

THE  
STONY  
BROOK

# PRESS

Sunday April 22, 1990

## *Earth Day '90*



## *Earth Day Wall Street Action*

Monday April 23, 1990

by Brian Tokar

All across the country, preparations are underway for the twentieth anniversary of the original Earth Day. The first Earth Day, celebrated on John Muir's birthday (April 22) in 1970, was the first large, coordinated demonstration of public concern for the environment, and is widely credited with sparking the passage of landmark federal environmental legislation. This year, Greens in many communities are joining with traditional environmentalists, educators, local officials and others in a major effort to rekindle the spirit of widespread ecological activism that Earth Day symbolizes.

Last spring and summer, people at three major national Green Events — the national Green conference in Eugene, Oregon, the first Youth Green gathering in Ohio, and the Left Green Network conference in Iowa — foresaw the potential of Earth Day for Green consciousness raising, as well as the dangers of cooptation. The Earth Day caucus in Eugene proposed that Greens develop "a positive and effective counterforce to the corporate efforts to sanitize and exploit Earth Day," suggesting that the day would be an important occasion for coalition-building, linking ecological and social concerns, and strengthening ties among many different movements.

Out of these discussions came a proposal from members of the Youth Greens and others for a major nonviolent action to shut down Wall Street in New York City on Monday, April 23, the day after Earth Day. Wall Street is both the symbolic center of the system of corporate greed and manipulation, and the actual setting where the economy is continually oriented toward speculation, short-term profits, and blind growth, at the expense of both human and broad ecological needs. Wall Street was the site of a highly successful anti-nuclear action in October of 1979 (the fiftieth anniversary of the Crash of '29), and many of the organizers of that action are joining us to work on this one.

The Earth Day Wall Street Action promises to be a milestone event in the resurgence of political activism in the U.S. for the 1990's. Just as widespread demonstrations against nuclear missiles prompted the emergence of the European Greens in the early 1980's, direct actions such as this will help to mark a clear place for Green politics on the American political map. For more information about how you can get involved in this exciting and important event, call (201) 846-6934 (NYC area), (617) 629-9782 (Boston), (802) 454-8073 (Vermont), or write, Earth Day Wall Street Action, P.O. Box 1128, Old Chelsea Station, New York, NY 10011.

(Reprinted from *Green Synthesis* March '90)

# Election Wrap-up

Election time whizzed through my life this year like the great chariot of the sun. Banners were unfurled by many proclaiming their candidacy, luring voters with hopes of better living conditions, better academics, and ultimately a better world. Sometimes the proclamation was accompanied by a long written statement, sometimes with a lolipop, but most often it was simply a name.

The short campaigning time aloted in the week between petition signing and elections created a flurry of activity. The newspapers, Statesman and The Press, published interviews. Residence halls hosted debates. Candidates and their staff posted flyers or dormstormed buildings. Someone took the time to actually negative campaign- posting flyers defaming a total of four candidates. Refer-endums were pushed heavily for weeks before the election, and the importance of many of them contributed to the unusually high voter turn out.

For some, the problems started early. Maxine Douglass, petitioned for candidacy as a Sophmore Rep. with a total of 500 signatures. Because she entered her freshman year in the Spring semester, the Election Board denied her petition.

Maxine will only be a Sophmore for one half of her term, and thus cannot represent the Sophmore class. Although she approached the judiciary, they did not take up consideration of her case. For Maxine this year, the process was begun too late to reinstate her right to represent a class of students. For other students caught in this apparent limbo, perhaps if they cannot represent others, they might represent themselves.

The bulk of the confusion occurred on election day. The huge voter turn out sent the election board flying into demands for more ballots, accusations of ballot stuffing, and news that the name of Liam McGrath had been left off of a percentage of the Presidential ballots, and that the Secretarial ballots were often missing Lee Wiedel's name and bearing Mike Pilla's twice. After the frenzy died people were left frustrated, confused and aways supriised that initially, at least, "8,000" people voted!"

After the counts were in everyone was assured that the most that came out for any one ballot was 3,100 but that this was still 600 more than last years best. The Coke referendum drew the most voters, and passed with 56%. This is a positive step towards ending the oppression of others. We must also fight for our own rights. For change to begin at home, we must show as much care for ourselves as we do for a South African or the local person working in the nearby Coke-Cola plant.

Student voter turn out for any election, any office should always be high. One of the best measures of apathy is election turn out. If they don't vote, something has got to change.

The promise of "a more open polity" was strung out on many a banner. It remains to be seen if this new government is capable of working together to achieve this goal. Much of the atmosphere during election week reflects the laid back attitude towards making sure that as many people vote as possible.

The week alloted for Polity campaigning may limit problem causing events, but it also limits the amount the student body can learn about it's own canidates. Limits for advertising eliminate many advertising costs and the funding problems that come with them, but do not make up for the loss of the advertising itself. A name on a flyer is simply not enough. Neither is a debate at which only two of the canidates show up.

Formal grievances were heard at 9:00 pm election day. According to Sean Duke, informal grievances concerning snafus and stuffings were passed on during the day. However, while a few formal complaints were lodged against poll watchers by students, most complaints were launched by candidates: Liam McGrath had not been listed on a small percentage of the ballots, Lee Wiedel had been left off even more, and Mike Pilla was feeling like a popular guy. The Judiciary ballots had not stated that there were two possitions open. And, Mike Lapushner was waving a stack of flyers he claimed to have gotten from another students room.

What resulted? Well, several things. The Election Board got cozy in an office with the Presidential Candidates, and decided that Liam would be allocated the same percentage of the ballots cast with his name missing as he recieved from those ballots correctly printed. The Board also decided that the Secretarial race, and the Judicial race, were rendered invalid by similar mistakes. The Stony Brook Council was appealed to for permission to allocate the Presidential Ballots and invalidate the Secretarial race. It was granted.

There is no question as to the invalidity of the Secretarial race. The right of the Election Board, as well as the Candidates, to decide where a nonexistent percentage of votes go is debateable. A choice was denied in the Presidential elections. To create a percentage of choice that did not functionally exist, so that the results might be "fudged" insults the validity of each individual's student rights, and student votes. Granted, in the event of an invalidation a lower number of students vote, but the option is granted to all. Students are speaking for themselves, and are not being spoken for.

The problem of the nasty flyers took a little more outside involvement. Primarily that of the six judiciary members, and several witnesses that were subpoenaed after Mike Lapushner, Joe Mignon, David Reynolds, and Mike Halkitis all charged Glenn Magpantay, cn Gill, candidate for Senior Rep., with

distributing the negative posters. The judiciary lasted for a long time, as the testimony was stated and restated. During the time The Press was there, there was a flurry of cupped hands and the whisper of hushed voices as both witnesses and friends couniled accused, accusers, and jury alike. Proceedings were stilled for a while as Dan Slepian, next years President, and this years Vice- President, was pulled from Foxy Boxing to give testimony. All this exchange did not produce a verdict of guilty; Glenn Magpantay was declared innocent due to lack of evidence. However, the plaintiff's remain convinced of guilt, and according to Glenn, many others do too.

Each polity election passes with another set of confusions, mistakes, and slanders. A fine induction for any new government, "the shit" will happen in one form or another until the end of SUNY time. The trick is to help it change forms. The election process- the chariot of the sun- is vital. Ours needs some renovation. An adequate number of mechanical voting booths might clear up the path, reducing wear on the shocks. A little more space would balance its load. Instead of scatering confetti behind the procession, perhaps we ought to invest in some drums or a podium for every corner.

