

Stony Brook students can of the entire legislature. expect to pay a \$750 increase in tuition next year if the budget compromised between Gov. George Pataki and state legislative leaders is passed by the legislature.

For students, the other major budget news is the reduction in the maximum award for TAP (Tuition Assistance Program) from \$4,050 to \$3,900. For some students, the total turnaround will be \$900 per year.

"The first objective of SUNY is to provide an education to the middle class," said Sherif Yousef, a sophomore Psychology major. "You can't do better than this for now, but in a couple of years, the private schools will look pretty good."

Yousef, 19, a Staten Island native, said he soon will look for school closer to home to save money spent on room and board.

Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver (D-Manhattan) and Senate Majority Leader Joseph Bruno (R-Brunswick) were the major players with Pataki in closeddoor negotiations in recent weeks. The two-month late budget still requires the approval

Other budget highlights, as listed in Newsday:

Taxes: A three-year personal income tax cut worth more than \$3.6 billion. Taxes will be cut by an average of 25 percent for taxpayers making less than \$50,000 per year. The state's top rate will drop from 7.875 percent to 7.6 percent this year

and to 6.85 percent by 1997. A cutoffs if recipients fail to meet \$60 million cut in estate taxes, allowing a tax deduction of up to \$250,000 for the value of a deceased person's home. A fivecent decrease on the state's 21cent tax on a gallon of beer.

Welfare: Budget requires 95 percent of able-bodied recipients to work off their welfare grants with benefit

strict attendance requirements. All welfare recipients will be finger-printed to deter fraud.

Medicaid: An estimated spending cut of \$500 million. State aid to hospitals will be cut \$140 million. Spending on personal care programs to benefit the homebound will be reduced by \$94 million.

> Last summer, not only did students have to worry about the construction by Cental Hall, they had to circumnavigate various other construction all over campus. including these hole near Humanities to install steam pipes for the new Cogen Plant. Will the Sum mer of '95 be a repeat of '94?

Criminal Justice: Nonviolent drug offenders will be moved into treatment to free up prison space for violent criminals. Longer sentences for violent felons.

Layoffs: 1,000 state employee layoffs estimated.

Sports Stadiums: Approved \$53 million in funding for a dozen sports construction projects, including \$33 million for Crossroads Arena in Buffalo, the new home of the Buffalo Sabres.

Environmental Protection: Allocated \$42.5 million to the state's Environmental Protection fund, including \$15.9 million for land purchase and conservation.

'We've done it. We have a budget," Pataki said in a news conference Friday.

It is likely that SUNY and CUNY students will not share the Governor's enthusiasm.

University and student government officials could not be reached for comment during the weekend.

See the June 19 issue of The Stony Brook Statesman for an update and more reactions to the budget.



versity L() a campus," said Ann Forkin, By JOE FRAIOLI fit together, because the end

Statesman Staff Writer

Interest in the construction of a hotel/ conference center on campus was rekindled recently by private developers, sparking new attention in the center from the President's Office.

"It's something we've had in mind for a long time," said Carl Hanes, deputy to the president for special projects. "It appears the time is ripe in terms of conference center/ hotel businesses. They've become much more successful again.'

According to Hanes, the idea for a Stony Brook conference center originated about ten years ago when faculty and administrators realized how difficult it was to plan a conference on the Stony Brook campus since local hotels would not be able to house all the conference participants. "Faculty were hesitant about bringing their academic organizations to the

director of the office of conferences and special events. "The faculty wanted conferences, meetings and the approved within the year. exchange of

ideas. That's the reason why we have these things on campus and not in a hotel 25 minutes away."

Since then, Hanes has been successful in

passing legislation for a ground lease from the state allowing a private developer to build a center on campus. Choosing a developer is the last step needed to start physical work on the center. We have to find the right people," he said. "You have to carefully work with them and make sure it's all going to

result we want to have is a facility that's quality."

Hanes said he believes a facility to promote their that a developer can be

> "The faculty wanted a facility to promote their conferences, meetings and the exchange of ideas. That's the reason why we have these things on campus and not in a hotel 25 minutes away." Ann Forkin Director of the Office

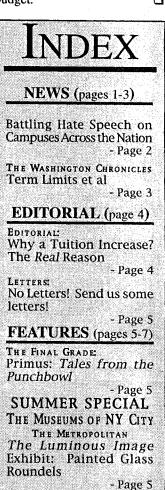
Of Conferences and Special Events

"It's viewed in the minds of investors today and the financiers and bankers as something that they'll put money into," he said. "And the demand here at Stony Brook [for a conference center] is continuing to grow and generate interest and I think will continue to grow with Stony Brook's research

on health care, the incubator and technology through research."

