

The  
Stony  
Brook

# PRESS

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"If you do right to me baby,  
I'll do right to you too.  
You got to do unto others  
Like you'd have them,  
said like you'd have them,  
Do unto you!"

—Bob Dylan

**fuck-ups . . . . . page 2**  
**cop interview . . . . . page 3**  
**blood and death . . . . . page 3**  
**new laws . . . . . page 5**  
**grammys . . . . . page 11**  
**cool . . . . . back page**

# Hot as a Pistol But Cool Inside

There's no reason to prohibit off-campus visitors from the campus. All they have to do is remember that just because they are on a college campus they can't go running amok, hurting complete strangers just because a bit of alcohol in their bloodstreams eradicates their humanity. And those students who invite friends up from the nether regions should tell them to keep their hormones and subconscious violent tendencies in check.

The woozy wizard recommends to all off-campus visitors that you don't get drunk off your ass, and hold a freshgirl down on a waterbed and demonstrate the horrors of the flesh. Sex, drugs, and rock and roll may be your chosen lifestyle, but there's a limit.

This is not a call for everybody to become paranoid, overly-suspicious Hitler Youth, bent on eradicating anyone who looks like they may harm a woman, or brawl in the Union bi-level. What you gotta do is keep things under control. Especially because it is illegal for people under 21 to drink. We had our chance to lobby the hell out of the state government to keep the drinking age at 19, but either we didn't try hard enough, or the majority opinion prevailed. Either way, a state-run, state-funded institution does not take kindly to its students breaking the law on a daily or weekly basis. That's the way it is.

Fred Preston, the VP for Student Affairs, has placed a moratorium on alcohol at any Union events

in reaction to the fight last Thursday night. Since the rape two weeks ago was also "alcohol related" it is no surprise that Preston doesn't want large groups of people getting drunk together. Preston has been slowly tightening the alcohol policy during the past several years, and this is really just another step in that direction. As far as the Administration is concerned, most of the on-campus residents are beneath the legal drinking age, and those that drink anyway, or are old enough, have not been keeping their cool. Parties are the best, and students are not going to stop, but why invite disaster?

Although the Administration would like to think differently, what people do behind closed doors generally stays behind closed doors. It's only when people do things like allow their friends to rape a young girl that the Administration gets worried. Sure, Public Safety is not what it could be. But Public Safety can't be in a suite room when the door's locked and the lights are out. The Administration is going to come down on the student body that much harder if the students allow their revelries to harm even one person. If you keep your parties parties, and not excuses for immature behavior, who's going to care one way or another? If that girl hadn't been raped, no one would have remembered that party the next day. As it is, that party's been plastered all over the media, on campus and off (even the Press).

Stony Brook has a reputation of being a fairly open campus; it is not uncommon at other schools to check in at a main gate house before even being allowed on campus. Students at such schools don't give it a second thought. Don't be surprised if a gate house is constructed during the summer, don't be surprised if rigorous check-in procedures are instituted and followed before the end of the semester. Yeah, it's beat, but Marburger is tired of seeing his "Type I research facility" making headlines once a month. Undergraduates are lowest on the priority list; how we live and think doesn't matter, he just doesn't want the bad press. And the hammer will come down hard if everybody doesn't keep their cool. Stricter security measures will come, and only having one entrance into a building is an inconvenience that you can deal with. What we don't need is the Administration creating an atmosphere of paranoia and suspicion. Fuck 'em. Having to check-in, or always drive in the main entrance after ten ain't gonna kill you. You can still have a party, you can still stay out all night, as long as you want. What you gotta do is look out for your fellow student, rather than force the administration to.

A final note. A meeting in Marburger's office, with student and university leaders in attendance, has been called for at 11:30 AM today to consider revising the alcohol policy.

## Convolutions

The time has definitely come for a new Polity Constitution. It is almost a fact that a new constitution will be written and ratified—the council members are all for it—but when is the question. The council and senate will be hard-pressed to write a new constitution before the elections in April. If they do, students will be running and voting for entirely new offices. As a result, some council members are not eager to see the new constitution in place that soon; it would create too much chaos.

Too much chaos? Things up in the suite have been chaotic since last summer when Gerry Shaps resigned. The new constitution, if it follows the proposals made by Paul Rubenstein and Steve Rosenfeld (who have been working with RHA), would delegate power much more efficiently, and limit the scope of a mistake or fuck-up should one occur. That would be great. Right now the constitution does nothing in the way of separating specific duties of the council (the branch of Polity that would undergo the most changes). This leads to severe confusion and duplication of effort by the council members. The proposed changes would also make Polity Council members more accountable to the student body: if Polity is not doing its best to advocate improvements in academic areas, then the proposed VP of academics is to blame, not the council as a whole. Such a system would be conducive to council members taking their jobs seriously and acting responsibly; they would not be able to hide behind the anonymity of a group.

The proposals also call for an end to class reps; the reason being (according to the class reps themselves) that it is difficult if not impossible to represent a class. Such a constituency is too large, the interest too diverse. However, seniors have different needs from freshmen, and to eliminate that representation completely would not be in the best interests of the students. Perhaps the class reps could be given a vote on the senate, and be allowed to make motions and speak on the floor. A senior class rep should be the person getting friendly with the town of Brookhaven,

so that upperclassmen do not have such a hard time finding housing as the administration makes it more and more undesirable for older students to live on campus. A freshmen rep serves new students; he/she is fresh blood.

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# Violence in Union Bi-Level

by Quinn Kaufman

Stony Brook's Vice President for Student Affairs, Fred Preston, issued a moratorium on Friday banning alcoholic beverages at special events in the Union. This action came in the wake of a riot which erupted the night before at a keg party in the Union bi-level between Public Safety and party-goers, leading to the arrests of seven students. According to Paul Rubenstein, Polity Vice President, Preston's decision was premature and "a knee-jerk reaction" which should not be executed.

The circumstances leading up to the decision to administer the moratorium began when a party—"Post Olympic Fest '88"—sponsored by Kelly D college featuring a band, the Blue Rays, was held in the bi-level. They had six kegs of beer and according to Dennis Michaels, Kelly D leg president, twenty student security persons were working at the party. Their job was to proof people, give wrist bands and maintain control. They were not aware that Public Safety had assigned four plainclothes detectives to the party to observe the proofing.

In the aftermath of the rape which occurred last weekend, the consumption of alcohol is being monitored. The March 3 issue of *Statesman* quoted Preston as saying, "Alcohol may have been a major factor in

the rape."

A preliminary investigation into the bi-level brawl revealed that sponsors of the party had violated terms of their agreement with the Union by failing to properly monitor and separate out those eligible by law to consume alcoholic beverages, by providing more alcohol (kegs of beer) than was mandated under the alcohol policy, and by serving more alcoholic beverages in a time frame than is considered suitable, according to University officials.

Trouble began brewing in the bi-level when two non-students became incensed when the beer ran out at midnight. They boisterously began demanding more beer, prompting Kelly security people to take action. One of the security agents, Daniel Hagevik, who was later arrested said that, "One of the agitators left voluntarily, the other had to be forcibly removed."

While removing the unidentified person, Kelly security were taken aback when the four plainclothes officers intervened when the officers observed the brief scuffle between the intoxicated patron and security. According to an eyewitness, "When Public Safety intervened with Kelly people while they were escorting him upstairs near the arcade, they failed to identify themselves as officers, leading Kelly security people to believe that there were these four guys ap-

pearing from nowhere, meddling with our business, and trying to instigate a fight."

One officer, Winston Kirk, phoned headquarters for assistance, prompting the arrival of 17 officers to the scene.

At that time The Blue Rays were 15 minutes into their second set. According to the lead singer, Will Beechina, the approximately 300 people present "were having a great time dancing and all, everything was

**"...they failed to identify themselves as officers..."**

in full swing and I saw no problem." Yet because of the misunderstanding between Kelly security and the plainclothes officers it was decided by two Public Safety Lieutenants on duty, and the Assistant Building Director, Richard Young, that the situation was out of control, that the alcohol policy was not properly effected and therefore the building should be closed.

The PA system was shut off and the lights were put on. Michaels appeared on stage and announced Public Safety had cancelled the party because of "a fight" and that people had to leave. An unidentified Public Safety officer began announcing to the bewildered audience, "The party is over. It's closed...because of fight, now get out."

According to Beechina, the audience became angry when Public Safety stormed into the bi-level demanding our departure. He said, "All of Kelly D had put a lot of time, energy and money into the party and it was just past midnight and here they are telling us for no apparent reason to leave the premises." Michaels agreed with Beechina adding, "The incident which supposedly caused Public Safety to ruin the party was induced by an incident which was geographically isolated to the party. By trying to clear the party, Public Safety created their own problems. They were not cooperative and didn't even consult the staff regarding the decision to terminate the party. Instead they charged in, stopped everything and screamed, 'Get out of here, I'm a Public Safety asshole.'"

After asking everyone to leave, the disappointed crowd began chanting, "Public Safety sucks!" According to a witness, "People did not want to leave and things

*continued on page 5*

## Officer Speaks Out

*After the rape of a girl at a dorm party, and before the violence in the bi-level last Thursday, staffmember Peter Kang interviewed a Peace Officer (Public Safety) who has been with the department for nearly a decade. It is not often that students have the chance to hear about the department of Public Safety from one of its employees.*

*The interviewee requested anonymity.*

*Would you mind commenting on Friday's rape? Is there anything more to it than what has been released?*

No, not really. The rape, as far as a Public Safety standpoint, could not be prevented. The best that could have been done would be education—as far as locking doors and keeping students watchful of each other.

*What exactly happened?*

A woman had been drinking and her

friends took her to another room because it had a bed in it...they felt it would relax her and calm her down. And it did. And they left her there. Unfortunately, the room they left her in was being visited by two off-campus gentlemen, and they raped and sodomized her.

*And they've been apprehended?*

Oh, yes. One's on a \$5000 bail and I believe one's on a \$2000 bail. Something like that. *Were they apprehended by Public Safety or Suffolk County?*

Well, it couldn't have been done without Public Safety. We were on the scene within a few minutes at most, and we made sure that we kept the crime scene together. We kept all potential witnesses and suspects because there were a lot of people in the room at the time. We kept them all together so they didn't disperse, because once people disperse it's a lot harder to get them back together again. Yes, we were instrumental

in making the arrest, but we did not make the arrest. Suffolk County did.

*What about the allegation that the number of crimes reported on campus is in no way a true indicator of the crime situation here?*

Oh, that's very true. There's no question about it. But it's not a matter of...it's not from our end; it's not from the Public Safety end. Whatever is reported definitely is put on paper. It's not one of these things that we have hidden numbers and hidden papers and we don't report stuff. That's not true at all. I've heard that before, too, and that is not true. Anything that's reported to us, if it's a crime, becomes a crime statistic reported both to the administration and national crime statistics that we report to. What is more [often] referred to is like—take the example of a rape—is that most rapes are not reported. Now that has nothing to do with the way we do our reporting, it's just that they're not reported, period.

The national average or guesstimate is probably like one in ten rapes are reported. Same thing happens with criminal mischief on campus. Especially criminal mischief. You'll find a door or a window or a wall broken, obviously vandalized, and it's just not reported. I'm sure somebody's seen it or seen more than they're saying...so eventually, if we see it, we'll make a report. But as far as assaults, burglaries, people's personal objects... a lot of times [they] just go unreported. They just don't feel like taking the time.

*How safe is it on campus at this moment, in your opinion?*

To be quite honest, I believe it's about as safe as anyplace else in Suffolk County. It's not any worse, but it's not any better. The problem is, a lot of people here think that

*continued on page six*

## Preston's Possible Proposals

by R. Sienna

Progress. "New Initiatives." That's the word from Dr. Fred Preston, the vice-president for Student Affairs.

Preston outlined some of the major (and not so major) changes that the administration hopes to effect in the near future at last week's Polity Council meeting. According to Preston, the university's budget for the past seven years has included a request for money to expand the Union, which he said was built to serve 4000 students, not the current campus population. The requests for funding have been denied every year. Preston explained that it would be easier to obtain money to build an entirely new structure—one which would serve more students, have a wider range of facilities,



Dr. Fred Preston at last week's Polity Council meeting

and more office space for campus clubs.

It was unclear, however, why money for a new building would be easier to obtain. The Union is "basically pretty pedestrian anyway" Preston said. The proposed Activity Center would "make this much more of a showcase" for prospective students. Currently no plans have been drawn, and no location has been selected. Preston recommended that Polity encourage students and their families to lobby their state assemblyman to include the funding in next year's budget.

Preston informed the Council that there will be more buildings on meal plan next year, although he did not specify which buildings will be converted. It is expected that Benedict, one more Roosevelt Quad (Stage XII) building, and a Roth Quad

building will be converted over to meal-plan. The cost of conversion will be about \$75,000, a cost that would be paid for out of a meal plan hike worked out by FSA recently, according to Paul Rubenstein, Polity vice-president and FSA member.

Preston also reiterated the administration's feelings on the proposed Health Plan Fee, saying, "The plan only affects the constituency. You—the student...If we're going to improve the UHS (University Health Service), it's going to cost something. The students will have to pay and the university will subsidize a bit. Without those two things...any meaningful involvement ain't gonna happen."

