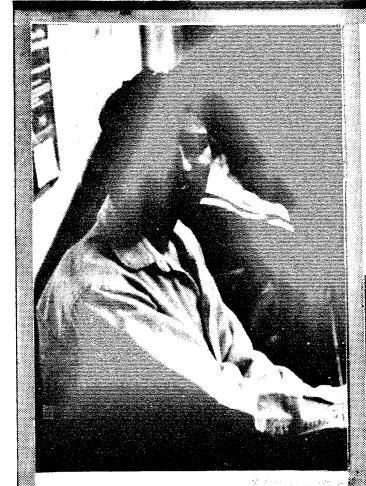


Stony DESSION Brook

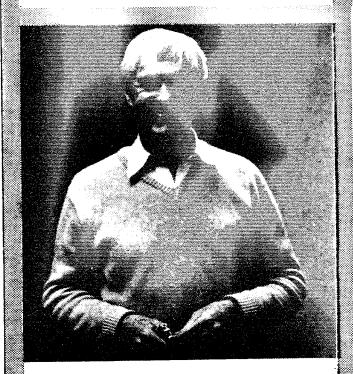
Vol. III No. 14 ● University Community's Weekly Paper ● Thursday, March 4, 1982



Polity's new treasurer speaks out

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Having a great time
- wish I were here

Who'll Stop the Rain

Federal legislation threatens environment

page 5



Editorial: Romper Room politics

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Exploring solutions to campus burglaries

page 8

The Fourth Estate: Editorial

Out of the Play Pen

While student leaders at Stony Brook quibble over what they perceive to be injustices perpetrated by campus organizations and members within them, the potential for effecting change through student activism is seriously challenged and students as a class are suffering through lack of representation.

Federal and state budget cuts, increased military presence in Central America and the Persian Gulf, and draft registration are some of the issues toward which student leaders should be directing their attention. Instead, we are faced with the irrelevant infighting and petty power struggles within Polity and between the student government and various activity fee-supported organizations.

Much of Polity's energy has been expended over the handling, or mishandling, of a Statesman financial audit, the issueance of stipends to Polity Council members and the revocation of a Senator's seat from the SUSB Senate.

First, rather than dealing with the Statesman audit in a manner amenable to those involved, Polity initially excluded Statesman representatives from the proceedings, the Senate was uninformed of the proceedings and the Polity Council proved ultimately that they had no idea of how to proceed. What has resulted is the waste of everybody's time.

In and of itself, corporate mismanagement is a serious charge, but Statesman's editorial board is not devoted to misusing corporate funds—it is committed to putting out a newspaper. Since the circumstances surrounding the financial investigation have polarized student representatives, resulting in overall ineffectiveness in pursuing projects, the audit's results should not at this time be given priority.

Secondly, stipends are compensation to which some students who sacrifice academics and part-

time employment for extra-curricular activities claim they are entitled. Members of Statesman and Polity have at various times received stipends, but the question of whether Council members have abused their authority by issuing themselves stipends over intersession has also resulted in counterproductivity, additionally weakening the power and misdirecting the energy of the Council and Senate.

These subjects must be tabled until hostility in Polity has subsided and they can be treated with objectivity. With discussion and compromise, these problems can be worked out and a solution agreeable to all parties can be reached. But it is right now that students require a voice, leadership and direction.

While student leaders have been jumping on tables, planning quasi coups d'etat and verbally abusing each other at Senate meetings, President Reagan's and Governor Carey's proposed cuts in financial assistance and hikes in university costs threaten a fundamental aspect of this so-called "progressive" society—the right to an education. The Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) is slated for an ominous cut, Supplementary TAP is destined for elimination, the work study program is to be cut by 40%, the AIM program has already lost 50% of its funding, "guaranteed" student loans will be slashed by 16%, graduate fellowships will lose 15% of their funding, and in the end, a total of \$5 million in state support for higher education will no longer exist. And if the Selective Service picks your number, the financial struggle to attend Stony Brook will be swiftly and completely eradicated. Registered students are not eligible for deferment this time around.

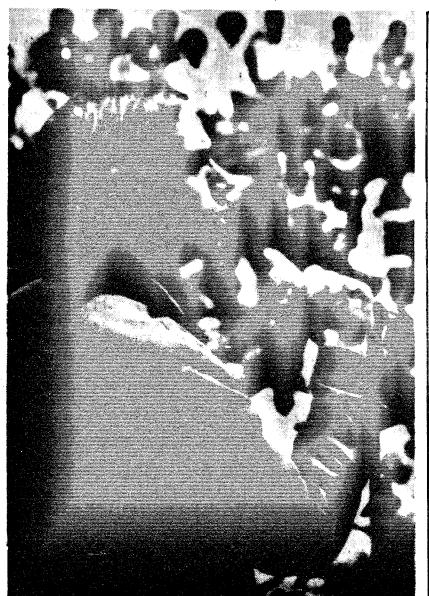
The similarities between U.S. involvement in El Salvador and Vietnam have been extensively discussed in the media during recent months but

the 'parallels are nevertheless becoming stronger each day. Last week the United States deployed its most sophisticated warship off the coast of El Salvador. In 1964, it was the firing of U.S. warships stationed in the Gulf of Tonkin which led to President Johnson's signing of the Tonkin Resolution committing to Vietnam thousands of U.S. troops.

In addition to more economic and military aid to El Salvador's junta, Congress is currently considering whether to allow military advisors to carry weapons, establishing further our committment to thwarting "Communism" in Central America. And in the Persian gulf, an unprecedented show of U.S. naval force substantially increases the probability of war and draft.

It is at Stony Brook that organization and action must be taken against threats to our immediate futures. But the goals once fervently sought by Polity members before their elections have become obscured by their desire to perpetuate only their political associations. Polity has become a Romper Room where issues essential to all students have been tabled for the sake of personally motivated political diatribe. Polity's direction has become so diverted that the organization failed to provide any transportation for students willing to lobby against cuts in Washington, D.C. this past Monday on National Students Lobbying Day

Together, Stony Brook students can make a powerful statement, but with their energy taken up with issues that are trivial in the face of budgetary and military travesties, student activism has become a non-issue at Stony Brook. Rather than using our talent and energy to organize against each other, students must organize for each other. Let's get on with it.



Stony Brook, CIRCA 1970

PARKING MANIA

To the Editor:

I am appalled at the horrendous parking conditions created by Public Safety's latest crusade against parking violators. Armed with work study students supported by state and federal funds, Public Safety has emptied this University's parking lots. Now sprawling parking space exists where none was seen before.

