikely.

Personalities were played down by the candidates, each being content to chastise the Nixon-Rockefeller years and propose the obligatory vague campaign pledges. All in all, it was a typical political dinner, highlighted by a single bright personality: Paul O'Dwyer.

Mr. O'Dwyer was at once the most believable man at the entire forum, and the reason is obvious: he was not running for office. Speaking of his new office as President of the New York City Council, O'Dwyer described New York's new mayor, Abe Beame, as often "irritating". His disarming candor and lack of political evasiveness provided a much needed refreshment to the stuffy occasion.

The Democrats could in fact sweep the mid-term elections this year, by cashing in on the bad Republican record and the Nixon-Watergate fiasco. But, as Allard Lowenstein, the unannounced non-candidate for the Senate said, the Democrats have an uncanny knack for turning what appears to be a walk-away victory into an electoral disaster.

A Token Change

The era of the chits has ended. With its sad passage no doubt will go the hearts and heartaches of the preponderance of resident students who came to view the little nasties with a combination of outright contempt, horror, and resigned pragmatism. It is true, these modern marvels of designed annoyance have seen their last Albany State laundry load. No longer will they shatter arrogantly in the washing machines.

The Faculty Student Association, after much consternation and the innumerable rumblings of student ulcers, decided that, security notwithstanding, the laundry tokens must go. They were in experimental use for a few months, and in that brief time, more broken washing machines, more broken patiences, and more broken toes and ists have been wasted on those plastic monstrosities than might ever be recorded accurately for the historians of the future.

Somewhere during the Middle Ages of the "Chit Era," the slots in which they were deposited developed a voracious appetite known as "chit-munching." This soon heralded the discovery that chit-related accidents caused some machines to operate for free, much to the disappointment of FSA. Thus it became a matter of everyone concerned, a joint effort not often seen at this institution, to divest ourselves of this evil plague.

With the advent of the token-operated washing machines, the price of doing a laundry load took a 20% increase, not exactly in keeping with the Nixon Administration's 5.5% increase guidelines, but nonetheless, accepted, albeit hesitantly by the mass of the resident population. Students found it possible to write off the increase as the price of producing the tokens themselves, though the little devils could not possibly be worth the nickel they were forking out for them.

Thus the announcement that the price of the laundry would not return to 25 cents brings with it a feeling that somehow, the students have been had. Students have paid enough already in terms of lost hours that could be far better spent in the pursuit of more productive labors, and in the actual cost of the wash itself. It would be a poor decision on the part of FSA, after having acted, albeit unintentionally, in the student's interest, to now impose the higher cost on the poor quality laundry service on the resourceless resident student.

Quote of the Day

"As long as that immature sperm is there, the horse cannot be judged to have normal sperm. The insurance company wants a yes or no answer and the answer, under these conditions, would have to be no."

—From The Louisville Courier-Journal in reference to the state of triple-crown winner Secretariat's fertility.



IN THE SERVICE WE SIMPLY CALL IT A SPIT-SHINE!

A Study in Stone

by Glenn von Nostitz

SUNY at Stony Brook has just released an institutional self-study conducted by a "task force" of 150 students, faculty and administrators, the findings of which are very relevant to many of us at SUNY.

The study found that there are "two Stony Brooks." There is one Stony Brook in which two-thirds of the student body claims its goals and expectations are going unfulfilled, and another in which one-third claims its goals and expectations are being fulfilled. This latter group has a generally good rapport with professors and are satisfied with what they are doing, while the first group is unsure of why they are at a University like Stony Brook in the first place.

The study described the student body as being excessively homogeneous and apathetic, and claimed that the University is a "mill into which students enter and are spewed out at the other end."

The task forces report also criticized the campus architecture as being impersonal and monolithic, and said that this contributes to feelings of loneliness, isolation and a sense of cynicism.

SUNY needs such a study. Perhaps we are afraid of what it would reveal. Many of these same problems would undoubtedly crop up if this University ordered an institutional self-study. There would be the impersonal architecture, perhaps even more monolithic and cold than Stony Brook's. And there would undoubtedly be two SUNY's with a large group of students who are unsure exactly why they are here.

There would also be some important differences between the two studies, however. A SUNYA study would have to take a look at the problems associated with becoming a "mature" University with no growth plans. Stony Brook is still expanding rapidly.

But even more important, a SUNYA study would have to closely examine the way our administration operates. There have been complaints from many professors over how this University is run or not run. They say that there is no real leadership and that there is no central decision-making body.

One professor complained recently that he had written a letter to President Benetz complaining about irregularities in the procedure being used to consider his promotion request. Benetz referred the letter to Vice-President Sirotkin, and Sirotkin referred it to a department chairman who never even answered it. This seems to be a very common occurrence. It is the classic example of the bureaucracy in action.

No one takes responsibility for anything. No one is really held accountable. Grievances are not answered. And no one is accountable in the bureaucracy. Some certain administrators can reverse an anonymous departmental decision to grant someone tenure or promotion. A lack of accountability means that department chairmen can ignore the faculty's rules and regulations when dealing with their department's faculty, as has been done in several documented cases on this campus. A lack of accountability means that a faculty member's files can be loaded with other comments which he can never see.

And a paucity of centralized leadership means that we have fractionalized, non-democratized departments throughout the University.

A really honest, forthright self-study would examine these and related problems. It would look at the University from points as well as the problem areas.

We need such a "consciousness raising" effort this year. There is too much confusion, dissatisfaction and frustration on the campus.

We the students of SUNYA...

SA Finds Staunch Ally in Student Affairs Office

by Barry Bennett

The Dean of Student Affairs, Neil Brown, was asked for his assessment of student government and student participation in this university. Dean Brown works closely with the leaders of Student Association, assisting them in any way possible. SA consults with him often when it wishes advice on policy matters, and it is often his part to interpret the feelings of students to other parts of the university. He is able to provide an outside, yet sympathetic, view of the needs and abilities of the student body and student government of SUNYA.

According to Dean Brown a major task of the Office of Student Affairs is to "assist continuity from one year to the next." A student government has a more rapid turnover than virtually any other kind of political body, as the chief executive changes almost every year. As such it is somewhat difficult to characterize the student government in any one manner. Dean Brown sees the main difference between the Lampert and Gerber administrations in "their styles." Mike Lampert was mainly involved in information giving. Steve Gerber is involved in information receiving. An example given was the large number of bills vetoed by Lampert. While not

through that they wish to be passed and also convince the executive of its merit. The President must do the same of Central Council. There are committees to served on and chaired; and student governor, to the extent that the student body is aware of their activities, must be held accountable to their constituents. There have recently been charges that certain members of Central Council are "party hacks" who accede to anything the President wishes. This is, of course, an open question, but that such charges exist demonstrates the nature of any government, a nature that perhaps not even a student government can totally avoid. This is not to condemn Student Association, nor to pass judgment on such issues, but only to say that such considerations may be a relevant aspect of student government.

Thus the Student Association is first what its title implies, an organization of students which attempts to act in their interests as their representatives. But at the same time it is a governmental organization, a group of elected officials, and as such also a political organization. Its basic structure is similar to that of most other governmental bodies: legislation must be approved by the legislative branch and can be signed or vetoed by the executive. The court settles disputes and can rule on the constitutionality of an issue. There are political disputes as to the relative power of the executive and the legislative branches; council members must get legislation

The following articles attempt to explore somewhat the nature of S.A., the people involved and the ways it functions, as a governmental body and as an organization of students.



Dean of Student Affairs Neil Brown

stated by Mr. Brown, a picture arises of a more open administration this year, reinforced by the opinions of other students. So the personalities of the different officials from year to year, most notably the chief executive, can give different characterizations to Student Association. It can also affect the relations of the different branches of SA, again as evidenced by the many bills that Lampert vetoed.

particular people involved at a given time can have a strong impact on the way the student government is run.

Perhaps the major problem confronting this or any other student government is the lack of interest by the student body. Less than ten percent of all students voted in last year's election, and the number has been steadily decreasing. Dean Brown sees one possible explanation for this in "the resurgence of quad programming involving issues closer to the students."

in order to provide for self-government...

Student Association is not free from dispute between its branches this year either, however, as evidenced by the recent controversy between some members of Central Council and the executive branch. According to these members, the problem is not that the executive vetoes legislation which the Council passes, but that it gets its own bills through too easily. A bill has been introduced which would limit the role of the executive at Central Council meetings. To Dean Brown, this is a question of "what it would do to communication between the executive and the legislative branches of SA." It is his feeling that the bill is a good one only if it provides a proper balance between the branches, and detrimental if it harms communication. Communication between the two bodies is certainly a necessary prerequisite for a smooth running government; whether there are any real problems is not certain, but one can see that such questions do arise, and that the issues are different with a different leadership. The personalities and abilities of the

But it is possible also that "the student government may be a little out of touch with the students in having gotten caught up with university wide issues." Both this function and that of providing for the students' social needs are important; a balance between the two is what the Student Association seeks. The amount of money allocated for student activities is great, and according to Dean Brown, certainly adequate.

Mr. Brown emphasized that all of the officers of the Student Association work very hard and sincerely for the good of the students. As the students' representatives to the University, they largely embody the students' ability to help decide university matters. Dean Brown emphasized also that the students are very often listened to, and that the various advisory committees to President Benetz are very influential. He sees the amount of student representation as large, as students have "an opportunity for real involvement in the governance of the university...students have contributed a great deal..."



Steve Gerber dictates a letter in the S.A. office.

do ordain and establish this constitution of the Student Association

ASAP

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Gerber Assesses SA Role in Student Life

by Kurt Emmerich

President of Student Association Steve Gerber sees SA as having two major functions. To present the students' point of view in university policy matters, is the first, so that the administration will not alone be responsible for all academic policy. The second is to provide students with a good scholastic and social atmosphere and to provide for enough student activities to interest as many students as possible.

