

The  
**Stony  
Brook**

**PRESS**

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# They're Here Guns At Stony Brook

by Paul DiLorenzo

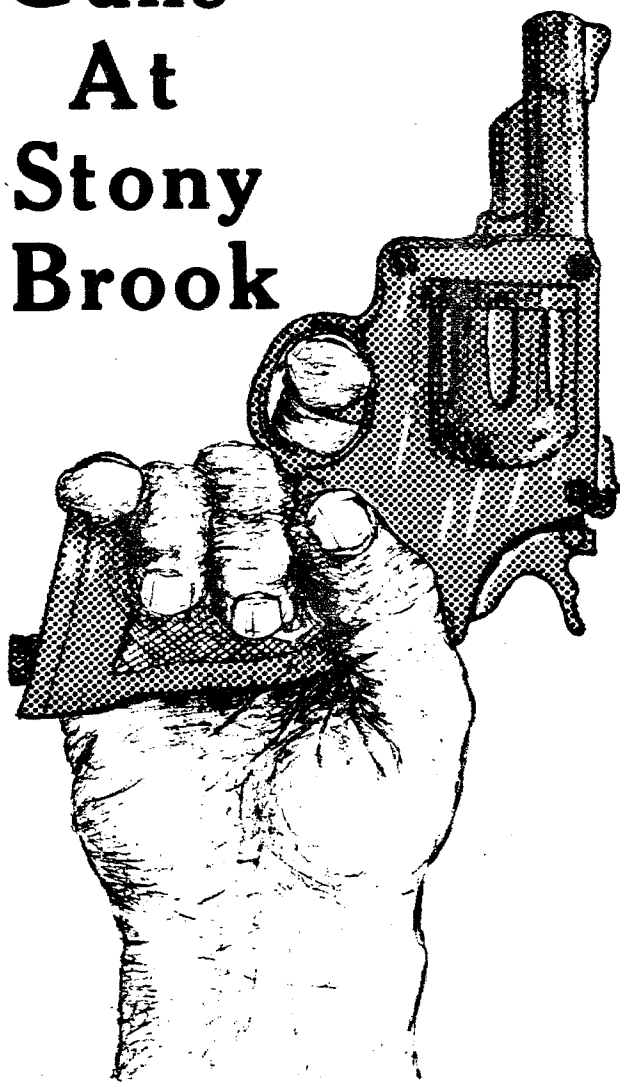
The arming of the University Police and the controversy that has ensued over the issue has become an albatross around the neck of the Marburger administration.

Last week it was revealed by New York Times reporter Scott Higham that six 38 caliber Ruger revolvers with four inch barrels were purchased by the University. The guns were bought from Charles Greenblatt Sporting Goods in Happaug at the cost of \$155.30 each. A total of \$991.80 was spent on the entire purchase.

Vice President for Campus Operations Robert Francis confirmed that the guns have been recieved by Lieutenant Richard Clark of the University Police. Clark is the only member of the department that is authorized to handle the weapons. University Police Director Gary Barnes claims that the firearms are for training purposes only. He told Higham that the guns are taken from their storage area to the shooting range by Clark and that is the only place that they are to be used. Barnes declined to say where the storage area is, saying only that it was not on campus. The training explanation can be interpreted as a viable one because the state requires all members of the University Police to be peace officers. In order to achieve this status one must have training in the use of firearms.

Mr. Higham recieved his information about the gun order originally one month ago, through a tip. Acting on this lead he filed a request on April 28 for all purchase orders and purchase requests made by the University Police between the dates of March 15, 1983 and April 15, 1983, through the Freedom of Information Act. This act allows an individual to request all information about any public institution, and this information is guaranteed by Federal law. Only information that may possibly jeopardise the national security is exempt from the act.

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## VP Black Resigns In Haste

by Joe Caponi

Three years ago, John Marburger wanted Jim Black in his administration so much that he created a new Vice Presidency just for Black to fill. Last Friday, Black resigned in one of the quickest, quietest abdications of a VP that Stony Brook has witnessed.

Black, as Vice President for University Affairs, brought together several university public service and relations departments, creating, "an effective way for the University to communicate with the outside world", according to Public Affairs Director Ann-Marie Scheidt. But his main task was in soliciting financial support for the university from foundations and corporations.

Although his letter of resignation, dated Friday, May 12, cited unnamed "personal, family and

professional reasons" for his decision to move back to his home state of California, it was Black's inability to get enough support from Albany in terms of money and personnel and run University Affairs the way he felt it should be run that was a primary cause of his departure, according to the people that work for him.

Ann Forkin, Director of Conferences and Special Events said, "the funds and support for development (fund raising) were never there." Ralph Chamberlin, Director of Publications added that the understaffing of University Affairs for the job it is supposed to do had been a long term problem without much hope of a solution in the near future, and Ms. Scheidt explained how the whole department had a strong feeling of frustration in doing their

work without the needed resources.

What Black did do in his three years here was far from insignificant, though. He took several disparate offices, like the News Service, and invented others, like the Alumni office, and formed a powerful new division in the University. When Black assumed the position, Marburger described it as, "a crucial step in assuring for Stony Brook that edge of national excellence which a public university can only obtain through strong private support", and went on to say, "Mr. Black is exceptionally well qualified to develop this important new vice presidential area at Stony Brook."

Black's resignation came as a surprise to most people. His directors were informed by him last Friday, and many were unaware that

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# Radical

Near the staircase in the basement of Old Bio there is a yellow sign. In a red magic marker is written "039 to 044 and 031 to 020", with an arrow pointing down the corridor. Under the arrow, scribbled in regular blue pen is, "To the Stony Brook Press", with another arrow pointing in the same direction as the first. What I did not know that first time I walked down that long hallway in Old Bio's basement was that after arriving at my destination three major changes would happen in my life. First, over the next two years I would spend more time in a basement than I had ever dreamed possible. Second, that I would make strong friendships that I intend to keep for the rest of my life, and third, that with my first line in the Press I would instantly be branded a "radical."

I should point out that I am not the only one to suffer with this stigma - all Press staffers do. I am not quite sure what a radical is, all I know is that everyone says I'm one. From what I can discern from my own experience, being a Press radical has nothing to do with politics. It just seems to come with the place in the staff box.

While some Press members are supposedly more radical than others, they are all leftists, or so it's said. This one really puzzles me because the only Press members that confess to being active members of any political party are Republicans or conservatives. The rest of the staff, including myself, seem to be for all intents and purposes apolitical.

In my opinion most of our lableing is in response to the style in which the Press is written. We write for the most part features, which are more like magazine style than newsstyle like most newspapers. Feature articles tend to be longer than news articles and require much more research. The feature writing we practice also allows the writer to develop his own writing style, and this style gives Press articles their color.

A Press writer is also required to do as much research as possible on the subject he is writing on. By the time he begins to put words on paper, that person should be the foremost student expert on the subject matter. This expertise allows him to write the article from an authoritative point of view. Because of this knowledge we allow the writer certain liberties in his writing. It is OK for him to make assertions in his articles as long as he can back them up with facts. Press writers are allowed to interpret the facts in addition to just reporting them. Since the ultimate truth does not exist, and articles written anywhere contain the writer's bias, interpretation is in our view perfectly OK as long as the reader knows the writer's bias.

The Press is written from a student point of view. We are not a student-run newspaper, but a student newspaper. If a writer is writing about

the new RA/MA selection process, he should be less concerned with whether the process is more or less efficient, but rather with how it effects students and their rights.

Since my joining of the Press two years ago this concern for student rights and freedoms has more and more come under attack from those in positions of power. This in my opinion is not due to an inherent badness on the Administration but from more of a combination of students not willing to make the effort to govern their own destinies, and a feeling amongst administrators that they know best. Students, whether in the dorms or in Polity seem to accept new policies without much question. They seem to be losing the ability to think collectively. There is also a fragmentation amongst students. Upperclassmen don't want to share their experience with Freshmen and Freshmen don't seem to want to listen. People in the halls don't care about people in the suites and nobody cares about Stage 12. Physics majors don't care about Brett Silverstein and Psych majors don't care about the synthesizers that were stolen from the Music building. The end result is that only daddy in the Administration cares.

The problem with daddy in the administration is that he is a policy maker, and he will have to both administrate and bankroll the policy. So when he makes a policy he has two things in mind: how much does it cost, and can it be done cheaper; and how much trouble will it cause, and can it be done easier. It is cheaper to let students pick up their own garbage, but it is too much trouble to let them pick their own RA's. That is simply how daddy thinks.

The choice of what life is going to be like here at Stony Brook is up to the individual student. The collective is only as strong as its individual parts. I would not want to profess that everyone come down and join the Press and think as we do. But I would like you to remember that we are students just like you, and that our goal is to make student life as good as possible for us all. The next time that you are tempted to call us radical after reading one of our articles, just stop and think about what it says, then try reading it again, before you write it off. Think about whether or not what it says will effect student freedoms-your freedoms. If it doesn't and we were wrong, call us radicals, but if it does, remember the truth isn't radical...it's just the truth.