## The Stony Brook Press

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Arts: Rich Butrico Jr., John Bua, Kristin Friebe, Irin Strauss, Lowell Thomas, Chris Volpe

Graphics: James Blonde, Steve Schmitz, Otto Partz

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Phone: 632-6451  
Office:  
Suite 020 Central Hall (Old Biology)  
SUNY at Stony Brook  
Stony Brook, NY 11794-2790

# UNITY

By Rob Gilheny

Over 70 students gathered at the UNITY Cultural Center in Roth Quad to discuss racial tension and unity on campus. The event was organized by *Blackworld*, *Statesman*, and the UNITY Cultural Center.

"If it were up to me there would be no question about the Coke ban, the support for the Africana Studies 'Department,' gay and lesbian rights and the protection of the environment," said Dwayne Andrews, Assistant Editor of *Blackworld*. Andrews, along with Sean Joe, President of the UNITY Cultural Center, lead the discussion. On the issue of racial tension, Andrews told the crowd that the Quincy Troupe case only exposed racial tension; it didn't exacerbate it as the media portrayed.

Andrews said that the Troupe case was "a case where a Black man was accused of rape by a white woman and he was arrested by Public Safety without any evidence that he committed the crime." He went on to say, "Whenever Public Safety and the minority community interact there is always a problem," and spoke of Black students being stopped on campus and asked where they are going, "...as if a Black person shouldn't be walking on campus."

Sean Joe said, "Racism is born out of ignorance." That sentiment was repeated by many people in the audience and there was agreement to work together on future projects, such as the Coke boycott referendum. Coke sells its products in South Africa and pays \$62 million a year in taxes to the South African regime that enforces Apartheid against its Black majority. People will be attending a "Freedom Rally" on March 15th to celebrate the release of Nelson Mandela and a push for the Coke boycott. The passage of the Coke boycott will put the university in a position of honoring the voice of the

students and breaking the contract with Coca-Cola which runs through 1992. If the university refuses to honor a ban vote, the suggestions of strategies ran from getting students to boycott Coke by not buying it to more militant direct action of removing the Coke machines.

Other events and actions that were suggested for working together on were the March 24th march on Washington (10th anniversary of the assassination of Archbishop Romero by Salvadorean Death Squads) for U.S. out of Central America, cultural events, and environmental events, such as Earth Day. Earth Day celebrations are happening on Sunday April 22nd. Stony Brook is having one Friday, the 20th. Monday, the 23rd, is the Earth Day Wall Street action. People will be blockading Wall Street. Bobby Seale mentioned this event at his talk here at the Staller Center. He ended his talk by urging people to get involved in the saving of the environment and drew the connection between racism and the destruction of the environment by pointing out that it is coming from the "capitalist bloodsucking pig power structure." Bobby Seale is the co-founder of the Black Panther Party.

The discussion turned to de Facto segregation of groups on campus - how there are groups on campus that are white and black. SASU Representative Glenn Magpantay pointed out the attendance of the meeting is mostly Black and said that he is one of the few Asians in the group. He said, "I go to feminist meetings that are only women, groups that are only attended by Asians, I go to Gay and Lesbian meetings and no one is having sex." He went on to point out that Asians, Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans are people of color and are the majority of people who live on the planet. It was pointed out that ethnic groups are cultural and naturally attract people of a particular ethnicity, but can work together on issues of liberation like smashing Apartheid. Apartheid is not a black issue it's a human issue.

# Tiptoe Through the Tulips

by John Bua

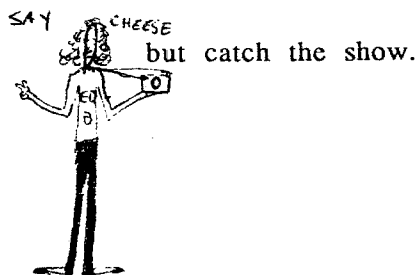
Here they are, the band of the SoundGarden's first LP on a 90's best release yet, *Louder than Love* by SoundGarden has Records first Heavy Metal LP in something for everyone. There are almost 10 years! I hate to use the twelve tracks on the album capable generalized term "Heavy Metal" of causing even the calmest among because of the narrow minded you to get up and move.

This band from Seattle made you see on MTV. Be warned if you its debut in 1986 with *Screaming* yearn for lipstick, glitz, pseudo *For Life* on Subpop Records and politics, teenage boner music, you they had the ear of the musical will be gravely dis-community since then. They appointed SoundGarden is Rock 'n' followed up with "Kingdom of Come, Roll. They look back in the past and Swallow My Pride" EP, which has grab what they need to propel them since become a collector's item into the future. IF you can't rock SoundGarden then moved South to out to songs like "Big Dumsey", California's famed SST label for the "Get on the Snake", and "Loudlove", release of Ultra Megla OK. This then get your walker and retire record gave SoundGarden a cult right now. Buy SoundGarden's following out east and major college *Louder than Love* and play it at airplay with the hit "Flower". Eleven!

## Ed's here

The Press's own, Ed Bridges, has come to Stony Brook with a good show for Earth YEAR.

images of suburban areas  
in the Student Union Gallery  
chow  
down  
with Ed  
at the opening  
on the 16th,



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## The Field House

by Drew E. Mitty

From its beginning, the aesthetics of the Stony Brook campus have suffered from an architectural nightmare known as pre-fabricated cement and brick. Instead of embracing the classical colonial and georgian styles prominent on older campuses, Stony Brook has achieved the physical layout of a sprawling industrial park. Many praise the ultra-sleek design of the Physics and Math Tower, but traditionalists are likely to cringe at such soaring monoliths.

Nonetheless, Stony Brook is on the verge of completing an \$18.2 million indoor sports complex that will open September 13, 1990. And surprisingly, the building is a clean, attractive, spacious facility. According to Special Assistant to the Vice

President of Campus Operations, Hank Von Mechow, "The Planning Commission for the gym we use now was constructed in anticipation of 3 - 5,000 students in the 1960's." He added that, "We have a tremendous need for space, and I'm extremely happy with the new facility, it'll be a great addition." Von Mechow has been supervising the construction of the complex and has good reason to be pleased. The contractor, Polera Construction, is two months ahead of schedule from the original completion date of November. The building architect, Alex Kuzamoff, was selected by the SUNY Central Construction Fund in 1986, and the final blueprints are on display in the Gymnasium Lobby for the public viewing.

The complex will feature a large indoor main arena with a wooden basketball floor surrounded by 4,100 movable bleacher seats. This increased capacity of seating should be helpful in attracting more renowned concert performers to Stony Brook. Also, the fieldhouse will have six more squash courts behind the new main lobby. The current lobby will be converted to strictly an emergency exit. Of interest to intramural sports enthusiasts, the intramural offices will relocate to the lower level of the new facility. Undoubtedly, the varsity athletic teams will benefit from the six new separate team locker rooms built into the addition. The new athletic training complex includes a training room with electro and hydro therapy, i.e., whirlpools and

heatlamps.

At this point in time, Von Mechow was unsure if the freeweight room and physical therapy areas would be restricted to students that participate on organized sports teams.

