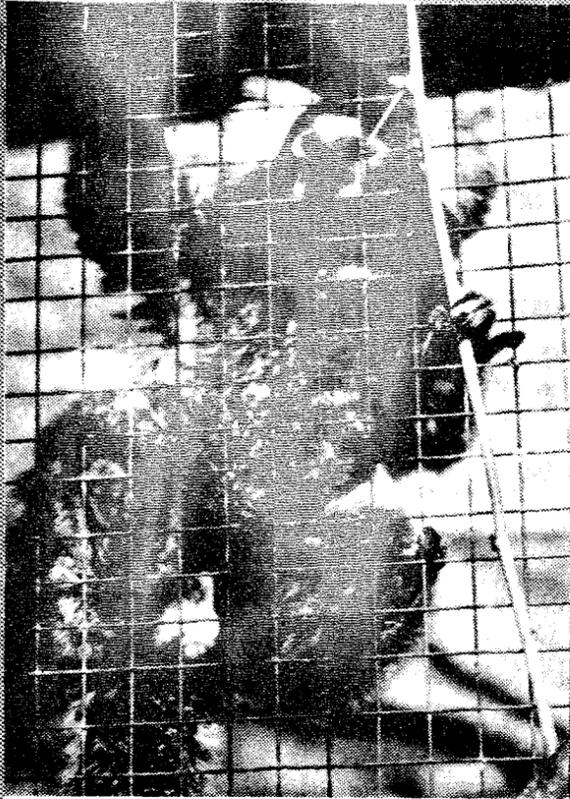


The Stony Brook

PRESS

Vol. III No. 8 • University Community's Feature Paper • Thursday, November 12, 1981



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To Carry a Gun

Whether or not campus security forces should carry side-arms depends solely upon the urgency of the campus situation. The relevance of such an extreme measure at Stony Brook is clearly non-existent, yet, public safety officers pursue the claim that increased crime here requires fire-arms.

An armed campus security force will inevitably create hostility between students and public safety officers, and by merely pursuing the notion of deterrence through show of force, Public Safety is creating a dangerous "Us" versus "Them" atmosphere on campus.

Although Stony Brook's new Public Safety Director, Gary Barnes, maintains that guns are rarely used by officers, he feels they are a necessary deterrent to crime. These assumptions may be valid since the proximity of a .38 caliber revolver will determine a potential criminal's actions, and officers rarely do fire their guns but, rarely does not mean never. Historically, the presence of armed officers on campuses creates additional hostilities and unrest, not the prevention of it.

Kent State need not be elaborated to our Public Safety Director since Mr. Barnes was appointed Assistant Director of that school's public safety unit shortly after the shootings. What is worthy of

body who feel threatened and intimidated by the note is that the National Guard were empowered with the same use of deadly physical force Stony Brook's officers would obtain if they carry guns. At Kent State it was used as a deterrent, a method to prevent assembly by the people. They were entrusted with discretionary power over life and death so broad and ultimate it will forever echo throughout history as a contemptible and criminal delegation of authority under the circumstances. The delegation is continuous in all weapon carrying agencies.

Last year at Adelphi University, a Garden City police officer used his discretionary power and killed a student. It was a travesty which could have happened on many campuses. But, if it occurred at Stony Brook, an arrest would have resulted, not a death. Even though Stony Brook's Public Safety officers may possess wisdom in discerning potentially explosive situations, the introduction of a gun, or the threat of using it, further complicates the matter.

The relationship between students and public safety can develop along two lines at Stony Brook and the adoption or pursuit of firearms is essential to that development. If members of Public Safety persist in the quest for side-arms, they will eventually alienate a large portion of the student

body who feel threatened and intimidated by the flaunting of guns on a generally peaceful campus. The need for guns is not justified, and if officers are permitted to carry guns, student must perceive the act as an incredible abuse of authority.

The showing of force to deter crime at Stony Brook is not only unreasonable but hypocritical. Public Safety, in recent months, has stressed that its role is service in nature and cooperation in practice. These intentions' cardboard nature have already become apparent since cooperation between weapons worshipping Public Safety officers and student will never be achieved. If the show of force mentality is pursued, a polarization of the two groups can be assured, pitting students against officers and officers against students. Unless the affirmative is taken by Public Safety to deal with students and low-level crime on an intelligent basis, communication between the two groups will never be realized.

Before the paranoid premise of "Us" versus "Them" is reinstated on this campus, Public Safety should consider carefully the implication of pursuing the show of force rationale, before students are left no option but to fight force with force.



In the October 15 issue of the Press, a photograph was run atop an article concerning resistance to draft registration. The photo was taken at an unrelated campus rally, and the students pictured are not connected with the registration resistance movement, nor did the Press intend to convey such. Apologies for any misunderstanding that may have resulted.

Cover Photo Credits:

Monkey, Ballet, Tubes by Eric A. Wessman; Security by Stu Davis; Detergent by Steve Daly

Letter

To the Editor:

Personally, I find the moral uproar sparked by the Press's now infamous "off-color" pictorials rather educative and amusing. Though the evidence is overwhelming that their underlying comment pertained to the sexist attitudes and moral hypocrisies that run unabated through our society, I feel the intent was not to promulgate these views but in the last analysis to parody them. Perhaps in poor taste, yet it is easy to set up elephant guns to blow away stray flies than to present a coherent and consistent feminist, humanist viewpoint other than by an explosive one-shot slap on the wrist.

I find a strong note of hypocrisy in the letter written by a concerned student representative whose deep-seated sensitiv-

ity to moral injustice and unending concern for the body politic via the student activity fee elicited a fatherly scolding directed against the Press for widening the bottomless crevasse between students and administration. Certainly anticlimatic, this blatant attempt to play the budding politician came across as shallow and laughably naive. What this school's administration needs is a good kick in the pants to wake it up to students' needs instead of budgetary shenanigans. Yes, the pictorials were a "cheap shot" at the expense of women (slap, slap) but I'll admit they gave me a much needed belly laugh.

In an institution which lays bare society's moral hypocrisy and the mindless indoctrination that passes as higher education, I think it ludicrous to spend such enormous energies

attacking distasteful humor. Better to question the basis of the problem on a consistent and more positive level than to reduce its rebuttal to apology or attack. Individuals with a concern for issues greater than tomorrow's paycheck or pleasure are rare in this school and for that matter in society. For this reason an open atmosphere is necessary to foster the growth of such human beings, the only hope of all who feel the need for real social change.

Let's at least praise the Press for its continuing effort to bring insightful journalism and meaningful issues to light in an intellectually and emotionally detached establishment. Remember, if you cannot laugh at life's absurdities you are doomed to live them!

Sincerely,
Robert Safner

The Stony Brook Press

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Fort Apache - The Brook

Public Safety revamps its training program

by Ned Goldreyer

With Stony Brook's rapid growth has come the inevitable expansion of its police force, from the untrained security men of the 1960s to the present college graduated public safety officers who claim an urgent need for sidearms. The Department of Public Safety has been a center of controversy throughout its history, and now, with uncertainty still lingering in the campus community, it works to improve its procedures and shore up its image.

In 1976, a bill was presented to the New York State Legislature that would change the role of all SUNY campus safety personnel from police officers-while-on-duty to peace officers while both on and off-duty. Under provision of the bill, safety officers would derive their powers from the Criminal Procedures Law instead of the State Education Law, from which they had initially received their authorization. Having gone into effect just this year, the implications of this relegation of authority have not yet been fully realized, though projected changes in Public Safety's new responsibilities have already brought about the need for an improved regimen of training for officers of that department.

