

*The
Stony
Brook*

PRESS

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Largest Protest Since '71

Students Gather To Protest Budget Cuts

page 3



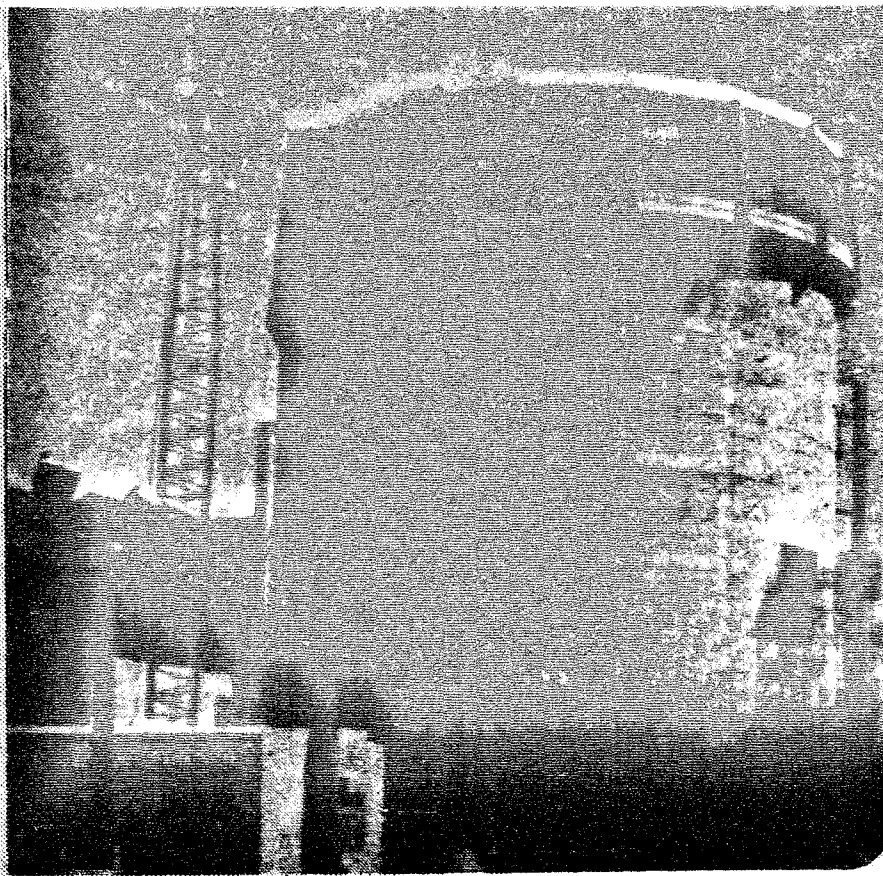
Congressman Carney: up close and personal

page 10



Shoreham Evacuation Plans are Questioned

page 5



The Fourth Estate: Editorial Up In Smoke

"Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose differences, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose. Because this need is so sharp and apparent I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment. As one who has witnessed the horror and lingering sadness of war — as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built over thousands of years — I wish I could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight." This is an excerpt from President Eisenhower's farewell address given on January 17, 1961. It is regrettable to say that 22 years after this speech was made a lasting peace is still not in sight. Even more tragic is the fact that the few steps that have been taken in the direction of an everlasting peace have come to a screeching halt with the nonratification of the SALT II treaty. For over a year nothing has been done in regards to a strategic policy. Yet the need for continuing on the path for lasting peace is needed now possibly more than any other time since World War II. Tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States have escalated over the events in Afghanistan, Poland, and South America. Coupled with the political unrest has been economic stresses each super power is now experiencing. These factors have made the possibility of war more prominent in everyone's mind, and the need for some strategic policy more definite.

There are two major approaches available for a comprehensive strategic policy. The first is to take the SALT II treaty and make the necessary changes to have it ratified by the congress. The second is to scrap the SALT II treaty and go with the new comprehensive freeze proposal. These two treaties are radically different and to understand the controversy over which to use an understanding of both is necessary.

The Freeze proposal is based on the premise that both sides have relative parity in regards to nuclear weapons, and that each side can destroy the other with the present number of warheads they now have. Under the freeze proposal both sides would stop all testing, production, and deployment of all new missile systems. This proposal includes the freezing of all aircraft and sea ships that have the capability of delivering nuclear weapons. By far the hardest task to achieve is to halt the projects that are currently under way. On the U.S. side these include: the production of the improved MERVed warheads and the Trident I submarine-launched missiles, the development of the MX, Trident II submarine-launched missiles, air launched cruise missiles, long-range sea based cruise missiles and Pershing II intermediate-range ballistic missiles. The Soviets would have to stop production of the SS-17, 18, 19, SS-N-18, SS-20, the back fire bomber, and modernization that is presently going on of their existing systems.

The freeze proposal has many political drawbacks. Neither side has ever been in favor of any kind of drastic change. Both sides would prefer a gradual change done in steps which can be easily

monitored. There also has never been any negotiations aimed at such a broad based solution to the nuclear weapon problem. Since no previous ground work has been done for a broad based policy it would take quite a long time to work out such an agreement from zero. If negotiations started today it would take a long time to hammer out an agreement; SALT II took seven years and was negotiated under three presidents (Nixon, Ford, and Carter). While the new negotiations are going on there would be no agreement in force to limit any nuclear proliferation, meaning that when there was finally a freeze there would be more warheads than now exist. Another problem is that the Soviets have already signed an agreement, and the probability of them wanting to start another from scratch is slim, since they negotiated SALT II in good faith. There is also a problem with the department of defense, who are at this time, fearful of the vulnerability of land based minute man to Soviet ICBMs. If this problem truly exists a Freeze would not be advisable. The freeze policy would also run into problems politicians and citizens who fear that their side is behind the other. This is what the current administration fears and is why they are building up. In a recent press conference the president claimed he was in favor of a freeze after we had built up. This would definitely delay any freeze because one side or the other will always claim they are vulnerable. The biggest shortcoming of the freeze proposal is it has no contingency for any reduction in the number of nuclear weapons already in existence. This was the main complaint with the SALT II treaty.

The SALT II treaty is radically different from the Freeze proposal because it does not stop the production of new systems. It limits the number of missile launchers, i.e., bombers, land based missiles and sea based missiles. There is also a limit on "Fragmentation" or the number of MERVs each side can have. The limitations go as follows: Ballistic missiles and strategic bombers are limited to — 2250. Land and sea based MERVed ballistic missiles including bombers armed with cruise missiles are limited to — 1250. Land based MERVed missiles are limited to 820. The Soviets will also have to limit their large land based missiles to — 308. Modernization of existing systems was limited to 5 percent of their external dimensions. Each side was permitted to build one new system (U.S.-MX). There is no restriction on sea based missiles and the Soviets are able to modernize many of their existing systems under the quantitative restrictions. The U.S. is also able to go forward with the cruise missile. The Joint Chiefs of staff concluded that SALT II had only "minimal" effects on the planned U.S. program. The major shortcoming with SALT II is that it does not reduce the number of weapon systems. Nor does it halt the introduction of new ones. Under SALT II the Soviets would be able to double its existing number of war heads without exceeding the limitations.

The most important factor needed in any treaty between the super powers is a reduction in the number of nuclear arms. Both SALT II and the freeze proposal lack this contingency so to except either one would not aid in the goal of curtailing

the arms race. Work on a comprehensive arms limitation and reduction policy must be worked on with the utmost speed and dedication.

It is obvious that the Reagan administration is dodging the issue of nuclear arms limitation policy because it believes the U.S. should have nuclear superiority. The American people should continue to pressure the administration and the congress to act on this issue. The necessary amendments should be made to either proposal and negotiations with the Soviets should begin immediately on installing some sort of nuclear policy. As the limitations on the SALT I expire each side builds up its weapons in the previously restricted areas. This makes the time factor very important, delays in the treaty process cause nuclear build ups and make future talks more difficult because new systems have been added. The road to lasting peace is a long hard one and requires constant work. Delays in the treaty process truly endangers the world because a war can escalate to the nuclear level in the time it takes to push a button. Congress should not bother toying around with a totally new treaty, such as the freeze proposal since the time required to work one out can be ill afforded. It should instead dedicate itself to working out the needed amendments to SALT II.

Cover Photo Credits:
Rally by Eric A. Wessman,
Carney by David Morrison

Oooooops

The Stony Brook Press ran in its April 1st issue three photos which were taken by Statesman Photo Editor David Jasse — two of the South Plot "press conference" and one of the NYC demo against Reagan. We apologize for failing to credit Jasse and his publication for taking, printing, and lending us the photos. Thanks.

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Letter

To the Editor:

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE
CAMPUS COMMUNITY:

Due to insurmountable difficulties, "School Spirit," the First Annual Varsity show, has been cancelled.

To all those who have been hopefully anticipating opening night, my apologies for the disappointment; I share it with you.

To the hard-working production crew, and cast members who showed up to rehearsal and

didn't drop out, you know what might have been and how close we came. The promise of next year is a light at the end of the tunnel, but oh, what a dark tunnel.

Thanks, by the way, to Jim Black, the Polity Senate and Council, John Patches, Carole Friedman, Andy Hardy, the S.B. Press, and Mrs. Kurtz, for help along the way.

School spirit is cancelled at Stony Brook. Hmmm . . .

Eric Brand
Producer

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Rally Success: Largest Protest Since '71

"The American economy has done more to determine the curriculum of this university than the faculty and the students," stated social critic and author Michael Harrington during his keynote address at Wednesday's rally. "Students have to fight against not simply the military draft but the economic draft."

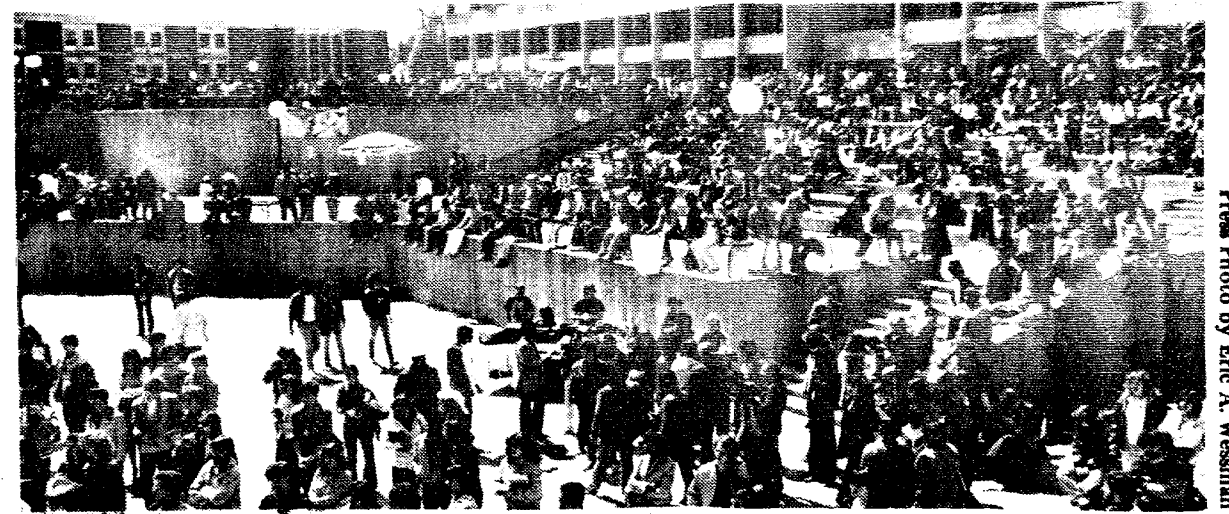
Between three and five thousand students, administrators and faculty members turned out yesterday in one of the largest demonstrations at Stony Brook since the early 1970's. "There has not been a major outdoor political rally since 1971 when students marched against Department of Defense research," explained mid 1970's Polity President Gerry Manginelli. Manginelli said that nearly 60 people worked on the Polity organized and funded rally. Manginelli noted that for one of the first times the entire University is endorsing the demonstration. "Since I was a student leader the cooperation between Toll and Marburger's administrations is like night and day. This administration is daylight," he said.

