

# The Schreiber Times

Vol. V, No. 14

Paul D. Schreiber High School, Port Washington, New York

Wednesday, May 18, 1966

## Awards Assembly Begins Graduation Activities

by Susan Grimsley

School's end is approaching for Schreiber's seniors, and along with it many long-awaited activities.

First among the end-of-the-year activities are the two awards assemblies. On June 8, members of Circle, Schreiber's chapter of the National Honor Society, will present an assembly for the presentation of academic awards in English, history, language, and other subjects. Merit, Regents, and various other scholarships will be awarded at the same time.

Athletics awards for outstanding seniors and varsity letters will be presented on June 16 during seventh period.

The baccalaureate exercises will take place on June 19. At

this time four Schreiber seniors will address their classmates. Holly Walker has chosen to speak on the educational responsibilities of the modern high school. Haynes Miller will speak about "Science: the New Religion." "Art and the Meaning of Existence" is Peter Schiff's subject, while Linda Fisher chose "The Importance of the Humanities in a Scientifically Oriented Society."

June 24 is perhaps the most important day for Schreiber's class of 1966. The graduation ceremony begins at 7:30 at the Weber Stadium. Dr. Hall will award the Bogart Scholarships, and diplomas will be presented by Mr. William R. Perdue, Jr., president of the Board of Education.

## Newmark Wins Merit Scholarship; Will Study Math, Science at MIT

Joyce Newmark, Schreiber senior, has been awarded a National Merit Scholarship. The scholarship, awarded annually to about two thousand high school seniors, is granted on the basis of performance on a qualifying test, scholastic performance in school, and other activities.

In the fall, semi-finalists were named by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation. Semi-finalists are selected solely on the basis of performance on the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test, taken in February by juniors. This year Schreiber had six semi-finalists, Ken Bednars, John Hoffman, Reade King, Haynes Miller, and Cindy Read, as well as Joyce. Haynes and Cindy were both finalists.

Joyce plans to attend the Mas-

sachusetts Institute of Technology next year, Schreiber's first girl graduate to do so. She plans to study mathematics and chemistry.



Joyce Newmark

## "Lift" Sweeps Three G.O. Posts; Korobkin Foresees Reorganization

Leading the "Lift Ticket" to a sweeping victory at the polls, Barry Korobkin was elected President of next year's Student Council. Along with Korobkin the other "Lifters" who won were Ken Adler as Vice President and Tom Flowers as Treasurer. The only candidate to be elected from the "Keystone Party" was Ron Bergida as Secretary.

Korobkin after the elections expounded in detail his program to change the Council. Both the President-elect and Adler were sorry that time did not permit them to do this at the election assembly. Under their plan the present system of student representation will be scrapped in favor of one which they feel will be "smaller and more efficient in size." A body of representatives, the four executive board members, plus a coordinating committee comprised of representative members from each club will take the place of the present Advisory Board.

The coordinating committee will do most of the present functions which the Advisory Board and Student Council home room are responsible for. Korobkin hopes by this move to eliminate



1966-1967 G.O. Officers: Ken Adler, Barry Korobkin, Tom Flowers, and Ron Bergida.

many standing committees which only operate for a short period of time. To have a bill introduced on the floor of the Council a student would have to have his representative sponsor it.

Korobkin has also announced that he would like the All-School Budget Committee to be given a-

## Carnival Set for Saturday; Committee Ups Goal to \$5000

by Ellen Diamond

Schreiber's scholarship fund raising event, the annual Carnival, will take place this Saturday, May 21, from 10 to 3:30 p.m. on the soccer field. This year's Carnival promises to be a bigger success than ever before according to Carnival Chairman, Sandy Lindenbaum.

The purpose of the Carnival is two-fold. First, it provides \$4,500 in scholarships which are awarded to Schreiber students with financial need. The money raised this year will be the junior class's scholarship fund. But second it is, in the opinion of Lindenbaum, a "student activity in which the whole school seems to take part."

Carnival '66 is off to a great start with the largest number of ticket admission books sold in the history of the event. This enthusiastic response of students has made the Carnival Committee so optimistic that it has boosted the money goal from \$4,500 to \$5,000. This year several new booths have been added for even more variety. Some of these are Belgian Waffles, Centrifugal paints, and fortune telling. The dunking booth, pony rides, lucky, and bigger refreshment stands are some of the old favorites that are sure to be a success again this year.

The Carnival Committee is the group responsible for every aspect of the coordination and organization of the Carnival. This year the Committee is advised by Mr. Kezar. Besides Chairman Lindenbaum there are six other sub-chairmen: Steve Brenner-Construction, Sue Supple-Publicity, Bill Guerrieri-Ticket sales, Ellen Warner-Refreshments, Janet Walker-Prizes, and Marc Shepcaro-Entertainment.



Photo by Don Bergman

All ready for Saturday's Carnival are Sue Supple, Andy Mirchel, Sandy Lindenbaum, and Lyn Nevitt.

## "Monte Carlo" Theme Featured at Junior Prom

by Jesse Fradkin

"Monte Carlo," this year's Junior Prom, will arrive at the Schreiber gym Saturday evening, June 4. The Prom, postponed a week from its original date of May 28, will start at 8:30 and last until 12:30.

## Riviera To Host Senior Banquet

Riviera Restaurant will be the setting of the annual Senior Banquet, to be held this year on June 9. In addition to the traditional lavish meal, the class will and prophecy will be read at the banquet.

Entertainment for the seniors will be provided by class members, including musical numbers by Patti Meyer, Sue O'Keefe, and Angie Teeboom; Ronnie Smith, Jim Gregory, and Ross Allegretti; and Pinky Cohen and Debbie Hess.

The afternoon following the Senior Banquet seniors will enjoy the traditional Senior Skip Day at Jones' Beach. Senior homeroom teachers and Mr. Kussmaul will attend.

## SAM Hosts Youth Conference; Speakers, Workshops Planned

by Matt Cort

The Nassau County Interscholastic Human Rights Council, in conjunction with the Student Action Movement, is planning to hold a Youth Leadership Conference on poverty in Port Washington on May 28. Student leaders from all over Nassau County will par-

Both the small gym and the large gym will be gaily decorated for the Prom. In keeping with the "Monte Carlo" theme, the small gym will be set up as a gambling casino and the large gym as a nightclub. Refreshments will be served constantly and dancing in the large gym will be to the music of two bands, the Sunsets and the Star Pole Orchestra. In the small gym, roulette, blackjack, and crap games will provide activity.

