

The
Stony
Brook

PRESS

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Senate Sentiments

This University is a large and mysterious organization of bureaucracy and misguidance to most students and faculty alike, and few have any idea of how it exactly works. The University Senate is a major power behind not only the academic requirements and initiatives, but also a major governing power politically. The motives of this organization is more difficult to fathom than the intricate powers of the structure itself, and perhaps the remarks of the incoming and the outgoing Senate presidents would enlighten those unenlightened to the views and to the exact concerns of this governance which we so blindly follow.

Joel Rosenthal was the Senate President last year, replaced by Lawrence Slobodkin this year. In Rosenthal's Farewell Comments he labels as his first concerns curriculum Reform: "I think that the University has taken the first steps towards the most interesting and most important re-thinking and re-structuring of our basic liberal arts curriculum in the 20 years I have been at Stony Brook." A number of reforms were recommended by the senate last year under Rosenthal, and a committee was set up in September to that end. Rosenthal's, and also perhaps in part the Senate's understanding and commitment to the problem with the proper education of students at Stony Brook is highlighted with Rosenthal's statement: "I think that we might realize some success in the challenging task of raising our student's level of cultural appreciation and in enhancing their understanding of the inter-relationship

between the earth's various peoples and between human beings and the natural world, as well as of the inter-connections between the apparently disparate and fragmented nature of academic inquiry." Rosenthal's concentration upon this problem is more understandable as he, being a professor of Medieval History (the History department is thinking about a year long humanities course), curriculum reform within the arts and humanities seems to be a major concern among much of the faculty at Stony Brook, especially within the Senate. The distinct problem with this University, a problem which has been addressed with the entire secondary educational system in this country as of late, is addressed by Rosenthal where he separates the Senate and the University's academic community itself into separate units, each interested in preparing their students towards "specialized and socially useful-ends." His worry, however, "is that these colleagues have sometimes shown a greater concern for the constitutional autonomy of their unit than they have for the quality of our collective and common goal."

Slobodkin also sees the problem in humanities education with this University, stating is his remarks that "many of us want much more from this university." He adds: "At this point of the twentieth century I see proper universities as enclaves of intellectuality, like the Babylonian taludic academies and the early Italian monasteries. If they can hold against their enemies and their exploiters long enough, civilization has a chance. If they collapse or sell out, techno-

logical advance may continue but intellectual, aesthetic, and moral advance will not." The new president also shows a concern for the aim or mission of this institution, and as primarily a research institution the danger of "selling out" also becomes more real. Slobodkin further suspects "that the university was created by the state without any dramatically clear notion of what they were getting. It may be argued that the state really wasn't planning on poets and entomologists." Whatever they were planning on, and what they have received may or may not be in sync, but the quality of the aesthetic and intellectual programs at Sony Brook is surely suffering. "The unfortunate reality," Slobodkin realizes, "is that while we now have islands of quality in the university, they are embedded in a sea of mediocrity."

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Cover photos by John Tymczyszyn

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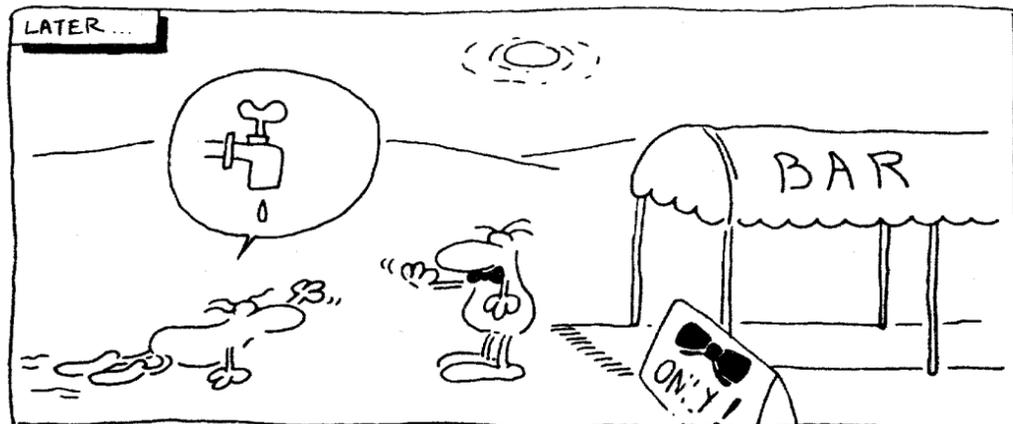
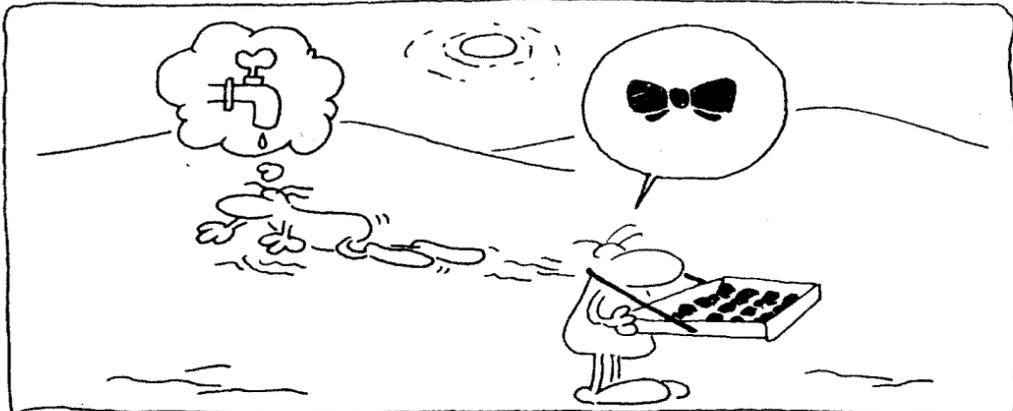
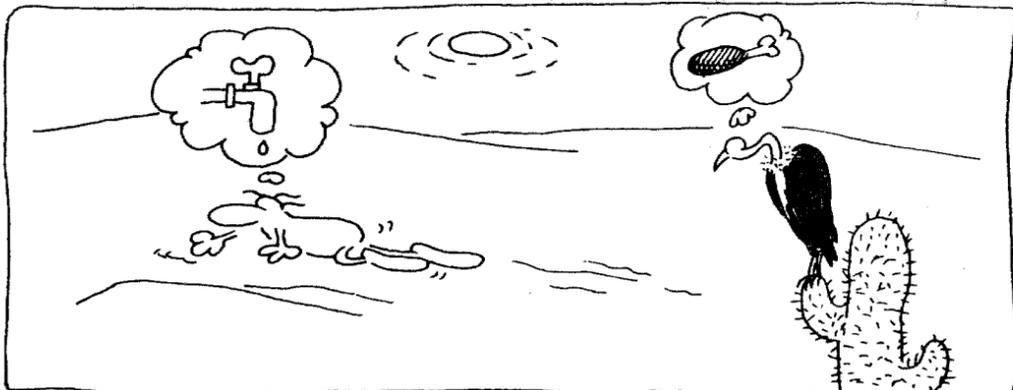
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Poisoning America

State Toxic Superfund Faces Uphill Fight

by Joe Caponi

The New York Public Interest Research Group is gearing up to force Governor Cuomo to keep a promise to begin cleaning up the thousand dangerous toxic waste dumps in New York State.

According to Jim Leotta, State Campaign Coordinator for NYPIRG's Toxic Waste project, Cuomo has promised to make the cleanup of toxic dumps a major legislative goal this year, but has yet to even reintroduce his state superfund legislation proposed last year.

Three years ago, in a measure that was modeled on the federal Toxic Waste Superfund, the state began taxing hazardous waste producers to fund investigations and cleaning up of toxic dump sites. Designed to raise \$10 million per year, however, the measure only raised about \$3 million in each of its first two years. The fund is now virtually bankrupt, and no dumps have been cleaned up.

Consequently, late in last year's legislative session, the Governor proposed an expanded state superfund and bond sale to raise some of the \$1.8 billion that the state Department of Environmental Conservation estimates will be necessary to adequately clean the sites. The Governor's proposal would add an additional tax to the original tax on hazardous waste producers, bringing up the annual income generated to \$31 million a year, to be followed late in the decade by a \$700 million bond issue. State generated clean-up funds can be matched up to 2-1 by the federal government, and so the measure would provide the necessary amount to eliminate nearly all dangerous sites within the next ten years, according to Leotta.

The measure passed the Assembly easily, winning support from both the majority Democrats and minority Republicans, but the bill never came to a vote in the Republican-controlled Senate. Consequently, it is up to the Governor to resubmit the measure, and NYPIRG's lobbying is currently designed to make him do just that.