Realistically, "a trainer must be present at all times when weightlifting is being done and these machines are being operated, I don't know if the facilities will be available to all students." However, physical education classes will most likely be scheduled in the new fieldhouse as early as this fall.

Certainly, the Indoor Sports Complex is no longer an eyesore under construction, but an eagerly awaited athletic center.

## What's In It for You?

# Gender Myth

by Raymond Iryami

How many times have you heard the phrase, "the opposite sex"? This is a widely used phrase used repeatedly to describe the relation of one sex to the other.

But in fact, the *opposite* sex is a misnomer, which only contributes to the level of distrust, intimidation, and confrontation between the two sexes in our society.

The problems with the phrase "opposite sex", is the word "opposite". Every sense of the word has a negative connotation: contrary, against, rival. To us, it may seem as a minor case in semantics, but think about the people who hear the phrase "opposite sex" for the very first time--thirteen year old boys and girls. To them, good and bad are opposites, Democrats and Republicans run opposite each other in an election, communism is the opposite of democracy-- the latter being good, and former being bad.

It is not important, whether these are accurate or not. What matters is that the "opposite", describe parties which disagree with one another, and are in constant battle for power. Given this image of opposites, the thirteen year olds will undoubtedly reach the conclusion, that the opposite sex is bad, and to relationship, throughout the adulthood years.

be avoided--just like communists!!

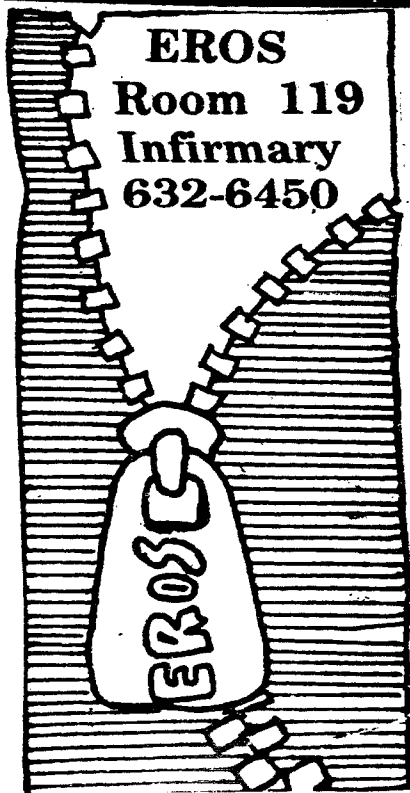
It is unfortunate, but it is clear that such unnecessary fear, mistrust, and intimidation is dominant during the wonder years, which

*But in fact, the opposite is a misnomer, which only contributes to the level of distrust, intimidation, and confrontation between the two sexes in our society*

It is a valid point to ask if the "opposite sex" is an improper phrase to use, then how should we describe the existing relationship between the two sexes. My answer is that we perhaps should use a *moderate* phrase. One possible candidate is "complementary sex," which I feel is a more accurate description, since it conveys the idea that men and women are united by a long set of common characteristics, which must work together, to fill the missing elements of each respective sex.

In the months and years past, we have witnessed the rusting of the "Iron Curtain", and realized what was considered to be an "Evil Empire" is not really evil as we thought. Much of this is the result of good will and trust among the nations of the world. Fear of the unknown caused much of the anti-communism sentiments in the United States. Well, isn't it time to educate the youngsters at an early age not to fear the other half of the world, just because they are of a different sex? Using different words may not be the answer to all the existing problems between the two sexes, but it might be a significant part of it, and we would be fools not to try it.

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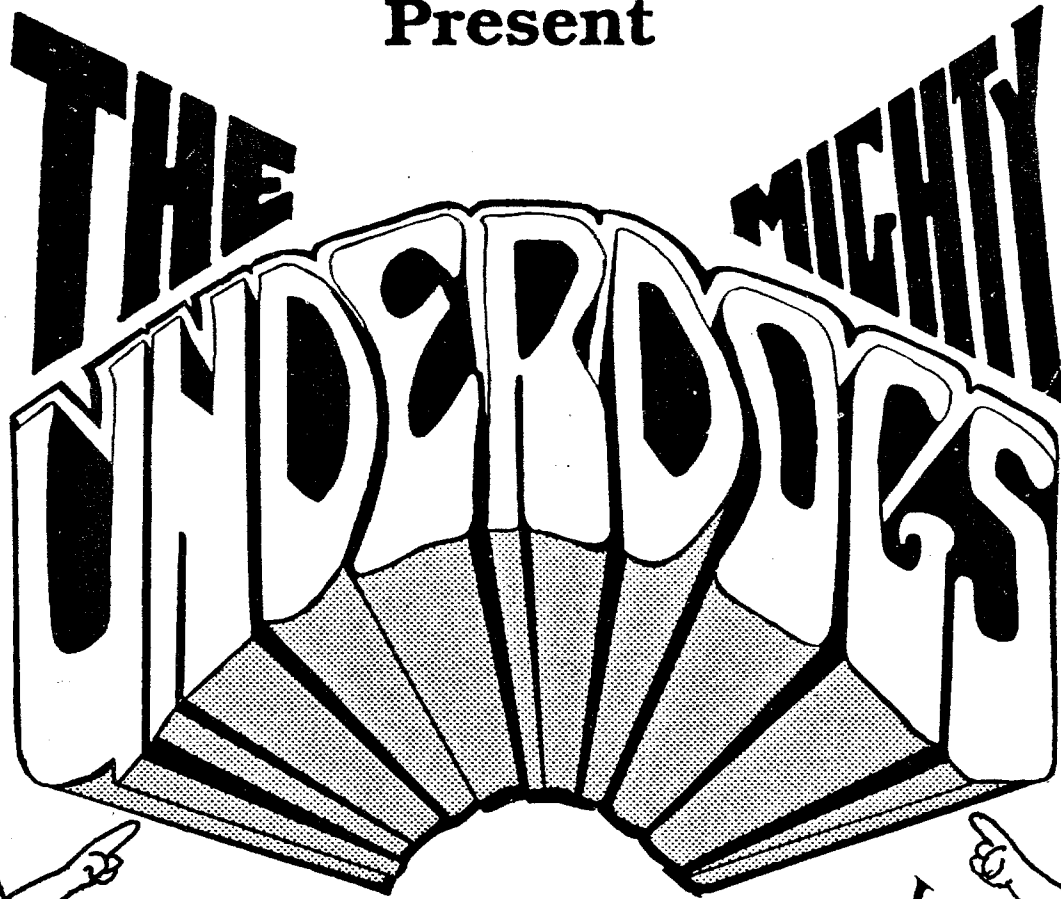


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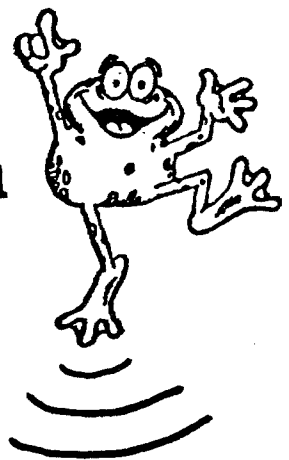
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## Vacilation

**Jean Rousseau**

"Up to March 2nd, only 265 students out of 2200 presently have proof of immunity against measles, mumps and rubella (German Measles)," states Dr. Rachel Bergensen director of USB's Student Health Service. All the entering freshman and current students that will start their second year by 1990 fall

term have to show this proof of this immunity by April 1st, otherwise their pre-registration will be blocked.