A senior officer, who requested his name not be revealed and shall hence forth be referred to as The Lieutenant, described the new training program as "the highest requirements for any police officer in the State of New York." Minimally, candidates must have either an associate's degree in police science or criminal justice, ninety-six college credits in any field, or two years of law enforcement experience with forty-five credits in any field. They must then undergo written and oral civil service exams, followed by medical examinations for fitness and agility. The entire pro-



Press photo by Eric A. Wessman

'I'd be hard pressed to name another type of peace

officer who isn't required to carry firearms...'

cess is known as Supervisors Field Training, and includes two-hundred and eighty-five hours of police academy classes plus forty hours of campus orientation. Failing any single part of the curriculum immediately disqualifies a candidate from possible service. Upon successful completion of the program, the candidate is hired as a Campus Public Safety Officer II, State Pay Grade 12.

Asked about those officers who had been hired before the intensified requirements went into effect, The Lieutenant said that "everyone with the exception of those hired during the past six months has been to the police academy" in order to comply with the new regulations. However, one officer, who would not agree even to have his rank disclosed, said that a "number" of the older employees "on the force wouldn't go to the academy if you shoved...unless very forcibly persuaded."

One veteran, when questioned regarding his reluctance to augment his police skills, maintained that his "years of experience and dedication to the patrolment of the campus" exempted him from further education. The Lieutenant conceded that there were maybe three [officers] in the entire department who haven't had any college, but they could easily trade in their experience for an associate's degree. "According to Community Relations Director Douglas Little, only one officer has not experienced the new training program, as his position in Records and Files does not warrant it."

Gary Barnes, former associate director of the Kent State Police and the new Director of Public Safety at Stony Brook, intends to make more far-reaching improvements in the way in which campus law enforcement officers are taught their jobs. Toward this goal, Barnes has set in motion the formation of an on-campus training facility designed specifically to educate University safety officers. At Kent State, where Barnes served immediately subsequent to the murder by National Guardsmen of four students, he instituted a similar program, processing six thousand

officers with only a twenty percent rate of attrition. The current attrition rate among Stony Brook officers is forty percent.

"The academy will be more in tune with a university setting," explained Barnes. "Stony Brook is like a highly concentrated city, a city in the woods. Very few nights go by without a major party of some kind, and this constant proximity to one another can sometimes cause friction." He emphasized the necessity to have officers who took into account the unique nature of a society comprised almost exclusively of seventeen to twenty-four-year-olds.

Little added that "This administration's main concern is the quality of campus life," indicating that while past administrations did not entirely ignore the needs of the students, their primary responsibilities were simply to establish the existence of a school here.

A number of factors, including the sheer growth of the University, contributed to the need for an improved Public Safety force. During the 1960s, when some of the now more experienced officers were hired, the function of securing the gestating campus was vastly simpler than it is today. An officer's duties consisted of little more than patrolling the grounds for vandalism, break-ins, and other forms of property-related criminal acts. In terms of the New York State Employee graduated pay scale, these offices were rated only Grade 3, as opposed to their contemporary counterparts, who are, as of 1971, Grade 12. "I don't even know if they needed a high school diploma back then," said The Lieutenant of the Grade 3 officers, whom he referred to as "watchmen."

Toward the middle of the sixties, the pay rank of security officers was increased to Grade 8, and it was during this period that they were relieved of their sidearms. Public Safety officers have not been authorized to carry firearms since.

"What we are, at the moment, is peace officers with the powers of police while on duty," said the Lieutenant. "And if you asked me, I'd be hardpressed to name another type of peace officer who isn't required to carry firearms in the line of duty. Probation officers, correction officers, even dog-wardens are armed." He spoke of the respect received by a uniformed officer with a gun: "Even though it collects dust on his side for twenty years, it acts as a deterrent.... We have to do what we are required to do by law, and we can't do that adequately unless we have the tools for the job. It's no different from a nightstick a flashlight, or a first-aid kit."

The solution regarding the arming of campus safety officers is far from unanimous within the SUNY system. While most New York state colleges do not currently permit their officers to carry weapons, Geneseo and Oswego do. Public Safety members are armed after dark at Albany, and only supervisor investigators are allowed to carry sidearms at Buffalo.

Director Barnes does not wholly concur with The Lieutenant's view toward arming, though in meetings with his officers it was agreed that new "tools" would be examined as a means of more effectively dealing with violent crime. In the event a situation merits the possession or use of firearms by safety officers, the decision to issue those weapons rests with President Marburger. According to Robert Francis of the Office of Campus Operations, who would advise Marburger on such a decision, "Currently, there are no circumstances under which arms would be issued to Public Safety officers."

"Primarily," said Barnes, "we want to make the department proactive rather than reactive," and he emphasized that Public Safety will become a more "service oriented" organization. "We want to do whatever we can to stop a crime before it's committed. But, of course we all live in the real world and understand that being prepared to halt crimes in progress will be part of that reality."

Whether the new training program produces officers more capable of dealing with the increasing frequency of violent crime on campus remains to be seen. Whether such training will enable John Marburger to permanently stay the issuance of service revolvers to Public Safety employees is even less sure.

What is certain, at least in the mind of one Public Safety lieutenant, is that the number of students and faculty arming themselves with lethal weapons is growing at an alarming pace, and that it may be only a matter of time before a violent conflict erupts in which officers of the law will be insufficiently prepared to respond, or will respond too abruptly.

Suing Suny Postponed

Suing SUNY Part II will be postponed until next Thursday.

Both the women's class action suit against Stony Brook and the university's defense rely upon statistical reports and interpretations. The availability of this information, until recently, has been elusive and protected. Officials working close to the case have also been instructed by the Attorney General's Office to limit comments on the case since it is still under review.

The Press, however, will be sifting through statistical reports in U.S. District Court this afternoon and tomorrow. President Marburger will offer his insight to the class action. If all goes well, part two of Suing SUNY will hit the stands next week. Thanks for your patience.

Checking Changes

FSA negotiates for new check cashing machine

by Christina Manos

The Faculty Student Association is presently involved in contract negotiations with the Bank of New York over the installation of an Automatic Teller Machine. According to Rich Bentley, President of FSA, the machine will be installed outside the Union's main entrance by January.

FSA's main goal for acquiring the ATM, said Bentley, is to provide students and faculty with better banking services. "It can prove quite advantageous for its users. It allows for automatic withdrawal of up to \$400, it runs twenty-four hours a day and it won't run out of money like the check cashing facility does," he said.

Since the Bank of New York is a state-wide bank with 190 branches, students will not have to call home asking their families to mail checks. Bentley stated that the student's family can deposit money in their neighborhood branch and the student can withdraw from Stony Brook's ATM the same day. Besides, the current check cashing system is losing thousands of dollars.

"There is a large concern by the FSA over the check cashing facility because it lost approximately \$26,000 last year due to the expense of keeping full-time tellers and from the loss of money from non-collectable checks," asserted Bentley. "The fee charged for checks cannot cover the cost of workers. It's not that the check cashing facility has poor workers," he said. "This is FSA's best facility as far as employees go, but, it just can't break even." FSA is hoping that increased use of the ATM will allow them to cut hours at check cashing or eliminate them altogether.