As a senior and part-time student at SUNYA, Gerber puts in 50 to 60 hours a week at his post for which he receives a stipend which works out to be "...about two cents an hour." In an interview, Gerber

In a further attempt to communicate how he felt about S.A. student relations, Gerber stated, "The entire group of student relations has improved because the S.A. has attempted to relate students' interests to the administration and Faculty. He went on to add, "We think students at this school are a definite interest group and should be consulted whenever policy is changed or newly instituted. I believe students should be consulted in order that new policies will not be instituted that will affect the way we, as students, will pursue our studies."

The obvious breakdown of any legislative system is in the area of communication between the com-



academic policies, such as tenure, may be subject to very little student influence.

When asked what his platform was in the S.A. presidential election last year, Gerber digressed into a list of accomplishments and programs that can be directly or indirectly attributed to this year's Student Government. The "cohesive programming of activities" such as Winter Weekend and other organizational tasks was high on the incomplete list of accomplishments. "S.A.S.U. Inc. (Student Association of the State University) the "Corporate arm of the"... Student Assembly provides students with services such as Tuition term insurance, "Purchase Power" (Major various consumer items available at discount rates), and a job program. On March 9-13, 1974, will be a meeting of S.A.S.U. students in Albany who will be in the State Legislature under the title of "Students as Students" with no affiliation to any school's administration or faculty.

Another point of interest to Gerber was the cost of tuition, which he states will remain the same. Does Chancellor Boyer and the Board of Trustees of the University. He pointed out that due to the leaps and bounds of the cost of living, the relative cost of tuition will be higher, although the actual price will remain the same.

Gerber closed the interview with the following note: "I hope more and more students will continue to show interest and become involved in representing themselves and helping students assert their rights as equal members of the University Community. This can be accomplished by serving on committees, task forces, etc. We have an undergraduate population of 10,000 students, so there's plenty of work to be done!"

the executive power...

shall be vested in the President

explained his interest and his goals concerning the Student Association.

He prefaced by saying that he feels the students are the most important part of a university community. When asked how he felt relations between S.A. and the students were, Gerber replied, "Relations with students have improved in the last few months and I hope significantly since last year." In elaborating on this point, he pointed out that Barry Davis (S.A. Vice Pres.), Controller Kanarek and himself had attended every summer Planning Conference in an effort to talk to the incoming students about the function of the S.A. at Albany State.

munity and the representatives thereof. When faced by the question of communications, President Gerber pointed out that it was the responsibility of individual Senators and Council Members to keep their quad in touch with what happens at meetings. He also pointed to the Student Tax-funded A.S.P. and W.S.U.A. as information carriers obliged to keeping students informed.

Gerber then offered his explanation for the wide representation of students on various policy-making committees. Having been a student here since 1969, Gerber remembers the Spring 1970 strikes and explained that much of the power of the student faction of the University

was granted in September 1969, when the University Senate included students for the first time. In other words, he pointed out that the wide student representation now enjoyed is not a result of the strikes.

However, in an effort to serve the students' needs, the Student Association will consider taking action outside of the proper administrative channels, Gerber says that last year's S.A. organized the parking strike, the campus firearms question, and a Search Committee organized for the purpose of finding a new dean for the College of Arts & Sciences. As an example of change instituted through the proper channels, he mentioned the change in the residence policy which now forbids

the search of a student's room without the student being present.

Gerber said that there are two major ways for the S.A. to attempt to change policies of the university. The first is for Central Council to present a position statement on an issue of policy so as to make known their feelings on the matter. While this has no actual legality to it, it may often be considered by the President of the University in making his decision on the matter. Students can also lobby for a proposal that they wish to see implemented. This too can prove an effective measure, though Gerber did say that he felt the nature of the issue determined the amount of influence students had. For example, matters of residence, concerning mainly if not totally students could be greatly influenced by student opinion. On the other hand, certain

High Court Seeks More Power

by Helen Fanshawe

The Supreme Court is the Judiciary Branch of the Student Association, co-equal with the Legislative and Executive Branches. In theory, it serves the same function as the U.S. Supreme Court after which it is modeled. In practice, it lacks the type of power in student affairs that the Supreme Court exerts on the national level.

Jay Fischer, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, explains, "Right now the Court hears a very small number of cases and is limited to functioning as a check system within the Student Association. Hopefully, a bill will be passed in the Spring which will broaden the powers of the Court. It is my personal feeling that this would provide a good way for students to appeal cases and issues determined outside of the Student Association. In this way, the Supreme Court could serve as a partial check on the Administration of SUNYA."

Since the Court is not a grievance committee of any sort, very few cases are brought before. Those cases that are heard are based on questions of constitutionality, usually dealing with election and taxation procedures. Last year only three cases were tried before the Court. Two of them were suits against the Student Association for election

procedures, brought by Central Council members Ken Stokes and Steve Lesser. Both cases were overturned. The third case dealt with the legality of S.A. involvement in the parking strike last Spring. The Court decided, in a 3-1 vote, that the issue was not within its jurisdiction.

One of the reasons for this limited amount of power and of actual cases in the Supreme Court is its present structure. For example, a typical tax case must be denied on three other levels before it even reaches the Court. The first step would be an application for a waiver of the mandatory tax. Next, the case would have to be denied by the Solicitations Committee and the Central Council of S.A. Only then could the party bring it before the Court and it would be necessary to sue the Student Association on the basis of the constitutional validity of the tax.

The Court consists of seven members, appointed for two year terms by the President of S.A. and confirmed by a two thirds vote of the total voting membership of the Central Council. It had been operating with five justices: Jay Fischer, Steve Meyer, Ed Lopatin, Andy Bauman and Gary Lonschein. This past week S.A. President Steve Gerber appointed two more members to the Court, Rick Barrow, and Stan Baum.



The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court.

Veep Barry Davis Rounds Out the SA Image

by Andy Rafkin

Although the days of campus revolutions are memories, SA Vice-President, Barry Davis, still believes in the necessity of drastic reform. At a quick glance, Davis appears the prototype revolutionary of the 60's. Encompassed by still blue jeans, the box-om-vice-president sat in front of the huge color poster of Lenin hanging on his office wall and spoke about his first political activities at Albany State.

Davis, a senior History major, only recently became involved in student government. During his freshman and sophomore years, his political involvement was restricted to leftist organizations such as Sweet Fire, and Coalition for Peace and Justice. Last year, though, he ran and was elected to Central Council and just this year he was elected Student Association Vice-President. Davis decided to run for the ranks of student government in order to further causes he believed in, and to become a part of a legislative body that had influence in the expenditure of money. He felt that the Central Council was not representative of the student body and that his presence on Council would reapportion the Council's ideological balance.

Davis stated, "The role of SA is to define, and to fulfill the needs of students." SA provides services that the university does not, such as entertainment, linen service, refrigerator service, and student



health insurance. All these services are subsidized by the mandatory student tax—a tax which Davis believes should be optional. In the

last student referendum on the mandatory tax issue, Davis voted for a voluntary tax. He commented, "the SA's program should

be good enough to force a positive student response." Davis surmised that "a good majority" would pay the student tax if it were optional.

Moreover, Davis emphasized the importance of student involvement in SA affairs and student government. In the last election only 15% of the student body voted. The low voter turnout reduces the bargaining power of Davis' office. An administrator can easily pass off an SA proposal on the grounds that the officers only represent approximately 8-10% of the student body. Davis is disconcerted over the low voter participation in elections. He feels SA always tries to fulfill student needs, but is faced with the difficulty of determining student needs and desires without any election or constituency feedback. He views voting as a sign of student interest in their university and in themselves.

"Students must realize," he said, "that their own political lives are worth interest and that administrative decisions affect students." Upset over the student reaction to the shady Miami trip ticket sale, Davis realizes that student voter turnout and overall student trust in SA and governmental affairs may be damaged. However, he underscored the fact that only one individual from SA was involved in the affair, and that it therefore should not reflect on the entire organization.

Politically, Davis' position is executive. As vice-president he is awarded a \$500 a year stipend. However, Davis' interest is not in the monetary benefits of his position. His goal is to convince other segments of the university community that students are an equal and integral part of the university. Davis complained that although students have been granted voting status on many important committees, their opinions remain unheard. "Many deans believe that the students are here only to learn, not to participate in forming

policy, which administrators feel is strictly a faculty matter," he added.

In his dealing with students, Davis, claims his relations with the Central Council are good. Nevertheless, political pressure has mounted. At the January 30 meeting of Central Council, a bill was proposed that would remove the political status of the SA President and Vice-President because of their alleged "undue influence" in Council affairs. Davis' response was strong. "If Council feels they are so easily pushed around," he voiced, "they must have a low self-opinion." The bill greatly exaggerated the amount of influence we (president Gerber and himself) have. Davis went on to say that if Council did more work on their own they would not have to rely on the President's information as much.

Last December, another political barb was tossed at Davis. Davis' own bill appointing Kim Kreiger, at his request, as Council lackey (go-for) was passed, but amended by Council with a provision making Davis the lackey to the lackey. Davis plans to challenge the bill's constitutionality in the student government Supreme Court on the grounds that the bill ordered him by name as student, and not in his official capacity as SA Vice-President.

Despite these two ominous bills, Davis believes he has rapport with the Council. His greatest hope is the 99% of the student body will vote in the next SA election. Perhaps the Council's apparent insurrection is a product of Davis' constituency base being only 8-10% of the student body. When asked why he thought the Council amended the "lackey bill", he just smiled and replied, "to be cute, I guess."

Budget Committee Divides the Tax

by Jonathan Levenson

As a student at SUNYA you pay \$32 a semester towards the student activities fee, sixty-four dollars a year. The SA budget for next year will be approximately \$500,000. This money will be used towards financing the operations of the SA and towards funding SA affiliated groups and organizations.