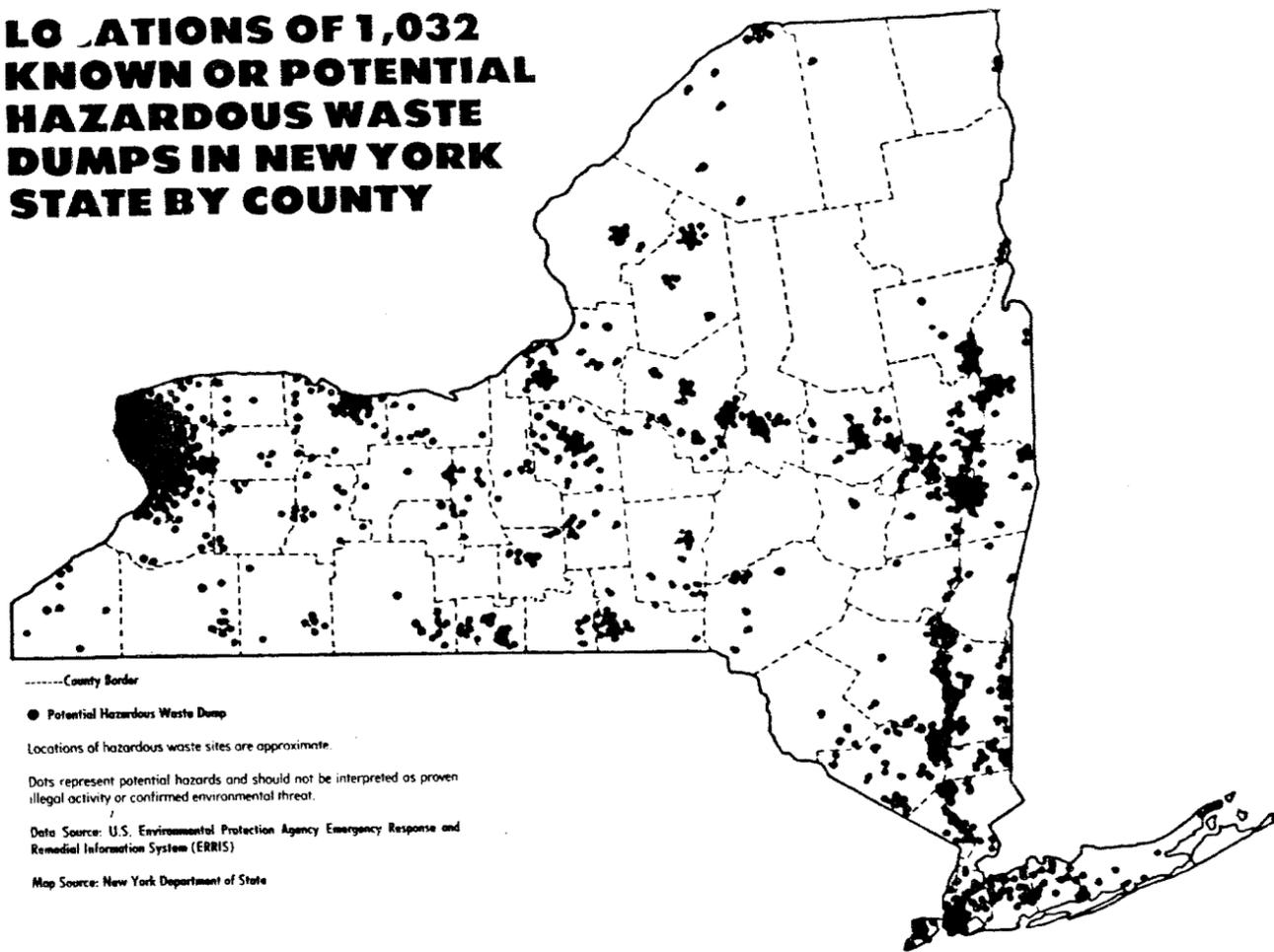
"Politicians are really dragging their feet on this," Leotta said. "Neither Cuomo or Reagan are doing anything at this point to stop America from being poisoned."

The D.E.C. classifies almost 100 sites in New York State as either being a "significant threat to the health and safety of the community," or as one for which there is inadequate data to determine how dangerous the site is. One hundred and forty-four sites are in the first category, which includes the infamous Love Canal.

Toxic wastes consist largely of petroleum byproducts, PCB's, and heavy metals such as lead and mercury. Their primary danger comes when they enter drinking water supplies.

"There is an epidemic of cancer in this country," Leotta said, "and most scientists concur that it is caused by environmental factors. Human beings are composed of 90% water, and its a

LOCATIONS OF 1,032 KNOWN OR POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE DUMPS IN NEW YORK STATE BY COUNTY



Governor Mario Cuomo

big factor when that water is polluted."

Cleaning such dumps requires pumping the groundwater out of them, chemically separating the water from the toxics, and burning off the toxics at a temperature high enough to break the chemicals down.

In Babylon and Mastic-Shirley, communities have been forced to stop drinking their tap well water and instead have drinking water piped or trucked in from other places, particularly upstate. Schools surrounding the old Brookhaven town dump have been discovered to have contaminated drinking water for years, but there has still not been so much as an investigation of the dump.

Business leaders opposed to the increased superfund, particularly the state Business Council, composed of the states largest corporations, claim

that the costs of the measure would hurt businesses and force them to leave the state. Leotta replied that the costs of decreased property values from contaminated lands, coupled with the costs of having to import drinkable water from upstate make the costs of the measure small.

"The people of Long Island, because of the location of their drinking water—right below them—should have special concern. The progression of the problem will touch everyone soon. And when we look at the health and safety of our children and their children, the cost is minimal, and failure to act now is unconscionable. . . . When I first moved to Long Island, communities could just sink their own wells for water. Now more and more those wells are becoming polluted."

Letters

To the Editor:

In publishing my salary in the January 31, issue of The Stony Brook Press some people may have misconstrued what you published to mean that I receive a salary for being President of the UUP.

I would like to make clear I earn no salary for being President of UUP nor do I get release time. The posted salary is what I am paid for my responsibilities as Assistant Vice Provost of Undergraduate Studies.

William R. Weisner
Assistant Vice Provost

To the editor:

Now that Soviet leader Konstantin Cherenko has been certifiably determined to have a cold, I feel it is important to come to grips with the important problems of Soviet Leadership succession. Merely replacing him with another wheezing, saggy old Bolshevik will not be the answer.

Former UN Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick is now looking for work. Looks like a perfect match to me.

Eddie Murphy

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Feb 15

Friday

David Hill

The Press Interview

Graduate Student Association President David Hill was recently elected president of the Faculty-Student Association, Stony Brook's multi-million dollar auxiliary services corporation that was nearly closed down by University President Marburger two months ago. In the wake of that threat, the corporations' bylaws were changed greatly, and several important operations executives resigned. Hill clearly intends to use the calm and cooperative attitudes that have settled in among students and administration to get FSA moving again.

The following are excerpts from his interview:

PRESS: What would you like to see FSA do this year?

HILL: I'd like to see it recognize that there are a lot of new services that could be provided to campus, like a greengrocer, or a coffeeshop where you can get a decent cup of coffee, that there are all kinds of services that could be provided. If you go to the MIT Coop or the Harvard Co-op you find electronic goods, you find books other than the kind you find in the college bookstore, all kinds of things at discounted prices, all kinds of services.

PRESS: So what are the problems with doing those things?

HILL: Well, one of the problems is that to build a building on state property generally requires either a state authority like the Dormitory Authority, or an act of the Legislature, so you don't just whip up a new building. So the space limitations present a problem.

PRESS: Will FSA be able to use the Bookstore space in the Union?

HILL: Yes, we'd like to put some kind of service in there that would have a wide appeal. Because of the problem's we've had just keeping the corporation afloat, we don't have a concrete plan of what to do.

"I think all of us would like to see a part of Manhattan, a part of Cambridge, and a part of Berkley on Campus"

PRESS: How is FSA operating now both operationally and politically?

HILL: Operationally, we're running without some key operational people which makes it difficult to get even the paperwork done on anything new. On the political level, we're in a period where everyone sees the advantages of having an FSA and the FSA being an independent entity, being able to operate to the benefit of the campus community, so politically, we've crossed a major barrier and people are working together now. The question is getting the professional staff back into place, and moving on the projects we consider top priority.

PRESS: What's the timetable for getting back the staff?

HILL: The search committee should be in place by the next Board meeting, hopefully we'll have at least a tentative acting director at the next Board meeting as well. After that, we're talking about a maximum of six months until the search committee comes to a successful conclusion. But we'll want our acting director not just to keep everything running, though, we'll want to get

started on some projects even if they aren't overly ambitious.

PRESS: What kind of things?

HILL: Well, we could decide to go ahead on one of the four proposals, indicate that the place is going to be sort of schizophrenic, in that it's trying to serve the needs of more than one constituency. It's trying to appeal to faculty and staff at lunch and students at night, and that seems to be what's killed the End of the Bridge because it didn't serve either community too successfully in the past. Most of these proposals would be asking us to spend up to half a million dollars remodeling some space on campus to provide the same schizophrenia of serving two separate communities. We either have to find something that appeals to everyone simultaneously or find some way to meet their needs in an individual way.

PRESS: Has the End of the Bridge space been definitely settled upon?

HILL: Well, the original proposal by Roher and Bentley, (Larry Roher, former FSA operations director, and Rich Bentley, former FSA President) was to use the bottom floor of the Roth cafeteria. The last executive director (Susan Bernstein) decided that it should be in what is now the End of the Bridge's space, and there's also been some talk of trying to use the Bookstore space. No plan has been firmly settled on.

PRESS: The State Utility fee has been the cause of much difficulty for FSA in the last few years. What's the status of that?

HILL: The Utility fee has the potential for killing



F.S.A. President Dave Hill

student businesses such as SCOOP, and in addition, it raises the cost of everything sold on campus. This year, it was \$326,000, and that gets added to the cost of all the services FSA provides. It doesn't have any real basis in utility costs, it's not metered, it's an arbitrary figure that's fixed by politics. Next year, we've been told it will be \$408,000, a considerable jump.

PRESS: Student and administration relations on FSA were at a nadir last semester. How are they doing now?

HILL: One of the problems was that there was a lack of communication and a miscommunication. Both sides were talking past each other rather than talking to each other and they began talking to each other when Dr. Marburger made the ultimatum that he would close the corporation. On issues we were closer that we appeared we were. The problems didn't evaporate, but people realized that within the current structure, the possibilities were there to get moving. Clearly it's impossible to depoliticise something that is political in nature, but there are attempts by everyone to leave their other hats behind when they come into the Board meetings now.

I think all of us would like to see a part of Manhattan, a part of Cambridge, and a part of Berkley on campus. One thing Marburger has informed me that he thinks would be interesting is some electronics supply shop, not so much selling Walkmans, but in servicing the needs of people in the research community in terms of buying and servicing electrical hardware. This is a potentially lucrative service for FSA, but also one that a segment of the community actually needs. There's so much missing on campus now.