According to Hanes, the conference center will contain 175 overnight rooms for 600 guests, break-out rooms for meetings, an auditorium, dining facilities and a health "You could have club. general sessions or you could have two or three conferences going on at the same time in the facility," said Hanes. "We want to have a state of the art facility, not just a big barn."

Presently, when a conference is held at Stony Brook, all participants stay at hotels in the area and are transported back and forth to campus by buses provided by the University. Residence halls are used for summer conference housing and guests are responsible for finding food by themselves. "To try and accomodate them here is such a headache," said Hanes. "It becomes very See HOTEL, Page 2



Hate Speech Debated On Campuses, Across Nation

HANOVER, N.H. (CPS)—The fliers were posted across campus to advertise a forum on terrorism.

On one flier, beneath a rhetorical question that asked "Are Muslims the Enemy?" someone had scribbled, "You bet." On another flier that asked "How Dangerous are Muslims?" a vandal scrawled "Very."

The incident was the third alleged hate crime on Northwestern University's campus this quarter, and this time the target was the Muslim Student Association.

"These little incidents tell you what's on students' minds that they don't say," Muslim Student Association President Nausheen Akhter told *The Daily Northwestern* after the incident.

Since the Oklahoma City bombing, hate speech especially the allegedly venomous rhetoric heard on radio airwaves, has become part of the national debate.

But radio talk shows aren't the only places where messages of hate can be tuned in. From coast to coast, colleges from Harvard University to the University of California-Berkeley have reported incidents where slurs and threats have heen directed at ethnic or gay and lesbian groups.

At least one such incident has led to the jailing of a student. Recently, federal agents arrested a Dartmouth College student who is accused of sending hate mail to people associated with the school.

The incidents began in December when the treasurer of the Black Alumni of Dartmouth Association received a "racially charged" anonymous letter at his North Carolina home. In February, a black student got a letter containing racial slurs that was signed "Jim Crow." And a gay student group found a flier in its campus mailbox, also in February, advertising a speech called "Let's Talk About Faggots."

After conducting an investigation with the help of the FBI and the U.S. Attorney's office, local police arrested Anthony Lightfoot, 24, in mid-April and still have him in protective custody.

A Dartmouth spokesperson said the administration and students were "relieved" that a culprit was arrested. He called the mailings "isolated" and "sad" incidents.

Lightfoot, who is part African-American and Native American, entered Dartmouth as a member of the 1992 class but left school to enlist in the Army. He served in the Gulf War and returned recently to finish his degree. He's been temporarily suspended, pending the outcome of legal actions against him.

Ever since an anti-government extremist was arrested in connection with the Federal Building explosion that killed 165 and injured 467 others, President Bill Clinton has urged people to speak out against venomous speech. During a recent appearance at Iowa State University, he told students that challenging inflammatory rhetoric was a way in which people could pay homage to victims of the Oklahoma City bombing.

"If people are encouraging conduct that will undermine the fabric of this country it should be spoken against," Clinton said. "Whether it comes from the left or the right, whether it comes on radio, television or the movies, whether it comes in the schoolyard or yes, even the college campus."

Hundreds of law students at UC-Berkeley and Gonzaga University, in Spokane, Wash., did just that when they protested hate speech at rallies this spring. Minority students at the schools have twice received anonymous fliers in their campus mailboxes.

The Berkeley letters, sent to 15 students, attacked affirmative action policies and contained slurs about blacks, Latinos and Asian-Americans. Four black students, the only ones in Gonzaga's 200-member firstyear class, were targeted at the Washington school. The letters included a note sent to Aryan Nations asking the group to help "clean up" the school. It was signed by "Law Students for a Pure America."

Students at a Northwestern University residence college also vocalized their

colleges and universities registered their

sharpest annual increase in seven years,

according to the Council for Aid to Education.

academic year reached \$12.35 billion-a \$1.15

billion or 10.3 percent increase over the previous

and inflation were figured in, contributions per

contributors, providing 28 percent of voluntary

support for higher education. Gifts by alums

totalled \$3.41 billion, an increase of 14.4

academic year, reported the Council.

student rose 6.8 percent.