At the entrance to the gym, each ticket holder will get a certain amount of chips. At the end of the night, the person who, by his cunning and daring has amassed the most chips, will be awarded a prize. Door prizes will also be awarded. Tickets for this gala occasion are only \$5 a couple.

Preparations for the Prom are being done totally by the junior class. Any junior who would like to help with this work should report to the art room any day after school.

participate as well as anyone from Schreiber who is interested.

This will be the third Youth Leadership Conference of its kind to be held in Nassau. Two main features of the Conference will be speakers in the morning and workshops (made up of students and adults) in the afternoon.

## The Schreiber Times

Published by the students of  
Paul D. Schreiber High School  
Port Washington, New York  
Jack B. Kussmaul, Principal

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"Our liberty lies in the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost."  
—Jefferson

## Candles in the Dark

There is without doubt a problem with drugs abuse in the Port Washington high school community.

Just a week ago yesterday, Nassau County police arrested a 19 year-old Port youth for possession of a quantity of amphetamines ("pep pills") and an ounce vial of the hallucinogen LSD. That much LSD, incidentally, can provide upwards of 500 doses or "trips."

## Discussion, Not Fear

More and more local civic groups are becoming alarmed by the spread of drugs abuse among teenagers in the Nassau area. This Friday, Congressman Wolff's Narcotics Advisory Committee will hold a session at Roslyn High School to discuss the problem. Also, on May 26 the Port Washington Parents' Council will hear Dr. Kent Austin, assistant superintendent of schools, speak on the prevention of drugs abuse among students.

We too are responding to the drugs abuse problem here, meeting our obligations as an involved student newspaper. We are not aiming to scare any parents or expose any students. We are not attempting to preach or pass judgment on the drugs problem. We are trying instead to inform--to present a responsible, carefully balanced discussion forum for probing the facts and attitudes behind the headlines and the scare stories.

We have interviewed not only adult authorities from school, medical, and law enforcement fields in compiling the forum we feature in this issue, but three teenage "users" as well. There are surely two sides to the drugs problem, and they both count as information. They both deserve to be explored objectively.

## "It's Time...

### To Learn The Truth"

Some say that the question of drugs abuse relates to the home, to the church, to each student's and each parent's sense of responsibility--not to the school, and especially not the school paper. We reject this attitude. For as Dr. Pitman so ably sums up in the forum, "It's time the schools opened up a little bit, so kids wouldn't be afraid to learn the truth from their teachers and doctors about things such as drugs. . . and so, they wouldn't try to get the answer from the sidewalk or the gutter--because it's always going to be wrong."

We don't claim to have all the answers in our forum. We've tried to raise some issues and present some information -- and at least that should provide some illumination.

## One Man's Opinion

### The National Obscenity Test

by Richard Belous

No matter what students say to the contrary, Americans crave tests. Subjects for these exams can range from absurd trivia (What actor played Fuzzy Jones, Snooky Lanson, and Wonder Woman's sidekick?) to serious medical deliberations (Does coughing affect your cavicula adversely?). All three TV networks have had national tests to determine whether Americans are neo-Nazis or baggy-pants radicals. The "in" national-test craze has even filtered down to "Readers Digest," which this month is running an illuminating quiz for women with "silent husbands."

This year, if you don't have some sort of national test, why then, man, you're out! Wanting ever so much to be "in," the Supreme Court and many local state courts decided to create a quiz of their own--"The National Obscenity Test." The exam itself is quite simple, with the instructions reading: "A work is obscene if any passage tends to corrupt the most susceptible member of the community, or if applying contemporary community standards the dominant theme appeals to prurient interests."

Ralph Ginzburg, a 36 year old promoter-turned-publisher, was the first person to take the test this year. Ginzburg's \$10-a-copy hard-cover magazine, "Eros," won for him a five year sentence up the river and a \$28,000 fine from a New York court.

The Supreme Court found Ginzburg's works flunking the National Obscenity Test by a close 5 to 4 vote. Although the government's

own lawyers acknowledged to "Newsweek" that "Eros was tamer than most (publications) the U.S. seeks to suppress and that its language was no more explicit than many novels," Ginzburg was condemned because of the motive and context in which "Eros" was sold.

Associate Justice Douglas, one of the four judges in dissent, answered such charges saying that "This new exception condemns an advertising technique as old as history. The advertisements of our best magazines are chock-full of thighs, ankles, calves, \*\*\*\*, and hair to draw the potential buyer's attention to lotions, tires, food, liquor, clothing, autos, and even insurance policies. . . A book should stand on its own, irrespective of the reasons why it was written or the wiles used in selling it."

A more significant question raised by the Ginzburg case is the freedom of the press. Another Supreme Court Justice, Potter Stewart, commented that "censorship reflects a society's lack of confidence in itself. It is a hallmark of an authoritarian regime," Judge Stewart continued. "Long ago, those who wrote our First Amendment charted a different course. They believed that a society can be truly strong only when it is truly free. Today the Court assumes the power to deny Ralph Ginzburg the protection of the First Amendment because it disapproves of his 'sordid business.' That is a power the Court does not possess. For the First Amendment protects us all with an even hand. . . When we forsake a government of law

we are then left with government by Big Brother."

Even if the courts do have the right not to uphold the First Amendment, and government assumes the role of peering into an author's mind and defining his motives, the Supreme Court ruling against Ginzburg, still stands as an absurd and ambiguous one in the reality of our society.

An example from J.D. Salinger's novel "The Catcher in the Rye" serves to prove this point. "I saw another \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall," says Holden Caulfield. "If you had a million years to do it in you couldn't rub out even half the \_\_\_\_\_ signs in the world. It's impossible." Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black realized this when he wrote, "One thing I am confident about is that Federal censorship is not the answer to these problems."

With this kind of censorship, and other so-called "management" of news and thought, we should realize that such works as "1984" and "Brave New World" are about our society just as much as about any other. If today's "quasi-minded" Big Brothers want to stop Ginzburg from publishing his magazine, then they should abolish the First Amendment and establish instead an Orwellian "Ministry of Truth" rather than lock up Ginzburg and create ambiguous tests.

Thomas Jefferson wrote and believed that "Our liberty lies in the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost." Oh well, Jefferson could always be wrong, you know.

## Oklahoma Students View Port

How do Port Washington and Schreiber High School look to two high school seniors from Stillwater, Oklahoma? How do they view our curriculum, pressures, fads, and ideals?

In an interview with Janet Weathers and Richard Ingham, our domestic exchange students from Stillwater, Oklahoma, some revealing answers to these and other questions emerged.