Upon entering the Bursar's office, your \$32 is immediately divided between the General Budget (which receives \$24.75) and the Athletic Budget (which gets \$7.25). The Athletic Budget funds pay for intercollegiate sports (male and female). The General Budget is the repository for funds which will pay for all other SA expenses, from Alumni Quad Board to Zetetes.

Next, each group must appear before the Budget Committee. These hearings will be held on eight days between February 10 and March 12. There are 14 members on the committee, among them SA Controller Bob Kanarek, Kanarek, who wishes to change certain Budget Committee procedures, said that he wants to make budget cut openly before each group, cutting down the politicking which presently occurs. He outlined his budgeting philosophy by saying that he wished to spend as much as possible as efficiently as possible, without overspending. On a concrete matter, he noted that he felt the Emergency Spending Line (the amount of cash saved for last minute and emergency expenditures) should be increased.

After the hearings, the Budget Committee will finalize the budget on March 16 and 17. Their

recommendations will then be sent to SA President Steve Gerber, and then to Central Council by the last week in March. To help the Budget Committee with budgeting guidelines, a list of 23 General Concerns was voted on and passed by Central Council on January 21. One of the 23 concerns is a provision for the establishment of a Special Events Board which will coordinate all special events.

Another aspect of the budget is something called "funny money." Funny money is an apparently arbitrary figure which limits the amount of money a group may receive in earned income (not appropriations) which may be received. Any and all money beyond a group's allotted income automatically reverts back to the SA and is not available to the group.

What funny money does is to present a misleading picture of SA financial support towards a group. For example, Colonial Quad Board's income line reads \$4000. In actuality it is appropriated \$3800 for which \$300 is not available for activities use, and which is automatically diverted to pay for Judicial Board and advertisements, leaving \$1500. This \$1500 is supposed to be used to generate income, which in turn can be used to regenerate income. That is, up to the \$4000 limit. To reach that figure, a profit of \$2500 must be achieved, or 167%. In this case, funny money would be \$2500.

Do students have a say in where their money goes? Apparently,

they don't. At present, there is no accurate feedback mechanism by which to judge student reactions. The policy of whether to allow students to observe the budget meetings, at which their money is being divided, seems unclear. A first attempt to gain entrance into a recent meeting was met with a declaration that the meetings were closed. Two other students involved in the SA were contacted, who said that they were unsure of the policy and that they would find out the rule. President of S.A. Steve Gerber was called out of the meeting and said that the meeting could be observed in order to determine the general procedures, but not for the particulars of this or any other case. S.A. may wish to keep the budget a matter solely between themselves and SA funded groups, while students do not really know exactly how individual budgets are determined. The way most student feedback is channeled is through the individual clubs and organizations.

This feedback is not, therefore, available throughout the entire budgeting system. In fact, the groups with the greatest potential for accurate feedback are probably the mass programming organizations. However, just because this potential exists, does not mean it has been utilized. At present, SA groups may present their cases for their budget requests to the SA executive and legislative branches, who then decide on its merits. Individual students seem to have little say in the matter.



All S.A. groups must go before the Budget Committee to get their share of the wealth.

Central Council: Politics of a Student Legislature

by Nancy Cook

The Central Council is the legislative branch of Student Association. As such, it is responsible for the passage of all bills and the statement of policies, and the approval of the Central Council is necessary for any bills to be enacted. It must also maintain a working relationship with the executive branch of Student Association, which is able to introduce its own bills as well as to veto any legislation passed by the Central

Chairperson Eric Lonschein of Central Council feels that "S.A.'s primary function is to provide services that are necessary to make life bearable at this giant concrete slab." He feels also that the Central Council has a right to speak out on political, University, or other matters of importance. On the part of the members, however, there "seems to be a reluctance to stick their necks out." To illustrate this point, Lonschein cited a resolution calling for the impeachment of

committee which would investigate the role and purpose of University security. A bill was recently passed that protested the arbitrary cancellation of courses, demonstrating the Council's role in attempting to influence academic matters at the University. Another bill favoring the boycotting of Farah Shacks, which allegedly exploit Chicano and women workers, has recently passed the Council.

As with any other political organization, there is sometimes internal strife in the council. Most recently this has involved the amount of influence wielded by the executive at Central Council meetings. All governments must

Supreme legislative powers

Council which does not meet with its approval. The Student Association, for the most part, deals with recreational activities, concerts, and other functions. These activities are funded by the student tax.

shall be vested in Central Council

seek a proper balance between the legislative and executive branches. Whether such a balance as of now exists in Student Association is a debated point. Councilman Tony Perez says "the main problem with Central Council is that Steve Gerber uses a lot of influence. He plays alot on the ego of the Council members. He gives us alot of information that can't be substantiated." Additionally, Perez states that Gerber uses different procedures to either stop or to continue debate, depending upon whether he wants the particular bill passed or defeated. According to Perez, even if there are four or five more people who have something to say about a bill, Gerber may call the question and bring it to a vote if it is going the way he desires.

Councilman Lewis Fidler agrees that "everyone listens to Gerber no matter what he says." Perez, Fidler, and several other Council



Left to right, Barry Davis, Steve Gerber, S.A. attorney Sandy Rosenblum, and Tony Perez. Perez has had disputes with the executive branch over its influence at Council meetings.

members have commented that their colleagues vote on their personal feelings rather than on the wishes of the students. Indian Quad Board President Michael Meyer added to this by stating, "The Council does not represent the students. Each Council member, with the exception of a few, represents himself. An example of this is the quad card issue last week. When four of five quad

happens to oppose, he will crack a joke and the points scored for the measure will have been forgotten. During bills that he favors, he is very serious. The member states also that the chairman tends to show favoritism towards certain members. The members of Central Council like him personally, they say, as he "knows everything about parliamentary procedure," but some claim that there is a "growing



Eric Lonschein, Chairperson of Central Council, has been the subject of recent controversy.

Central Council's main purpose is to formulate the budget and determine what groups get funded and in what amounts. It is the President's duty to recommend a budget to the Council, but it is up to the Council to approve that budget. Various S.A. groups may present their budgeting plans to the executive branch or to Central Council and have their cases considered.

President Nixon, which was not at first approved. It was passed only after a referendum revealed that the students were in favor of the resolution by a six-to-one margin.

Lonschein next cited several examples of the various types of concerns with which the Central Council deals. Last December, President of S.A. Steve Gerber and Lonschein introduced a bill that would form a Student Association



The Central Council is pictured here in last week's meeting.

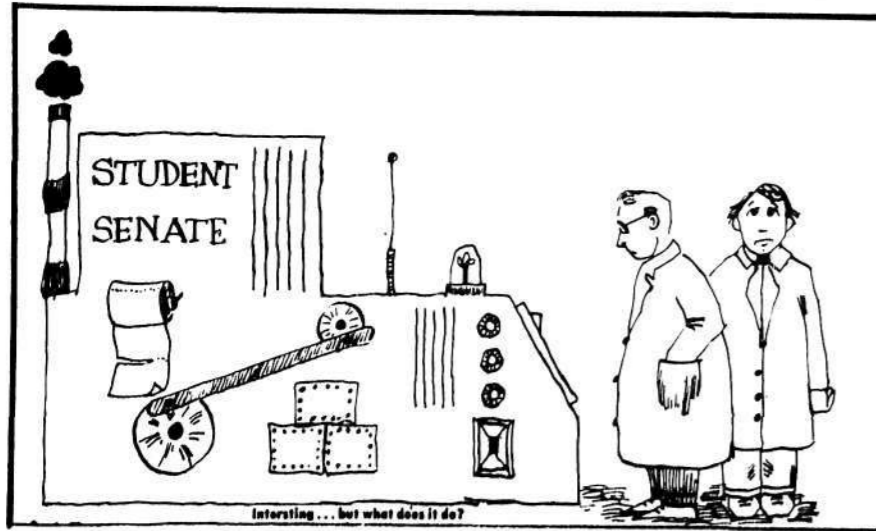
boards approved of opening quad card sales to all students, Council voted against it."

One Council member commented on what he considers the lack of professionalism that Lonschein displays in his position. He claims that Lonschein unfairly interjects his own feelings into matters before the Council. He says that if another Council member is presenting an argument for an issue which Lonschein

annoyance at him and he'd better shape up."

Central Council is an organization of students serving student needs, but also replete with charges of political tactics used to get one's way, perhaps through the utilization of somewhat unfair methods. Such is the opinion of certain members, at least, and it seems that the Council, while it must always be seen as a student body, must also be noted as a legislative, governmental organization.

Central Council shall implement the statements of this Constitution



Letters Blow by Blow Description

To the Editor:

The recent unfortunate case of unethical behavior committed by Student Association officers and others during the sale of tickets for the Miami bus trip has been compounded by the misleading and confusing lead story in last Friday's ASP. Important facts concerning the findings and recommendations of the committee were left out, and other major points were clouded by the reporting style. In the interests of the student body, the whole truth of this matter needs to be presented. I feel that the partial publication due to space of the minutes of the Central Council meeting will best allow an impartial viewing of the statements of the various persons involved. Eric Lonschein has stated that the student body knows that he's suffered through enough punishment. I sincerely hope that these minutes allow you, the student body, to decide this for yourselves.