One thing that we are going to do soon is to adjust the wage rates of student employees and some of the other employees. I don't think they are getting as much as they should be and we have formed a committee to look into that.

PRESS: Who's your least favorite person on the Board?

HILL: I don't have one, but Hawkeye has several so you should ask him.

PRESS: Who's your favorite?

HILL: That's Hawkeye, because he's the only one willing to make a joke in a meeting, and break the tension with some comic relief.

PRESS: Is there any danger that any FSA service will have to be closed, such as the Whitman Pub?

HILL: No, I think that the Whitman Pub is potentially a profitable service. I think there's been flaws in the way it's been run.

PRESS: That it's been unimaginatively marketed?

HILL: Yes, it's been unimaginatively marketed. I think that over the past couple of years, some of the student recreational facilities, like Whitman Pub have ignored...they should be student businesses, run by and for students, and I think they need supervision so that everyone's sure that the bills are paid, but the bottom line is that students know what students want, and I think that when we get away from the major contractors, and we're dealing with these direct student services, student input has not been great enough, and I think your word unimaginative is correct.

The Press Welcomes

Your Letters and

Viewpoints

Readers Respond to 'Off The Koff'

Unions and Students

by Debra Swoboda

I have to respond to Andy Koff's 1/31 viewpoint on the Dorm Cooking Refuse Removal Program. Let me say first that I follow "Off the Koff" because I think that Andy brings insight and analysis (as well as humor) to every issue he tackles. However, his comments concerning the benefits of non-unionized student workers versus unionized state employees misses a big point.

As Koff says, students were employed in the first place because they are cheaper for SUNY to hire than unionized employees. But just what is a "ridiculously large wage" for the work done? The point of unionization, it its doing its job, is in part to ensure a living wage and decent benefits. Further, I can't believe Koff implies that Reagan got rid of the air traffic controllers only because they were making "too much". Remember, he also busted their union in the process, and gave notice to a lot of other public service unions while at it. Koff should do some serious reflection on the fact that such benefits as unemployment insurance, social security and the 8-hour day were won by unions. Doesn't Koff want to make a decent wage with some job security? I'll bet he does.

Any time an employer attempts to bring in lower-paid labor over union workers, you can bet it's our to save costs and bust the union at the same time. And if a large employer like the University can get away with it in a few places (i.e., garbage removal, campus bus driving), you can bet there are larger implications in store for ALL employees and the people they serve. When you don't have a union to protect you, your hours can be cut (as well as the services you provide) without much recourse. And now the Administration wants to cut the number of hours required to remove the garbage? So much for saving money. Now, not only are union jobs lost, but students are once again paying for services they don't receive. The problem still exists, but before it was called "high wages" and not its called mismanagement.

I think the garbage removal problem stinks (I couldn't resist, although its hardly funny). Undergraduates always get the worst end of the deal at Stony Brook, and Koff is right for lambasting the Administration's dealing with this. What I want to point out, however, is that this problem illustrates something much more problematic about SUNY employee-student relations in times of budget cuts. We all need to keep in mind that the economic implications of budget retrenchments cut across the board. The effect on one of us—whether student, faculty, or employee—is an effect on all of us. In this case, one person's bread is another student's garbage. We need to remember, especially in these times of education cut-backs, that lack of funds can be used by SUNY to justify anti-student and anti-union policies. Even worse, it can be used to pit the economic livelihood of one group against another.

Historically, this process has never benefited anyone in the long run on this campus. When you cut the maintenance and facilities budget, you get fewer employees to repair an unsafe and rapidly physically deteriorating campus. When you cut direct educational resources, you get fewer lines to hire faculty and graduate students, and thus larger undergraduate courses. And when you start shifting union-protected jobs to cheap student labor, it makes secure employment and services a little more difficult to maintain down the line. The University has an easier time cutting hours, the garbage piles up, and everything is blamed on deficits.

Students and University employees need to see where their interests and welfare are similar. Some solidarity among students and workers would benefit students immensely on this campus. It would make it less easy for Albany to push the lot of us around (look at the recent employee strike at Yale). Sensitivity to our mutual needs might make the Stony Brook administration think twice before cutting yet another student service. Its time to take a closer look, Koff. If

we don't understand how union-busting policies can limit student power—imagine the other mistakes we might make.

MPB Politics

By L.A. Capuano

After reading the 2/7/85 "Off the Koff" column, I felt it was necessary to inform the Stony Brook community that the origin of the minority programming board was not to be that of "seperate but equal".

The idea of what is now called MPB was to fulfil the programming void that existed in SAB. It was to ensure the production of quality, diversified, culturally oriented events and programs. Additionally, it was to assist cultural and special interest clubs with their programming needs, and it was to be an avenue/stepping stone to integrate "non-traditional SAB types" into the SAB organization. In essence, it was to put an end to the very seperate and very-unequal treatment that cultural and minority interest groups had been subject to.

Originally, MPB was supposed to be titled the Cultural Affairs Council and become the fourth subsection of the Student Activities Board. For the last few years SAB has been insensitive and unresponsive to the needs and desires of the minority communities, (the racial, musical, philosophical etc. communities). Thus, MPB was to be, in part, the conscience of SAB; to provide information and ideas for diversified programs: concerts, speakers, and activities.

Therefore, it is true that MPB was to serve the interests of the minorities, but at the same time it would be serving the majority. Afterall, a university is supposed to provide a widely diversified environment. MPB would help this to occur.

Mr. Koff points out that MPB is unconstitutional and a "minority only" piggybank. Although I am not fully literate in law, I fail to see why any organization that is geared towards producing events of diversified interest is unconstitutional. Mr. Koff was correct in his complaint that it was to assist in the funding of minority and cultural interest programs. But please allow me to explain the reasoning behind this.

Speaking of constitutionality, the Polity Constitution, PSC Guidelines and the Financial Management Policies and Procedures Manual all have provisions for prohibiting duplication of services. Also, PSC has several changes that it has difficulty fulfilling in regards to minority cultural programs. Thus, a seperate entity needed to be formed that would not duplicate PSC.

Specifically, PSC is to be a resource for clubs. It is supposed to assist clubs with identifying the most efficient means of obtaining desired goods and services. This is not always possible in regards to speciality items, i.e. goat meat. Also, PSC cannot fund clubs that receive line budgets. So, clubs that wish to produce a major event cannot often do so due to the small allocation they receive from Polity. This is all too often the case with cultural and special interest clubs. Lastly, PSC is to prohibit the occurrence of two or more major events at the same time. Unfortunately, PSC is not always aware of all the line budget clubs' activities. Thus, a special event coordinator(s) is necessary. MPB is not to replace PSC in the minority community, it is to replace PSC in the cultural and minority interest communities because it should be more knowledgeable and, hopefully more effective.

Overall, the present MPB is doing its job fairly well, despite the problems and lack of assistance that the members have received, from both SAB and the minority community.

Also, Mr. Koff states that his only major complaint with minority programming is the same as only majority programming. I dare to differ. The students do not need another duplicate of SAB, it needs an SAB that works and is reflective of the entire community. I did not "create the idea" of a "black only SAB," because that would be segregation to the other extreme. In truth, if SAB did its job properly,

and the Polity budget was adequate, and cliques did not exist that deterred minority participation within Polity's center, then a MPB would not be necessary.

No matter how short sighted an individual may be, he/she cannot fail to notice the multitude of inadequacies that exist in Polity. MPB was to begin to correct some of them.

I would like to say again that I feel that the Minority Programming Board is on the right track. If it receives the input and support of the entire community it will be able to do an excellent job. I wish them well.

Programming

By Robert Hyams

After reading "Off the Koff" in last week's paper, I began seriously to contemplate the issue that was discussed. I could not help but broaden and envision a larger picture of the topic at hand. To begin with, any problems with any minority organization must be solved immediately for the simple reason that at this school there is a "cultural phenomenon." More specifically, the diversity of nationalities that exist on this campus makes it an exception among the rest.

It is no secret that we have a relatively large foreign student body. Stony Brook is, in effect, a microcosm of New York City. In New York, there is a comparable integration, to some degree, of people with blatant cultural differences. This element, in my opinion, is most responsible for New York City to be considered the epitome of all cities. Nonetheless, at Stony Brook some of these people live under the same roof, if not in the same room, making Stony Brook even more of a "cultural phenomenon."

The occupants of my suite include a Hungarian, Persian, Ecuadorian, Vincentian, and two Jews from Long Island. *This is diversity! This is beauty!* What we have at this school is one of the cultural meccas of the world!

As educated people, it is our duty to let this school be regarded as one which demonstrates the ability of people from any background or race to live together in a civilized fashion. If people of all races socially interact it is possible, if not probable, that most prejudices embedded within people could be overcome. It would be a serious mistake if we did not persist in conveying this reality.

We are now beginning to have cross-cultural events in full force. If this continues Stony Brook could be recognized as a place where people of various nationalities arrive at a mutual appreciation of one another. It should be our obligation to broaden the minds of others who have not had the opportunity to live under the conditions of such cultural diversity. In order for this to occur, however, there must be unity among and within all the minority organizations. We should not let minor problems hinder this overarching goal. My intentions are not to offer solutions to any problems, but merely to emphasize that Stony Brook is possessed with a unique feature which should be utilized to educate the student themselves and with hope, society as a whole.

I read these letters and appreciated the input and response. I am sorry there will be no column this week, due to personal reasons, but I will reply.

L.A. Capuano: I think you missed my whole point. My point in the column was to exemplify the need for cross-cultural programming. I believe with time SAB and MPB will be unified but this requires people having a fresh new outlook unlike ourselves.

Debra Swoboda: Thank you for pointing out something I missed. Please keep on reading and catching my mistakes. I do appreciate it.

Robert Hyams: Great, you got my point. Please sincerely try to work out solutions, vehicles do exist to do so. The time is not that much of a factor as long as you control it. I will be glad to read any suggestions.