The Rally began Wednesday morning with a rock and roll set by Horizon, a local band, and at noon Polity President Jim Fuccio addressed his constituents. "We have to show Mr. Reagan that we care and we're going to fight him. The bottom line is that one out of five of us will not be here next year," Fuccio exclaimed. "We are here to show our solidarity. Reagan's politics threaten to chase the poor and middle class out of education and into the streets. We will go into the streets and fight him and we will go into the streets and vote. Mr. Reagan, your time is up," asserted Fuccio to a cheering crowd.

Wilson Hernandez, a student from the Dominican Republic who relies heavily on loans for his education said "It's really too bad for us because we need the mula. I can't get money any more and I want to go to graduate school. Now, there's no guarantee."

Stony Brook's Rally On Cuts attracted not only thousands of students and university personnel but will gain coverage in Newsday and on the three major networks. Dave Gamberg, one of the rally's organizers stated that "This is the beginning of something incredible. We are not going to take it anymore and people out there are feeling it. It's essential that we get media coverage so people will know that we are not going to allow this trend to continue."

After Fuccio's speech, Professor Hugh Cleland introduced Michael Harrington, a long time citizen advocate. "You have to be concerned about this society," Harrington began. "If you are only con-



Press Photo by Eric A. Westman

cerned about yourself, you're going to lose. If all the people who are being cut fight one another, we will all lose. Raise your voices for your cause and raise your voice for all other causes. Your minds are being victimized by this process."

Banners which proclaimed "Bonzo Went to College, Why Can't We," and "Soup Line: Ronnie, Can I Have a Dime?" were draped over the Fine Arts Center walls and Eric Corley, WUSB Station manager, wore cardboard placards stating "Break Nancy's China." Corley said that he was very pleased by the turnout. "I thought Barry Ragin's speech was great, as one to another," he said.

Wednesday's rally capped off a month long letter writing campaign at Stony Brook which produced nearly 3,000 letters. The letters were written in direct response to both Governor Carey and President Reagan's cuts in education which seriously threaten the future of the SUNY system.

Though New York State's Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) will remain virtually unscathed, the supplementary Assistance grant (SUSTA) is slated for elimination and Carey's budget offers \$5 million less next year in student support. Other states are experiencing similar travesties. Federally supported programs such as the Basic Education Opportunity Grant (BEOG) and the College Work Study Program are scheduled to lose 40% of their funding. Supplementary BEOG, along with the National Direct Student Loan (NDSL), certain fellowship programs and foreign student tuition waivers are all slated for elimination. According to Stony Brook Financial Aid Director, Jack Joyce, 72 foreign students will no longer be able to attend Stony Brook. Numbers

for other students here have not yet been compiled. Joyce could only state that the effect will be "disastrous." In addition, the Guaranteed Student Loan program, which is now accessible to nearly all students, will be cut by 16% and become off-limits for graduate students. According to Joyce, students will be forced to borrow from the Auxiliary Loan to Assist Students (ALAS) at 14% interest. Repayment of ALAS loans begin 60 days after receipt.

Congressman Tom Downey (D-Amityville) took the stage a 2PM and made his opposition against Reagan's policies in education, El Salvador, the nuclear arms race perfectly clear. "We have a military budget that is at best a danger to the world and at worst an obscene gesture of our priorities," the congressman asserted.

Carney insisted that the American people, "Want a foreign policy that sets an example of freedom." That the American people "do not want to grant tax exempt status to schools that practice segregation." Carney's statements were met with loud applause. With the momentum of the cheering crowd, he went on to say, "And finally, we want to send a message to all the men and women of all the countries of the world. We shall not be the first to use nuclear weapons. That we shall not be the force of war. That we will be the force of peace." The people roared their approval, and with emotion caught in Carney's voice he stated, "I really am moved," and asked his audience to cheer with him for "the one great man" who had inspired Carney "to believe this system could work; Allard Lowenstein, who has left, who was a great man."

County Orders Shoreham Inspection

by Rikki J.J. Cushman

By a 17-0 vote, the Suffolk County Legislature passed a landmark legislation Tuesday calling for county funding of a complete physical inspection of the Shoreham Nuclear Plant at an estimated cost of \$3 million.

The vote came after more than 30 residents addressed the legislature during the public portion of the meeting, asking the group to support the legislation. Initial reaction to the legislation had been mixed, and some legislators questioned the viability of spending the large amount of tax monies involved.

"I'm pleasantly surprised," said Legislator Greg Blass (R-Jamesport), who co-sponsored the resolution. "The time has come for LILCO to open its doors and prove their plant is as safe as they say it is."

Legislator James Foley (R-Blue Point)

called the unanimous support of the inspection bill "the most amazing vote I've ever seen."

Many of those who addressed the legislature on the subject sought to allay fears that the public would disapprove of the appropriation of the funding by the county.

"I want you to spend my money," said Joel Diamond of Setauket. "There is no insurance you can buy in case of a nuclear accident. The only insurance is prevention."

Shoreham Opponents' Coalition director Nora Bredes announced that her group had just released an advance report on a two-year study on quality assurance deficiencies at the plant, which she said indicates an inspection is necessary.

The fate of the legislation now lies with County Executive Peter Cohalan, who is authorized to convene an engineering team to do the inspection.

County officials said last week, however, that Cohalan would not address the issue until three other means of obtaining an inspection are exhausted.

The first avenue is an inspection funded by LILCO. Last week, Cohalan asked the utility to fund an independent inspection "out of a sense of corporate responsibility."

LILCO officials said, however, that the county had given up its right to an inspection when the legislature declared an adversary position between the county and the utility last November.

Deputy County Executive Frank Jones explained that while LILCO has offered to allow an inspection of two of the plant's safety systems, the county desires nothing less than "a fully documented inspection of all 31 safety systems."

The second avenue for seeking an inspection, Jones said, is the request for a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

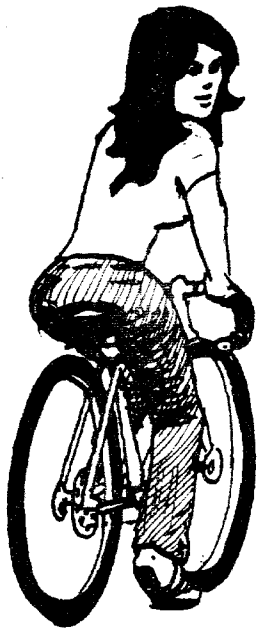
ordered inspection.

The third is the request that a federal court order that the inspection be conducted. The county legislature voted on March 23 to send anti-nuclear attorney Irving Like into federal court to sue LILCO and Stone and Webster, the construction firm which is building the plant. The suit is expected to be based on a defective merchandise claim. Like intends to show evidence indicating that the plant is poorly constructed, and then ask LILCO to prove it is not by allowing an inspection.

It is unclear at this time when an inspection will take place, and just who will order it.

With licensing hearings before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board less than a month away, it would seem that Cohalan should make a decision soon concerning the legislature's approval of the inspection.

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Many people have commented on my
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Tracey Edwards and/or someone in
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This brings me to the point of this ad.
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note in the P.I.T. mailbox in the Polity
Office. Or call Tracey or the Statesman
Office. Repeatedly. Late at night if you
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Finally, to those of you who don't like
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Meltdown Fever

Shoreham Evacuation Plans Debated

by Rose Cianchetti

It could happen any time of day or night. The sirens would wail over the island at 115 decibels to alert citizens to evacuate the area for designated shelters. Escape to the west would jam highways as victims seek refuge from the imminent danger. Anxious parents working outside the emergency area would attempt the impossible task of contacting their children. If evacuation is not feasible, sheltering will be recommended. Sheltering requires that all cracks around the home be stuffed with cloth and paper and that noses and mouths be covered with towels, handkerchiefs or toilet paper. The duration of this exodus from home would depend on the levels of radiation in the atmosphere and could last days, months, or even years.

These topics are being discussed in communities around Long Island by county officials, residents, and representatives of LILCO in an effort to devise a workable plan in the event of an accident at the Shoreham Nuclear Plant.

Without a workable evacuation plan, the plant will not be licensed. Debates continue over the feasibility of evacuating Long Island. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has proposed a 10 mile emergency plan which has come under critical scrutiny by the Shoreham Opponents Coalition. Nora Bredes, Executive Coordinator of the Coalition, states, "The ten mile emergency evacuation planning zone simply cannot work on Long Island. It was picked arbitrarily by the NRC." Bredes contends that the present plan does not take into account wind direction, traffic patterns, weather conditions, or population zone.

Suffolk County Legislator Gregory Blass (R-Jamesport) agrees. At a recent meeting sponsored by the Wading River P.T.A., Blass said, "I don't believe that the ten mile radius is realistic, especially as far as Long Island is concerned, especially as far as any island is concerned, and especially as far as the east end of Long Island is concerned."

No other nuclear plant in the country has been built on an island with only one way out in the event of an accident.

Eastern Long Island residents are becoming concerned that the 10 mile evacuation radius is not enough. Five eastern towns have presented resolutions to the NRC and the county requesting an evacuation

plan for the entire east end. In an interview Lee Koppleman, Director of the Suffolk County Planning Commission, explained that the NRC vetoed any opportunity for the county to look beyond the 10 mile evacuation zone at the hearings. Koppleman said, "The NRC sets the rules. It's not like a court of law where each side has an equal opportunity." Blass agreed, "We really don't have a friend or impartial arbitrator at the NRC. I think it's fair to say they are very pro-utility."

At Diablo Canyon, California, utility officials discovered the wrong set of blueprints were used after the NRC had issued a license for low power testings. Support measures to protect against earthquakes (the plant is near a fault) were mistakenly built into another plant before the error was discovered. This so incensed the state that it decided to take matters into its own hands. An analysis was made to determine what would happen in the event of a nuclear mishap, and it was concluded that people might need to be evacuated from areas 18 to 35 miles from an operating plant. The state decided that rather than draw concentric 10 mile circles, evacuation patterns could be more elliptical in design, depending on wind pattern, road access, and other factors.

Bredes claims that to go beyond the 10 mile zone on Long Island in a similar fashion would be unrealistic. "Imagine if they went 18 miles and people from east of Riverhead had to try to get through on the same roads that people within the ten mile zone are trying to get through on?" she asked. She also notes that increased population during the summer months must be considered.

LILCO has had an emergency response plan for seven years, according to Charles Salit, a spokesperson for the utility. The plan protects the employees on the site and the public in the area surrounding the site. "We feel that if the worst accident were to occur at Shoreham, only people within a two mile area of the plant would have to evacuate," Salit bases this theory on a probabilistic risk assessment test, WASH 1400, which was prepared mainly by Norman Rasmussen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

According to Bredes, however, WASH 1400 was discredited by a later report, WASH 740, made public in 1973 as a result of the Freedom of Information

Act. This document states that the consequences of a catastrophic accident could mean 45,000 deaths, 100,000 injuries, and property damage ranging from \$17 to \$280 billion.

The report became widely known when after malfunctions and operator errors, the emergency core cooling system, the last engineered defense against a meltdown, proved not to be a fool-proof system at Three Mile Island. After the TMI accident, the NRC established the necessity for the 10 mile evacuation zone, and LILCO has had to comply with it.

'I don't believe that the ten-mile radius is realistic, especially as far as Long Island is concerned...'

But Salit claims the design of the plant could rectify whatever type of problem might occur. "Even if it were a complete meltdown at TMI, the plant would have contained it."

LILCO employees who might be injured at the plant and are suspected of exposure to radiation would be transported by Wading River firemen to Central Suffolk Hospital, accompanied by a physicist and a physician. A separate room has been added to the hospital which provides for a maximum of three contaminated patients. If the patients suffer from radiation contamination only, they would be transferred to a facility in Philadelphia, according to Peter Creedan, assistant to the executive vice president at Central Suffolk.

When asked about the procedure if scores of people are contaminated as a result of an accident, Creedan said, "We won't handle that. I don't know what their [LILCO's] major disaster plan is. They wouldn't come here because they're not medically injured."

Central Suffolk Hospital was selected in accordance with original plans for two plants, one at Shoreham and the other at Jamesport. Consequently, the hospital which is equipped to handle injured patients lies within the 10 mile radius evacuation zone. The Radiological Emergency Response plan includes evacuation of Central Suffolk Hospital as a safety measure. "We have plans to evacuate if we have to," said Creedan, "but we still have plans to treat people also."

Disposal of spent fuel is yet another unresolved problem. According to Salit, the plant has a storage capacity of 10 to 12 years. If by that time there is no federal law regulating the disposal of radioactive materials, additional storage space will be built at the plant.