The report of the ad hoc committee to investigate the Miami bus trip, chaired by Ira Birnbaum, was as follows:

As to the involvement of the officers of Student Association and Council members, there was much conflicting testimony on these issues. The committee found that Eric Lonschein, Allen Eichhorn, and Chris Brown had planned to stay for the night. Ira Birnbaum stated that Allen Eichhorn had shown an Albany State Cinema film in the SA office that lasted from 1 to 4 a.m. There was conflicting testimony on whether work had been done after 4 a.m. The committee found that the intent of the group was to get Miami tickets. Jerry Price asked Eric if he knew he was on the list of those people that the Campus Center staff makes up at midnight who are staying in the building. Eric assumed he was on the list since he was in the building. Ira Birnbaum noted that Eric said the movie showings were common on Sunday nights in the SA office. Allen, on the other hand, said it was the first time. Ira said

Eric said he let no one into the building. However, a person at the Council meeting testified that she saw Eric Lonschein let someone into the Campus Center after it closed. That girl found the girl who was let into the building, and the girl let in said that Eric had let her in. The source of this testimony said Eric let the girl into the building and then said he wouldn't let her, the source, in. Eric Lonschein strongly denied this. Eric Lonschein posed the question, "Did I let anyone into the building?" He did not think he was in the wrong, but deserved criticism from the people who think he is wrong. Eric apologized to those people. He felt that he wasn't wrong in that he didn't use his position to buy tickets, but that he was doing work. Eric then said he *did* let a person in the building. She said she had a cold and asked to stay inside in the building. Eric said she could if she assumed responsibility if anything happened. He apologized for misleading the Council. Ira Birnbaum reiterated that there was no indication that work was done after 1 a.m. Ken Wax asked when did Eric expect to finish his work if he was watching a movie for 3 hours? Brent Kigner wondered if Chris Brown always brought his girlfriend to do his work on Sunday nights in the SA office? Ira Birnbaum, chairperson of the ad hoc committee, presented the recommendations of the group.

1) that Chairperson Lonschein be censured, that his after hours privileges in the SA office be removed, that his SA office key be confiscated.

2) that the after hours privileges of Central Councilpersons Allen Eichhorn and Chris Brown be removed for the SA office.

3) that the authorization for Central Councilperson Jell Sherman's authority and key to Room 308 be removed.

Ira Birnbaum said that the Chairperson of Central Council should have enough respect for an investigating body of its own Council not to be to it which Eric did. Eric Lonschein asked if Central Council wanted to know why he didn't tell the whole truth? Eric said he had because he knew the committee was slanted against him and he wanted the whole matter brought before Central Council.

Mr. Public Person Replies

To the Editor:

Excuse me whether or not I was censured, whether or not my key privileges were revoked, this past Wednesday night at Central Council, part of my world collapsed. It was an Alger Hiss nightmare right before my very eyes, but unlike Alger Hiss some part of me was guilty.

Surely you've heard about the Magical Mystery Miami Bus Tour. If you don't know what I am talking about by now, please forget it. If you were waiting on line outside the Campus Center one early Monday morn, please give me one last chance and read on.

I'm sort of sorry I ever heard of the city of Miami. I've even sorer I ever wanted to go there. I realize that if I was the average student, I wouldn't be penalized the same way. I realize that I am a public person and I can try to understand the other public people and private students' reaction to the events.

I was penned in by one mistake and was thus led to others. But all the time I knew that I would have to come clean. I felt more comfortable in public than in private because I was being accused as a public person. I guess that's why I didn't tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth to the committee investigating the Miami trip. I felt that this was the only way to get the matter discussed publicly in Council, rather than behind the closed doors of a Central Council committee. I mistakenly thought the only way I could get this to come about would be to deliberately misinform the committee. I said things I knew would be related by others. This was wrong.

I was afraid that my credibility with you would be destroyed. There are reasons besides the obvious. To understand these other reasons, you have to understand why I am a public person. As is the case with many public people, ego is a big factor. However, if it was ego alone, I wouldn't work as hard as I do for the things I believe in. I attended this school during the strikes

Jonathan Feller

Ken Stokem asked how many people were in the room. Eric Lonschein answered 4 plus Chris Brown's girlfriend plus the 2 people from room 308 plus the girl who had a cold. Ken Stokem asked Eric if he was doing work? Eric Lonschein replied yes, his serious intent was to do work.

Lew Fidler said he was very disappointed with the committee, as it had turned a fact-finding investigation into a "witchhunt." People should consider that Eric *does* work for SA in the office. It would only be to the detriment of all students to throw Eric out of the SA office, and the same for the other people charged. Eric noted that he'd learned a "tremendous lesson." He thought that taking the building privileges away would be detrimental to all of SA. Steve Meyer made the following points about the previous discussions: 1) Eric's justification for lying (that the committee was slanted against him) was not valid, and that the case was more one of information that had been very damaging to Eric and the reputation of that information might have been overzealously sought out. 2) That Allen Eichhorn had told Steve at 11:00 p.m. that Sunday evening that he was not planning on being in the SA office or the Campus Center at all that night. 3) That Eric told Steve that the people who "were clever enough to elude security" were the lucky ones who should be first on line.

Ira noted that a lot of students are last losing faith in their leaders and if students on this campus see their own representatives acting the same way, there will be no faith in the student government at all. Chris Brown said he came with a sleeping bag because he didn't know if he'd be out of the building that evening, and objected to the controversy being elevated to moral heights. Steve Meyer felt that Eric must apologize to the students of this University. He said that people know that he's gone through enough punishment. Tony Perez said that the actions of Eric were enough of a punishment, and offered a friendly amendment to replace recommendation #1 that Central Council requests Eric Lonschein to give back the ticket he bought for Miami.

Ira Birnbaum moved Tony Perez that recommendation #1 be amended to read: Eric Lonschein is requested to surrender his

of 1970. I saw something then that I haven't seen since. Then, students controlled this University. It was our podium. The fountains were our swimming pool. They were our dorms. Our lives were our own.

Since then, things have changed. It's no longer our podium, our fountains, our dorms. I wonder who controls our lives. The control is theirs and we don't even know who "they" are. I'm here because I want to see those days again. I want to control my own life, don't you? I don't think my job will be done until we are controlling our own lives. That's why I'm a public person. That's why I'm still here.

This wasn't the first mistake I've made in my life and unfortunately it won't be the last. I am only human. I know I have learned invaluable lessons from this whole episode.

To me personally, some good came out of this. My faith in students has been restored. I learned that we still can question just like we did in 1970. I hope we can continue this to the point where this is our University again. If our values are not the University's they should be.

Scandalous Behaviour

To the Editor:

There occurred, approximately seven years ago, a scandal in the Student Association which has only recently been equaled. Certain "irregularities" in an election were discovered. The Central Council minutes (of May 18, 1967) described them as "the marking of ballots for the MYSKANIA and Class of 1968 elections on the part of William Cleveland." Bill Cleveland then held the position of Central Council President, which is equivalent in the present Student Association of a combination of the offices of S.A. President and Chairperson of Central Council. Mr. Cleveland subsequently resigned from office.

Recently we have seen (or read about in the ASP) a scandal on an equal level of lowliness. Eric Lonschein, Chairman of Central Council, was recently accused of having taken unfair advantage of his position in order to reap the benefits of an early place on

purchased ticket and offer a public apology in the Albany Student Press. Lew Fidler moved the previous question on the main motion! Ken Stokem. The motion to cut off all debate passed 12-4-2.

Ira's amendment failed by a show of hands.

A roll call vote was requested on the vote of the committee's recommendations.

At this point, I must depart from the arduous pages of minutes so that I may record the roll call vote by each living area, for the information of the reader:

ALUMNI	INDIAN
Birnbaum Yes	Eichhorn Abstain
Weiner No	Gordon No
Fidler No	Fidler No
STATE	DUTCH
Goldstein No	Cohen Yes
Sherman Abstain	Jampole Abstain
Bredbart Abstain	Perez Abstain
Spivack Yes	Wax Abstain
COMMUTERS	COLONIAL
Bauer Abstain	Barr No
Brown No	Klein No
Lonschein Abstain	Stewart Abstain
Mitchell No	Mack Abstain
Price No	
Stokem No	
Dudley Abstain	
Grunberg Abstain	
Thomas Abstain	

The recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee to Investigate the Miami Bus Trip thus were defeated 3-10-8.

At this point, I mean to offer a personal viewpoint. If the president of a bank is indicted for embezzlement and is acquitted at his trial since it is felt that the adverse publicity he has received in the newspapers and the public humility is punishment enough, should he be allowed to keep the money he stole? Many of the persons who wanted in the Campus Center and many of those 31 tickets reserved by the class officers will be used to vacation in Florida next week. Chris Brown's objections that this not be elevated to a moral matter must be rejected in the light of the grievous disregard by those in positions of responsibility for those who put them there. As for Eric Lonschein, he has been acquitted by your Central Council representatives, and since it is unlikely that any further formal action will be taken against him, you, the student body, had better hope that he *did*, in fact, "learn a tremendous lesson."

Steve Meyer
Central Council

line for the tickets to the Miami trip. I feel that Mr. Lonschein has obviously violated his trust to the Central Council, the Student Association, and student body as a whole.

Mr. Lonschein stated many "contradictory" facts to the Central Council committee assigned to look into the matter of the Miami trip's irregularities, and he attempted to protect himself by stating that the committee was biased against him to begin with. I feel that Mr. Lonschein should follow in Mr. Cleveland's footsteps, and allow someone who feels he is able to fulfill the responsibilities of such a position without taking advantage of the power it allows, take over in his stead.

Steven Lesser

20/20 Hindsight

To the Editor:

For almost two weeks, I have heard endless streams over the Florida fiasco. Fools and wise men alike have blamed other fools as well as other wise men. The accused plead self-righteous indignation. All too much time has been wasted in bickering. Two issues are primary here. We must try to correct the mistakes of this incident and then improve the organization of such future activities. Leaving the sarcasm and bitterness behind, how about some suggestions. Let's all try and be constructive for once.

As for those who feel wronged, I am sorry that your fellow students, myself included, lacked adequate foresight. As for the ASP, I think you may perhaps print some constructive ideas in your columns. As for me, I ask the help of my fellow students. Call, write or stop in at the Student Association Office. Thanks!

