

# Reporter

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WONDER WOMAN  
MEETS GI JOE

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A GENERATION  
IN SEARCH  
OF A FUTURE

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COVER:  
photo by Bob Keough

# Reporter

4 APRIL 69  
VOLUME 45-15

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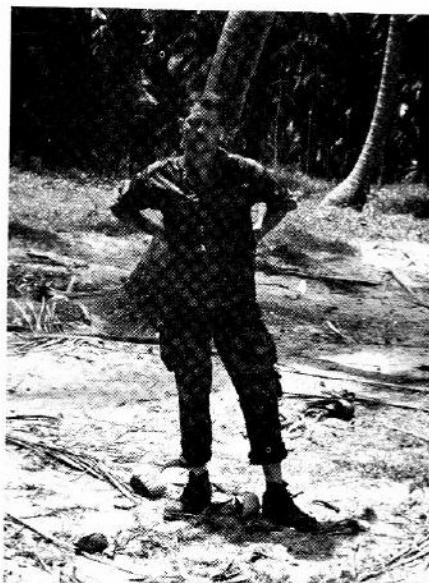
# Reprofile

This weeks cover story and centerspread is a photographic takeoff on the Wonder Woman & G I Joe comics strips that were popular during WWII. It was conceived by Bob Keough, an instructor in Photo Illustration. Bob (shown below on Hon Tom Island, South Vietnam) was a Navy diving officer prior to joining the RIT faculty. His experience in Vietnam gave him the insight to create this humorous yet sensitive photo-essay. The entire story will be put on display later this year in the College Union.

Some time ago, after receiving rather bad comments about reprinting an article from a major magazine, REPORTER staffers decided to refrain from using reprints. Today we must break that precedent.

The NEW YORKER magazine, in its March 22, issue, ran an extemporaneous speech presented by Dr. George Wald, professor of Biology at Harvard University, to teachers, research scientists, and students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Wald, a Nobel prize winner in biology, spoke on the current world wide student unrest with emphasis on U.S. students. His speech, "A Generation In Search of a Future" was so poignant that the NEW YORKER devoted their entire column, "Talk of the Town", to its verbatim publication, saying "There is nothing we might print in these columns that could be more urgent."

We would like to announce the appointment of Mr. Jack Williams (Journalism-Printing) as news editor. The newest addition to our staff, Jack worked last summer as a war correspondent in Vietnam-ah G I Joe.



Many times this editor has sat down at a typewriter compelled to say something about the growing sickness within our society, and just as often finished knowing that the real problem had not even been identified, let alone resolved. Mr. Wald has, in this editors opinion, put his finger on the problem and suggested a simple yet controversial solution.

Don't miss reading this powerful statement—it says too much about today to be put off until tomorrow. If you believe, as we do, the importance of spreading this message, tear out the article and send it to someone you know who is a part of this "generation in search of a future."

*Bob Kiger*  
Editor



# GREG LOOKS BACK

by Greg Evans

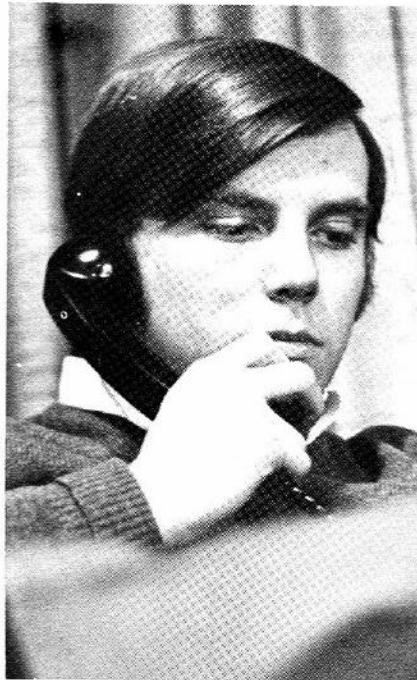
Dexter

*The following is a candid article by former SA president Greg Evans on his year as student chief executive. It was written at the request of REPORTER editors and gives somewhat of an inside look into the man that many consider to be the finest student president RIT has had in recent years. The informality is intentional, for in his note to Managing Editor Dexter he stated, "This is not a formal address of the Association, but only a letter expressing my basic views and opinions of the past administration—which itself was not formal; far from it."—Editors.*

The year 1968-69 will probably go down in local history as the most confusing and yet important year we've ever had at RIT, but I believe this year's Student Association will also be remembered in the years to come as a time in which student government was rebuilt—when its respect was raised to a level where it truly became the STUDENT'S GOVERNMENT.

With the move to the new campus, Jack and I experienced many unexpected problems and difficulties. Following Paul Smith's administration was probably my greatest challenge, because I believe Mr. Smith's year, for a moment, destroyed student government, and thus the Student Association had little respect or power.

Our first quarter in office was a time when Jack and I spent many hours rebuilding and organizing the Student Association. We felt that students and their organizations had to become aware that they did, indeed, have a president and vice-president who cared about their futures—officers who they elected and officers who were going to work for them. I must admit, Jack and I felt confident that we could do a good job when we were elected, yet it became a challenge to both of us. We had the initiative, ambition, and desire, but not the backing and support of our constituents—as a result, we spent many long hours discussing and sometimes arguing about how we were going to lift S.A. off the ground—the only answer was work and personal contact on both our parts. The result was that Jack and I became the first president and vice-president to play their own roles—because we were sincere in our efforts to do the best job possible, and because we knew we could only do it by "being ourselves," our specific duties rarely overlapped. Jack was concerned with senate (contrary to popular opinion, Student Senate is only one S.A. organization) as its chairman, and I worked for all organizations as student body president. To be effective leaders we realized our separate, as well as cooperative responsibilities, the separation of our power, and the desire to work for students as a whole. This, I



Evans—off the hook

believe, set the course of our administration.

I personally cannot express the great cooperation that I received from the administration. It is their insight and loyalty that keeps RIT ahead of most other campuses in most aspects of college life.

Many have asked what I believe the achievements and failures were of my administration. I believe the achievements were many, but there also were many mistakes and errors. I must commend my vice-president, Jack, who saw 93 resolutions go through senate, a record. Probably the most important resolution this year was the passing of the student bill of rights. Of the resolutions, many dealt with small items, but what is important to remember is what 89 out of the 93 resolutions, which ranged from the planting of trees to tuition change, were implemented.

Another achievement, is representation on the Faculty Council, yet the faculty themselves, I believe, will be Joel's greatest challenge. Throughout my administration I found communicating with the faculty, in general, to be very difficult. They are less willing to cooperate with the students as compared to the administration. They are usually very defensive when presented with constructive criticism from the students. Dr. Ellingson refers to RIT as a community of student-faculty-staff. The

weak link, I believe, is the faculty. Today, in our society, things are changing rapidly, especially in technology. Professors who are using the same course outlines they did five or ten years ago, should revitalize their course objectives. Also, faculty members who penalize students for lack of attendance (which is against Institute policy) should revitalize their teaching methods. Both students and professors should be communicating and learning from each other.

Failures? The greatest, I believe, and that I'm sorry for, is Student Court, the third branch of S.A. I personally feel that it fell to an all-time low, which is partly due to my lack of attention.

I also made a number of errors in diplomacy during my first weeks in office, but were immediately corrected. Jack and I tried to our utmost to work for the majority and well-being for all students at all times, but it's impossible to make everyone happy when you, the president, have to make the decisions. This is why the office of president at times, becomes a lonely, frustrating position.

Another weakness of this year's S.A. was the handling of the S.A. funds. Never during the year did we know exactly where we stood financially; we could never seem to get an audit from the administration. I highly recommend that the S.A. funds be withdrawn from the Institute and placed into an outside account.