This drastic measure is implemented to oblige students to conform to the New York State public health law 2165 that requires all new post-secondary school students born after January 1957 to show proof of immunity to the three viruses

before they register for classes. The law takes effect August 1st, and requires that juniors, seniors, transfer students, graduate students, and part-time students taking six or more credits, show proof of immunity to the diseases by August 1st 1991.

The proof of immunity must consist of a medical history with the appropriate immunization

documents signed by an M.D., and must be on file in order to register.

The fall term may become an administrative mess. At this point signs informing students, and free vaccines have been provided. No special "vaccine drive" or any unusual efforts are so far planned to respond to the needs of the student community.



# White Niggers of America

Jean Rousseau

**Niggers.** An offensive word that brings memories of slavery and racism. Thirty years ago, blatant segregation was a daily reality in the United States. It took the civil rights movement and leaders like Martin Luther King to reappraise human dignity for all. Another significant event of this period was the decolonization of Africa where suddenly, the old masters were sent back home.

The feeling of exploitation and injustice felt so strongly by black Americans and oppressed people of Africa was also shared by the white niggers of America, the French-speaking Québécois (I will refer to them as Québécois). Coined by Pierre Valières, a committed Québec writer, the appellation white nigger came at a time when the Watts riots took place in Los Angeles and when bombs exploded in Québec. The suffering of black Americans and Québécois was not comparable, but the powerful analogy crystallized the anger of many Québécois of being second class citizens in a developed country like Canada. The awakening of a collective consciousness needed such symbols.

Predominantly white Catholics, many Québécois are the descendants of French settlers. Though defeated by the British troops in 1759, they managed to retain their language and some institutions. The Québec act of 1774 recognized their religion and French civil laws but maintained British criminal laws. (This was one of the *intolerable acts denounced by the first congress of American colonies.*)

The French-speaking citizens of Canada formed the majority of the population at that time. Through assimilation policies and English immigration, French-Canadians were reduced to an ethnic minority and found themselves confined mostly to the province of Québec. Located just north of New York state, Québec has presently a population of 6.5 million people, where 5.5 million are Francophone and 1 million are Anglophone. The overall population of Canada is 26 million.

In the 60's, the alienation of Québécois was at its height. They were told to speak white (read: English) if they dared to express themselves in French in some Anglophone communities. The owners and bosses of most of the companies were Anglophone; the Québécois were confined to blue collar or clerical jobs, with little chances of promotion. Economic development was also ethnically biased in the Canadian federation. The province of Ontario has always been a politically influential province and was favored in its industrial expansion. A diversified industrial base, including a strong auto manufacturing sector insured Ontario of a wealth that made other provinces envious. By comparison, the economic status of Québec approached that of a third world country. With important natural resources such as hydro-electricity, pulp and paper, and mining, primary industries were numerous, but the transformation of these resources in Québec was small. The ownership of these firms was in the hands of foreign investors who rarely reinvested profits in Québec. This had to change.

The election in 1960 of the Québec Liberal party was the opportunity. Sweeping reforms took place. Free health care for everybody was implemented in 1961. The next year, the first step towards economic liberation took place when the privately owned companies producing electricity were nationalized. In 1963, the "Société général de financement" was created to provide the capital for businesses which could only be obtained outside the country. The institution of the minister of education in 1964 extended free accessibility to the school system up to the pre-university level.

This ebullient period of Québec history was called, in what may seem contradictory, the quiet revolution. Other expressions also appeared during that period: Québécois for French-Canadian and Québec state instead of province of Québec. This just reflected the evident fact that Québec has a distinct identity and that its people felt sufficiently different from their neighbors. This was not the case of Anglo-Canadians who still suffer a sharp problem of cultural identity, with United States especially.

**Sure of themselves and remembering their past of white niggers, Québécois may soon join the rank of the world's nations.**

The role of leaders assumed by the Québec government and its public administration led to many confrontations with the federal government. Even with a constitution adopted in 1867 by the British parliament which defines the respective jurisdictions of the federal and the provincial governments, many gray zones persist. The evolution of the needs of a state has created new spheres of activity that were not imagined when this constitution was written. There was also the enormous spending power of the federal government that would be used to impose programs on the rest of the country in domains that would be of provincial competency, regardless of the provinces' positions. The centralist power clashes frequently with the priorities of each province, and especially with Québec in the matters of education, social services, economic development, culture, communication and foreign relations.

All major Québec parties were federalist at the beginning of the 60's, i.e., they believed in the pertinency of a federal government and its representative role in the interests of all Canadians. By the end of the 60's, all these parties flirted with nationalist ideals without going to the point of declaring themselves in favor of independence. This step was cleared in 1968 by the creation of the party Québécois which advocated the formation of an independent state with the capacity of having its own currency, its own embassies and total power over the levying of the income taxes among other things. As years passed, this party de-emphasized independence and proposed instead the concept of sovereignty-association, which consists of having the prerogatives of an

independent state but with the delegation of some power to a federal structure that would unit Québec and the rest of the country on a basis similar to the European economic community.

Outside the political centers, the nationalistic mood was relieved by artists and intellectuals. For some people, the quest for independence was too slow and the reforms proposed would not change the basic inequalities of the society. To denounce the role of the federal government, bombs exploded in mailboxes, symbol of the federal authority. The worst happened when the Québec minister of labor, Pierre Laporte, and a British diplomat were kidnapped in October 1970. Facing social unrest and feeling that Québec police were not prepared to face what appeared to be a very well organized group, the Québec government of Premier Robert Bourassa asked the Prime minister of Canada, Pierre Elliot Trudeau, to send in the army. Following this event, the Canadian parliament, under the request of Trudeau, voted for the war act, which suppressed civil liberties and allowed police to detain, without trial as long as it would be judged necessary, anyone suspected of belonging to the terrorist organization. Suddenly, Québec was transformed into El Salvador, less the torture. The war act was justified at the time by what was thought to be a general insurrection. It was later revealed that the secret services of Canada knew who these terrorists were, and where they could be found, but they did not stop them even though one of the hostages, Pierre Laporte, was killed. Also, the gross overestimation of the number of people involved suggests that the federal government wanted to teach a lesson to these nationalists and scare the public away from them. After these traumatic events and the retreat of the army, the idea of independence progressed peacefully through democratic processes.

In 1976, the party Québécois led by René Lévesque was elected. One of his most important legislations was the law making French the official language of Québec. Its consequence was to reaffirm the French character of Québec by requiring that firms of more than 50 employees operate in French and by having all signs posted in French only, especially in Montréal which was supposed to be the second largest French city in the world. This last aspect provoked an uproar in Anglo-Canada. The party Québécois was elected by promising that it would hold a referendum to have the mandate to negotiate sovereignty-association with the federal government and the other provinces. With a participation rate of 87%, the question was defeated by 59% against (41% in favor). Even though the polls were showing that the majority of Québécois favored more powers be transferred to Québec, they were not willing to give their blessing to the party Québécois.