Andy Koff



The 1985 New York Auto Show

LA Ronde Revisited

By Ron Ostertag
Photographs by John Tymczyszyn

The New York Auto Show convenes each year as a monolith to represent the materialist decadance of a society that always wants more and better. The main gist of the show is to give the international auto industry a chance to show their wares. The people at the show seemed a lot more interested in digital instrumentation, power door locks, and reclining heated leather bucket seats than in horsepower, torque, or sensibility. When GM, Chrysler, and Ford allowed onlookers to sit in, and touch their cars the excited New Yorkers jumped at the chance and waited blood thirstily for their chance to stroke the suede seats and to touch the heat sensed control switches. Look but don't touch the Mercedes, BMW's, Ferrari's, Lambroghinis, Limosines and others. Too hot to touch? or maybe too expensive to be taking shifter knobs from.

There were few serious buyers at the show, but who could blame anyone with pricetags starting at \$7,000 for a Vokswagon Golf ("probably all it's worth" commented a cynical viewer), to \$80,000 for the Ferrari Testarossa ("It's only eighty" remarked a giant mink to her hubby). The average car at the show ran at a pricetag of about \$16,000 which for the average person means quite a hefty loan.

Enough cynicism, this is an auto show and we all know what it's about. Bathing beauties adorn the latest models, on spinning platforms, making periodic announcements about the standard features of all the cars: reclining bucket seats, automatic transmissions, power windows, disk brakes. Why is it my little mini-skirt clad model, that there are no men on these platforms? "There are men on the show floor--our salesmen." What kind of torque does this engine produce? Ask a salesman on the floor." Why are you up there? "I get paid for it." All five floors of the Colosseum reek of new carpeting, shine of flashing lights, yell for attention to this and that company, and epouse an aura of capitalism at it's peak— You have now entered the auto zone. This is an industry of fact and fantasy. You see what you want, to get it you'll be in dept for 15 years. A city of new carpeting (across five floors of the New York Colosseum). A place where materialism reigns free, where Vitamix and Encyclopedia Britannica stands cover the outskirts of the Lambroghini section, right next to t-shirt, jacket, belt buckle, and book stands promoting different corporations. Let us begin our journey carefully, with the least expensive new cars that highlighted the show, and we shall work our way up to the latest high performance machines of 1985. This is another year technological triumph for the auto industry, but for under 12 grand you won't be able to taste it. You can look, but don't touch—the serious buyers are at the dealers.

Same As It Ever Was, Same As It Ever Was, Same As It Ever Was, Same As It Ever Was

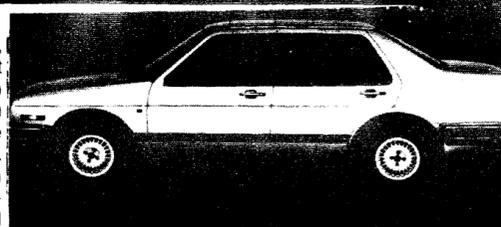
VOLKSWAGON

Entering the auto show, once you have gotten past the Auto Show Program pushers, the first thing you see is Volkswagon's pride and joy for 1985, the Golf. For some strange reason this particular car is spinning on a steel beam pushed through both doors, while also twisting on a circular platform surrounded by daisy's. Enough of the hype and glory-so what's under the hood? The Golf sports the same engine as the '85 Jetta, it just doesn't look as nice. Four cylinders set in a line in an iron block with an aluminium head displace 1.8 liters in a typical VW engine. With Bosch KE-Jetronic fuel injection the engine is spirited in the German vein, producing 85bhp @ 5250 rpm with a torque of 981bs-ft @ 3000 rpm. At the 6700 rpm red-line both the Golf and the Jetta are doing about 100 miles per hour. With the standard five speed on front and rear. Both are these front wheel drive cars, 0-60mph times for the cars and the Prelude is a con-10.6 seconds for the Golf, and 11.7 for the Jetta. For performance cars like the Porsche 911 and the Audi Golf and Jetta respectively, Quattro, for almost half the power for a sensible car.

The Golf is VW's newest model, and it's main selling point is 17.9 cubic feet of space behind the hatchback with the seat up. They also claim that five passengers can sit comfortably, but their idea of comfort leaves much to be desired. The Golf is essentially a bigger, better Rabbit. It's longer, and therefore holds more cargo, it has improved handling with a slightly redesigned suspension, quieter ride with redesigned motor mounts and cushioned crossmember, and improved aerodynamics including air dam and side moldings. This all leads to a drag coefficient of 0.35 which is a fairly impressive figure for a box on wheels. The Jetta has gotten essentially the same improvements mechanically as the Golf, with its drag coefficient also down to a neat 0.36. It also looks a lot nicer, or should I say less like a VW. Both cars have recieved welcome improvements for 1985, basic and sensible engineering improvements for your money-nothing radical or too exciting.

HONDA

At \$10,000 the Honda Prelude is the highest priced of the 1985 Hondas, and one of the best values for this year. All of 1985's Hondas sport 12 valve over-



Volkswagon Jetta

photo courtesy Volkswagen

head cam engines, the Accord and Prelude models displacing 1.8 liters. The fuel injected Accord receives 101 bhp @ 5800 rpm, while the Prelude with dual carburetors hits 100 bhp @ 5500 rpm, both come with a standard 5 speed manual transmission or a 4 speed automatic. Top speed for both cars is about 100 mph., but the quicker Prelude is also better handling with a double wishbone front suspension and stabilizer bar, MacPherson struts and a stabilizer bar in the rear. The Accords suspension includes MacPherson struts and a stabilizer bar both standard five speed on front and rear. Both are these front wheel drive cars, 0-60mph times for the cars and the Prelude is a con-10.6 seconds for the Golf, and 11.7 for the Jetta. For performance cars like the Porsche 911 and the Audi Golf and Jetta respectively, Quattro, for almost half the power for a sensible car.



Toyota MR2

TOYOTA

The latest word from the engineers at Toyota is the power of a 1.6 liter Twin Cam 16 valve straight four fuel injected engine. This powerplant is one in a line of Toyota's twin camshaft multi valved engines, and it will push the Corolla GT-S with 112 bhp redlining at 7500rpm. The Celica GT-S is now available as a convertible, and the Cressida looks a lot



Honda Prelude

photo courtesy Honda

competes well with any European road machine in its class.

The Fiero is on its way to becoming something more of the commuter car it was designed as. The '85 GT sports a 2.8 liter V6 engine, almost the same powerplant as in the 6000STE. With 140 horsepower and 170lbs-ft torque, and a drag coefficient down to 0.35, this little machine shoots from 0-60mph in a little more than 8 seconds. With a complete suspension overhaul, and maybe a more technologically advanced engine and this little GT might become a competitive sports car. The Grand Am was another highlight of Pontiac's proud and existshowroom, where cute models adorned both this car the Sunbird Turbo and the 6000STE. This new for '85 road car sports the 2.5 liter 4 cylinder with 92bhp and 135lbs-ft of torque, seen in many of General Motor's cars. An optional V6 is also available with 125 bhp and 155lbs-ft of torque. The Grand Am is Pontiac's "driver's coupe," and it reaches 0-60mph in 11.8 seconds with the standard 4 cylinder and five speed manual transmission, and in 11.1 seconds with the optional V6 with automatic. With front wheel drive, rack and pinion steering MacPherson struts in front, and anti sway bar front and rear this is a reasonable road car for \$10,000, while the 6000STE runs at \$15,000 and the Fiero at \$13,000.



Buick Regal Grand National

Photo courtesy Buick Motors

Regal T Type, which comes with a standard 3.8 liter turbocharged V6 with fuel injection. The four speed automatic transmission with overdrive now has 200 horsepower at its disposal. That kind of power also is riding on P215/65R15 Eagle GT steel belted radials and special aluminum alloy wheels. The Grand National basically only looks meaner than the T Type, with everything painted black, and the addition of an air dam and a rear spoiler. This car looks almost as fast as it is, and its base price is only 13,000.

OLDSMOBILE

The Olds Calais Supreme is another attempt by Oldsmobile to produce a smaller than tank sized car for the younger market. With a 3 liter V6 that produces 125 horsepower with 150lbs-ft of torque, a three speed automatic transmission, MacPherson struts up the front, and anti-sway bars both front and rear, this is the only decent Olds road car and it holds its own, at a base price of \$12,000.

BUICK

The hottest car on the Buick red carpeted show floor was the Regal Grand National. This black beauty is another version of the

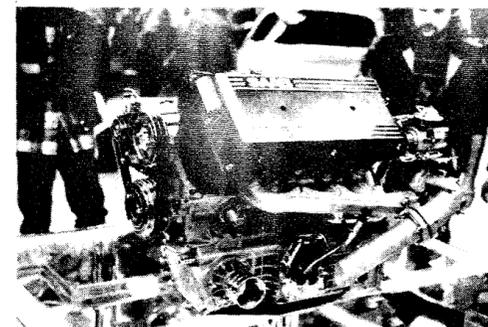
CHEVROLET

Chevy has improved a number of its cars for the better, stronger, and faster. The Monte Carlo is a little better, a little different, although the Monte Carlo Super Sport is much improved. A high performance 302 (5 liters) under the hood of this reminder of the days of the muscle cars glues you to the seat with a touch of the gas pedal. This is the only car in this entire review that I was able to drive, and let me tell you that this is a fast car. Like a lot of Chevy's this car sucks down alot of gas, but for raw power and super mean



Pontiac Grand Am with Pontiac Chicklettes

looks: 60 series Eagle GT's been, with a kick. A 2.2 liter on alloy rims, air dam, side 4 cylinder engine with fuel moldings and a spoiler, this injection is turbocharged car feels, looks, and is fast. to 142 horsepower, to make The Camaro lost its ap the car competant and deal about ten years ago, sporty. With a \$10,000 base and with the mid-1970's it price, it's a decent car for lost its good looks. Step in the times, with a very the IROC Z28. This car looks techno engine, front wheel great, and it performs drive, and basic suspension-superbly. The Camaro is-not too exciting though. Its indeed back 0 to 60mph in good looks seem to have a little over 7 seconds. With a basic 5 liter V8 under a 4 been saved for the Lancer barrel carburator, 190 ES. This is Dodge's '85 horsepower and 240lbs-ft baby, and is a sportier version of torque, and fuel injection sion of the 600. Basically with a slightly different the same engine but im-engine. Suspension inclu- proved slightly, produces



Saab 900 Turbo

des MacPherson struts up 138bhp with 160lbs-ft of front with anti-sway bar, torque. Front suspension and in the rear a torque arm, includes MacPherson struts Panhard rod, and anti-sway with anti-sway bar, like the bar. Alloy wheels and four 600ES, and the rear also wheel disc brakes, coupled has anti-sway bar. Front with the slipperiness of wheel drive in both cars is spoilers and side moldings available with a 5 speed make this quite a quick GT manual or 3 speed auto-car. The top speed is 130- mph, and base price is around \$13,000.