There are a number of organizations and individuals who I must thank for their help and advice. I do not think I could have succeeded without the help and confidence I obtained from Alpha Phi Omega and Theta Xi fraternity for their contributions throughout the year; especially to their fine president Norm Schoenberger. APO and TX were vital to the success of my administration.

I would also like to thank Jeff Gregory, Ralph Cyr, Al Ritsko, and Chip Evra for their personal advice and support. Without these men, the decisions I had to make in times of various crisis would have been in great error.

I would like to conclude by saying to Joel and his administration that I have laid the path for them to follow, and it is a hard and long road indeed. It is extremely important for the new administration to gain the support and respect of the students, faculty, and staff—to work with them and never act as puppets. The government represents student opinions and views, and if guided and directed properly it can be very powerful. I only wish that I could continue to work for the students, to fulfill their wishes and desires, for it has been an interesting year, and certainly an experience I'll never forget. ■

# Letters

## MRHA PLEA

Last week MRHA petitioned the Housing Policy Committee for reasonably extended visitation hours. The petition was put aside, a petition that had 700 signatures on it! What a shame. Here we are—a thousand men, forced to live in expensive 12 x 14 white cubicles, with lousy heating, no privacy, and a bunch of stupid regulations—and what have we done about it?

Well, we've made a lot of noise. An AWFUL lot of noise! We've written letters, signed petitions, made phone calls, attended meetings, cornered administrators, protested to anyone and everyone. We've got gripes, bad gripes, great heaps of gripes, and everybody knows it. And what has all this griping gotten us? Very, very little.

The moral? Anybody can open his mouth, but only those who back up their words with actions will get results. In the fight for collective needs, only collective action will move the mountain. In case of resident students versus the RIT establishment, only the vigorous activity of a strong student organization will ever get anything changed.

Can we call MRHA a strong, vigorous organization? No? Then remember, MRHA is OUR organization, and OUR problem and its us that should be doing something about it!

Aren't we doing anything?

Well, it's like this . . .

Last quarter, a lot of students complained because MRHA was spending \$1000 of the students money to send 5 people to California. A petition circulated. There were threats and counter-threats. Did any of the dissenting residents come to the next MRHA meeting? No.

Last quarter, a handful of students took it upon themselves to reform the archaic, confused structure of MRHA. They formed a committee and asked for individuals to help. How many jumped at the opportunity? None.

On the tenth day of April the Men's Residence Halls Association is having its annual election of officers, to replace the present bum administration. How many people have applied for the four top jobs? Only four.

"Somebody ought to run, somebody ought to do something!" Yes, SOMEBODY should, but there's nobody except YOU. Yes, YOU. MRHA doesn't need your hot air, it needs YOU. Only YOUR PERSONAL efforts will make it succeed.

Couldn't you spare a little of your precious time to make MRHA an effective, working reality?

Rudy Foschi  
Treasurer, MRHA

## OF BLACK AWARENESS

Students of the Black Awareness Coordinating Committee (B.A.C.C.) are not attending classes today in memory of the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Out of respect for the slain civil rights leader, the students will spend the day meditating on Dr. King's efforts to unite his people, and to awaken the conscience of white Americans to their inhumanity to their Black Brothers.

One year ago today America hung its head in shame from the rest of the world when the bullet from an assassin's rifle found its way through the darkness and brought Dr. King to a tragic and violent death on the balcony of a Memphis motel.

In an effort to continue the traditions honored by Dr. King, in our small but special way, we the students of B.A.C.C. meet weekly to combat Black apathy at R.I.T. Meeting with Deans of various departments and chairmen of several committees, the goals of B.A.C.C. are to increase the Black enrollment at R.I.T., to secure the rightful place of Black History in the required General Study Courses, to help integrate Black culture in the already existing courses, and to increase the number of Black instructors on the faculty and in the school administration.

Forever Action Together,  
B.A.C.C.

For unity, honor, peace, and brotherhood---may we join you also in mourning a great humanitarian.--Editor

## RIT FOOD

I would like to bring up a topic that has been bothering me and my friends since the opening of the new campus: the Meal Plan. Unlike previous complaints about the poor quality of the food, I am quite disturbed about the fact that each student living on campus MUST purchase the meal ticket. It has been brought up many times before that many students miss meals, especially on weekends, and HAVE to pay for them.

In December, the Food Service passed a new plan that enables a student to have 15 meals each week at a 'discounted' price. Figuring it out mathematically, we, the students are getting about 25% less meals for 10% less money. This, is an insult to our intelligence!

I am hopeful that sometime soon, the RIT Food Service will co-ordinate their meal plan so that it will be fair to the students who have to miss meals instead of making it beneficial to themselves. Such a system might employ the use of a meal card, punched for every meal you have. Your rebate would depend upon the number of punches in the card at the end of the month.

One of the arguments against this plan (from the Food Service's Point) is the fact that it is impossible for them to plan how many students would come to eat. A logical mind would easily knock their argument down flat on its face. How about taking five weeks of surveys, counting how many students go through the lines for every meal? (which is being done at times . . . Remember when they used to cross off the mimeographed number sheets???) From this information, they may predict the number of students for each meal.

Bob Bittner

## NEWS ITEM:

'DAUGHTERS OF THE NILE'  
AGREE TO POSTPONE CONVENTION AT WAR MEMORIAL IN RETURN FOR DATES WITH RIT MALE STUDENTS...

ACCORDING TO LEO F. SMITH,  
V.P. OF ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION,  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE  
WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED  
COMPLETE UNTIL THE MALE  
CANDIDATE BOOKS AT LEAST  
ONE NIGHT WITH ONE OF  
THESE "LOVELY LADIES"...

...USE TO BE VICE-PRESIDENT OF A COLLEGE... THEN THIS DAMN LADIES ORGANIZATION COMES ALONG...



President and vice-president elect Joel M. Pollack and Thomas W. Dougherty were officially installed March 27, at the fifth annual student association inauguration and banquet. The function was held at Logan's Party House on Scottsville Road.

President Pollack unofficially announced his cabinet for the 69-70 term as being Ed Steffens Secretary of Policy, John Macdonald Secretary of Finance, Bob McKane Secretary of Campus Affairs, Jeff Brooks Secretary of Affairs, Susan Keane the Secretary of Records, Louis Loutrel Secretary of Committee, Richard Urso Secretary of Public Relations and Bernie Love NSA Coordinator.

Mr. Edward Steffens served as master of ceremonies for the occasion. He introduced alumni representative Dr. Charles Todd and stated his regret that the guest of honor, Mr. William Shoemaker, director of the School of Photography, had been unable to make the affair due to travel complications. Mr. Steffens said that the educator was having trouble getting a flight out of Miami, Florida because of the mass influx of college students.

In his talk Dr. Todd made reference to the fact that the world of today is one of rapid change. "Even the distinction between men and women is clouded by chromosome counts." He mentioned the activists role on the college campus as being of two varieties, "good and bad-guy." Applying adjectives to these terms he mentioned "fascist pigs, pioneers, men of the year and waves of the future" in a humorous vein. Dr. Todd referred to the "bad-guy" activists as being "human monkey wrenches in the machinery." The educator stated that he was a PASSifist (over 35). In a serious tone he said that the rewards from being a "good-guy" activist were obvious. He saluted the S.A. for their "good-guy" activist approach.