Check Cashing Supervisor, Elsa Jona, said, "I don't think check cashing will be affected since there's only one bank involved and one must have an account with that particular bank. Hopefully it'll help shorten lines," she said. "After the ATM has been in service, then we shall see how check cashing hours will be affected." When asked if cashiers will lose their jobs as a result of the ATMs, Jona stated, "Check Cashing cashiers are assured of jobs with FSA even if check cashing closes."

According to Bentley, the immediate effect of the ATM on check cashing will be the need for increased personnel in the cash room to handle the transaction's bookkeeping. The cash room is an integral part of the check cashing facility. "A decrease in check cashing volume probably won't occur in the first year because people won't be getting accounts with the Bank of New York immediately," he stated.

FSA is presently researching several locations for the ATMs to further alleviate the check cashing problem. "We'd send out proposals to different banks as we did for the first ATM. We're not trying to give one bank a monopoly, but to get the most convenient bank hours for students," he said. FSA is considering the Health Science Center for an additional ATM site. They are also considering a bank on campus to allow for complete banking services in addition to check cashing. The USB Federal Credit Union recently merged with the Teacher's Federal Credit Union and, with the increase in capital, they were able to put a branch on the third floor of the HSC. "We would like students to use this bank to help alleviate the problem at check cashing and to improve their own banking services," stated Bentley.

According to Bentley, the Bank of New York is not used on any other SUNY campuses. SUNY at Binghamton has Marine Midland in combination with check cashing facilities which have a \$25 limit. The University of Buffalo has five ATMs, also Marine Midland, and although Albany uses Marine Midland, the service is limited to payroll checks and money orders.

Originally, FSA was bidding with both Marine Midland and the Bank of New York. They chose the latter for several reasons, many of which involved fees. According to Bentley, the check cashing account fee is cheaper at the Bank of New York than Marine Midland. The fee for bounced checks at Midland is \$7.50 as compared to the Bank of New York which is \$4.00. The Bank of New York also have lower fees for stopping payment on checks and plan to pay a higher annual fee to FSA for the University location. Another consideration in the decision was that at Marine Midland students would have to wait a day after depositing before



Press Photo by Stu Bay

withdrawing from the machine; while at the Bank of New York, funds can be withdrawn immediately.

The Bank of New York is also responsible for the ATM's cost, construction and installation. According to Dick Bartolomeo, the bank's administrative officer, the total cost of the machine will be \$150,000. When asked for a break down, Bartolomeo explained, "The ATM itself costs approximately \$33,000. The rest of the cost is due to the machine's enclosure. We're installing it in an unmanned vestibule lobby unit. There will be an additional cost over the \$150,000 for the setting up of a temporary manned table to help people open

accounts," he said.

The bank will accept demand deposits, convenience savings and convenience credit upon immediate installation. Starting the first quarter of next year they will accept cash advances with a Bank of New York Master or Visa card, on utility payments and mortgage installments. Bartolomeo also expressed the hope of beginning construction on the ATM before next semester. He stated that the bank must wait for the approval of the regulatory authorities which normally takes 45-60 days. A complete banking system, according to Bartolomeo, could take even longer.

Coram Bus Stops

by Joseph Caponi

Unless something unusual happens in the next couple of weeks, some Stony Brook students will find themselves with at best higher transportation bills, and at worst no transportation at all.

The Coram bus company will either raise fares on their night loop service through the university or cancel the run altogether.

Last year, Polity subsidized the Coram Company at a rate of \$96 per day, for a total of \$14,000. For that subsidy, the Coram Co. agreed to run the night loop, which runs from the Smith Haven Mall to Port Jefferson through Stony Brook from 7:30 AM to 11:30 PM, and to give students with Stony Brook I.D. a 25¢ discount off the 50¢ fare price.

At the beginning of this semester Polity again tried to renew the arrangement. The Coram Company, however, did not want to negotiate. According to Lew Levy, executive director of Polity, Coram claimed that they were having troubles with the system then in effect. Particularly, there was said to be trouble with the students showing their ID's. Levy said, "Coram claimed that students would show room keys, or claim that the 'other driver never asked for ID'."

Consequently, what the Coram Company wanted to do, and what they told Polity they were going to do, was to keep the night loop running, but just charge 50¢ each for everyone. Under these circumstances it would have been "monumental foolishness," as Levy described it, to pay \$7,000 a semester just to guarantee the existence of the loop without a discount. Since the Polity Council had already allocated \$7,000 for that purpose, the money stayed in the Polity treasury, where it still sits.

Coram apparently neglected the discount agreement.

On September 15, it was reported to the Polity Hotline that Coram was charging 75¢ per ride on the loop. Jane Lieberman and Steven Kohn, officers of Polity Hotline, and others, quickly determined that the rate increase was illegal as it had not been approved yet by the state department of transportation. They reported this to the Suffolk County Department of Transportation and Coram agreed to lower their fares immediately. But, according to Kohn, "They (Coram) didn't lower the fares back until October 27." At the same time, Coram applied for the rate increase to 75¢, and have said they will cancel the run entirely if they don't receive the increase.

All of which leaves Polity in a difficult position. Levy and the Polity Council will go back to Coram and attempt to negotiate some sort of discount. Levy feels that, as there have been agreements made with Coram in the past, it will only take a short time, on the order of less than two weeks, to come to an agreement. If Coram doesn't get the rate increase, Polity will try to use its funding to save the existence of the run.

Money has become a serious issue. Under the old setup, for Polity to break even on their \$96 a day investment, nearly 400 students had to ride the loop every night. Levy has no idea if that many students actually rode, but he also said that as they were trying to provide service to students, breaking even financially was not one of their highest priorities. If the next discount is only to 60¢ or 65¢ from 75¢, then will it be worth the investment? The Polity Council will decide within the next few weeks.

Whiter Than White

Long Island's detergent ban is lifted

by Henry Ellis

Emancipation for the clothes of Suffolk County is here.

No more will people have to smuggle Tide across the county line, or risk copping nickle bags of Cheer in some dark alleyway. Those washday greys will be washed away, because last Tuesday, November 9, County Executive Peter Cohalan signed into law an amendment to the decade old detergent ban which will allow detergents to be sold in the county.

Under the amendment, which two weeks ago passed in the county legislature (13 to 5), all detergents can now be sold in Suffolk except those containing a chemical called ABS, which hasn't been used by the detergent industry since 1965.

Due to a New York State law, once the ban is amended it can never be reinstated without the entire state outlawing the sale and use of detergents, which is a practical impossibility.

In the late 1940s, detergents began to replace soap as a cleaning agent. By the 1950s it was not uncommon to get a glass of water from the tap with a head on it. Foam appeared in springs and streams. The chemical ABS slowed down the destruction of detergent foaming. So extreme and universal was the foaming problem that in 1965 the detergent industry voluntarily stopped using ABS in their formulas.

ABS belongs to a group of chemicals called surfactants, which serve the function of keeping particles of dirt and grime suspended in solution. ABS was replaced in detergent formulas by LAS, which, although also a surfactant, possesses a greater ability to allow for the destruction of the foaming properties.

Long Island's one and only source of fresh water comes from precipitation which percolates downward and collects in subterranean waterbearing formations called aquifers. There are four layers of aquifer under Long Island, and the deeper the aquifer, the less water it contains and the harder it is to extract. Nassau county has long since abandoned the use of the upper most layer (the Glacial Stratum) due to massive industrial and detergent contamination. They now tap the deeper and less polluted Magothy aquifer. Suffolk still relies on the Glacial Stratum, but more and more, especially in non-sewered areas, Suffolk is tapping the Magothy. The time it takes for the aquifer system to go through a complete replacement of water (recharge) takes about a century. Due to the tapping of the aquifer system and the dumping back into the ground of waste water, the recharge period is now only about 2½ decades.