"We will keep it there as long as no rule has been established for transporting the material from Shoreham to the disposal site in South Carolina," said Salit. New York City has banned the transport of nuclear materials through a densely populated area because of the potential danger. But Salit stated, "We feel the casks the spent fuel is going to be transported in are perfectly safe."

Bredes maintains that somewhere down the road an answer to waste disposal will appear. "We don't have the answer right now, but somebody with the ingenuity will figure out a way to keep these wastes away from people for literally hundreds of thousands of years."

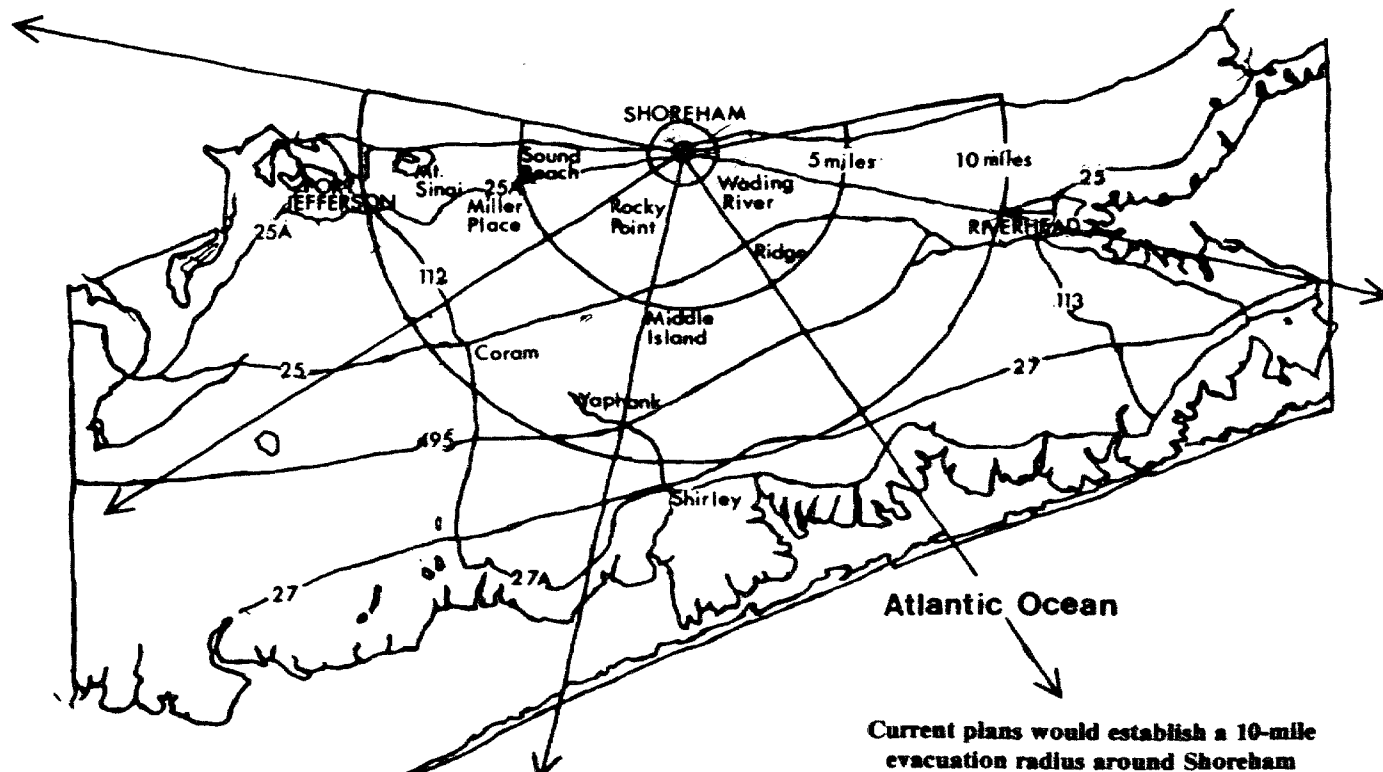
LILCO is obligated to notify the county and state within 15 minutes of a mishap at Shoreham. Should the need arise to close the plant, James Rivello, plant manager, will make the decision. Shutdown would cost \$1 million per day.

Rivello faced a barrage of questions from a large audience at the Wading River P.T.A.-sponsored meeting. "How can the same man be responsible for making a decision within 15 minutes to pull a bell to shut down a plant that's going to cost his company one million dollars a day?" asked one man. "Where are the checks and balances?" Rivello explained, "If the plant should be shut down and it's not, the economic impact on the company is far in excess of the two, three, or four days I might have saved at the time." Rivello also noted that economy in addition to professional pride is at stake. "I'm not going to push a machine an extra day or two when I run the risk of having that machine shut off six or twelve more months."

As the most expensive nuclear plant ever built nears completion, concern about the cost that will be passed on to the consumer was voiced. Rivello acknowledged that the first three years of Shoreham's operation will produce "substantial increases" in LILCO bills. One woman replied, "My LILCO bill is higher than my mortgage now!"

But the question which drew the most response was from a man who recalled how in the early 1950's schools had a procedure in which all children had to leave their classrooms at a certain signal and duck down in the halls in case "we were bombed by the Russians. As a child I thought this was insane, to think that people would destroy each other." He added, "I don't want my children and myself worrying about a nuclear accident three miles down the road. Why are we doing this to ourselves? Why are we putting this threat of a nuclear accident on us?"

There was a long, silent pause. Finally Mr. Rivello replied questioningly, "To get electricity at the cheapest rates?"



Vote or Die

by Barry Ragin

The balloting and the counting from El Salvador's March 28 election are completed, but the wheeling and dealing for political control of that war-torn Central American country are just beginning. Two weeks after the final vote was cast, a new government has not been named.

Initial charges of ballot-box stuffing, which the Nationalist Reconciliation party (ARENA) of Major Roberto D'Aubuisson leveled against the Christian Democrats, have been dropped, and most observers agree that the vote was honest. But a quick perusal of newspaper accounts of the voting raises some questions.

An article appearing in the April 1 *Washington Post* by Christopher Dickey in San Salvador announces the final voting total as 1,054,291. *The New York Times*, in the April 4 Week in Review, gives "final, unofficial" figures of just over a million and a half votes. Somewhere in that three day period, apparently, nearly half a million uncounted ballots were discovered.

The higher figure has been accepted by the U.S. State Department as accurate. At least one of the hundreds of journalists who were in El Salvador during the voting, Renato Camarda of the Pacifica News Service, has publicly challenged the voting totals. Citing eyewitness accounts of the voting process, in which identity cards had to be checked, verified and stamped, fingers had to be stamped and checked with ultraviolet light and at least nine forms had to be completed, which took a minimum of five minutes per voter; the polling hours of 7 AM to 5 PM, which, contrary to initial reports, were

not extended; and the government-announced total of some 4,500 ballot boxes, Camarda concluded that 560,000 to 600,000 votes, at most, could have been legitimately cast by Salvadoran voters. Additional reports in the *Washington Post* the week before the election showed that fewer than half the towns in Morazan province would be electoral sites, and the widely acknowledged total disruption of balloting in Usulután province, in Southeastern El Salvador, make the claim of virtual 100% participation in the voting process by El Salvador's eligible voters somewhat less than certain.

Despite this admittedly circumstantial evidence, the U.S. government, at its highest levels, has embraced the March elections as an overwhelming rejection of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front—Democratic Revolutionary Front (FMLN-FDR), which has been fighting the U.S. backed civilian-military junta for two years. Newspaper headlines and official statements stressed over and over again how Salvadorans defied death threats from leftist guerillas to cast their ballots. Jorge Bustamante, El Salvador's Elections Commissioner, was quoted in *The New York Times* just days before the election describing leftist leaflets dispersed throughout the capital: "Vote in the morning, and you'll be dead in the afternoon."

But few if any statements from the FMLN-FDR can be found to back up this claim of death threats, and again, careful reading of journalistic accounts from El Salvador reveals little or no independent confirmation of such threats; and as many reports can be found to back up the claim that the Salvadoran electorate was under pressure from the military

and the right-wing death squads to cast ballots.

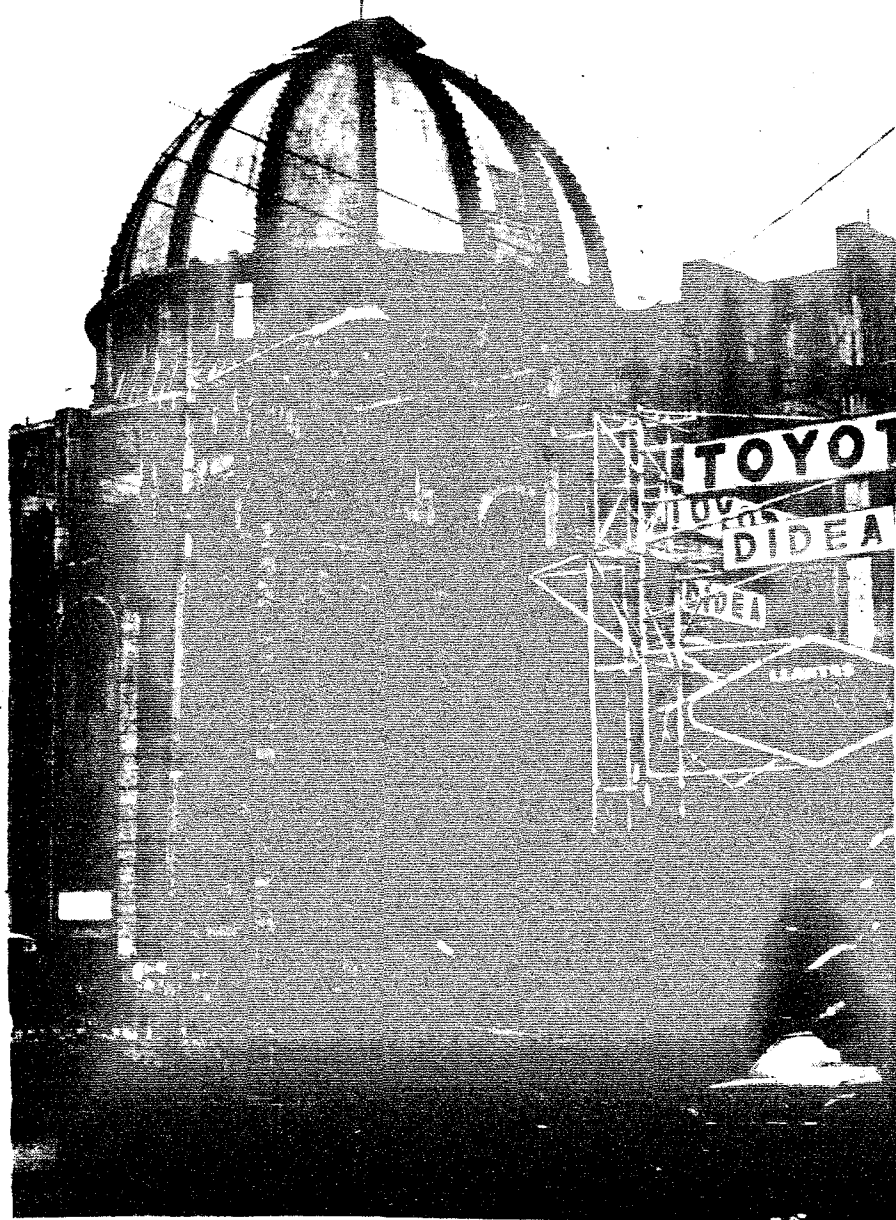
"The people here have no feeling at all for the elections," said one long-term resident. "If they do go to vote at all it is because they are scared not to." So reads one report in the *Washington Post*, from Morazan province, on March 23. As in the Philippines and other dictatorships, voting in El Salvador is compulsory; government issued identity cards, which must be carried at all times, are stamped at the time of balloting. Citizens found after the elections with unstamped cards are subject to criminal penalties or worse. Despite all this, one measure of the population's support for the left can be seen in the number of blank or unmarked ballots cast, which, depending on whose tallies you accept, may have numbered nearly 15% of the vote.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the post-electoral period has been the United States role. While denying any involvement in the Salvadoran government, State Department officials have insisted first, that a government which did not include the Christian Democrats would be very difficult for Americans to support, and second, that the right wing, led by D'Aubuisson, was not really so bad after all. It was recently announced that D'Aubuisson, who has twice been denied a visa, would be allowed into the U.S. this spring. The five rightist parties which together won 36 seats in the 60 seat constituent assembly have repeatedly declared

their desire to form a coalition government excluding the Christian Democrats. At this moment they have not yet done so, and despite official denials, most observers acknowledge that the United States has played no small role in this process.