The Corvette has a few noticeable improvements, foremost of which is a top speed of 150 miles per hour. 0 to 60 in 6 seconds with the 4 speed manual and overdrive. The magic Mustang GT is faster. In the behind this improved mis-Ford philosophy of improvise is the new L98 engine. This 350V8 with improved fuel injection has 230horse- all of its previous models power with 330lbs-ft of torque. The 251 suspension No more 4 cylinder for the package has also been im-Mustang. strictly the 5 liter proved, for a better and a 210bhp engine is now faster Corvette, and for available. But the real \$28,000, that's what you excitement down at Ford is want.

DODGE

The 600ES Turbo is the This is a fast, slick German same basic sedan it has sportscar with the same fuel

injected 4 cylinder turbo-charged engine once found in the SVO Mustang and now in the Thunderbird Turbo Coupe. This 2.3 liter powerplant produces 170 horsepower in a beautiful, fast (top speed 130mph), and smooth road machine. Base price is \$16,000.

BMW

The 318i proved itself last year as a worthy follow up to the 2002, now BMW has brought us something perhaps a little better. Instead of a powerful four cylinder engine, a straight 6 has found its way under the hood of the 318i as BMW's latest 325e. Horsepower is up to 121, and torque is boosted up to 170lbs-ft. 0 to 60mph in 8.4 seconds, the true magic of this car is its torque. While it looks the same as the 318i, the 325e is just a slightly quicker and much more powerful version. Base price is \$20,000.

FERRARI

The purpose of the Ferrari motor company at its inception was to produce raceable cars, and that it did without much renown until the 1949 24 hours of LeMans. The winning car in that race was a Ferrari, and there began that company's fame and fortune. Today's Ferrari's are still race cars at heart, but they are also expensive luxury cars. The latest model out of Italy, still not available in the U.S. (until this June), is the 250 Testarossa. This long awaited new Ferrari is a beautiful car as Ferrari's go, which is quite an accomplishment, and it will also be as the company claims the fastest production car in the world with a top speed of 180mph. Pininfarina, the Italian carmaker who has designed most of the recent Ferrari's, the company who has one of its very own 1948 model cars on the 4th floor of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, designed this car's body and interior with Ferrari for a dangerously beautiful work of art. A picture is worth a thousand words and so the only explanation of this body will be of the side fins, which act as cooling vents for the massive flat V12 5 liter engine with Bosch K-Jetronic fuel injection and 384 horsepower, which also needs no explanation. The car costs \$80,000, which is

SAAB

Lets talk engine technology. Wrap four valves per cylinder, double overhead camshafts, a turbocharger, an intercooler, and computer controlled fuel injection into one package and what do you get? For the Saab



Ferrari 250 Testarossa

actually a good price since all the fuckers who can afford it will probably kill themselves doing 180mph around a tight turn.

The latest 308 is the Quattrovalvole. Its 2.9 liter V8 now has 4 valves per cylinder, with 230 horsepower and 188lbs-ft of torque. 0 to 60mph now takes 7.5 seconds with a top speed of almost 150-mph. This not so new sports-car runs at about \$60,000. Which is good, as I mentioned before.

That's all that's new for 1985 from the New York Auto Show. As for the auto companies that I failed to mention, they probably weren't worth mentioning. Lamborghini was at the show, the Countach looked nice, and the engine looked nicer. As for anything new, there's nothing for 1985 worth mentioning for this company. Nissan was so utterly obnoxious in their flaunting of the fact that they were the official car of the United States Gymnastic Federation that I won't go any further into mentioning their show, except for the fact that Olympic Gymnasts hopping on balance beams was a major part of it. Mitsubishi and Subaru are hard enough to spell, and pronouncing those names represents more problems for me so I'll just skip over them. I couldn't find any spec sheets for Mercedes, and they cost too much anyway so there's another no mentioning. Neither Volvo or Porsche were at the show due to lack of space, next year the show will be moved to a larger arena. If I missed any other auto company's PLEEEEEEEASE forgive my ignorance. Oh, and by the way, I'm not interested in the slightest in the latest developments of vans or trucks, that's why I skipped that department.

The New York Auto Show was held in the New York Coliseum from the middle of January until last Sunday, February 3rd. Sorry if you missed it, but it's probably better that way. The show made me sick with all of its hype, glory, sexism. (G.M., Ford, and Chrysler were the main offenders in that area, with cutsey girls flaunting themselves at the cars), and high prices. I had to carry John and his camera bag out for fresh air and the reality of salt and slush covered Pacers and Beetles. Beer was also \$1.75 for a small (10 oz) Miller. That's capitalism for you.

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The Politics of World Hunger

By Ali Kamyab and Mitch Cohen

Throughout the world, millions of people perish each year as a result of hunger. It is estimated that every eight seconds someone in the world dies of hunger. In addition, millions of others suffer from malnutrition. Each year, 100,000 children go blind from vitamin A deficiency which could be completely eliminated with just \$5 million worth of medical supplies. Thousands of pregnant women die annually because of physical weakness, as a result of iron deficiency.

As human beings, we must try to analyze the real causes of world hunger and malnutrition, and then devise solutions and strategies to deal with them.

There is a widespread notion that we have reached the earth's limits; that there is simply not enough to feed everyone. If we consider the facts, however, we realize that this is far from correct. Considering *only grain*, enough is produced to provide everyone with ample protein and more than 3000 calories a day, about the caloric intake of the average American male (more than a third of this grain is now fed to livestock). In Mexico, where at least 80% of the children in the rural areas are undernourished, livestock (much of it raised for export to the U.S.) consume more basic grains than the country's entire rural population. There is obviously more profit involved in feeding livestock than people. In India, while millions starve, soldiers patrol the government's 16 million tons of "surplus" grains.

The fact of the matter is that hunger exists in the face of plenty. People go hungry in the midst of stores filled with food (one of every three shoplifters in the U.S. is now stealing food). There are thousands in the United States who do not have enough to eat. It is not because there is not enough food produced.

Growing more food will not solve the problem of hunger. Compared to twenty years ago, food production *per person* has increased in "developing" countries as a whole; yet, in some of the most productively successful countries, there is more hunger than ever. In the Thanjavur district of southern India, the rice yields are three times the national Indian average; but about 50% of the rice produced in this area is exported to where people can pay more. As a result, the main source of protein for the laborers who work the rice fields is *rats* that live off the stored rice crop.

Many people maintain that there are too many people in the world; that is, overpopulation causes hunger, because (according to the 18th century arguments of Thomas Malthus) "population grows geometrically, while agriculture grows arithmetically." But by analyzing the facts, we can prove the invalidity of this viewpoint. If the above was true, we would expect to find the most hunger in countries having the most people for each cropped acre. We do not find such a pattern. In Brazil, for example, there is more cultivated acreage per person than in the U.S. Yet, in recent years, the percentage of undernourished people has increased in Brazil from 45% to 72%. In Mexico, where most of the rural population suffers from undernourishment, there is more cultivated land per person than in Cuba—where, since 1959, no one goes hungry.

Of all the earth's cultivable land, less than half is now being cropped. In the U.S., farmers are actually paid thousands of dollars per acre *not to grow food* as a way of maintaining a certain price level. In most "developing" countries (and the word "developing" is a misnomer for what economists used to call "underdeveloped" countries. Another word in common usage today for these same countries is "dependent capitalist." Instead of "developing," the word "industrializing" might be more apropos), average grain yields are half of what they are in industrialized nations. Such underutilization of food-producing resources is not due to "poor education of those who work the land" or any of the other quick-phrase dismissals so often heard in the U.S. It characterizes every society where the land and the credit marketing system are controlled by a few, and those who work the land have no effective control over it. *The real barriers to greater production are not physical but political and economic.*

The whole notion that hunger is caused by overpopulation says a lot about how we are conditioned to regard people. We are made to think of people as an economic

liability when, in reality, all the wealth of any country begins with people.

Many people have the false assumption that everyone living in a country has a common interest in eliminating hunger. They look at an underdeveloped country and assume that its government officials represent the hungry majority. They believe that concessions to these governments, e.g., lower tariffs on their exports, or increased foreign investment, automatically represent progress for the hungry. In South Africa, for example, large amounts of foreign investments have helped "develop" the mines and other resources; but the overwhelming majority of the people are impoverished and enslaved. In fact, throughout the "developing" countries, the "progress" is only for the elites and their partners, multinational corporations.

A U.S. Federal Trade Commission study estimated that fewer than 0.2% of all food manufacturers capture close to 90% of the industry's profits. Oligopoly control means oligopoly pricing. The food processing oligopolies yearly overcharge American consumers \$12 to \$14 billion. For those one out of ten Americans who must spend 69% of their income on food, such price gouging means under-nutrition.

Many of the oligopolistic food corporations are now expanding to "underdeveloped" countries, where land values and labor can cost as little as 10% of that in the U.S. These multinational firms are busily creating a global supermarket, in which food is auctioned off to the highest bidder wherever they might live. The tragic reality is that when the market rules, even America's 65 million dogs and cats can—and do—outbid the hungry people of the world for food.