The upcoming student referendum on the proposed fee is enthusiastically en-

*continued on page 6*

# Everybody Needs Their Treedom

by Ryder Miller

Continued from last week

The Ashley Schiff preserve, located between the South Loop Road and Forest Drive, has been used as a site for field trips for biology classes over the years. It provides a natural site to study the interactions of trees and is one of the few places on campus where a student can stand within the middle of a forest without seeing a road. But roads can be heard. When out there alone, one cannot help but ponder some of the questions which have shaped the field of ecology. Such as: How can you describe these woods? How are these woods different from other woods? How are trees distributed? Do certain tree species have preferences for growth sites? Why are these trees present instead of other trees? How are these woods changing over time? What is causing the change?

Many complex ecological interactions are occurring in the woods of Long Island. Some researchers have tested the hypothesis that squirrels are necessary for the perpetuation of oak trees. Acorns which are not buried under the dirt may not be able to germinate, and squirrels which bury and forget where they bury acorns may be providing a necessary service for the oak population.

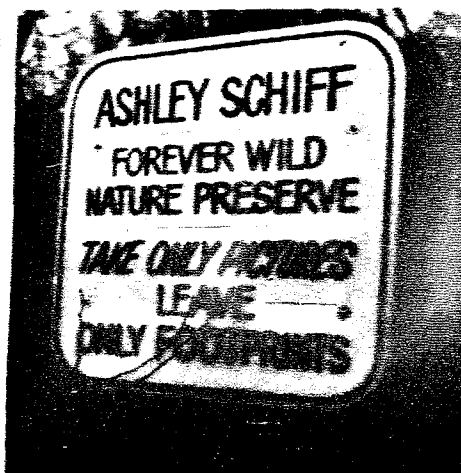
Tree diseases which have swept across the east coast have shaped the composition of the local forest. In the past chestnut trees, in conjunction with oak, were the dominant trees on Long Island. After the turn of the century a fungal blight—which grew on tree trunks and clogged up air holes—resulted in the death of the chestnut population. Flowering dogwood, an understory tree which lives in conjunction with oak, is facing a similar problem. A tree disease which kills dogwoods has been spreading east.

There is no question that the recent gypsy moth infestation, and Hurricane Gloria have wreaked havoc in these woods. There are many cracked and broken trees, but these small disturbances are necessary to keep the flora of a forest diverse. When trees fall, they open up gaps in the canopy where trees which don't grow well under the canopy have a chance in the direct sunlight.

Ecology lab classes have compiled enough data to describe the tree composition at the Schiff preserve. The common trees in the Ashley Schiff preserve are white and red oak, red maple, black birch and dogwood. The rarer species are sassafras, hickory, beech and paper birch. Data was also compiled to graph the size distribution of the trees present. A stratified quadrant

sampling method was used to avoid human bias.

Student groups, twenty yards apart along the path that runs through the Schiff preserve, each walked into the woods at 90 degree angles from the path. Every twenty yards along the chosen line, two single digit numbers were picked randomly from a chart and double-die. The spots for sampling were found by walking the first chosen number of yards into the woods (at 90 degree angle with the path), followed by taking a left (walking parallel to the path) the number of yards which correspond to the second number. In this way, one spot was chosen in each twenty by twenty yard box. From the chosen spots, every tree within a certain radius, with a diameter above four inches was marked down as data by diameter at breast height and species.



According to Harper, author of *Plant Population Ecology*, the size and age of a tree are not tightly correlated, i.e., the bigger of two trees (even from the same species) is not necessarily the older. This is because members of a tree population naturally differ in size due to genetic and environmental factors. However, size distribution can be used to infer the past history and hypothesize about the future of a community.

Since small trees become bigger, one can assume that the larger trees are generally older, whereas the small trees are generally younger. If one compares the numbers of large trees to small trees, cutting out the middle sizes, one is putting the young and old trees on opposite sides of a gradient of time, polarizing the subsections of the population. One can use the difference in the number of small and large trees to make general predictions about the past and future of a community.

Tree diameter data was broken up into three size categories, representing small,

medium and large size classes. For most of the species involved, the trees with small diameters represented the young trees, where the trees with large diameters represented the old trees. Trees with diameters between four and seven inches were assigned to the small diameter category class. Medium trees had diameters greater than seven but less than ten inches, and large trees had diameters between ten and sixteen inches.

Discussion of the size distributions of trees will mostly concern itself with the more abundant trees which were: red and white oaks, black birch, red maple and dogwood. Sassafras had equal numbers of trees among the large and medium diameter classes, but the number doubled in the small diameter class. Hickory had no trees within the large diameter class but were present among the medium and small diameter classes.

Among the trees with large and medium diameters, the oaks more than double the numbers of black birches, and more than triple the numbers of red maples. This implies that oak has been dominant in the past and will be for a while into the future.

The composition of trees with small diameters was radically different from the trees with large diameters. Among the trees with small diameters, the numbers of oaks roughly equalled the numbers of black birches (which among the sampled data were found to have similar numbers of trees in all the size categories). The big change in composition among the trees with small diameters was that there were three times as many red maple as red oaks, the reverse of the situation found among the trees with large diameters. All of the dogwoods were found in the small diameter category, which made sense because dogwood is a slow growing understory tree which doesn't attain the same size as the oaks, maples or birches.

The difference in the composition of trees found in the different size categories indicates that change is occurring. The fact that there are small numbers of oak found in the small diameter classes compared to the numbers found in the large diameter classes, indicated that oak is not replacing itself and may eventually disappear.

Why there are so many red maples among the small diameter class is unknown. It suggests that red maple is outcompeting the other trees for dominance in the Schiff preserve. Another possible hypothesis is that red maples, which are known to show a higher degree of tolerance for growth sites, have colonized the resources that the recently deceased chestnut left.

To explore this subject, Joseph Sternbach, Jo DiStefano and I explored the woods of the Schiff preserve. We wanted to know if there was a typical kind of site where red maple could be found. When walking into the woods between the two Ashley Schiff preserve signs which read: "Ashley Schiff, Forever Wild Nature Preserve. Take Only Pictures, Leave Only Footprints", we noticed that within the area just past the sign was a large clumping of birch trees, and no maples were in sight. Sternbach pointed out that certain areas of the woods were markedly different than other areas, and noted an area which only had small trees, compared to the trees on the other side of a hill which was a mixture of small and large trees. This implied that that data taken, if only taken from a small area, would not represent the composition of the woods.

When we walked over towards the area where we had sampled the woods for our ecology lab class we found that the numbers of maples increased. Along the way, through the woods, we saw a line of saplings which appeared to have overgrown a path which was once used. It's clear that the history of the preserve must be known in order to understand why certain trees are found in certain areas and not in others. For example, at the Weld preserve on the north shore of Long Island, some unusually large white oaks can be found. The Weld preserve used to be a farm and the small trees were cut down to grow grass for cow grazing, but the large white oaks were left to shade the hills.

From walking in the woods, it was clear that a detailed methodology would need to be followed in order to determine accurately if red maples were found in a recognizable spot in the woods.

An explanation for the abundance of small red maples will have to remain a mystery unless someone who is knowledgeable about the history and fauna of the Ashley Schiff preserve comes forward. If you have any clues, or if you're knowledgeable about the subject, drop us a line...

Lou Gold, a former Political Science professor at Oberlin College, left his position for the Oregon wilderness. He will be here on the evening of March 22 at the Peace Studies Center to tell about his harrowing experiences on the mountain, and to discuss his unique relationship with the wilderness.

## Big Mac vs. Big Trees

by Alexandra Odulak

Tropical rainforests are a biosphere of the Earth covering 2% of the planet's surface yet contain the greatest variety and abundance of plant and animal life. They are located in Central America, South America, Africa and Asia. The areas average 60 to 100 inches of rainfall yearly with occasional dry seasons in which less than 5 inches of rain falls in a month.

The abundant greenery in rainforests contains about 1,200 species of trees in 2 different ranges in height. The lowest tier reaches about 20 feet, the next grows between 50 and 75 feet while the highest reaches 150 to 200 feet.

While rainforests comprise only 2% of the Earth's surface they provide homes for 40 to 50% of all species on the planet. The exploitation of rainforests endangers the

many species that coexist in the forest, some of which are on the brink of extinction. There is also evidence that biologists will never know about many species that have already vanished.

Aside from the evolutionary advantage rainforests provide, they are also crucial in maintaining the balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Through photosynthesis the vast amount of greenery converts carbon dioxide to oxygen, which is of course necessary for our breathing (most of us, anyway). The danger of too much carbon dioxide in the air is that it absorbs and traps the sun's heat, preventing it from being radiated back into space. The Earth's temperature has already increased by half a degree (so bring your bathing suit, kids, welcome to the greenhouse effect).

Another benefit rainforests provide is a

water holding capacity. That is, while forests receive half of the total sum of the planet's rainfall, they soak up the moisture and release it at regular intervals. A lack of this water holding capacity causes droughts and floods which impair agricultural activities and can lead to famine. The funny thing is, businesses exploit rainforests in order to develop more land for agriculture. However, rainforest soil erodes rapidly, has poor nutrient retention and can only provide good crop produce for 3 or 4 years. This is typical of man's shortsighted view of the environment. Most nonindustrial countries based on agricultural traditions run short on food and keep destroying rainforests. These countries simply do not utilize their rainforests, despite the fact that these forests yield over 5 times as many varieties of fruit as do temperate-zone forests. Nor is

the problem solely caused by these developing nations themselves. Many small nations are forced to defoliate their forests and plant by the attractive export value of the crops produced. Rainforests are competing with large American corporations.

Another danger for rainforests is that they are a large timber producer for the developing nations in which they exist. Yet only a small fraction of the timber profits go into replanting. For example, of the \$450 million Indonesia receives in royalties, levies and taxes on timber exports, only \$100 million is spent on reviving the forests. In Thailand, the forestry economy contributes to 2.5% of the economy but enjoys only 1.4% of the total funds for forestry maintenance. Agriculture, on the other hand, receives 24% of the total budget while con-

continued on page 10

# 'Dem Ol' Constitution Blues

by Rich Wieda and Joe Caponi

Polity officials are debating Vice President Paul Rubenstein and Sophomore Class Representative Steve Rosenfeld's proposed changes in the Polity Constitution. In addition, many are especially leery over Rubenstein's insistence upon implementing the changes this spring, before the Polity elections in April.

The changes, which include "abolishing" the current Council structure, combining the positions of building legislature presidents with building senators, and more clearly defining the duties of all Polity positions, would make student government more "flexible, representative, and fair," according to Rubenstein.

Although there is widespread agreement within Polity that the current constitution should be shelved, the nature and timing of the changes remains a bone of contention. Both Senior Representative Lisa Garcia and Freshman Rep Brian James argue that passage of the new constitution should take place next year. Garcia said, "Many Polity positions would be up for grabs to students, who would probably not be informed enough about the constitution to aptly grasp what their new duties will be." She also noted that even if a new constitution could be agreed upon by the members of Polity, it would be very difficult to inform the student body of the new positions that would be created, undermining the effectiveness of the elections.

Passage of a new constitution would require a referendum at a special election, hurrying any attempts at drafting the document before the regular Polity elections in April. Serious discussion of the proposed changes is not expected to begin until after Spring Break, leaving only two weeks to revamp the constitution before the elections. Some in Polity feel that if the new government system is to be positive and effective, and generate support and involvement by students, more time and care should be taken. Noting that a government cannot realistically be changed in one month, Brian James said, "Let's take time in drafting this constitution...more than one month."

Nevertheless many of the changes are widely supported. The four Class Representatives who now sit on the Polity Council all have vaguely defined duties. The suggestions are to replace them, and the Polity Secretary and Treasurer, with much more specified Vice President positions. According to an initial memo by Rubenstein, the new positions would include a Vice President for Programming, who would oversee operations and activities of student life

such as concerts, movies, parties, and clubs; a Vice President for Academics, who would run the Student Teacher Course Evaluation Program, coordinate student membership on University academic committees, and help students with academic advising and program planning; and a Vice President for Finance, who would coordinate the budget process and distribute funds to clubs, including those currently served by the Programming and Services Council. Another proposed Vice President is one for Athletics, who would coordinate NCAA, club, and intramural sports.

A public relations position would be created to inform students about the activities of the student government. The Public Relations Director would also communicate directly with the media, both on and off campus, creating a direct link between Polity and the people it represents. At the same time, the President and the current Vice President positions would remain the same, with the Vice President taking on the title of Executive Vice President. All of these would be elected positions, including the Public Relations Director.

Another initial recommendation is to combine the residence hall legislature presidents with the Polity Senate positions, consolidating power, and electing them at the time of the regular Spring elections for the following school year. This proposal has not met with general agreement yet, however most Polity officials admit that the current system needs to be changed. Many building legislature meetings are held on Tuesday nights, at the same time that the Polity Senate meetings are held, causing the Senators to be unable to attend these meetings, and explain Polity activities to those they represent.