Total gift income during the 1993-94

However, after the impact of enrollment

Alumni were the biggest private

opposition to anti-gay slurs recently posted on their dormitory bulletin board next to a display of famous gays and lesbians. Earlier this year, someone tore down dorm posters showing safe gay sex.

In response, Shepard Hall residents removed the homophobic messages including one that said gays should "die a slow, nasty death of AIDS"—and added their own comment board supporting gay students and free speech.

"It's unfortunate that the incident[s] had to happen," said Chad Phillips, president of the NU's Bisexual, Gay and Lesbian Alliance. "But it's allowed those who are in favor of equal rights to show vocal, rather than silent, support. It shows that there was only a small minority, perhaps only one or two students, who held those views. It's not an opinion shared by people in the dorm or most people on campus."

Private Support For Colleges On Rise NEW YORK (CPS)—Private contributions for Non-alumni individuals gave 23 percent

of the total, worth \$2.8 billion. Corporations furnished 20 percent, or \$2.51 billion, while foundations gave 21 percent or \$2.54 billion. Religious and other organizations contributed 9 percent, totalling \$1.09 billion.

Over the past 20 years, gifts from alumni have increased 149 percent; from other individuals, 93 percent; from corporations, 149 percent; from foundations, 81 percent; and from religious and other organizations, 27 percent.

Private gift income includes all contributions actually received during the year in the form of cash, securities, company products and other property from individuals and organizations.

University Plans to Build Hotel

HOTEL, From Front Page

awkward and difficult [for the guests] and most of them won't come because we don't have a facility."

A conference center at Stony Brook would also increase the reputation of USB, according to Forkin. "Obviously, it's good for our University, not only because of the economics of it, but also the visibility," she said. "When we do conferencing, we do it in a nice organized, professional manner and you get a positive image of the University."

Both Forkin and Hanes have convinced many members of the community to support a hotel on campus as well, because of the potential income that would be brought to the Three Village area from conference attendees. "Having a facility on the campus would be a great asset for the University and for the community because it will promote additional revenue for the surrounding community," said Forkin. "It's a deterrent not to have a conference center at Stony Brook."

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Term Limits and Constitutional Change

After about one year of traveling through the court (12 years). Rejected 114 ayes to 316 noes. system, the case of U.S. Term Limits vs. Thornton has finally been decided by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The High Court has decided, in a 5-4 decision (another divided decision), that the only way to impose term limits on members of Congress is through a constitutional amendment.

The basic reasoning for making a constitutional amendment as the only route because:

The framers decided that the qualifications for service in the Congress of the United States be fixed [only]in the Constitution and be uniform The Washington Chronicles throughout the nation . . . [thus, preserving] a structure that was designed, in the words of the preamble to our Constitution, to form a 'more perfect union."

This opinion of the Court, written by Justice John Paul Stevens, struck down state constitutional term-limit amendments from 23 states. It is no surprise that most of them are from the West. (No, New York State never adopted such an amendment to its constitution for its Governor, let alone members of Congress.)

David Samuel Shashoug

In addition, the Court does not even allow a federal statue to impose term limits on Congress. This does seem weird because an1842 federal statue (reincorporated into current federal law) mandated:

That in every case where a state is entitled to more than one Representative ... [he] shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory equal to the number of Representatives to which said state may be entitled, [and] no one district [cannot elect] more that one Representative.

So far, the Supreme Court hasn't ruled this federal statue as unconstitutional, and it does extend a "qualification" to a member of Congress.

Remember, the Constitution only requires that one has to be an "inhabitant" (or citizen) of a state.

Anyway, the important thing is what would happen now. Well, Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-GA) has an issue to shape the 1996 Presidential and Congressional elections. He even promised that a term-limits amendment will be H.J. Res. 1, and will also be the first legislative item in the One Hundred Fourth Congress

Even Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-KS), for political reasons, will bring up a term-limits amendment on the Senate floor sometime next month.

As one can (or should) recall, the House had voted for different versions of a term-limits constitutional amendment, the most receiving 227 votes; a majority, but not a two-thirds vote. Thus, it is not easy to get a constitutional amendment passed. It takes a two-thirds vote of BOTH Houses of Congress, plus three-quarters states (either by the legislatures or special ratifying conventions, as Congress deems as necessary).