Trudeau promised that there would be a constitutional reform if the referendum question was defeated. On the late night of November 5th, 1982, in the kitchen of an hotel suite of Château Laurier in Ottawa, while the representatives of the Québec delegation were sleeping, an agreement was reached between the nine other

# Letters *cont.*

An Open Letter to U.U.P:

In the February 1990 issue of "The Voice", the official publication of United University Professions, and in the Feb 26 issue of "Insight", the newsletter of the Stony Brook chapter of UUP, we learn about the activities of UUP members in opposition of the proposed siting of the low-level radioactive waste dumps and the support pledge by UUP for this cause. Several faculty members from the SUNY colleges at Alfred and Cortland have participated in setting up roadblocks, which have prevented members of Low Level Nuclear Waste Siting Commission from inspecting proposed sites, leading to several arrests. The winter Delegate Assembly of the union strongly backed the protestors and unanimously recognized their "courage and solidarity". The UUP Executive Board has decided to use its resources in an educational, financial and legislative campaign in order to prevent "the placement nuclear waste dumps anywhere in the state". The Board also maintains that such dumps poses serious hazards for people living and working at SUNY campuses located near the sites selected.

These uninformed and illconsidered actions

by members and leaders of our union require some critical remarks. It is certainly embarrassing to have to recognize that in a assembly of about 200 college and university professors and professionals and among the executive board members of this "The Nation's Largest Higher Education Union" apparently no one was able to provide some unbiased information on the issue, such as the difference between high-level and low-level radioactive waste. If this scientific and technical illiteracy is peculiar to UUP activists or characteristic for SUNY faculty as a whole, I don't pretend to know. In either case, it is clear that SUNY's problems are not only financial. Of course, we cannot all be experts or even informed on everything, but what is particularly disturbing in this case is that evidently nobody found it necessary, or just useful, to get some basic information on nuclear waste before votes were taken. After all, this was available only a telephone call away at one of our research institutions. The union's educational effort should have started right away, although I suspect that the waste dump protestors didn't want educated, but indoctrinated,

voters on the issue.

As in my own case of scientific illiteracy, it should not have taken UUP Executive Board members or Assembly delegates many minutes to find out a few basic facts about low-level radioactive waste: that it is by far less dangerous than high-level waste; that it has a short half-life, thirty years or less, in some cases only weeks or days; that none comes from nuclear reactors, although some derives from cooling water filtration or contaminated clothing in such plants; that some is industrial, and, most importantly, that in New York State about fifty percent comes from hospitals and medical research. This should mean that the "nuclear establishment" the UUP protestors talk so derisively about to a considerable extent consists of their own colleagues at SUNY universities and medical centers. Low-level waste from our state and the whole Eastern seaboard is currently shipped to North Carolina for processing, a situation that cannot continue. It is thus plainly wrong to demand, as UUP does, that no waste dumps should be placed in New York State.

It is unworthy of an academic union from the outset to take a position on

an issue that will prevent a rational solution, particularly when established and tested technology already exists. Furthermore, by supporting the upstate "Bump the Dump" protestors, who behave more like Right-to-lifers in front of an abortion clinic than scholars, UUP has in effect violated the principle of academic freedom, which also applies to members of the Waste Siting Commission researching geological features and soil conditions. Instead of making a fool of itself by getting involved in a questionable cause and giving support to uninformed and mindless obstructionists, UUP should have refused to take any position before it had adequate information on various aspects of this issue. Best of all, our union should not lend its name to support peddlers of all kinds of causes, but should concentrate on its primary business, which is to negotiate and service contracts for its members and agency payers. Only then can it get that respect from its constituents, which is now largely lacking.

Sincerely  
Per Ain

Dept. of History,

## White Niggers *con't*

provinces and the federal government. The day after, the Québec delegation realized it had been fooled. Without the consent of the Québec government, the constitution would be modified and all the problems of the balance of powers between provinces and the federal government left untouched, a new charter of rights would be introduced that would infringe on questions of education in Québec, the constitution would be repatriated from England, and future modifications could be passed according to a formula that would not give a right of veto to Québec. This right was considered essential by the Québec government because it would have insured that Québec's interests could not be jeopardized by the rest of the country or the federal government.

The reaction in Québec was a total outrage. Editorialists were furious. A cartoon published in *Le Soleil*, a Québec city newspaper, showed a young girl representing Québec, crying and lying on the ground after she had just been raped by

three guys representing the rest of Canada, their flies open, walking away, looking satisfied.

To repair this insult, the present Prime minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney, reopened a new round of constitutional negotiations "to allow the province of Québec to reintegrate with the Canadian family with dignity." One of the requests of the Québec government whose Prime minister is again Robert Bourassa is to recognize the specific status of Québec. In the actual reform project presently discussed, there is such an article but the exact meaning of this specificity is not at all defined. For the party Québécois, it is simply an empty shell that will have to be specified by court judgements which may not reflect the will of people; for the rest of Canada, it is the whole demonology against Québec that is reappearing. Why should Québec be treated differently? What will happen to the English minority in Québec, even though it is a group that has prospered

Québec are disappearing. Right now a wave of francophobia is reaching new peaks in Canada. For example, on February 8th 1990, the city of Sault-Ste-Marie, north of Lake Superior, founded by Francophones, has declared itself an unilingual Anglophone city. Even though it has never offered any services in French to its minority, it is just to prevent this possibility.

The deadline for each province to agree on the constitutional reforms is June 23rd 1990. The prospects are gloomy since two provinces refuse and a unanimous rule is required. The two solitudes of Canada, the French and English, have never cared so less about each other. The independence of Québec by accident, suggested by the analyst Gérard Bergeron, could then happen. The new economic elite of Québec, formed mostly of Francophones and conservative by nature, is even favorable to this possibility. Sure of themselves and remembering their past of white niggers, Québécois may soon join the rank of the world's nations.

# Another Whistle Stop

by Christine DeFazio

The first revival of Najinska's "Le Train Bleu", since it's short run in 1924, was performed by the Oakland Ballet in the Staller Center for the Arts at Stony Brook, on Saturday March 10. The usual style of the ballet was replaced with something fresh and new, an overview of that gay, flamboyant and elite class of the 1920's. This Operette Dansee was a demonstration of the sexual and societal roles of the French, who had a fascination with American society. Included in this production is the French version of the 'flapper girl', the bathing beauty. Jean Cocteau, known as the French 'enfant terrible', creator of avante-garde ballets, co-directed "Le Train Bleu". The blue train was the boat-train that took wealthy Europeans to the cote d'Azur- a playground for Paris society types.

The introduction to the ballet was a curtain with a large scale painting instantly recognizable as a Picasso. This set a festive mood in the audience. Up came the curtain and we saw a set designed by sculptor Henri Laurens, inspired by cubism. The colors of the set represented the environment of a beach: chocolate, burgundy, pink and black. There was even a pair of twin diving fish on either side of the set. The costumes were maillot bathing suits, doing a flop into a trampolene after a new fashion of the day, designed by Coco Chanel and bathing caps that inspired a trend on the beaches. The heavy eye make-up of the women was reminiscent of the 1920's, as were their gestures and expressions. The main cast consisted of "tarts and gigolos", as Cocteau called them. From their midst emerged "Le beau gross" (champion swimmer) whom all the women began swooning over, illustrating the ballet's subthemes of 'body beautiful'. The women all began shaking their hips, batting their lashes and whispering, until the appearance of the bathing beauty. She knew how to use her sensuous charms to capture the attention of the men, who began flexing their muscles at her. There was a golfer who was a tribute to the Prince of Wales, and a tennis champ, modeled after fashionable Suzanne Lenglen, a six time Wimbledon winner of the 1920's. Both were seduced by the bathing beauty and the swimming champ and hidden in their cabanas. The finale was total chaos, although very carefully organized, when the tennis champ and the golfer caught each other on the other's cabanas and obviously knew each other. The fight was very acrobatic- something of a circus- was even a pair of twin diving fish and really humorous. This Operette ends with "Le beau gross" costumes were maillot bathing suits, doing a flop into a trampolene after a new fashion of the day, designed hat that has flown into the sea.