My argument, however, is against empty parking spaces. If there are open spaces everywhere yet no one can park, who is benefiting? I am a student who begins classes late in the afternoon and finishes about 9 o'clock at night. I am also a religious unrehabilitated parking violator. When I come to school, empty parking lots stare me in the face, and since I have a criminal nature I tend to park in one of these empty lots. I feel I have no alternative. Buses do not run to P-lot after 11 o'clock, and I like using the library and campus facilities like most individuals. I am forced to park in P-lot for two hours so I am not ticketed. yet then I must retrieve my car so I can get home later. It is heartbreaking when I must leave a class to avoid another parking ticket. I have paid my bills and tuition at this school for six years. Don't I have a right to park here without being harrassed by work study students desperate for financial aid?

-A fugitive from the law.

The Stony Brook Press

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Where The Money Is

Polity's new treasurer discusses student government

by Catherine Synan

With three years experience in the Polity Treasury, the final month of which was spent as acting treasurer, Tracy Edwards should now be more than merely qualified to assume her new role Polity Treasurer. Edwards took office last Monday, after running unopposed for the positionshe regards as one of the most powerful student posts on campus.

Press: What does Polity do and why is it important? Edwards: Polity's main function is dispersal of student activity fees to clubs and organizations like the Press, Stony Brook Concerts, the Haitian Students Association. Right now we're doing a big letter-writing campaign against the budget cuts. Polity is the student's mouth on campus, or at least we try to be. We try to represent students...which is hard because we don't get a lot of input, or as much as we should get. But we're trying now with the letter-writing campaign and as soon as this is over we're starting on my new letter-writing campaign... Pro Choice/Anti-Hatch Amendment, which is also important. [The Hatch Human Life Federalization Bill will, if passed, outlaw and criminalize abortion for any

enforce the legislation.]

Press: How much money does Polity handle?

Edwards: Three quarters of a million dollars in student activity fees.

reason and give Congress and states concurrent power to

Press: What is done with this money while it is not being dispersed? Is it invested?

Edwards: Yes, we have investments. We invest in sure fire money makers. Along Chancellor's guidelines we can't invest in anything that isn't guaranteed... From that the past couple of years we've had a reserve fund in case clubs overdraft, and also for special events like Fall Fest and this spring's Spring Fever.

Press: This may seem like an obvious question, but as treasurer, what's your job?

Edwards: My job is to make sure that the money gets out in the most efficient way possible, and to make sure that everything's in check.

Press: Is the accounting and auditing part of your job?

Edwards: No. We hire bookkeepers. We have accountants.

Press: What qualifies you for the position of treasurer? Edwards: The fact that I've been in the: treasury for three years, fought my way to the top...I started off as an assistant treasurer, one of five, six people.

Press: They're obviously not elected.

Edwards: No, they're appointed. When Chris Fairhall became Treasurer I was appointed Vice-Treasurer, which means that in his absence I had all of the duties of the

Press: Some people might think that a student organization like Polity, because it is student-run, is just a game. But...it has a considerable impact on student life, student activity, student education.

Edwards: Most definitely. If Polity were to shut down, this campus would shut down. We fund the radio station. We fund Statesman. We fund the Press. We fund Stony Brook Concerts. We fund all the residential colleges for activities, the Commuter College... the Science Fiction Forum, the volunteer Ambulance Corps, EROS, the Womyn's Center, GSU—you name it, we probably fund it.

Press: So then it would not be an overstatement to say that you are probably the most influential undergraduate woman on this campus, maybe one of the most influential women on this campus?

Edwards: No, maybe not.

Press: Maybe even understating it.

Edwards: Yeah, I guess the person with the bucks is

Press: Well, the check stops with you. How do you feel about being in that position and what do you want to do with that position?

Edwards: I have to get back to my new pet project [Pro Choice]. We now have four women on the Polity Council [the Counsel consists of eight members] ... It's nice to be able to say okay, I want to do this ... as opposed to having to go through the "proper channels."

Press: And you feel that you are going to be able to accomplish things because there are an equal number of women on the Council?

Edwards: [Dina] Finkelstein [Polity secretary] is cochairing, along with another woman, Lee Schindler, Spring Fever, which is a campus-wide event, and any time we've had a major event I'd say nine times out of ten men have organized it. Spring Fever will be a first.

Press: There's been a lot of controversy over the Statesman/Polity relationship and the Polity Council's relationship with the Senate in terms of making decisions without going through the legislative process. Recently people are starting to say 'let's not waste time bickering over a few hundred dollars when we might have all our student funding cut, we have to worry about the draft again and possibly being sent to El Salvador, and other important issues...

Edwards: It's true.

Press: How do you see Polity's role and your role as a key member of Polity in terms of these kinds of issues? For instance, you are bringing up the Hatch Amendment. I dan see people saying, 'Well, what does Polity have to do with the Hatch Amendment?'

Edwards: We are a student government, but we're also people and we don't live in a capsulized world as much as everyone might like to think. The Hatch Amendment would affect every single woman on this campus. The draft would definitely affect every single person on this campus. These issues will affect the people on campus and therefore they should be made aware of them. Because I think the basic problem is that everyone thinks, 'No, this can't happen to me.'

Press: There's been a lot of controversy over the Statesman/Polity relationship and the Polity Council's relationship with the Senate in terms of making decisions looking for?

Edwards: Okay. Actually we're just pretty much doing this on our own in terms of the Graduate Student Organization, but I see absolutely no reason, as a matter of fact I think it would be wonderful if . . . we're making a move towards centralized programming so I guess may be that would fall under . . .

Press: Centralized programming?

Edwards: Yes, like Fall Fest, where each club puts in a certain amount of money and we have one large event. Press: But with clubs like the various minority organizations in which I would include the Womyn's Center and the Gay Student Union, those clubs get their money from Polity but they have their own diverse constituency, if you want to call it that. What kind of political relationship...?

Edwards: None, actually. None at the moment, but I don't see why, if there is an issue to be brought up that they want to make public, and they need help with it, why they can't come to us. If it's gonna be something on gay rights, for instance, something I'd actively support, I know a lot of people wouldn't...



ess Photo by Jeff Zoldan

Press: There are many political groups on campus, some of which would be classified as cultural groups, since Polity is not supposed to fund [partisan] political groups. How do you justify being political when you can't fund political groups?

Edwards: Well, you're right. According to Chancellor's guidelines we're not supposed to be funding anything political. We could be shut down for that... But I mean something like lobbying against budget cuts... If it's something that affects the students for better or worse they should know about it and they should have a voice in what is being done. Especially since they are paying \$80 a year [in activity fees]. They should see where it goes and how it's being spent. They should be part of this. They are members of Polity.