Thus, there isn't enough votes in either House of Congress to get an amendment passed for state ratification. Mostly because there isn't a consensus of how many terms a Representative can serve. At least there is an understanding of allowing only two terms limit (or 12 years) for Senators.

This is an example of why our founding fathers made it difficult to amend our federal Constitution:

"It guards equally against the extreme facility, which would render the Constitution too mutable; and that extreme difficulty, which might perpetuate its discovered faults --James Madison Fed. No. 43

In other words, if the amending process was made easier, then the Constitution would not enjoy its flexibility and it would lose its cherished description as a "living document."

FYI (For Your Information), here is how Long Island's Representatives voted:

Amendment by Rep. Peter Peterson (D-FL), to protect state laws that has lower term-limits than six terms for both Houses of Congress (12 years). Term-limits would be retroactive. Rejected 135 ayes to 297 noes.

> Michael Forbes (R-1st), Y Rick Lazio (R-2nd), N Peter King (R-3rd), Y Daniel Frisa (R-4th), N Gary Ackerman (D-5th), N

Amendment by Rep. Bob Inglis (R-SC), to have three terms (6 years) as a maximum amount. Senators have two term limits Michael Forbes (R-1st), Y Rick Lazio (R-2nd), N Peter King (R-3rd), N Daniel Frisa (R-4th), N Gary Ackerman (D-5th), N Amendment by Rep. Van Hilleary (R-TN),

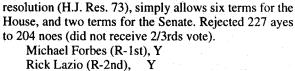
to have six term limits for both House and Senate, allowing states to enact shorter term limits. Rejected 164 ayes to 265 noes. Michael Forbes (R-1st), Y

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Rick Lazio (R-2nd), Y Peter King (R-3rd), Y Daniel Frisa (R-4th), Y Gary Ackerman (D-5th), N

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Peter King (R-3rd), N Daniel Frisa (R-4th), Y

Gary Ackerman (D-5th), N

Note: Save this column for November 1996!

Read The Final Grade. Only in the Statesman.

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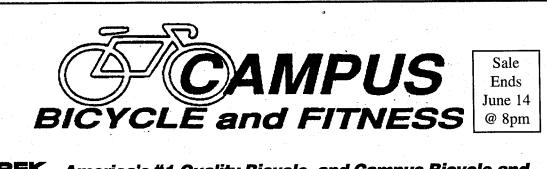
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Monday, May 22,

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Editorial

Stony Brook's

Only ce-Weekly Newspaper

Why a Tuition Hike? The Real Reason

for students of SUNY and CUNY the news is all bad. The numbers translate into a \$750 tuition increase and a \$150 reduction in the maximum TAP award - totally, a \$900 turnaround for some students.

Obviously, nothing can be done to change the reduction in TAP. Those numbers are spelled out in the budget as a program reduction. But, what of the tuition increase?

All the budget says is that funding for SUNY and CUNY will be \$xxx million. The budget, itself, says nothing of raising tuition.

The only reason tuition will be increased is because, for the SUNY trustees, it is the easiest thing to do.

Instead of cutting back on wasteful programs and outrageous administrative costs, it's much easier to stick it to the students and their families.

Can anyone justify paying hundreds (thousands) of administrators across the system \$100,000 to \$200,000 and increase students' tuition \$750? How about professors -

\$100,000? We hear a lot about raising tuition and nothing about paycuts.

Look around campus at all the University literature that is printed. Thousands of copies sit in every building until its thrown away. (Go count the number of Summer Session booklets outside the Summer Session office and elsewhere on only does it cost money to print the stuff. It costs money to throw it away. Multiply that times the 64 schools in the to find the pork in the University SUNY system. How much does that come to?

Let's not even discuss the Traffic Office. We know the story there.

What about the academic The DEC programming? (Diversified Education Curriculum) costs students money, because it forces them to take classes the don't need, want or care about. Yet, the DEC "justifies" the existence of numerous classes and that much easier to raise tuition. otherwise would be cut.

If the University worried more about education in humanities, in general, instead Election Day, we will remember.

Well, the budget is in, and should they make over of all the special-interest, politically-correct crap, money could be saved that would decrease the need for raising tuition.