The detergent ban became law in March of 1971. It prohibited the sale of ABS, alcohol sulfates, MBAS (methane-blue active substances) and nonionics. The ban was instituted solely on the basis of the unsightly foaming, according to Leg. Joseph Rizzo (R-Islip Terrace). "Detergent was banned because of the foaming," maintains Rizzo, "no health reasons were ever considered; the opposition concedes this."

Rizzo is the sponsor of the ban amendment. He has been fighting for almost two years to once again allow detergents to be sold here. He is a happy man, now that Suffolk's laundry can be as white and bright as everyone else's. "The main point here is; why should LI consumers be denied the right to purchase any cleaning product which the rest of the country, and the world, can buy?" he asks.

Stocking Suffolk County supermarket shelves with detergent will mean a windfall sales tax for the county to the tune of \$285,000. "The increased revenue to the county is not at issue here; it's comparatively small," says Rizzo. He conducted a survey to find out how extensive detergent smuggling was.

It was statistically flawed. Post cards were sent to each household in his district. Judgements about the entire population of Suffolk were made based upon the twelve-hundred cards which were returned. The people who bothered to return Rizzo's survey cannot be considered a random and representative sample. "How many people do you know who use just plain soap?" asked Rizzo, "Soap clogs up cesspools. I've gone to Nassau to buy detergent for the last 9 years." Another survey was conducted by the Suffolk County Dept. of Health, which posed the question to county employees and was similarly conducted. The Health Dept. concluded "...the results of the 1665 returns indicate that residents are using detergent 87% of the



time...and 53% of the time they are going outside Suffolk to buy it." The conclusions of both surveys are further confounded by the fact that amphoteric, a detergent used in shampoo which was not outlawed under the original ban, was grouped with detergents which were outlawed.

(One unlikely opponent to the ban amendment is the Sunshine Chemical Corp. of Commack. In the early seventies they began producing and marketing detergents using amphoterics, bearing such timely names as "Suffolk" and "Environment." They stand to lose a lot of profits because of the ban amendment).

Legis. Rizzo maintains that "...there is no danger to health from the use of detergents, the Health Department backed me all the way on this." Most of the studies conducted, and all of the ones by Suffolk, relate health effects to biodegradability not toxicity. And biodegradability is based upon the concentration of contaminants in a given groundwater sample.

In the early 70s, the concentrations of detergents found in water samples began to drop. This happened in both Nassau and Suffolk. Nassau had the advantage of sewage treatment; Suffolk had the detergent ban, and they both were using detergents which had not contained ABS since 1965. The improvement of water quality in Suffolk was attributed to the combined effects of the detergent ban and the removal of ABS from the market by several Environment Impact Statements and Water Studies conducted by the Suffolk Health Department, including one called 'the 208 study' conducted jointly by the Nassau-Suffolk Planning Commission. The most recent Environmental Impact Statement, which was requested by Rizzo, has made a turn around and maintains that the detergent ban had "no significant effect on the quality of LI groundwater." The improvement, the statement maintains, is a result of the absence of ABS.

There were five legislators who voted against the ban amendment. Jane Devine (D-Huntington) stated that the date was incomplete. She also emphasized the

irreversibility of the amendment. "Our option to reinstate the ban is preempted by the state. Anytime a local government gives up some of its authority it is a weighty matter." Wayne Prospect (D-Dix Hills) stated that the recent study discrediting the ban is "basically a slop job which relied heavily upon sampling done in Nassau, which is 90% sewerred, as opposed to Suffolk which is mostly still using cesspools." The environment is anarobic; sewers are aerobic. The biodegradability of detergent is dependant upon the amount of oxygen available, therefore breakdown is much slower in Suffolk.

"The whole detergent ban issue, while important, is over emphasized," continues Prospect, "The most pressing issue that LI faces is the illegal dumping of highly toxic industrial wastes into LI's environment. Instead of wasting our time amending laws which could only help improve the environment we should be concentrating issue which are clearly detrimental to the environment," he stated.

Mike White, the Environmental Resource Planner for the Huntington Dept. of Environmental Control, agrees with Prospect that most of the data was drawn from sewerred areas. He goes on to state: "The Environmental Impact Statement is supposed to review all alternatives. From the very beginning this current EIS seems committed to its eventual conclusion. There's some questions as to whether it followed the guidelines mandated by law."

Gus Guerrero, the chief chemist of the Suffolk County Water Authority also disagrees with the results of the EIS. He feels that the research is far from complete and he charges the author with "selective use of data." Guerrero also states that the author, Joe Baier, as the author of several documents, which, in the past, had credited the ban with the improvement of water quality. "It seems wasteful to invite possible recontamination," says Guerrero. "There's no scientific merit to removing the ban, it becomes a political decision involving tax revenues and re-election votes."

Everyone's Coming to
the Bridge for Breakfast

Saturdays & Sundays
11:00 AM 'till 2:00 PM

99¢ Breakfast Special

2 eggs, toast, potatoes, coffee
(we also have our regular menu)

The Bridge Restaurant is
on the second floor of the Stony Brook Union.



The Society of Physics Students
presents
Guest Speaker
Professor T. Owen (ESS Dept.)

**"Planetary Atmospheres & the
Origin of Life"**

Refreshments will be served!

Date: Friday, Nov. 13, 1981
Time: 2:00 PM
Place: S-240 Basement of Grad. Physics

**i Sexo, Drugso, Moneyo!
i Sexo, Drugso, Moneyo!**

(are you Latinos with me now?)

The Latin American Student Organization (LASO) is going to hold a general meeting today, Nov. 12 in Union room 214. We need you to help discuss important activities!

**Undergraduate
Psychology
Organization**

is holding a meeting at SSB 118 at 7 PM to discuss our future events. An undergraduate hypnotist, Lino Faccini, will be present to demonstrate and discuss "hypnosis." All members and prospective psych students, please attend!

Astronomy Club is showing videotapes of voyager I & II's flybys of Jupiter and Saturn. Come Wed., Nov. 18 at 8:00 PM to ESS 177. **Everyone's welcome!**

Commuter College will hold a general meeting on Thurs., Nov. 12 (today) at 1:30 PM. Come to Union room 080. We'll have our 1st annual turkey fest & square dance on Nov. 24. Watch for more info.

Campus Crusade for Christ holds meetings Thursdays from 7:30 to 8:30 in Union room 213. **See you there!**

Womyn's Center is organizing a bus trip to Washington D.C. in order to voice women's opposition to U.S. military aggression. Cost of bus trip is \$17.00. Call the women's center for more information.

Stony Brook Safety Services

Urgent meeting, Monday, Nov. 16, in Union 231

This is your last chance to see course record forms before they are submitted to ARC. **Any instructor not present may not get credit for teaching any courses.** Oh yes, we're also planning a party...