Janet and Richard enthusiastically declared Schreiber "a great high school." The biggest difference between Schreiber and the Stillwater high school, they felt, was the "informal teacher-student atmosphere" found at Schreiber. They like our method of discussion classes rather than lectures, as in Stillwater, and agreed that this prompted more independent study on the part of students.

There seem to be few major differences between the Stillwater curriculum and ours. There is no American Studies course, which both Janet and Richard thoroughly enjoyed, in Stillwater. They would very much like to see a similar program instituted in their school.

College pressure is something most Schreiber students have at one time or another been a victim of. But in Stillwater this pressure is "non-existent." Janet and Richard went on to explain that 60 to 65% of the Stillwater senior class will go to Oklahoma State University which is located in the town of Stillwater. The Un-

iversity accepts almost every applicant from the high school. Janet and Richard described OSU as an "excellent, alive, growing" university and urged Schreiberites to consider it as a college possibility.

The University exerts much influence in Stillwater and has helped it to grow as well as make it a more spirited town. The high school fads tend to follow the trends at the University. The present rage is black and white saddle shoes.

Smoking in Stillwater is looked down upon, and those who smoke are considered "lower-class." The high school does, however, have a smoking area, contemptuously known as "Marlboro Country." Janet and Richard were "shocked" to see boys and girls smoking so freely here.

Port teenagers, as contrasted to those of Stillwater, seemed to Janet and Richard "too involved in being against things rather than for." Richard felt this rather negative approach was the result of "a lack of something to hold on to such as religion."

## Earn While You Learn

Students who will be seniors in September are eligible to apply for the Distributive Education Work Experience Program. An opportunity to earn while learning is offered to those interested in meeting the public and learning about various business operations.

In the twelfth year students are able to carry a regular schedule and the Job Orientation (Distributive Education) Class, and be placed on released time according to each schedule. Students are placed in jobs that are in the student's area of interest, and report to work each day as the employer requires.

Students will receive regular class credit as well as credit for their supervised work experience. In class, job problems and areas related to employment and advancement are discussed. Good grooming, attitudes, training, and career choices are covered. Experience in working and getting along with others is gained on the job, as is much valuable training.

This year students are working in banks, manufacturing, retailing, and service fields. Students in this year's Program have earned more than twenty-thousand dollars. Interested students should contact their guidance counselor, or Mr. Leventhal in room 57.

## Social Security Cards Needed

When school is out many students have plans to get a job. Regardless of whether it is a permanent, part time to summer job, a social security card is necessary. Employers must see the card so they can record the exact number and name for reporting purposes. Many employers will not hire an applicant until the social security number is produced.

The name and number are essential to permit correct reporting of all wages paid, and the accurate crediting of these wages to each social security account. Be prepared when you apply for a job -- have your social security card with you.

Duplicate cards may be issued, on application, to persons who lost them. Applications may also be obtained at the local social security office, 1505 Kellum Place, Mineola, N.Y., 11501, in person, by mail, or telephone.

**SCHREIBER TIMES Survey**

# DRUGS ABUSE IN PORT

## Local Teenagers and Adult Authorities Consider the Problem

Is there a drug abuse problem among Port's youth? What is being done to meet it? What kinds of drugs do teenagers take, and how do they affect "users"? Why do Port's young people take drugs, and where do they get them?

These are a few key questions posed by THE SCHREIBER TIMES staff to a group of local teenagers and adult authorities in compiling an exclusive survey of the drugs situation here.

For almost three months now TIMES editors Richard Belous, Haynes Miller, and Barton Reppert have been probing the facts behind an undercurrent of rumors about drugs abuse around Schreiber. We present here the results of their investigations, compiled into a discussion forum.

Meet our panel--four local young people (here given fictitious names) and four adults. John seems to be a confirmed drug user. George, a member of the high school community, has tried drug-taking but not enjoyed it much. Tom is an experienced user who claims to specialize in LSD. Bob is also a Port teenager. He has never abused drugs himself, but has several friends who have.

Adult authorities on the panel are Mr. Jack B. Kussmaul, Schreiber principal; Captain James Henderson, chief of the Nassau county Police Department's Narcotics Squad; Dr. Walter Tanzer, Port Washington Public Schools psychologist; and Dr. David B. Pitman, prominent Port Washington physician.

For obvious reasons, it was impossible for us to gather together several student drug users in the same room with school and police authorities for an actual seminar. Instead, material for this forum has been gathered from a series of interviews with individual participants.

We have tried to integrate the participants' responses to interrelated questions into a coherent whole. Even this procedure, though, precluded any direct debate between participants.

Naturally, all teenage panelists requested that their real names be withheld from publication; thus, we refer to them here by pseudonyms.

THE TIMES: Many suburban communities have been shocked to learn that there is a drugs problem--at least a potential one--in their town. From your own personal knowledge, would Port Washington have equal cause for alarm if a thorough investigation was carried out here?

JOHN: That all depends on what alarms you as an individual. There certainly is a high incidence of drug-taking in Nassau County, but I personally don't see it as a cause for alarm.

CAPT. HENDERSON: I certainly do feel there is a potential drugs problem. Although narcotics are not that widespread in the County, I can't mention one town that doesn't have a user or two. Besides, that, the younger generation is so mobile that in a half hour they can be in the narcotics capital of the world--New York City.

BOB: By all means there is a problem. First of all, Port Washington is like any other community involved with drugs, such as Great Neck. In relation to population, the same numbers of kids take drugs here, so there's good cause for alarm.

MR. KUSSMAUL: Judging by my own experience as principal at Schreiber, I don't think we should be especially alarmed about any problem with drugs abuse around school.

GEORGE: You can't really tell whether there's much of a problem. You know you read in the papers and think the kids are all a bunch of junkies. No, I don't think there's much cause for alarm.

TOM: Cause for alarm? Every intelligent person would have to be aware of his position with the law. The majority of people who involve themselves with drugs are on the wrong path--they use it physically rather than mentally.

DR. PITMAN: If you're concerned with a potential probability, I suppose it's so, but as far as an actual problem right now, I don't think--judging by my personal experience--that we should have a severe concern about drugs.

### Drug patients treated

In the past year, may I say that I have had--at the most--three patients who are addicts. One was from

Port Washington and the other two were from out of town.

THE TIMES: Were these people who came to you teenagers, and what treatment did you follow?

DR. PITMAN: Well, I had three age groups. One was a teenager, one was in his 20's, and the other was in his 40's. Of course, none of them were seeking a cure or relief of their addiction, but instead wanted for me to deal with their addiction and used devious methods to try and get me to continue them in their addiction.