Steve Rosenfeld has also suggested the position of a Polity Historian who would be available to counsel newly elected Polity officials and explain precedents and the inner workings of Polity. The Historian would also aid the new officials in Polity's relationship with the University Administration, SUNY, and the state. It has not yet been decided whether this will be an elective position or an

appointive one. In addition, there may be more than one Polity Historian, and their terms may last more than one year. Rosenfeld was very concerned that the Historian position or positions, along with the Public Relations Director, be elective positions, so that students would consider these officials seriously.

On the other hand, the Polity Judiciary positions would go from being elective offices to ones appointed by the President and approved by the student Senate. The Judiciary, which has been generally unused and little respected in past years, has often not had enough interested candidates to fill all its seats. The new proposals would cut the number of Judiciary members from ten to three, and would give each judge power to decide certain types of cases. In reducing the number of judges, the new constitution's proponents hope to create a more effective Judiciary which will be composed of only the most interested and knowledgeable people. The powers of this streamlined Judiciary have not been completely agreed upon yet, but it is hoped that they will become more active in University affairs than the present system. Among some of the new proposals being considered is the division of the Judiciary into a high bench and a low bench. The duties of these two benches are still as uncertain as many of the other office proposals, but it seems right now that the lower bench will mediate disputes between Polity and the Administration. Overall the new Judiciary will only hear cases involving organizations and clubs and will not have the power to mediate disputes between individuals and clubs.

There are still many other changes being considered by Polity to improve the obvious problems with the system and create a much more positive student attitude toward Polity. Some members feel a name change of the student government will help to define the differences between the current system and the new one. Others would rather retain the present name, but everyone agrees that student perceptions of Polity must change. Lisa Garcia noted that student apathy toward Polity was obviously detrimental toward the effectiveness of the government and that only a more positive student attitude would remedy the situation. Every Polity member feels that this new constitution can go a long way toward ending the apathy plague, especially if students get involved with the drafting of it. The four class representatives are all available to hear student comments, suggestions and gripes, as are the residence hall senators.

## The Moon Turned Fire Red

continued from page 3

started getting hectic." According to Chris Beach, Scoop AudioVisual Manager, "If Public Safety had guns, we would have had another Kent State. They [Public Safety] lost their cool and there is no doubt in my mind that they would have discharged their guns if they had them."

In the midst of the turmoil while Public Safety was trying to break up the chanting party, Beechina and his band members began packing their equipment. According to Beechina, "We were all afraid that our equipment was going to be damaged in the ruckus."

While packing equipment, the band's announcer John Eming was chased on to the stage by Public Safety officers. Eming had taunted the officers after seeing his friend John Schwartz being dragged up the stairs, handcuffed for no apparent reason, according to Beechina. They told him to come down from the stage and Eming refused, prompting Public Safety officers to rush onstage. The stage collapsed as he was thrown off stage, and his shirt was ripped off before Eming left the premises.

As a result of the collapsed stage, the Blue Rays' equipment was damaged. Beechina said he is planning on filing a formal complaint.

Fearing Public Safety would harm students, Annie Cochrane phoned the Suffolk County police department. "They arrived

at 12:29 AM and remained for the most part outside," said Public Safety officer Robert Sweeney.

In order to empty the crowd from the building, the Union Night Manager pulled the fire alarm. Public Safety officer Dan Clark said after the alarm went off, "A large crowd gathered outside the G and H entrance of the Union. The crowd grew louder and louder. They were drunk. I don't know what they wanted. Some students were allowed to re-enter the building two at a time

Students just kept doing what they wanted to do...scream."

In order to diffuse the crowd six other students were arrested. Most of those arrested were from Kelly quad. Two were arrested for disorderly conduct and four for resisting arrest. They were taken to Public Safety headquarters and given appearance tickets. They will have to appear at District Court to answer the charges and students responsible for the party will also face Campus Judiciary proceedings, according to

**"Hey, this looks like police brutality to me," and the unidentified officer allegedly replied, "Well, ain't that too bad..."**

to retrieve their coats. They were screaming, 'You can't protect our women but you break up our parties and f--- this and f--- that. I've never seen a situation in all my six years here where so many students were intoxicated all at once and in the same mood of destruction.'"

According to Clark, who arrived at the scene after the students had been moved outdoors, "The students were asked politely to leave. Yet windows were broken and it was out of control, a full riot situation.

University officials.

Public Safety claimed that four officers, Paul Kayser, Renaldo Eleazer, Kathy Canti and Charles Thomas were injured in the brawl. According to Public Safety's Daily Bulletin, some of the injured were taken to the University Hospital with knee and ankle injuries and Canti was x-rayed there as well. When asked if any of the officers could be interviewed regarding the incident, Sweeney replied, "Since they were injured they may be out on compensation."

University Hospital Admitting staff person Barbara Lombardi said, "There are no records of any of the four named officers ever being in this hospital in 1988. I checked the computer and they were not here."

As a result of the event, which finally dissipated after arrests were made and the bottom part of the Union closed, complaints and lawsuits against Public Safety are expected, said an eyewitness.

Thursday several students filed a formal complaint with the Suffolk County Police Department. Many eyewitnesses claim they saw Public Safety physically harming students while trying to break up the crowd. Student Robert Gordon spoke with Officer Crowley of the Suffolk Police Department and said that his response was, "We've heard a lot of stuff about Public Safety and it was recommended to us that an investigation be undertaken immediately." Meanwhile student Robert Farrel told an unidentified Public Safety officer during the brawl, "Hey, this looks like police brutality to me," and the unidentified officer allegedly replied, "Well, ain't that too bad."

A press conference is being held this morning in University President Marburger's office to discuss the issue and to decide if the moratorium banning alcohol will be put into effect.

Frank Vaccaro contributed to this story.



# Crime? Nah.....

continued from page 3

it's extremely safe here, different than any place else. So they don't take the precautions that they would take in other places, such as locking their doors. People just don't do that here. A lot of crime is crime of opportunity. The door is unlocked, so there's a greater opportunity to commit a crime.

When you say administration gives that impression, how do they do that? What are you talking about?

Well, a good example would be the rape that occurred the other day, in that in *Newsday* it was reported by a Public Safety assistant director. I believe, that six plainclothes officers patrolling the dorms, when in fact there was one plainclothes officer in the dorms. There are six plainclothes officers on the squad—there was only one in that night. They routinely take figures—which are accurate figures—but they slant them in such a way that it makes it seem like it's safer. They'll include everybody as far as how many officers we have on for a night. They'll say 'oh, we have fifteen officers per shift.' Well, that's true if you look on paper, there are fifteen officers but between people who have their pass days or have taken a sick day or an annual day, we routinely go down to eight officers. Possibly seven officers. We're cutting their numbers in half. But that's not reported in the papers. What's reported is something similar to the fifteen. So people think they're getting a lot more protection than there actually is. We also have a police force here which is unarmed and that's an old controversy that goes back and forth, as far as whether it should be armed or unarmed. I think that an armed police department is more effective. They have less fear of doing their job. Again, it's the same as Suffolk County. You wouldn't ask Suffolk County *not* to be armed, because of the type of crimes and situations they get into. We get into the exact same crimes and the same situations, and yet we are told that we can't be armed, even though we have the training for it.

Why is that? Why can't we arm them?

In my opinion, it's public relations more than anything else. It's a matter of 'well, if we give you guns, we're admitting there's crime here,' and that's a problem. This is a business. They don't want to admit there's crime here. The University is a business. They have the business of attracting stud-

**"...we're routinely understaffed. It shows."**

ents and research dollars. People don't want to give research dollars and alumni money and send their little boys and girls to someplace where there's crime. If they foster an idea that there is no crime here, then there's no problem. And in giving a police department guns, they're saying that there is crime.

What other steps can the administration take to make the Public Safety force more efficient? Do you think the way Public Safety's running now is an efficient crime prevention force?

Not at all. It's very inefficient. We have problems at both ends—with Administration and with the officers. There's no question about it. It comes from both ends. You have an Administration, which again, doesn't want to admit that there's crime here and doesn't want to define the job of the Public Safety officer. So, the Public Safety officer is in a state of confusion, and because of that has a tendency to be very reticent about going into action. He doesn't know what his job is so he's not sure what he's supposed to be doing. It makes it very difficult on them. In order to improve the department I think you have to have an Administration which clearly defines what

they want. Not on a day to day basis, but clearly defines the goals and the procedures and the policies of the department—which there is none at this point. You also have to have an increased—I truly believe—an increased department. We have, over the last six years, decreased the amount of officers, while we've increased the Administration. I don't totally understand why, because if you have less officers, why do you need more administrators to manage less officers?

Why was that done?

That's a very good question. We haven't been able to figure that one out yet.

Care to speculate?

Ah, total speculation would be, possibly, it makes it easier to put forth an image when you have a lot more insulation between officers and administration. So you have these administrators which are shielding the director. Possibly.

How many officers were cut?

I believe—this is a rough estimate, I don't have the number right here—it's probably about 20 to 25 officers.

What was the size of the force before the cut?

About 80 grade 12 uniformed officers.

Now it's like 55.

Right.

Does that lessen the number of officers on patrol at any given point?

Most assuredly. It doesn't sound like much, but when you're talking about a period over seven days, 24 hours a day, you're taking roughly two away from each shift.

And when you take two away from each shift you're taking away one patrol car?

During the dark shifts, yeah, you're taking away one patrol car. When you're talking the day shifts you're taking away two foot patrol officers.

Alright, so Public Safety's efficiency is cut down by this. Do you think that that also is a PR move? Maybe that the Administration is saying crime on campus is on the downfall so we don't need all these Public Safety officers?

ers

No, I don't think it was done for a PR move. There has been a lot of differing opinions of why it was done. Partly it was done to get building guards. What they did was they took a Public Safety line and made it Building Guard instead.

You mean the student auxiliary that's happening?

No, no, we also have Building Guards now. They put one person in a building, like in Fine Arts. There is a building guard in there. He is a graduate. He works from ten at night until six in the morning. He's just in that one particular building. He doesn't patrol or anything. He's in one specific building. There's opinion that possibly because there were union problems in that the union was becoming very strong and officers were reduced because there were that many voices that were together in a union. There was that opinion also. Mostly, I think, the Administration will say it was because they needed the building guards more than they needed the officers.

Do you think that's true?

Not at all. We're routinely understaffed here. It shows.

So what do you think the solution is as far as what Administration could do?

You need an increase in Public Safety officers. The grade 12 officers. You need clear—like I said before—clear definitions of policies and procedures. And I think you need a new director. We've had a director for six years and you can say he's good, you can say he's bad, but the bottom line is he's polarized the department to such an extent that he has basically become an ineffective manager and supervisor. He is not an effective director at this point.

We're talking about Gary Barnes?

Yes.

I wanted your assessment on the student auxiliary dorm security program.

I think it's a good idea. The problem is it's extremely underfunded. So you have a lot

continued on page 12

## PRESTON

continued from page 3

dorsed by Preston, although the referendum is not binding in any way upon the university. He assured the Council that the administration would give the outcome of the referendum serious consideration. He stressed, however, that the graduate student's desires and needs are not the same as the undergraduate's, and that the university will do its best to satisfy as many people as possible.

In an effort to better prepare incoming students for their college careers, a new, one-credit, once-a-week class is slated for a test run this fall. "University 101" will be an introductory class for freshmen that will discuss the value of college degrees, college social life, and logistics such as registering for classes and using the library. The class

was developed by Paul Chase, acting associate vice-president for student affairs, and Aldona Jonaitis, vice-provost for undergraduate studies. According to Jonaitis, the class will require students to keep a journal, and will concentrate on a different topic each week (such as the value of a college degree, drug/alcohol awareness, mid-term crunches, and sexual responsibility). Jonaitis said the class would never be required because "people would resent it." The class awaits final approval from the College of Arts and Sciences this week.

Preston also spoke briefly about a new "Student Development Center" to complement the Career Development Center, and an effort on behalf of the administration and Residence Life to set up secure storage facilities for students' belongings during intersession periods.

**we really need fire wood!  
really badly! so write your  
letters and viewpoints to  
the press**

## SASU Safety Conference

by Robert V Gilheany

ALBANY, FEB 27— At a meeting with Assemblyman Edward Sullivan (D—Manhattan) and members of SUNY Central, the Student Association of the State University (SASU) addressed concerns for student safety on the campuses. The proposals included blue light emergency phones on campus walkways, rape crisis counselors employed 24 hours a day, escort services, and tighter campus security.

The women's caucus of SASU presented the demands. Caucus chair Esther Lastique (the SASU rep from Stony Brook) stated, "Women are afraid and we are here today after eight years of demanding improvements to no avail." Ms Lastique went on to talk about last year's shootings on campus. She said, "The administration was prepared to cancel classes and give everyone incompletes for the semester." Lastique remarked that these incidents occurred after students' fear of safety went unheeded by the Administration.

Frank Poage of SUNY Central said that "safety is not just the business of security or the Administration. Security is everybody's business." He spoke of building a commun-

ity on campus where the students in the dorms know each other and look out for one another. He recommended that students voluntarily monitor their halls. "I'm not saying it's something you have to do, but maybe it's something you ought to do," Poage said.