*(The writer is the outgoing executive editor)*

Note: I would personally like to thank all our readers for their support. I would also like to thank our employees for the team spirit they exhibited in doing more than their jobs required, when we needed them. And lastly, I would like to thank the staff of the Stony Brook Press for all their loyalty, and the work they individually put

into making this one of the most memorable years in my life. I will never forget any of you and love you all dearly.

Paul

This is our last issue of the regular school year. We'd like to thank all the undergraduates of Stony Brook who made the paper possible through their support and interest. To the returning students, we wish the best of summers, and to the graduates, the best of everything.

With luck and a few thousand dollars, the Stony Brook Press hopes to publish every two weeks during the summer. Tell your senator to give us money and keep an eye out for the Press.

In case you didn't know already, The Stony Brook Press clobbered Statesman in softball: 23-14. Ha ha ha.

Susan Frey wrote the article, "Cest Chic" in the 5/5/83 Press.

Cover graphic by R. Gambol

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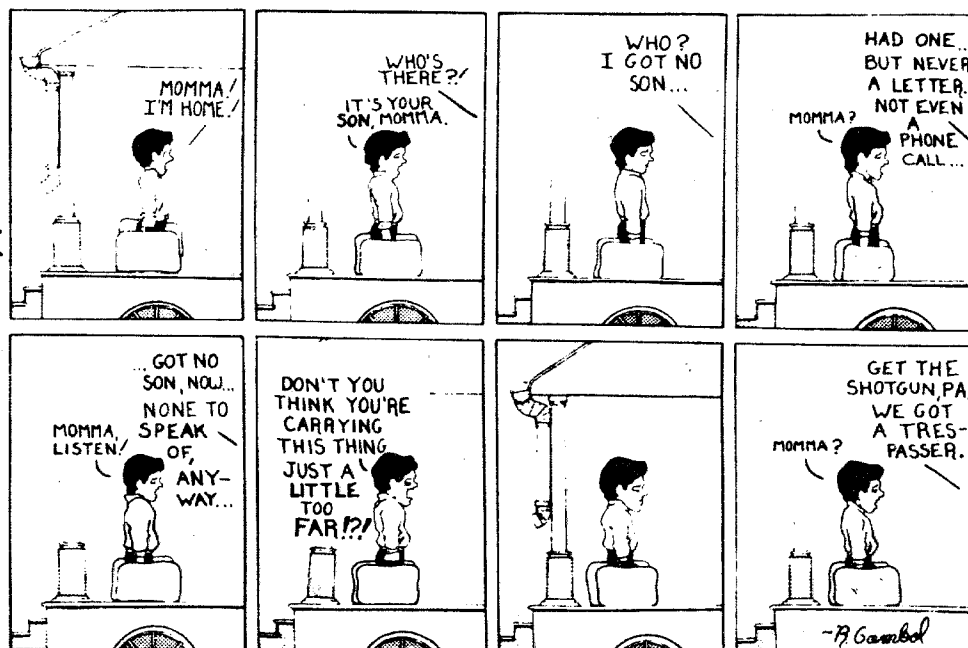
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## Up The Brook



# Police Buy Six Revolvers

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On May 5, Higham received a letter from Rosmarie Nolan, the University's Freedom of Information officer that no purchase orders or requests were made during that time period. According to Higham, on May 11, a photocopy of a purchase order for the six guns was "sent to him". The date of the purchase order was March 29 1983.

Upon receiving the photocopy Higham went to see Robert Francis, VP for Campus Operations. He asked if the University Police had ordered any guns. Francis' reply was, "no." Then he asked

if any guns were ordered, would he, Francis, know about it? The reply was "yes." Higham then

produced the photocopy and showed it to Francis, asking him to explain what it was. "After a few minutes of silence, Francis admitted it was a purchase order for six guns," said Higham. Next, the VP was asked why he didn't tell Higham about the purchase order when first asked. Francis replied, "I should have but I didn't."

Next stop for Higham was Rosmarie Nolan's office to find out why the gun order was not in his Freedom of Information Act request. She informed him that, as per procedure, she had sent his request to the Department he was inquiring about. In this case, the Department of University Police. It was they who processed it and

claimed that there were no purchase orders or requests. She then simply forwarded that answer to Higham. An altercation erupted between the two as Higham insisted that someone should be responsible for insuring that the information sent from the individual departments is checked to insure its accuracy. She asked him to leave the office.

Higham then went down to Gary Barnes' office. On the Directors desk was the original of the purchase order that only days before the department claimed did not exist. According to Higham, Barnes picked up the purchase order and began waving it around in the air demanding to know where

Higham got his copy from. The reporter replied that it made no difference where he got the copy - the real question is why didn't the Department of University Police put the purchase order in the Freedom of Information request. Barnes replied that it must have been an administrative error of some sort. He went on to say that if Higham had asked for the order in the first place he would have given it to him. Higham replied, "I did. That is what a Freedom of Information request is."

Higham's last statement over the phone to me was, "There's something funky going on over there and someone should watch those guys."

We will.

## Death March Marchers Eulogize Quality Education

by Al Bosco

"It was one of the weirdest, most joyous and invigorating death marches I've ever seen", said Sheila Collins, a member of the Committee in Support of Brett Silverstein. Beginning at 9pm last Wednesday night, 30 students gathered outside the Social Sciences Building, and began a funeral procession across the campus that lasted for over four hours, commemorating the death of quality education and student input into decisions at Stony Brook.

The students painted their faces white to symbolize death. Wearing black cloaks, carrying a coffin, upon which rested a crowned effigy of President Marburger, the procession followed the droning notes of a trumpeter to the Library, where Public Safety barred their entrance. Immediately, an altercation broke out, with the mourners maintaining their rights as citizens to peaceably assemble and enter a public building, and Public Safety threatening to arrest them if they entered the Library, on charges of disturbing the peace and inciting to riot. The marchers stated over and over again their quiet intentions in the Library, and Public Safety stated over and over again that they couldn't come in with their faces painted the way they were; that it would disturb all the studying students. Soon, hundreds of studying students temporarily abandoned their studies and packed the lobby to watch the goings on. Gary Barnes, Director of Public Safety, shortly arrived and decided to allow the funeral procession to march quietly through the library, to the cheers of the assembled throng.

The procession moved through the halls of G and H quad, winding its way back to the Graduate Student Lounge and, finally, up to Kelly Quad, where the permanent police escorts finally tucked out

and disappeared. After parading around the quad several times, the procession came to rest in front of Kelly C, where the balconies began swarming with students straining to see what was going on. "This is all that remains of quality education at Stony Brook," a mourner preached, "and this is President Marburger, who fired Brett, and has lied to the campus about Public Safety not having guns. What should we do with Marburger?"

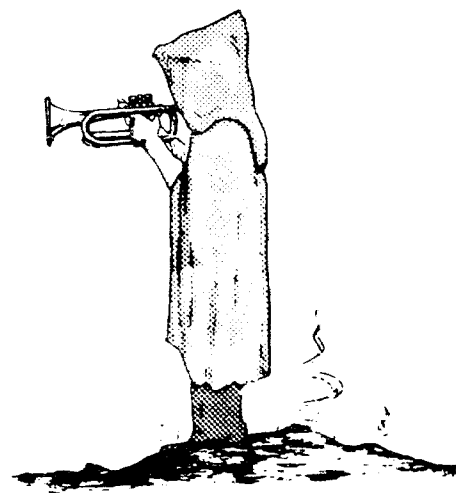
As if by magic, or an act of god, the effigy, lying atop the coffin, burst into a small fire, and mourners wailed into the night.

Within five minutes, Public Safety and fire officials swarmed all over the scene. Half a dozen fire extinguishers were rushed to flood the tiny blaze. Trumpeter Keith Lisy, who stood apart from the flames at first, was hassled by Public Safety, who confiscated his I.D. and refused to give it back, for no apparent reason. As the fire officials dramatically overdid the harmless fire, hundreds of students on balconies around Kelly began shouting "Give them guns and kill us all!", "Down with Marburger, down with the police", and "We want Brett".

As the fire quickly subsided and the police backed away, the mourners re-converged around the ashes of former President John Marburger. "Alas poor John, I knew him well," a mourner began preaching, and lapsed into a satirical sermon on the quality of education at Stony Brook. A moment of silence was called for, and then Keith Lisy, dressed in a black velvet hooded cape, one of the eeriest looking figures in his painted face, stepped onto the smoldering remains as a silent circle formed around him, and trumpeted "Taps" slowly into the night. The silent circle became a wail. The march of death then proceeded to clean

up the remains. "My B.A. in English," Mitchel Cohen sadly scoffed, tossing it into the garbage box that had once been a coffin. "My future," someone else said. "Here's what they've done to Brett," and tossed a fragment of the effigy into the garbage box. Students on the balconies called out some of their own favorite gripes, and the mourners carted all the garbage to the dumpster, leaving the quad sidewalk as spotless as when they had arrived.