If an addict really wants to be helped, it has to be done in an institution. I don't feel he can be helped much at home by his family or friends or even by a family doctor. Treatment has to be conducted in an institution where he can be strictly controlled during the withdrawal period.

THE TIMES: It's generally accepted that there is little heroin addiction in the Nassau area. With these patients you treated, what was the nature of their addiction?

DR. PITMAN: One was on heroin--that was the teenager. The one in his 20's was on a drug called demerol, while the one in the 40's--a woman--was addicted to demerol and also to morphine.



John explains to the TIMES why he takes drugs.

THE TIMES: Dr. Tanzer, have you, as school psychologist, dealt with the problems of student users? What methods are useful in therapy?

DR. TANZER: No student has come to me and told me he is a drug user. However, the services of the Psychology Department are open to all students who wish to avail themselves of them. Usually, the first approach is through the guidance counselor, who is also a useful source in this respect.

THE TIMES: What psychological methods are generally used in treating drug problems?

DR. TANZER: First of all, the psychologist is not a medical man, and I can't speak of medical treatments. As far as psychological treatment is concerned, there are a number of different approaches used--which are more successful or less successful, it's very difficult to say. Many of the methods are well known. One is simple confinement, such as in a place as the Federal narcotics hospital at Lexington, Kentucky. The addict is removed from exposure to drugs, and then selected cases are offered psychotherapy--in a group or individually--in order to get at the root of the basic personality problem of which some people consider drugs abuse to be simply a symptom.

### What drugs do users take?

THE TIMES: What drugs have you taken, John, and what are their different effects on you?

JOHN: There are three main families of drugs. First, there are barbiturates; they make you sleepy or high like alcohol. Second, there are amphetamines--pep pills and that kind of stuff--and they give you extra energy. Lastly there are psychedelics--like LSD. I've sampled all three kinds.

BOB: I personally have never taken drugs, but I have many friends who have taken them and have experienced all sorts of drug effects.

GEORGE: As for me, mainly pot and pills.

THE TIMES: How about you, Tom?

TOM: Well, psychedelics are my bag. If I've used LSD once, I've used it fifty times. It's completely nonphysical, completely mental. You have hallucinations. Often, you can see yourself from outside. Like once I took acid and then went to the World's Fair. It was the only unpleasant LSD trip I've ever had. I couldn't get back inside myself. But I think that even that was helpful to me in learning to control myself. That's my goal, you know -- complete control over myself. But acid doesn't affect me that way any more. I can set the path I want to go. When you're confused about life, it's different, because you're discovering new things.

Pot is mellow -- like a wave on the brain. It affects me that way because I'm so advanced in taking drugs.

Hash is essence of marijuana. It's sometimes more potent than LSD. It comes in bricks, and you smoke it in a pipe.

I don't use pills. Only a minority do. They don't progress the mind in the least -- they numb it. They're purely physical.

Junk is like nowhere. I've taken heroin, and it doesn't do anything except relax the body.

Like I say, my reactions are not typical -- I've been taking drugs since seventh grade. And--

Time really doesn't exist, you know. It's something that human beings make.

This thing with drugs has turned into a religion with me. It's not my religion, but it's part of it. My aim is to control my tissues and not let them control my mind -- that's why I say it's such a religious thing.

### "Self-improvement" or not?

JOHN: I wouldn't call drug-taking so much a religion or a type of "social drinking" either. I would label it more as self-improvement. It's something I do to improve my mind, like weights benefit my body.

"What led you to take drugs?"

"My motives were quite off base, man. I just found out where I was at after I took them. I was just lucky that I did...Yes, I take drugs as an escape, because I was accustomed to taking so much alcohol."

DR. TANZER: As far as I know, drugs such as LSD and marijuana do not improve a person's mental powers even when used under the best of conditions. To my knowledge, in fact, all the evidence points to the reverse.

As an example, I know that Dr. Timothy Leary--who has just been sentenced to 30 years in prison on narcotics charges -- gave a talk on LSD not too long ago. He is one of the foremost exponents of this drug -- he feels it has almost religious implications. People who listened to him, though, found that his talk was rambling, that it was poorly connected, and so forth. He did not seem to have benefited at all from his own use of LSD.

Now Dr. Leary, at least in years past, was a competent and prominent professional. To judge from the manner in which he spoke at this recent meeting it appears that LSD did not help him at all, and instead may have harmed him.

CAPT. HENDERSON: There is no "self-improvement" to be gained from the illicit use of drugs. Some drugs may, for instance, alleviate pain when used under proper medical conditions, but what the user thinks is "self-improvement" for him has been proven to be medically harmful.

For example, in a recent LIFE magazine article on LSD, several writers and artists said that certain drugs are conscious-expanding and thus improve their work. Anyone can see by just looking at these peoples' work that the drugs instead created gross distortions in their perceptions.

### Amphetamine effects

THE TIMES: John has said that amphetamines acts as stimulants to give him "extra energy." Dr. Pitman, would you say such drugs are likely to have other effects on him as well?

(Continued on next page)

## Drugs Forum

DR. PITMAN: Well, the amphetamines work very much like cocaine in producing a sort of short-lived feeling of ecstasy. After a while, though, the user's heartbeat and blood pressure go up, then insomnia and extreme nervousness tend to set in. Hallucinations and delusions of a paranoid nature -- that is, a tendency to view everything with an irrational suspicion -- seem to set in also. Later, amphetamine users become confused and even psychotic.

That's the picture of a severe addiction to amphetamines. One important thing about the amphetamines -- if the user stops taking the drug, he doesn't get into any sort of withdrawal syndrome. He can stop immediately without worrying. People on the opiates -- heroin, morphine, and similar drugs -- do, on the other hand, get into serious trouble with withdrawal symptoms, and thus require institutionalizing.



Captain James Henderson of the Nassau County Police Department's Narcotics Squad during interview with the TIMES staff.

THE TIMES: George, would you agree with John's statement that barbiturates make you "high" like alcohol?

GEORGE: Well, yeah, but there's no feeling sick or any of that. Also, when you smoke pot, you feel light-headed and real calm. You just feel like sitting around and talking. I mean, you'll look at a picture for half an hour, look at all the parts of it.

You do get a bad headache after pills sometimes. Pills and heroin affect you physically -- sensually and all that. But LSD and pot affect you mentally. I doubt that there are any kids at school who take heroin. There's not too much heroin anywhere on Long Island.

### Barbiturates and marijuana intoxicating

THE TIMES: Is it medically valid, Dr. Pitman, to compare the effects of alcohol with those of barbiturates?