> For the most part, the University can't keep the roads, sidewalks and buildings serviceable. Is there really any reason to waste so much money on landscaping services (other than to give the "appearance" campus. Who are they for?) Not that this place is in decent shape)? Save the money and make education cheaper.

> > Of course, it would be easier budget if one could actually see the University budget. More time and money is wasted in filing paperwork than in the actual research.

> > As a result, the above is only a partial listing of where SUNY and University spending can be cut to prevent raising tuition. It's up to the SUNY Trustees and our University officials to take the next step.

Of course, they won't. It's

Finally, this is not to let our governor and other elected officials off the hook. Come

The Stony Brook Statesman, the newspaper for SUNY at Stony Brook and its surrounding community, is a non-profit literary publication that is produced twiceweekly during the academic year and biweekly during the summer. Statesman Association, Inc 's offices are located in the lower level of the Student Union. •First copy is free. Each additional copy, 25¢.

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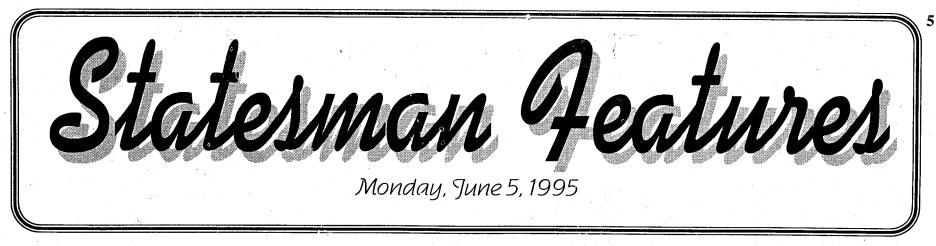
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"When I want your opinion, I'll give it to you." - Laurence J. Peter



The Luminous Image in NYC

Exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art Showcases Roundels from the 15th-16th Centuries

By Alexandra Cruz Statesman Editor

On May 25th, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, located in New York City, unveiled a new exhibition entitled The Luminous Image: Painted Glass Roundels in the Lowlands, 1480-1560. The exhibit, which contains 128 works by various artists, is the first of its kind to devote itself entirely to the roundels.

The roundels, which were produced in the late fifteenth century until the mid-sixteenth century, a period in which the products followed an artistic movement, are works which are generally round, unleaded, colorless glass.

Timothy Husband, curator of the exhibit, said that unlike works which are made of stained glass, roundels were made for "civic and secular" use. Since many of the works were commissioned by private citizens, the roundels tended to be unorthodox in style and content.

The roundels were produced in the Lowlands, what is today known as The Netherlands, Luxembourg,



Susanna and the Elders A painted glass roundel from 1520-5. The actual size is 9.5 inches in diameter with a border of 13 inches. (The Metropolitan Museum of Art, The **Cloisters Collection**, 1990)

Belgium, and part of northern France. The exhibit not only contains roundels; it also displays preliminary drafts that were used as models for the final product.

Roundels reflected different views and attitudes and covered an array of different moral issues.

One such example in the "Sorgheloos Series," a secular parable to the Prodigal Son, in which Bourgeois values are depicted. The roundels start out showing Sorgheloos as a man with many riches and as the roundels progress, they show Sorgheloos spending his money on wine and women. As long as Sorgheloos has money, he is welcome in his "friends" homes and is entertained.

But the final roundel in the series shows a Sorgheloos who is now in poverty sitting alone near a fire.

This tale is unlike it's paralleled biblical parable since Sorgheloos is never forgiven for his actions and is alienated from his friends and family

See Roundel, Page 6

Primus Spikes the Punchbowl



The Final Grade By J. Derek Rugolo

From the Punchbowl, the album from Primus, the skilled San

Francisco Bay area trio, is an exciting and inventive collection of songs.

The album will surely please any Primus fan; while those who have not heard Primus before, may find the band's laid back, punchy style of songwriting somewhat awkward and lopsided.

This is exactly what Primus is trying to do: create a relaxed partygoing atmosphere. But don't let them fool you.

Lead singer/bass player Les Claypool is arguably one of the best bass players around, and whether you like Primus or not, it is evident that these guys have talent.