**"All Who Wander
Are Not Lost"**

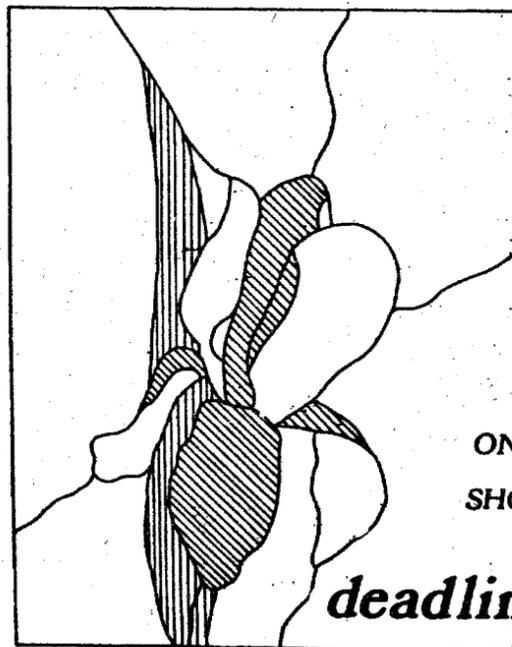
-J.R. TOLKIEN

**THE BRIDGE
TO SOMEWHERE**

...is not a restaurant!

If you need to talk-we're here to listen!
We're a confidential peer counseling organization.
Come to Union room 061. Hours are on the door.
We're for you!

SOUNDINGS



POETRY
ESSAYS

ONE-ACT PLAYS
SHORT STORIES

deadline: dec. 4

Submit work to room 245 in Humanities. no material will be returned without a stamped, self addressed envelope. All submissions must be typed.

What About the Monkeys?

New Kiosk upsets a few monkeys

by Paul DiLorenzo

Several monkeys on campus are getting upset.

Two weeks ago a Faculty Student Association owned and operated food stand opened in the engineering loop but the Psychology Department is protesting the stand's location to the administration on the grounds that its proximity to the greenhouse, which houses a monkey colony, will interfere with behavioral experiments.

Jim Mazza, manager of the greenhouse stated, "The experiments are concerned with how the monkeys react to certain stimuli. As little as possible external stimuli must be encountered by the animals. There is already some external stimuli caused by the people walking by." He explained that with the crowds generated by the food stand, the animals will be subjected to much more external stimuli. Mazza added that when he witnessed the stand's initial construction, Professor Menzel, Director of the monkey research program, consulted the Administration on the apparent problems of the location of the stand. Mazza said the administration's response was, "The plans are in and that's it."

"Another request was made by the psychology department to have the stand moved closer to the engineering building, and further away from the greenhouse," said Mazza. The Administration, according to Mazza, complained that "It would be difficult to hook up the water and electric lines if the stand was moved closer to the engineering building." But, he asserted, "It could have been moved closer to the engineering building because there is a little plaza there with a light, which

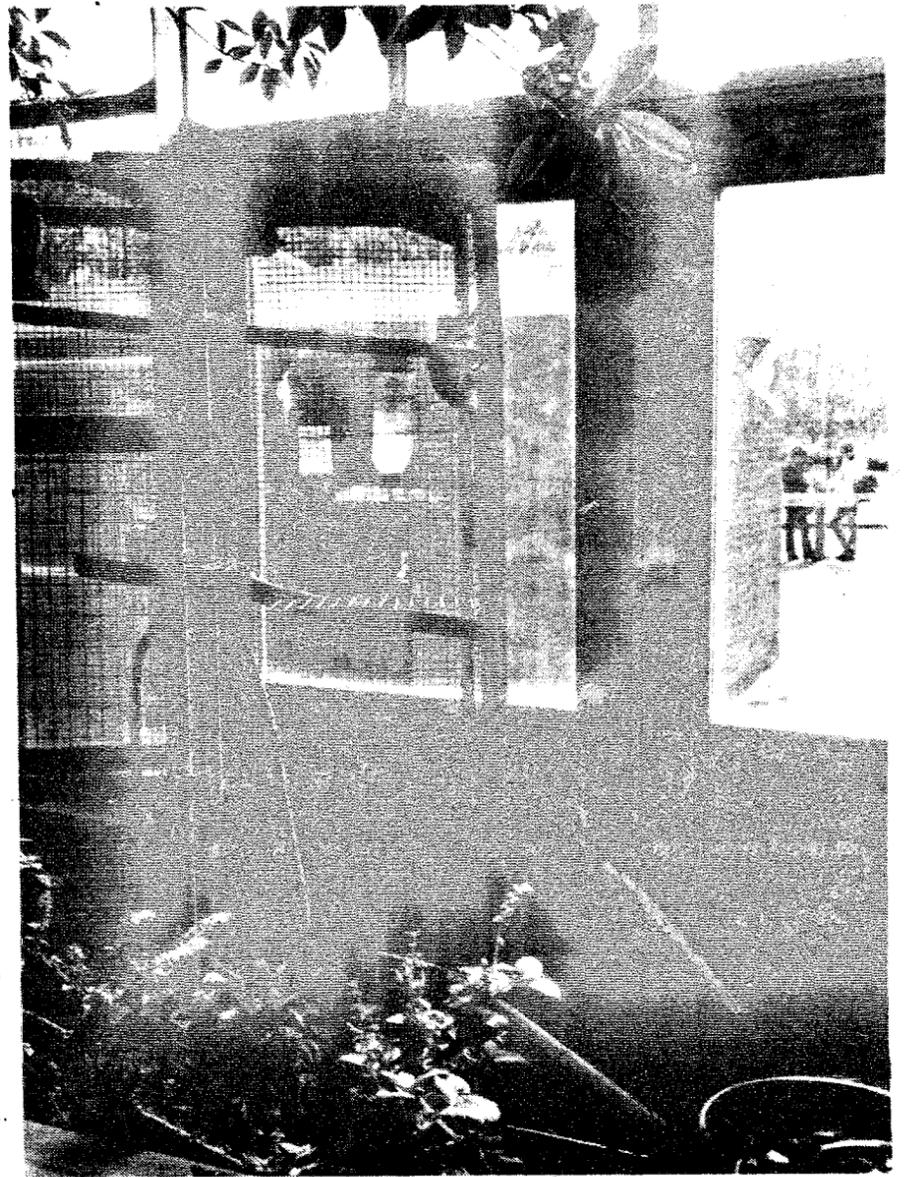
means there are already electric lines. They could have extended the water lines out another 50 feet."

Tom Schmidt, a graduate psychology student working with the monkey experimentation stated, "The Psychology Department also contacted the Board of Health to see whether there might be a health code regulation that would apply to this case." There is, however, no law concerned with how close to an animal colony food may be served. Schmidt added, "The health hazard I'm worried about is people transmitting diseased to the monkeys, by feeding them." He asserted, "Infectious diseases such as herpes, which only may cause a minor sore on a human being, can kill a monkey." But Schmidt added that "there is no danger to the campus from the monkeys because they are periodically screened for disease."

A pseudo solution to the problem was finally arrived upon which calls for the construction of a fence around the greenhouse. Mazza said, "We want a fence erected because it would stop the students from looking in and disrupting the monkeys, and also make it impossible for them to feed the animals. The noise," he said, "would still be a problem." To this date no construction order for a fence has been placed because nobody is sure who will pay for it.

Rich Bentley, President of FSA said, "I don't think it's fair for FSA to have to pay for an Administrative mistake of not consulting the Psychology Department." He added, "I would think it reasonable for FSA and the Administration to each pay half for the fence."

Mitch Gerstel, a member of the University Facilities Planning Board stated with conviction, "FSA will pay for it."