Dr. Charles A. Bishop challenged the newly elected campus leaders to live up to the expectations of their office. His advice was focused around three points: (1) you must live up to an example, (2) you must live up to the fine tradition of RIT and (3) you must be willing to compromise in favor of the other point of view and stand up for your convictions. After these brief "words from the wise" Dr. Bishop proceeded by officially installing president and vice-president Pollack and Dougherty. Greg Evans past president of the S.A. passed the gavel to Pollack after the oath recital saying: "I offer my heartiest congratulations. I know you'll do a fine job." The installment of student senators followed with all rising for the administration of the oath. Next followed the admission of the judiciary board. John Campbell was sworn in as chief justice of the

student court with his subordinates following.

After the oath of office was administered for the various positions Mr. and Mrs. A. Stephen Walls were introduced. Mr. Walls presented out going president and vice president Evans and Campbell with the executive recognition award saying they were the "first two graduates of railroad engineering from RIT."

Jack Campbell past vice president of

and Campbell stated that they felt they had set some sort of record in having ninety-three resolutions pass through senate. Evans said that his administration was the first to "play their own role." In explanation he said that any legislation that came from senate was handled by Campbell. He in turn acted in the tradition of his office by exercising his powers as president. Evans jokingly referred to the "boycott of good Friday" which earned both he and

## POLLACK & DOUGHERTY

### take command

by Jack Williams



Pollack taking the oath

the Student Association presented the outstanding teacher award to Mr. Thomas Upson. This award goes to the professor the Student Association feels has best served the RIT community.

Ralph Cyr chairman of Alpha Sigma Lambda awarded memberships to Greg Evans, Jack Campbell, Kevin Keator and Harry Richards. This is the highest honor a student can receive at RIT.

Following the presentation of awards president Pollack congratulated the receivers and welcomed the attending guests. He stated he was "pleased to be assuming the office of S.A. president." He spoke of the "magic desks" in his office saying the paper on them changes appearances from week to week. Somehow he said all of that paper manages to find its way to organized files. He was referring to his office help and lauded their cooperation.

Speaking on their term in office Evans

Campbell their "railroad engineer" degrees. The past executive asked the campus leaders "what role they would play in student government?" He mentioned that Dr. Ellingson went by the philosophy that "RIT is a community of Faculty-Staff-Students". The out going president said that during the course of his office he had made somewhat in the neighborhood of one hundred various trips to other colleges and universities and never had he seen the cooperation between administration and student body that could compare with RIT's. He claimed that he had visited the U of R and Colgate Divinity School during the recent disorders. He said he never expected this to happen at RIT as the administration has had the foresight to hire a number of black student faculty members. Aside from this the past president mentioned that twenty-five underprivileged Negro students have been admitted to RIT for the fall quarter. The administration waived the entrance requirements for them. Evans and Campbell ended their repertoire by a special vote of thanks to his cabinet saying they had performed an outstanding job. He lauded what he called his "number one organization" Alpha Phi Omega and Theta Xi. He recognized specific individuals as being helpful in the execution of his office as being Ralph Cyr (Chairman College Union Board), Jeff Gregory (IFC President), Chip Evra (a Sigma Pi fraternity brother) and Alan Gardner (of Theta Xi). Jack Campbell thanked his senate claiming that "ninety-three resolutions was a record." Evans thanked Dr. Campbell, Mr. Benz, Dr. Ellingson, Dean Welch and especially thanked his "number one administration figure Mr. A. Stephen Walls."

The banquet was brought to adjournment by Father Appelby who gave the benediction. He prayed for a successful year and the most prosperous student government. ■



# Reportage

## STUDENT PORTRAITS

Carl Loomis, senior section editor for TECHMILA, has announced that degree candidate portraits will be taken in Conference Room C of the College Union Building on April 7 & 8. The times for these sittings will be 9 - 12 am and 1 - 4 pm. These are the last days that the photographer will be on campus this year. If you were previously scheduled but were unable to keep your appointment, or know that you are getting a degree but have not been photographed yet, you must come in one of these two days to insure your portrait being in TECHMILA '69.

## MEETING CALLED

The RIT Photographic Society will hold a general meeting Tuesday at 7:00 p.m. in the north lounge of the men's tower. The purposes will be planning the spring contest/exhibition (with cash prizes with \$25 for first place), planning the annual spring banquet, and holding nominations for executive board positions for the 1969-70 school year. Committees will be formed for the first two functions.

All members are requested to attend.

## OPERATION NAPLES

Operation Naples, a project of redevelopment of the Naples area as a tourist and cultural center by Rochester Institute of Technology art and design students, will get its first formal showing at a public meeting in the Naples High School auditorium at 2 p.m. Monday April 7.

Led by their Professors, Hans J. Barschel and R. Roger Remington, the 12 RIT seniors will give an audio-visual presentation showing possibilities for improvement of the section, particularly its Main Street, the annual Grape Festival and the Old Red Mill, the latter as a cultural site.

The environmental improvement study is one of the first in the nation ever undertaken by college students at community invitation.

A scale model of the Red Mill and ideas for the Grape Festival will be on display in the school cafeteria.

Prior to the public display, a noon luncheon will be held in the Naples Hotel at which Professor Barschel will speak on the purposes of the project, as well as problems encountered. The luncheon will be sponsored by the Naples Rotary and Lions Clubs.

A similar study is being conducted in Pittsford by a group of 27 RIT art and design seniors.

## EISENHOWER SERVICE HELD

"In mourning him, we are challenged to love our country as he loved it." In this way, the Rev. William Gibson summed up the feelings of the approximately 100 students and faculty who attended a memorial service in honor of the late General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Held in the General Studies Auditorium on March 31, the program centered around eulogies by Dr. Leo Smith, Vice President of the Institute, Joel Pollack, SA President, Protestant Chaplain William Gibson and Chaplain to Catholic Students, the Rev. Gerald Appleby.

Stillman



Tech flag at half-mast, a tribute to Ike.

Citing recent editorials in the New York Times, Dr. Smith stated that Ike had "died rich in honors" and that his career of service should be a model for all Americans.

After informing those present that Eisenhower had been a general of war, but a leader of peace, Joel Pollack highlighted his remarks by reading excerpts from the late General's 1952 inaugural address and his farewell speech when he left office in 1960.

Pollack was followed on the podium by the Rev. Gibson, who centered his remarks about Ike's combination of great achievement with humility. He emphasized that the audience should not only have been at the assembly to honor a great man, but also to show its continued involvement in America. Ike's accomplishments in World War II, combined with his actions as president, would insure him a place in history as a peacemaker, said Gibson.

The concluding remarks were offered by Father Appleby, who stated that Ike was not a Homeric type of hero, but one with whom we could all identify. He exemplified the American ideals, said Appleby, and will probably be remembered as the most human and lovable of presidents. Before closing the program with a minute of silent prayer and the singing of the National Anthem, Father Appleby quoted the General's last words, "I always loved my wife. I always loved my family. I always loved my country." —DREXHAGE

## SENIOR GIVING

As mandated by the responses of the Senior class, the Senior Giving Program this year will raise funds for a scholarship endowment fund. The endowment monies will be used to promote the college education of the economically deprived.

Again, in keeping with the theme, "Are You Involved," and to allow efficient operation and use of funds, Seniors will be asked to help set guidelines for administering these funds.

The drive will begin April 11.

## AWARDS CLINCHED

On March 21, in competition at Mount Snow, Vermont, R.I.T.'s Ski Team clinched gold and silver medals. Team captain, Dick Bates, took the giant slalom gold medal, followed by silver medalist Kirk Brodis. This successfully finished the season for the newly active team.



Ski team captain Dick Bates in action

## PANTY RAID HITS KAGE

A panty-raid by RIT students netted a bed sheet, panties, bras, slips and wet clothing.