The third army which occupied El Salvador last month, the 600 or so reporters, journalists and observers, have mostly gone home, and El Salvador is no longer in the headlines or on the nightly news. The killing last month of four Dutch journalists, which some, including Dutch government officials, have charged was cold-blooded murder by the Salvadoran army, has apparently discouraged other reporters from going into rebel-held territory to present that story.

But just because the reporting has stopped doesn't mean the war has. And whether D'Aubuisson, who has been accused by former ambassador Robert White of masterminding the 1980 assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero, or Duarte, who has presided over the ongoing coverup of the 1980 rape-murders of four American women missionaries, emerges as the head of the new government or whether some hitherto unknown face appears on the scene, it is certain that last month's elections have not solved any of the underlying causes of the El Salvadoran civil war. Nor have they offered an opportunity for the United States to reduce its involvement in this whole tragic affair.



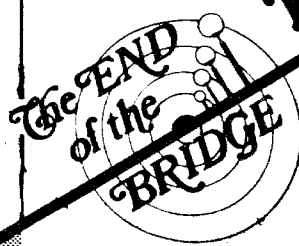
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The Third Estate: Viewpoint

Freeze Nuclear Weapons Now

by Michael Quinn

Nuclear war is more likely today than any time in the past 35 years. The reasons for this vary: dramatic changes in technology, the influence of right-wing political forces in the United States, and the instability of the international situation. And so preparations for this event have already begun.

The Department of Defense is requesting from civilian hospitals in designated geographical areas in the U.S. a total of 50,000 beds, ready to be evacuated for "emergency casualties." President Reagan is requesting \$4.2 billion for a civil defense program to "provide for the survival of a substantial portion of the population in the event of a nuclear attack." The Civil Defense Agency is already working on "crisis evacuation" plans for more than 400 cities.

But there are other plans also in the making; that is, a grass roots, national and international mobilization to stop nuclear war before it happens. Part of this effort will be happening here at Stony Brook as students and faculty take part in Ground Zero Week, April 19-23.

"Ground Zero," an organization devoted to educating the public about the menace of nuclear war, has declared next week Ground Zero Week. In cities, towns and campuses across the country, people will meet and talk about nuclear war.

Here at Stony Brook events will take place for three days, from Monday, April 19th to Wednesday, April 21st. On April 19 at 8 PM, Dan Smith, Chairperson of

tion of a "Nordic Nuclear Weapons Free Zone." Rallies in support of such a zone occurred last October in both Stockholm and Oslo and drew 15,000 demonstrators. In Copenhagen in December, 40,000 rallied in support of the nuclear-free zone—the largest demonstration in Denmark since the end of World War II. Even Belgium, the host country for the NATO headquarters in Europe, had 200,000 people assemble in protest last October to oppose acceptance of 48 U.S. cruise missiles and to call on the Soviets to remove their SS-20s from Eastern Europe. During that same month, 50,000 rallied in Paris. And in Italy, 300,000 people gathered in Rome in October to protest their government's decision to allow new U.S. nuclear missiles to be placed in Sicily. The Spanish government has also needed to calm opponents of U.S. missiles ever being put in that country—500,000 demonstrated in Madrid in November and 150,000 gathered in Barcelona in December.

There are increasing indications that a peace movement is taking form in Eastern Europe as well. Tens of thousands of people have demonstrated in Romania, a communist country. Also interesting in this regard is the relationship that has begun between East German Lutherans and the Dutch Interchurch Peace Council who have put out a joint appeal for a moratorium on the placement of medium-range missiles on both sides of Europe.

As in Europe, the one bright spot in the darkening picture of the nuclear arms race is the growing opposition

builds and deploys more nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will maintain a dangerous lead.

Critics of the administration claim that this is nonsense. Paul Warnke, who headed the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the Carter administration, contended that President Reagan had "been misled with regard to the respective nuclear balance." Senator Henry Jackson of Washington and Senator Daniel Moynihan of New York, two Democratic senators who have often advocated a tough stance toward the Soviet Union, have said that President Reagan was wrong when he contended that the Soviet Union possesses superiority in nuclear weapons. Senator Jackson has cited "the qualitative advantages that we have, both in our bomber force and in our submarine force" as balancing Soviet advantages in heavy missiles.

But the biggest critics of U.S. nuclear policy have been the Europeans. Organizers there claim that Reagan's statements about windows of vulnerability and limited nuclear warfare have driven people to the streets in protest. Much of their concern has been focused on the NATO decision to station a new generation of highly accurate U.S. missiles there. These missiles are the ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCM) and the Pershing II. They are supposed to be placed in the next couple of years in response to the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

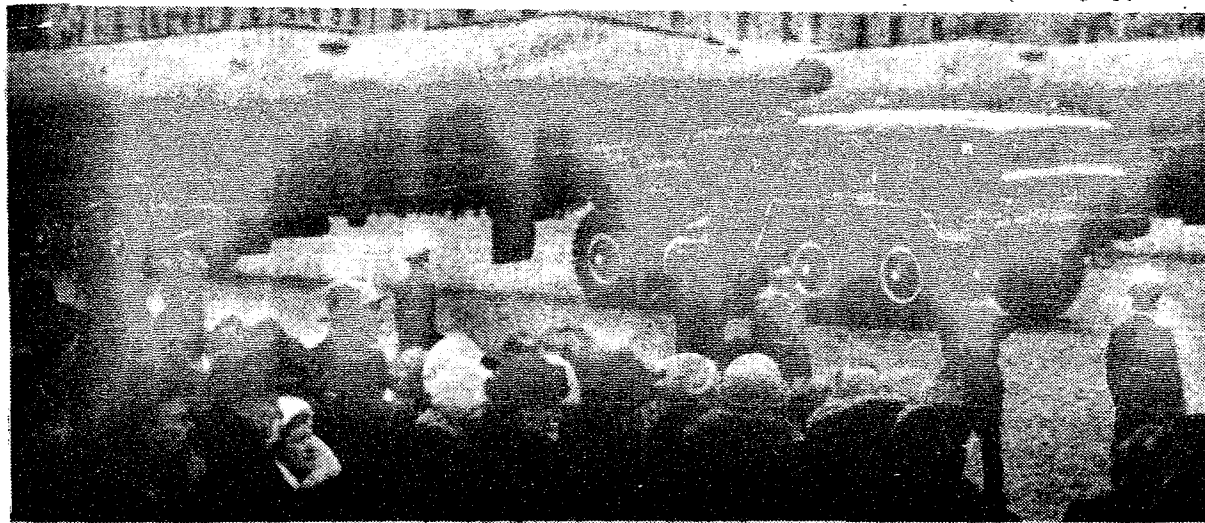
However, the European people do not see these as "defensive" weapons. The cruise missile, after all, flies underneath radar. Not only is it undetectable, but will have an accuracy rating nearly five times greater than that of the SS-20. The Pershing II will be nearly ten times more accurate than the SS-20 and from West Germany will be able to hit Soviet cities in five minutes. (Up until now it would have taken thirty minutes for respective intercontinental ballistic missiles to reach each other's shores and fifteen minutes for missiles fired from submarines.) The SS-20s cannot reach the U.S. at all.

Perhaps the best and most concise summary that I have seen of the nuclear situation today comes from an interview of Dr. Helen Caldicott, President of International Physicians for Social Responsibility. In the December issue of the *U.S. Catholic* she was asked the familiar question: "But what about the Russians?" She quoted figures she had obtained from the U.S. Department of Defense, Selected Manpower Statistics. "The U.S. has 200 major military bases in 45 nations. The U.S.S.R. has none, in no countries. The U.S. has 22 major ports. The U.S.S.R. has none. The U.S. has 9,200 intercontinental ballistic missiles. And the U.S.S.R. has 6,000. The U.S. has 13 aircraft carriers. And the Russians have two, and they're not very good at that. The Russians have 240 warheads in four submarines off the coast of America at any one time, and America has 3,000 warheads in 15 submarines off the coast of the U.S.S.R. at any one time. Russia is surrounded by hostile nations with nuclear weapons. And America is surrounded by none. I don't know why they're not going mad."

How does the average student or citizen sort all this out? As Ken Auletta of *Newsday* pointed out recently, one way is to ask the shrewd question Senator Paul Tsongas asked of Senator Don Quayle of Indiana on a recent MacNeil-Lehrer Report. Quayle, a Republican supporter of Reagan, had just finished explaining that a nuclear arms freeze, as proposed by Tsongas, would freeze the U.S. into a vulnerable position because we trailed the Russians. Cocking an eyebrow, Tsongas startled Quayle by asking whether "you would exchange the U.S. submarine force for the Soviet submarine force?" Well, er, no, responded Senator Quayle. "Would you exchange bomber force for bomber force?" asked Tsongas. After some fumbling, Quayle said he would not. Well, would "you exchange our cruise missiles for what they have?" pressed Tsongas. Again, the answer was no. As Roger Molander of Ground Zero says, "I've never met a military man who would trade our forces for the Soviets; now or in the conceivable future."

At some point, each one of us has to make a basic judgment on this issue—whether it be from a political, religious, or pragmatic viewpoint. One excellent opportunity to become more informed will be Ground Zero week happening right here on the Stony Brook campus. We will be a small but significant part of a worldwide movement for peace.

The word "peace" has recently been defined by the Pentagon as "permanent prehostility." Yet many are challenging this Orwellian definition, claiming that peace means, first and foremost, getting rid of nuclear weapons. And so a movement has been born. Let us pray and act in order that it may be successful. If it is not, it will be the last we ever experience.



Soviet Missiles on parade

the European Commission for Nuclear Disarmament, will be speaking on the European disarmament movement. The talk will take place in the Ammann College Fireside Lounge. Dan's talk will be followed by a discussion panel composed of Frank Myers, Dean of Social and Behavioral Sciences; Pat Hughes, Long Island Representative of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign; and Les Paldy, Dean of the Continuing Education Department. On April 20, at 7:30 PM, Lawrence Weiss of Friends World College will be speaking on China's approach to disarmament. This talk will take place in the new Arms Control, Disarmament and Peace Studies Center in the Old Chemistry Building. On April 21, there will be an all-day Teach-in on disarmament at the Ammann College Fireside Lounge from 3 PM to 11 PM. Speakers will include Dr. Elof Carlson, professor of biology; Bob DeGrosse of the Council on Economic priorities; Nora Lumley of Mobilization for Survival; Dane McReynolds of the War Resisters League; and Alan Gilchrist of Rutgers University. Included in the day will be a showing of the film *The Last Epidemic* at 5 PM. Everyone is welcome and encouraged to come to all or part of these activities.

Unprecedented in this country is the quantity and quality of articles, periodicals, books, and media attention given to the threat of nuclear war over the past year. There are reportedly 40 books on nuclear issues coming out in the next year. This, of course, reflects the growing concern and movement against nuclear war, the largest here since the "Ban the Bomb" movement of the late 1950s and early 1960s. Significantly, the movement here has been influenced by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Europe. Organized mostly through the churches, people in Europe have taken to the streets in large numbers. On October 26, 1980, some 70,000 people assembled in Trafalgar Square, London, to signal their outright opposition to every measure of nuclear menace and weaponry. In Bonn, West Germany, 300,000 people gathered last October in opposition to more nuclear weapons in their country or elsewhere in Europe. At Europe's northern edge, in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland, support is growing for the crea-

tion of a "Nordic Nuclear Weapons Free Zone." Rallies in support of such a zone occurred last October in both Stockholm and Oslo and drew 15,000 demonstrators. In Copenhagen in December, 40,000 rallied in support of the nuclear-free zone—the largest demonstration in Denmark since the end of World War II. Even Belgium, the host country for the NATO headquarters in Europe, had 200,000 people assemble in protest last October to oppose acceptance of 48 U.S. cruise missiles and to call on the Soviets to remove their SS-20s from Eastern Europe. During that same month, 50,000 rallied in Paris. And in Italy, 300,000 people gathered in Rome in October to protest their government's decision to allow new U.S. nuclear missiles to be placed in Sicily. The Spanish government has also needed to calm opponents of U.S. missiles ever being put in that country—500,000 demonstrated in Madrid in November and 150,000 gathered in Barcelona in December.