Bob Kanarek

columns

The Energy Crisis:

A Controlled Result

by Douglas Le Comte

Though the environmentalists aggravated the energy crisis by, among other things, delaying the building of the Alaskan pipeline and holding up the construction of new refineries, and the Arabs made a bad situation worse with their oil embargo, it is becoming increasingly evident that federal price controls are the main reason behind the fuel shortage.

Free — market economists have known and demonstrated for over a century that government intervention in the marketplace distorts supply and demand and results in shortages and unemployment. And now this has been painfully proven as, after 28 months of price controls, America, one the land of abundance, is running out of everything from plastic toys to paper bags, from tennis balls to antifreeze, from canned foods to home freezers. And everyone is going around accusing everyone else for the shortages but, when you come right down to it, it becomes glaringly obvious that the politicians and the government bureaucrats, either through ignorance or lust for power, are to blame for the plethora of laws and regulations which have so grievously distorted the natural rhythms of the marketplace.

Think about it. This nation has one — third of the world's supply of coal. New oil reserves are still being discovered all the time. We have plenty of natural gas under the ground. Why do we have a fuel crisis? This cannot be in a free society. If a commodity diminishes, then the price will rise according to supply and demand, thus discouraging further consumption. If prices go high, demand will ebb, and the prices must of necessity go down. If the prices are high and demand does not diminish due to the importance of the commodity, then new competitors will enter the lucrative market, supply will increase and the price goes down. It is thus highly unlikely that necessary supplies of anything would run out in a free market society.

Now take the case of natural gas. A federal control agency has held the price of natural gas at the wellhead down for years. The price has been held down at artificially low levels to "protect" the consumer. Since profits have been held down so low, the natural gas companies have had no incentive to risk large amounts of capital in new wells to get the gas from the ground. Why bother if the profits do not make it worthwhile? The result has been that a most important fuel has been left unexploited, save for Oklahoma. Gas found in the state and used solely in that state is not subjected to the whims of the economic tyrants of federal price commissions, so Oklahoma will have no blackouts or brownouts this winter, as all the gas that is needed is delivered to the electric companies for their generation of power.

The price of retail gasoline and fuel oil has been held down since August 15, 1971 by the various economic phases. The reason was to fight inflation (Ha!) The result was that consumption was encouraged and production and expansion of capacity was discouraged. So now we have a shortage of gasoline and a lot of people who depend on it are out of a job.

Let us look closer at the fuel oil situation. Prices were frozen in the summertime. Fuel oil prices are, naturally, lower in the summer than in winter. Result: gasoline became more profitable to produce than fuel oil, hence a shortage of fuel oil. Last winter, well before the Arab embargo, we already saw premature factory and school closings in parts of the country because of lack of heating oil.

Another example. Prices for flat steel and pipes were frozen. The levels at which they were controlled made it more profitable to produce flat steel instead of pipes. Result: pipe has been hard to get for drilling new wells.

Shortages have been cropping up actually everywhere. A timber company in Oregon can't get glue for making plywood due to petrochemical shortages and it can't get enough natural gas and propane to dry its wood. Maybe 200 workers will be laid off. Stories like this one are being repeated all around the country at firms that can't get the supplies they need due to shortages caused by price controls.

Even the most ardent supporters of price controls conceded last summer that beef shortages were due to frozen prices, making it unprofitable to bring beef cattle to market. Any anyone who saw it could never forget the sight on the evening news of baby chickens being slaughtered due to other price controls making the chickens' lives thus gruesomely disposable. This was ample testimony to the follies of the economic controls instituted by the Nixon Administration. The present shortages have not been quite as dramatic, but they show the destructive effects of controls placed on the market price system.

Price controls have kept the prices of petroleum products artificially low, thereby encouraging consumption and discouraging production. Inflation has not been halted by economic controls and cannot be stopped by such tyrannical means as arbitrary price fixing. The obvious solution to the fuel shortage is to end all controls and let prices bring supply and demand into balance.

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Castles Burning Top Secret— Do Not Read

by Ken Wax

I chanced to run into an old friend last week. Later, at his bedside in the hospital, he told me that he was not completely satisfied with the column. "You write the stuff," he weakly moaned, "and all we do is sit back, stupidly silent and read it. Us readers want to PARTICIPATE!" This started me thinking and in memoriam to that friend I have come up with one of the few ReaderParticipation articles you're ever likely to read.

Here's the way it works. I've printed your lines right below, before the comedy piece we'll be doing. Each of your numbered lines is cued by that same numbers' appearance in the routine. So when you see a (1) read out loud for all to hear line number (1). And when you see (2) read number (2), likewise to the end. Got it? Very good. It's a pleasure writing for you sharp college kids.

Here are your cues, followed by our script:

- (1) And I'm [your name].
- (2) Sacco and Vanzetti
- (3) And it'll be great to leave.
- (4) Until we get paid.
- (5) No! We don't! Look at all the ugly people out there on Colonial. And when did they let that one over there on State out of the kennel?!
- (6) And luckily it missed.
- (7) And if you'll believe that you'll believe anything.
- (8) Nothing!
- (9) ...frostbite, pneumonia,...
- (10) Yeah, it's closer to shit.
- (11) Okay, I'm sorry the food on campus tastes like shit.
- (12) Yeah, that's what we'd like to say. Unfortunately, we can't. Actually it's been a drag, like chewing aluminum foil, a blind date with a Sumo wrestler,...
- (13) And good riddance!
- (14) Thank you.
- (15) We love you.
- (16) Thank you and good night.

Are you ready? Here's the script! Here we go... loud and clear gang.

'A Very Routine Audience

Involvement Routine'

Hello there, and welcome to our column. I'm Ken, (1). Together we've been called the funniest comedy team since (2). Sacco and Vanzetti! You know that's not true. But anyway, it's good to be here... (3). Ignore him (her), folks. Moving right along, you know this is the third time we've appeared here, and you can be sure we'll be coming back again and again. (4). Heh, heh, he's (she's) just kidding folks.

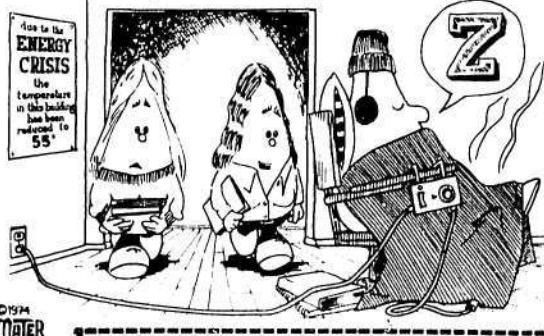
Say, we do have a good looking group here, don't we? (5), er...um...isn't he (she) a riot folks? Well, you know, we just got back from a very fancy engagement in a Las Vegas newspaper. The editor sent a car out to the airport to get us... (6) ...um...nice paper you got here at Albany State. (7) Ha, Ha, Ha... And what a nice school! Say, you know what I like about the design of this school? (8) But really folks, I really like the cold climate. All this crisp cool air and fantastic snow is just great for sledding, skiing, (9). And the food on campus! You know folks some people say the food on campus is like garbage. But I disagree. (10) Now, that's not true! Now you apologize (11). Well...er...it looks like our time is just about up. Speaking for my partner and myself, I'd like to say it's been great, visiting the ASP and you are a great bunch of kids! (12) So goodbye. (13) Thank you. (14) Thank you! (15) Thank you, thank you. (16).

FLASH! High Washington contacts inform me that the President is trying to have the symbol for the Republican Party changed from an elephant to a condom. This is because the condom stands for inflation, halts production, and gives a false sense of security while one is being screwed.

Gremlin Village

GEE—IT'S SO COLD IN HERE THAT NOBODY SLEEPS THRU CLASS ANYMORE —

— EXCEPT FOR A SMALL GROUP OF DEDICATED STUDENTS!



Student Association

Photograph

For all S.A. Group Members the photograph for Torch '74 will be taken Wed. Feb. 13 at 7PM in the Arena Theatre (basement PAC) Be on time.

(funded by student association)

Record Review

Keep Your Soul Together

by K.M. Daniels

Freddie Hubbard's latest album, *Keep Your Soul Together*, (CH6036) consists only of strong, soulful jazz. The four distinctly different sound tracks comprising this new effort create an effectively engrossing, collective experience. Again, Hubbard plays with a set of highly complimentary musicians who add easily to the extremely lyrical material on the disk. Evidence of the lightness contained within can be collected through a sampling of the dynamized offerings on this album.

Opener, "Bridgette" is soothing and swaying to the ear. It quickly encloses you within its tightly interwoven nature, from which Hubbard's trumpet will explode, mildly and thoroughly. The band collectively puts down a solid opening passage as the merger into the lead of Hubbard's horn and drift again away to become a firm part of the varied but placed underscore.

George Cable's piano is tight and probing while the bass quotations that accompany are expressive and elongated (full). Cable soon builds up to a surprising "Bit-o'-tag" and almost immediately breaks away showing a refreshing duet-horn passage which strongly re-states the vivacious chorusing. Here both Hubbard and tenor saxophonist Junior Cook synchronously move through the change while the rest of the band expresses their own percolating rhythms.

Drummer Ralph Penland, here, is precisely sedated and he exploits the blunter bass notes. The piece evolves quickly and bows out just as effortlessly as it arose and seems to set up what is to come.

Completing the side, is the title track "Keep Your Soul Together" which is striking in its contrasts to its predecessor. The intro is more active due mainly to some exhilarated percussions in this which is quite a more conservatively done piece. The tenor plays a short solo into relaxing just before Hubbard plays out the strain with his pianist. Cable will take a thoughtful position beneath Hubbard's horn.