DR. PITMAN: Well, the barbiturates cause symptoms of intoxication, it's true. Also, there's a mental confusion produced, together with a peculiar gait, drowsiness, and sluggish speech, very similar to the effects of alcohol. Both barbiturate users and alcoholics develop an emotional dependence on their "joys." And there's no doubt about it -- they can both wind up in the morgue.

THE TIMES: Are there side effects associated with the so-called "high" which users get out of smoking marijuana?

DR. PITMAN: Well, the usual effects of marijuana are first a sort of giggling sensation, followed by redness of the eyes as the eyelids droop. Also, the pot smoker has a peculiar odor on his breath. After users become more attached to the drug, they develop delusions of time and space. Sometimes, sexual offenses are connected with marijuana users, but this is usually due to the person's character to begin with. The drug simply lessens moral inhibitions.

There is, again, no physical dependence developed with marijuana -- no addiction -- so this is something that can be treated in the doctor's office very easily. However, if the user has a strong psychotic bent -- or let us say, personality deviation -- this can become a serious problem.

### Drug users' motives

THE TIMES: Are drugs such as barbiturates and amphetamines just another sensual pleasure craved by teenagers, or is there some other reason why they take them?

DR. TANZER: The use of drugs, according to authorities, is usually associated with a good deal more than simple pleasure-seeking.

THE TIMES: What might be some of a teenager's needs and desires leading him to take drugs?

DR. TANZER: Well, quite often drugs are associated with social problems and personality problems. Often, the use of drugs seems to be linked with a need to withdraw from society, to escape reality problems, to avoid dealing with reality on a real basis.

CAPT. HENDERSON: As I see it, many teenagers are looking for something that life can't give them, so they experiment with drugs. The sad thing is, though, that many of them find that once they start their experimenting, they can't stop it.

THE TIMES: What led you, John, to take drugs? How did you start?

JOHN: My motives were quite off base, man. I just found out where I was at after I took them. I was just lucky that I did... Yes, I take drugs as an escape, because I was accustomed to taking so much alcohol.

I became involved by just hearing about them -- mostly about marijuana. So when I was fifteen I asked a person I knew was involved if he would sell me some.

GEORGE: As for me I was curious. I made sure it

couldn't hurt me first, and then I tried some.

TOM: I did it for the experience. Like I say, I was in seventh grade. I was very sick the first time I smoked grass. I went into New York and visited this Puerto Rican, who sold me a joint. I smoked it in the apartment, and the new surroundings and everything made me sick.

### How many users in Port?

THE TIMES: Approximately how many local teenagers do you know, John, who take drugs?

JOHN: Out of the 300 people I know well enough to connect up their faces to their names, I would say that one out of three takes drugs on occasion.

THE TIMES: Do you know any Schreiber students who take drugs?

JOHN: Oh several, several.

THE TIMES: How many students would you say take them, for instance, once a week?

TOM: Maybe around 25. There're plenty of people who'd use drugs more often if they could get them.

"As I see it, many teenagers are looking for something that life can't give them, so they experiment with drugs. The sad thing is, though, that many of them find that once they start their experimenting, they can't stop it.

THE TIMES: Would you agree with this, Bob? BOB: Well, I could name about 25 or 30 people who take drugs, right off hand.

### Do girls take them?

THE TIMES: Do any of you know girls who take drugs?

JOHN: Indeed I do!

THE TIMES: Would you say that under the influence of drugs they become freer and more promiscuous?

JOHN: That all depends on the certain drug. There are as many different effects as there are drugs.

THE TIMES: Then do any drugs tend to bring on sexual desire?

JOHN: Well, marijuana can be conducive to sexual freedom.

THE TIMES: Would anyone else like to estimate how many girls take drugs?

TOM: I'd say half the number of users I gave before are girls.

THE TIMES: Do you suppose the reason these girls take drugs is because their boyfriends do?

BOB: Most of the girls I know who take drugs don't have boy friends, and that's why they try them -- they want to be in with the crowd.

THE TIMES: Does the school administration know anything about the drugs problem? If so, what have they done?



Schreiber Principal Jack B. Kussmaul discusses the drugs problem with TIMES Editor Bart Reppert.

JOHN: They are well aware that students in the school take drugs. Some of my friends have discussed the problem with Mr. Berry.

MR. KUSSMAUL: We know of perhaps two or three users -- that is, we strongly suspect they are users.

Any information we have about drug-taking by students we relay to the Nassau Police Department. The police cannot arrest anyone, however, unless they catch them red-handed, with some sort of illicit drugs on their person. Thus, we feel it is more beneficial to communicate any suspicions we have of drugs abuse among students first to their parents, so that parental guidance may help rectify the problem.

### How do the users get drugs?

THE TIMES: How does one obtain drugs? Can he buy them in Port Washington?

JOHN: There isn't a drug I could possibly want that I couldn't obtain in Port in at most 15 minutes.

THE TIMES: Then there are pushers in Port?

JOHN: There certainly are. No question about it.

BOB: John's right on this point. Anyone can get hold of drugs in a matter of minutes by buying them from friends. Kids think these guys are friends, but

they're only hurting themselves really. Not that one's liable to get addicted or anything -- for there are no addicts I know of in Port. It's just that getting caught with drugs gets you into so much trouble. I know of very smart people who have been involved with drugs and who have had trouble getting a job because of it.

Yes, there are definitely pushers, but these kids don't consider themselves pushers. They just sell drugs to make a couple of bucks a week.

THE TIMES: Do you agree with this, Captain Henderson?

CAPT. HENDERSON: Normally teenagers obtain drugs from friends. There are very few organized dope rings in Nassau.

### Addicts recruit addicts

I would like to dispel one fallacy at this point, though -- that is, that the pusher creates the addict. It's just not so. Addicts create other addicts. It's not that pushers are seeking out users that creates the problem, but that addicts and pleasure-seekers hunt for the pushers. This year, for your information, we have arrested people on narcotics charges in places as close to Port as Manhasset and Great Neck.

THE TIMES: Do users ever buy drugs from local merchants?

JOHN: No. That just doesn't happen. No merchants sell dope in Port.

THE TIMES: Then can users get drugs by forging prescriptions?

JOHN: A friend of mine is behind bars because of forging a prescription. That's the hard way to go about it.

GEORGE: Yeah, nobody bothers with prescriptions. Anyway, it's mostly pot, and you can't get that with a prescription. There are people who'll sell it to you.

THE TIMES: Are they local people?

GEORGE: I'd rather not say.