Lastique spoke of the need for sensitivity training for Public Safety officers. She said, "Last year after a reported rape the Public Safety officer at Stony Brook was telling the victim that 'maybe you didn't really get raped.'" The people at SUNY Central reacted strongly to that, assuring people that all Public Safety officers go through extensive sensitivity training to deal with victims of sexual assaults.

Assemblyman Sullivan took up some of SASU's proposals. Sullivan said Public Safety task forces should be "one half students and one half female." Since the task force is set up to look after safety issues that affect students, women in particular, Sullivan believes that they should be represented on those boards. Sullivan also suggested that the College Workstudy program hire students to be hall monitors, therefore using workstudy funds to improve safety.

# Completely Confident

The irascible, irreverent, and irradiant Rob Becker, our Southwest correspondent, mailed this piece to us last week from Reno, Nevada...

by Robert Becker

The gym is old, the benches are hard, and Hunter S. Thompson is late. Nobody should have been surprised: the gym is called the Old Gym, benches in old gyms were built when people were of a hardier breed, and Hunter S. Thompson has a reputation to uphold. The title appropriated for the February 2 lecture was "Fear and Loathing

questions. One was asked about the Superbowl (prompted by the Superbowl sweat-shirt Hunter wore), another asked Hunter's feelings toward the upcoming '88 Presidential election, and yet another person asked if Hunter had ever been jailed. To the Superbowl question he gave a grunt representing boredom and disapproval of the game. On the subject of the Presidential election Hunter had more to say. He claimed that Paul Simon would be the only candidate that he'd vote for, then garbled some reasons why and garbled some more reasons why he wouldn't back George Bush or Jesse Jackson. His replies as to the question of being in jail were begun with a

"I had fun in jail. It's like Disneyland or a weird bar..."  
—Hunter S. Thompson

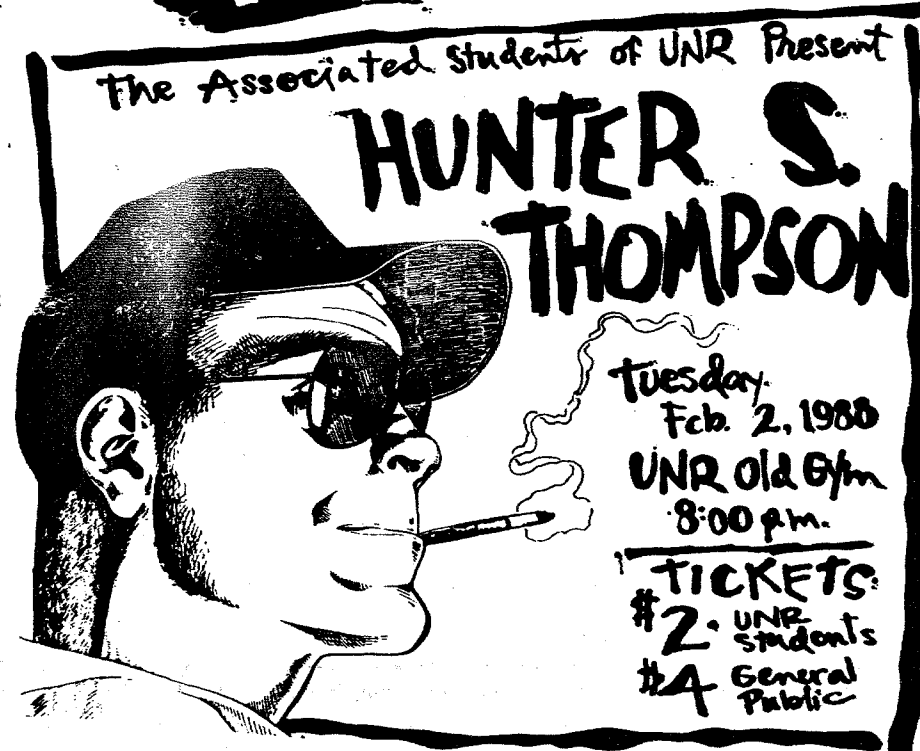
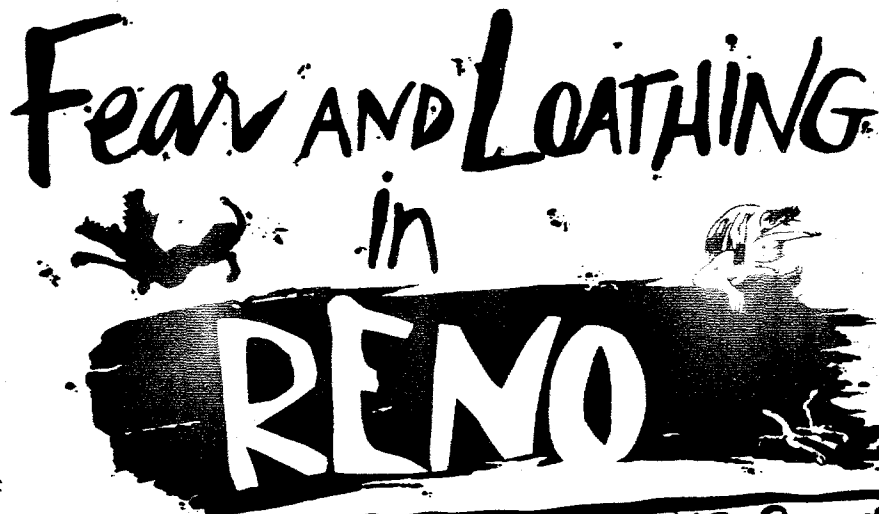
in Reno," immediately bringing to mind the trip to Las Vegas which inspired Hunter to write a book about it called **Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas**. Oh happy day, I thought to myself as I sat there, I'm going to witness a lecture by that one and only, crazed gonzo journalist Hunter S. Thompson. I've spent half an hour getting good and used to this bench, looking at my fingernails and feet, listening to some lame excuses about Hunter's delay, when they finally introduce the arrival of the man.

He stepped up to the platform in the middle of the gym with a slight limp and began the Dr. Hunter S. Thompson variety show. Did I forget to mention the full bottle of Chivas Regal that accompanied Hunter to the microphone? Well, I was glad to see he was in good form. (He was also good and drunk.) The acoustics in the gym weren't top-notch, but I think it was Hunter's slurring, rasping voice that made his every other word unintelligible.

After he settled into his seat with some complaining, Hunter opened the floor to

chortle and a downward glance at the table he was sitting at. He remarked: "I was the worst teenage criminal. I had fun in jail. It's like Disneyland or a weird bar."

Questions regarding drugs reached a crescendo half an hour into the lecture. Hunter was asked to elaborate on the Nancy Reagan "Just Say No" campaign, to which he eloquently (and predictably) responded: "Just say yes." Also on the subject of drugs, he said, "I've never hurt anyone with 'em. I've scared some." These questions and half-incoherent answers continued throughout the lecture, interrupted only briefly by one bright listener who requested some of Hunter's Chivas Regal (which was granted only to him) and the dousing of the gym's lights by a disappointed audience member. The lecture never missed a beat, however, even in the dark, and the lights were restored after five minutes. After an hour had passed, relatively few of those originally in attendance remained, and the lecture was ended at the same time the Chivas Regal bottle ran dry (coincidence?).



Outside the Old Gym, most comments on the lecture were of disappointment. One lad remarked that Hunter S. Thompson should be the poster child of the "Just Say No" campaign. Although none of his comments during the lecture revealed the witty, bare-boned perception of reality Hunter is capable of, his no-holds-barred style was still

intact, only watered down some with age. If nothing else, Hunter pulled off the whole ordeal very well. He was able to get drunk and bullshit with a group of college students for an hour. Afterwards, he most likely collected his speaking fee and went laughing all the way to the bar.

## I Had a Pony

by Karin Falcone

I've never lived anywhere where a Long Island Rail Road train horn wasn't audible from my bed. I'm sure that sound embedded itself in my dreams. For all of my childhood those trains rattled the windows of my parents' house while moving through the Hempstead line. Constant, powerful and pervading, like tiny earthquakes all day long, I ceased to notice the noise before I was old enough to have cognition at all. Now, I notice when the earth shakes.

When misfortune violated my life by ruining my one true love, my metallic blue '75 rust-free Plymouth Scamp with a good stereo, I became a full time public transportation commuter. I entered this new way of life with the deafening crunch of the accident still ringing in my ears and a puzzled look on my face. It's never left. Soon after I was robbed, by the LIRR paparazzi, of the right to have a cigarette while pondering this experience. Being a public transportation commuter is not simply how one gets from place to place. It changes how you think of time and feeds on your money, health and sanity. You are dependent on the mercy of a merciless machine.

It moves through Long Island indiscriminately—the track was not laid with any aesthetic considerations as to what would be seen through its windows, and many would even argue whether it was laid with any practical considerations. It's Long Island in the buff. It's parking lots and historical landmark 5 & 10 shops; dumps and auto parts mountains; Hazeltine and Gyrodyne and rows of houses

with swimming pool yards, all seen through a sooty window, too late or too early in your day.

You scowl at the thought of stumbling in tardy versus the prospect of sitting alone for an hour once you arrive, just waiting. On the train you assess your choice. You are rolling backwards, in a nicotine fit with urine in your nostrils, courtesy a stinking lavatory. But the seat is comfortable for short rides and has a pleasing psychedelic design—flowery bursts within circular medallions in a pattern that's hard to pin down. Why psychedelic seat covers? Who the hell knows? It's just another nagging question in the face of total dependency. So ignore the seat covers. You can look at the ad posters—much prettier than the "Pregnant and need help?" posters on the buses. They're designed by people who know you'll stare at that Caribbean sunset or Cognac bottle for the most endless minutes of your day. Contrasting this against the spray painted subways, it's capitalist graffiti at its finest (I really like these posters and I think the LIRR should cover the windows with them. With the revenues we could ride for what it's worth—about 35¢, like a giant Newsday on wheels).

After stuffing most of your day to day life in duffel bags or a briefcase, occasionally there's still carrying capacity for a Walkman to drown out the hiss of other Walkmans, the conductor's funny hole-puncher sound and the loose wet cough that public transportation commuters are prone to. Those are the only sounds because public transportation commuters never speak to each other, or look at anything

but their Times or dirty windows or an ad poster or the seat in front of them. Defensive, they are the army with the aura of armour. When you're alone and nowhere but between two places, and can't afford a taxi, you're helpless. You can't make eye contact if you try. People who do, break the rules; it's a solitary trip. It's awkward any other way.

These long periods of time in solitude have given me too much opportunity to think about these problems. Alone, my mind converses with itself for a solution every day. Idealist: "Rise up commuters! Unite, change this common misery."

Realist: "We don't have a minute to spare, or a dime either. Misfortune or greed—"

Idealist: "Fate or Manhattan!"

Realist: "Misfortune or greed has put us in a caste alone. We're a transient bunch, we've got nothing in common except two things and the ad people know them—we need to book a vacation and have a good stiff drink. We can't even smoke a cigarette in one stinking rattling car out of 6 or 7 or 20."

Idealist: "To rave and whine incessantly and do nothing is the coward's only way. If we all got up and did something—"

Realist: "Get real, you naive slob! We can't even look each other in the face."

Editor's note—The author is currently trying to find another car.



# IRELAND—Violence, Division, Fanatic Loyalty, Hatred, Death, Hope?

## ASK YOURSELF THIS QUESTION

When the battle has been finally won. Will I be able to stand and be counted amongst the men who won it?

MAKE SURE THE ANSWER IS YES!