Hubbard is seldom seen laying back on this album and rather keeps coming at you easily and thoughtfully. The percussion from C add heavily to the funky episode played by Ron Carter which moves freely into place with the piercing trumpet rotations.

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Record Review

Graham Nash: On the Line

by Bob Riedinger

While the hopes of any further Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young team up are always in the process of disappearing, there is something else which dims the outlook held by CSNY enthusiasts. This damper is the increasingly infrequent solo album product to come from any of the quartet's members.

As if attempting to keep his spot in the public ear, Graham Nash has made innumerable appearances as a background vocalist for many other artists including Dave Mason and Joni Mitchell. But the time has come for the return of Nash's spotlight.

Wild Tales (Atlantic SD 7288) is his second solo album and the first he's done since his 1972 collaboration with Dave Crosby. In two years time it seems that Graham Nash hasn't changed much at all. His concerns still center around the injustices of law and government ("Prison Song" and "Grave Concern") this year's protest in the Remember Kent State vein, the senselessness of war ("Oh! Camil"), and unsatisfactory relationships as well as lifestyle philosophies (the seven remaining songs). And in typical Nash fashion, the lyrics are far from complex, making simple and sometimes very obvious statements and observations.

It is this straightforward approach that has made Nash's lyrics so appealing in the past. But the fact that he's said it before and probably better, takes away much of the punch his new songs might have — and after several listenings the novelty of a new phrasing wears thin.

Nash's music doesn't wear as quickly even though it seems to depend on a simple, but polite catchiness. For this reason, *Wild Tales* will enjoy a respectable sales life, avoiding the fate of a popular title gone "cut out" that much longer.

Nash is known for his light, spunky tunes and also for his softer ones. *Wild Tales*, as no surprise,

runs that range. On the lively side there's "Wild Tales," the title cut opening with studio warm — up and then an urgent bass line (a la Motown records). This is the rocker of the album and Dave Lindley's electric slide guitar really puts the power into it. Lindley also saves "Grave Concern," creating true interest in contrast to the artificial attempt in the same song by voice montage. "Oh! Camil (The Winter Soldier)" is an upbeat, acoustically driven protest tune which features Dave Mason on twelve string guitar. His rhythmic support of Nash's vocal, harmonica and acoustic guitar is worthy of mention, especially when he uses his guitar to underscore the words, or using it to make audio exclamation points.

"On the Line" is one of the best cuts on the album, and includes a nice progression that the piano and bass establish. Dave Crosby helps round out Nash's vocal which he also does on "Prison Song" (a cut which brings to mind "Chicago") and on "And So It Goes" (which draws directly from the mood of the Nash Crosby album).

The softer songs are "I Miss You" and "Another Sleep Song." Nash is both reflective and then momentarily excited on "I Miss You," as he uses his piano to indicate this. On "Another Sleep Song" (the tone and point of view being completely different from his first "Sleep Song" which is more of a love song or serenade), Nash's gentle vocal and electric piano contribute to its nocturnal airy quality. Joni Mitchell, as an additional vocalist, is used sparingly, but effectively. She offers her haunting and hypnotic "hoop whooping"

which enhances the somber lyric content. The "whine" that Ben Keith gets on dobro, almost as if it was another voice, is a beautiful touch. The brief musical relationship between it and Joni Mitchell's voice provides lovely harmony, not just for Nash's vocal, but for Mitchell's voice and for the dobro.

The weakest songs of the album are "Hey You (Looking at the Moon)" and "You'll never be the Same". Both have a slow country influence emphasized by pedal steel guitar. "Hey You" drags and "You'll Never be the Same" is only a bit more upbeat, with heavy, syrupy country steel pedal guitar. Nash's voice is the only factor which keeps this song from going overboard country but watch out if George Jones gets a hold of it.

Overall, there is one thing bothering me about the album, (passing over the lyrics) and it is not that Graham Nash seems unable to write carefree classics like "Marakesh Express" and "Our House" or the remarkable "Teach Your Children" and "Lady of the Lake" anymore. Curiously enough, what bothers me is his musical approach of polite catchiness — catch the listener with one musical phrase or progression and let the song fall back on this. Then every song has something you can look forward to, even if it is only four seconds and occurs three times in the song. Graham Nash is undoubtedly the master of great musical moments, but why not whole songs? As it stands, *Wild Tales* will satisfy many, but excite only a few.

THE LIVING THEATRE

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Vido's Win Helps Wrestlers Past Kings Point

by Kenneth Arduino

Rudy Vido's victory gave the Albany matmen three points and put the Kings Point Mariners out to sea with a 22-18 victory in the last home match of the season Saturday afternoon. The matmen were defeated in this triangular meet by a strong and experienced team from C. W. Post.

Vido, who finally got the chance to wrestle at home, upped his record to 12-0 with two victories. Another undefeated wrestler continued to win, Walt Katz at 118 pounds won both matches. Walt in his first match against Post gave the crowd something to cheer about as he took his man down with just four seconds to go to win the match. His second match was a lot easier, winning 14-5.

Larry Mims moved his record to 14-0 with a double victory. His first round victory against Post, 14-5 was just the stage setter for the final round heroics. With Albany and Kings Point locked into a battle, the Danes looked to co-captain Mims for some heroics. Mims did not disappoint as he went out and pinned his opponent with only 29 seconds elapsed in the third period.

Tom Horn scored a big victory over Kings Point early then came up with an escape in the final period to earn a draw against Post.

Albany's only other victory versus Post was Doug Bauer's in the first round. Bauer who was nearly pinned in the second period fought back and with just five seconds left took his opponent down to win the match.

All was not happiness as the Danes lost their 177 pound wrestler Rick Lawrence to an injury in the first period. To make matters worse Don Mion wrestling on the other mat seemed distracted by Lawrence's screams of pain and was reversed and pinned in under a minute. This was Mion's first loss of the season. The loss of Lawrence is a blow with the SUNYAC's next weekend.

Besides Mion's early victory the only other Albany victor was Jeff Golden's decision. In this match both wrestlers traded near falls before Golden was able to stay on top and win 9-7.

The wrestlers now await the SUNY Championships next weekend. The Danes finished

fourth last year but this year's 12-2 record is indicative of the improvement of the team.

In this big meet the Danes will have to get superior efforts from everyone. Katz, Mims, Horn, Mion, and Vido all will

Albany Tops Indians

continued from page 16

dians, Cahill was not up to par. Siena led 71-64 with five minutes to go when the Danes finally made their move. Baskets by Suprunowicz, Reggie Smith, Raczynski of Siena and Smith again cut the margin to 73-70 with 3:53 remaining. Eight seconds later, Byron Miller was fouled on a rebounding attempt and went to the line for a one-and-one, which was when Pete Koola pulled off his first big play. Miller hit the initial shot but came up short on the second. However, Koola snared the rebound and hit a fall-away from ten to tie the score at 73 apiece.

From this point on, the teams traded field goals, with Miller hitting two more baskets and Ed Johnson one on a driving shot around Welchons, countering jumpers by Raczynski. With the score at 79-79, Siena missed downcourt and Byron Miller was fouled on the rebound. However, although it was obvious that Miller should be the man to shoot, the referee ruled instead that Reggie Smith was fouled, and he subsequently hit two free throws to give

be seeded near the top in their weight classes. They must continue to do the job they have done all year. The rest of the team will also have to shake off some of their latest defeats and contribute to the team some

valuable points. The Dane's major competition will come from Binghamton, Brockport, Cortland and Potsdam, and the Danes would like some revenge after their loss earlier to Cortland.

the Danes the lead at 81-79 with 1:19 to go.

Once again it was Steve Raczynski in close to tie the score, and when Reggie Smith was called for travelling a few seconds later, Siena rebounded with the chance to move in front. However, Siena's backcourt troubles were magnified as the ball was thrown away. Ed Johnson grabbed it, and was fouled on his drive to the basket. Fouled in the act, Johnson had two shots, and gave the fans heart seizures when he missed the first. With his second shot on target, the Danes once again held a scant one point lead with 44 left on the clock.

Siena wasted little time, nine seconds to be exact, before taking back the lead for the final time on two clutch foul shots by Raczynski, leaving the Danes with 33 seconds to work with. After a time out the Danes moved up court and set up Miller to work one more time against Steve Walters, and Miller arched in the winner from 20 to make the score 84-83.

Fourteen seconds still remained on the clock, and the Indians came downcourt quickly, with Steve

Walters taking a relatively easy fifteen footer. However, it fell far short, and the ensuing battle for the rebound saw Albany knock it out-of-bounds with four seconds to go. Fans and players alike knew that Raczynski would be the man to receive the rebounds, so Albany double-teamed him. Steve Walters received the ball from the referee, looked inside for his center, and lobbed a pass for Raczynski. However, Pete Koola came up with big play #2, tipping the pass away, and with Gary Trevett racing it down, the Danes had won what proved to be by far the most exciting game of the season.

As far as statistics go, Miller led the Danes with 19 points and 11 rebounds, followed by Smith (16), Harry Johnson, Pete Koola, and Ed Johnson (11), and Gary Trevett with 10. For Siena, now U-6 Brooks led with 19, followed by Raczynski and Welchons (8) and Steve Walters, who scored 35 the last time these teams met, with 15.

The next Great Danes game is tomorrow evening at home versus Oneonta in a league contest at 8:00 in University Gym.

Aquamen Break Records In Weekend Split

by Rob Geier

The Albany State Swim Team beat the University of Buffalo 62-50 and lost to Fredonia 72-48 in a long and eventful road trip this weekend. The two meet series brought the team record to 3-4, as times continued to improve and individual and team records were broken.

After a six hour drive to Buffalo Friday afternoon, the Mermen got in the pool and proceeded to take control and dominate the entire

meet. Behind the closeness in the 62-50 score was the fact that 15 points were given away in the diving events, despite swimmer Kurt Emmerich's admirable efforts in the one-meter diving. Albany shut out Buffalo in four of the swimming events and took first in all but three of the remaining events.