THE TIMES: You've told us, John, there are pushers in Port, and local people who take drugs. Just from an addict's point of view --

JOHN: I'm a user, not an addict. Get that straight!

### "Users" or "addicts"?

CAPT. HENDERSON: Out of the 57,000 known hard-care addicts in the nation, 80% started out by "using" marijuana. Although marijuana is not addictive medically, it is addictive psychologically, and thus the user develops a definite dependency on it. Therefore, such a sharp distinction between users and hard-line addicts is not really valid.

THE TIMES: Well all right, John, from a user's point of view, do you think the police have the situation under control?

JOHN: I'm sure the cops are well aware of what goes on -- they have names, I guess. But for some reason unknown to me they choose not to act.

GEORGE: Oh, yeah. Well, they're partially aware. They have an idea of what's happening. They don't know everything. There are of course a few blatant drugs cases.

TOM: A couple of years ago, when there was no publicity, people were not worried. Now, regardless of what number of people are involved, the authorities must react. So I couldn't really say how much they see of the overall picture.

CAPT. HENDERSON: If there's any apathy involved, it's on the part of the public. In many instances our hands are tied behind our back, because in New York we just can't stop and search anybody because we suspect they have marijuana, for instance. Also, we can't just barge into a home to search it for narcotics.

THE TIMES: Do you suppose, John, that the authorities could do anything to improve the situation?

"I view the key to preventing drug abuse as personal morality. It all boils down to furthering a sense of personal responsibility -- that ability to know the difference between right and wrong, and act accordingly.

JOHN: That all depends on what you mean by improvement. Say, you don't mind if I smoke some pot, do you?

THE TIMES: Not if you must.

JOHN: It's not that I must. It's just that I want to.

THE TIMES: Is that pot?

JOHN: Yes, I rolled it myself, you know.

THE TIMES: Oh. It's shaped like a cigarette, only smaller in diameter. How do you smoke it?

JOHN: The smoke should be held in longer, and the filter end is flat. See... No, I guess the police, getting back to your question, could jail the people who sell drugs. But then again, that's no solution to the problem.

THE TIMES: John has just made a flourish of producing a pot cigarette. What would you make of this, Dr. Tanzer, from a psychologist's point of view?

DR. TANZER: Of course, to try to diagnose John on the basis of this one incident, to find what was behind this particular act, is tempting, but it's likely to be inaccurate too.

Still, it seems that here is a fellow who is trying to impress us with what a big man he is -- how cool he is. He's -- to put it quite simply -- just trying

to show off. At the same time, it may be that he needs the marijuana now. Perhaps he feels things are getting a little hot, and being what seems like a confirmed user, feels he needs the lift he thinks pot gives him.

THE TIMES: What drugs do people use around Port?

GEORGE: Mainly pot and pills. LSD is not rare.

THE TIMES: How much do the drugs cost?

GEORGE: Pot costs 50 to 75 cents for a joint. That's one cigarette. It's like a cigarette with only half the tobacco in it.

JOHN: While you're on costs, the pills high school kids take run in the neighborhood of five -- no, three to five per dollar. It costs around a dollar to get high.

Any crime by users?

THE TIMES: Do you suppose that some crime in Port is caused by a compulsion to pay for drugs?

GEORGE: No, that's only where there's heroin.



The TIMES staff consults school psychologist Dr. Walter Tanzer.

CAPT. HENDERSON: There is no doubt in my mind that some of the crime committed in Port is done by those whose allowance does not cover their drug habit. A Federal survey points to the fact, however, that four out of five addicts were criminals before addiction. Most drug users are anti-social people, and thus naturally tend toward crime.

BOB: I think I'd tend to side with George. There's no crime I know of my friends have resorted to support their habit, because it's not really a habit. It's just like going out drinking on a Friday night or something.

THE TIMES: Then do you control your habit, John, or does your habit control you?

JOHN: If I have less money one week, then I abstain. But if I have enough money, then I buy drugs for my entertainment, like a movie.

THE TIMES: You mean to say that you have more control over your drug habit than over your smoking habit?

JOHN: I guess so. Only if I want to go through all the hustling do I take drugs. But, man, all I have to do is reach for a smoke.

THE TIMES: But what about the pot you're smoking now?

JOHN: What about it?

How about fraternities?

THE TIMES: Some people tend to think that high school fraternities tend to encourage such things as drinking among teenagers. Is this also true with drugs?

JOHN: To the best of my knowledge there is not a fraternity that puts up with drug taking. All of them have rules against it. Whether or not these are always enforced is another question.

GEORGE: Yeah, they discourage it. At least one fraternity has kicked out several kids for using pot.

BOB: Right, I know of kids who have been kicked out of fraternities for taking pot or pills. The fraternities definitely do not encourage drug-taking, because this can not only hurt the individual, but also give a bad name to the group and cause a lot of trouble.

CAPT. HENDERSON: I wouldn't want to single out any one group--for there are some fraternities and some bad ones. Any group lacking parental supervision provides an opportunity for drug taking. This might even be said of church groups.

THE TIMES: How does one take drugs? In private? In a group?

JOHN: I have a certain circle of friends. We get together three or four times a week, and just sit around and smoke pot and talk about things.

THE TIMES: What is it like? Could you liken the effect to a divine revelation?

JOHN: My thought process is stimulated by drugs. You learn more and your logical powers are increased.

THE TIMES: Then if you came to school drugged, you could learn more?

JOHN: You mean, if I came to school high, could I learn more?

THE TIMES: Yes.

JOHN: Oh, I came to school many times high.

THE TIMES: Has anyone else, then, ever come to school high?

TOM: Well, I smoke a joint before I come to school quite often.

THE TIMES: Just how special is a pot party?

BOB: Well, a pot party is like any other kind of party. You go up there--you can bring a date or whatever you want. Kids just sit around and talk and drink. Some people may bring some marijuana or pills to take. But there're not that many pot parties around here.

Marijuana stimulating?

THE TIMES: John says his mind is stimulated by drugs. Do you think there's really any intellectual improvement involved?

BOB: No, Things like pot slow down the brain very much. It can cause hallucinations and even lead

a person to go into tantrums. It all depends on the person taking the stuff. Someone may think taking drugs stimulates him, but as far as I know there's no such thing as drugs making you any smarter than you already are.

THE TIMES: Then what encourages your friends to take drugs?

BOB: First of all I'd say these people like to follow the crowd. They see someone take the stuff--like it's the cool thing to do. They do it to get with the "in" crowd, which is absolutely wrong, because you're in the "out" crowd if you become addicted.