Press: Are other groups on campus involved with other sections of the student community, let's say the Womyn's Center, or the Gay Student Union, or the S.A.I.N.T.S.? Are these groups being asked to work along with Polity on some of these issues which these students may have been more involved with to begin with?

Edwards: What we've been doing is setting up tables in the dorms for the letter-writing campaigns. They're right there. How could you not stop and write a letter? For commuters, we're having people in the lobby of the Union.

Press: I guess what I'm trying to get at is that Polity is the largest, most centralized, most powerful—by virtue of the money that it commands—political organization on campus, but there are many other organizations on campus that are very political in nature, even if that's not exactly what they would be able to be called. They deal with politics. They think about politics. They talk about politics in one way or another. There isn't any way to get around saying that Statesman and the Press and Black World make political statements. If Polity is expressing a desire to become more politically effective in a larger arena now, is it going to develop a more con-

Press: It seems you'll have to deal with that kind of reaction from the legislature with any kind of issue like the Hatch Amendment—you're going to have more support from a group like the Gay Student Union than you will from the Senate. I guess how to point up that we're all part of the same community and not two completely different communities seems to be one of the questions here.

Edwards: It's real tough to get organized, after not being very tightly organized with a definite goal for quite a while, as Polity has been. Polity is finally getting its shit together. It's taken a while. It's a lot of work...

Press: Has Polity been trying to organize against student cuts for a long time?

Edwards: Well, we did it last year. We went up to Albany. We lobbied. We did letter writing. But nothing like this. It's never been on this scale. I would hope that more groups would try to bring things like this to our attention. We can't do it on our own... a lot of people feel these issues aren't pressing. Most people in school don't read a newspaper. If they get news at all, it's at eleven o'clock, but most people watch M.A.S.H. or whatever else is on at eleven. The more people are aware I think the angrier they'd get. Who was angry at Vietnam in '59? Nobody knew. It wasn't until everyone knew that people got angry and did something. If we're not told anything we can't fight against it or fight for it.

Press: Does this translate into political activism on something like the draft?

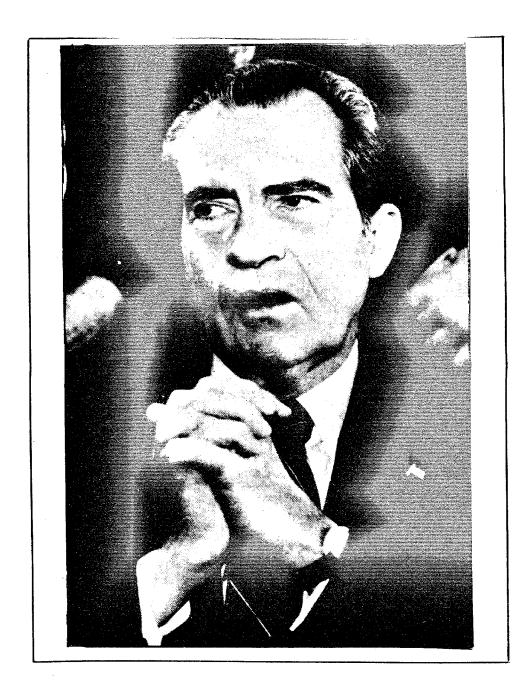
Edwards: Like 'let's go on a demonstration.'

Press: Or reproductive rights. That's a quantum leap that you're contemplating.

Edwards: I really don't think so. We're talking about reproductive rights. I don't know how many women we have on campus but we're talking about fifty-one percent of the population as a whole is female. I assume everyone who's in college is of reproductive age. There are many women on this campus who are sexually active

(Continued on page 11)

HELP SUPPORT POLITY CLUBS.



Had this man joined a Polity club, he wouldn't be looking for a job today.

THEY ARE THERE FOR YOU.

Who'll Stop the Rain?

Revisions of the Clear Air Act are again considered by Congress

by Corinne Schrul

Though acid rain may never be a prebiem on Long Island due to prevailing winds, the fate of streams and lakes throughout the Northeast which have not already been destroyed by sulfuric acid will be decided by Congress within the next few years. Several bills are pending which, if passed, will relax Federal Legislation of both industrial and automobile emission standards.

Acid rain results when sulfur and nitrogen oxides emitted from coal-fired plants, metal smelters or automobiles are chemically converted into strong acids, which ultimately destroy lakes, streams and vulnerable vegetation.

In 1970, Congress passed the Clean Air Act as amended, limiting the introduction of industrial pollutants into the atmosphere. But reauthorization of the act, which was due October 1, 1981, is dragging into the 97th Congress' second session, which convened January 5, 1982. The steps Congress will eventually take in modifying the Clean Air Act will be instrumental in dealing with the problem of acid rain, particularly throughout the Adirondack Mountain region.

The act last came up for reauthorization in 1975, but Congress waded through three years of testimony before ratification. Congress is again likely to prolong debate over the act, and environmental groups and others seeking to preserve the protections under the act are content with the delay. According to the Public Citizen Congressional Voting Index, the Clean Air Act survived early administration attempts to dismantle it due to grassroots organizing. But the Index reported the battle will climax next year with Detroit and other industry groups escalating their attacks on the act.

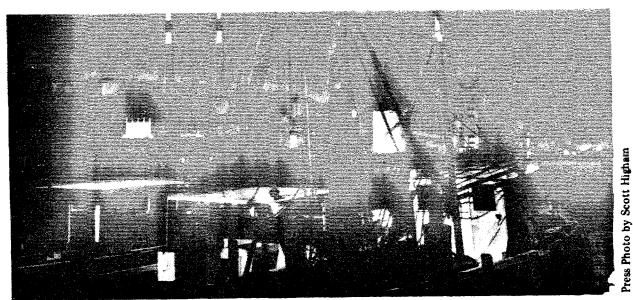
The Reagan Administration on August 5, 1981 released a two-page general approach to legislation revision specifying eleven "basic principles" that would lower air quality standards and continue industrial production efforts "at a more reasoned pace." According to the Wall Street Journal

efforts "at a more reasoned pace." According to the Wall Street Journal, a White House study says that in order to comply with current federal air quality laws, industries pay in excess of \$40 billion each year. An independent study by the Business Roundtable, an "influential lobbying force" of major United States corporations, claims that the act has imposed delays of energy and industrial development with "burdens of unnecessary cost" that produce no improvement of air quality.