Why all the bruhahha? "We feel that Marburger made a terrible



decision, one that is against the interests of almost every undergraduate and graduate student on campus," Collins said. "I don't know why we had hoped that Marburger would be different, but we were naive. It's just the same old shit all over again."

But far from viewing the decision as a devastating defeat, committee members expressed - in addition to their anger at Marburger - a sense of optimism and even enthusiasm. "We feel that student awareness and a sense of our own community, creativity, and power has heigh-

tened dramatically as a result of this entire episode, and Brett Silverstein has played an important part in our lives. We gathered tonight to celebrate our own community and power. To hell with begging the administration for crumbs. We're working to seize the entire pie!"

Collins also spoke about future plans. "We are considering sending out letters to the families of all incoming freshpersons explaining the loss of quality education at Stony Brook, not only in the Psychology department, but in Sociology (where Padget Henry is being let go), and in other departments as well; we also want to express to them our sense of danger with the soon-to-be arming of Public Safety, and the lies the administration has maintained on that score. This campus is becoming increasingly unsafe, not because of crime but because of the police; and it is losing its educational validity because of an administration that doesn't allow students a voice in the decisions, no matter how hard we protest, no matter how articulate our position. Perhaps parents of future students may want to send their kids to some other university. At least they should be informed."

Collins, speaking for the committee, urged "everyone who cares about their education to get involved now. This is not directed at Marburger, or even for Brett. It's for ourselves. Our action last night was simply to pull our tribes together. It was wholly successful and exhilarating, and there is a great deal of support on campus. No one wants guns, and very few students want Brett to leave. Yet, it's as if students are to be lectured to but not heard. We aim to be heard. And we will win, because we, all of us, and not Marburger, Francis, and Barnes, are the future."



# Cocaine: Fact, Fantasy,

by Jeff Zoldan

Carey Matthews, a former Majority leader of the Florida Legislature, was convicted of conspiring to import a half million Quaaludes. Alabama Circuit Judge Thomas Coggin, tough on many drug dealers during his nine years on the bench, was arrested for flying 98 pounds of marijuana into South Florida. In the North Carolina counties of Brunswick, Columbia, and New Hanover, nine public officials have been charged or convicted in drug cases in the last six months. They include three police chiefs, a police lieutenant, a county sheriff, a judge, a magistrate, a county commissioner, and the regional supervisor of the State Department of Transportation. In Baldwin County, Alabama, former DA James Hendrix was convicted last month of conspiracy to smuggle marijuana. Hendrix had served 22 years as DA, and evidence showed he took \$20,000 to protect marijuana shipments from police interference. Last August, Jeffrey Scharlatt, one of the key federal agents supervising Operation Grouper, part of the network of twelve federal anti-drug task forces set up in the country by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), was arrested. He awaits trial for importation of marijuana.

Not since Prohibition has there been so much official corruption involving the enforcement of substance laws. And, just like Prohibition, there is no loss for reasons to explain why. All the free market principles that the Reaganites in this country constantly espouse pertain to the illicit drug market: demand is great, supply is plentiful, and profits are huge. When you tempt public service employees with pay-offs that exceed their annual salaries by leaps and bounds for only a few hours work, there are going to be many Adams in the new drug garden of Eden.

Americans spend a staggering \$90 billion a year on illicit drugs, according to recent DEA estimates. However, since this is an illegal market and you would stand just as much a chance of accurately counting all the criminals in this country, it would be much safer to assume that the sum is closer to \$120 billion. Cocaine accounts for a third of the drug market, followed closely behind by marijuana, which today is California's number one cash crop. Bringing these figures a little bit more down to comparison level, Americans spend more money on drugs than they do on motor vehicles, or furniture and household equipment, or clothing, or shoes, or even gasoline and oil. The drug trade is bigger than any corporation except for Exxon. The only difference between drug dealers and

Exxon are drug dealers sometimes go to jail and Exxon pays taxes.

There are presently 4 or 5 million Americans who use cocaine regularly, and another 25-30 million who have tried the drug, and the numbers are still growing. It is estimated that each day about 5,000 new noses become introduced to the enticing white powder. These neophyte coke users are not ghetto dwellers or kids in schoolyards. They are middle class Mr. and Mrs. Joe and Jane America who have heard so much about coke and suddenly find it available through friends who have in turn discovered its euphoric high. Only last summer did Americans realize that their representatives in Congress were human beings, too, enjoying the use of cocaine like the people they represent. Some were even discovered to be homosexuals. Perhaps our ideal American isn't like Jesse Helms or Jerry Falwell, or even Ronald Reagan, who abstain from everything that is not endemic to nurturing the American nuclear

for anywhere between \$1000 and \$1200 is not uncommon. Most business people usually buy in these quantities because the greater the quantity, the cheaper the price. And the more you buy at any one time, the less the cocaine will be cut.

Since cocaine is so expensive in such miniscule amounts, it is highly profitable for a dealer to cut his coke with something else to increase its weight and, thus, his profits. All the various cuts used in cocaine alter its color and taste on the tongue. Boric acid and methedrine crystals (a meta-amphetamine) most resemble cocaine and are the hardest to detect by visual examination, but the methadrine will cause a burning sensation in the nasal passage and bring tears to the eyes when snorted. Sugar cuts, like dextrose and lactose, dull cocaine's sparkle more than most cuts and sweeten the taste, but lactose less than dextrose. Salts, such as quinine and Epsom, have a crystalline structure but are less shiny than cocaine and are decidedly

of cash), or if you can get your hands on some pharmaceutical coke from a friendly doctor. Pharmaceutical coke is coke that has been legally refined to a point where it is 100% cocaine and is usually used by Ear, Nose, Throat specialists very sparingly. I'm not exactly sure what the legal limits are on how much cocaine an ENT specialist is allowed to prescribe per year but I do know that many are wont to overprescribe for private use. Illicit cocaine starts from 85-92% pure at refinement but by the time it sits on the average user's mirror, it is almost never more than 10-20% pure.

Almost all of the cocaine brought into this country is grown in Peru, Bolivia, and Columbia. Unlike marijuana, coca leaves can only be grown in a meticulous climate of 70 degree temperature with the proper amount of rainfall. All but a small fraction of cocaine headed for the U.S. goes through Columbia where it is refined from a gooey paste into white flake. The refinement process involves several steps



family. It would seem, judging from even the lowest figures available, that many Americans enjoy an activity that falls outside the arena of today's law and despite the multitude of adverse consequences which may arise engaging in this activity — legally and medicinally — Americans persist in their endeavors.

If cocaine was a commodity available on the New York Stock Exchange, it would be the best investment one could make for the money. The average gram of cocaine — roughly about a teaspoonful — costs between \$100 and \$120. Since the cost is so prohibitive, most consumers, especially students, purchase smaller quantities of a 1/4 and 1/2 gram. But not everybody is afflicted with a shrunken wallet, buying an eighth of an ounce for \$300 or an ounce

more bitter, too. Procaine, lidocaine, tetracaine, and benzocaine — all of which are local anesthetics used as cocaine substitutes but lack its stimulant properties — are crystalline in structure and shiny but, not being easy to get, are not very common cuts. These equally bitter synthetic cuts numb the tongue more quickly and the numbness lasts longer, so many novice users often mistake coke that is cut with them as pure coke. Neither the sugar or salt cuts have any numbing effect and thus will reduce this effect of cocaine in relation to the amount of the cut.

Everytime cocaine changes hand, from initial refinement to consumer, it is cut. The only chance you have of procuring "pure" coke is if you're in touch with smugglers. (in that case, you'll also need lots

of steps that can be broken down into three stages: from coca leaves to crude cocaine, from crude cocaine to rock, and from rock to flake. The first two steps are essential to the production of usable cocaine while the third is a cleaning up process that is used to obtain a purer form of cocaine.

Reducing coca to crude cocaine is usually done near the growing areas. Vats holding from one to fifteen tons of leaves are used. Depending on the cocaine content of the leaves, a ton of coca will yield from 15 to 20 pounds of cocaine. The leaves are placed in the vats and are treated with a series of various chemicals, then washed, allowed to precipitate and filtered and allowed to dry, forming rock cocaine. The rock is

# Cost, and Danger

pulverized and treated once again with various chemicals causing the refined cocaine to flake and increase in purity. When the cocaine enters the country, it's usually in a pure form but rapidly becomes tainted with extraneous materials as it changes hands from one unscrupulous dealer to another.