Two other Najinska ballets have been revived by the Oakland Ballet in the past ten years. "Les Noces" (1981) and "Les Biches" (1982). The Oakland Ballet is the first American company to perform the works of the famed Ballets Russes choreographer Bronislava Najinska. The Oakland Ballet was founded in 1965 by Ron Guidi who stresses the importance of emphasizing what is unique, innovative and historically significant. They are active in the East Bay Area of California, as well as acting as cultural ambassadors preforming in over twenty cities each year.

Najinska danced the part of the female tennis champ as well as choreographing the ballet with Jean Cocteau for the Ballets Russes. Nijinska composed the first abstract ballet, the first ballet to be mounted to the music of J.S. Bach, worked for the Paris Opera and the Teatro Colon in Buenos Aires. She also composed the ballet scenes for the film "A Midsummers Night's Dream" (1935) and choreographed in the U.S. from the 1940's until the early 1970's. As "one of the first and most important female ballet choreographers of this century" (Elle Dec. 1989) she deserves special recognition during Women's History Month.



# A Night of High Intensity

by Jay Amster

Stony Brook theater-goers were shocked (to say the least) by the Theater-Arts Department's production of Sam Shephard's A Curse of the Starving Class. Even the most tried and experienced firstnighters were not only left stunned by the intense realism of the story, they were also shocked and silenced by the nature of some incredibly appalling scenes. The play did not rely on visual shock, by any means, however. When all is said and done, one of the most lasting images of the evening was the fire and conviction with which the actors portrayed their characters. The evening's surprises would be impossible to fully convey, but the first one came upon entering the theater.

The play was performed in the round. As we took our seats the audience was actually drawn into the set, actually becoming a part of the humble kitchen before us. Director Farley Richmond deftly created a feeling in which each of the four walls of the audience had a unique experience in relating to the family. This proximity to the action helped the audience feel the intensity of the actors. Another interesting device was the use of the real props: a real stove to cook real bacon and eggs whose scent further enhanced the feeling of being right there in a rural American home;

a live lamb; real food in a real refrigerator. The illusions were kept to a minimum, the name of the game was: Reality. Of course all of this impressive stagework would hardly grab our attention if we didn't have an awesomely driving story and some very exciting actors to watch.

The play follows the story of a strange, American, rural family bound together by a perverse love and an extraordinary trait called the 'curse'. This curse is a fire ("nitroglyceran", according to Emma the daughter) running in the blood of the father of the family (Weston, played by Gary Wynn) which is passed down to the son (Wesley, played by Daniel Allen). The mother (Ella, played by Beverly Longo) and the daughter (played by Maria Jose Loo) are very much by this curse--throughout the play they individually plot and plan an escape. The characters are profound and the complexities of their problem are compelling. These four conjure up a very palpable sense of doom from the opening lines. the curse truly comes alive in their hands.

Gary Wynn embodies the curse in his tantrums: his gestures are violent, his eyes really burn with the curse, and the audience is close enough to see the frightening intensity in his face. Daniel Allen acts his way through more physical abuse and embarrassment than

any other actor I've seen on stage: a beating by his father, he actually urinates on stage to spite his sister, he walks across the stage completely nude with a live lamb in his arms in a sybolic attempt at purification. That purification is for naught, however: the father rids himself of the curse (alcoholism) by the end of the play leaving his family with his debts and a new curse he has passed on to his son. The mother and daughter play very well against each other. A notable supporting actor was Donald Graham Taylor-- a lawyer. Although Graham seems rather freindly for the immoral, Swindling character he plays, his reactions at the bizarre goings-on at this household make for truly entertaining comic-relief.

This play was truly amazing in it's feats. It shocked us by being risque without losing sight that a play's other functions are to entertain us and to actually make us think.

Intense. Very intense.





# Letters

Editor:

I have endured many problems working on this campus. However; yesterday, March 21, 1990 was the most infuriating!

My job at Student Polity is that of bookkeeper. Which means that on many occasions during working hours I must go off campus. We have to make bank deposits on a steady basis. I have a station wagon and when some groups go shopping I help out. *No more!!*

Yesterday I was parked in a staff lot on the grass between a car and a Stony Brook truck. I have a staff sticker and I can

understand getting a ticket (my first), but to tow my car! Come on, I just came from the bank and couldn't find a parking spot at the union. After approximately 30 minutes and having to go back to work, I chose to park my vehicle out of harm's way and in a staff lot. When I leave Polity my day just begins. Having two children at home I must transport them to various appointments. You cannot possibly imagine how I felt when at four o'clock I couldn't find my car and had to be home to take my 12 year old to a 4:30 doctor's appointment.

Please let me know where you expect me to park when I come back from company business. I feel that due to the circumstances the towing fee should be waived and your towing policies reviewed. No, I was not in a student lot, no, I was not parked in a handi-capped spot, nor was I blocking traffic, so why the towing? It would have taken less time and energy to trace my sticker and call my office.

Will public safety transport us to the bank when needed, because there is no way I'm going! Tell the Golden Bear, Tokyo Joes, Concerts, Icon, Fallfest and

all Student Polity funded groups that they will no longer get cash bags. There is no where to get change on campus. Tell students not to bring in pennies because that requires a trip to the bank during business hours. Tell student groups that they can no longer rely on me to move my car.

If I lose my job for failure to make proper deposits, it's okay. After all, there is parking at the unemployment office.

Oh, by the way, I brought in my camera to take pictures of all the Stony Brook vehicles that park (without fear of ticketing or towing) anywhere they please. Also, please tell Public Safety to clean out the lot where they took my car. Since they are the only group with access why is that lot loaded with grass?

I believe extenuating circumstances apply. Please advise me as to what you think.