On December 16, 1981, shortly before the first session of Congress recessed, Representative Thomas A. Luken (D-Ohio) introduced legislation that could make sweeping ecological changes by completely dismantling the Clean Air Act. Among the bill's revisions is an extension of up to eight years for companies which cannot immediately comply with emission standards as mandated by the act, with the Environmental Protection Agency having discretion over the extension. (On July 17, 1981, President Reagan had already signed a law extending the compliance date for various steel manufacturers to three years beyond the 1982 deadline.) According to The New York Times of January 4, 1982, other major revisions included in the federal bill are "a doubling of the allowable limits on carbon monoxide emissions from automobiles and a relaxing of inspection and maintenance rules for vehicles." Richard Ayres, a spokesperson for the National Clean Air Coalition, said that the "Luken bill" is "a dirty air Christmas present to the nation . . . [that] would take the heart out of the clean air program."

Congressman William Carney (R-C, 1st District, NY) recently co-sponsored legislation to convert scientific findings to regulate the discharge of sulfur pollutants. Said Carney, "It is anticipated this proposal will be considered during reauthorization of the Clean Air Act... this bill does not require additional federal spending. Rather it converts the ten-year research program of the existing Interagency Task Force on Acid Precipitation into a directly targeted effort to better understand the cause and effects of acid rain." Basically, Carney is adding substantial testimony which will take Congress months to sift through.

According to Mothers Earth and Science, an environment-oriented monthly magazine, in order to comply with the Clean Air Act of 1970 utilities constructed tail smokestacks to disperse concentrated amounts of sulfur. The aftermath of these smokestacks only added to the problem, however, since sulfur and nitrogen emitted through them remain airborne longer, resulting in greater geographical saturation of acid rain. According to



LILCO is contemplating running their Port Jeff. station on coal.

Stony Brook Chemistry Professor Ted Goldfarb, plants in Ohio and Pennsylvania are largely responsible for acid rain in the Northeast.

Acidity is measured on the pH scale, with a pH of 1 being extremely acid and 14 basic. The pH of pure rainfall is slightly lower than a neutral 7, because rain reacts with naturally created carbon dioxide, producing dilute carbonic acid. pH values of under 5.6 are caused by pollutants. According to *Mothers*, United States researchers have been recording pH values consistently below 4.5 in the eastern United States and many areas now regularly report readings as acid as 3.4.

The effect of acid rain on a particular area depends on precipitation and the soil's ability to buffer acid. Areas with an abundance of calcium or magnesium carbonates work like an antacid tablet, counter-reacting with the acid. Fortunately, in the Midwest, where a large portion of the pollutants are produced, the soil has good buffering capabilities. But in the Northeast, particularly upstate New York, the case is unfortunately not the

According to *Mothers*, over two hundred lakes in the Adirondack Mountain region have become highly acidic, with average pH readings lower than 4.5. And though recent legislation requires automobiles in New York City and Long Island to pass an emissions test, no such law exists upstate, one of the most seriously affected areas in the country.

In Canada, over four hundred lakes have become acidified and 48,000 more are in danger. Approximately two-thirds of Canada's acid rain results from pollutants produced in the U.S. According to Newsday, Canadians feel that inaction on the part of the U.S. Congress has compounded the problem. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-New York) stated that "Canadians place a high value on their lakes and streams now threatened by fallout believed to come from U.S. industries. They view the United States as pouring poison into their lakes and ... [Washington] does not give a damn."

The potential damage of acid rain is enormous. Fifty percent of lakes with a pH less than 5 can barely support life, and the fish that do survive bear offspring prone to genetic defects, according to *Mothers*. Scientists believe that the death of a lake is not caused directly by low pH, but rather through the toxic metals mobilized by acid precipitation. But scientists are far from understanding the full effects of acid rain since the problem has been studied for only ten years.

"As far as I know there is no study on Long Island and as I understand it there is no problem," said Paul Roth, engineer for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. And although the Long Island Lighting Company is considering converting oil-fired plants to coal, Charles Salit, spokesperson for LILCO, stated that the conversion "hasn't been decided yet" but added that preliminary studies "have determined no severe problems" would result from such a conversion on Long Island. Salit would not speculate further.

Goldfarb stated that LILCO was "pressured by the federal government to convert" the Port Jefferson power station from oil to coal. "They are on record that they are going to do it." But Goldfarb added that since most of Long Island's water is underground and, "given the prevailing wind situation, fallout [from Port Jefferson] would be taken over the Atlantic. But there's still a lot

more acid [on Long Island] than ten years ago."

There is evidence that acid rain poses numerous threats to human health, according to Mothers. Low pH water increases corrosion of plumbing, ultimately contaminating drinking water with copper, zinc and lead. Other related problems include stunted plant growth and the acceleration of granite and metal deterioration.

The environmental and economic problems resulting from acid rain are increasing rapidly. The cost of remedying the situation will be substantial but the expense involved in ignoring acid rain could prove greater. The problem is not limited to the States, but manages to cross national boundaries.

According to *The Ecology of Man*, Swedish scientists conducted a study in 1972 for the United Nations Conference in which they stated that acid rain is resulting in ecological problems of such significance that acid rain is an "unpremeditated form of chemical warfare."

Join The Press and consume mass quantities of coffee and to Get your start at The Press.

March 4, 1982 page 5

"All the fun that's fit to print."

The Stony Brook Union News

LATE **CAMPUS EDITION**

Vol. I, No. 1

Stony Brook

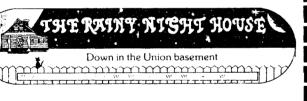
Thursday, March 4, 1982

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Beware "Ides of March" Madness! March 11-21

Union Extends Itself For Students

by U.N. Ion

To reserve a room in the Union stop by Room 266 and see Carole Friedman between the hours of 10 and 11 AM and 1:30 to 3:30 PM. Monday through Friday.

For information on programming contact Kavla Jaskow Mendelsohn or Lorraine Hammerslag at 6-7109 or 6-7101.

The Stony Brook Union Information desk hours are 9 Am to 10 PM, Monday through Friday and 12 noon to 10 PM, Saturday and Sunday.

Banners announcing events or programs may be hung in the Union lobby after 5 PM each day. Please stop by Room 266 to reserve a space.

Calendar of Events

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Thursday, March 4

4 PM, Overeaters Anonymous, rm. 223, 6 PM, New Campus Newsreel, rm. 236, 7, 9, 11 PM, Frank Zappa's "200 Motels", Aud., \$1, 7 PM, Panhellenic Council Steering Committee, rm. 229, 7 PM, Pre-Dental Society, rm. 231, 7 PM, Korean Christian Fellowship, rm. 223, 7 PM, SAINTS, rm. 237, 7 PM, Campus Crusade for Christ, rm. 216, 7:30 PM, Presentation on Dorm Cooking Equipment, Aud., 7:30 PM, Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, rm. 226, 8 PM, LASO, rm. 236, 8 PM, GSU, rm. 213, 10 PM, Soft Rock by Stony Road Extension, RNH.