Just listen to the energetic bass solo at the beginning of the first song, "Professor Nutbutter's House of Treats" and hear how Claypool narrowly avoids giving himself carpal

Tales

fifth got it, use it. syndrome. Perhaps

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minute bass solo could be considered a bit arrogant for some bassists, but Claypool has immense skill and energy, and isn't shy about showing off a little. And why not? If you've The lyrics on the album are

sometimes humorous, sometimes goofy, and dare I say it, sometimes downright intelligent. Take these Ivrics from "(Theme From) Hellbound 17 1/2,": "Questions deserving answers, answers deserving action. What am I, of the populi? I am but a fraction." Well, it sounds intelligent anyway.

The first single from the album, "Wynonna's Big Brown Beaver," is about as subtle as a train wreck. The upbeat drumming by

Tim Alexander and thumping bassline keep the song chugging along like a car with one flat tire.

"Glass Sandwich" has a lopsided sound to it, which brings an image of a dark, demented circus to mind, with Claypool being the equally fiendish

See Primus, Page 7



Photo coutesy of Interscope Records / Mit Primus: From left, Les Claypool, Tim Alexander and Larry Lalonde

Monday, May 22, . 1995

The Stony Brook States

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Metropolitan Museum Displays The Luminous Image

From **Roundel**, Page 5

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Monday, May 22, 1995

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The Stony Brook Statesm

Although roundels tended to be of secular nature, there is one artist on display whose roundels represented traditonal religious themes. Dirick Vellert, who was born in 1485 in Amsterdam, created roundels that reflected the current tastes for the fashionable Mannerist and Antwerp styles of the period.

Vellert's work "presented new combinations of massive figures in vigorous arrangements that exploited the roundels circular format."

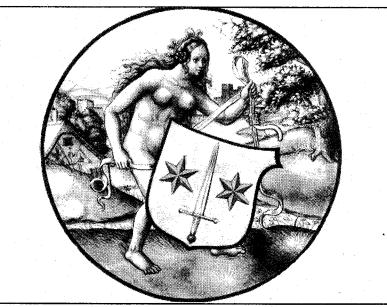
His work is both unique and imaginative and unlike many of the

earlier artists, he initialed his work with a D and V with a star in the center of the two.

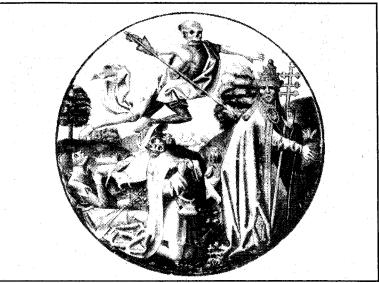
Other artists on display include Lucas van Leyden, Jan Swart, Dick Crabeth and Jan Gossaert.

Many of the works on display have been restored and the museum has done an incredible job of displaying them as they would have been when they were produced. Many of the pieces, however, no longer have their borders, which makes it difficult to understand the message that is being conveyed.

The borders that went around the images were used to tell the



Woman Supporting a Heraldic Shield, ca. 1520-30. (The Metropolitan Museum of Art, The Cloisters Collection, 1932)



Death, with a Pope, a Prince and a Peasant, ca. 1510-20. (The Metropolitan Museum of Art, The Cloisters Collection, 1977)

message behind the image. One of the few roundels with its border still intact is Susanna and the Elders, circa 1520-25.

The roundels are very unlike the traditional stained glass that one is used to seeing. The artwork in the pieces is vivid and shows a great deal of detail even though they are colorless.

Although the museum is located in the city, it's definitely worth the trip to see this exhibit since a large scale concentration on roundels has never been done before.

The exhibit will run throughout the summer until August 13.

Please type all letters and opinions and include any information you would like printed with your name (i.e. titles, affiliations, etc.). All submissions must include the author's name, address and phone number. Anonymous letters will not be printed.

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Primus' Tales Album

"Questions deserving answers, answers deserving action. What am I, of the populi? I am but a fraction."

Primus, From Page 5 ringmaster.

"Del Davis Tree Farm" is a good, catchy song which shows off the band's musical attributes, including guitarist Larry Lalonde, who embellishes the rhythm section, and at times shows he can overpower it.

The best track on the album is "Through the Electric Grapevine." This foot stomping song gives you that exhilarating, but somewhat queasy feeling you get after spinning in a circle for two minutes. Why does one do it? There's one simple reason; it's fun.

With "Electric Grapevine," the band has produced its best song since it's 1991 hit, "Jerry Was a Race Car Driver," from the gold-selling Sailing the Seas of Cheese album.