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SECTARIAN MURDER MUST BE STOPPED YOU CAN HELP TO MAKE NORTHERN IRELAND A SAFER PLACE FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

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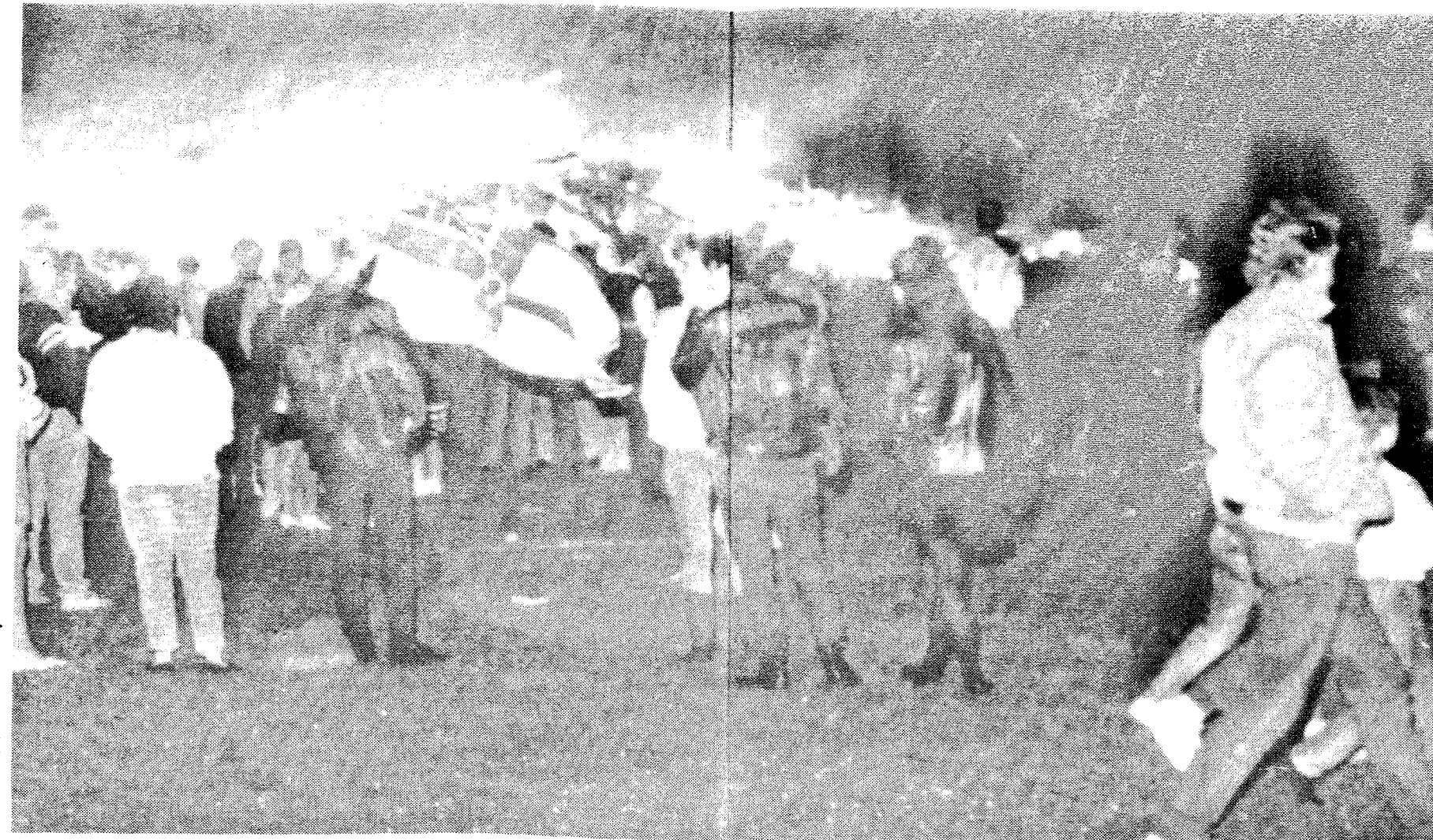
## MURDER MURDER MURDER MURDER MURDER MURDER

This is what the bombers did



to a human being

MURDER MURDER MURDER



IRISHMEN  
and  
IRISHWOMEN

DON'T  
BELIEVE  
ANY  
RUMOURS

Republican aims are still the same . . . . .

ENGLAND OUT—  
AND AN  
ALL IRELAND REPUBLIC

THERE WILL BE  
NO COMPROMISE  
WITH REPUBLICAN  
PRINCIPLES

by Andrew Mohan

Ireland suffers from America's celebration of St Patrick's day. With St Patrick's Day coming on March 17th, more Irish-Americans are attending Irish dinners, film festivals, and dances. At the many Irish events which continue year round money is collected by different Irish-American organizations to be given to the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

The largest of the Irish-American organizations collecting money for the IRA is **NORAI**. This organization was established by former IRA members in 1970. Many IRA members have taken refuge in the United States because the government does not extradite political refugees of any nationality. **NORAI** was established one year after the IRA began its bombing campaign in 1969.

Communist movements in Ireland are not a recent development, but rather invoke memories of devoted revolutionaries such as James Connolly who were the driving forces for the Republic of Ireland's fight for independence. There is, though, a major difference between the IRA of the Republic's war of independence and today's IRA. Today's IRA only represents a small percentage of the population of Northern Ireland (the provincial name of which is Ulster).

At the beginning of the century the enemy was clear: the British government was a foreign body ruling the country. In the South there were almost no supporters of British rule. Even though there was much solidarity in the South the North was different. The majority of the people living in the North were protestant descendants of Scottish settlers. These people—called the Scotch-Irish—desired to remain a part of Great Britain, as they do today. They have received the name Loyalists.

If Ireland is taken as a whole then, the Catholics outnumber the Protestant Scotch-Irish three to one. Afraid of being ruled by a government dominated by Catholics, the Scotch-Irish mobilized paramilitary groups such as the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), and the Ulster Unionist Council to Fight Home Rule. In an attempt to rid themselves of a political and economic liability, prevent further bloodshed, and keep the loyalists of the North in the British fold, the British government partitioned the nation into two parts: the Republic of Ireland with 26 counties laying to the south and west, and Ulster consisting of six counties in the Northeast.

In the North and the South there exists the political party of the IRA, Sinn Féin. Even though there exists this democratic way of achieving power, the militaristic wing of the IRA—the Provisional IRA (or Provos)—continues to viol-

ently disrupt Irish society. According to **The Irish Voice**, a New York based newspaper, the IRA trains with the PLO and is supported by Libya's Kadafi. This is the same IRA which Americans support through **NORAI**.

The people of Southern Ireland are also plagued by the IRA's looting of banks and gas stations, and sympathize with the people of the North. When an IRA bomb went off in Hyde Park, London on July 20th, 1982 that killed 22 soldiers and several horses, the citizens of Dublin tried to help. Fifty thousand dollars was raised as relief to the families of the slain soldiers, and the horses were replaced by the Royal Society of Dublin. On November 8th, 1987 when another IRA bomb killed eight nurses and boy scouts and wounded 55 other civilians marching in a WWI & II

the Royal Ulster Constabulary), the British government to which Ulster is an economic and political sore spot, and the government of the Republic.

The people of N Ireland must be supportive of any measures taken as well as being a part of the political decision making process or—as they have shown—they will resist any forced compromises. Such was the case when Prime Minister Thatcher of Great Britain worked out a treaty with Prime Minister Fitzgerald of the Republic of Ireland called the Anglo-Irish Agreement. Because there was no representation of Ulster at the negotiations the outcome, which gave the Republic an advisory role in the North, was rejected by both the Protestants and Catholics of Ulster. The Protestants viewed it as handing Ulster over to the South while Catholics viewed it as an attempt to appease the British while avoiding real progress towards unification.

For historic reasons both the Catholics and Protestants fear each other. The reason that their expression of their fears through the formation of such groups as the IRA and the UVF will not help the situation is that each side is rallied by their own groups and threatened by their opponents' paramilitary organizations. The terrorist groups are self-perpetuating by furthering the fear and tension in Ulster. American support of groups like **NORAI** is one of the factors that prevents a reduction of fears between the peoples of N Ireland. The healing process will take time to soothe the fears of the people of Ulster; a gradual re-education of the men and women hardened by the years of hatred. The real changes can be made by stopping the chain of separation and violence with the next generation.

The key to peace in Ulster is providing the youth of Ulster with the vision of a brighter economic future, as well as education concentrating on their similarities as separate peoples rather than their differences. Far too often Protestants and Catholics alike vent their frustrations with a poor economic setting through sectarian violence. Responsible pride in their respective nationalities along with mutual respect would solve many of the fears that the N Irish have of losing their identity as a people because of an unfavorable outcome of the political turbulence. Ironically, the people's strong identification with their national group is the cause of the troubles, but it is the people's fear of losing their nationality that is the base for such vehement nationalism.

These tasks have to be completed by the people of Ulster, on their own. Foreign intervention will only confuse the situation further. The greatest help the citizens of the United States can give Ulster is by adopting and maintaining a policy of non-intervention.

"The terrorist groups are self-perpetuating by furthering the fear and tension in Ulster. American support of groups like **NORAI** is one of the factors that prevents a reduction of fear..."

remembrance service, the citizens of Dublin responded immediately. A book of 30,000 signatures was sent to Enniskillen as a sign of Southern Irish sympathy for Ulster's troubles.

The reason that paramilitary groups in N Ireland will only hinder the peace process rather than help is their unyielding nature. Neither the UVF or the IRA is willing to make a compromise for the sake of peace, because fighting for their self-appointed goals is their way of life. It is against the nature of an organization devoted to an extremist ideology to come to a middle ground with their sworn enemies. If peace in Ireland is to be achieved it will not be through such groups. N Ireland will have to look towards organizations whose interest is peace in the country. These groups would include moderate political organizations, the police (called





# Rain Forests cattle fields for America

continued from page 4

tributing only 20%. While agriculture is more accountably profitable, rainforests provide goods that are less easily counted (like maybe the air we need to breathe). Rainforests have to be evaluated by their importance in their water holding capacity, irrigation, soil fertility, protection of species, and even a recently emerging tourist industry involving over 400,000 square kilometers of national parks.

The areas of tropical rainforests that are declared reservations are a fine gesture but not completely effective in salvaging the areas. In order for a biosphere as a rainforest to continue to flourish, the area must be quite large. The boundaries of rainforests will dry out due to the altered ecology surrounding them.

Biologists are interested in exactly how large an area is needed and what provisions are necessary to ensure a reservation does not deteriorate. Thomas Lovejoy, a naturalist studying rainforests in Brazil, is attempting to learn these answers by emphasizing the importance of studying different sizes of rainforest patches. "The Minimum Critical Size Of Ecosystems Project" is being

funded by Brazil's National Institute for Amazonian Research and the United States branch of the World Wildlife Fund. He is studying rainforests divided into 4 sizes: 1 hectare, 10 hectares, 100 hectares, and 1000 hectares (10 hectares are equal to about 25 acres). By measuring various sizes, perhaps biologists can begin to get an idea of how quickly a species can appear or disappear and perhaps how to prevent the disappearances.

So who is doing the major exploiting? Primarily, large corporations and governments that feel the need to "develop" countries and make money are. Often rainforests are exploited to make room for cattle ranches owned by US investors who ship beef to fast food chains, and companies who use land for cash-crop export agriculture. The landless, jobless peasants swarm into city slums and US companies employ them at factories for meager wages. Also, the inevitable population increase forces governments to develop rainforests into farms. Just a victim of industrialization, the amount of rainforests has halved since 1900.

# Six & Violence family death metal

by Joe DiStefano

Armed with a heavy buzz and an open mind I went to see Stony Brook's only "family death metal band", The Six and Violence, last Friday night in the Union Ballroom.

Family death metal: interesting maybe if you're a member of the Manson or Adams families. Slam dancing, kazoo wailing, random destruction, violent interaction between band and audience; there was something for everyone. The crowd was mixed although a major part of the audience was from off campus. Credit must be given to SAB for sponsoring the show.

The Violents opened with "I've Gotta Bomb and I Wanna Use It", a song most of us at Stony Brook can empathize with. The song marked the first stage appearance of newest member Colin "The Sex Dwarf Tuba Player from Hell" strapped in dynamite wielding a detonator. Colin also played a mean tuba during "My House is Haunted".

Throughout the show the band kept up a frantic pace as they pounded on their instruments creating a spectacle that I found both riotously violent and uproariously funny. The sound system may have been atrocious, but the Violents more than made up

for it with their zany stage antics. The audience joined in a singalong of "Golf" as band members brandished putters and pelted them with golf balls. Nuns, who appeared during "Surf Gospel" flogged band members with chains, and ran off stage to play cat and mouse with audience members. The pace tempered a little as a massive Twister game was played in the slam pit, to the Jeopardy theme.

The performance concluded in an orgy of violence as vocalist Father Kurt Stenzel smashed his head through a television, a stunt bike was ridden through the drum set, and drummer Dave "Low Life" Miranda of Ludichrist sawed and smashed his drums beyond recognition.

The Violents are Father Kurt Stenzel, vocals, kazoo, megalomania; Chris "Bivet-head" Sorgie, vocals and lack of hair; Dave "Low Life" Miranda, drums and power vomit; John "the Baptist" Rinaldi, bass and responsibility; Ray "Sluggo" Amco, distorted guitar; and Ken "Crash" Kim, on cymbals and concussion. Kurt cites Stony Brook as an influence on the band's work, providing the hellish imagery contained in their songs as well as inspiring songs such as "Death to Guidos" and "Fascist Ice Cream" (a song that was dedicated to DAKA).

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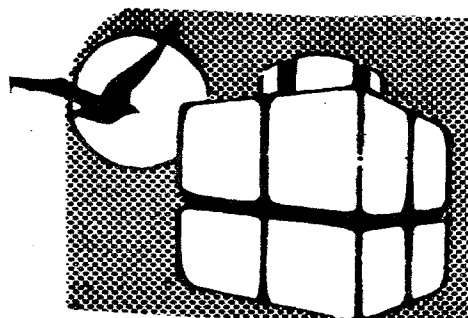
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## Stony Brook

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February 23, 1988

Mr. [redacted]  
JA A3  
H Quad

Mr. [redacted]  
JA A3  
H Quad

Gentlemen:

This letter is in reference to concerns emanating from the Office of the H Quad Director concerning the plastic animals hanging from your student room windows and the James A-3 end hall lounge windows.

In response to those concerns, I am issuing you an "official directive" to immediately remove the above mentioned articles and to refrain from hanging, suspending, or otherwise placing any object outside the confines of your room and/or end hall lounge windows upon the receipt of this notification.