The most efficient way of introducing cocaine into the body is through intravenous injection. Since most people are afraid of needles (and rightfully so since only an experienced medical professional should be jabbing you with needles in the first place), snorting cocaine through the nose is the most common method employed. Physiologically, cocaine's most striking clinical action is its ability to block nerve conduction, and its most striking general effect is stimulation of the central nervous system. The first recognizable action is on the cerebral cortex and is manifested in humans by psychic stimulation and increased motor activity which remains pretty much in control under low doses. With larger doses, the lower centers of the brain are stimulated and this can cause tremors and convulsive movements. Large doses can cause depression of the CSN. Low and moderate doses increase the respiratory rate, with very little effect on the depth of respiration. Large doses may result in rapid, shallow breathing, and even respiratory failure.

Cocaine directly affects the heart and blood vessels causing an increase in blood pressure. Small doses slow the heart rate and moderate doses increase it. Large doses may result in cardiac failure due to a direct toxic reaction on the heart. Other effects of cocaine include a rise in body temperature, a drying up of the mucous membranes when snorted, increased bowel movements (as cocaine is a natural laxative and is often cut with mannitol, a baby laxative), and increased urination due to stimulation of the bladder.

The psychoactive effects of cocaine are not as easily quantified as its physical effects. The psychoactive effects depend chiefly on the individual user's mood and frame of mind. Under optimal conditions, when the user is not unhappy or affected by other drugs, cocaine produces euphoria, sexual stimulation, increased energy and mental lucidity, and reduced fatigue and appetite. In general, the larger the dose, the more pronounced the effects. But large, chronic doses lead to adverse results: euphoria may turn into anxiety, paranoia, and hallucinations; sexual stimulation into impotency; lucidity into confusion; and the lessening of fatigue into insomnia.

As with all other drugs, the

effects of cocaine will vary with each individual user. There are some who can handle large amounts of cocaine and there are others for whom even a line is too much. It is up to the individual to decide what the limit is, with drugs and everything else in life. Too much of anything is no good and that is especially true for cocaine.

It's quite understandable why cocaine is so attractive. Unlike heroin, it will make you real high without physically hooking you. Unlike Quaaludes or alcohol, it won't make you lose your motor coordination, thus no danger of killing yourself behind the wheel of a car. It doesn't prevent you from engaging in physical or mental tasks that one is uninclined to even think about when drunk or on ludes, but rather, it encourages the user's participation in them. Instead, cocaine produces a real sense of physical euphoria and sharpens the wit's end to a razor sharp sheen. What better drug for these competitive times where stimulants will make you work faster and longer?

But cocaine, unlike any other drug, is an ego drug. The more you feel good from it, the more you want of it. And since it is so damn expensive and our lives are so entwined by our ability to spend money, we are so acutely aware as to where we're going to get it next. Cocaine is the only drug I know which almost always induces the user to think "I want more", in many cases, totally dismissing other factors like whether it can be afforded or not. When you're feeling great, you don't think rationally about such mundane things like the rent or your insurance premium. So long as the cash is available now, you'll get another gram of blow. When you have access to money you tend to be self-indulgent, the danger of falling into this trap is severe. And if you fall, don't get caught in the freebase binge because it will be a long, painful, and extremely expensive trip on which you'll embark.

Free-basing is the smoking of a refined form of cocaine. There are several methods of extracting the "base" from the coke but the most efficient and least dangerous is mixing coke with an equal amount of baking soda in a small amount of water and bringing it to a boil. As the mixture boils, the "base" extricates itself from the mixture and what remains is a small lump of "pure" coke. The alteration of the cocaine's properties does not allow for any effective use of this lump other than it's being smoked. (In this form, most users can visibly see what percentage of coke was initially coke and what was cut.) Once smoked through a pipe, there is an intense rush

that never lasts more than a few minutes. It is categorically and qualitatively different from any other method of ingesting coke, and because of the immediate, ultra-satisfying glow one receives, it is much more enticing and extremely habit forming. Since only the base of the coke is used, it is also extremely expensive. However, free-basing has gotten a bad rep since Richard Pryor got seriously burned while indulging and in his concert film *Live on the Sunset Strip*, he gives the most convincing first person account on why it's best to avoid free-basing or limit its practice to those special occasions.

One of the biggest drawbacks of cocaine still remains its price. I dismiss its psychological effects because it varies from person and there will always be those who can handle their drugs and those that can't, just like those that can handle their liquor and those that can't. Certainly coke's physical effects are no worse than alcohol or cigarettes, just to name a few staples of our lives. But since it is so expensive and many people who would love to do coke just don't have enough money, the gross sights of greed and selfishness appears whenever coke is introduced into a large party situation. There is nothing more ugly and unbearable to watch than groups of people who crowd ground mirrors at parties just waiting to be turned on. People tend to cleave to familiar faces where the likelihood of getting turned on is greater. Unlike pot, alcohol, or even ludes, it isn't often that a stranger at a party will just turn you on for the hell of it because everytime someone offers you a line, they're offering you the equivalent of a five dollar bill. Think of the last time you were offered a five dollar bill from a stranger.

What I've attempted to do was to draw a fairly accurate picture of cocaine use in today's America. Cocaine does not merit the cries of uptight lawmakers and citizens who talk of "the third scourge of humanity". It is not physically addicting, and while some may develop a severe psychological dependence on it, they are still the exception rather than the rule. Most importantly, the only one who suffers with a coke habit is the user, whereas the alcoholic is prone to hurt others.

Instead of spending millions of dollars fighting the will of the people who insist on using drugs despite the harsh penalties and the exorbitant prices, government would be better off establishing educational outlets and social networks which can deal with drug use in a realistic manner, by confronting it instead of wishing it away by

legislating stricter laws which are ineffective. Realistically speaking, this prospect seems unlikely since Americans have always enjoyed the puritanical nature of their ancestors who made every effort to deal with problems as a fight or a moral crusade, and who are so quick to pass moral judgement.

But to bring this argument down to a level where even the most pig-headed conservative could relate, with \$90 billion a year being spent on drugs, imagine how much the government could make on taxes? And if the drug trade were regulated and decriminalized, organized crime would suddenly find itself locked out of their most profitable industry.

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## Cocaine

### Part 2

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America is facing a dilemma now that, if handled incorrectly, could have a profound negative effect on its people. No longer can lawmakers say that it is a counterculture in this country that uses drugs. Drugs have been incorporated into our everyday lives in the same way alcohol has been an American staple since the nation's birth. Whether drug use is good or bad is an issue best decided by the individual. Government's role in legislating what can be termed morality is highly questionable when items such as alcohol and cigarettes, which have been determined to harm people other than the user, are allowed free access in the market place.

Today most of the people who use cocaine or smoke pot are respectable citizens that enjoy the pleasure of substances for which government officials would have them serve jail sentences simply for their possession. If the numbers on how many "lawbreakers" there are in this country aren't sufficient to make one realize that people will continue using substances they enjoy, legal or not, then perhaps another lesson in history is in order that will reexamine America's Prohibition days. Today cocaine and marijuana have replaced the old "vice" of alcohol on the moralists' hit-lists of bad influences which should become criminal. There's no question on how effective Prohibition was. But, as the aphorism reads, those that fail to learn their lesson from history are doomed to repeat it.