There's really nothing in it. The guys I know are great guys but they want to take drugs to follow the crowd. They're completely wrong; their head is filled with a bunch of nonsense that it's good for them, that it's just a fad, that nothing's going to happen to me. It's like when kids drive--they think they can take all the chances.

DR. PITMAN: I think there's a double problem involved. You may have the personality problem of the in-

The user "magnifies" the aspects of conformity -- the adverse aspects of it -- and glorifies all aspects of nonconformity. He feels (non-conformists) are the superior people, and identifies with such "superior" types, thereby gaining some sort of status -- at least in his own eyes."

dividual who's looking for another outlook on his life; or, you may have the person who's looking for kicks, who's controlled not by himself but by his friends or whomver he associates with. They may try to sell him a drug, and unfortunately he's too weak to resist being one of the gang by buying it; then he gets into problems.

Thus there is on one hand the decent boy who for some reason or another is too weak and is in with the bunch that he shouldn't be with; and then on the other hand there is the individual who has a personality problem--who has some emotional or mental deviation--and therefore turns to drug-taking.

John rejects society

THE TIMES: Do "non-users" reject teenage users then?

JOHN: Definitely! Definitely! I get the shaft from society all the time. But I don't give a damn, 'cause they aren't hip. They don't know what they are talking about. If they knew where I was at, then they'd understand.

THE TIMES: Do you understand everyone else, or is it that we don't understand you?

JOHN: I wish people would either keep their mouths shut, or learn what it is they are talking about. I am not talking from knowledge I got out of books, but from the real thing. They (the other people) can't say that.

THE TIMES: Even though you're not a user, Dr.



Dr. David B. Pitman, prominent Port physician, at interview with the TIMES.

Tanzer, would you care to comment on what John has just said, from a psychologist's point of view?

DR. TANZER: I believe that John's remarks just now show--almost typify--one kind of addict or user approaches a problem. He magnifies the aspects of conformity--the adverse aspects of it--and glorifies all aspects of nonconformity. He considers that the people who are not in step with society are the superior people, and identifies with such "superior" types, thereby gaining some sort of status--at least in his own eyes. He is rationalizing.

Views on the British system

THE TIMES: The British look at the drugs problem as a doctor-patient relationship, and not a police-addict one. What do you feel about this, Captain Henderson?

CAPT. HENDERSON: There is no proof that the British system cuts down the narcotic demand by cutting down on process. Dispensing free narcotics has increased the addiction rate in Britain, and also the crime rate. The underworld still exercises a degree of control over the London narcotics market.

JOHN: But if a person wants to do something, he

should be allowed to do it--as long as it doesn't affect anyone else adversely.

DR. TANZER: What John is alluding to are some philosophical principles of behavior, and it appears to me that he is to a considerable degree perverting these, or twisting them about to suit his own uses. It's not at all true that becoming a confirmed user or an addict hurts only the individual involved, for it's bound to hurt his associates and the circle in which he moves. In addition, the user is almost certain to become a drain on society in general.

DR. PITMAN: On the issue of the British system, as I see it, in this country we're not properly equipped to handle addiction. We have the one Federal hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, but I don't know of any other major institution to handle the problem.

One of the worst things in this regard is that we don't have any outlets where addicts can come voluntarily and get free medicine. These are sick people, and giving them the drug is vital until they are properly institutionalized for treatment. As long as there continues to be a tremendous illicit market in drugs and narcotics, this problem is very serious.

I for one feel that addicts and users should be permitted to go to any hospital's out patient clinic when they are in severe need of drugs, and should be given them. Then we know who they are, we know how to control them, and we get the jump on people in the illicit market. This to me is the biggest reason behind our poor results in treating addiction--that is, only 2% cured.

CAPT. HENDERSON: Drug taking affects society as well as the individual. Let me give you an example.

Recently we made a raid in which we netted a quantity of LSD, pills, and marijuana. We also seized \$985 in cash and money orders. The wrapper around the money read: "Dr. Leary Defense Fund." Dr. Leary, as you know, is a leader of the groups seeking to "legalize" marijuana. He was thrown out of Harvard and even Mexico on account of his drug-taking, and is being brought to trial on narcotics charges. And how is he getting his money? By having pushers request donations to pay for his defense! This sort of business does not constitute individual freedom, in my opinion.

The educator's role

THE TIMES: Mr. Kussmaul, how do you view the role of the educator in meeting the drugs problem?

MR. KUSSMAUL: There are two sides to checking drugs abuse--prevention and treatment. We educators must concern ourselves with preventing the problem.

I view the key to such prevention as personal morality as what we as educators are striving to foster in our students all the time--in the classroom, in afterschool activities, and even in such mundane situations as the hallways and the cafeteria. It all boils down to furthering a sense of personal responsibility--that ability to know the difference between right and wrong, and act accordingly.

Students can only best meet the drugs problem--or any other social problem, for that matter--if they have within them this sense of personal morality and ethical behavior. It is our job as educators to instill it in them by means of the schooling experience.

DR. TANZER: Certainly. I believe that with drugs abuse, as with many other psychological and medical difficulties, it's better to place emphasis on prevention rather than on cure. I feel that a well thought-out, well presented educational program could prevent the spread of drug abuse and addiction.

"It's time the schools opened up a little bit, so kids wouldn't be afraid to learn the truth from their teachers and doctors about things such as drugs and sex, and so they wouldn't try to get the answer from the sidewalk or the gutter--because it's always going to be wrong."

THE TIMES: Is there anything, Dr. Pitman, that you'd like to add about drugs as a problem among teenagers?

DR. PITMAN: Well, of course it always comes back to the home environment--to the environment of the teenager who feels that he has to go with the group, that if they do it I should too or they'll think I'm "chicken." So it's basically an educational problem.

I feel that the schools are in a position to help a lot, that they should bring these problems out in the open and not brush them off saying "It's just one kid here and one kid there and we had better not get involved in this business any deeper." This is all tied up, as well, with taboos on sex education in schools. The schools are avoiding this problem too, and I can't understand why.

It's time the schools opened up a little bit, so kids wouldn't be afraid to learn the truth from their teachers and doctors about things such as drugs and sex, and so they wouldn't try to get the answer from the sidewalk or the gutter--because it's always going to be wrong.

# Baseball Team Belts Trojans

by Jeff Pitman

In the first game, Mineola's Damon pitched a no-hitter against Schreiber. He walked only three batters and struck out six. Lance Beshore pitched a fine game for Port, allowing four hits and two runs.