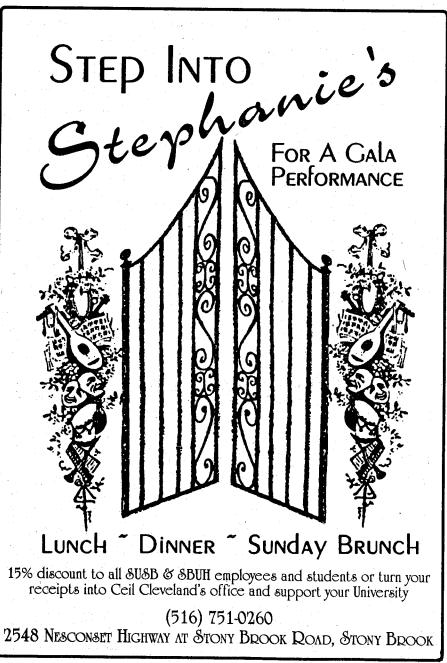
Sit back, relax and enjoy this one, folks, because for a second you might think Primus has come of age. And you know, I think they may already have. They just don't want us to know it yet.

Either way, take a big swig from the punchbowl and get intoxicated on this new album. Primus has plenty of tales to tell.

THE FINAL GRADE: A -

The Final Grade is written by a designee of the Editorial Board. J. Derek Rugolo is a freelance contributor to The Stony Brook Statesman.

The Stoney Brooke Statsman is looking for righters and fotografers to join the Pooniversitee's' largest stoodent newspaper. (We probablie cood yuse a cupel of editurs, to.)



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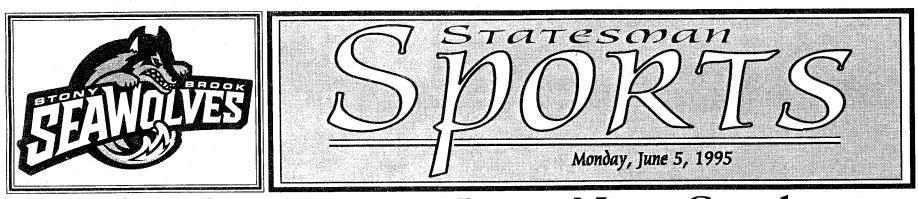
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Smaller Companies Lure New Graduates

(CPS) - Marty Bannon remembers dreaming corporate dreams of IBM and General Electric. "I always wanted to work at one of the big boys." says Bannon, a senior at Penn State. "It just seemed like people would take notice of your career more if you worked someplace they were familiar with."

But Bannon says he changed his views after talking to some friends and family. "It just seemed like you had a lot more opportunities for advancement at smaller companies, so I kind of limited my search," says Bannon. "I wanted to get the best job I could for individual reasons in the present, not in the future."

So despite being recruited by "a few top Fortune 500 companies," Bannon decided to accept a job with a small computer consulting firm outside of Boston.

Whether Bannon knew it or not, his conclusion that bigger isn't necessarily better may be part of a larger trend among graduates. Last year just 13 percent of Columbia University's M.B.A. recipients took jobs with large manufacturers, or companies with more than 1,000 employees, compared to 25 percent of graduates who did the same in 1990, according to "Fortune" magazine. At Stanford University, only about half of the business school's class of 1994 joined big companies. In 1989, almost 70 percent did so.

And while more college students seem attracted to what smaller companies can offer, a new survey of campus career services offices also indicates that smaller companies have taken an interest in hiring new grads.

According to a recent survey by the National Association of Colleges and Employers, 53 percent of career offices reported an increase in the amount of employers recruiting on campus, while 29 percent said they're seeing the same number of employers as last year. In both cases, campus officials said that recruiting by smaller companies is up.

"Small and local employers that may not have been interested in graduates a few years ago are recruiting college seniors now," says Dawn Oberman, director of employment information at the NACE. "They see them as a wise investment."

Although larger corporations are returning to campus as well, Penn State, like most schools nationwide, can attribute an increase in the number of employers recruiting on campus largely to smaller companies, says Jack Rayman, Penn State's director of career development and placement services. "The growth has clearly been with the smaller firms," Rayman says. "They are opening up to a new employee market."

In the past, some smaller companies traditionally have been reluctant to hire entry-level workers. Instead, they "pirated" employees away from larger corporations after they were trained, according to Rayman.