The affair started a 10:10 p.m. Tuesday night when some students from House L-D decided that the campus was much too quiet. It wasn't long before the slogans "silk" and "skin" were heard echoing across the up-to-then serene premises of RIT.

Harvey Taylor of WITR Impact News stated that he had been taping the incident up until he was told by John Sturba, head resident, to "turn it off."

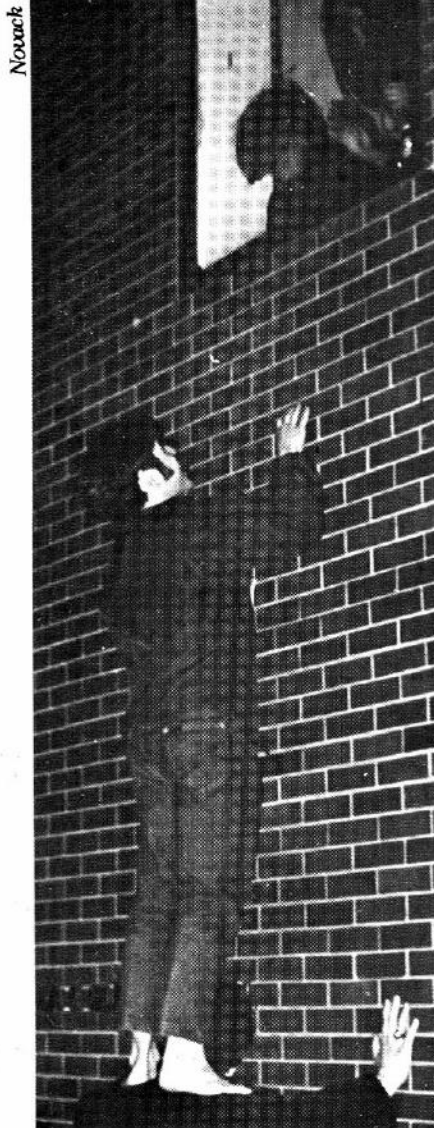
The melee started at the women's tower entrance and then worked around to the back of the building.

At this point one young coed was forced to make her debut at a second story balcony window by a female accomplice. Finding entrance to be unaccessible, the night raiders continued over to the sorority houses where they were received with a variety of undergarments. Larry Glaser, an independent, claimed he received two bras and two pairs of panties from the Greek maidens.

The sorority house venture netted some obvious "rewards" to the raiders. The sisters involved became agitated after some time and retaliated with a birage of water. The raiders didn't take this gesture as one of compassion and retaliated with a birage of mud. What ensued was a broken window and a rather unsightly surrounding wall.

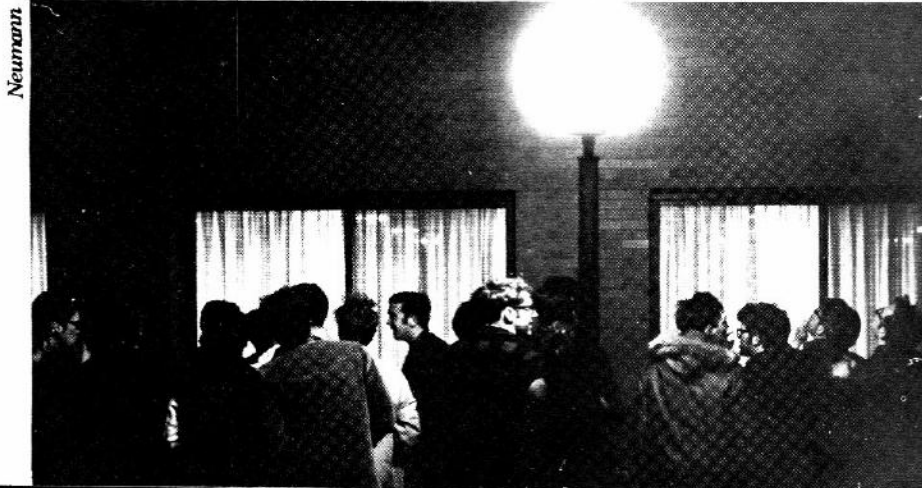
Mr. A. Stephen Walls stated, when asked his opinion of the event, that it was "interesting." He continued by saying that it was a rather odd affair, in that "the boys were looking up at the girls, and the girls were looking down at the boys."

Several vigilant Pinkerton guards are quoted as saying, when asked their opinion, that the incident was "good clean American fun." One continued where his colleague left off, saying "it sure beats political dissension." —Williams



Rising to the occasion

Drop it to me, drop it to me...



## CURFEW LENGTHENED

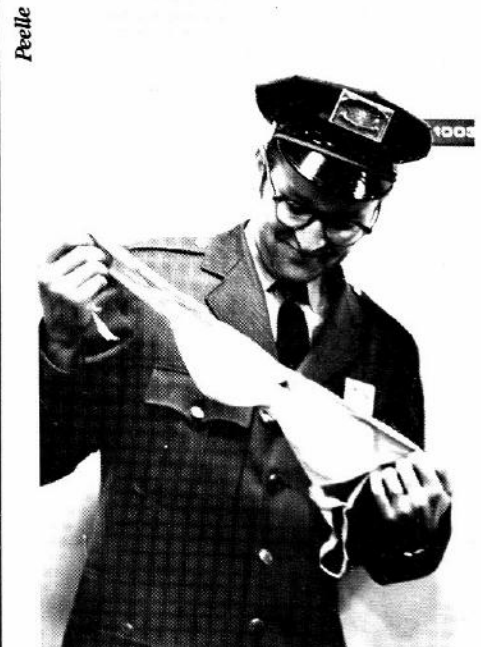
Recently it was announced that certain lounges in the housing complex would be open to guests of the opposite sex until as late as 3:00 a.m.

Therefore, because of this change in policy, student chaperones will no longer have the responsibility to make sure that all members of the opposite sex have been cleared from the premises, at the end of an event unless the event ends at the time the lounges are closed to guests.

The chaperone will close the event at the time that it has been scheduled to end, and then be free to leave. It will be the organization's responsibility to see that the lounges are cleared at the proper time.

## PETITIONS AVAILABLE

Jon Roberts of the photography department announces that petitions are now available for candidates for Mr. Campus and Miss RIT. Information can be obtained at the College Union Information Desk. Candidates must be either of junior or senior status. Completed petitions may be placed in the Mr. Campus Miss RIT Spring Weekend folder and are due no later than April 18th. Interested persons may contact Mr. Roberts through the photo folder or by calling 328-7007.



Ah yes, another 45 triple E...

# Super People ARE DIFFERENT FROM YOU AND ME

. . . They wear funny clothes and say weird things.

This is  
into a w  
the mili  
spiracy.  
ROTC. H  
world a  
feel—no  
folk-her  
chance.



*Deep in the heartland of the Amazon River Valley lives Madelyn Piece, a Peace Corps worker. Madelyn's strength is as the strength of ten because her heart is pure. She loves her work. Her work loves her. Sometimes she loves the natives. Not often though, because they always die afterwards. Still smiling.*



*. . . Madelyn Piece is really Wonder Woman!? Look at the amazing transformation that has come over her; her breasts are now hard, conical, steel tipped weapons of destruction. Her hair is thousands of strands of tempered wire, just right for strangling the enemies of America. Her thighs have the strength of forty rampaging DAR Generals, and her maidenhead has become self-regenerating.*

*She repeats a mystical incantation calling upon powers that were old when the world was young. Powers that are unexplainable.*

*"Hera!" she screams, "in the name of the Monroe Doctrine, in the spirit of the Domino Theory, in the memory of LBJ, give me strength for I feel that all is not as quiet as it appears. Korea! Santo Domingo! Dominican Republic! Vietnam! Terror, death, and destruction!"*

photos by Bob Keough  
words by Neil Shapiro





Melvin Snurd being initiated  
of wide fraternity, known as  
-industrial-labor union con-  
vin is a recent graduate of  
oves it, he wants to make the  
er place to live, he wants to  
wants to be—the conquering  
song, myth and story. Fat



Melvin has just made an important discovery. God lives inside HIS Gun. He knows this because god told him so. It happened like this. One day he was cleaning his gun and god spoke to him. At first he thought it was just a Freudian Sex Fantasy broiling up from his subconscious. But it was really god.