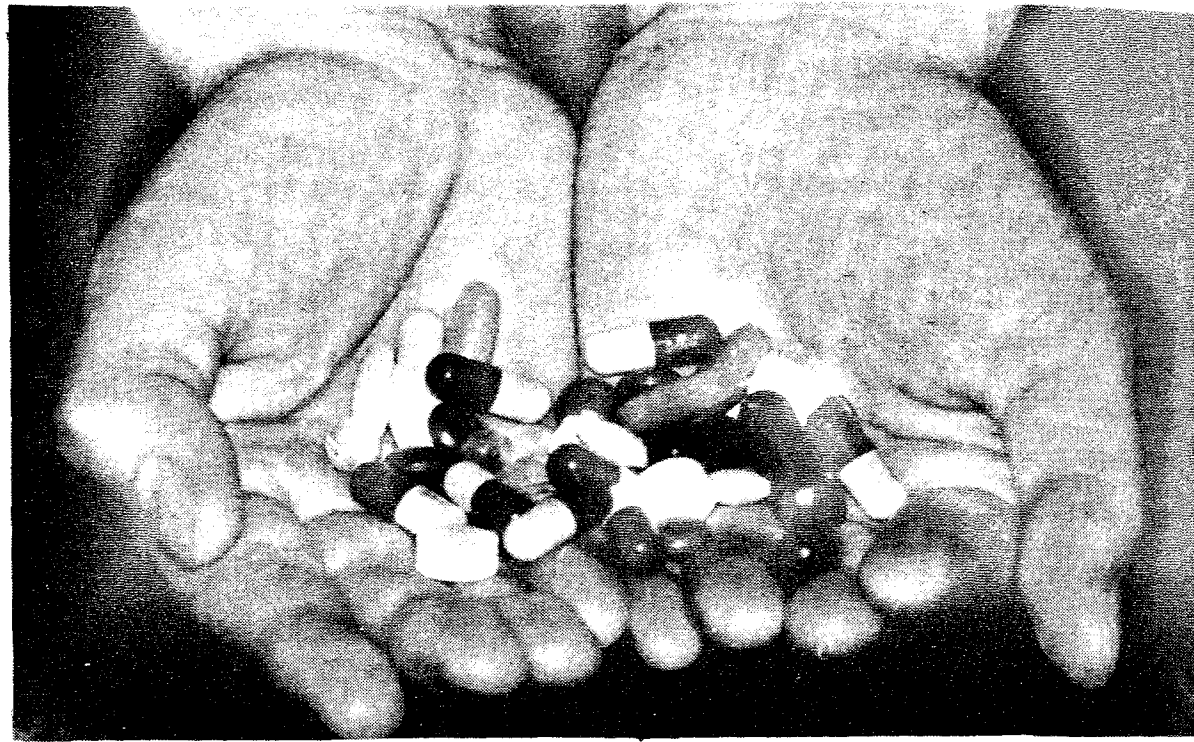


# Parting Shots

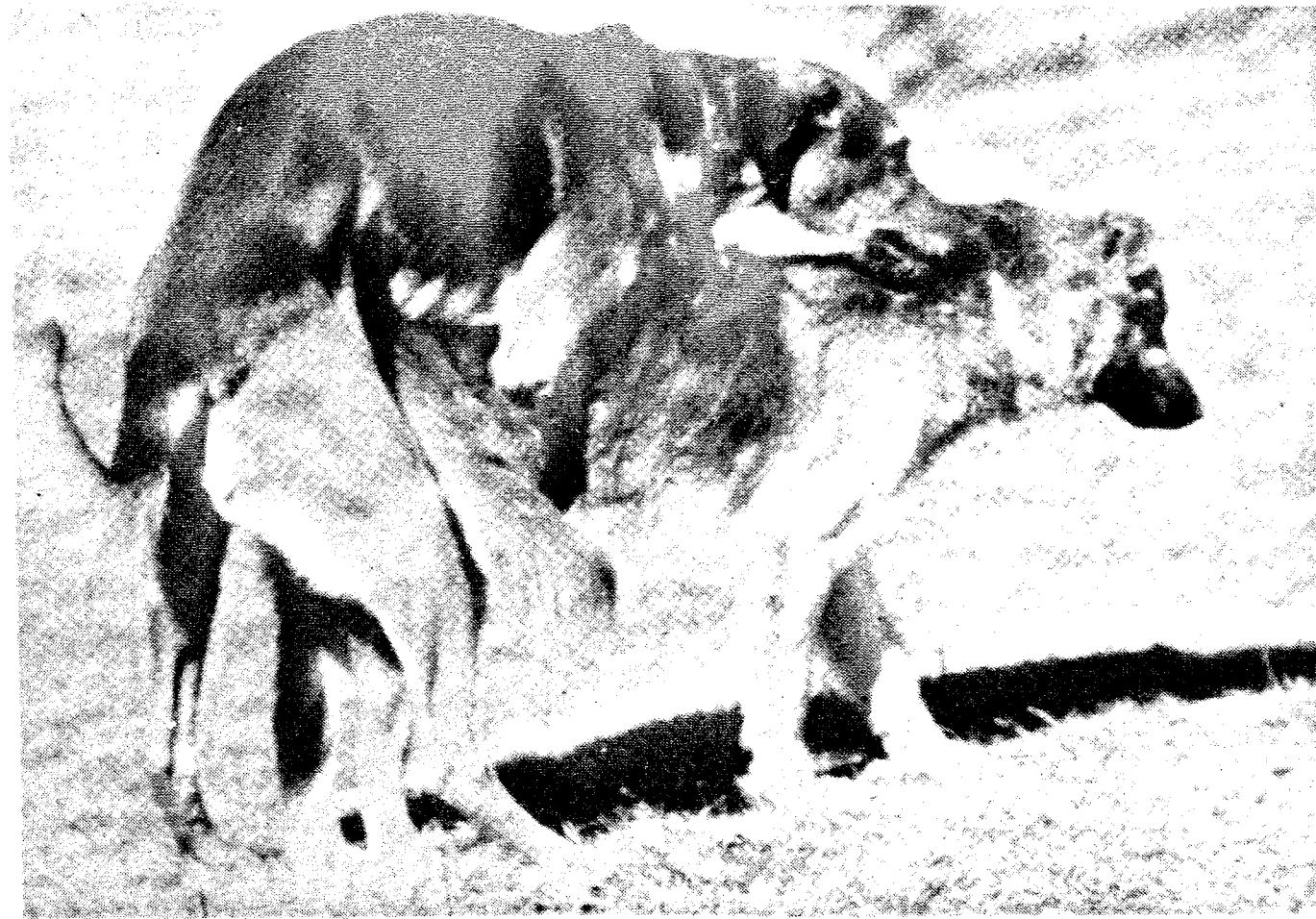
by Eric A. Wessman



Hugh Cleland speaks...again, 1982



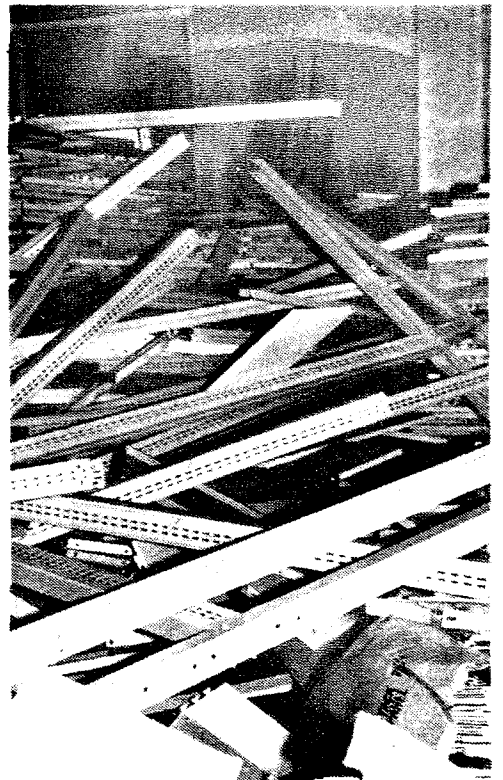
From the series, 'Drugs at Stony Brook', 1980