The Third Estate: Viewpoint

Common Sense

The Reagan Administration has lifted the ban on commercial reprocessing of nuclear fuel. (Newsday Oct. 9) Aren't we the lucky ones? Now we can have plutonium produced throughout our country. This will increase tremendously, the possibility of this raw material being used for the manufacturing of atomic bombs. Hand in hand with this risk to our health, comes the prospective licensing of 33 U.S. nuclear power plants within the next two years.

On an equally sour note, the Department of Energy (DOE) has criticized a study by Solar Energy Research Institute as being against administration policies. The DOE funded the study but will not publish it. The report *A New Prosperity, Building A Sustainable Energy Future*, states that the United States can achieve a full-employment economy and increased worker productivity, while reducing national energy consumption by nearly 25%. The strategy is built around the widespread use of renewable energy resources, and could result in the virtual elimination of oil imports. The study's authors, Kelly and Gawell, also testified that their jobs and programs had been indirectly threatened by DOE employees in the department's efforts to keep the lid on the study for as long as possible. (Solar Age 7/81)

At a recent Passive and Hybrid Solar Energy Update Conference it was announced, much to everyone's dismay, that funding for research would be cut from \$30 million this year to \$10 million next, to \$3 million the year after. (Solar Age 10/81)

In the Reagan Administration's war against renewable energy sources there is one flaw. The administration does not realize that although its policies defend

and aid the ailing nuclear industry, the will of the U.S. people determines what course our energy policy will take.

In 1974 there were 20,000 active solar water and heating systems in the U.S. This mark now exceeds 300,000—an increase of 15 fold. The number of installations is growing at a rate of 37% a year. (Solar Age 7/81)

In Denver, Colorado, a passive solar demonstration home drew 100,000 viewers in a single month and generated \$10 million in contracts for participating contractors. (Solar Age 10/81)

The present government policies and related businesses are not willing to admit their mistake. They entered the nuclear industry head first, countless billions of dollars worth, without looking. Lilco, for example, has invested \$2.5 billion of its ratepayer's money into Shoreham against which opposition is steadily increasing. Lilco also owns 18% of the Nine Mile Point 2 (quite an ominous name) reactor in Oswego, New York. This plant with its \$5.2 billion price tag is the most expensive power plant ever conceived. Con Edison has been having problems with its Indian Point Power Plants along with 16 other plants throughout the country. They might have to be shut down for 2 years while repairs, costing \$100 million for each plant, are made. (N.Y. Times Sept. 21, 1981)

We will have to rely on the common sense of the people of this country and of the world to promote environmentally safe, renewable energy sources in the future.

(Vincent Miome is a Senior Electrical Engineering Student and Project Coordinator for ENACT).

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Banana Split Bandits

Time Bandits, written by Michael Palin and Terry Gilliam. Directed by Gilliam. With David Rappaport, Kenny Baker, Jack Purvis, Mike Edmonds, Malcolm Dixon, Tiny Ross, and Craig Warnock. Also several cameos.

By Petrushka Fitzcarraldo Sullivan

The executive producers of *Time Bandits* are George Harrison and Denis O'Brien, but looking at the movie one might have thought they were Sid and Marty Kroft, the TV masterminds behind such nervous Saturday morning kiddie shows as "The Banana Splits" and H.R. Puf'n'Stuf" of a few years back. There are a lot of silly places, in total disregard of one of the most basic rules of fantastic fiction in any genre: one either has normal people confronted with a strange environment or strange people in a normal environment. Two stranges, or two normals, together add up to dull, and *Time Bandits* generally is that. One of the marvels of Monty



Python, the British comedy troupe—three members of which are partly responsible for *Bandits*—was their skill

in juxtaposing the normal and the strange, in complicated ways. John Cleese, in an interview with the BBC filmed shortly after the release of *Life of Brian*, described working in the troupe as a process of coming to regard absolutely anything as funny. The key word there is process, and *Time Bandits* is definitely short on process.

The premise of the movie—six dwarf servants of God stealing from Himself and using a map to all the holes in the fabric of time and space to get "stinking rich"—is a gold mine or ideas for creative anachronisms and eclectic assemblages of people. But Napoleon (Ian Holm), Agamemnon (Sean Connery), and Robin Hood (John Cleese), while they appear in the film, never appear together. This is a real disappointment. Connery and Cleese and Shelley Duvall (who plays a fictional whiny prude, twice) on the screen simultaneously would be a very interesting combination. And anachronisms and eclectic assemblages were what Monty Python were best at. Vikings chanting "Spam-spam-spam-spam" in a diner; a London suburban couple welcoming home their son—a Watusi in full native dress—from studies abroad; Marx, Lenin, Castro and Che Guevara on a TV quiz show—the list is long and clever. *Time*

Bandits is really nothing more than a string of unconnected cameos strung out through a movie about six silly dwarves and a precocious little English boy.

To sell this movie, step one involved Palin and Gilliam getting Doubleday to publish the film script in trade paper vis-a-vis *Life of Brian* and *Monty Python and the Holy Grail*. The next step is the tip-off that the producers are really afraid of finding themselves with a turkey on their hands. The last time a film premiere party was advertised with stars attending and night-club backing, as was the case last week with *Time Bandits*, was for *Can't Stop the Music*, the Village People turkey that (deservedly) was one of the biggest flops of 1980. Step three, which also does not bode well, is the showcase distribution pattern, as opposed to careful bookings in first-run theatres in a few major cities. Instead, *Time Bandits* is playing on hundreds of screens now across the country, and the newspaper and TV ads are heavy. Big parties, wide distribution, and unusually prominent display advertising usually betray desperation on the part of the producers. *Time Bandits* is nowhere near as bad as *Can't Stop the Music*, but it really should be on Saturday morning TV rather than in movie theatres at four dollars a shot.



Fine Art's 'Other Season'

by Alysa Chadow

A diversified schedule is planned by the Theater Department both in its formally presented productions and the informal productions staged by students and others.

A full schedule is planned for "The Other Season," Stony Brook's theatre series for University community talent. An adaptation of a well-known novel and an independent theater project are the distinguishing elements in another semester of drama for the university's academic year.

Several years ago in response to theater arts students' demands to participate in all aspect of theater, "The Other Season" was started. It has won campus and community-wide acclaim for the work its students have done. "The Other Season" is run by a five member group consisting of producer Michael Johnson, assistant producer Allen Inkles, house manager Cheryl Mintz, technical director Tony Ciccon, costume designer Steve Haber, and Gordon

Armstrong, faculty advisor and Theater Arts Department Chairman.

According to Inkles, "The Other Season" really took shape as a major theater event this year because of the activities of William Bruehl and his senior seminar class in current productions. Students in the class are those traditionally involved with "The Other Season."

"The Other Season's" first production starts November 18 and runs thru the 21st. "Theater of the Obvious," an experimental work directed by Frank Huggel Meyers, will be followed by two one-act plays directed by Brad Hodges. The evening will conclude with a production from Long Island Theatre of the Deaf directed by Karen Barro. From November 30th thru December 5th Michael Cristof's Pulitzer Prize winning "The Shadow Box" will be presented. "The Other Season" is jointly sponsoring it with the university Drama Club. The play will be directed by Beth Kaske. From December 9 to the 11th a

Shakespearean play will be presented. It is to be the guest directed by Elsa Erickson, a Smithtown woman who became interested in the production

after taking a theater course at the University. The final production, a series of one act plays, is scheduled for December 14-23.