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As in Europe, the one bright spot in the darkening picture of the nuclear arms race is the growing opposition

to it here in the U.S. Broad coalitions are forming, bringing together liberals, conservatives, and radicals, all working against omniscience. Even in the churches, Roman Catholics are standing side by side with Protestants, Jews and those of the Eastern Orthodox faith in opposition to nuclear weapons. From small towns across the country to the halls of Congress the demand to freeze the nuclear arms race is catching fire. Launched only a year ago, the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign was catapulted into national attention March 10, when 17 senators and 115 House members introduced bipartisan resolutions in Congress calling on the U.S. and the Soviet Union to agree to a nuclear weapons freeze. To date, the freeze call has been endorsed by six state legislatures: Massachusetts, Oregon, Connecticut, Minnesota, Maine, and Vermont. Twenty-eight city councils, including St. Louis, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Evanston, Ill., have passed resolutions calling for a nuclear weapons freeze. In New England, 257 town meetings have come out in favor of the freeze. Estimates are that 1 million people around the U.S. have signed petitions in favor of the proposal. This includes some 512,000 signatures gathered in California alone. To put the measure on the ballot in November, there are between 17,000 and 20,000 people in 43 states who are actively working around the campaign.

Although the statement of the campaign varies somewhat in different locales, the general form states: "To improve national and international security, the U.S. and the Soviet Union should adopt a mutual freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and of missiles and new aircraft designed primarily to deliver nuclear weapons. This is an essential, verifiable first step toward lessening the risk of nuclear war and reducing the nuclear arsenals."

Although important studies have been made over the past year, the most significant work of the movement is yet to come. The Reagan administration has reacted to the growing anti-nuclear sentiment with swift denunciations, calling it "dangerous" and "unrealistic." President Reagan is holding steadfastly to his theory of the U.S. "window of vulnerability," claiming that unless the U.S.

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

The Stony Brook Union News

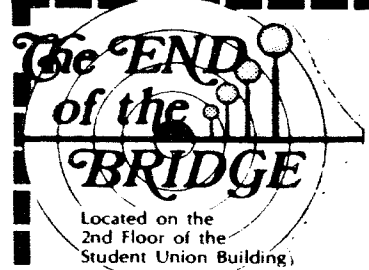
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Vol. I, No. 5

Stony Brook

Thursday, April 15

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Union Task Force

by Lorraine Hammerslag

The May 10 deadline for the recommendations to be made by the special Stony Brook Union Task Force is soon approaching. Last January, Vice President for Student Affairs, Fred Preston, announced the formation of a Task Force that would study the Stony Brook Union, as well as other Unions. The Task force is expected to make recommendations that will aid in the planning and the development of the Union so that the Union meets its "... potential for meeting a continuum of social, recreational and educational needs of the various University Constituencies." The Task Force is co-chaired by Ed Podolnick, Director of the Counseling Center, and by Wendy Stephenson of Polity. The group consists of representatives from the offices of the President and the Vice Presidents, as well as members of the SUSB senate, Polity, FSA, GSO and the Union staff. Some of the issues that the Task Force will address are:

- What should be the basic mission and goals for the Stony Brook Union in servicing the needs of the campus community?
- What type and range of activities/programs are most appropriately provided by and/or housed in the Union?
- What should the overall conceptual framework for the structure of the Stony Brook Union (one facility, satellite facilities, etc.)?

The space allocations meetings which traditionally have been held in the spring will be suspended at this time, pending the outcome of the Task Force study.

Towards a Better Union

Calendar of Events

Thursday, April 15

Pre-Health Professions Fair, Lounge, 10AM; Overeaters Anonymous, rm. 223, 4PM; Filmmaking Club, rm. 236, 6PM; SAINTS, rm. 237, 7PM; Campus Crusade for Christ, rm. 216, 7PM; Panhellenic Council Steering Committee, rm. 229, 7PM; Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, rm. 226, 7:30 PM; Film: "Ticket to Heaven," Blrm., 7:30PM; Asouka's African Dance & Drum Troop, Aud., 8PM; L.A.S.O., rm. 236, 8PM.

Friday, April 16

L.A.S.O. Latin Wkend., Lounge, 12PM/mtg. Aud. & rm. 236, 7PM; ICS mtg., rm. 216, 12PM; SAINTS, Aud., 5PM; African-American Students Wkend., Blrm., 6PM; S.O.V.K. mtg., rm. 237, 7PM; Chinese Christian Fellowship, rm. 216, 8PM.

Saturday, April 17

L.A.S.O. Latin Wkend., Aud., Blrm. 236, 10AM; African-American Students Wkend., Blrm., 6PM.

Sunday, April 18

Zeta Phi Beta mtg., rm. 223, 12PM; Circle-K Club, rm. 226, 5:30PM; China Wkend., mtg., rm. 214, 10:30PM; venly Deception, rm. 231, 7PM; Meditation Class mtg., rm. 226, 7:30PM; Sailing Club, rm. 236, 7:30PM; Polity Student Senate, rm. 237, 8PM; Marxism Class for Beginners, rm. 216, 8PM.

Monday, April 19

Sigma Beta Steering Committee, rm. 237, 4:30PM; Commuter College Italian Festival, Blrm., 4:30PM; Hike-a-Bike-a-Thon mtg., rm. 223, 5PM; China Night, Aud., 6PM; Baptist Campus Ministries film "Hea-

Tuesday, April 20

Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, rm. 226, 12:30PM; Kundalini Yoga Class, rm. 226, 5PM; Tuesday Flix "Burn," Aud. 7PM; Outing Club, rm. 223, 8PM; Pre-Law Society, rm. 216, 8PM; Over Eaters Anonymous, rm. 223, 8PM; Photography Club, rm. 214, 8:30PM; Chinese Christian Fellowship, rm. 226, 9:30PM.

Wednesday, April 21

Newman Club, rm. 213, 5:30PM; Circle-K Club, rm. 226, 7PM; "Subliminal Messages of Rock Music," rm. 236, 7PM; Israeli Dancing, Blrm., 7:30PM; Riding Club, rms. 213, 214, 8PM; Tuath na hEirennne, rm. 223, 8:30PM.

FAIR TRADE

Do you find it difficult to obtain certain basic services due to lack of funds, or because you don't know where to locate such services? A new barter system has been developed by two SB staff members - Chris Dayman, Director of the Union Crafts Center, and Mary McCallum, Reference Librarian.

The Barter system will basically consist of a skills bank. Persons who possess certain skills will become part of a published registry that will be available in the Fall. This services exchange will enable participants to identify other people who can provide needed services in exchange for their own skills and knowledge. Barter agreements will be one-to-one exchanges arranged by those who use the directory. Some of the services that can be included are the following: arts, crafts, antiques, boating, computer services, cooking, dance, entertainment, financial services, hair-cutting, health and legal services, as well as self-improvement, printing and writing services. Registrants will be charged a fee of \$1 to cover the initial printing and mailing of the directory. For further information, call the Union Crafts Center, 246-3657, 6-7107. To be included in the registry, you must register by June 1. Send your information with the registration fee of \$1 to

Box FT, Stony Brook Union
State University of N.Y.
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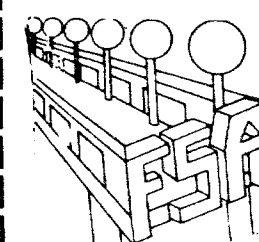
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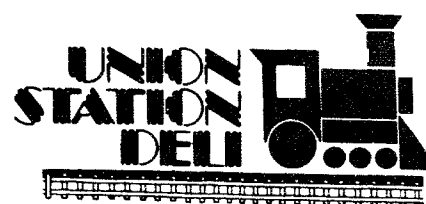
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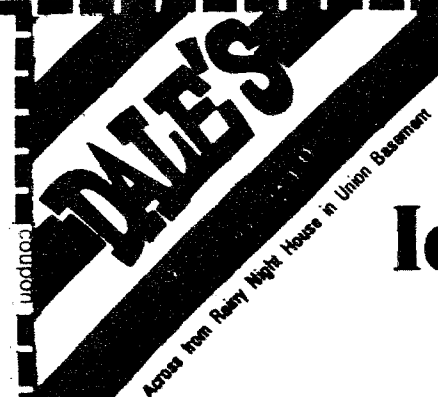
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Soda
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exp. 4/22/82

Congressman Carney on

by Barry Ragin

William Carney (R-C, Hauppauge) represents Long Island's First Congressional District. Currently serving his second term, Mr. Carney has earned a reputation as a staunch supporter of President Reagan's economic and foreign policies. On Tuesday, April 13, Carney spoke with *The Stony Brook Press* about the issues of the day, and about his representation of the First District's views on these issues. The following are excerpts from that interview, which was conducted in the Congressman's Farmingville office.

Press: You've been receiving some national recognition lately in the President's press conference, Jack Anderson's column, et cetera. I wonder if you have any explanation for why this is happening at this point in time. Carney: I think that the reason I was mentioned in the President's press conference is because I'm the author of a bill that has to do with the nuclear freeze and it's my feeling that, although he didn't endorse it, it's the type of bill apparently the administration could support... Why Jack Anderson called, I don't know. Perhaps when you're in Congress for a while your turn comes up for some national recognition. Maybe it's just part of the maturing process; I'm not really sure.

Press: You mentioned the nuclear arms freeze. There are two proposals before the Congress right now for a nuclear arms freeze. There's the Jackson-Warner proposal in the Senate, which is your proposal in the House. It has about 60 supporters in the Senate and about... Carney: 115 in the House.

Press: Then there's the Kennedy-Hatfield proposal which has 26 or 27 supporters in the Senate, and about 160 in the House. You mentioned that the President indicated that your proposal was the kind he would support and during his press conference he made some statements as to why he would support that. Your proposal calls for first a verifiable parity between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and the Kennedy-Hatfield proposal calls for an immediate freeze on the production of nuclear weapons at current levels, which Secretary Haig has said would perpetuate a dangerous situation. Obviously you've introduced a proposal calling for verifiable parity. Do

you stand behind the President's statements that we would be vulnerable at current levels or... Carney: Speaking of current levels, it would be very hard to determine right now, with the information available to the public and to many members of the Congress, where we stand; there very well could be a parity right now which would be good news as far as I'm concerned, because if there were a parity we could immediately freeze at these levels, again if it was verifiable and if it was mutual. And from that position move to reduce the stockpile of nuclear weapons, strategic and theater.

The problem that you face is three-fold if you do not have some sort of rough parity. One, the Soviets would lose any incentive to come to the bargaining table if they indeed had an advantage, so you wouldn't be able to move to reduce the stockpiles of nuclear weapons. Two, you have an increased vulnerability. This is what I think is the most important part of the argument. When you have a difference in the level of nuclear weapons you create an instability; it is that instability which could cause a nuclear confrontation, either through a mistake, a miscalculation or indeed a calculated risk, specifically by the Soviet Union, saying, "We can strike the United States, they could not retaliate with enough power to make us think that this strike wouldn't be worth our while." So, if there truly exists a Soviet advantage, if we freeze at that advantage, we have that instability, that window of vulnerability as some have called it. That could cause a confrontation. And three, if they are at a point right now where they believe they enjoy a better position, we would never be able to verify anything. Because the Soviets have flat out said they would not allow verification. Now I've had the ability to look at some of our satellite pictures, pictures taken from sophisticated aircraft over the Soviet Union, and within the Soviet Union, and it is almost impossible to verify one's position utilizing these techniques. You have to have on-site verification. So if they have an advantage now, they at this point said no on-site verification, so we don't have anything verifiable, that's one. Two, the instability factor opens our window of vulnerability, and three, you cannot get them to the table, they have no incentive to

come. If you can't get the Soviets to the table the race continues.

Press: Given the uncertainty over the existence of parity, or the existence of a Soviet advantage or American advantage, would you feel that it was a wise statement for the President to have made that the Soviet Union possesses the capability to strike first, absorb an American retaliation, and then strike again? If indeed it's uncertain, making that statement would lead the Soviet Union and the rest of the world to believe that they had that advantage.