But do U.S. consumers benefit from the global reach of corporate food chains? The answer is "No." There is no evidence that U.S. consumers get cheaper-priced food. As a matter of fact more preservatives, stabilizers, and other chemical additives are mixed with the food to make possible long-distance shipping and longer shelf-life, essentials for corporations taking control of nationwide and foreign food processing.

"The root cause of hunger has to do with the relationship of people to each other and to their control over resources."

If consumers in the U.S. don't benefit cost-wise from corporate expansion into the agriculture of other countries, what about the people living in those countries themselves? Surely, all the billions of dollars that have been used in foreign aid programs, Marshall Plans, A.I.D. funds must help ease the burden on poverty-stricken people in Third World countries, no? The sad truth of the matter is that just the opposite has occurred. The so-called foreign aid and loan programs extended by the U.S. to many Third World countries have made the situation *worse*, in most instances, for those whom we were told it was meant to benefit. Recipient governments are chosen to receive funds more on the basis of their "importance" to the U.S. corporations than on their poverty or genuine commitment to a real development. In fact, U.S. policy has been to cut off aid when genuine agrarian reforms are under way, as in Chile (1972), Thailand, and Nicaragua. When governments, through the introduction of Martial Law dictatorships, abolish civil liberties in order to deal with those who protest, U.S. aid increases dramatically. Aid to Thailand and the Philippines, let alone El Salvador's fascist rulers, increased severalfold after martial law dictatorships brutally attacked peasant groups and all others organizing for reforms.

Even if we were to assume that U.S. aid programs truly go to the countries most in need, we must analyze the impact of the programs themselves.

Most programs that aim at helping small farmers

actually worsen the situation of the rural poor. For example, supplying even the most small-scale technology to small landholders—without at the same time expanding ownership and control and decision-making over the land, as well as what to do with the crops that are grown—eliminates desperately-needed jobs among those who don't own land, and who have no choice but to sell their ability to do work in order to survive. While the technology *may* help to increase crop yields, in the global supermarket, where crops are sold not to the needy but to the highest bidder, the landless see none of the "excess" and, in fact, no longer employed, they are even further away from being able to sustain themselves and their communities than ever before.

Food aid shipments are also of little value to these people. Even the U.S. government agrees that food aid rarely reaches the hungry. Instead, it concentrates in the urban areas, where it serves to depress prices for locally-produced agricultural products, thereby further paralyzing the country's own agricultural economy, and accelerating its dependence on "cheap" crops from abroad and, of course, loans from international banks, which become all the harder to pay back as the local economies are more effectively penetrated. And this is in the best of instances, where the food actually reaches the marketplace. In most cases, the food is used by the governments—usually repressive, almost always right-wing, to feed their armies, and thus, to maintain loyalty among the soldiers necessary to keep them in power.

Even if the U.S. government wanted to shift its entire aid program to put itself on the side of the hungry throughout the world, could it do so? In a capitalist system, no governmental development assistance program can address the social and economic causes of hunger because, in doing so, it would threaten the very elites with whom overall U.S. policy must maintain relations, because it is these very elites who maintain the "positive" climate for increased corporate investments and "keeping their people in line". Thus, the U.S. policy *must*, in general, side with the elites abroad who serve U.S. military and corporate interests; it must side with the elites who are resisting popular challenges to an economic system similar to that of the United States, and dependant upon it.

Many rural people are becoming aware that their only hope is to organize themselves and pressure for changes—not hand-out programs. This was demonstrated in the Guatemalan highlands a few years ago when, according to Lappe and Collins (*Ten Myths of World Hunger*), organized farmers actually refused, for the first time in Latin American history, to accept U.S. A.I.D. money, for fear of becoming dependant upon A.I.D. and losing what power they were beginning to gain through their organizing efforts!

The root cause of hunger has to do with the relationship of people to each other and to their control over resources. Wherever we find unlimited private control over resources, land, and the means of production—a situation in which individual producers are set against each other in fierce competition for buyers, investment dollars, and laws favorable to their own particular interest—we find extreme inequalities. In the words of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels: "Modern bourgeois private property is the final and most complete expression of the system of producing and appropriating products that is based on class antagonisms, on the exploitation of the many by the few."

According to a United Nations survey of 83 countries, approximately 3% of all landlords have come to control 80% of the world's land. A food system increasingly controlled by the few cuts the majority out of land and meaningful jobs, driving them into hunger and poverty because they do not have access to the resources to secure food. The most basic freedom in the world is the freedom to achieve food security for one's self and community.

Agriculture should not be viewed as a mine from which to extract wealth to serve other sectors. In countries where agricultural resources are still regarded only as a source of individual wealth, the drive to increase production—the premise of most liberal economists—

(continued on page 12)

Blood On The Tracks



By Paul Yeats

Many people are apparently confused about all the relevant news they've been hearing from newscaster luminaries like Roger Sharp. Similar to an insect blinded by a bright light, they can no longer distinguish between up and down, right and wrong. By being constantly obsessed over the issue of subway crime in general, they have obscured the relevant points concerning the Bernhard Goetz case, treating it as a whole instead of an organism unto itself.

The case is already cloudy enough; one need not call forward subway crime, or just uncategorized crime as a stepping stone to justify Goetz' actions. Simply, such a broad issue cannot be coherently used to say, "Well crime is outrageous, so Goetz is cool." It is just plain idiotic to believe that acts, like the one Goetz committed, can be considered as a fair retribution or deterrent. For instance, graffiti is so bad, it's perfectly fine if some kid is killed for labelling a train. Common sense dictates no.

The particulars of the incident and only the particulars relative to that incident itself, are the important factors. As Bill Bourroughs once pointed out, the notion of time and space must be employed to really get down to the deal. All right then, time and space.

Goetz did not know the young men were carrying sharpened screw-drivers. He didn't know they had previous arrest records and even pending arrests. Now we know this, and yes, it is extraordinarily easy to juxtapose these facts, however, being conscientious thinkers, we will try not to. Goetz only knew that one fellow out of four asked him for five bucks—just in case you forget, that is equal to twenty quarters, one hundred nickles, and almost enough to get a one-way off-peak ticket from Stony Brook to Manhattan. Goetz stands up and begins shooting—Bang, Bang, Bang, Bang, just like when you were a kid. Four people drop, three shot in the back, one crippled for life. Goetz tells the conductor, "They tried to mug me," and escapes through smelly subway tunnels. The big street-hero shoots people in the back and boogies on out of N.Y.C. to finally surrender a few days later in New Hampshire.

More facts then: Goetz was mugged a number of years ago and subsequently applied for a gun license. He was denied, but bought a gun anyway and engaged himself in the ole' wild west scene carrying it on him. Goetz lived on 14th Street in a doorman building and frequently became unhinged when vagabonds and the such hung around his apartment house. In suburban neighborhoods no one hangs around, but on 14th Street, due to its socioeconomic status, it is as common as sunlight. There is a very clear and distinct picture starting to develop.

A skinny middle-aged man, paranoid as shit, is dragging a gun around with him while only requiring one meager straw to break his back and cause him to

explode like so many cherry bombs. "Hey, Mister, you got five bucks?" Sometimes temporary insanity can be responsible for strange occurrences, even more than full-time insanity.

So Goetz does the freak and starts firing, and keeps firing even when the kids are running away—that's why they were shot in the back. The situation certainly was not life-threatening, a subway car has many exits—between stops one can also move easily through cars. Goetz was not surrounded—he could have walked away. The police manual asserts that an officer is not supposed to use deadly force unless his life, his partner's life, or another officer's life is in insurmountable danger. The preferred system is retreat to call for back up units.

No one has even publically suggested Goetz should be given some sort of "sanity" test. The questionable scale of justice has tipped its ugly head in quite a strange way. Maybe his skin color has something to do with it. Goetz is white and the kids he shot are black. It is interesting to wonder what the story would be if Goetz was black and the kids were white. But alas, though a puzzling notion, one that must nonetheless be put aside for the time being.

The main gist is we cannot allow our overwhelming desires to clean up crime, in general, condone pathological behavior. Clearly, Goetz is a troubled man in need of psychological help and should not be portrayed or thought of as a hero of any kind. The 20/20 hindsight used to look at this case is also erroneous, and finally, anyone who shoots somebody in the back

Hunger

(continued from page 11)

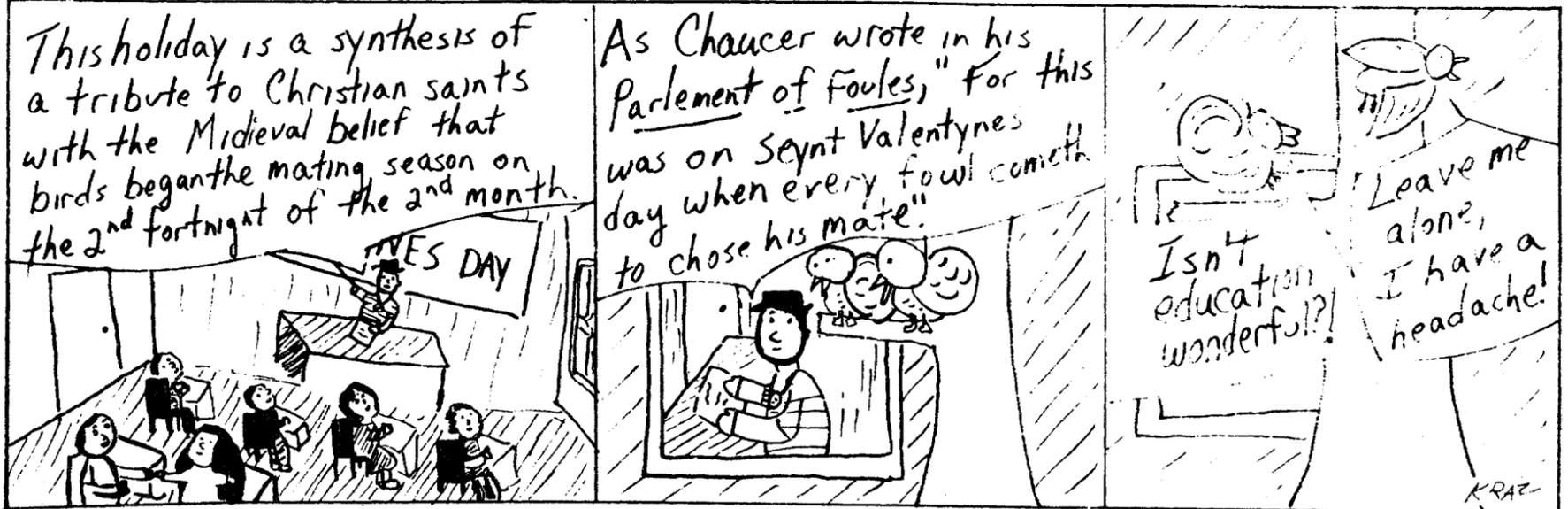
ends up excluding the majority of rural people from control over the production process. The fact of the matter is: *To be cut out of production is to be cut out of consumption.*