Friday, March 5

4-7 PM, TGIF - to protest the budget cuts, Birm., admission: a letter to protest addressed to the Governor, 4 PM, Writer's Workshop, Rm. 223, 6-9 PM, Candlelight Bowling, FSA Lanes, 8 PM, Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, Aud., "What is Love?", 8 PM, Chinese Christian Fellowship, Rm. 216. 10 PM, Jazz by Equinox, RNH.

Saturday, March 6

5 PM, "Holi" Cultural Festival, BIrm. & Aud., 10 PM, Steve Cameron presents NWI-New Wave Improvisation/a different type of theatrical event, RNH.

Sunday, March 7

10:30 PM, China Weekend conf., rm. 214.

Monday, March 8

5 PM, Hike-A-Bike-A-Thon Committee for the Leukemia Soc., rm. 223, 5:30 PM, SB Sailing Club, rm. 216, 6 PM, Purim Celebration, Blrm., 7 PM, Pre-Nursing Society, rm. 231, 7:30 PM, Meditation Class, rm. 226, 8 PM. Marxist for Beginners, rm. 216, 8 PM, Polity-Student Senate, rm. 237, 9 PM, Tribute to Harry Chapin, Cliff Geismer, RNH, 9:30 PM, Chinese Christian Fellowship, rm. 226.

Tuesday, March 9

5 PM, Kundalini Yoga Class, rm. 226, 7 PM, NYPIRG, rm. 236, 7 & 9:30 PM, Tues. FLix, "The Tenant", 7:30 PM, Suffolk Abortion Rights Council, rm. 231, 8 PM, Overeater's Anonymous, rm. 213, 8 PM, Pre-Law Society, rm. 216, 8 PM, SB Outing Club, rm. 223, 8:30 PM, Photography Club, rm. 237. 9 PM. Tribute to Harry Chapin, Cliff Geismer, RNH, 9:30 PM, Chinese Christian Fellowship, rm. 226.

Wednesday, March 10

5:30 PM, Newman Club Dinner, rm. 213, 7 PM, SOYK, rm. 237, 7:30 PM, Womyn's Center lecture, rm. 226, 7:30 PM, Israeli Dancing, Blrm., 8 PM, SB Riding Club, rm. 214, 9 PM, Monica Pulver - originals in the Joni Mitchell-Carly Simon style, RNH.

Thursday, March 11

4 PM, Overeater's Anonymous, rm. 223, 6 PM, Filmmaking Club, rm. 236, 7 PM, Campus Crusade for Christ, rm. 216, 7:30 PM, Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, rm. 226, 7 PM, Panhellenic Council Steering Committee, rm. 229, 8 PM, GSU, rm. 213, 8 PM, LASO, rm. 236, 7 PM, SAINTS, rm. 237, 7 PM, Korean Christian Fellowship, rm. 223, 7:30 PM, Upward Bound Parents' Meeting. rm. 214. 8 PM. International Dinner/Dance, Blrm.

Council Works to Better Union

by I.M.A. Bilding

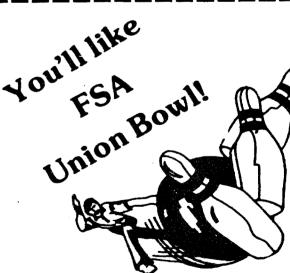
The Stony Brook Union News is published as a service to the campus community, by the Stony Brook Union Council. Union News will appear on this page of the Press, every Thursday.

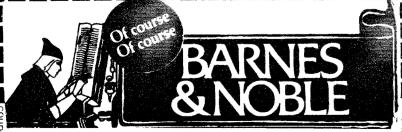
The Union Council is a cooperative effort of the businesses and organizations that are the occupants and the lifesblood of the Stony Brook Union. By banding together, exchanging ideas and orientations, the members of the Union Council hope to form a more perfect Union!

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Crime Prevention Test a Success

by Jane Rupert

In an effort to prevent massive intersession burglaries at Stony Brook such as those of last year which netted over \$35,000 in stereo equipment, jewelry, clothing and other possessions removed from Kelly and Roth Quads, Public Safety enlisted the aid of thirty volunteers from the Suffolk County Police Explorers to ensure that dorms remained secure this past intersession.

The Explorers, a group of 14-to-17 year old junior and senior high school students from Stony Brook and surrounding communities, have been recruited to assist the Resident Dorm Patrol and Public Safety officers in patrolling vacant dorms and other campus buildings during University breaks.

Typical functions of the Police Explorers include observing Suffolk County Fifth Precinct' officers in parades, attending Police Benevolent Association picnics, helping out at the police station desk, and registering bicycles. About 80 percent of the Police Explorer group are planning careers in public safety and/or criminal justice.

The Police Explorers patrolled the Stony Brook campus over their own Christmas vacation and continued to help patrol the campus on weekends throughout January.

Responsible for enlisting the Explorers are Doug Little, Community Relations director for Public Safety; Steve Cohen, a Stony Brook student in charge of the Resident Dorm Patrol; and Public Safety Officer Kevin Paukner, who also was once a member of the Explorers. According to Little, Director of Public Safety Gary

Barnes approved the program not only to prevent crime on campus but to integrate the surrounding community and the University as well.

The Police Explorers also got a lot out of the program. Explained Police Explorers Captain Valerie Kraus, a 17-year-old high school junior from Oakdale, "I thought it was terrific. We got to work with, and help, the University Public Safety officers. Everybody was very nice. Doug Little and Kevin Paukner are exceptional."

Also exceptional, according to Little, was the drop in crime, over this past intersession. In Kelly Quad, which has had an extremely high crime rate in the past, the number of reported crimes dropped from 36 last year to one reported crime this January. Little believes that the Police Explorers were largely responsible for this 75 percent crime decrease. "The Explorers acted as eyes and ears for the Public Safety Department," stated Little.

Groups of six Explorers, accompanied by one member of the Resident Dorm Patrol, walked through the vacated buildings, and at any signs of break-ins or trouble they notified Public Safety officers by radio. The Explorers also rode with officers when answering calls.

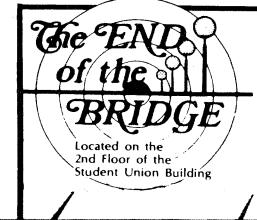
James Black, vice president for University Affairs, wrote to Little, "I think this is an excellent community outreach program, and you are to be commended in assisting the University in its community relations."