Carney: Well, I think I said it was uncertain to the person in the street and to many members of Congress. I think the President is exposed to a heck of a lot more information than Joe Sixpack Sunday who's watching the hockey playoffs, and much more information than the average person involved in the Congress of the United States. We certainly have access to top-secret information, but it's on a need-to-know basis. If you don't come forward and say "I need to know this information," then it's not made available to you.

What I am saying, therefore, is that the President might be one hundred percent correct, and the criticism he is taking is because he has told the truth. He has told the world where we stand. If we look at what Nixon, Ford, and Carter determined was parity, then I think Nixon said we have a nuclear efficiency, Ford said we have a rough parity, and Carter referred to it as equivalency. What I'm saying is as far back as 1972, President Nixon said there was parity at this particular point, then Ford said there was parity at this particular point, and Carter said there was an equivalence. Now, in that time the Soviets have initiated twelve new programs; the United States has initiated the Trident program. Now if we were at parity at that point, how could we be at parity now?

In the Evans and Novak column in the Washington Post last week, they talked about the SS-16. The SS-16 is a solid-state three-stage ICBM [intercontinental ballistic missile] that has the characteristic of being mobile. And Evans and Novak said the Soviets not only have it, but indeed they've deployed 200 of them. And if that is the case, I can tell you right now that the SS-20, which is



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Defense, Money, and Reagan

the theater nuclear mobile missile, we can't find them. That's why it is so important to have on-site inspection. It's impossible for us to pick up those damn missiles when they've gone all over some of the most remote parts of the Soviet Union.

Press: That would be the Soviet equivalent of the MX, then.

Carney: Already deployed. They already have several hundred SS-20s, which are not range-capable of striking the United States but are capable of totally wiping out all the NATO forces in Europe; it's amazing the range that they have, even when they are deployed behind the Urals. These two systems would certainly throw the equation way out of balance.

Press: I'd like to move away from that a little bit; you've stated in interviews with other press people that the reason for your concern over the nuclear arms race grows out of concern that has been expressed to you by your constituents. I'd like to get some idea of what your constituents are saying to you, say over the past five or six months; what are the main issues that your constituents are making you aware of, that they are concerned with?

Carney: We have this particular issue, that has a great deal of concern—student aid is an issue that's of enormous concern on Long Island. We have many people concerned about defense spending, mostly people who've expressed their concern that we're cutting back. Now, though, we're getting favorable response from constituents on defense spending. We run the gamut on various programmatic problems, but not any great extent. When people are interested in a subject, they work in that community or they have a special interest in that community and they bring that subject to the forefront. Jim Watt is a big letter generator.

Press: Positive or negative?

Carney: Well, it's all generated from form letters. When someone gets a pre-typed, pullout card from a magazine and signs their name to it, you don't know how much real enthusiasm is there. It's surprising, if you poll here on Long Island and you ask [the Cabinet] Secretaries' names, no one even knows who Jim Watt is, they don't know who any Secretary is, with the exception maybe of Alexander Haig, and you'd be surprised how many people don't know who Alexander Haig is. And we have one of the better districts, without a doubt, for having a well-educated district and a district that writes. I get an enormous amount of mail.

Press: In your most recent questionnaire to your constituents, you asked a question which stated that the President's economic program went into effect with the October tax cut, and you stated that critics have said that it's not working and that supporters say it needs more time. And you asked if they felt the President's economic program should indeed be given more time to work. I'd like to ask you how you would respond if you got that questionnaire in the mail?

Carney: I think his program really does deserve more time. There are several indicators that look very very good right now. For instance we didn't have inflation last month, we had deflation. I don't think that's happened in ten years.

Press: I don't think that's happened in my lifetime, but one of the things that's been pointed out is that one of the last times this country moved from an inflationary period to a deflationary period was in 1929-30, when prices actually fell at an accelerating rate. So just the fact that prices are falling maybe can or cannot be interpreted as good news.

Carney: I think if you look at the economic indicators, they've come around. We were dealing with a 21½% interest rate, we're down to about 15½%. Now that's not where it should be, it's got to come down to about 12% before the economy's going to flourish, but when he took over it was 21½%. A lot of people have very short memories.

The unemployment rate is very high right now, but it's very spotty. If you take out the steel industry and the auto industry, unemployment would be its normal rate. In fact, on Long Island, the unemployment rate is now presently today the best it's been in more than ten years. You have the cost of money coming down, you have the rate of inflation coming down. I don't see any instability in the stock market right now to any great extent; it's going to take some time. It took forty years to put our nation in the condition it was in, put in that position by a spend, spend, spend policy. I think when a man comes along and has less than a year to turn it around, we have to give him a little more time. I think if you asked the average Long Islander if his life is better than when Reagan came around, he'd have to say yes. On Long Island, unemployment's down, inflation's down, the price

of money is down. Look at what it cost for a gallon of gasoline when President Reagan took office, and what it costs now.

And now, they argue that that's what happened in 1929, that's what I think is the kind of journalism that the Reagan administration has been faced with, they'll come up with negatives for every type of indicator you can find.

Press: Well, a journalist's job is to ask the difficult question.

Carney: Well, I can appreciate that; the question doesn't, y'know, bother me, it's the way they write the headlines. Nothing personal, please don't misunderstand me.



Congressman William Carney

Press: I wasn't sure.

Carney: No, not at all. With the Reagan administration, what has happened is the glass is at a halfway level, and they referred to it as half empty. There's two ways you can phrase that and they've always taken the down side. You'd be surprised at the support President Reagan has out here on Long Island.

Press: Since you brought it up, the national polls, and some polls in particular localities, do not reflect that trend. The President's popularity is falling at a rate either a little bit more or a little bit less than the rate that it has traditionally fallen in the first sixteen months in office. How do you think this will affect the elections in November?

Carney: I think you're faced with a tradition that has happened in the United States in all but one election year, that the party that controls the White House in the first off-year election stands to have substantial losses. The only time that didn't happen was in 1932, with President Roosevelt, when the Democrats picked up seats. Historically, if we look at it from that viewpoint, we see that the Democratic party was running around telling Roosevelt at that time he had to change his ways, the people were against him. He just got them all down to the White House one day and said, "Our problem is that we have too many nay-sayers within the Democratic party, we've got to go out there and if you guys stick behind me we're going to pick up seats," we could pick up seats possibly, and I think we could retain the majority in the Senate.

Press: Do you think there are any specific conditions that would have to be met, within the economy, for that to happen? Or even if things stay...

Carney: If there were an election held today, we'd pick up seats. Right now. With all the indicators the way they are; from an economic standpoint, barring unemployment, all the indicators have improved since the Carter administration. The unemployment is very localized, to a great extent it's associated with the automobile and steel industries, and those two industries have traditionally been very strong Democratic areas.

Press: I think that the housing industry is also...

Carney: There are no Republican seats from Detroit, for example, or from the Pittsburgh area, and that type of thing.

Press: My understanding is that the housing industry is in a pretty severe recession at this point.

Carney: In the Republican areas, the South, the Southwest, housing is going like crazy... and I think we've had a shift in population which would favor the Republicans.

Press: In a specific sense, you've been fairly closely linked to the President's policies, I would assume by choice. Do you think that linkage with the President's policies is going to work in your favor in November?

Carney: Let me say this, I haven't abandoned the man. I look at every issue, and weigh it on its own merits, the benefit to my district, to the nation, and what implications it might have on an international scope, if it's that type of issue. I'm very pleased with the progress we've had in the First Congressional District. We've done enormously well. We're going to, in the near future, have a water study to protect our sole source aquifer, we've managed to save Fire Island National Seashore, we've protected our fishing interests very carefully here. The First Congressional District has received more than its fair share of federal programs. We're in the middle of a battle now for project Isabelle, out at Brookhaven [National Laboratory]... I don't think I'm going to be considered a mouthpiece for President Reagan, and if I was I don't think that would hurt me that much. I think Bill Carney has established himself as an independently-minded person who thinks out issues for the people in the First Congressional District. And I'm going to rise and fall on my own merits and not on President Reagan or on anybody else.

Press: Earlier in the spring I talked to your press secretary, who told me that your mail on the El Salvador issue had been running very heavily against U.S. involvement and continuation of U.S. policy. I'd like to know if that's changed since the March 28 elections there and if so, how.

Carney: Well, it'd be too premature to make a determination of the change in mail... I'd tell you that there's been a softening attitude towards El Salvador. I encouraged the program the President had established in El Salvador, and I think the dividends are coming back after the election.

We certainly have to go down there, and use our influence and encourage the right wing parties in the coalition to bring in the more moderate folks, who did win 24 seats in the election, and they should be part of the government. I think we should let that be known. You also have to remember, they've come a long, long way. It's obvious that the people down there are opposed to the left-wing guerillas, they turned out under circumstances that were absolutely incredible to vote in numbers that no one ever thought they would. At the threat of their lives they sat on line and they voted. It's obvious that the agrarian reform is working well down there, and it's obvious that the President's program was a success. No doubt about it, if you don't think that the leftist movement is being supplied and organized by Castro and the Soviet Union, you're making a grave mistake. It's two nations away from Texas, to be more specific. Central America's very important to the United States, and Central America can, and with the help of the United States will, enjoy democratic governments in many areas. Nicaragua is an area that we let fall. El Salvador, we stayed in there, against much public outcry, and I think the outcome is one that we can point to as being successful at this point. We can't give up, we have to continue to give them financial aid, limited military aid; we have to remember, the Soviets can play hardball, that's why they're in Afghanistan, that's why they're in Poland. If you don't think that our way would be better for the people of Central America, I always say try to practice religion inside the Soviet Union. They are encouraging this type of strife in Central America, and we have to be realistic about it. We can't put our heads in the sand.

Press: I just have one more question, and this relates to the first question about recognition. Do you have any ambitions, any plans for higher office?

Carney: Not right now, no. We're gearing up right now to announce for reelection in the near future. I'm going to look for a third term in the Congress, and then I'm going to look at other options. Needless to say, after a third term in congress, there aren't many options, as far as higher goals are concerned. I'd be looking right now at running for a fourth term. I'm very satisfied with my position as a Congressman. I've enjoyed the challenge and in many respects I think we've met the challenge.

The Society of
Physics Students
Presents
Guest Speaker

Prof. Dresden
on
"Quarks"

Friday April 16, 1982
2:30 pm
S-240 Grad. Physics

All Are Welcome

ASO
presents

African Cultural Night
of
Dance and Film
Thursday, 8 PM
Union Auditorium

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Formerly B.B.A.. Open to all students, sign up at
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*The Italian Club is proud to be
hosting Dr. Luciano Rebay of Columbia
University on Thursday, April 22 at
2:00 PM. Dr. Rebay will be speaking
on the poetry of Eugenio Montale,
winner of the 1977 Nobel Prize. The
lecture will be presented in English
with visual aid in the Poetry Reading
Room (E 2340) of the library on the
second floor (by the main stairs).
Everyone is welcome to attend. A
reception will follow the event.*

LASO
LATIN AMERICAN ORGANIZATION
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LATIN WEEKEND
at Stony Brook University

SCHEDULE:

Friday, April 16
12:00-4:00 pm - Typical Latin Dishes
and Music
at Union Lounge
8:30-11:00 pm - Cultural Dances and
Theater
at Union Auditorium
Saturday, April 17
10:00-12:00 - Bilingual/Literature
Workshop
Association of
Graduate Hispanic Students
at Union Rm. 231
1:00-3:00 - Speaker on Central
American and Film
Dr. George Priestly
at Union Auditorium
3:00-5:00 - Movie: The Last Supper
Abolition of Slavery in P.R.
at Union Auditorium
9:30-? - **BIG NIGHT** - Formal Dance
MACHITO and his Orchestra
Los Reyes del Caribe
Live D.J.'s Admission \$2 General; \$1 SUSB
Sunday, April 18
12:00 noon - BBQ, Beer and Sports
Events



Roth Quad Presents:
Roth Fest
April 16 & 17, 1982
Outside!

Fri.:

Square Dance at 8 pm
Campfire & Entertainment at 10 pm til ?
Admission is Free!

Sat.:

Barbecue as long as the food lasts
\$2.00 admission for unlimited food and soda!
Starting at 10 pm

The Crosswind Band

Starting at 10 pm

Free!