The Medley Relay team of Van Ryn, Seidenberg, Rubin, and Staples established the winning momentum by breaking the school record with a time of 4:44.8.

Ken Weber sustained the momentum with a first in the 1000 yard freestyle.

The next race was the 200 yard freestyle in which Dan Dudley continued his winning ways by shattering the school record by three seconds with a time of 1:55.6. A surge of adrenalin in the last three laps enabled Dudley to pull away from the Buffalo swimmer with whom he was head to head for the first part of the race. Dudley's own comment was apropos: "It was

great," he replied when asked how he felt.

Siebecke took second in the 50 yard freestyle and then Masom and Van Ryn shut out Buffalo in the 200 yard individual medley by respectively taking first and second place.

Except for the 100 yard freestyle in which Siebecke again placed second and the last relay which was swum by the second string, the team confidently won the remainder of the races. Mitch Rubin placed first in the 200 yard butterfly. Masom and Emmerich one-upped the 200 yard backstroke, with Emmerich showing significant improvement in his personal time. Van Ryn and Weber took the shutout in the 500 yard freestyle and Dudley and Seidenberg did the same in the 200 yard breaststroke.

kind of times he is capable of." Berry got third in the race, but Nick DeMarco of Albany closed out the scoring with a fine fourth place finish.

The two mile run was the only true bright spot, however, as Albany showed that it still has a way to go before reaching its potential this season. It is always good to know, however, that you can beat somebody, which is why teams such as Plattsburgh seem such friendly hosts.

continued to drop, and pacing and feel for the race were beginning to be established. He referred specifically to Van Ryn who approached his best time in the 1000 yard freestyle by swimming consistently throughout the race.

One of the bright spots of the meet was in the 200 yard butterfly in which Mitch Rubin placed second with a time of 2:13.2, a two second improvement from his previous record. The time places him fifth in the SUNY Conference and a potential place winner for the State Championships at Potsdam in March.

The Medley Relay Team of Emmerich, Seidenberg, Rubin and Staples continued its steady improvement by topping the record set at Buffalo on Friday.

The 500 yard freestyle and the 200 yard breaststroke were the only events that Albany won. Weber swam a strong race beating Van Ryn for the first place and shutting out Fredonia in the 500. The dynamic breaststroke duo of Dudley and Seidenberg also placed one-two.

Tracksters Finish Second

by Vinnie Reda

The Albany State Indoor Track Club finished second among three teams Friday night in a meet dominated by lackluster performances. Vermont was the big winner with 96 points as Albany closed far back with 45. The host school, State University College at Plattsburgh (N.Y.), showed everyone just how little a beautiful new indoor facility can mean to a team when an absence of talent exists, by totaling 67 points for the 14 events.

Last weekend Albany had finished last with 16 points at a triangular meet at Williams College, yet overall performances there were far better than the ones turned in here at Plattsburgh. Rich Langford came through with the team's initial first place finish of the season early in this Friday's meet with a victory in the one-mile run. His time of 4 minutes 28.9 seconds, however, was almost three seconds slower than the one he had turned in the week before in a losing effort. Said Coach R. K. Munsey, "Langford looked terrible but he has been hampered by a strained leg, thanks to the cement we have been training on in our tunnels."

Albany's team must have been discouraged by it all as well because few of Vermont's victories

were so impressive that they were out of reach. Marty Jelson finished fourth in the 300 yard run, for instance, but only two-tenths of a second behind Don Iverson of Vermont's winning time of 3:4.4 seconds. Bill Sorel and Vin Reda finished 2nd and 4th in a slow 2:23.6 1000 yard run, while Ken Unger, though showing fine improvement, was just nosed out by Vermont's Ed Platka in a 1:19.1 600 yard dash. Gary Washington and Jan Goga, 3-4 in the Triple Jump and Goga and Mike Okarity, 3-4 in the Long Jump, were also less than pleased with their performances. Even Dave Cole's exciting close victory in the 80 yard high hurdles came in the rather slow time of 6.8 seconds.

The highlight of the meet for Albany came in the two mile run as Jim Strader, and Carlo Cherubino took turns with the lead and succeeded in upsetting the tempo of Vermont's favored Jim Berry. Cherubino, as a result, knocked 16 seconds off his previous best two mile time, finishing second in 9:36.5 while Strader grabbed the lead with two laps to go and won in the excellent time of 9:22.3, easily the finest individual performance of the meet. Munsey later praised Cherubino. "He took the pressure off Jim, who was running rather tight, and also showed himself the

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Outta Sight Danes Nip Siena

Miller's Basket Wins Game

by Harvey Kojan

CHECK THE SCORE! was the chant that echoed through the University Gymnasium a jubilant, overflow crowd celebrated Albany State's exhilarating 84-83 come-from-behind triumph over the Siena Indians. Byron Miller's 20 looter with 14 seconds remaining capped a remarkable Dane surge which brought them from eleven points down at 53-42 to victory; a win which stunned the Indians, a team which had not lost previously to any New York State college division squad.

For the Danes, who now hold a four game winning streak and a 11-6 record, the game was an important one in many aspects, other than simply one of pride. By defeating Siena, they will undoubtedly boost their state rating tremendously, which cannot hurt when discussing possible post-season play, a thought which seemed highly improbable just two weeks ago. Besides this, they won with an offense that was virtually stagnant, relying almost entirely on one-on-one movement.

The Danes moved to the lead early at 6-2 with Gary Trevett connecting from far outside, but Siena struck for eight straight points to grab the lead, a lead they did not relinquish until 1:19 was left in the game. With star guard Rod Brooks unstoppable, the Indians maintained a constant seven to nine

point advantage throughout the first half, the closest margin five points at 34-29. In fact, an amazing indication of how constant the lead was is that Siena's margin was at seven or less than 21 times in the contest!

At the half the score was 47-40, and a number of things had become readily apparent. Firstly, the Danes were playing selfish basketball on offense, and allowing the Indians to penetrate on defense. Besides this, it was also obvious that Albany had to do something to contain Brooks, who was scoring on all conceivable types of shots and totalling 16. One of the keys of the ballgame was that Brooks was to score just three more points, and none in the last thirteen minutes of the game.

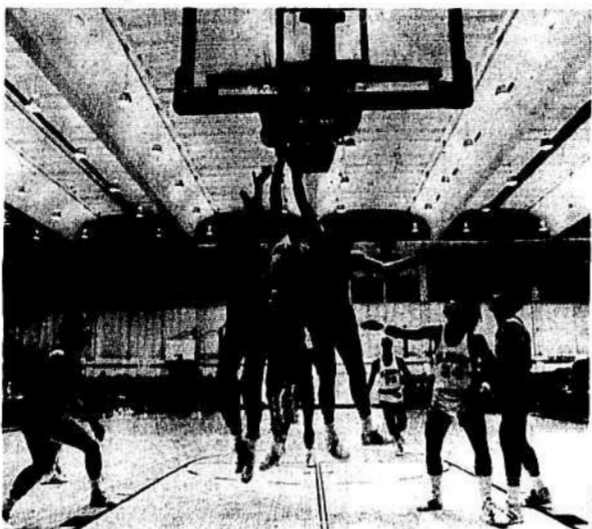
It seemed as if all the pageantry and enthusiasm which accompanied the game had gone for naught when Siena extended their lead to eleven points after three minutes had elapsed in the second half. In addition, Gary Trevett committed his fourth personal foul, and with centers Harry Johnson and Pete Koola having three fouls each, the Danes definitely had their proverbial backs "up against the wall."

However, rather than succumb to the Indian pressure, the Danes pulled an ambush of their own, netting six straight points (four by Harry Johnson) to close the gap to four at 52-50. In fact, with Siena

shooting horrendously and committing costly turnovers, Albany had several opportunities to threaten even further, but successive fouls by Reggie Smith sandwiched around an errant pass kept the identical score intact for two minutes.

The crowd had to wait a bit before the heroics began, but during this momentary lull both the Danes and the Indians made the most significant substitutions of the game. Siena once again replacing Eric "The Stiff" Stuppenback, the 6'10" center, with the more refined 6'7" Steve Raczynski, and the Danes countering a few minutes later with Pete Koola. Koola, the transfer who has been coming along slowly since competing in varsity basketball once again this semester, was magnificent, contributing key baskets and rebounds, as well as fine defensive plays.

Siena still possessed a seven point advantage when coach Billy Kirsch pulled the surprise of the game by inserting Din Cahill in the game at 11:26. Cahill, unknown by most Great Dane fans, is the quarterback of the Siena offense, and only because of a recent injury was he sitting on the bench for most of the contest. However, although Cahill had stated flatly before the game that he would not see action, Kirsch felt his presence necessary, unfortunately for the In-



The people and the banners were out in full force Saturday night to cheer their favorites on against "hated" Siena. It looked dim for a while but in the closing minutes the Danes came from behind to give Doc Sauer's his 299th coaching victory.



continued on page 14

JV Wins Thriller Also

by Nathan Salant

It was Army-Navy Site here at Albany University Saturday, when the Siena Indians paddled their canoes into the University Gymnasium for a big basketball doubleheader. In the first end of the twin bill, the Albany State J.V. Pups, playing before a capacity crowd which was eagerly awaiting the varsity matchup, held on to a one point lead via a last second blocked shot by Ted Ferris, to defeat the highly touted Indian J.V. 78-77. Siena led by as many as 5 points early in the game, fell behind by as many as 9 points, and then made a last minute comeback which fell 1 point short.

The game opened with a quick Siena basket, and the Indians rapidly pulled ahead 6-3 after two minutes of play. A basket by Warren Miller, followed by a Valenti steal and conversion, gave the Pups a 7-6 lead. Siena countered with a flurry of shots, including three baskets by Cummings, and opened up the score to 16-11 with 12:58 left in the half.