"I am god," god said to Melvin from his Gun.

"Pansy," Melvin said.

"On the contrary," god said with wounded pride, "I will strengthen your body. I will make your arms like steel ropes. You will run as swift as the gazelle, your eyes shall see further than an eagle's. I will lengthen your phallus. I will do all these things so that you can fulfill your dream and make the world a better place to live."

"How will I do this?" Melvin asked.

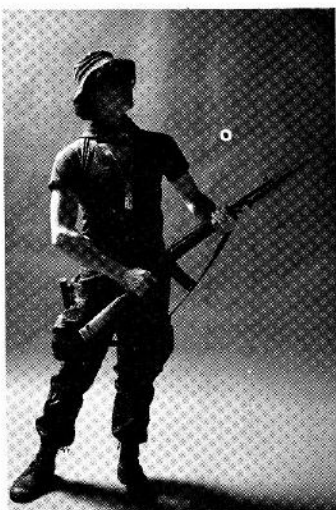
"By killing Viet Cong," god said.

"Amen," Melvin said.

"And," god said, "From now on you will be known as GI Joe. Go forth my son—and divide."

Madelyn, being an All-American girl, has a hobby. Her  
obby, outside of killing the natives with only the tools  
was born with, concerns making the world safe for  
democracy. Sound familiar? She enjoys democracy, how  
e could she have had a Vassar education, a million  
lar house, meat three times a day, a big car, four  
ousand pairs of shoes, and now—all the natives she can

Take a guess what her hobby is. Give up? Look at what  
e is doing, isn't that a colorful garb hidden under her  
ss olives? Wait a minute! Could her costume be that of  
e Queen of Virgins, the Maidenhead of America, could  
e . . . .



Melvin (GI JOE) has just received his orders. He is very proud, he will be sent to the Amazon River Valley to kill Viet Cong and burn villages; he has even been given permission to rape the women.

"Where's the Amazon River Valley?" god asked him from deep inside the gun.

"Got me, baby," GI Joe replied, "but it must be important or they wouldn't send me."

"I suppose I'll have to accept that," god said.

"Amen," whispered Joe.



Time passes for both of our Super-people. Nights blend into days and the days are as dark as the nights. There is quite a bit of shade in a rain forest.

Finally, GI Joe spots the enemy, and gives chase, his gun warm at his side.

"I thought the Charlies were ugly?" he says.

"Good disguise," god assures him.

Wonder Woman is confused. What is this strange apparition? Is it a messenger of Right, or just another communist? She must have time to think, to ponder, and she runs swift as the wind.

"Hera," she mumbles, "I must elude this man, this vision of grace until I find if he is worthy for aught but death." Thus saying, she camouflages herself in a grove of rubber trees. GI Joe is confused, he has lost his quarry. More time passes.

GI Joe (who has eyes that can see further than an eagle's as you recall) is not one to be fooled long by any subterfuge. Feeling his way carefully along the jungle vegetation he discovers a clue.

Thoughts race through his mind, what is this thing? Could it be a booby trap, an infamous Viet Cong torture device, a gun emplacement with rubber shocks, or is it just a soft tree?

GI Joe is startled by a voice soft as spun silk, hard as sharp tacks.

"Die Mortal," it says.

"You obviously don't know who I am," GI Joe begins and then stops suddenly as the very world reels before his eyes.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

all could start with this address: 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
—Editors

"All of you know that in the last couple of years there has been student unrest, breaking at times into violence, in many parts of the world: in England, Germany, Italy, Spain, Mexico, Japan, and, needless to say, many parts of this country. There has been a great deal of discussion as to what it all means. Perfectly clearly, it means something different in Mexico from what it does in France, and something different in France from what it does in Tokyo, and something different in Tokyo from what it does in this country. Yet, unless we are to assume that students have gone crazy all over the world, or that they have just decided that it's the thing to do, it must have some common meaning.

"I don't need to go so far afield to look for that meaning. I am a teacher, and at Harvard I have a class of about three hundred and fifty students—men and women—most of them freshmen and sophomores. Over these past few years, I have felt increasingly that something is terribly wrong—and this year ever so much more than last. Something has gone sour, in teaching and in learning. It's almost as though there were a widespread feeling that education has become irrelevant.

"A lecture is much more of a dialogue than many of you probably realize. As you lecture, you keep watching the faces, and information keeps coming back to you all the time. I began to feel, particularly this year, that I was missing much of what was coming back. I tried asking the students, but they didn't or couldn't help me very much.

"But I think I know what's the matter. I think that this whole generation of students is beset with a profound uneasiness.

"What's bothering those students? Some of them tell you it's the Vietnam war. I think the Vietnam war is the most shameful episode in the whole of American history. The concept of war crimes is an American invention. We've committed many war crimes in Vietnam—but I'll tell you something interesting about that. We were committing war crimes in World War II, before the Nuremberg trials were held and the principle of war crimes was stated. The saturation bombing of German cities was a war crime. Dropping those atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was a war crime. If we had lost the war, it might have been our leaders who had to answer for such actions. I've gone through all that history lately, and I find that there's a gimmick in it. It isn't written out, but I think we established it by precedent. That gimmick is that if one can allege that one is repelling or retaliating for an aggression, after that everything goes.

"And, you see, we are living in a world in which all wars are wars of defense. All War Departments are now Defense Departments. This is all part of the doubletalk of our time. The aggressor is always on the other side. I suppose this is why our ex-Secretary of

State Dean Rusk went to such pains to insist, as he still insists, that in Vietnam we are repelling an aggression. And if that's what we are doing—so runs the doctrine—everything goes. If the concept of war crimes is ever to mean anything, they will have to be defined as categories of acts, regardless of alleged provocation. But that isn't so now.

"I think we've lost that war, as a lot of other people think, too. The Vietnamese have a secret weapon. It's their willingness to die beyond our willingness to kill. In effect, they've been saying, You can kill us, but you'll have to kill a lot of us; you may have to kill all of us. And, thank heaven, we are not yet ready to do that.

"Yet we have come a long way toward it—far enough to sicken many Americans, far enough to sicken even our fighting men. Far enough so that our national symbols have gone sour. How many of you can sing about 'the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air' without thinking, Those are *our* bombs and *our* rockets, bursting over South Vietnamese villages? When those words were written, we were a people struggling for freedom against oppression. Now we are supporting open or thinly disguised military dictatorships all over the world, helping them to control and repress peoples struggling for their freedom.

"But that Vietnam war, shameful and terrible as it is, seems to me only an immediate incident in a much larger and more stubborn situation.

"Part of my trouble with students is that almost all the students I teach were born after World War II. Just after World War II, a series of new and abnormal procedures came into American life. We regarded them at the time as temporary aberrations. We thought we would get back to normal American life someday.

"But those procedures have stayed with us now for more than twenty years, and those students of mine have never known anything else. They think those things are normal. They think that we've always had a Pentagon, that we have always had a big Army, and that we have always had a draft. But those are all new things in American life, and I think that they are incompatible with what America meant before.