Information regarding "official directives" is covered under Article IIA, Section 4 of the University Student Conduct Code which states:

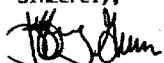
Official Directives. Within the University, authority is delegated specifically to some individuals and some official bodies to direct the actions of other members of the University, in fulfillment of legitimate purposes and functions of the institution.

Students must comply with directives of University officials (Article I, Section A, Part B) exercising assigned duties. Students may appeal to the Vice President for Student Affairs, the Director of Residence Life (if issued by a Residence Life staff member), or the University Hearing Officer for a revision of any official directive, but they must be in compliance with the directive at the time of appealing it.

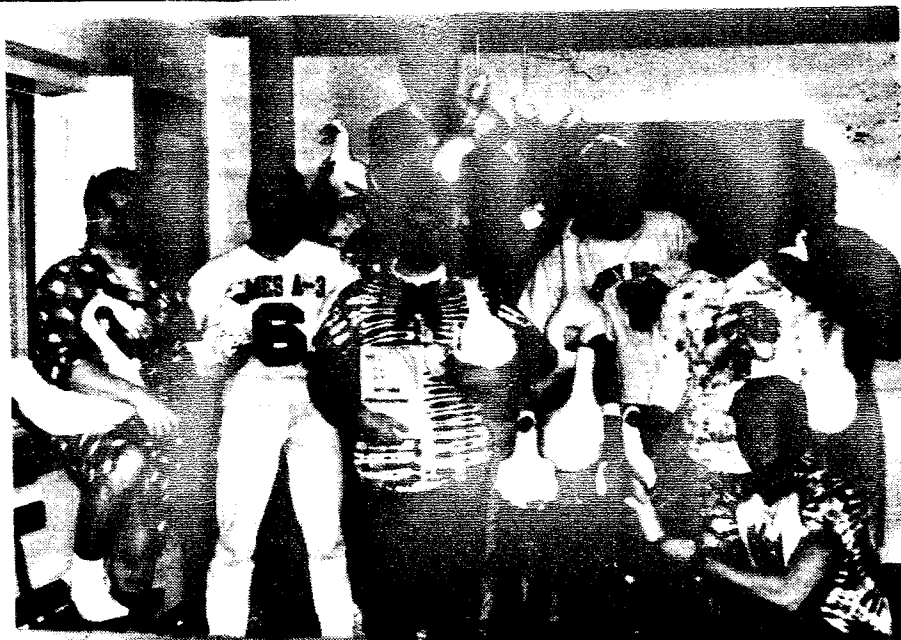
Please be advised that failure to comply with an official directive is a violation of the University Student Conduct Code and will result in a disciplinary referral.

I hope we can approach this situation in a responsible manner. If you have any questions regarding the official directive or your rights in this situation, please feel free to contact me or consult the University Student Conduct Code.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey Green, RHD  
James College



The proud gentlemen of James A-3 display their loyalty to their self-proclaimed "chickens"

To the Editor:

I would like to bring to your attention an incident that happened to my hallmates and myself on Thursday, February 23rd. Enclosed you will find an "official directive" given to us by our building RHD. This directive tells us to remove the "plastic animals" (chickens) hanging from our windows, and a wooden snake hanging from our end hall lounge. A reason for this was not given, just that we must comply.

Three days prior to receiving the directives the RHD spoke to one of my hallmates in private who told me that the Vice President for Student Affairs finds the plastic animals "offensive"; he gave no other reason than "offensive". Doesn't the Vice President for Student Affairs have anything better

to do than hassle us for harmless and humorous chickens? Maybe the Vice President doesn't realize that a girl was raped and sodomized in Cardozo or people are being attacked in the showers of G and H quads, and people are being molested in their rooms.

Now, Mr Vice President, we think those are truly offensive. Do you? But I guess that plastic chickens are higher on your priority list.

Sincerely,

A disgruntled and unhappy James A-3

PS Mr Vice President, my hallmates and I were driving this weekend and we passed your house. We find the plastic animals on your front lawn offensive and would like you to remove them.

## — Soundwaves —

# The Grammys Are Full of Shit

by Peter Kang

If you were watching TV on Wednesday night, you may have been one of the 50 million people who witnessed the spectacle of the Grammys. For those of you who haven't yet discovered them, the Grammys are the music industry's annual awards show; popular music's equivalent to the Oscar.

these commercial radio stations, combined, only play about 1% of the recorded music that is released in a given year. Add the fact that they only play records that are released by the 8 major record labels, ignoring the hundreds of smaller labels that exist worldwide, and you begin to see that most consumers aren't getting close to a fair representation of the recorded music available in

"...the winners...are all million selling records..."

Do the Grammy's accurately reflect the achievement of excellence in music or do they merely help to reinforce the record buying populace's tastes? One of the most interesting facts about the winners in the major categories is that they are all million selling records. For example, this year the nominees for album of the year all went platinum (sold at least 1 million copies). Records that didn't sell a certain amount of units are generally bypassed for nominations, and independent record label releases are almost completely ignored every year. One argument in favor of this would be: if the people really like the stuff, it must be good! But what defines the population's musical tastes? Are they really self determining?

In general, most people know of music through commercial radio. They make the choice of what record (or tape) they are going to buy based on what they hear and enjoy on stations like Z100, Hot 103, WLIR, or WBAB, to name a few. What most people aren't aware of is the fact that all

the world today. In a sense, people's musical tastes are being defined by the narrow selection of music that they are being exposed to on commercial radio.

This is all very practical since it would probably be completely unprofitable for a commercial radio station like WBAB to try to sell Pepsi-Cola ads by airing Ravi Shankar playing traditional ragas.

The following is a selection of records from the other 99%, not recognized by mainstream media:

Public Enemy  
**Yo! Bum Rush the Show**  
Def Jam

Probably the greatest rap album ever released. This is no nonsense militancy; with guitar licks supplied by Vernon Reid (watch for his album this spring!)

Royal Crescent Mob  
**Omeretta**  
Celluloid

A dazzling high-energy fusion of soul, funk, garage rock and James Brown yelps. Watch for these Ohio boys at a club near you; they do an outrageous live show.

Opan  
**Happy Nightmare Baby**  
SST

Hypnotic mixture of droning organs, slide guitar, and entrancing vocals supplied by Kendra Smith. Great neo-psychedelia, featuring members of the Rain Parade and Dream Syndicate. A must.

Prince  
**Sign O the Times**  
Paisley Park/Warner Bros

As usual, Prince is the exception to the rule. This double album has its share of Top 40 hits, but the real magic occurs on tracks like "Starfish & Coffee" and "Housequake" where Prince cuts loose with some funky-ass experimentation and wit.

Sonic Youth  
**Sister**  
SST

The Sonics go pop but maintain their dignity through their fierce allegiance to asymmetrical sex noise!

Fish and Roses—**Untitled—Lost Records**  
Out of the junkyard symphonics of downtown New York comes a band even your dentist would dig. All this and no artificial sweeteners. Beautiful record.

Eugene Chadbourne  
**Vermín of the Blue, Country and Western LSD**

**Fundamental**  
The last title says it all. This guy is in love with Merle Haggard and George Jones but has the genius enough to play them with an electric rake! Polific.

Ornette Coleman  
**In all Languages**  
Caravan of Dreams

The master returns with a two record set. On disc looks back to his earth shaking quartet of the early 60s and the other disc looks fifty years into the future with the harmelodic bebop of prime time. Go out and buy it! High fashion photos of Ornette and the boys included.

Tom Waits  
**Frank's Wild Years**  
Island Records

You haven't taken a shower in 10 days, you've got the stereo on but it sounds really weird because some two-legged freeloader spilled a bottle of malt liquor all over it. Add a couple of overgrown zucchinis in the backyard, a total eclipse and some raucous vocals sung through a megaphone.

John Zorn  
**Spillane**  
Elektra/Nonesuch

Japanese film noir with a blues soundtrack. Leaves you reeling in your seat. Buy the compact disc.



# The Other Side of Brown

continued from page six

of...there should be two and there's only one. When there's only one person sitting at a door, which I see routinely in the dorms, it's very difficult for them to try and stop—when you have four or five people coming in—to try and stop them. Especially if they don't want to be stopped. They feel very intimidated. It's partly undermanning, partly underfunded. And one of student auxiliary's problems is that a lot of the dorms are propped open. The doors in the dorms are propped open. If you have two

Student Lounge, you have people just hanging out. And so you have four officers for this entire area.

*So we're talking four officers for 8,000 people, basically.*

Probably more than 8,000, because that's just the residents, not including the people who are staying here.

*But even the effectiveness of 4 officers is cut down because it's not 4 officers patrolling singly, it's 2 officers per car, which is basically 2 patrol forces.*

“...you have two patrol cars patrolling the entire campus...that's not a whole lot of people for a small city...”

people one can stay at the door while the other, you know, every fifteen minutes, checks the propped open doors. But because there's only one person there, he has to stay at the door, the main door, and all the other doors get propped open. This, of course, leads to a problem. It's a good program that needs to be improved. And again, it's a relatively new program, so I think it could be vastly improved. But it's over time. As you get more funding, as you get a better structure to the program itself, it will get better. Part of the problem is also the physical aspects of the building. You do have these doors which are easily broken, easily propped open, and students which are not made aware of exactly how important it is to keep the doors locked. I think, with also a training or a teaching program in the dorms they would be educated so as to realize that this is being done for their own benefit. But it's a good program. I just think it needs to be worked on. It's relatively new. I think it will improve every semester.

*Okay, let's talk about the campus at night. At any one given point in time how many Public Safety officers are on duty to protect the students on campus?*

You'll have about eight officers at night. But three of those officers are in the Hospital. They're strictly in the Hospital. Not in the HSC, not in the basic clinic tower. They're only in the Hospital. They don't patrol the grounds. They patrol the grounds around the parking lot near the Hospital until about 2:00 and that's it. For the entire rest of the campus, that's all the dorms, all the academic buildings, basically all the roadways, you have five officers. One is on the desk. He's not patrolling, he's strictly on the desk. Four other officers, two in one patrol car, two in another patrol car. So you have two patrol cars patrolling the entire rest of the campus. Everything but the Hospital. That includes the HSC, don't forget. And it includes Stage XVI, all the dormitories, all the academic buildings, the Union, and the gym which can routinely become problems. South Campus, South P Lot, North P Lot, everywhere. That's not a whole lot of people for a small city. Because we do have a very condensed population here at night. You have eight thousand resident students, roughly. You have a lot of people on campus after normal classes either studying, doing research, hanging out, you have the End of the Bridge, the Graduate

That's correct. And the reason there are 2 patrol officers for each car is partly because we're unarmed. And you don't want to send an officer who is unarmed into a situation where he could be up against an entire crowd of drunken rowdies and off-campus people who know what's going on—they can see the person doesn't have a gun—and all of a sudden this person is overpowered.

*And we were also talking about the fact that if an arrest is made, then there is, in effect, only one car on campus.*

That's true. We also have the problem that this is a unique police department in that our officers are not hired and then immediately sent to the academy. It's very often that officers can wait up to a year, sometimes more, before they're sent to an academy. So what happens is you have somebody who doesn't have to authority to arrest people, so therefore he cannot go out by himself. He has to be with somebody else who has been through the academy. At any other police department, the first thing you do is go through the academy, so as soon as you hit the road, you're able to do the job. Here, we have the problem—and that's not anybody's fault; that's the problem of finances with Albany and the way they coordinate their academy class—but we have that problem here. You cannot put out one person by themselves. Mainly.

*When you have two cars on campus and one car encounters a situation and makes an arrest, what is actually happening?*

The one car is pulled off the road because A, you have to transport the prisoner, and B, there's a lot of paperwork, a lot more paperwork than people are aware of in processing an arrest. And the paperwork can take anywhere from two to six hours, roughly. During that time the car will be off the road. What takes precedent when you make an arrest is the prisoner himself. You have to process him in a timely fashion. And therefore they have to be off the road and processing the paperwork. They can go out for an emergency call, but they're not out their doing routine patrol at that point.

*So you mean that for up to a six hour period, there will be only one car patrolling the campus.*

That's very true.

*Is it your estimation that the campus is a very unsafe place at night?*

It has the potential to be very unsafe, yes, for both the officers and the students. We

have a very open campus here, where anybody is allowed on campus. Residence Life is getting better, but at the same time, we have problems that illegal guests are here on a routine basis. As an example, the rape that occurred here last week in that that was done by two gentlemen who were guests of somebody else. They weren't just total strangers to this campus. They didn't wander on here, they were guests of somebody else. And they were legal guests, though. There is a process for staying overnight that Residence Life has, but these people have been here for many weekends, from what I've been led to believe, and had never gone through this process.

*So your opinion is “unsafe”. Do you think that Gary Barnes or the Administration believes that it's unsafe on this campus at night?*

I don't think there's any question in anybody's mind anymore. You have so many groups saying that it is unsafe on campus you have the Women's Safety Group, the Women's Center, the President's Task Force on Women's Safety, the nurses...The incidents speak for themselves that we've had over the last couple of semesters. We had the gentleman who was firing at people with a gun and they found a loaded Uzi underneath his bed, and he was an illegal guest here. You had, again, a couple of rapes within just the last couple of weeks; you've had the menacing with the handgun in the same night that you had the rape. So anybody who says this is a totally safe campus would be just outright lying. It's not any more unsafe than anywhere else in Suffolk County. This is not the city. This is not a bad part of the city; I don't want to equate it to that at all. What people have to realize is that it's just as unsafe as if they were in the outside community.