This program is one of the many ways that the Public Safety Department is trying to change its Keystone cop image of the 60's and early 70's and to become

more involved with the University and community. One step in the right direction, as Little proudly said, is that "Stony Brook is the only university in New York state with a Community Relations unit." In the past, Little claims, "The public did not know the role of Public Safety. They saw us only as cops, but now they see us in a different light as fellow community members. Having the Police Explorers on

campus shows that it is not just Public Safety, but rather the community and University together fighting campus crime."

Members of Public Safety speak enthusiastically about bringing the Explorers back to campus again next intersession. And, when Valerie Kraus was asked about coming back next year she replied, "I think it would be great."



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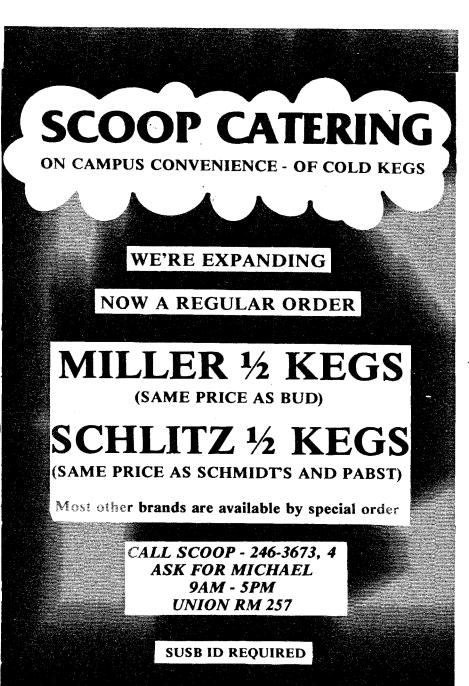


Photo by Sam Glass

Having a Great Time Wish I Were Here

by Ned Goldreyer

Paying Timothy Leary \$2,300 to speak his mind is like paying stud tees to a eunuch. He is a very fortunate man to be earning so good a living from the labors of so degenerate an organ as his brain, but this alone should be cause for neither alarm nor outrage. We still live in a relatively free society where someone can do whatever he pleases and there will be those willing to pay him to do it in public. Even when the speaker in question is as irreparably short-circuited as Tim Leary, it is the audience who pays to listen silently toward whom rage must be directed.

It is disturbing when a man such as Leary can stand before an auditorium full of college students, suggest that 1946 was a magical year because of Hiroshima, and get not a single response. When he said that *DNA* "knew" about the atomic bomb and then altered itself so humans could deal with the modern world, there should have been a mass exodus. When he said that in order to cope with electronic technology, new drugs have been developed to speed up our thoughts, someone should have either burst out laughing or asked him where to get them.

But Leary was in friendly territory when he spoke here at the Lecture Center last Thursday. A scream of victory came from one section in response to his report that he was here to "make fun of adult authority," and throughout his talk he broke the audience up with slides and remarks deriding Reagan, Khomeini, republicanism, commercialism and every other subject guaranteed to elicit howls from a college crowd. If the audience had been violence-prone, Leary, would have shown The Texas Chainsaw Massacre. His problem was not in offending too many, nor failing to offend enough, but in offending random, uttering each sentence without regard for the one before it.

At one point he declared that everyone born after 1946 belongs to a new species.

attributing this phenomenon to the doubling of the birth rate between that year and 1964. The subsequent shifts in lifestyles which occurred during those years were, according to Leary, the result of mankind evolving beyond the realm of Homo Sapiens. This came from a man who proclaimed himself an advocate of "scientific optimism" and proceeded to denounce Darwinism, saying the evolution of man through natural selection was comparable to a tornado constructing a 747 while moving through a junk shop.

It might be inaccurate to imply that Leary was a non-stop babbling cindermind for ninety minutes. He did experience enough brief moments of lucidit to raise some interesting points, but a elaborations were far outside his attetion span. He mentioned, for instanthat Henry Luce, founder of Time Maga zine and other widely read publications. was turned on to acid by his psychiatrist and consequently proposed to his editorial board that Time-Life should take a pro-LSD stand in print. Leary never did mention what the result was. He also touched on the information explosion, and new hallucinogens that "get you tripping out of your mind for exactly one hour, and then return you to earth unharmed." Any one of these topics would have been excellent lecture material, but instead Leary chose to ramble on to issues that undoubtedly seemed related in his mind, but by the time they reached the microphone, their only common bond was the English language.

Life is easy for Timothy Leary, and he says it can be easy for everyone. It is a comfortable message, but that makes it no less a lie, and to accept all he says solely because we are too lazy to refute him is nothing short of cowardice. It is reminiscent of a lecture last year, when G. Gordon Liddy brought his violent reactionarism to this campus and the audience sat passively by as if this madman were only a cartoon.

Leary during his only thought of the evening.

When a speaker comes to a university to discourse on his philosophy or explain his opinions, he can not be treated as though he were here simply to entertain us. If we believe he is dangerous, we must tell him and ourselves aloud. If we believe he is stupid, we should feel obliged to leave. The purpose of soliciting speakers is to

give the University community direct contact with those whose ideas or experiences make them publicly influential. In this light, it is difficult to understand why Leary was asked to appear, unless it was to discourage other lecturers from retiring once they too become brain-dead.



Chamber Music Beyond Compare

by Alysa Chadow

The Stony Brook Chamber Orchestra exhibited superb talent in a program consisting of only three works last Saturday evening in the Fine Arts Center.

The orchestra opened with Bela Bartok's Divertimento for String Orchestra, a three-movement piece strongly performed to match the aesthetic intensity of the 20th-century work. Following the divertimento was Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 in E Sharp, or the "Emperor" concerto, one of the program's highlights. There was, once again, strong playing from the orchestra, but guest soloist Steven Rosenfeld's keyboard work made the piece flow brilliantly. Mr. Rosenfeld, a winner of the 1981-82 DMA Concerto

Orchestra competition, played with enthusiasm to gram conmatch that of the orchestra and impressive fluidity.

Following the intermission, Assistant Conductor Leslie Eckstein led the group in Felix Mendelsohn's Symphony No. 4 in A Major, or the "Italian Symphony." The symphony, comprising four fairly short movements, was played with the same energy demonstrated in the previous works, but with a grace and fluidity that compelled the audience to take notice. Stony Brook's Chamber Orchestra was in top shape last weekend, making for a memorable evening of entertainment, which left listeners eagerly anticipating

the orchestra's next performance.

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The Academy In Decline

by Nicole Bokat

Excellent, affordable theater is practically defunct in this country. T.V. provides us (f we're lucky) with 1% art and 99% placebo mixed with sixty-second doses of poison. Film, it seems, has acquired the awesome responsibility of filling in the gaps that the other two media leave. I think film, this year, lived up to that responsibility and offered America some excellent sources of entertainment and some wonderful works of art.