"How many of you realize that just before World War II the entire American Army, including the Air Corps, numbered a hundred and thirty-nine thousand men? Then World War II started, but we weren't yet in it, and, seeing that there was a great trouble in the world, we doubled this Army to two hundred and sixty-eight thousand men. Then, in World War II, it got to be eight million. And then World War II came to an end and we prepared to go back to a peacetime Army, somewhat as the American Army had always been before. And, indeed, in 1950—you think about 1950, our international commitments, the Cold War, the Truman Doctrine, and all the rest of it—in 1950, we got down to six hundred thousand men.

"Now we have three and a half million men under arms: about six hundred thousand in Vietnam, about three hun-



## A GENERATION IN SEARCH OF A FUTURE

by Professor George Wald

We reprint this extemporaneous speech by Professor George Wald of Harvard believing it to be one of the most urgent and important articles we have ever published in our 45 year history as a student publication. A Nobel Prize winner, Professor Wald gave this speech at Kresge Auditorium at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on March 4, before a group of students, scientists and others discussing the use of scientific knowledge. We ask you to read it—read it twice—three times, and then clip it out and send it to someone concerned with America and its future. You

dred thousand more in 'support areas' elsewhere in the Pacific, about two hundred and fifty thousand in Germany. And there are a lot at home. Some months ago, we were told that three hundred thousand National Guardsmen and two hundred thousand reservists—so half a million men—had been specially trained for riot duty in the cities.

"I say the Vietnam war is just an immediate incident because as long as we keep that big an Army, it will always find things to do. If the Vietnam war stopped tomorrow, the chances are that with that big a military establishment we would be in another such adventure, abroad or at home, before you knew it.

"The thing to do about the draft is not to reform it but to get rid of it.

"A peacetime draft is the most un-American thing I know. All the time I was growing up, I was told about oppressive Central European countries and Russia, where young men were forced into the Army, and I was told what they did about it. They chopped off a finger, or shot off a couple of toes, or, better still, if they could manage it, they came to this country. And we understood that, and sympathized, and were glad to welcome them.

"Now, by present estimates, from four to six thousand Americans of draft age have left this country for Canada, two or three thousand more have gone to Europe, and it looks as though many more were preparing to emigrate.

"A bill to stop the draft was recently introduced in the Senate (S. 503), sponsored by a group of senators that runs the gamut from McGovern and Hatfield to Barry Goldwater. I hope it goes through. But I think that when we get rid of the draft we must also drastically cut back the size of the armed forces.

"Yet there is something ever so much bigger and more important than the draft. That bigger thing, of course, is the militarization of our country. Ex-President Eisenhower, in his farewell address, warned us of what he called the military-industrial complex. I am sad to say that we must begin to think of it now as the military-industrial-labor-union complex. What happened under the plea of the Cold War was not alone that we built up the first big peacetime Army in our history but that we institutionalized it. We built, I suppose, the biggest government building in our history to run it, and we institutionalized it. "I don't think we can live with the present military establishment, and its eighty-billion-dollar-a-year budget, and keep America anything like the America we have known in the past. It is corrupting the life of the whole country. It is buying up everything in sight: industries, banks, investors, scientists—and lately it seems also to have bought up the labor unions.

"The Defense Department is always broke, but some of the things it does with that eighty billion dollars a year would make Buck Rogers envious. For example, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, on the outskirts of Denver, was manufacturing a deadly nerve poison on such

a scale that there was a problem of waste disposal. Nothing daunted, the people there dug a tunnel two miles deep under Denver, into which they have injected so much poisoned water that, beginning a couple of years ago, Denver has experienced a series of earth tremors of increasing severity. Now there is a grave fear of a major earthquake. An interesting debate is in progress as to whether Denver will be safer if that lake of poisoned water is removed or is left in place.

"Perhaps you have read also of those six thousand sheep that suddenly died in Skull Valley, Utah, killed by another nerve poison—a strange and, I believe, still unexplained accident, since the nearest testing seems to have been thirty miles away.

"As for Vietnam, the expenditure of firepower there has been frightening. Some of you may still remember Khe Sanh, a hamlet just south of the Demilitarized Zone, where a force of United States Marines was beleaguered for a time. During that period, we dropped on the perimeter of Khe Sanh more explosives than fell on Japan throughout World War II, and more than fell on the whole of Europe during the years 1942 and 1943.

"One of the officers there was quoted as having said afterward, 'It looks like the world caught smallpox and died.'

"The only point of government is to safeguard and foster life. Our government has become preoccupied with death, with the business of killing and being killed. So-called defense now absorbs sixty per cent of the national budget, and about twelve percent of the Gross National Product.

"A lively debate is beginning again on whether or not we should deploy antiballistic missiles, the ABM. I don't have to talk about them—everyone else here is doing that. But I should like to mention a curious circumstance. In September, 1967, or about a year and a half ago, we had a meeting of M.I.T. and Harvard people, including experts on these matters, to talk about whether anything could be done to block the Sentinel system—the deployment of ABMs. Everyone present thought them undesirable, but a few of the most knowledgeable persons took what seemed to be the practical view: 'Why fight about a dead issue? It has been decided, the funds have been appropriated. Let's go on from there.'

"Well, fortunately, it's not a dead issue.

"An ABM is a nuclear weapon. It takes a nuclear weapon to stop a nuclear weapon. And our concern must be with the whole issue of nuclear weapons.

"There is an entire semantics ready to deal with the sort of thing I am about to say. It involves such phrases as 'Those are the facts of life.' No—these are the facts of death. I don't accept them, and I advise you not to accept them. We are under repeated pressure to accept things that are presented to us as settled—decisions that have been made. Always there is the thought: Let's go on from there. But this time we don't see how to go on. We will have to stick with these issues.

"We are told that the United States and Russia, between them, by now have stockpiled nuclear weapons of approximately the explosive power of fifteen tons of TNT for every man, woman, and child on earth. And now it is suggested that we must make more. All very regrettable, of course, but 'those are the facts of life.' We really would like to disarm, but our new Secretary of Defense has made the ingenious proposal that now is the time to greatly increase our nuclear armaments, so that we can disarm from a position of strength.

"I think all of you know there is no adequate defense against massive nuclear attack. It is both easier and cheaper to circumvent any known nuclear-defense system than to provide it. It's all pretty crazy. At the very moment we talk of deploying ABMs, we are also building the MIRV, the weapon to circumvent ABMs.

"As far as I know, the most conservative estimates of the number of Americans who would be killed in a major nuclear attack, with everything working as well as can be hoped and all foreseeable precautions taken, run to about fifty million. We have become callous to gruesome statistics, and this seems at first to be only another gruesome statistic. You think, Bang!—and next morning, if you're still there, you read in the newspaper that fifty million people were killed.

"But that isn't the way it happens. When we killed close to two hundred thousand people with those first, little, old-fashioned uranium bombs that we dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki about the same number of persons were maimed, blinded, burned, poisoned, and otherwise doomed. A lot of them took a long time to die.

"That's the way it would be. Not a bang and a certain number of corpses to bury but a nation filled with millions of helpless, maimed, tortured, and doomed persons, and the survivors huddled with their families in shelters, with guns ready to fight off their neighbors trying to get some uncontaminated food and water.

"A few months ago, Senator Richard Russell, of Georgia, ended a speech in the Senate with the words, 'If we have to start over again with another Adam and Eve, I want them to be Americans; and I want them on this continent and not in Europe.' That was a United States senator making a patriotic speech. Well, here is a Nobel laureate who thinks that those words are criminally insane.