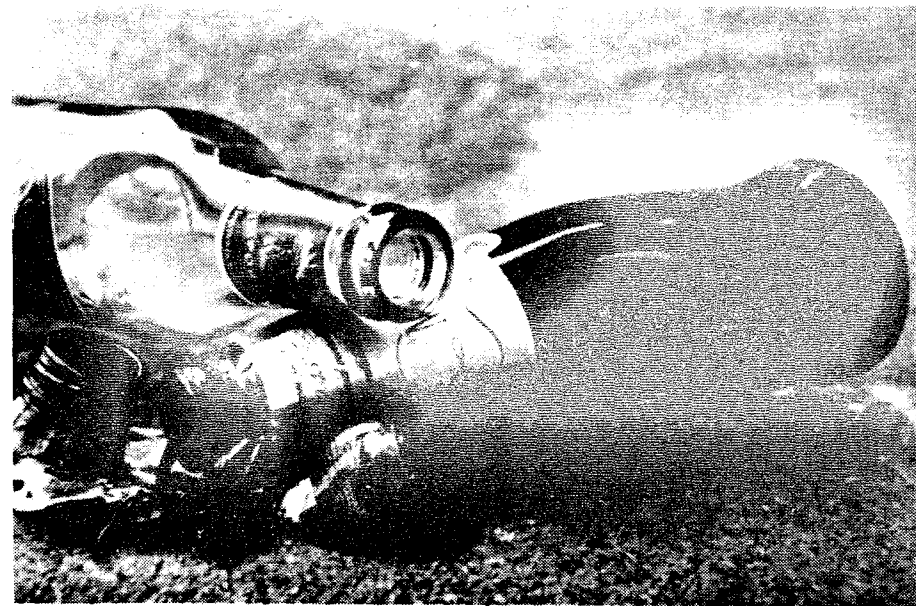
Weekend highlights, 1979



The Los Angeles Ballet at the Fine Arts Center, 1981



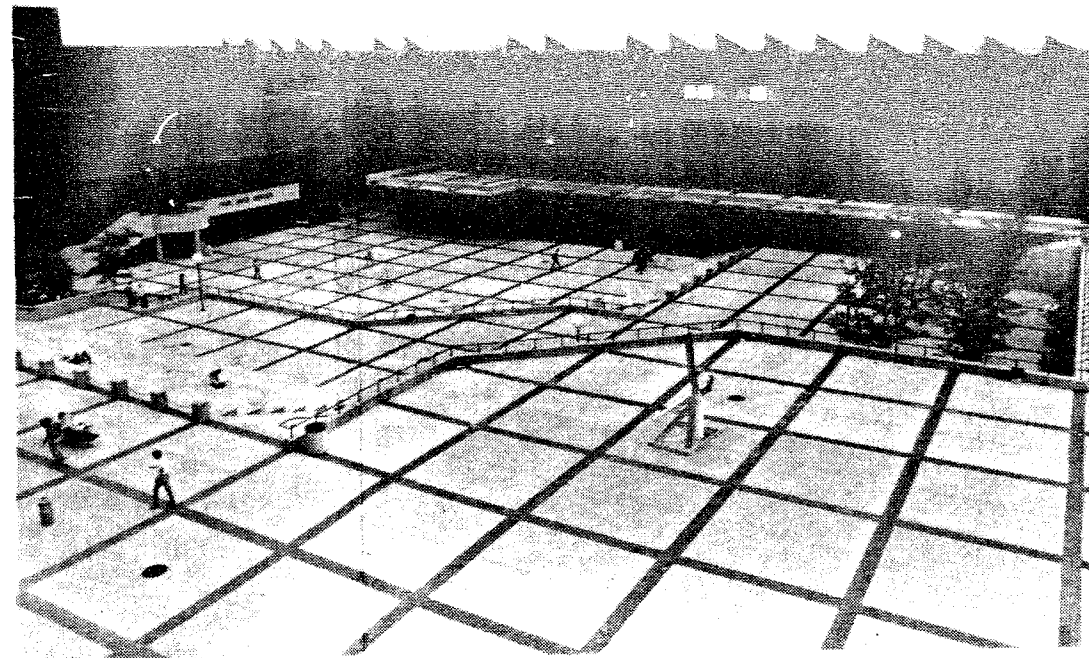
Wasted space in the Library storeroom, 1981



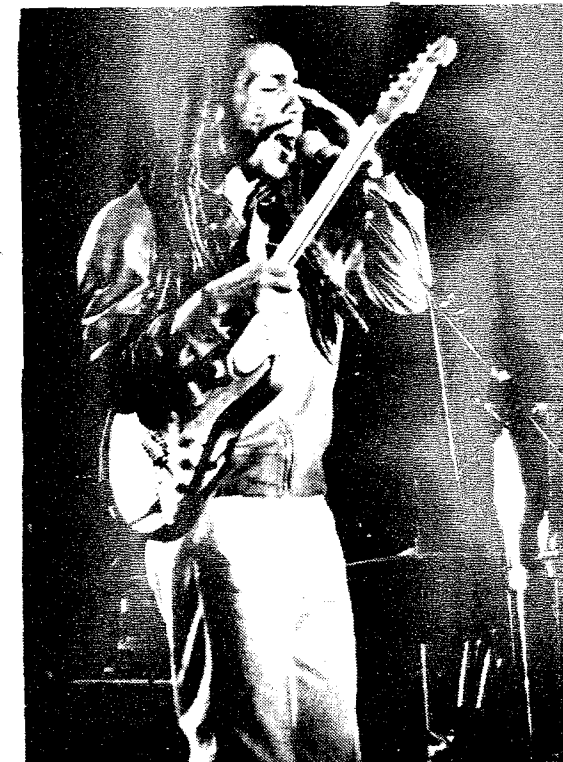
The Bottle Bill controversy continues, 1980



David Johansen at the Union, 1982



The new Fine Arts Center, opened in 1979



Third World plays the Brook, 1981

1979-1983



Roth Pond-another view, 1981



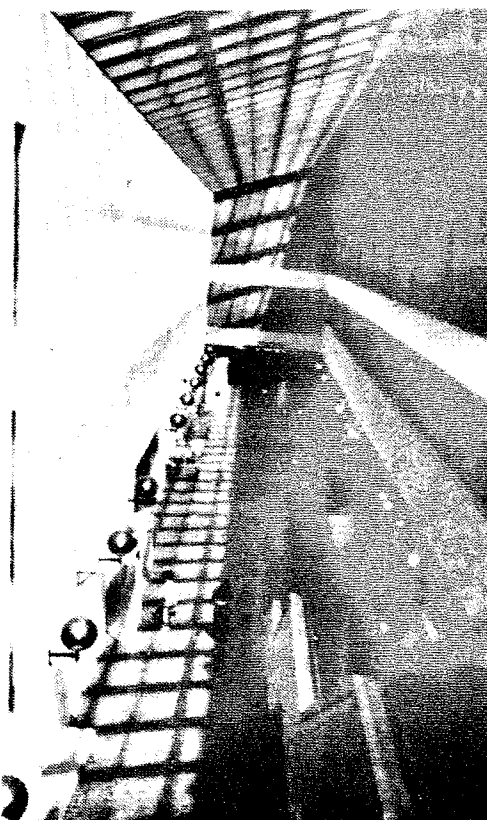
The Rally On Cuts, 1982



The Press tradition is passed on, 1981



The Theatre Department's 'AWAKE AND SING', 1981



One of the more architecturally pleasing elements of the campus, 1980



# Fireside Chat

## Recollections of the Polity President

by Adina Finkelstein

Another year is ending and with it another Polity President becomes history. But before the curtain falls on my last performance, I'd like to take a few minutes of your time to have my one and only fireside chat with you, and leave you with a few words of wisdom to ponder in the future. If you are graduating, good luck and goodbye. If you'll be here in the Fall like I will, stick around for the next few lines; it just may give you something to think about over the summer.

Five years from now, everyone but myself and a few close friends will forget I ever held the office of president. I will not live in infamy like Gerry Mangenelli, Frank Jackson, or Mitch Cohen (who, by the grace of someone, have remained to teach us of days gone by). Why won't I be remembered? Because I did not create a Polity Hotline, fight tirelessly for equal rights, or try and educate people to the plight of those less fortunate.

So what did I do as Polity president? I fought to remain president, to hold on to a position that requires the energy of three people. Many people forget that not too long ago, academic dismissal fell my way. I was booted out (along with a few hundred others), but I was lucky. I was let back in to be regarded as a member of this illustrious campus community.

As if dismissed wasn't enough of an ordeal, I had to fight to be Polity president. Polity, that indescribable, beaureaucratic battlefield was divided and tested over the question of my student status. A bogus mess was created by a few individuals who took it upon themselves to decide my fate. "No, Adina, you can't be president because of X, Y, and Z." On the other hand, Polity has its own definition of Y and Z, but definitely not X. I hope you understand the intricate web Polity weaves itself into.

Next chapter... I stay on as President and some other Polity official is forced into an early retirement. You may wonder — is there a moral to this scenario? No, because the story is only beginning.

Last we heard, I'm still Polity President and certain individuals aren't. I should be able to pull together a stronger, more unified Polity, right? No chance. I suffered from what is commonly known as premature burn out, along with a tired Council because they fought right beside me the whole way. OK, maybe because of all this the Polity Council had its own internal difficulties. How did this affect Polity's responsibility to the student body? Greatly, because Polity was trying to stave off a mini coup d'etat and internal revolution, it couldn't grasp hold of

enough ground to work for you. So endeth Fall semester.

With the rebirth of Spring came the resurgence of energy in Polity, plus a new executive director, a new treasurer (there would be three by the end of the year), one less chief justice, and a partridge in a pear tree. Through all this mess, where was the Polity Senate? Doing what they do best as told by the Constitution — the future Polity Budget.

What was the Council doing? Besides working on the question of Statesman's independence, SAB fiscal management, helping a new executive director get settled, and

space to mention running interference in Administration's foreplay). What about Polity and you, the concerned student body? Or is the concern only for academics? What about the rise in student apathy? Who is responsible, the student leaders? Yes and no. We've already examined yes, it's time to analyze the no.

What did you give to Polity? A few of you graciously gave your time to become involved. Most of you sat back and laughed, believing it's all quite inconsequential.

Is arming Public Safety an inconsequential question?

answer is once this was your future and it is important that these years are years of not only your personal growth but of communal concern. When we leave we are told we join the adult community. Remember, college is an adult community. It is a microcosm of what we are expected to do in the "outside" world. What happens out there directly affects here.

An increase in the 19 year old drinking age occurred out there but it has caused the university to formulate an alcohol policy to affect our secluded world. The government has had embittered arguments about the future of financial aid programs, and grants to higher education — doesn't that affect our protected environment?