*But there isn't an equivalent police force here to protect them.*

Exactly. Although we have co-jurisdiction with the Suffolk County police department, they very rarely come onto this campus because they really don't know this campus. And since we do have—technically—our own police force, there's no reason for them to come on this campus, and, again, I emphasize “technically”. Although I have been trained in a police academy and I've been told and taught all the laws and everything, I haven't been able to effectively do my job because of manpower cuts, because

that you're doing good. They have no plans to increase the department. In fact, from my understanding, they're possibly thinking of decreasing the department once again, putting all security guards in the Hospital, therefore taking out the patrol officers in there which at the very least could respond to a problem in an emergency, a riot situation or something like that, which we do have every so often here. We won't have those officers there to respond anymore. Also the officers in the Hospital do take care of any crime that happens there. Now if they're out of there, that means the same 2 patrol cars who were doing everything else on campus now will also have to do the Hospital when something criminal happens there. Again, overextending the police department here. I can't repeat this enough: policy and procedures have to be really instituted and adhered to. Dependent upon the whim of the day is what they decide to have you do. And that's no way to run a police department. Officers don't know what their job is here.

*Why isn't the Administration doing anything?*

That's actually relatively simple. It was said in *Newsday*. They're afraid of the public image. If you start doing things, you admit you have a problem here. We're in a business, and in any business, public image makes a difference.

*So it's not a question of lack of funds, it's a question of public image.*

It depends upon who you ask. If you ask the administration, it's always a lack of funds. They've been saying that for a long time now. I don't know. I go to other campuses, I've been to many, many other campuses, and they don't seem to have the same problems that we have here. None whatsoever. You're always going to have a certain amount of crime at any campus—that's a given, because you have that in society as a whole, but what you have here is you have an Administration that refuses to acknowledge it, and therefore it gets even worse. They don't enforce the rules and regulations that they have in place now, and people realize that, so they don't worry about them. Let's take something as simple as parking legally. Parking on this campus is horrendous, there's no question about it, but they know that, depending upon you

“...anybody who says this is a totally safe campus would be outright lying. It's not anymore safe than anywhere else in Suffolk county...”

of an Administration that does not really want to admit that there's a crime problem here, or a safety problem here, and therefore, it hampers my attempts at trying to do the job.

*So the Administration knows that it's unsafe on campus. Are they doing anything about it?*

I think all you see is basically cosmetics. There's definitely nothing in the works for the Public Safety department itself, except things that might look good. Higher visibility in places where people see you and think

are, it's very possible that you can park illegally as many times as you want and eventually you just have them [the tickets] taken care of. Of course, that's totally denied, but it happens on a pretty regular basis.

*So when it comes right down to it, public relations are more important to the Administration than the safety of the students.*

No question about it. It's always been that way here. For as long as I've been here it's always been public relations over anything else.

# The Unbearable Lightness of Being

by John Gabriel

“Take off your clothes,” Tomas says to a pretty nurse at the beginning of **The Unbearable Lightness of Being**, the film of Milan Kundera’s novel; it’s an appropriate beginning. Tomas may as well be challenging the audience to take off its clothes, and I don’t mean this as a metaphor for baring your soul or any shit like that. I’m talking real shit, the ugliness, as well as the beauty, of the human body and its excretions: hair, eyes, nose, mouth, neck, shoulders, arms, chest, back, stomach, hands, genitals, anus, legs, and feet; tears, sweat, phlegm, milk, spit, shit, piss, blood, and come.

Tomas is a doctor and human bodies, while more than playthings to him, are so similar that it is only during the most intimate play—sexual play—that their differences are alive to his senses. Alive, because these differences, “the one-millionth part dissimilarity” as Tomas calls them, are what make these bodies human instead of automaton; in other words, these are the differences that comprise the soul.

And so Tomas (played by **Daniel Day-Lewis** with a devouring vitality) is an epic womanizer. We are obligingly invited to be voyeurs and participants of Tomas’ world. **Phillip Kaufman**, the director, has found an entertaining, subtle, way to let us have it both ways without confusing the audience or himself, as directors often do when working with controversial or intimate material. As the nurse removes her blouse, Kaufman shoots the scene from behind three old men who are watching her through a window (i.e., Kaufman is showing us ourselves). She turns away at the last moment, revealing her breasts to Tomas, and eliciting groans of frustration from the old men. Then, the scene reverts to Tomas’ view, and we see the nurse’s breasts, thereby sharing in both the voyeur’s frustration and the young philosopher’s elation.

The woman who understands Tomas best is Sabina, a young artist who, like Tomas, might be said to believe that sexual

love is a contradiction in terms. After all, why should something as light and playful as sex be overburdened by such a heavy

emotion? Because without weight we are unattached, we float and rise to the highest stratospheres, our breathing becomes difficult, and we suffocate from a lack of ballast, as Sabina (**Lena Olin**, on loan from Ingmar Bergman’s repertory troupe) begins

to understand by the film’s end. Her fear or detestation of burden is only matched in the movie by Tereza’s fear and incomprehension of the unbearable lightness of being.

Tereza (played by **Juliette Binoche**), one of Tomas’ mistresses, provides an unexpected ballast in his life. A smalltown pickup who comes to visit, Tereza stays and becomes his wife. The first time they make love she screams repeatedly, causing the audience to cringe, because these are not sensuous moans. They follow Kundera’s

description precisely: they are “screams to cripple the senses.” The light, airy, physicality of sex, its sensuality, denies the heaviness of Tereza’s love. She screams because her own senses betray her.

And she has nightmares, because Tomas cannot stop his compulsive womanizing.

The story begins during the Prague Spring, a period of cultural and political enlightenment in Czechoslovakia during 1968, which was followed by one of Russia’s more brutal invasions, and here the film is at its most powerful. Like Newton discovering that the same force, gravity, is responsible for both keeping the moon in orbit and forcing an apple to the ground, the film implies that the same force that motivates our personal decisions motivates our political decisions as well.

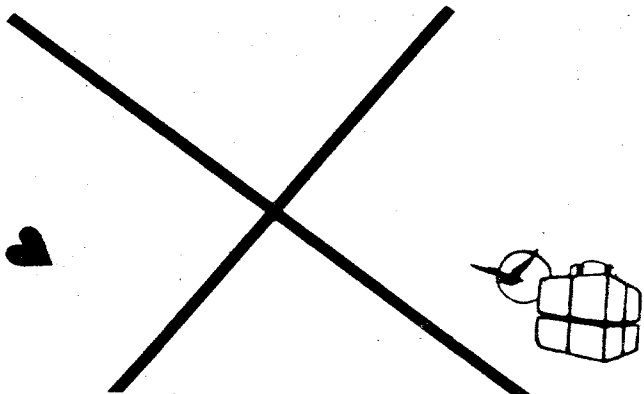
Tomas, who wrote a letter to the editor of a liberal magazine (during the Prague Spring) indicating the Stalinist purges, is told his license will be revoked unless he signs a letter of recantation. He refuses. In

the faces of other doctors, who also work in the hospital, he sees the complacent smiles of men who have already signed their letters of recantation and expect him to do so. He rebels against the assumption that he will knuckle under, and his political action is personally motivated. Or is it a personal action that is politically motivated?

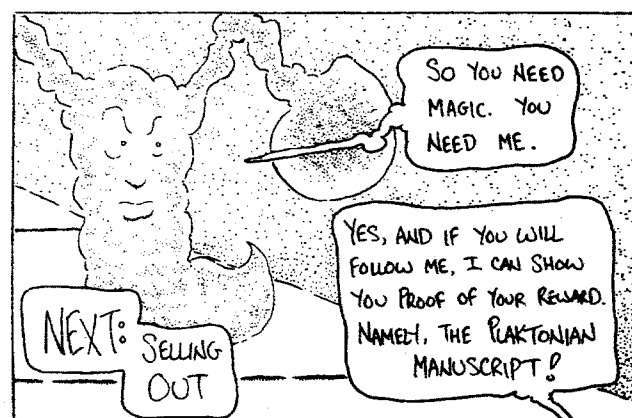
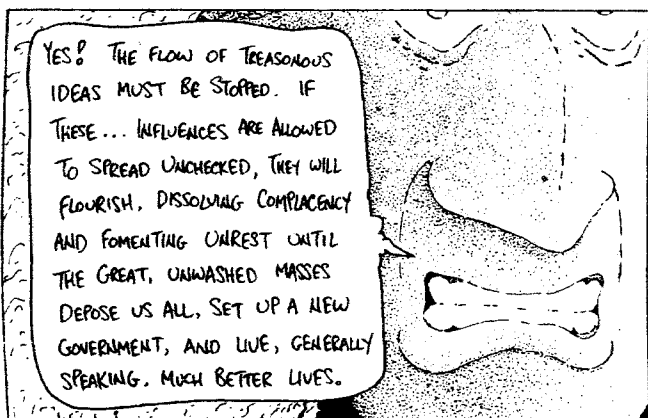
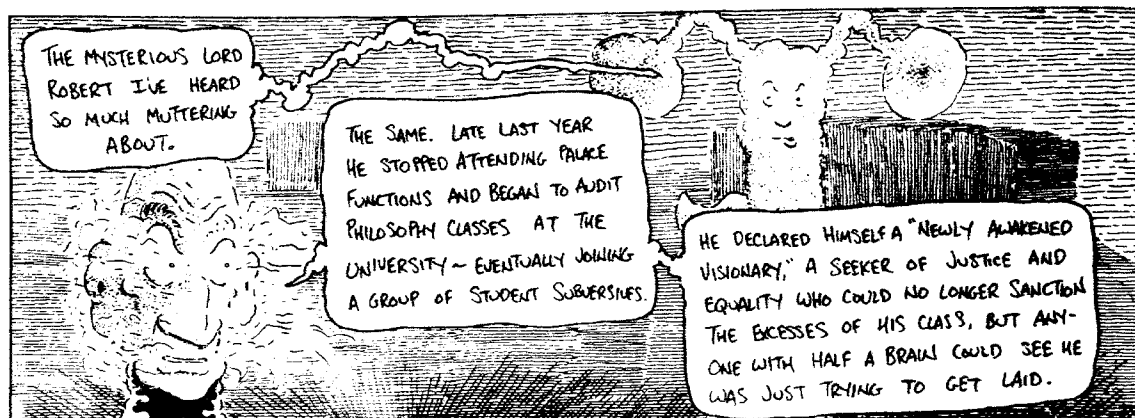
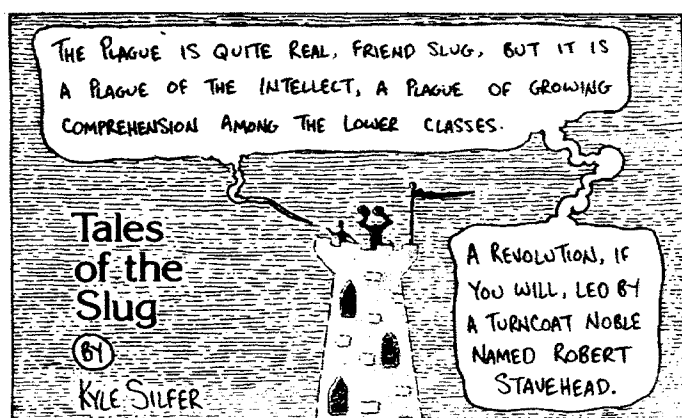
Kundera has said that the purpose of culture is not to offer answers, but to raise questions, to “enlighten us to the complexity of things,” and by raising such questions the screenwriters, **Jean-Claude Carriere** (responsible for the script of Peter Brooks’ **The Mahabharata**) and Phillip Kaufman, have faithfully followed his advice. It was a joy to see the novel so skillfully rendered on the screen with all of Kundera’s delicate ambiguities preserved. But Kundera’s ambiguities are also disturbing and as I left the theatre I felt the same intermingling of joy, confusion, and wonder that I felt the first time I saw a swan snap an egret’s neck: How can something so heavy fly so high?



## Don't Be A Fascist







## I Came to a High Place of Darkness and Light



by Karin Falcone

Sometimes there's even less light, and sometimes there's even more noise. To strike harmony and balance is a chancy thing. But without harmony you're just trash-metal, and without balance you fall. Luckily, little guys are allowed to fall, because the point of these things is just to have a good time.

The point in a sticky crowded situation is always a little bit of heaven, even if it is mindless. So lay down your arms as they lay down the law is what I always say, though some dancers pick up arms and slam. In a place like the bi-level sound gets caught in an echo chamber, amid screams that are ear wrenching. But we forget about the long week's tear jerking and think about some skirt working. Working a day job in a taco factory in Philly is always a little bit of hell. Hellfire and fine percussion. Rastafari.

What better way to prove a point from a white middle class perspective? I was shaking already.