"How real is the threat of full-scale nuclear war? I have my own very inexperienced idea, but, realizing how little I know and fearful that I may be a little paranoid on this subject, I take every opportunity to ask reputed experts. I asked that question of a distinguished professor of government at Harvard about a month ago. I asked him what sort of odds he would lay on the possibility of a full-scale nuclear war within the foreseeable future. 'Oh,' he said comfortably, 'I think I can give you a pretty good answer to that question. I estimate the probability of fullscale nuclear war, provided that the situation

(continue on pg. 12)



remains about as it is now, at two per cent per year.' Anybody can do the simple calculation that shows that two per cent per year means that the chance of having that full-scale nuclear war by 1990 is about one in three, and by 2000 it is about fifty-fifty.

"I think I know what is bothering the students. I think that what we are up against is a generation that is by no means sure that it has a future.

"I am growing old, and my future, so to speak, is already behind me. But there are those students of mine, who are in my mind always; and there are my children, the youngest of them now seven and nine, whose future is infinitely more precious to me than my own. So it isn't just their generation; it's mine too. We're all in it together.

"Are we to have a chance to live? We don't ask for prosperity, or security. Only for a reasonable chance to live, to work out our destiny in peace and decency. Not to go down in history as the apocalyptic generation.

"And it isn't only nuclear war. Another overwhelming threat is in the population explosion. That has not yet even begun to come under control. There is every indication that the world population will double before the year 2000, and there is a widespread expectation of famine on an unprecedented scale in many parts of the world. The experts tend to differ only in their estimates of when those famines will begin. Some think by 1980; others think they

can be staved off until 1990; very few expect that they will not occur by the year 2000.

"That is the problem. Unless we can be surer than we now are that this generation has a future, nothing else matters. It's not good enough to give it tender, loving care, to supply it with breakfast foods, to buy it expensive educations. Those things don't mean anything unless this generation has a future. And we're not sure that it does.

"I don't think that there are problems of youth, or student problems. All the real problems I know about are grown-up problems.

"Perhaps you will think me altogether absurd, or 'academic,' or hopelessly innocent—that is, until you think of the alternatives—if I say, as I do to you now: We have to get rid of those nuclear weapons. There is nothing worth having that can be obtained by nuclear war—nothing material or ideological no tradition that it can defend. It is utterly self-defeating. Those atomic bombs represent an unusable weapon. The only use for an atomic bomb is to keep somebody else from using one. It can give us no protection—only the doubtful satisfaction of retaliation. Nuclear weapons offer us nothing but a balance of terror, and a balance of terror is still terror.

"We have to get rid of those atomic weapons, here and everywhere. We can not live with them.

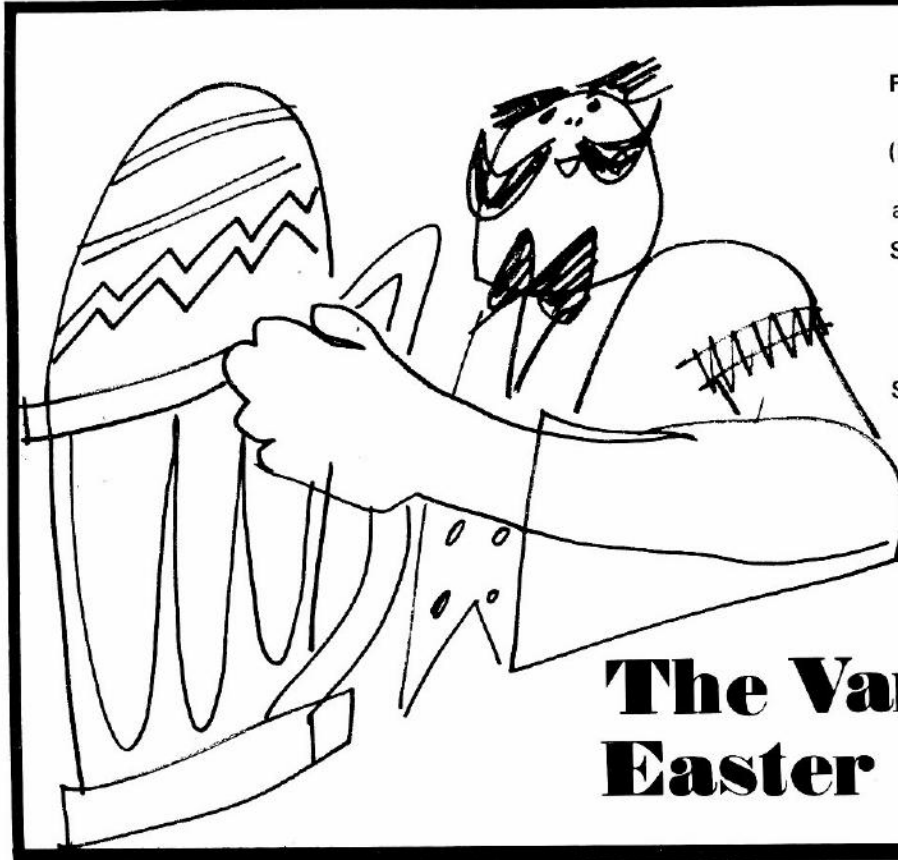
"I think we've reached a point of great decision, not just for our nation,

not only for all humanity, but for life upon the earth. I tell my students, with a feeling of pride that I hope they will share, that the carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen that make up ninety-nine per cent of our living substance were cooked in the deep interiors of earlier generations of dying stars. Gathered up from the ends of the universe, over billions of years, eventually they came to form, in part, the substance of our sun, its planets, and ourselves. Three billion years ago, life arose upon the earth. It is the only life in the solar system.

"About two million years ago, man appeared. He has become the dominant species on the earth. All other living things, animal and plant, live by his sufferance. He is the custodian of life on earth, and in the solar system. It's a big responsibility.

"The thought that we're in competition with Russians or with Chinese is all a mistake, and trivial. We are one species, with a world to win. There's life all over this universe, but the only life in the solar system is on earth, and in the whole universe we are the only men.

"Our business is with life, not death. Our challenge is to give what account we can of what becomes of life in the solar system, this corner of the universe that is our home; and, most of all, what becomes of men—all men, of all nations, colors, and creeds. This has become one world, a world for all men. It is only such a world that can now offer us life, and the chance to go on."



**Friday Night— April 4**

Fuzzy Bunnies  
(Nationally Famous for "the Sun Ain't  
Gonna Shine.")  
and Malcome and the Young Brothers

**Saturday Night— April 5**

Brass Buttons  
and  
Fuzzy Bunnies

**Sunday Night— April 6**

Fuzzy Bunnies and  
Malcome and the Young Brothers.

## The Varsity Inn's Easter Line-up

# Worth Looking Into

NEIL SHAPIRO

**THREE IN THE ATTIC** starring Christopher Jones, playing at Studio Two, across from downtown Sibley's.

Christopher Jones, star of "Wild in the Streets" is back, this time as Paxton Quigley a typical American college student with atypical problems. For one thing he attends an all-male college, however, all is not lost as a typical American all-girl college is well within commuting distance.

Boy meets girl. Girl has apartment. Guess what?

Surprisingly enough, this carried off as if it had never been done before. At times the scenes are hilarious and the dialogue is always believable, something that is not always expected from the Hollywood mills.

Then, the plot thickens, Paxton meets two other girls at the same college, one thing leads to another and pretty soon it looks like Paxton Quigley may as well be dipped in molten lead just for humanitarian reasons alone.

This movie is not a deep sociological commentary on the American way of Life. Neither is it a film that will live for generations to come. What it is, is a comedy and a damn good one. It is also one of the few comedies that could make it with the college generation. It's a fun way to spend an evening, and it would be a great film to take your date to.