The Academy Awards are supposed to be a celebration of the previous year's finest achievements. But many people believe the Academy's choices have become, year after year, a steady progression toward the predictable and the mediocre. Certainly I agree with those who feel this year's nominations in the acting category lean towards the safer performances and the more popular actors and actresses.

It's not that I begrudge Meryl Streep the nomination for French Lieutenant's Woman (although the dreamy, ethereal look she has in every movie is beginning to limit her to "Meryl Streep" rather than transform her into the character she's playing), it's just that I believe there are those more worthy. Katherine Hepburn certainly is charming to watch as Ethel in On Golden Pond. However, as an old woman with more zest for life than her middle-aged daughter, Hepburn displays, at moments, a sort of Ruth Gordon impishness that can get annoying. I regreat to say that I have trouble remembering Susan Sarandon in Atlantic City, although I do recall thinking her performance good, if only her usual moony-eyed self. Marsha Mason, emotional and expressive as always, proved herself a fine actress in Only When I Laugh, although suffering from the same old script (thanks to her husband Neil Simon).

Diane Keaton, in my estimation, is the clear choice for winner of those nominated. Perhaps she was not as startling in the role of LouiseBryant in Reds as the role called for, but she had moments of pure splendor.

My personal choice for best actress wasn't even nomi-nated Faye Dunaway's performance in Mommie Dearest, ghoulish and bigger than life, was without a doubt the best thing on the screen this year. I am not particularly a fan of Miss Dunaway, but I feel fervent in claiming she deserved this award.

There were other wonderful performances by actresses which were not acknowledged. Second on my list of those neglected by the Academy is Jodi Thelen, the newcomer who played Georgia in Four Friends. I found Miss Thelen's performance to be fresh, gutsy and altogether mesmerizing; it made the movie worthwhile for me. Isabelle Adjani was erotic, vulnerable and beautiful as the wife of a convict and the mistress of a married man in Quartet. The Academy also overlooked Candice Bergen and Jacqueline Bissett, equally touching in Rich and Famous, and Kristy McNichol, full of verve and tenderness in The Night the Lights Went Out in Georgia. Last but not least, Kate Nelligen in The Eye of The Needle had more energy and charm than either Meryl Streep or had more energy and charm than either Meryl Streep or Susan Sarandon. (I regret to say I missed Lisa Eichorn's much acclaimed performance in Cutter's Way.)

As for my feelings towards the actors nominated, right now I'm torn between favoring Warren Beatty in Reds or Burt Lancaster in Atlantic City. Dudley Moore was, of course, wonderfully funny in Arthur but the role and the film, I think, were too lightweight to be taken seriously by the Academy. Also, Henry Fonda was excellent in On Golden Pond, but I had problems with that movie altogether and I kept thinking, "This is Henry Fonda playing Henry Fonda." (Once again I must apologize for not being able to comment on a performance that was critically applauded—I missed Richard Dreyfuss in Whose Life Is It Anyway?)

The person I'd like to see win was, as in the case of best actress, not even nominated. I found Donald Sutherland's performance in Eye of The Needle flawless. To me, Sutherland is an actor of such quality that he deserves special recognition. Instead, he is conspicuously ignored by the Academy. The exclusion of Sutherland last year in the nominations for Ordinary People seemed not only blatant but downright hostile.

I'm feeling less disgruntled with the supporting actor/ actress category overall. I think Howard E. Rollins from Ragtime should have been nominated for best actor but perhaps the Academy wants him to win and therefore put him where he stands a chance. He has tough competition from John Gielgud (Arthur) and Jack Nicholson (Reds). I think Rollins most deserves the award, but I'll be equally pleased if either of the other two gets it. I absolutely do not understand the Academy's overlooking Maggie Smith in Quartet. She would have pro-

vided some heated competition for Maureen Stapleton in Reds. As it stands, Miss Stapleton should get the award for her portrayal of Emma Goldman with little trouble. Of her opponents. Melinda Dillon, up for Absence of Malice, presents the greatest threat. Elizabeth McGovern's performance, however, was memorably funny and fresh as Evelyn Nesbitt in Ragtime and promises a great

I am not worried about the future of film. What con-

cerns me is that the Academy is rapidly developing a television taste for the familiar and sentimental. The performances that required the greatest risk, that transcended the others-those are the ones that should be celebrated. Instead, in most cases, they were totally disregarded.

(In two weeks, a purview of the Academy and nominations for the other categories.)

Take the Money and...

(continued from page 3)

to leave and support a child?

is a tricky question since it's an elected body, and in hungry. Can I get you a brownie? terms of their allocations. In your capacity as treasurer, Press: You consider that patronizing behavior? now that affirmative action has been put on paper, do Edwards: Yes, I do. I don't like that . . . I have heard of ing funds more equitably to minority clubs?

would definitely be of value . . .

Press: Could you explain?

Edwards: For instance with a speaker, the S.A.I.N.T.S. into yours? It's not a meat market, It's not flesh. or the African American Club could ask S.A.B. to look Press: It's business. into getting speakers. It would be perfect.

Press: You mean rather than allocating funds to have like that. The male administrators, the male staff, tend that club have a speaker annually . . .

Edwards: I don't see anything wrong with that either. Press: But in other words you're saying that centralized Press: How do you handle that? programming means that they go to this centralized Edwards: I get angry. 'You don't understand. I'm trying speaker organization and that organization . . .

experienced at bidding. You have to bid for speakers so you make sure you get your best possible price.

Press: But the funds aren't in the control of the min- Edwards: I want to perform. I want to be an actor. ority group. The funds are controlled by this other Press: Not an actress? group which may or may not have minority members. Edwards: Oh, these are just ideas to wing out that I inized endings. Actress, waitress, bartendress, Jewess, think would be beneficial to S.A.B. and to minority Negress, giantess. I think it all sounds stupid. Poetess clubs because they wouldn't have to spend all of their authoress, treasureress. Dumb. It's just dumb.

Press: Is sexism a problem in Polity?