Each of us has the responsibility to educate ourselves, and through that knowledge, applying it not only to ourselves but by sharing it with those around us. Selfishness is not an admirable quality. Maybe besides expecting money to fund your cultural group, student service, newspapers, concerts, activities, etc., you should take the time to give back something of yourself.

No, Polity bureaucrats don't always sit in their ivory tower in the second floor of the Union. The University requires that we complete at least 12 credits and have an acceptable GPA. The time we give to Polity is time that we could spend elsewhere. Why do we do it? Why do we spend hours, days, and weeks on projects such as Fallfest, rallies on campus, going to meetings concerning arming of Public Safety, requirements for graduation, increased academic course loads — because we are students concerned for our futures. Because we — all the "we's" who give of their time for "you" — do in fact care about "you" and the organization that supports you — Polity.

Polity is not a disease, it's a viable organization which you are a part of. Sometimes people should give in order to receive. Maybe it's time some of you give of yourselves, instead of just taking money for beer blasts and punk rock. Maybe, just maybe, it's time people realize that life is more than parties and loud music.

Well, I've let off some of the steam that I've stored for the past three years involved with Polity and maybe some of you will actually think about getting involved. After all, college is not one big party — but if that's the way you see it, comfort is an easy thing to have. Change is worth working for. And if you feel Polity should change, then go ahead and work for it. Otherwise, shut up and sit back, because apathy is not worth caring about or working for.

(The writer is the outgoing Polity president.)



Polity President Adina Finkelstein

trying to make peace with an unconcerned public, a lot. Through all this, many individuals spent many a sleepless night working to get you to write letters against budget cuts, working on committees, planning next year's Fallfest, holding teach-ins and financial aid forums, working against the restructured RA/MA policy, bringing a gubernatorial candidate to campus, and working so that your cultural club, athletic program, newspapers, radio station, concerts, hall or dorm parties could continue. All for us.

So far we've seen it's been a hitch of a year (I don't have enough

Is the right to have a say in your faculty an inconsequential question? Is having the right to speak up and say your piece an inconsequential matter?

When we were in high school, we were told college is going to be the most important experience of our lives. Yes, college is for expanding knowledge in the classroom, but it is also for the rounding out of intelligence and, hopefully, increased awareness and care for the society in which we live.

An argument you might give is "I'm only here for 4 or 5 years, or why should I care about what happens here in the future?" The

Press photo by Dave Morrison

# ***Blue Collar Robots - A Revolution In Our Evolution***

by Samir Makhoul  
with R. Moore

This is the age of computers, and this age was widely predicted at least ten years ago. Predictions like that one are not difficult; given the computer's abilities it was easy to range over the economic landscape and point out a plethora of applications. The prophets were right on the money. Nothing postulated ten years ago seems too far-fetched today, and more than most of the prophecy is fact. So it has been with computers. We saw the wave far out to sea and predicted that it would hit the beach.

The wave that computers represent has been described as being comparable to the wave that brought us the wheel. Now a third such wave has been sighted, and is predicted due on the beach in the near future: robotics. Robotics have been with us in a primitive stage, in effect waiting for their time to come. Apparently the robots were just waiting for us to design computers to run them, for so soon after the tidal wave of micro-chips crashed ashore has come this second wave of robotics to come rolling over the still damp sands of time.

Robots: like computers, the applications are extensive. In essence, find any example of manual labor, and one has found an application for a robot. Find any job done by human backs, human legs, or human arms; these are the obvious opportunities for robots. Major car manufacturers are already implementing robots on the line, and robotics receives the research and development once devoted to microcomputers.

After one accepts the applicability of robotics to the economy, one must stagger under comprehension of the impact robotics will have. Computers may be considered as having warmed us up for the impact robots will have. Isn't that an intimidating notion?

For the sake of argument, robotics will be presumed capable of totally replacing much of human muscle as it is employed in the economy. Man has two forms of work: the creation of ideas and the implementation of ideas. Robots will be used very heavily in the second area. This portion of our economy, of course, represents the blue-collar segment of society. Replacing our blue collar class with robots, especially doing so in the near future, will begin the series of shock waves that robotics is certain to produce. Recession-induced unemployment among the blue collar class wasn't brought on by robotics, but the unemployed may change in status to underemployed and never return to the factories, thanks to robotics.

What is the difference between unemployed and underemployed? Unemployed implies that a job nor-

mally exists that the worker would normally be able to fill, but for the interference of recession or other temporary factor. Underemployment exists in changing economies, specifically in those areas being reduced in size. When agricultural machinery was developed that did the job of ten laborers in the field, the result was agricultural underemployment. It wasn't a problem of temporary difficulty or uncoordination; the jobs had actually ceased to exist. An application of underemployment is what robotics will create, but never will this world have seen such a case of underemployment. The magnitude of the coming crises in employment will, quite simply, change our image of the working world.

That robots will replace people in performing feats of physical labor seems certain. Besides any simple desire to use technology simply because the technology is there to be used, the truth is that robots are the most exploitable labor source yet devised. A robot can perform without being given vacations, incentive pay, or other benefit, and they can do complex, repetitive jobs better than we humans can. This stands as strong evidence for the future of robots.

So, what will the world look like, post-robotics? What will we all do with our time? We're going to have no more factory work, precious little work of any kind that involves toil. Robots replace arms, legs, and backs, leaving only brain work to us. But does everyone want to do 'brain' work? Can we all?

There are some reasonable assumptions possible, the first being that we are going to have a dramatic increase in leisure time. Though in the past, minor technological innovations caused minor shifts in the economy, and created new jobs to replace those made obsolete, such a balancing effect will not happen this time. No balance is possible, for the robots that populate the factories will require little supervision and there's very good reason to believe that robots will make more robots, as opposed to humans making robots. This isn't a technological stage of improvement so much as it is a stage of technological evolution. We have literally built a mechanism to do our physical work for us.

Consumerism is expected to increase as, for the first time, many people will have both the time *and* the money. Robot-produced items will represent increased quality and decreased costs, all contributing to a burst in consumerism unprecedented in our memory. Up to this point, it all seems like a material heaven. So many of the curses industrialism has produced will apparently be relieved by robots. Some of us will work harder than others, as not *every* job is robot-accessible, but one

thing seems certain: almost all of us will be doing a lot less labor.

Does all of the above suggest a race of Lotus-eaters? Will the human race resemble the final product of '2001' by the dawn of that year? Free time, rampant productivity, freedom from toil, and freedom from time-clocks? In fact, such a rosy picture seems reasonably close to the truth.

As our technology freed us from the strain of providing day to day subsistence, we were enabled to look beyond our own existence and to seek methods of improving our existence. Frontiers within us, and frontiers of physical space around us, have been and remain avenues of research that have well rewarded efforts made. There is every good reason to suspect that the unleashed energies robotics will provide will be well invested in those same ways. With our extra time and creative energy, and our technology in support, strides as great or greater than our present accomplishments seem well within our grasp. In this sense, robotics is, in fact, a logical extension of the same creative force that produced the wheel. No doubt there were fears in the wheel's day that the wheel would be the downfall of its day, rotting moral fiber and displacing the slaves and beasts of burden. As we have made productive use of the wheel and furthered the quality of our own existence, so too by a factor of ten will we use robots to successful ends, without leaving our economy in ruins.

The same technology that will bring us robots will produce other advances in our lifetime. Robotics is, metaphorically speaking, the tip

of the iceberg. What comprises the body of the ice below? Necessarily the shape and content of life in the future is pure prophesy today. Still, science tends to err on the side of conservatism, so a short summary of science's more conservative predictions would both satisfy the call for a clearer image of the world to come, and maintain some objective standard of science fact.

Our present 'nuclear' family pattern will alter in structure. Computers will help increase our educational potential; information will become more accessible as part and parcel of this process. Books are facing the obsolescence predicted for the blue collar worker. Computers, with disk storage, will prove vastly more efficient. Given more accessible information and improved pedagogy, our advances in science are limited by little but our own rate of growth. Even now the future is being predicted conservatively to include planetary travel and artificial intelligence, within our lifetimes. Though less foreseeable than the previous points, the strides to be made show strong potential in conquering such nemesis' as cancer and old age. What has passed for a revolution in communications will be paled by the use of person-to-person satellite communications, super-efficient computer-assisted functions for shopping, working, and most other ways we usually communicate and move about. As our family structure changes, so will our social structures, and the final battlefield will be in space. To escape the final battle there will be super-fast trains, and the English will be pleased to hear that the English Channel will probably be bridged.