Big Brother is Here

"1984," the classic movie based on George Orwell's frightening novel, is being revived and will be presented by Unity Resource and the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES). This rare print, possibly the only one left in existence, will make its Long Island debut at Stony Brook on Wednesday, November 18th in the Lecture Hall, room 100 at 7:30 and 9:30 PM.

Produced independently in 1956, this controversial film stars Edmond O'Brien and Jan Sterling. Since efforts have been made to keep this film from the public, this may be the only time "1984" will be made available to the general public in Stony Brook.

Donations for this show are \$2.00. For further information call CISPES at 751-5605.

Dance

Ballet Brilliance on S.B.'s Main Stage

by Lisa Napell

What ballet wizard George Balanchine has done for the New York City Ballet Company has been faithfully reconstructed on the west coast in his Los Angeles Ballet company. Last Saturday evening their artistic brilliance was brought to the east coast on the Main Stage of Stony Brook's Fine Arts Center.

The opening number, *Scotch Symphony*, is a classical ballet born out of Balanchine's admiration of the Scottish countryside. A wonder of the highlanders' native dances, it is a spectacle of ballet pink and scotch plaid.

The pink tulle corps de ballet was exquisite; light, airy and graceful. Together, they danced in perfect syncopation with painstaking precision at all times.

The first soloist performed a balletic rendition of the *Highland Fling*, her red pointed shoes flashed in the spotlight. She was followed by two dancers from a more classical school who worked wonderfully together. She led her alternately boyish, playful and romantic partner through the highland romance while he perceived her changing whim. Their style molded together with almost flawless technique, creating a romance that was a joy to watch.

The *Tarantella* was a popular dance in Southern Italy where, in the 14th century, villagers believed that dancing rapidly until completely exhausted would ward off the poisonous bit of the tarantula spider. It is always danced in couples, although there can be one or many couples involved. In Balanchine's choreography there was only one couple, but Ellen Bauer and Kevin Myers needed no help. Their *pas de deux* did the grand masters vision justice.

This energetic sprightly piece had its dancers jumping, spinning and alternately slapping and kicking their tambourines in a slightly zany and obviously friendly one-upmanship. But, as opposed to the obviously romantic mood of the previous *pas de deux*, it was competition. Bauer exhibited difficulty in controlling the tambourine since her wrist was not strong enough. Her partner, on the other hand, had no trouble at all. His turns and leaps were unforgettable and L.M. Gottschalk pranced along the keyboard with slightly less energy and speed than Myers displayed on the stage. Bauer consistently looked at her feet during the performance but they were moving so quickly through a complex series of pique turns she may have wanted to be sure they were still attached to her legs.

At the conclusion of the piece, Myers dashed haphazardly across the stage to where Bauer was positioned with arms overhead and one leg raised high and tucked behind her. He skidded to a stop and threw his arms impulsively around her waist and pulled her close, surprising her with a big kiss. The audience was stunned for a second by his advancement and then burst into wild applause as the dancers took their bows.

The ghostly *Walpurgisnacht*, choreographed by the L.A. Ballet's own artistic director, John Clifford, was



Photo by Eric A. Wasserman

the weakest piece in the show. The three premier couples were noticeably shaky in their arabesques. The flaws in this piece were more choreographic than anything else. The piece was choppy, its mood changed often without warning. The essential transitional moments were replaced with an empty stage. The two soloists were, however, bright spots in the piece.

The first to appear was a seductive blonde minx of a ballerina. She flitted about the stage with the audience as her partner. The second soloist could have been the ballerina's brother. He danced playfully about the stage as one would expect Shakespeare's Pan to revel in the beauty of the wood. The choreography for the solos were similar both in form and style. She used numerous spins and leaps while he was feline in his grace and movement.

The finale of this piece was a chaotic disaster, but perhaps Clifford wanted to get all his dancers on the stage at once. Whatever his intention, an overcrowded and overworked parody of the choppy motions and splochy dim lighting so often found, with considerably more success in modern dance performances occurred. However, Clifford redeemed himself in the fourth and final number of the evening.

Charleston, a ballet-burlesque created by him included all the persona and style of the 1920's Speakeasy. The flappers and gangsters moved about amongst the champagne glasses and cozy tables for two with a delightful combination of grace and comedy. To get the piece's mood a full minute of James P. Johnson's *Charleston* was played for the waiting

audience. It proved to be a successful tactic and when the curtain did rise on the cafe the audience was ready to see a *Charleston*. It was followed by a short softshoe by a corps of flappers and black suited gangsters. Julianna Mathewson was playfully picked up—both literally and figuratively—by Georges Vargas and a smashing and amusing *pas de deux* ensued.

While Vargas and Mathewson were cutting up on the dance floor, Lesli Weisner was busy getting sloshed on champagne at a rear table. After Vargas escorted his partner to her chair, Weisner reluctantly took to the floor on the arm of an eager and amorous Rudi Simpson. She danced with incredible boredom and such a holier-than-thou look on her face that during a romantic arabesque, she blew a bubble and cracked her gum in his face. It was hard to tell who was more surprised, Simpson or the audience. She finally rid herself of him and continued to dance with the same insolent abandon that had characterized her *pas de deux* of moments before.

Following Weisner's marvelous performance all the flappers present were given large balloons, five feet in diameter, shocking pink in color. The mirror ball was turned on and a fan dancer joined the entourage. She was amusing in her obviously staged embarrassment wearing very little beneath her feathers.

The entire piece, and for the most part, the entire show, was inventively choreographed, well staged, perfectly costumed and, above all, beautifully danced by performers who knew what they were doing and loved what they were doing.

Every Second Counts

We have an interesting fact for you.

While you were reading, let's say the headline for this article and its first sentence, three seconds have elapsed, and during those three seconds, the State University at Stony Brook has spent about \$18.06 in operating costs.

The SUNY at Stony Brook campus is very huge and spends a large amount of money. The total expenditures, according to Richard Brown, Assistant to Vice President and Controller of the University, were estimated to be about \$190,000,000 for the 1980-81 fiscal year. This figure includes the money spent by The Stony Brook Foundation, the Faculty Student Association, and Polity.

What did it cost for the State University at Stony Brook to operate in a second last year? There were two calculations computed. The first calculation was the multiplication of 60 seconds per minute, 60 minutes per hour, 24 hours per day, and 365 days of last year. This product equals to 31,536,000 seconds of last year. The second calculation was the division of the total number of seconds of last year into the total number of expenditures in the last fiscal year. Based on these calculations, it took, on the average, approximately \$6.02 a second in the past year to operate the entire University.

by John Tom

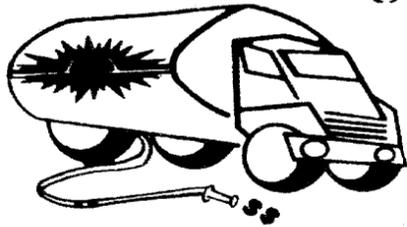
Stray of the Week

James Brady

President Reagan and Press Secretary James S. Brady at opening ceremonies of new congressional bullet-proof Beanie factory held in Newark last Saturday night. Each Reagan regime member will receive and wear a beanie, decorated with cheery patterns of red, white, and blue concentric rings which, when placed on the head extend over each temple. President Reagan expressed the hope that the beanies will be made available to the public sometime before Christmas.



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EROS

EROS is a volunteer, peer counseling organization serving the campus community with information on contraception, venereal disease, pregnancy, abortion referral and health care. EROS's goal is to help people make decisions regarding their sexuality.