Thank you,

Marcia Feldman

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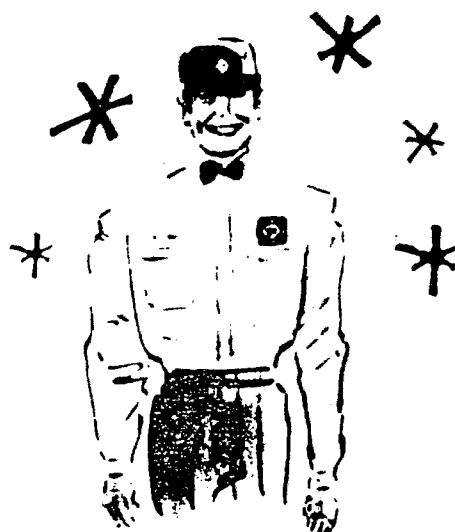
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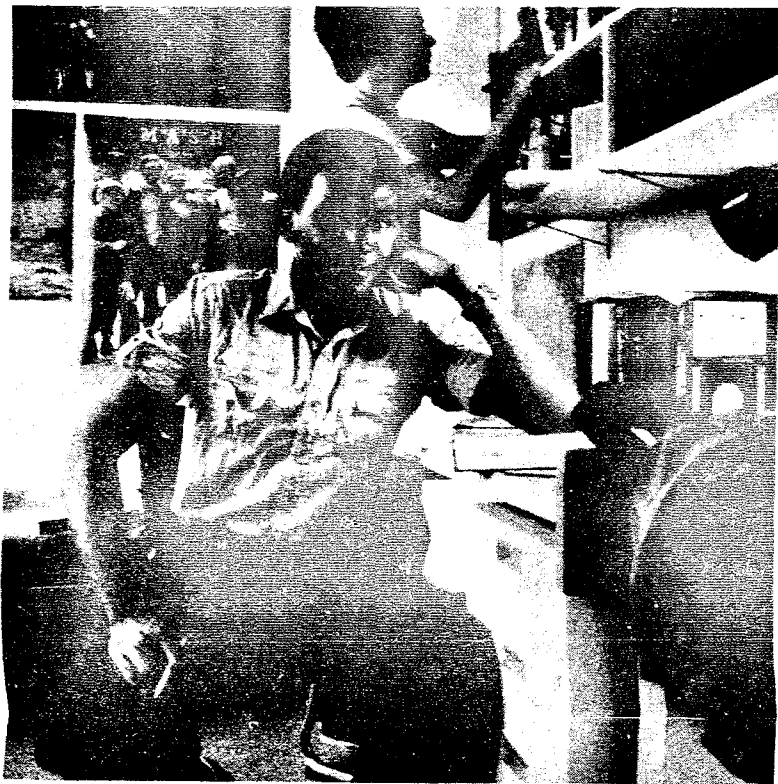
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Page 9

# 'HOW I MADE \$18,000 FOR COLLEGE BY WORKING WEEKENDS.'



When my friends and I graduated from high school, we all took part-time jobs to pay for college.

They ended up in car washes and hamburger joints, putting in long hours for little pay.

Not me. My job takes just one weekend a month and two weeks a year. Yet, I'm earning \$18,000 for college.

Because I joined my local Army National Guard.

They're the people who help our state during emergencies like hurricanes and floods. They're also an important part of our country's military defense.

So, since I'm helping them do such an important job, they're helping me make it through school.

As soon as I finished Advanced Training, the Guard gave me a cash bonus of \$2,000. I'm also getting another \$5,000 for tuition and books, thanks to the New GI Bill.


Not to mention my monthly Army Guard paychecks. They'll add up to more than \$11,000 over the six years I'm in the Guard.

And if I take out a college loan, the Guard will help me pay it back—up to \$1,500 a year, plus interest.

It all adds up to \$18,000—or more—for college for just a little of my time. And that's a heck of a better deal than any car wash will give you.

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## Army National Guard

*Americans At Their Best.*

# Strummer Cuts the Crap

by John Bua

Now before I start with this album, I would like to give a little history. Remember a band called the Clash? Well Joe Strummer was the Clash's main man. Joe was the Clash's guitarist, singer, and main song writer, and it was his tough to the point political lyrics that made the Clash infamous. The Clash were not unlike a comet that whizzed through the sky. They grabbed our attention and forced us to stop and watch them; unfortunately we were forced to watch them disintegrate also. By the time they toured, with The Who in '83 drummer Topper Headon was already out of the band. The real shock was when Mick Jones left the group and formed Big Audio Dynamite. The Clash were reduced to two original members, Joe Strummer and Paul Simonon. Now talks were in the air and hopes rising, this stripped down Clash were recording a new album. It was late '85 before *Cut the Crap* was released. It was immediately deemed a mistake despite the hit "This is England" (I still feel it was the fault of the producer, not the musicians). Things looked bad for Joe.

Joe's next move was *Love Kills*, a single for the trashy movie *Sid and Nancy*, a hit and pulled Joe from the depths of obscurity. Joe was hot again. Joe next moved to the score for the movie *Straight to Hell*, a flop both musically and in the box office. Joe was sinking again. *Walker* was Joe's next movie soundtrack and the music on that album came from pools of talent I had no idea he possessed. Great stuff, bad movie, thus Joe's work shot down. As if Joe Strummer's movie record wasn't tell-tale enough, he then was commissioned for a few tracks for the film *Permanent Record*. Joe's new band The Latino Rockabilly War achieved minor success with "Trash City" a great tune; unfortunately another stinker of a film.

What all this jibberish is for, is to tell you how long I waited for this, a Joe Strummer LP. Just him, no movie, just songs. He wanted to record, and it is great. After five years waiting, sitting on the edge of my seat, biting my nails, the first solo album of my favorite rocker has arrived. There is no

pseudo Clash here. Joe recruited some top guys for this record. Zandershloss of the Circle Jerks on guitar, Lonnie Marshall on bass and Jack Irons of Red Hot Chili Peppers fame on drums! With this all band Joe rocks out fourteen songs with a unique blend of Latino, it will make me happy. I grew up with Joe and I hate to see him fail, like all these other bands should.

## Magnolia Caboose Babyshit

by John Bua

"There's a feeling I get when I look to the West." It's been almost twenty years since Jimmy Page wrote those prophetic words. I wonder if he knew that two decades down the road the only rock 'n' roll worth a shit would be coming from the West-Seattle, Washington to be exact. Its getting kind of funny that everything I review is from the obscure musical haven known as Seattle's Subpop Records. The rave release this past week is *Mudhoney's* debut LP simply entitled "Mudhoney". Eleven songs in the grand tradition of the Stooges. Each deftly nailing its target with raw power.

This band owes its uniqueness to two factors, blunt-to-the-point lyrics and bludgey-twangy-fuzz guitar wahwah.

One thing: *Mudhoney* certainly isn't pleasant. The band consists of four nasty individuals; Don Peters, Matt Lukin, Steve Turner, and Mark Arm. Arm already reached cult status with the now legendary Noiseband-Green River.

Although nothing approaches the climactic height *Mudhoney* soared to with the single "Touch me I'm sick" (also on the Subpop Label.) Tracks such as "This Gift", "You Got It", and "Magnolia Caboose Babyshit" blow away anything Billboard dishes out.

*Mudhoney* definitely earns the distinction of the most unusual sounding band you could possibly hear, and their style is not for everyone. Then again, they wouldn't have it any other way. Other *Mudhoney* discs are "Boiled Beef and Rotting Teeth" and "Super Fuzz-Big Muff" also available on the fledgling Sub Pop Records label.

So if you like music with brazen balls, or just like annoying everyone in your building, purchase *Mudhoney*, and get those Deadheads outta here.

# A Night at the Opera

The opera, *The Marriage of Figaro* graced the main stage in the Staller Center on March 24, 1990. Known as a comic piece, it consists of love, lying and liason. Set in Hong Kong in 1898, the action circles around Figaro and his bride to be, Susanna, played by Yeong Kee Lee and Ying Yeh. Several people attempt to interfere, a scorned woman, an amorous count, and an eager young man. Combined with an opportunistic lawyer, a gossip, and a hurt wife, mishap and mistaken identity were bound to ensue.

The narrative, by Lorenzo da Ponte, (based on Caron de Beaumarchais, play of the same name) is lighthearted; silly in fact. It does play on class hierarchy and an absurd notion of love. This was entwined with the sinfully beautiful music of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, a great success for him when first composed in 1786. Today it remains fresh to even the most cynical ear.