**GATHER DARKNESS!** by Fritz Leiber. A Pyramid Book, 50c

In this book, Fritz Leiber explores the possibilities of a future society after a nuclear holocaust. It is the Society of the Great God, and of the Church of that god.

Leiber has drawn a society where the Scientists have taken over, to try and benefit the remnants of Humanity. At the time, humanity has retrogressed nearly to the caves again. The nuclear destruction was so total, so complete that all of Technology was destroyed—all but for the knowledge carried in certain minds.

This is the background implied in the book. But at the time the book opens it becomes obvious that absolute power—absolute knowledge—has corrupted absolutely. Those in the Church Hierarchy no longer care for anything but preserving their own positions. Towards that end the religion set up by the

founding scientists has been allowed to grow to unmanageable, totalitarian proportions and powers. The people are serfs, with no hope of advancement. The Church of the Great God has become a collection of exploiters in cloth robes. The Science that that Church alone possesses, allows the Great God to work his wonders by means of miracles. Miracles of science—but true miracles to the uninitiated masses.

Brother Jarles of the Second Circle of the Church, is dissatisfied. He joins with a new force, that of Witchcraft and of Sathanas, the adversary of the Great God. Asmodeus, the mysterious leader of the Witchcraft, also has access to technology. And if technology can be perverted to appear as religious miracles, how much easier it is to terrify with Science than to sooth.

Obviously, this is an analogy to the Dark Ages of our own society; but the book carries the concept one step further. People can be led by things they don't understand; and no-one can truly understand a religion.

**SYMPOSIUM** an RIT Production

DEXTER: Gonna review Symposium?

SHAPIRO: No sense to it.

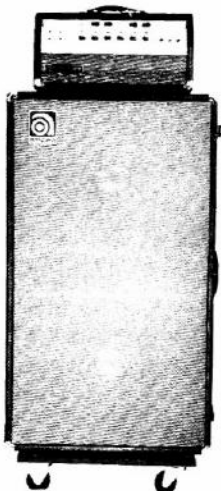
DEXTER: No sense?

SHAPIRO: No sense beating a dead horse.

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outlet/Extension amp. jack/  
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Weight: 125 lbs./9½" x  
18½" x 10" (Head)/42" x 24" x  
15" (Speaker)/Special cabinet  
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544-3500

# Firing Line

NEIL SHAPIRO

I knew it wouldn't take long. I mean, I wasn't hoping for it; but I was sure it was going to happen sooner or later. After all, Spiro Agnew can't be the only mental incompetent in Nixon's Administration. The problem is that Secretary of Defense Laird has his finger on a little red button; the little red button that can supply every man woman and child with Nuclear Death.

Secretary of Defense Laird, as his title implies, is a man of peace. This can be easily seen by taking a look at one of his latest quotes; "in order to disarm from a position of strength," the United States should concentrate on increasing its nuclear stockpile. Wowie, what clear thinking! George Orwell would be proud.

It is about time that this country's administration admitted what has now become clear to a large proportion of the citizenry. We do not want to disarm. We do not want to bring the Cold War to any kind of detente. This is not to say that this is a unilateral action by any means. Russia does not want to end this spiralling escalation, either. Neither country wishes to escape from the miasma of threats that surround them.

The only difference is that Russia has never said to its people that they will tell them the truth at all times. But our government has, and instead of truth we only get Orwellian Doublethink.

To disarm from a position of strength...already we have the nuclear capability of destroying every human being in the world twice. How many times can you kill a man. How many times do you want to? What this country needs is moral strength. But every bomb that is built, every immoral war we fight, every American citizen who dies in a rice paddy for God knows what, causes our National Morality to slip one more notch.

So far it has only been Morality that has kept us out of the nuclear holocaust. This is evidenced by the Cuban Missile Crisis. John F. Kennedy was a moral man, a moral President; perhaps the last we will ever see. Under untoward pressures he kept the United States from unleashing the Four Horseman of the

AEC. He did it because the morality of our country demanded it. Would President Johnson have done the same? Would President Nixon? Those questions cannot be answered. Perhaps it is

just as well.

Because the morality of our country no longer demands the quality of restraint. We are now in the position of a sex murderer, or an axe fiend. We have spilled blood, and we have raped once already. The second time will come much easier now, the bloodlust has been started. And the next time, will one victim be enough to appease our perverted desires?

OK, things aren't that bad yet. We can be optimistic for a little bit longer. Smile and be happy; the flag is yet safe.

Ever try to smile at a mushroom cloud?

## Tab Ads

WANTED: dining set and couch and chair. Prefer sofa bed. Reasonable. Are you moving out of Married Student Housing and don't want to take your furniture with you? Call 293-1385 evenings or 464-2682, during days.

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"Wouldn't use anything else... they're convenient, easier to use, comfortable, and they don't show..."

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"Probably more."



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## THEATRE

ROMEO AND JULIET, at the Town Theatre. See review in last issue.

3 IN THE ATTIC, at Studio Two, downtown. Review in this issue.

Apathetic Student Leaders shouldn't complain about an apathetic student body. If you're planning an event, a speaker, a film, or what-have-you, get the information into the What's Happening column. Tell people what's happening and, who knows? You just might get some response. All information should be given to Neil Shapiro in the REPORTER offices, the basement of the College Union, before 12 Noon, the Monday before publication. Remember, apathy only leads to apathy; get with What's Happening.

## SPORTS

### LACROSSE

April 10; away at the U of R. 3:00 p.m.

### VARSITY TRACK

April 12; a triangular meet versing Albany State and Boston State at Albany. 2:00 p.m.

### BASEBALL

April 12; away at Buffalo. 1 p.m.

# What's Happening

## TELEVISION

APRIL 14; channel 21 offers a "Martin Luther King memorial at 9 p.m. An artists' tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King. Readings by Ralph Ellison, James Baldwin, Robert Penn Warren and Allen Ginsburg, in conjunction with appropriate photographs and paintings from the archives of the Museum of Modern Art and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

APRIL 5; at 8 p.m. Channel 21 in association with the EEN Chronicle presents "The Cop is in the Middle." A documentary about an urban police department.

APRIL 5; at 12 Noon channel 13 presents GEORGE OF THE JUNGLE. All of our staff members watch this show, they say it's good satire. It's a cartoon, but what the heck; it's better than classes.

APRIL 8; channel 21 at 8 p.m. presents FIDEL! An in-depth study of Cuba's answer to Franco.

APRIL 11; channel 21 and the NET Playhouse present "The Flowering Cherry." A drama by Robert Bolt about an insignificant insurance clerk whose dream of owning an orchard becomes an obsession and eventually leads to personal and family tragedy.

## ON CAMPUS

APRIL 4, FRIDAY—7 and 9:30 p.m. Talisman Film Festival Presents "Love Affair, or the tragedy of a switchboard operator." This film alternates "between comedy and casual tragedy."

12 Noon: Good Friday Worship Service. In CU Multi-purpose room.

APRIL 5, SATURDAY—8 p.m. an NTID Caption Film will be presented in the General Studies Auditorium entitled "Lincoln in Illinois."

11:00 p.m.; Holy Saturday Easter Vigil. Kate Gleason North Lounge.

APRIL 6, SUNDAY—10:45 a.m.; Easter Sunday Mass. General Studies Auditorium. A-205.

7:30—11 p.m.; The Boswell coffee-house presents "A Handful of Change" a folk group. Admission is free to all students, faculty and staff.

7 and 9 p.m.; Talisman again with "New Japanese Cinema—Experimental Film Festival." A full length feature program of short films ranging from five minutes to half an hour.

# *In Memoriam*



Dwight David Eisenhower  
1890 — 1969  
34th President of the United States