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Outdoor Fun!

From

The Files

In the Fourth Epoch, must we not face the possibility that the human mind as a social fact might be deteriorating in quality and cultural level, and yet not many would notice it because of the overwhelming accumulation of technological gadgets? Is not that the meaning of rationality without reason? Of human alienation? The accumulation of gadgets hides these meanings: those who use them do not understand them; those who invent and maintain them do not understand much else. That is why we may not, without great ambiguity, use technological abundance as the index of human quality and cultural progress.

"Culture and Politics" C. Wright Mills 1963

Art File

Volk's Evocative Anatomy

by Audrey Arbus

The Union Gallery exhibit that opened April 1 and runs through the 16th, displays the pencil and charcoal drawings and watercolors of Laurie Volk. Volk's exhibit is a strong one in both areas of watercolor and pencil. Her choice of imagery is primarily the human skeleton and still life. This preference is made more striking by the inclusion of her weakest pieces—three life drawings. Volk seems far more comfortable in the realm of the inanimate. In the detail of sculptural hollows and subtle modelling of the human skeleton, in the equally detailed observation of texture and light, her strong technical prowess indicates certainly that work on her nudes was a matter of unfinished rather than unable.

Volk's work is very fine, with a delicacy that is juxtaposed powerfully by dramatic composition. Her watercolors were among her best pieces, "Skull Reflect-

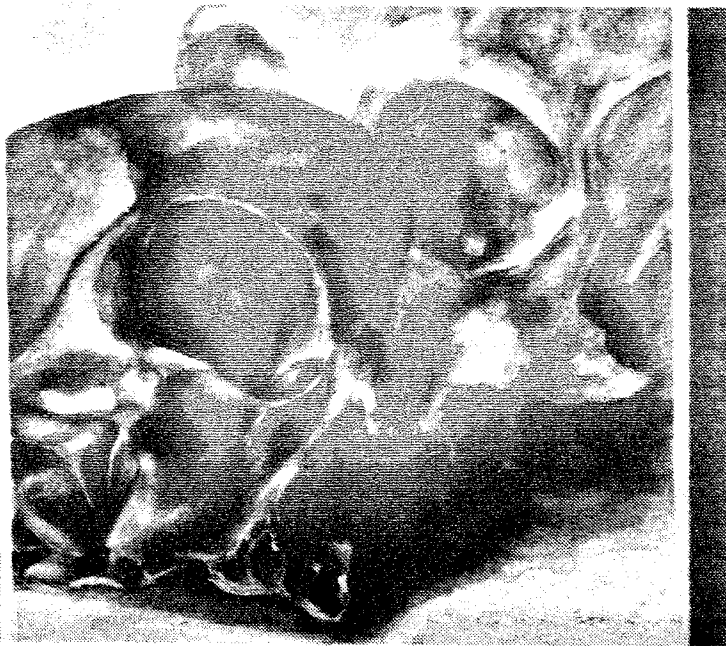
ions" being perhaps the best work in the exhibit.

Although "They Terrifying Punch (1-5)" were from a distance very striking pieces, on closer inspection they revealed themselves to be less observantly detailed with a heavy linear quality that belied first impressions.

The same could be said of her colored pencil drawings. Heavy pencil lines seem to work against close inspection, the imagery integrates better at a distance. This has a rather pleasant, although probably unintentional effect. As one moves closer, the sculptural planes become an increasing entanglement of disparate color and chaotic lines.

Laurie Volk's exhibit is a real pleasure. It combines perceptive and aesthetic sensibilities with technical craft and academic seriousness. And it has its payoff. It manages the rare feat of excellence as well as activity.

Press Photo by David Morrison



"Three Skulls" by Marie Dauenheimer

Art File

Recomposition / Decomposition

by Frank D.A. Cipriani

The geometry of anatomical forms when combined with pale shades of yellows, greens, and blues can create a startlingly haunting effect. Marie Dauenheimer's works, on display beginning April 12, exhibit this rare quality. Her work carries the viewer into a world of beautiful terror, which gains strength and finally culminates in the artist's best work, "Recomposition/Decomposition." Unfortunately, the arrangement of these works in the exhibit does not lend itself to the full appreciation of this artistic crescendo. The quiet, sterile despair of "Cadaver #489," the beautifully grotesque vision of the members of a cadaver in "Table 21" and the beautiful almost dance-like form of "Birth and rebirth" show and evolution of form which would have lent much greater appreciation to the viewer if these drawings had been displayed on the same wall.

Loose pencil techniques lend character to most of her works. Her artwork reaches its textural climax in "Cadaver #468," the rough cross-hatching lends a powerful coarseness to this piece.

Dauenheimer's art is often frustrating. An otherwise excellent composition is often marred by incon-

sistencies which detract from her work.

The work that first catches one's eye as one enters the exhibition is a study of three skulls drawn on separate pieces of paper which overlap onto a flat background. This technique is intriguing and well-executed, although the pieces seem to lack substance outside their novelty. The three skulls do not relate to each other and seem as if they do not belong to a single unity of design.

The skull cap in "Cadaver #468" which lies beneath the head of the cadaver is loosely executed and chromatically inconsistent. The pink hue of the skull is not compatible with the composition as a whole, and the convolutions of the brain are weakly executed. "White in white" and "Catskull with basket" fade too abruptly and do not suggest the true form of a cloth. In both cases, shading dissolves into a series of sloppy lines. The handle of the basket in "Deer skull" also loses its tightness abruptly and detracts from the work.

Despite certain flaws, the exhibit, as a whole, is one of the more unified and successful ones I have seen. The color pencil drawings are framed nicely

by two monochromatic drawings, "Deer skull", and a tight and well executed lithograph, "Deer legs", which is one of the show's strongest pieces. The two busts included in her exhibit animate the two-dimensional pieces, and add to the eerie beauty of the exhibit. Unfortunately, the black-and-white pieces were not balanced by any strikingly colorful pieces, and there was a marked lack of variation in color from one piece to the next. I would have liked to see bolder colors to balance the black-and-white pieces.

This unique exhibit begins on April 12 and is an interesting counterpart to the exhibit in the student Union. This exhibit is clearly a marriage of anatomical rendering with the more emotional qualities associated with death. The artist has shown great sensitivity in dealing with this subject matter, yet her view is not overly emotional. The greatest strength of this exhibit is the unity of the pieces within it. Despite several technical flaws, this exhibit is an emotionally stimulating one that is both absorbing and intriguing.

Waitresses Serve Up What You Want

by Kathy Esseks

On Tuesday March 30, The Waitresses brought their zealous music and nascent, ironic-teasing fun image to the Stony Brook Union ballroom. Although the six-member band has been around for five years, they've just barely begun to receive wide exposure following the release of their first album, *Wasn't Tomorrow Wonderful?* This being so, many of the concert-goers (who began lining up outside Seymour's about 8:30) had only heard the radio singles, "I Know What Boys Like," "No Guilt," and "It's My Car," and didn't know quite what to expect. Everyone was stocking up on beer—perhaps as a safety measure in case they *didn't* like The Waitresses. A few people I queried had the album or tape but didn't know the lyrics, some heard the singles on the radio but couldn't make out the lyrics, or, as one forthright guy admitted, had been dragged to the concert by a friend and didn't know from the Waitresses.

While the crowd was warming up the Press and WUSB conducted a brief, casual interview with Waitresses' songwriter and lead guitarist Chris Butler and lead vocalist Patty Donahue. Butler wanted to talk about the old days in Ohio when he attended Kent State and played in the band, Tin Huey, in Akron (where Devo, also, got started). About Kent State, he says: "Yes, I was there, yes there were (National) Guards, yes some people got killed, yes, it was terrible, next question." Butler also considered the college the cultural hotspot in the arid vacuum of the Midwest. According to him, a band in that area of the country had to work extremely hard at learning all facets of recording, playing, songwriting, etc. to even have a chance to relocate to New York City or Los Angeles (the "bigtime" rock music centers in the U.S.).

Butler moved to NYC in the mid-seventies and formed a "nothing" band, The Stereos, which had a brief career. The Waitresses began as sort of a joke, a structural idea for Butler's songs. His friend, Patty Donahue, had been singing the songs during recording sessions in a friend's home studio, and the group developed from there. Butler, Donahue, and company have been working as The Waitresses for five years now, and while they're undoubtedly pleased with the success of their album, they are not affecting tiresome, rock-star personas.

The songs themselves are a mixture of confessions, philosophical statements and pieces of advice from a woman's point of view. How does Butler react to some peoples' contention that he has no business writing from this vantage point? He doesn't see what all the fuss is about; you could easily exchange roles and the songs would still mean the same thing. He writes songs for Donahue to sing and sees nothing paradoxical about it at all.

While many new bands are espousing a depressingly "realistic," nihilistic tone, The Waitresses are determined to emphasize the positive aspects of life. In "No Guilt" the woman doesn't collapse when her boyfriend leaves, in fact, she accomplishes a whole lot, she's "doin' all right." The girl in "Boys Like" is certainly a tease, but she's neither sneering nor vindictive — it's all in fun — and so on. Donahue explained that the group is playing to the "young executive crowd", which would fit in with the positive overtones: if you're working and struggling to make ends meet, you don't want to come home and listen to music foretelling the inexorable decay of society, whether or not that is actually the case.

When we returned to the Union Ballroom people were dancing to old New Wave on the mini dance floor and milling around in search of alcohol and such. Twenty

minutes later the music stopped, the lights dimmed, and The Waitresses walked on stage.

They got down to business right away and commenced playing. Having been impressed both with Butler's and Donahue's unpretentious attitudes and their sound on the album, I was ready to have a glowing reaction to their live performance. Unfortunately, the Union Ballroom is not a good place for a live band. The recesses in the ceiling, the "columns" — the room design in general — muddies and corrupts the sound of a live group, and The Waitresses were no exception. The sound was terrible: the keyboards were inaudible, the guitars had a congested, fuzzy tone, and Donahue's singing was rendered inarticulate. A plea to all disaffected concert-goers: give 'em another chance. I can't believe it was their fault.

The sound problem aside, the group played with spirit and enthusiasm; they certainly outdid the crowd in a great display of energy. Saxman Mars Williams worked up a sweat, putting his heart into the music and switching off between his soprano, alto, and tenor saxes, and a trumpet. Donahue did a terrific job delivering her personalized versions of the songs by projecting a teasing, pouting provocativeness. This image apparently appealed to the crowd, especially during the playful "Boys Like." Sustained applause drew the group back for two encores — nice that they made enough of a hit to merit the applause.

On the whole, the concert was enjoyable, especially in the context of a Tuesday evening. The Waitresses are an articulate, energetic group of people who are playing for the fun of it. They're a refreshing change from bands who warn of the gloom and misery creeping up on us. I, for one, enjoy an opportunity to at least pretend that things might turn out all right. Next time, though, go hear The Waitresses in a decent hall.



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Feature File

WUSB: Radio For The People

by Blair Tuckman

"This radio station is an incredible vehicle for reaching people and some of the people there actually have something to say."

—Barry Ragin, News Director

Stony Brook's radio station is non-commercial, educational and the largest of its type on Long Island. WUSB, 90.1 on the FM dial, covers Suffolk County, much of Nassau County, parts of upstate New York, and Southern Connecticut.

Since its beginning Stony Brook has always had a radio station. From the early 1960s to 1970 it was transmitted over telephone wires. It was not licensed by the FCC, and served only the dormitory population. In 1970 a few people got together to start a regular FM station here. It took from 1970 to 1973 to convince the SUNY Board of Trustees that there should be a formal FM station at Stony Brook. The years 1973 to 1975 were spent waiting for the FCC to decide whether they should license the station. From 1975 to 1977 the station was constructed, equipment was bought, and Polity funding was procured. On June 27, 1977, WUSB was finally realized.

WUSB is a non-commercial station in two ways. First, it carries no paid advertising. Several programs are underwritten but full funding for day-to-day operations comes from the student activities fee.

WUSB is also non-commercial in its attitude and approach towards programming. As Norm Prusslin, WUSB's general mana-

ger, put it, "We're not here to make money and sell things."