"We're trying to tell these companies that these grads are not only trainable, but

they may already have the skills the company needs," he says. "They get a chance to hire skilled workers at an entrylevel salary."

Rayman says that unlike large corporations, who may look for specialized graduates to fulfill individual responsibilities, smaller companies often seek generalized students who can perform different job duties within their employment role. "The whole emphasis on quality management is affecting what companies are looking for," Rayman says. "People who are generalists in their field will be able to help out in a lot of different ways. They'll have more responsibility and more at stake in the company."

Which is exactly why graduating students are turning to smaller companies in the first place. After seeing their parents get laid off after 25 years on the job, many students are increasingly skeptical of large corporations.

"Graduates today want early responsibility and more interesting work. They don't feel like the should put in three or four years of grunt work before they move up the corporate ladder," says Thomas Oh, senior research analyst at Hanigan Consulting Group in New York City. "It's easy for students to get lost in a crowd in a large corporation, especially when you're part of a large training class. In smaller companies, you're noticed right away. The pressure can be greater, but so

can the recognition."

Such companies also often recognize what youth and enthusiasm can bring to the table, and actively recruit employees that some might consider too inexperienced. "We look for people who aren't trapped into any set work pattern, and we usually find them when they come out of college," says Bob Kotick, chairman and chief executive officer of Activision, a video game company in Los Angeles. "Younger employees seem to be motivated. That helps a lot when you're trying to develop a new product."

Students with specialized skills and internship experience stand to benefit the most. "Employers are asking for specific skills," says Denise Dwight Shea, director of the University Career Center at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. "Those students with a specialized knowledge will be very attractive to companies that are looking for talent but don't want to pay the salaries that come with it. By hiring college graduates, they can get specific skills for an entry-level salary."

Whether students choose to work in a large or small firm, one thing is certain, according to Patrick Scheetz, director of the Collegiate Employment Research Institute at Michigan State University. "This is the best job market for graduates in at least the past four years," he says.

Earlier this year, Scheetz released a

survey of 545 companies that indicated a 5.9 percent increase over last year graduate hiring. According to Scheetz, 1995 is the second consecutive year for gains in employment. Before last year's 1.1 percent increase, new jobs for college graduates dropped by 30 percent since 1990.

The news should remain good for some time, according to officials at the TLS, Department of Labor, who predict that job growth for college graduates will continue until at least 2005.

While job hunting is a nerve-wracking experience for most new college grads, not all students are concerned with landing that first job. That's because student entrepreneurs such as Kristin Roach have managed to turn their big ideas into fulltime jobs while still in college.

In December 1993, Roach drew up a design and marketing plan for snowboarding clothing for women. Eighteen months later, the University of California-Davis student has a booming business that she'll devote all her time and attention to after graduation.

"It started as a class project, and my professor suggested that I see what I could do with a business," says Roach of the origins of Kurvz Extremewear.

"Even if the business went bust tomorrow, I know I could get hired pretty fast. Once you prove you can do something on your own, you become a lot more hirable."

Summer Program Aids Career Choice

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Deciding upon a college major can sometimes be a stressful experience. Dad wants you to follow him into the firm; mom wants you to play doctor; and Uncle Henry never lets you forget that "the big money is in computers."

Considering the numerous opportunities, many students have a hard time deciding what they want to do with the rest of their lives, sometimes changing majors two or three times before graduating.

To help, Stanford University academic advisors have set up a program designed to make choosing a major easier on students.

This summer, Stanford is offering Sophomore College, a three-week program specifically designed to help those indecisive students avoid the academic drifting that sometimes occurs before a major is declared.

"There are students who have a general idea of what they want to do, but they still could use some direction," says Ellen Wood, assistant dean of

undergraduate studies. "Then there are those students who say they have no idea. We want to help both."

Students in the summer program will participate in a variety of activities, covering a number of different subjects, and will work with professors and each other in small groups. Each day, they'll do research,

field work and perhaps some community service work before heading back to a campus residence hall to reflect on the day's events with each othcr.

School officials are hoping that the exposure to the different fields will help students decide on the academic route they will take after their sophomore year, when they are required to declare their major.

"We'll give students a first-hand look at different activities," says Wood. "They'll get broad exposure to a lot of different things."

This summer, 50 students will participate in the program, which is funded by a private donor. If successful, Stanford officials say they'll expand the program in the future.



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