Siena would not lead again for the remainder of the first half. Ferris hit two free throws. A Siena double dribble gave the Pups the ball, and Miller converted. The inbound pass was stolen by Valenti who led Alicea, to Audi, for two points. Miller and Ferris hit again, and the Pups led by four. Siena got

hot again, and tied the score at 20 all with 10 minutes left.

The Danes moved ahead on baskets by Miller and Alicea. Each Siena drive to tie the score was matched by a Miller or Audi basket to keep Albany ahead. The half ended with the Danes ahead 39-37, Miller leading the Pups with 12 points, Volava also pacing the Indians with 12 points. By the start of the second half, over 2800 fans had jammed the University Gymnasium, and the Pups responded by scoring six straight points to lead 45-39. Exactly 1:02 later, the score was tied at 45, and when Foomey hit for the Indians, and Cummings hit on the 3 point play, the Pups trailed by 5.

Then, the footstomping began, and the Pups responded to their roster's actions, and moved ahead 56-55. Ferris hit on the last break, sunk a free throw, and then scored again. Next, Alicea made a great steal on the inbound pass, and hit Valenti for two more points. Next, Miller converted the 3 point play. Siena closed to within four points with four minutes to go, but Ferris and Valenti put four more Dane points on the board to maintain the Dane lead. Siena came back again, and with just 42 seconds left in the game, trailed by just 1 point.

Snyder hit one of two from the line, then Miller scored his 21st to complete the Pup pointing for the

night. The countdown began. With 27 seconds left, Kirsch went to the line and hit 1 of 2 (78-75). Six seconds later, Kirsch was back again, and hit 2 for 2 to pull Siena within one point. The Danes took over, and were able to use up 17 seconds before Miller was intentionally fouled. The fans died a thousand deaths as he missed the free throw, and Siena got the rebound and called time out with a single second left.

So here it was. Your whole halldgame. Do you allow the pass, or play tight defense to prevent it? The inbound pass went to Kirsch, who was stifled by Ferris as the buzzer sounded. The rest is history. For the Pups it had to be "their finest hour." Warren Miller showed signs of varsity starting ability with his 19 rebounds and 21 points, as did Ted Ferris (21 points and 12 rebounds), and Bob Audi (14 points and 11 rebounds). Mike Valenti, Jim Snyder, and Jose Alicea turned in superlative performances at the guard positions. The fans will never forget the stellar save by Ferris on the stull at the end of the game.

The Pups have now run their record to 12-3, and take on the Onconta J.V. this Wednesday nite at 6:30. The fans who came early (2800 of them) saw two great games. Here's an opportunity for two more.

Benezet Says He Will Step Down In 1975

by Ann E. Bunker

Citing a personal desire to return to research and writing as his primary initiative, Louis T. Benezet recently announced his decision not to seek reappointment to the position of University President.

In letters addressed to Chancellor Ernest Boyer and to members of the SUNYA Community, President Benezet revealed plans to leave his post in July of 1975 to devote his time to the examination of the problems facing higher education today.

Asks for Review

Benezet's decision came at a time when SUNY presidents were required to report to the Chancellor their plans for the future. This is in line with the relatively new SUNY policy

small hope of substantial help from the legislature this year or in the foreseeable future.

Interest in Research

Many of the problems facing SUNYA and other institutions of higher education now and in the near future are the very problems Benezet hopes to tackle in a research capacity. Discussing his plans, Benezet outlined four specific areas of interest.

First, he is concerned with planning in terms of SUNY, CUNY and the problems confronting public and private institutions. He sees "baffling inconsistencies" in the approach to the financial and organizational management of higher educational

of direction and the preparatory shortcomings of contemporary higher educational programs. By defining and differentiating the purpose and the ends to which one's education is progressing, the President feels the educational system will move much more closely towards "doing its job."

Finally, Benezet is interested in "following the course of identity curriculums." Identity Curriculums include programs such as Woman's Studies, Urban Studies and Environmental studies; programs brought in at the demand of the students. He sees a true value in the development of those fields of study but criticizes the lack of a structure for them.

The attached letter to Chancellor Boyer proposes a presidential performance review this spring to be followed by a search for a successor to become president of the University Center in July, 1975. It outlines plans I have hoped to fulfill in the area of research and writing in contemporary higher education, after many years in administration.

I am well aware that a change in administration can affect many persons to greater or less degree. With the lead time afforded us, it should not be very difficult to carry out an orderly transition.

What counts most is that the progress of the University Center go forward. I am grateful for the months ahead that will permit me to continue with you in that good work.

Sincerely,

Louis T. Benezet
Louis T. Benezet

of five-year terms for presidents, with presidential performance reviews in the course of one's administration.

Despite his plans to step down, Benezet has requested that the presidential performance review be conducted anyway. He feels it will be of great value in assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the administration at present, and will provide valuable insight to the search committee in its quest for a presidential replacement.

It is the job of Chancellor Boyer to appoint a committee to search for a new president. It is the charge of that committee to examine the credentials of potential candidates for the job and to make recommendations to the chancellor. The nucleus of the committee will be formed by the president of the Student Association, the chairperson of the University Senate and the chairperson of the University Council with additional members selected by the Chancellor. Should Benezet's request for a presidential review be accepted, the results of that report will help form the basis for the search committee's criteria. Benezet himself will not be involved in the selection of his successor.

Benezet's leaving marks the end of an era at Albany State, an era that saw growth and expansion within both this University and the entire SUNY system. His successor will find the opposite to be the case: financial restrictions are forcing the University to redefine its position and redirect its policies towards a "no-growth" situation. Benezet sees

institutions. A lack of communication and coordination in respect to open admissions policies at the various institutions is also of concern to Benezet, and is an area to which he would like to direct his energies as well.

Clarification of a differentiation between "higher education" and "post-secondary education" is the third topic of interest. The President expressed deep concern over the lack

Plans Uncertain As yet, just where Benezet will resume teaching and research is unknown. In his letter of January 30 to Chancellor Boyer, Benezet expressed confidence that research project support is available for higher education studies in the East. The President recently stated that his professorship will "probably not" be SUNY-Albany, although he did not rule out another State University campus. By July of 1975, Benezet will have

completed twenty-seven years as a college and university president in four separate institutions. He has served on most of the state and national committees connected with each presidency. Upon stepping down from the SUNY-Albany post, Benezet plans to spend some five years at the research professorship, with retirement in 1980 at age 65.

Stressed Community Concern

The Benezet Administration has had its share of crises, the most memorable of which include the parking strike, the arms issue and the Hunsberger affair. Perhaps one of

the President's prime concerns throughout his term here has been the relationship of the University Center to the "Outside community." According to Benezet, the University is still in the process of identifying itself to the area as a versatile and multi-purpose institution. "The University should be a hub of education, culture and technology, bringing its resources together more effectively," asserted Benezet. "I have seen much progress in this area in my time, but much, much more is needed."

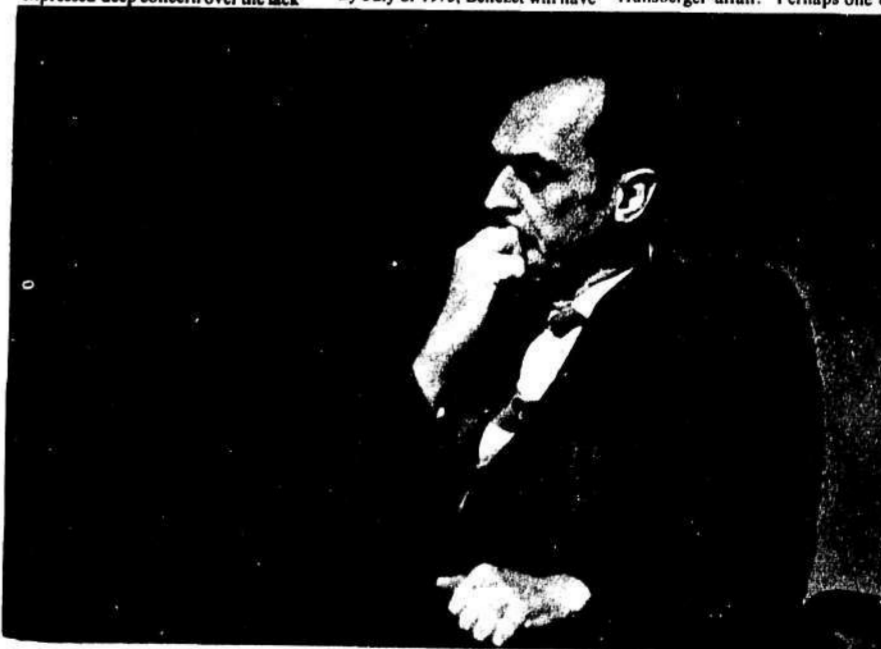
The President's concern for community involvement reached perhaps its highest expression in the now-annual Community-University Day celebration. The College of General Studies, the Community Service Program and scientific research cooperation are but a few more examples of the University's relevance to its environs.

Take it in Stride

Commenting upon the possible effects his leaving might have upon the University, Benezet expressed confidence that the University will "take it in stride." He attributed this to the policy of decentralized administration, where the power is not concentrated at the top but is distributed among a number of offices. "After an initial period of uncertainty, things tend to settle down. I have faith in the ability of the University to handle the transition." As for the remainder of the time here, President Benezet asserted that he had every plan to continue his administration with the same attitudes and in the same manner as in the past.



President Benezet when he spoke to gathering of mournful students after the Munich massacre during the 1972 Olympic Games.



Benezet in one of the more reflective moods of his administration.



The Danes enjoying their big upset.

New Bus Schedule Ripoff Sheet...see page 3