Mineola also won the second game, as Port continued its batting slump. The Vikings had seven hits, but could manage only one run. Buggy Catalano gave up only five hits and three runs. The score was Mineola three, Port one.

The third game turned out to be a wild hitting contest. John Weinberg had three hits, including two triples and a single, and Gary Menkes had a triple and two singles. This sudden hitting-outburst was not enough to beat the equal hitting efforts of Mineola. They combined nine hits and four Port errors to beat the Vikings 11 to 9.

After the three setbacks handed to Port by Mineola, the Vikings went to Great Neck North in hope of ending the losing streak. However, the same problem of batting overtook the team once again. Port could only come up with three hits, all scattered singles. North also could only manage three singles but took advantage of two Port fielding mistakes to

score the only two runs of the game.

After the Schreiber baseball team got off to a bad start against Bethpage, (0-2-1) they rebounded strongly against Garden City, winning all three games.

In the first game with Garden City, Eric Aschenbrenner, Larry Zaccherio, and pitcher Lance Beshore each connected for two hits to lead Port to a strong 8-2 victory. Beshore posted eleven strikeouts.

In the second game, Garden City got off to a quick start with two runs in the top of the first inning. Port, however, came back with three runs in their half of the inning. These runs were scored without the benefit of a base hit. The Garden City pitcher ran into a control problem, walking three batters and hitting two.

The rest of the game was a pitching contest with neither team yielding ground. Port held on to its one-run lead and won 3-2. Buggy Catalano and Randy Hall combined to give up only four hits while striking out nine batters.

John Weinberg led Port to a 6-2 victory in the third game of the series. Weinberg collected four hits while Todd Okun contributed three.

# Port Hosts 48th Invitational Trackmeet

by John Hoffman

Max Blank's record-breaking 1:59.7 in his half mile victory highlighted the 48th Annual Port Washington Invitational Track Meet. Eric Johnson ran the finest mile in his career, 4:37.7, to take a second place silver medal. In other meets, Port won a first and a third place at the Queens-Iona Relays, a third in the New York Relays, and a second and a third in the North Shore Relay Carnival. Port lost to Bethpage in a duel meet, 91 1/2 - 44 1/2.

Max led in the 880 almost all the way on his way to a new school record. He went out in a good 58.5, and then sprinted away from the tiring field of runners. Eric stayed right up with the leaders in the mile, but couldn't overcome Great Neck South's Bruschi, who had a powerful finishing kick. Other good Port performances included Bill Johnson's 5th place in the 180 Low hurdles and Broad Jump, Chris Guerrieri's 5th in the pole vault (tying the school record of 11'6"), and Joe Saulter's 55.0 in the 440 despite a pulled muscle on the last turn. In the two mile race, Fred Lamac took 8th with 10:25.6, and John Young again improved his time to 11:01.1. The overall winner of the meet by a vast margin was Westbury, with 44 points, followed by Great Neck South (21) and Bethpage (20). Record breakers in the meet included Joe DePre of



Photo by Don Bergman

Pete Romanelli Uncoils the Shot.

Westbury in the 180 Low Hurdles, Dooly of Garden City in the 120 High Hurdles, Vuolo of Great Neck North in the Discus, and Rogers of Farmingdale in the Broad Jump.

Relay was the only other ribbon-winner, gaining third and led by Romanelli (44'7") and Crim (43'8").

### Bethpage Loss

### Relay Scores

Joe Saulter, Eric Johnson, Bill Johnson and Max Blank gained a third place in the Queens-Iona Class Mile Relay, and took the same in the rain-marred New York Relays. However, in the Distance Medley, Eric Johnson (2:02.4 in the 880), Saulter (52.8 in the 440), Fred Lamac (3:20.6 in the 3/4 mile), and Blank in the mile with a 4:32.9 took first and set a new school record of 10:49.4.

Port remains without a victory in Division II Competition after losing heavily to Bethpage, 91 1/2 - 44 1/2. Port winners included Ken Case, registering his first victory with a toss of 44' 2 1/2" in the shot put, Eric Johnson with a fine 4:42.2 mile, and Bob Cotter in the high jump, at 5'6". Bill Johnson sped to another victory in the low hurdles, in 22.7, and Max Blank easily won in the 440.

### Weightmen Score

At the North Shore, E. Johnson, B. Johnson, Saulter and Blank slipped somewhat in the Distance Medley and settled for 2nd place in a time of 8:02.5. The Shot Put

Joe Saulter remained our mainstay in the sprints, taking the 100 and 220, and John Young fought out a tie for third in the two mile with his best effort, 11:03.

# Golfers Await Finals

by Bob Gabrielson

Although this year's golf team has been blessed with talent, it has been unable to perform as a whole unit. The 2-and-4 record of the team does not register some outstanding performances by certain players. Our victories were won by high margins, while our defeats were lost by 3, 5, and 12 shots respectively.

Some of the scores turned in during League Games have been Gabrielson 76, Galbraith and Andersen 78, and MacPehrson, 80. Although the top players on the team are juniors, the number 5 and 6 men are freshman Alan Zaramba, and senior Mike Adler, who have helped the team immeasurably.

The 2-and-4 record of the team has practically eliminated them from the Section 8 Tournament to be held on June 1 and 2. If the team somehow comes in second place, the whole team will play in the Section 8, but if the team is unfortunate enough to lose, only Gabrielson and Galbraith will go.

Though this year's team was strong enough to beat any team, next year's team will be even better. This year the team has been plagued with accidents and illnesses, the prime factors of our losing season. Next year, with the players having more experience in match play, the future would seem bright.



Photo by Don Bergman

Bill Johnson Leaps 20' 11" in Port Invitation.

# Lacrossemen Rout Glen Cove

by Eric Goetz

Port's Lacrossemen are not performing up to their potential, as evidenced by their poor record this season. Out of the last seven games the team has only won one; however this contest was quite a triumph. Spearheading Port's 13-1 victory over Glen Cove was Jack Findleton with four goals and three assists, Mickey MacDonald was a close second with four goals and one assist. The other six games were dismal losses for Port. Bethpage beat the Vikings twice. In the first game the score was ten to five and the second the score was six to three. Both were infamous for the high number of fouls committed by Port. It was the second Bethpage game that Mickey MacDonald tied Paul Ruff's season scoring record of fifteen goals. Floral Park shut Port out seventeen to zero, Manhasset blasted the Vikings seventeen to zero, Mineola took a close, spirited game five to two, and Division Avenue demolished Port eleven to nothing.



Photo by Don Bergman

Max Blank Wins Half mile in 1:59.7.

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