EROS is located in the Infirmary Rm. 119 and is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The phone number is 246-LOVE

Stony Brook Drama & The Fine Arts Center
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EVERYONE IS WELCOME

P.S.C. will meet every Wednesday at 8 PM in the Polity office suite. A list of clubs to be seen will be posted in the Polity office every Monday.

PSC funding for a club will not be considered unless that club has filled out a request for PSC funding.

RENEWED HORIZONS

is a club for returning students, and is holding its next meeting on Tuesday, November 10th at 4:00 PM. Come to our new lounge, room 211S, SBS.

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P.S. Meeting on Nov. 25 is cancelled.

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Press photo by Eric A. Westman

Tubes Bring Originality to Stony Brook

by Jeff Zoldan

To be a successful rock band, you need that special quality known to all as survival. Though success can be measured in innumerable ways, one gauge is personal satisfaction.

"We're starving artists—not happy, but satisfied," pronounced Fee Waybill, lead singer of the Tubes, during a backstage interview just before he took the

stage of the Stony Brook Gymnasium last Sunday night. "I could stand selling a million more records," he humorously added. But the most important aspect of self-satisfaction, as any Psych major would attest, is that "we're doing what we want to be doing."

The Tubes have certainly faced more bitter problems than the ones they deal with now. Instead of a grueling eight

month world tour and an album currently on the charts, the Tubes' problems usually had more to do with getting gigs and finding people who recognized them for more than "White Punks On Dope."

"I find myself looking forward to sleep, then breakfast, and after that lunch and dinner," says a weary Waybill. Life could be worse.

Though the Tubes might not be the most prosperous rock band as measured by record sales, they are the most extraordinary onstage performers. Sunday's performance in the Gym was no exception.

From the opening "Let's Make Some Noise" to the final encore of "White Punks On Dope," the Tubes mesmerized the audience with a spectacular one hour and forty five minute floor show that utilized scores of props, several artful backdrops, and four attractive and barely clad female dancers. With all the pomp of early 70's glitter rock incorporated into their stage show, concept, however, was not sacrificed, i.e., stunts are not performed solely for their effect, rather on how they relate to the thematic content of the song.

The flair for theater—during the course of the concert, Waybill made eleven character changes—stems from the group's roots where, according to Waybill, "we used to mess around, but nothing like this. We just got tired standing there and not doing anything. It's too boring. I hate to go see bands not do anything."

Exciting and innovative as the Tubes may be onstage, they still must stand the test of vinyl, where visuals do not exist. Their hook-laden power chords supported by lush harmonies lean to pop sensibilities. Yet the Tubes defy easy labels. Michael Cotten's synthesizer puts the group in the realm of technorock, while Bill Spooner's and Roger Steen's lead guitars lend an air of heavy metal. Driven by a pumping rhythm section of Rick Anderson (bass), Prairie Prince (drums), and Vince Welnick (keyboards), the decibel level easily surpasses the standards for safe listening. But has the stage antics hurt the Tubes' credibility as a band with serious musical ideas?

"That's probably the biggest mistake we made going theatrical because people tend to discount the music," said

Waybill. "It makes it harder but it's still a lot less boring than standing there."

The current Tubes tour, which began in April in their hometown of San Francisco and ends on New Year's Eve right where they started, focuses almost solely on their current *Completion Backwards Principle* LP. The most colorful and outrageous of all their myriad dramatics is centered on "Sushi Girl," performed here in a very subdued fashion. Aside from two dancers dressed as an octopus and a tuna, there are usually two other dancers who wrestle in knee-deep mud centerstage.

"We cut that because it's a one-time thing," joked Waybill. "You get mud all over the instruments, the amps, and it takes about two hours to clean up the mess." Seeing the Tubes perform an all out "Sushi Girl" as they did in an appearance on the "Tomorrow" show in August, was truly an unforgettable experience.

Aside from "Sushi Girl," *Completion Backwards Principle* creates some very odd characters: a deranged voyeur who takes a female in the audience hostage; a baseball player who bats nerf balls; a psychopath who is tied and restrained in a white sheet; and seven businessmen in grey flannel suits toting attache cases and umbrellas.

"'Completion Backwards Principle' is a sales technique that was developed in the early 60's by a guy named Stanley Patterson," explained Waybill. "It's mainly used in large corporations. It's a motivational sales technique."

"'Completion Backwards Principle' is a set of twelve records and it has this guy, Stanley Patterson, going through this dialogue on how to make your salesmen more effective. We just switched record companies to the biggest company in the world (Capitol) and it's all very corporate and businesslike. We were on a mom and pop label before that (A&M). It was kind of palsy-walsy, hang out at the lot and be friends with everybody and this is business."

Even if the Tubes find touring "barely intolerable," they'll still stick to the road. As *Completion Backwards Principle* garners more airplay and keeps moving up the charts, the rewards become self-evident. Besides, Waybill candidly says, "we can't afford to break up. No one in the group wants to work a normal job."

Music

Wired for Sound

Alan Tarney's (I mean Cliff Richard's) latest EMI-America release, *Wired For Sound*, finds more of the formulated pop-oriented sound that has been Richard's staple since he broke onto the American scene with "Devil Woman." Indeed, the only things wired for sound on this album are Tarney's synthesizer and sitar-sounding guitar. The results are, well, as programmed as Kal Rudman's *Friday Morning Quarterback*.

I know, it's only English soul, but I like it. Richard's and Tarney's chemistry bonds like hydrogen to oxygen (with Tarney being hydrogen, he does twice as much) to produce fluid and well harmonized melodies. Hell, water's formula hasn't changed and we still use that.

Tarney played most of the instruments, wrote most of the songs, arranged, produced and even sings background vocals. Indeed, he dons more uniforms than all of George Steinbrenner's ex-managers (he's better find something else to do to keep pace.) Most of the LP's 10 cuts are built around the similar chord progressions and solos that were evident on the score of *I'm No Hero*.

The one exception is a Flamingo-like fifties doo-wop ditty, complete with sax entitled "Daddy's Home", which also happens to serve as the theme song to Richard's BBC television show cleverly entitled "Cliff." It is well executed, an interesting change of pace and its inclusion as the closing track (the British

always call them tracks) hints that we may see some new things in the future.

More true to form are the upbeat, hook-laden "Once In A While" and the title cut. With solos and harmonies lifted from many of Richard's previous endeavors, these, aside from the banality of their lyrics, have that certain air about them that will leave you singing those trite cos' and woh's. On a more sensitive note, Richard includes the ballads "Better Than I Know Myself" and "Summer Rain." These are not of the typical Richard genre, i.e. no synthesizer to speak of and a slow meter, but his familiar inflection, in this context, makes these songs most compelling.

While *Wired For Sound* is nothing new, I do like it. It suffers slightly in that the material is not quite up to the level of *I'm No Hero*, yet it yields somewhat more in diversity. This is probably because of the year-time constraint of recording contracts. Tarney, et al, more than make up for this with better than average tunes and catchy hooks.

Many bastions have had two first names in their moniker: from James Joyce to Ray Leonard; from Laurence Harvey to Bob James. I wouldn't go so far as to add Cliff Richard's name to this list, but I would give him honorable mention. Not bad for a guy who has sold more records in England than the Beatles and may one day break Dick Clark's Guinness record for most face lifts.

-Larry Feibel

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