The Stony Brook Symphony Orchestra was in true form, almost, but not quite, overwhelming some voices. On the whole, the singers were superb. Unfortunately, Mr. Lee's voice did not carry for the first act, overshadowed by Ms. Yeh, but he later gained great vocal strength, especially in the last act. Most players were affiliated with SUNY Stony Brook's Graduate Music Department, working with Gary Glaze and David Lawson, directors of the opera. Joining the students were guest artists Peter Maravell, as Dr. Bartolo, Thomas Tomasovic as Don Basilio, and Arthur J. Levy as Count Almaviva.

The roles of Cherubino and Countess Almaviva were exceptionally performed by Marguerite Krull and Sandra Rogers. Both women carried their characters beyond caricature, giving them dimension and emotive qualities.

Kudos to the set design crew for the understated and elegant settings. Their near starkness was in perfect contrast to the opulent costuming. The focus, however, always remained on the melodious singing, which was intricate. The entwining of all components produced a fine performance.

Questionable was the change in both setting and language. Stage Director, Joseph Bascetta, comments on this in the program's notes, "In this time of remarkable political change, I have chosen to set this production in Hong Kong in 1898 where the tensions between British Colonialists and native Chinese resembled conditions of (pre-revolutionary France)."

Influential to this change, beyond political rhetoric, could also have been that many in the cast were Asian. The change was plausible, but one then must wonder how much can be altered and have it still remain the same piece of art. Not sung in its original Italian, the narrative became intelligible to most of the English speaking audience. One then understands the humor, but it could be at the expense of the singing. Is the piece then authentic? The reservations are dwarfed by the overall quality of the evening.



# The

# Ocean

# Blue



by Steven J. Forster

The Ocean Blue, a band of very big potential will be making a stop here at Stony Brook for a concert with The Mighty Lemon Drops, and John Leslie Harding this Friday April 20th. The lead singer David Schelzel and I had the chance to do an interview together.

S.B.P. : Tell me about The Ocean Blue.

D.S. : We're a four member band, we have guitars, keyboards, saxophone, bass and drums. We're from Hershey, Pennsylvania. We've grown up together and have been friends since junior high school, and we're all about college age now. We've been serious as a band for about three years. We got a record deal with Sire Records last year, and have released our first album out on Sire Reprise, and have finished two tours. We're just about to go into the studio and start our second album.

S.B.P. : What style of music do you play?

D.S. : I think we are influenced by Sixties rock and roll; what I would

call real rock and roll. I think we're more influenced by the Beatles, the old Stones, The Who, and The Byrds especially. I think our biggest influence is the post-punk era of the early eighties. I think you find all those styles and influences in our music.

S.B.P. : How do you feel about older groups such as The Grateful Dead?

D.S. : I don't really understand the Dead Head phenomenon today. I don't really understand it, because it's from another time and another generation. I love the music of the sixties a lot, I listen to it, but I think it's sort of like living in the past for me so to speak, and it was for a while. I was totally into sixties music. It's sort of a dead end street; especially if your a musician. I prefer more forward thinking bands, bands that are doing something incredibly new and different. For example there are bands on a lable called 4 A.D. that I think are the best bands in the world. Bands like the Cocteau Twins, Lush and Dead Can Dance. If you're looking for something exciting, music that really speaks to you like The Grateful Dead was to the people of the sixties. If you're going to be a Dead Head nowadays, I think you're stealing another generation's music. I think people should look for something new and exciting. More than Bubble Gum music of Debbie Gibson and Milli Vanilli.

S.B.P. : How do you feel about Earth Day?

D.S. : I think the most important thing for anyone to do is on the individual and personal level.

S.B.P. : Who are the members in the band and what do they play?

D.S. : My name is David Schelzel and I'm the singer and guitar player, our bass player his name is Bobby Mittan. We have a

keyboard and sax player Steve Lau, and our drummer is Rob Minnig.

S.B.P. : You have one album out, tell me about it.

D.S. : It's on Sire Records. Our album was released in July. We've had plenty of success on college radio and " Modern Rock Radio ". I think our first single went to number two, it was on the charts for about fifteen weeks, and then we had another single that made the Top Ten on the college charts. We spent the fall touring. We opened for P.I.L. for a while, and the Alarm. This tour with The Mighty Lemon Drops and John Leslie Harding started in January and is ending up soon, then were going to have about another two weeks on our own. So the album has been pretty successful in terms of sales.

S.B.P. : What song went to number two?

D.S. : It's a song called "Between Something and Nothing".

S.B.P. : For somebody who doesn't know the band , what would we be expecting at the concert?

D.S. : There are three bands. The first guy, John Leslie Harding is sort of an acoustic folk comedian, then you have two full blown bands. So I think it's a very good show to go see. We're different live than on our album.

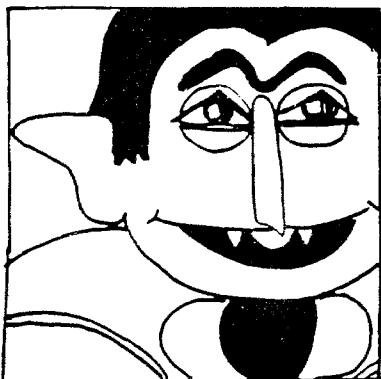
S.B.P. : You said you'll be in the studio, when?

D.S. : This summer we'll be in the studio, and we'll have another record out, hopefully, the end of this year, early next year.

Well that's The Ocean Blue this Friday at 8 p.m. with The Mighty Lemon Drops, and John Leslie Harding. Next issue we will have a review on thier album, check them out.

## MY STREET

Brought to you by the NUMBER 13.



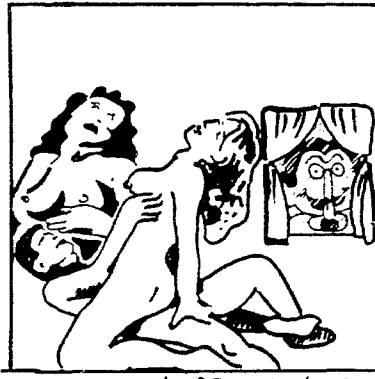
I LIKE TO COUNT. THAT'S WHY THEY CALL ME THE COUNT. I COUNT EVERY DAY AS MUCH AS I CAN.



I STALK SESAME STREET AT NIGHT IN SEARCH OF OPEN WINDOWS. CAN YOU COUNT HOW MANY OPEN WINDOWS THERE ARE?



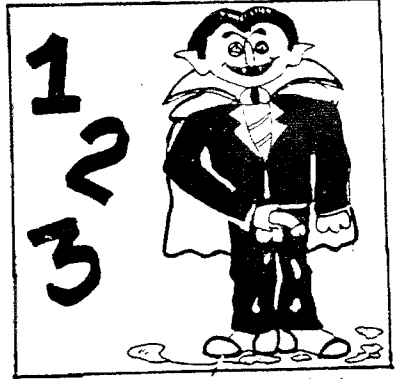
IF YOU SAID THREE, YOU ARE CORRECT.



I LIKE TO FIND OPEN WINDOWS WHERE PEOPLE ARE HAVING SEX INSIDE. CAN YOU COUNT HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE HAVING SEX INSIDE?



IF YOU SAID THREE, YOU ARE CORRECT.



CAN YOU COUNT HOW MANY STROKES IT TAKES FOR THE COUNT TO ACHIEVE ORGASM?