The basic idea behind WUSB was to present a diversified program schedule which would be an alternative to regular programming fare. Prusslin went on to say, "We wanted people to participate in the 'mystique' of radio, to encourage people who had expertise in various areas to use radio airways to share information with as many people as possible. That was the philosophy from the outset and that is still the basic philosophy."

WUSB has many different types of programming. There are free-form music programs, usually 3 hours long. These are aired every day and D.J.'s alternate week to week. The D.J.'s are responsible for preparing an informative and entertaining program. The music played is varied, ranging from folk to rock to classical. There are music specialty programs, consisting of music that isn't played often, such as bluegrass, European folk music, and music of India and Haiti. These programs often contain related information—for example, during a program of Indian music, WUSB may have Indian students on the air to talk about what is going on in their communities here and at home.

There are also public affairs programs, which focus on such issues as women's rights, gay rights, sports and health care. Local issues are covered as well. WUSB staff members host and produce all of these programs.



Press graphic by Ken Copel

"Eric Corley, WUSB-FM"

WUSB also tries to emphasize local musicians. "Long Island Bandstand" covers the metropolitan area but focuses on Long Island. Aside from regular full-length shows, WUSB offers "Concert Billboard," which informs listeners of concerts coming up, University news, and reports on astronomical events.

WUSB has its own news department, headed by Barry Ragin. Five-minute news casts are aired several times during the day, generally covering local news. Extended newscasts are done for one hour per week. WUSB uses the Pacifica News Service for the extended news and an Associated Press teletype for the shorter segments.

Prusslin said that the station is programmed the way a television station is. "Most people have two or three favorite radio stations. People don't usually have a favorite T.V. station, they have favorite television shows. At WUSB you need a program guide to know what is going on. There are different things happening all the time. We know there are people who listen all the time and people who listen once or twice a week to specialty programs."

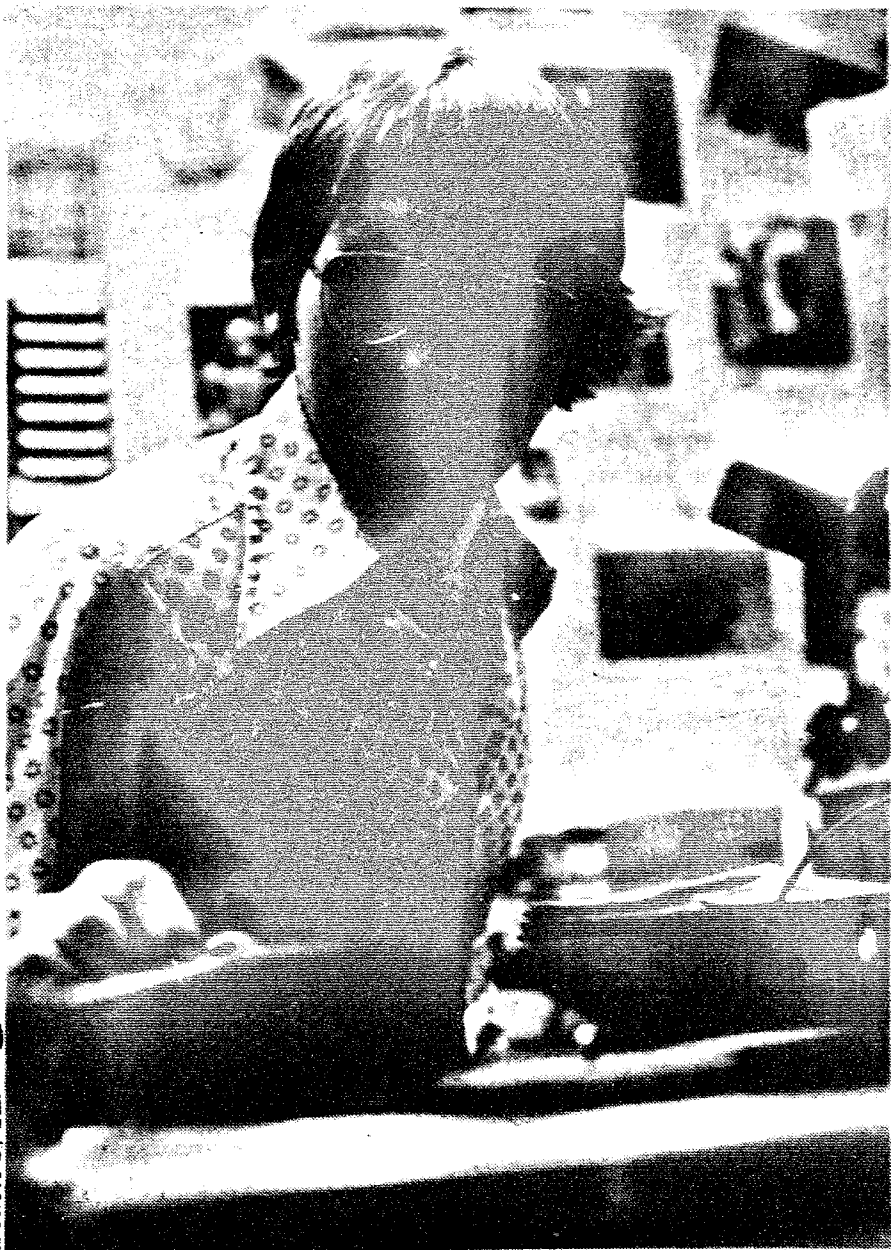
Most radio stations have Arbitron ratings (similar to television's Nielsons) but WUSB relies instead on an annual campus survey and an occasional survey of the immediate area. They also get feedback through mail and phone calls, and try to do live shows where listeners can call in and give their opinions of the sta-

tion. WUSB tends to be controversial, and usually receives responses to its public affairs shows because of that. Said Prusslin, "We are vulnerable to problems because we get into areas that are a little controversial. It stimulates thinking and production but there are always people who will like it and people who won't."

WUSB currently has a staff of about 100 undergraduates, graduate students, alumni, faculty members, university staff and people from the surrounding communities. Prusslin says there are generally three types of people who work at the station: those who want to pursue a career in media communications, those who are already working but want to bring something they have to offer to listeners (i.e., a mathematics professor who does a traditional music program), and students who work at the station to learn a skill and to meet people.

Several communications courses are offered at Stony Brook, but there is no communications program to tie them together. "WUSB helps students to figure out a plan of attack for those who wish to study media communications," commented Prusslin.

Prusslin said his long term goals for the station are to keep what's good about it going and develop more options. He also would like to see an increased staff. "A radio station is only as good as the people who work there." So if you think you might like to get involved with WUSB, the phone number is 246-7900, and the room number is 260, in the Union.



Press Photo by Sam Glass

WUSB DJ Bob Duffy

Dimeola's Electric Rendezvous Tour

By David Gresalfi

Al Dimeola and his Electric Rendezvous band played the first concert of their American tour at the Stony Brook Gym on March 20, to a full and enthusiastic crowd.

Dimeola's new instrumental touring group features some top Rock and Jazz - fusion session men who blend

naturally with Dimeola's lead guitar creating a hard-driving rock and roll band who dip into jazzy improvisations between mini-solos. Saturday night's concert displayed the band's network of talent in a set that was charged with energy and appropriately named "Electric Rendezvous Tour".

Simon Phillips, a versatile session drummer who has played with Jeff Beck, Pete Townshend and Brian Eno, provided a fast, hard edge that the other musicians built on, pushing the music into a disciplined frenzy of Jazz-Fusion that lasted for most of the set. At one point Phillips and the other players left the stage to let Dimeola and French keyboardist Philippe Saisse engage in a duet of guitar and Vibraphone. This unusual combination proved to be a very compatible pair and after a slightly awkward start, the two melted together in a beautifully harmonious duel.

The band later rejoined the two and Saisse retreated back to the keyboards, occasionally jumping over to the vibraphones between synthesizer blasts. The band played many of the songs on Al Dimeola's newest album,

"Electric Rendezvous" for the latter part of the set and it was highlighted by a lengthy drum solo by Simon Phillips.

Anthony Jackson, playing a huge, six-string bass, boogied with incredible speed and accuracy while continually grimacing in his chair. This cat seemed to be tireless and kept his bottom line bubbling the whole night.

Percussionist Charles Mingus filled in any gaps that developed with a small, Latin percussion set, and with the occasional help of Dimeola, who also played on the set, the music became virtually air-tight. The only disappointment here was that Mingus was not granted a solo and was kept in the dark for most of the show, while most of the other players had plenty of solo time. Of course, Dimeola's solos were put way out in front but his prominent playing rarely overpowered the band.

His guitar playing really fit in nicely with the various styles of his band, and his music attracts the rock as well as the Jazz-fusion listener. But his percussion playing is purely cosmetic and lacks the seriousness that his guitar playing has.

However, the evening was nearly flawless musically, and considering this to be the first show of the tour, one could imagine the show becoming more fluid as the tour progressed.

Al Dimeola and the Electric Rendezvous Tour was back in the area last week for three sets at the Savoy in New York City. At the end of the Stony Brook concert Dimeola yelled, "I'll be back!" Let's hope so.

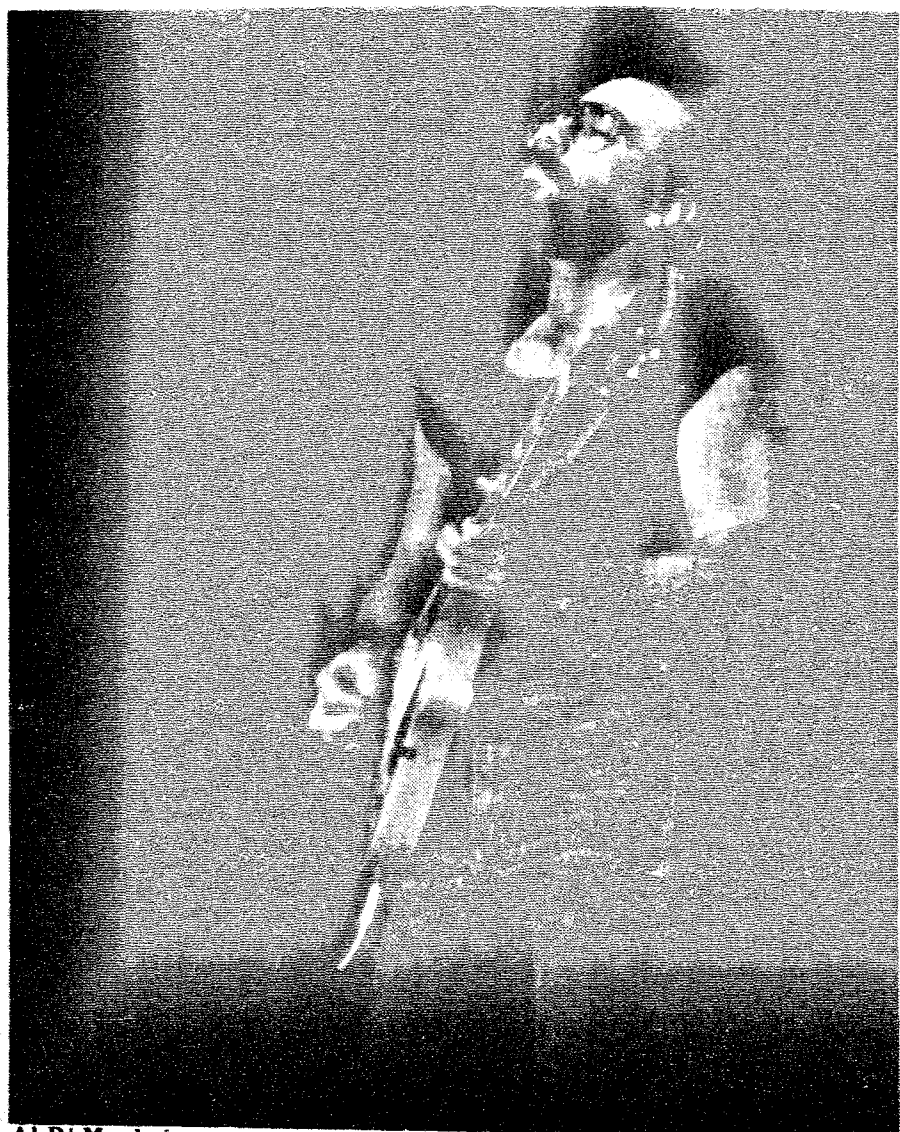



Photo by Dave Morrison

Al Di Meola in concert



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