A healthy rural economy is the basis of any society. No people on earth has yet achieved a model society which ideally meets individual and community needs. However, when people are actually involved in deciding how resources are to be used, not only will they benefit, but production will also increase. Self-determination does not only mean independence from foreign control, but the right to decide, as a result of social (and not private) ownership and control over everything touching on your life, what crops should be grown, under what conditions, how to effect distribution, and how to produce to meet peoples' needs as the guiding force, not the exigencies of the global market. In a society whose conscious goal is to meet the needs of all the people, social planning—involving the democratically arrived at decisions of all working people and the poor—to meet human needs takes the place of the dictatorship of the market, in which those who have no money starve, in which crops are grown for shipment abroad, in which development means big bucks for a few large landholders and dependency on the banks, and in which the landless worker finds himself ever further from self-sufficiency and freedom.

The only solution to world hunger, therefore, is to change the social structure so that the majority directly own, control, and participate in building a truly democratic economic system, but another name for socialism.



The Professor



More Senate Sentiments

(continued from page 4)



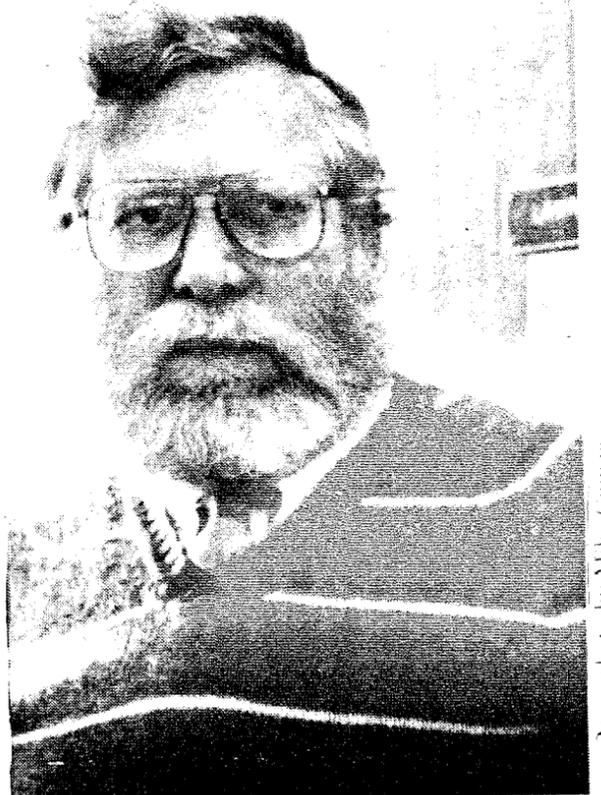
1984 University Senate President Joel Rosenthal

Further areas in need of reform, according to Rosenthal, "pertinent in no small wise to the domain of the University Senate" include Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action, and Academic Planning and Deveolpment. This includes shortfalls which were looked into during Rosenthal's Presidency, but since the university's hiring record should be improved, and the development of new departments of Management Journalism, Engineering etc. should also be further pursued. He reminds us, also that "an academic future that reflects as academic bal-

ance can be achieved to some extent by harmony by enlightened administrative leadership and by the enlightened cooperation and participation of governance." This is the University Senate, a governance which has the power to change-- hopefully for the better-- where also "we must balance the novel with the archaic. We have a haven as well as a laboratory."

Slobodkin sees the Senate as working for, with, and at times against the Administration. "In fact, I personally see administrators as a kind of expendable evil. I see their proper role as stamping out the myriad burning ducks thrown at the university, so that the students and faculty can proceed with their primary work." While the Senate has the power to initiate certain change, it is up to "fiscal and human" resources ultimately, where students will gain at all levels. This, he adds, will allow us to become the one Stony Brook, unlike any Harvard or Indiana. "This is difficult, but possible."

photo by Haluk Soykan



press photo by Mike Cunga

1985 University Senate President

Lawrence Slobodkin

Los Cuarenta

John Rosenfelder, Music Director

Mary Anne Devine, Program Director

This week	Last week	Artist	Title
1	5	Laurie Anderson	United States Live (5 LPs)
2	*	Various	Nuggets Compilation (4 LPs)
3	10	Los Lobos	How Will the Wolf Survive? (LP)
4	6	Penguin Cafe Orch.	Broadcasting From Home (LP)
5	*	Van Morrison	A Sense of Wonder (LP)
6	1	The Bluebells	Sisters (LP)
7	2	David Sanborn	Straight to the Heart (LP)
8	*	Bowie/Metheny	This is Not America (12")
9	*	Sade	Diamond Life (LP)
10	11	Android Sisters	Songs of Electronic Despair (LP)
11	*	Aswad	Rebel Souls (LP)
12	20	The Smiths	How Soon is Now? (12")
13	13	New Pulse Jazz Band	Boogie Man (LP)
14	4	Flash and the Pan	Early Morning Wake up Call (LP)
15	14	Arthur Blythe	Put Sunshine in it (LP)
16	3	John Fogerty	Centerfield (LP)
17	18	The Bronski Beat	The Age of Consent (LP)
18	*	The Stranglers	Skindeep (12")
19	*	Linda Thompson	One Clear Moment (LP)
20	33	O.M.D	Telsa Girls (12")
21	*	Guadalcanal Diary	Walking in the Shadow of the Big Man (LP)
22	22	A Drop in the Gray	Certain Sculptures (LP)
23	8	Roomful of Blues	Dressed to Get Messed up (LP)
24	7	The Nomads	Outburst (LP)
25	*	Ini Kamoze	Statement (LP)
26	28	The Fall	The Wonderful and Frightening World of the Fall
27	*	Toure Kunda	Live (LP)
28	23	In Tua Nua	Take My Hand (12")
29	*	James Newton	Echo Canyon (LP)
30	*	The Room	In the Evil Hour (LP)
31	*	Malcolm McLaren	Fans (LP)
32	*	John Martyn	Sapphire (LP)
33	19	Jeff Lorber	Step By Step (LP)
34	*	Bunnydrums	Holy Moly (LP)
35	*	David Burgin	Wild Child (LP)
36	*	The Drongos	Small Miracles (LP)
37	35	Apsarus	Asparus (LP)
38	12	The 700 Club	(EP)
39	*	Elliot Easton	Wearing Down Like a Wheel (12")
40	*	Linton Kwesi-Johnson	Reggae Greats—Greatest Hits (LP)

Adds: The Bongos LP; Velvet Underground LP; Two Ton Machine LP; David Mathews LP; The Beat Farmers LP; Shad Weathersby LP; Copernicus LP; Richard Thompson 12"; Savoy Re-issues (10 LPs)

COLLEGE SPRING BREAK

FLORIDA

\$99.00

PLUS \$20 TAX & SERVICE

ROUND TRIP MOTORCOACH TRANSPORTATION

9 Days • 7 Nights

DAYTONA BEACH

FORT LAUDERDALE

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- March 9-March 16
- March 16-March 23
- March 23-March 30
- March 30-April 6
- April 6-April 13



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TRANSPORTATION: Round trip transportation is available on our coaches. Motorcoaches depart from main bus terminals in major cities. Service is express making only food stops. (Departure times and dates have been carefully planned to coincide with the check-in time of the hotels. Coaches depart on Friday and arrive back the following Sunday. Departure dates are: Mar 1 return Mar 10, Mar 8 return Mar 17, Mar 15 return Mar 24, Mar 22 return Mar 31, Mar 29 return Apr 7, Apr 5 return Apr 14. Coaches are the most modern up-to-date models with reclining seats and are fully airconditioned and lavatory equipped for your comfort.

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The Press Welcomes

Your Letters and Viewpoints

POLITY

S.A.I.N.T.S.

*Will Hold A Mock Exam
For Chem. 132*

Date: Wed. Feb. 20th

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Place: Library Rm. W3510

(Down the hall from the AIM office)



Minority Planning Board

Invites You On A
"LOVE RIDE"

with

NUANCE *Featuring* Vikki Love

Performing Live At The
Rhythm Club

Friday, Feb. 15

Union Ballroom

Tix at Union Ticket Office

\$5.00 in Advance

\$6.00 at the door

TAKE PRIDE
IN YOURSELF
AND IN YOUR
HERITAGE

JOIN

TAGAR

*Zionist Student Activist Movement at Stony
Brook For more Info call David at 6-4711 or
Asher at 6-3734*

Hey Hey Hey You!

Are you, yes you, interested in
advancing yours and the
community's knowledge and
awareness about the struggle,
progress and continued strug-
gle of the black community?

Good, so are we!

The A.A.S.O.