Doubtless there have been good bands, and doubtless there have been bad bands, and doubtless there has been less light. The Wizard of Oz was better than these acrobatics. Ears ringing, I took the zig zag path and strode to the neon beer light. But I couldn't move from my refreshing change of scene. A little bit of heaven is not immoral. But to take up arms and judge someone, well, it takes a lot of courage. I can't stand the weight any more. So I dance, or I leave. I still can't do my happy job by sticking it out like a fucking camper.

Returning late to a sunken room, I merely filled space. Gathering without dense light, we strive for height. Encore like Sparrow was a redemption song. Wasn't long. So long.

Shaking already? Lucky you.

page 14 The Stony Brook Press

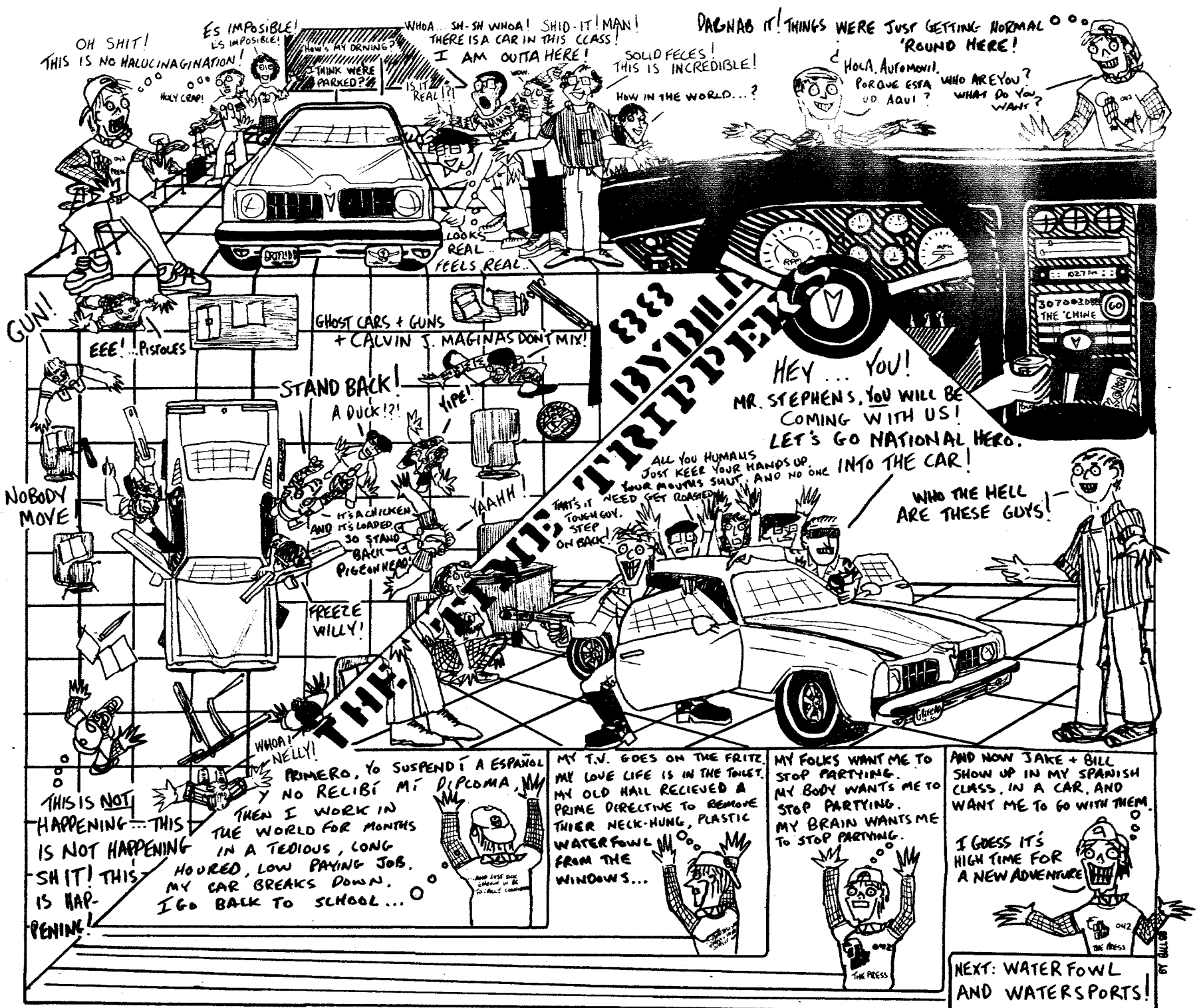
## WUSB 90.1FM

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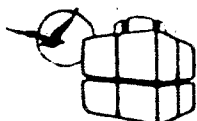
1. Beat Happening—Jamboree
2. Robyn Hitchcock—Globe of Frogs (CD)
3. The Fall—Palace of Swords Reversed
4. The Godfathers—Birth, School, Work, Death
5. Red Lorry Yellow Lorry—Smashed Hits
6. Secret Service—It's All Happening Here
7. Scram—Right Now
8. HR—Human Rights
9. The Pogues—If I Should Fall from Grace with God
10. Blissed Out Fatalists—Bof
11. The Tequila Monsters—16 Tons/Crazy Arms (single)
12. Echo and the Bunnymen—Bedbugs
13. John Lee Hooker—Real Folk Blues
14. Virginia Astley—Hope in a Darkened Heart
15. Drowning Pool—Satori
16. Miles Davis and John Coltrane—Miles and John
17. Six and Violence—The Big Apple-Rotten to the Core
18. Sonic Youth—Master-Dik
19. Mahlahini—The Lion of Soweto
20. Tack head—Sound System

● The Blues Show—Tuesdays, 7 to 9 pm ●



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## —Back Drop—

by Rich Wieda

**T**he first major theater production of the semester, **The House of Bernarda Alba**, closed this past weekend after a very successful run, playing to crowded audiences nightly. The play, penned by Federico Lorca in the 1930s, explores the role of women in the rigid small town society of turn-of-the-century Spain. The backdrop is the richest family in town, who have just buried their father. The widow, Bernarda Alba, is adamant about retaining her family's reputation and status in the town, even if it means barring her five daughters from marrying the sons of what she considers the lesser families in the society. She is obsessed with tradition and class status and this is what forces her to chain the daughters to what she calls "family obligations", a quaint term that means they cannot marry because there is no one equal to their social rank. Only one man in the town stands on the same level of the social ladder with the Albas and he must marry the eldest daughter if he would like to attain the family dowry—a social situation ripe for battle between the daughters. The play is really about conflict, from the suppressive pose of Bernarda Alba as she terrifies her daughters into submission, to the bitter emotional warfare the daughters wage against each other as they compete for the one eligible man. Lorca manages to expose the irony of women in this society, who are either subjected to the male whim of their husbands or, what's worse, become women without men. The dialogue constantly reinforces this irony throughout the play, when Bernarda warns the eldest daughter that she

# Those Spanish Women



must not ask her lover what he is thinking and "even less after the marriage," or when the daughters finally realize that they will be spinsters their entire lives. The only romance in the play is occasionally voiced by the daughters in their dreamier moments, but even this emotional outlet is shat-

tered by the play's end.

Brandishing a tremendously talented cast and the sharp direction of Pearl Padamsee, **The House of Bernarda Alba** was a fine debut for the spring season. Margot Kagan's performance as Bernarda Alba was absolutely flawless, scowling and

abusing her daughters into submission. Ms Kagan's previous supporting roles in University productions showed that she had fine potential as an actress, but her performance here utterly confirms it. Ms Kagan has an immense stage presence that persisted the entire evening and at times she cast a terrifying shadow over the theater with just an icy glare thrust at one of the daughters or with the twist of her mouth when curled into a cruel grimace.

Eileen Soro also delivered a sensational performance as the servant Poncia. She has a great flair for both the dramatic and the comedic, able to boisterously sneer at the absurdity of the family she serves or solemnly warn of the emotional storm about to flood the Alba household. Ms Soro is also a talented director and is currently filling that position for the next University production, **Hair**.

Georgia Aristidou and Nance, both graduating seniors, delivered fine performances as always, and should continue their success after Stony Brook as well. The other numerous cast members all deserve praise, including Sandra Rhodes for her role as the eldest daughter, Megan Martin as another daughter, and Robbie Van de Veer as the senile grandmother.

If there was any problem with **Bernarda Alba** at all, it was with the overall movement of the action. The wheels turned slowly at times, occasionally dragging on the gravel of extended scenes and pointless dialogue. But even this rare defect was overshadowed with some terrifically tense scenes between the widow and her daughters. Overall, the pall of the widow Bernarda Alba is never far from the stage and is certainly enough to keep the play exciting.

## Childe Byron painkillers and poetry



by Rich Wieda

**A** terrific play called **Childe Byron** has just opened in the Fanny Brice Theater that everybody on this campus should take the time to see. Originally written by Romulus Linney for eight performers, director Shelly Souza has masterfully synthesized the production into a two person play that is both very serious and very funny.

Ada, the illegitimate daughter of the notorious poet George, Lord Byron, is a dying mathematician who mostly drinks large amounts of painkillers to dull the deadly ache of a cancerous growth. In so doing, she hallucinates the figure of her dead father into the room, and they embark upon a long emotional journey into their pasts, discovering the motivations and reasons for their sins, failures and triumphs.

Stephen Fox makes a terrific Byron in the way that Sean Connery became the James Bond; his leering stage presence, satirical

emotional outbursts and wry grin all lead to a wonderfully effective portrayal of the scandalous, demon-driven Byron. Mr Fox is a quite comfortable and disciplined performer and uses all of his energy to completely fill the theater. Lisa Wolford plays a fine Ada, wittily rehashing Byron's life to him and perceptively pointing out his mistakes. Both actors also fulfill the other six roles in the play, effortlessly changing into the personas of the various people who were major actors in Byron's life. Rarely is there any confusion during these role changes, a credit to both the actors' talent and the keen direction of Ms Souza.

**Childe Byron** never loses touch with its audience, whether it's shocking theatergoers with Byron's sexual excesses, or informing them of the spiritual and emotional demons that propelled him to write his poetry. The remaining performances of **Childe Byron** are on March 10, 11 and 12. If you are a person who enjoys poetry, wit or scandal, then this is a play that should not be missed.



—Celluloid—

# Calm, Cool, and Collected

by Kyle Silfer

**R**oman Polanski has probably gained more notoriety for his questionable sexual proclivities (i.e. hot underage babes) than he has for his exceptional and disturbing films, but the director of **Repulsion**, **Rosemary's Baby**, and **Chinatown** (to name a few of those exceptional and disturbing films) has been staging a comeback-in-exile which, so far, hasn't been going so hot. Last year Polanski coughed up **Pirates**, a bizarre period drama which suffered a brutal critical attack, lingered momentarily, and quietly expired, but this year, he snagged Harrison Ford (who seems to be the American star of choice for unpopular European directors after a big box-office hit) and stuck him in Paris with a kidnapped wife, a hot (but not underage) babe who tries to help him find her, and a lot of French people

who stare at them.

Probably the best thing about **Frantic** (the name of the film we're talking about here) is the sense of alienation you (yes, you) get as Ford stumbles around Paris trying to convince these goddamn foreigners that his wife has been kidnapped. The general inclination from such august bodies as the Paris Police Department and the American Embassy is that the tall, dark stranger in whose company she was last seen was, in fact, a secret lover who whisked her away to permanent romantic seclusion (after all, this is Paris). We, however, know that just ain't so, because she took the wrong suitcase from the airport. And besides, she doesn't look the type.

The remainder of the film follows Ford's character (a rich American doctor guy named Richard Walker) in his attempt to track down his wife—an attempt which seems mainly to consist of wandering

around vaguely until exciting things happen. He is aided in his efforts by a Dumb French Broad (Emmanuelle Seigner) who puts her fingers in her mouth, wears revealing clothes, and asks him questions of such grave import as "What kind of music do you like?" while he scrambles determinedly from one important rendez-vous to another. Actually, the DFB is the previous owner of the mysterious suitcase, and has a vague idea of its valuable contents, but won't say anything just to keep things interesting.

The plot is a very Hitchcockian one, as every movie reviewer and his uncle Frank have been saying: an ordinary man gets caught up in an extraordinary situation and spends the remainder of the film trying to extricate himself. The only difference here is that **Frantic** lacks the wit, style, and complexity of films like **North by Northwest** and (**Frantic's** most obvious ancestor) **The Man Who Knew Too Much**. There isn't

nearly enough going on to sustain two hours' worth of celluloid: no twists of plot, no engaging dialogue, and—what's worse—no sex scenes. The thrills n' spills are there, but in less-than-satisfying profusion, and though the mordant Polanski style exhibits itself in certain gruesome moments (like time-delay lights impassively clicking off in a gloomy tenement hallway), **Frantic** is by no means a particularly astounding addition to the director's cinematic canon.

(And, hey, if you've never been annoyed by the American film industry ban on male full frontal nudity, check out the scene where Dr Richard Walker, naked but for a scrap of fur clutched to his loins, catches a flying kick to the head, collapses, passes out, and still has the presence of mind to keep his cock covered. That's entertainment.)