. some are not using birth control, some are using Edwards: I know as a woman it's a lot different being these birth control methods that they [Right-to-Lifers] the treasurer than with a male. I myself haven't had this want to outlaw! It's ridiculous. Now can you imagine be- experience yet [sexism], but I remember Lori Reckson. ing in college, all of a sudden; getting pregnant, having who was treasurer in '79-'80, used to have senators come up to her office, 'Lori, are you hungry? I'll go down-Press: There have been a lot of accusations of racism on stairs and get a brownie for ya.' A male senator would Polity, both in terms of the actual staff of Polity, which not go to Chris Fairhall and say, 'Hey, Chris, you look

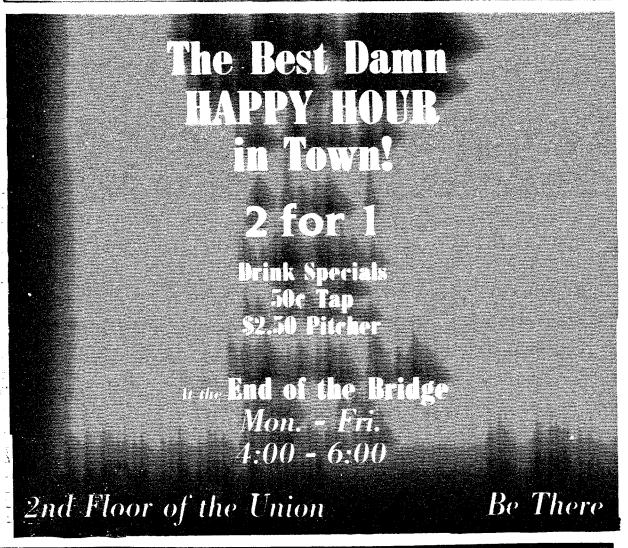
you have any active plans or goals in terms of distribut- incidents of several female students in positions of supposed respect and authority who have been harrassed by Edwards: The move towards centralized programming co-workers. It's not pleasant. Even just hearing talk go on with people you work with. You know? 'I'd really like to get into her pants.' Fine. But do we want to get

Edwards: Yes. And I know a lot of people don't think to brush me off, more so than I think they would brush Chris off, if they would at all.

to make a point. And they say, 'Ah, Tray, just be mel-Edwards: No. S.A.B. would be the people to go to for a low.' It's annoying, like getting a pat on the head. Go major speaker like Dick Gregory or Gil Noble. They're sign your checks. And a lot of times these are people whose checks I sign.

Press: What do you plan to do when you graduate?

Edwards: No. Definitely not an actress. I don't like fem-



Crimson Challenges Ordinary

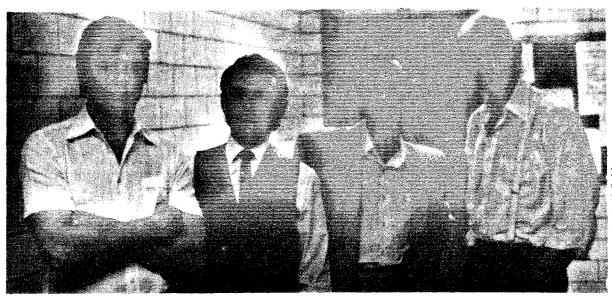
by David Gresalfi

"Art for me is the capacity to re-experience one's innocence—one can be innocent or one can act with innocence. The first is artless, the second, the act of the master.'

Robert Fripp demonstrated his techniques of masterful innocence Sunday night in the Stony Brook Gym with his newest rendition of King Crimson, the famed "art rock" band from the early '70s. But Sunday night's show was by no means a nostalgia trip. Fripp has organized a lineup of master musicians and completely advanced sound tagged with the name that holds the weight of seven years and nine records of influential

Playing a set of songs taken mostly from their new release, Discipline, King Crimson gave one long demonstration in rhythm-pure, concise, detailed and very African. Between the tightly-structured guitar patterns of Fripp and the wild, abrasive guitar sounds of Adrian Belew, a balance was reached and strengthened by the opposing rhythm section of Bill Bruford on percussion and Tony Levin on bass and stick (a ten-string bodyless instrument that can play simultaneously rhythm and bass). These two rhythm sections rotate around each other, enhancing and merging to form a pulse so strong it challenges your heartbeat.

In the new King Crimson, Fripp applies all he's learned from his exposure to the many sides of the music field. From the purely avant-garde collaborations with Brian Eno to the more commercial endeavors in sessions with David Bowie, Daryl Hall and Peter Gabriel, a businessminded and very philosophical approach has been achieved. He has devised a group that clearly embodies the music ideal he was searching for in the earlier versions of King Crimson but never found. The closest he seemed to have gotten to this ideal was with Red, the band's last studio release before they "ceased to exist" in 1974. In this record, every song is tight and direct, unlike some of the structureless jams that weakened many of their earlier recordings. It's still unclear why Fripp disbanded the group after Red's success.



Crimson poses for the presser Zoldan before show

In 1980 Fripp organized a group of three other musicians to form The League of Gentlemen, an experimental "second wave dance band" in which emphasis was given to "spirit rather than competence." The band based itself somewhere between anarchism and democracy for an upbeat, dance rock sound that was a successful musical experiment but a commercial failure. After one record and 77 gigs, the group split up. Fripp later released several more solo albums of "Frippertronics," the patent tape-delay system Eno developed in conjunction with a guitar that Fripp uses.

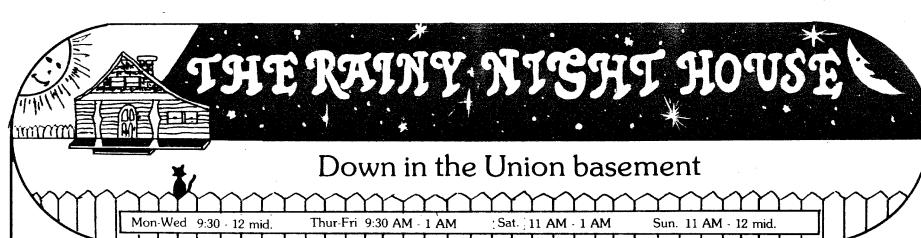
Discipline sports a series of musical landscapes locked in impossible timings and structured around unorthodox playing techniques. Most of the guitar work sounds like anything but guitar. The African-funk influences that are predominant in songs like "Elephant Talk" and "Thela Hun Ginjeet" parallel recent attempts in techno-tribal music from Brian Eno and the Talking Heads. Other cuts like "Matte Kudasai" and "Frame by Frame" lean more

toward marketable sounds with Adrian Belew's vocals hardly a match to the music's quality. Another method adopted from Eno's recent work is the employment of "found lyrics" which appear in "Indiscipline," the only song resembling King Crimson's earlier music.

Playing live, the band retains the same polish and structure that the record is charged with. Songs from the upcoming King Crimson album-"Manhattan," "Neal and Jack and Me," "Absent Lovers"-retain the and accent of those on Discipline.

Although some will view the new King Crimson as a bit of nostalgia, others will definitely find their music playing an important role in the fusion of culturally primitive and contemporary societies.

"Idea: Music is a form of expressing relationships-personal, social and cosmological. It can present history and prepare the future; it can generate specific energy and present complex propositions. Music can present a picture of the ideal society and bring it a step nearer."



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