Cultural Center

Stage XII Fireside Lounge

Wednesdays

6:30 PM

**YOUR CONCERNS ARE
OUR 1ST PRIORITY**

COCA Presents:

Friday &
Saturday

February 15th

& 16th

7:00—9:30

—12:00

In Lecture

Hall 100

In our time,
no foreign army
has ever occupied
American soil.

Until now.

**RED
DAWN**

Buy tickets in advance at
The Union Box Office
50¢ with I.D. \$1.00 w/o I.D.

SUDDEN DEATH

The Plague of Radio Overkill

by Kathy Esseks

Stuck in a room with only a radio for company during a snow storm, or subjected to one unchangeable station for eight hours a day at work, you get slugged with this month's monster hits over and over again.

Radio overkill, which can leave a person emotionally drained and bleeding from the ears, follows a predictable cycle: you hear a song for the first time, you aren't sure whether or not you like it, but everyone else does, you wait eagerly for a station to play the song, you buy the single or album and listen exhaustively to it at home, you tire of the song, and, finally, you plot intricate and protracted tortures and humiliations for the artist or group.

Four groups currently in heavy rotation on one or more of the mass appeal radio stations fall into the shooting star category: General Public, Madonna, UTFO, and Whodini.

The recent upsurge in popularity of General Public's full release, *All the Rage* exemplifies the triumph of happily superficial fashionpop that's so seductively chic these em-days. Ex-English Beaters Ranking Roger and Dave Wakeling have shifted from optimistic ska spiced with an occasional socially redeeming lyric to a lilting, soothing Muzak with a funk undertone. Along with Culture Club and Lionel Richie, General Public provides a young and hip equivalent to the most extreme easy listening sounds.

The tunes on *All the Rage* never reach heights of genius, either musically or lyrically, but never fall

below "good" either. Mediocrity wears a blissful smile and a mod haircut.

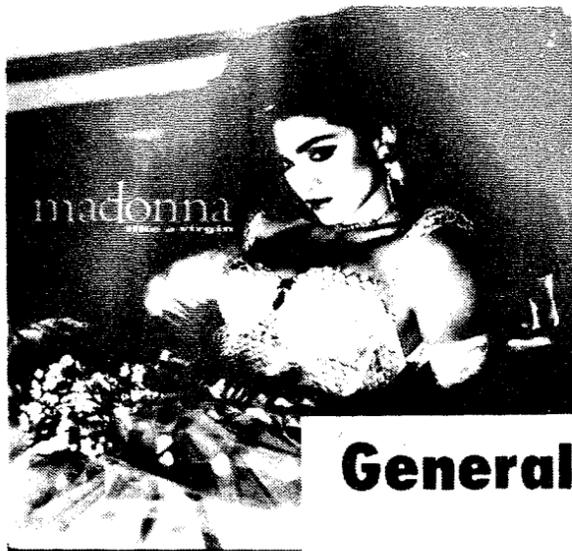
The self-proclaimed Boy Toy who's certain she gives lots of people some much needed sensual pleasure has flooded the radio with cuts from *Like A Virgin*, her second LP.

You can't list yourself among the living and not know who Madonna is. What you may not fully apprehend is that the throaty, full-bodied vocals on her 1983 debut album, *Madonna*, have tightened up into the gerbil chirps on *Like A Virgin*. Commercial success has lowered Madonna's artistic standards, that or emulation of Cyndi Lauper's conversational voice.

Raging success can't be contested. Madonna's popularity verges on that of the Virgin Mary herself. When a recording artist rockets into super-stardom and idolatry, however, she invites a closer scrutiny.

An unlucky falling out of events turned Vanessa Williams into a reprimanded hussy while Madonna merchandized herself into a video and poster wetdream. Their activities differ in only negligible ways. The clumsily obvious overdubs appearing on *Like A Virgin* emphasize the simplistic synthesizer ditties. Delivery counts for everything here because content would not stand on its own, and Madonna doesn't write her best songs.

A novelty rap, "Rozanne, Roxanne" by UTFO, improves upon listening but only to point. Two uneven raps and a final, polished spiel tell a story of unrequited lust. The almost-forced rhymes succeed on the strength of a bouyant delivery.



General PUBLIC

...all the rage



These guys are having the times of their lives. Still, compared to other rap hits such as "The Message", "New York New York," by Grandmaster Flash and "It's Like That," by Run-DMC, "Roxanne, Roxanne" lacks a cutting edge.

They did, however, spark a musical reply, two in fact, from "Roxanne, Shante," the object of their desire.

Two summers ago Whodini's "Haunted House of Rock" surfaced on the airwaves. The Whodini duo

returned this winter with an album, *Escape* and a hit, "Friends." Their ironic, self mocking discovery of the hypocrisy inherent in our use of the word "friend" builds a durable lyric around an entrancing bass line. Whodini delivers a serious sentence in a joking manner teamed with a reverberating beat and an outspace little melody. This combination gives them as much soul as any song you can find in the Top 100 or in heavy rotation on pop radio stations.

CAMPUS CALENDAR

Art Gallery

Lewis Hine In Europe: 1918-1919

Includes 50 photographs taken by Lewis Hine for the American Red Cross war relief in Europe at the end of World War I

January 23-February 20 in the Fine Arts Center Art Gallery, 1-5pm weekdays

University Distinguished Lecture Series "A World I Never Made"

A lecture by James Baldwin

Thursday, February 14, at 8pm, Fine Arts Center, Main Stage

Association for Women In Science:

Nitrogen Fixation in Tropical Rain Forests

A lecture by Dr. Barbara Bently, Associate Professor of Ecology and Evolution, Associate Vice Provost for Graduate Studies SUNY at Stony Brook

Wednesday, February 20, at 7:30pm in Room 038 Life Sciences

Catholic Campus Ministry Being a Believer in the Modern World

Speaker's dinner sponsored by the Catholic Campus Parish, please make reservations by this Sunday by calling Steve Paysen 246-6844 or 473-8330, cost is \$3 or meal plan students, \$4 non-student

Wednesday, February 20, at 5:30pm, Student Union Room 201

Nicaraguan Concern Group Meeting

Thursday, February 14, at 6-7:30pm in Psychology B238

Catholic Campus Ministry Ash Wednesday Services

Wednesday, February 20 at 12 noon, 3pm, 5pm, and 7pm Peace Studies Center, Old Chemistry, and at 12 noon, level 5 Hospital Chapel

Catholic Campus Ministry: Sunday Mass Schedule

11 am, 5pm, 7pm—Peace Studies Center

9:30am—Hospital Chapel, Level 5

Weekday Mass Schedule

Monday and Wednesday 5pm, 157 Humanities

Tuesday and Thursday noon, 157 Humanities

Friday noon—Shared Prayer—157 Humanities

Monday thru Friday noon, Hospital Chapel

Protestant Campus Ministries:

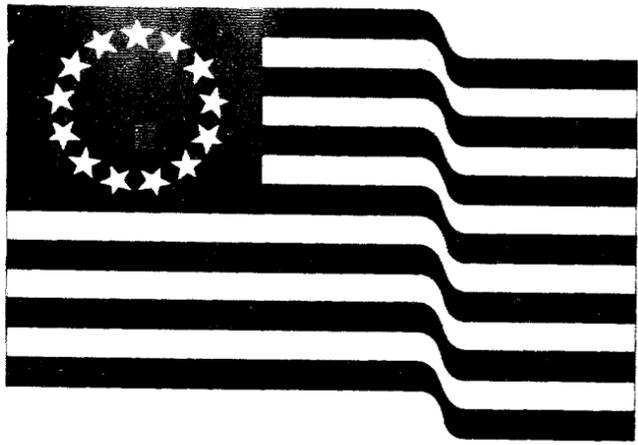
Ash Wednesday Services

Wednesday, February 20, 12 noon, Interfaith Lounge, 157 Humanities

University Theatre: Antigone by Sophocles

For ticket information call the Box Office at 246-5678. For group sales information call Kathy Nofi at 246-7698

February 20-23 and February 27-March 2—all at 8pm



Drink Till You Drop

**Drink Till Your Sister Drops
Drink Till Your Brother Drops
Drink Till EVERYONE Drops
at the**

“Electric Brewski Party”

**More kegs than you’ll be able to
count at the end of the night**

No Food or Soda
Will Be Served



**Bring Your Own
Garbage Can & Get
Trashed!**



**Consumption
College
Beer Quad**



Wear Old Shoes

9:00 pm till Oblivion



Editorial

This party, unfortunately, will not occur. The Press is printing this ad, however, to make a point, and to exercise a right.

Recently, the University adopted a comprehensive alcohol policy. As part of it, a set of guidelines drafted by the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, relating to the advertising of alcohol and events, was made law. The campus policy states, in part, “Advertisements which encourage individuals to drink irresponsibly, e.g. “Drink till you drop,” will not be permitted.” As a set of guidelines, the NASPA resolution is merely insulting, assuming that a poorly worded advertisement will turn a campus full of students into alcoholic drunk drivers. As a set of rules, however, they are both illegal and contrary to the purpose of a university.

The first amendment of the Constitution guarantees the freedoms of speech and of the press. The fourteenth amendment, stating, “No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or

immunities of citizens of the United States,” extends that rule explicitly to states, and, consequently, to a state institution such as this university.

But that is merely the legal argument. If there is value to higher education at all, it is to teach individuals that words, thoughts, and ideas are not the enemy, but are the tools of freedom, peace and progress. We agree with the Vice President for Student Affairs, Dr. Fred Preston, that alcoholism and drunk driving are serious social problems, and that a University is one of the best places to fight them. The alcohol policies as a whole in fact, are reasonable and prudent. But to censor advertising, and thus, even in a small way, to censor ideas, does no good, but does serious harm. As Ben Franklin said, “A person who would give up a little freedom for safety deserves neither freedom nor safety.”

We are the first to break the alcohol advertising rules. Hopefully we will be the last, if the rules are changed to suggestions, as they should be.

Meanwhile, drink till ya drop, you crazy nuts.