# Kill Your Parents

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# Club Calendar

## NEW YORK

**AVERY FISHER HALL** Broadway & 65th 212-874-2424

**BEACON THEATRE** Broadway & 74th 212-874-1717

Dexy's Midnight Runners 5/16 @ 7:30 13.50, 11.50  
Sonny Rollins 6/3 @ 8:00 13.50, 12.50

**MADISON SQUARE GARDEN**

Kinks 5/31 @ 8:00 13.00  
David Bowie 6/26, 27 @ 7:45 17.50, 15.00

**MY FATHER'S PLACE**

19 Bryant Av., Roslyn, L.I. 516-621-8700  
Garland Jeffreys 5/14 @ 8:30, 12 9.50  
Turtles 5/21 @ 8:30, 12 9.50  
NRH 5/27 @ 8:30, 12 9.50

**NASSAU COLISEUM** Uniondale, L.I. 516-889-1122

Triumph/Foghat 5/18 @ 7:30 11.50

**PALLADIUM** 14th between 3rd & 4th 212-977-9020

James Brown 5/13 @ 8, 12 15.50 - 11.50  
Zebra 5/14 @ 8:00 11.50, 10.50

**RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** 212-757-3100

Marvin Gaye 5/17-21 @ 8:00 25 - 20  
Roxy Music 5/25, 26 @ 8:00 17.50, 15.50

**RED PARROT** 617 W 57th St 212-247-1530

Rita Marley 6/9 @ 11:59 15.00

**ROSELAND**

Dave Edmunds 5/18 @ 8:00 12.50  
Jerry Garcia 5/31, 6/1 @ 8:00 13.50

**SAVOY** 141 W 44th St. 212-249-8870

David Crosby Band 5/19 @ 8:00 15.50

**WESTBURY MUSIC FAIR** Westbury, L.I. 516-333-0533

Chuck Mangione 6/22 @ 8:30 13.75  
Tammy Wynette 6/23 @ 5:30, 9:30 15.75  
Air Supply 6/24, 25 @ 6:30, 10 16.75  
Eddie Rabbitt 6/26 @ 3:00, 7:30 13.75

## NEW JERSEY

**CAPITOL THEATRE** 326 Monroe Passaic N.J.

Jerry Garcia Band 6/3 @ 7, 10:30 12.50, 11.50  
The Animals 6/21 @ 8:00 12.50, 11.50  
Eddie Murphy 6/27 @ 8:00 15.50, 13.50

**GARDEN STATE ARTS CENTER**

Charlie Daniels Band 6/24 15 - 8  
Chicago 6/25 16.50 - 9  
Southside Johnny 7/9 @ 8:30 15 - 8  
Joni Mitchell 7/16 @ 8:30 16.50 - 9  
Peter Gabriel 7/22 @ 8:30 15 - 8  
John Denver 7/31, 8/1 @ 8:30 16.50 - 9  
Melissa Manchester 8/2 @ 8:30 16.50 - 8.50  
Little River Band 8/3 @ 8:30 15 - 9  
Men at Work 8/5 @ 8:30 16.50 - 9  
Arlo Guthrie/  
David Bromberg 8/6 @ 8:30 15 - 8  
America 8/7 @ 8:30 16.50 - 9  
George Benson 8/14 @ 8:30 16.50 - 9  
Gordon Lightfoot 8/18 @ 8:30 15 - 9  
Chuck Mangione 8/19 @ 8:30 15 - 9  
Peter Paul and Mary 8/20 @ 8:30 16.50 - 8.50  
Dolly Parton 8/28, 29 @ 8:30 16.50 - 9  
Santana 9/3 @ 8:30 15 - 8

**NEWARK SYMPHONY HALL** 1020 Broad St., Newark N.J.

James Brown 5/14 @ 8, 12 15 - 10

**PRINCETON UNIVERSITY - MCCARTER THEATRE** Princeton

The Roches 5/14 @ 8:00 9.50, 8

**ROYAL MANOR** 1500 Rte. 1 North Brunswick N.J.

David Johansen 5/14 @ 8:00 6.00  
The Fixx 5/26 @ 8:00 7.00

**WATERLOO VILLAGE** Stanhope N.J.

Arlo Guthrie/  
Pete Seeger 6/4 @ 8:30 12, 10  
Tammy Wynette 6/11 @ 8:30 12, 10  
Bluegrass Festival 8/19-21 10.00  
Jazz Festival 8/28 @ 12pm 10.00  
Folk Festival 9/3, 4 @ 12pm 10.00

## UPSTATE NEW YORK

**COLONIE COLISEUM** Latham

Air Supply 6/14-16 @ 8, 6:30, 10 15, 13  
Marshall Tucker 6/27 @ 8:30 13, 11  
Eddie Murphy 7/25, 26 @ 8:30 15, 13  
Roy Clark 8/2 @ 8:30 12, 11  
Rodney Dangerfield 9/24 @ 7:30, 10 15, 13

**MID HUDSON CIVIC CENTER** Mair Mall, Poughkeepsie

Dave Edmunds 5/15 @ 8:00 9.50

**SARATOGA PERFORMING ARTS CENTER** Saratoga Springs

518-587-3330

Grateful Dead 6/18 @ 8:15 15 - 8  
Beach Boys 6/19 @ 8:15 10, 8  
Bette Midler 6/21 @ 8:15 17.50 - 10  
Al DiMeola/J. McLaughlin/  
P. DeLuca 6/22 @ 8:15 10, 8  
Rick Springfield 6/25 @ 8:15 10, 8  
Moody Blues 6/26 @ 8:15 15 - 8  
Eric Clapton 7/1 @ 8:15 15 - 8  
Kool Jazz 7/2, 3 @ 12pm 20 - 6  
Linda Ronstadt 7/17 @ 8:15 10, 8  
Peter Gabriel 7/24 @ 8:15 10, 8  
Preservation Hall  
Jazz Band 7/25 @ 8:15 11 - 7  
Lena Horne 7/26, 27 @ 8:15 25 - 10  
Peter Paul and Mary 7/28 @ 8:15 10, 8  
John Denver 7/29 @ 8:15 17.50 - 10  
Stray Cats 7/30 @ 8:15 10, 8  
Asia 7/31, 8/1 @ 8:15 11 - 7  
Men at Work 8/6 @ 8:15 11 - 7  
Chuck Mangione 8/14 @ 8:15 11 - 7  
Melissa Manchester/  
David Brenner 8/15 @ 8:15 17.50 - 6.50  
Charlie Daniels Band 8/16 @ 8:15 10, 8  
Diana Ross 8/21 @ 8:15 17.50 - 10  
Gordon Lightfoot 8/22 @ 8:15 11 - 7  
James Taylor 8/23 @ 8:15 10, 8  
Loverboy 8/30 @ 8:15 11 - 7  
Dolly Parton 8/31 @ 8:15 17.50 - 6.50  
Willie Nelson 9/1 @ 8:15 15 - 8  
Santana 9/5 @ 8:15 11.50 - 10

## CONNECTICUT

**NEW HAVEN COLISEUM** New Haven CONN

The Kinks 6/6 @ 7:30 11.50

**HARTFORD CC** Hartford, CT 203-727-8080

Journey 5/13-15 @ 7:30 15, 12.50  
Def Leppard 6/26 @ 7:30 11.50  
David Bowie 7/15 @ 8:00 15

## PENNSYLVANIA

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC** Philadelphia

[Kool Jazz Fest]  
Sonny Rollins 6/8 @ 8:00 16.50 - 10  
Oscar Peterson 6/9 @ 8:00 18.50 - 12

# Summer 83

Mel Torme 6/13 @ 8:00 16.50 - 10  
Lionel Hampton 6/14 @ 8:00 16.50 - 10

**CITY ISLAND Front & Walnut Harrisburg**  
Roxy Music 5/22 @ 3:00 9.50

**JFK STADIUM Philadelphia**  
Journey 6/4 @ 1:00 17.50

**MANN MUSIC CENTER 52nd & Parkside Philadelphia**  
Miles Davis 6/11 @ 2:00 20, 12.50  
The Crusaders 6/13 @ 2:00 20, 12.50  
Bette Midler 6/16 @ 8:00 30 - 8.50  
Barry Manilow 7/13 @ 8:00 25 - 8.50

**SPECTRUM Broad & Pattison Philadelphia**  
The Kinks 5/21 @ 8:00 10.50, 8.50  
Roxy Music 5/28 @ 8:00 10.50, 8.50  
Bob Seger 6/20, 21 @ 8:00 15, 12.50  
David Bowie 6/18, 19 @ 8:00 15, 12.50

**VALLEY FORGE MUSIC FAIR Valley Forge**  
Marshall Tucker Band 6/21, 22 @ 8:00 15.75  
Kool and the Gang 6/23, 24 @ 8:00 14.75  
Eddie Rabbitt 6/25 @ 5:30, 9:30 13.75  
Emmy Lou Harris 7/19 @ 8:00 12.75  
Roy Clark 7/24 @ 3, 7 15.75  
Little River Band 7/27 @ 8:00 14.75  
Eddie Murphy 7/29-31 16.75  
Chuck Mangione 8/13 @ 8:00 13.75  
George Benson 8/20, 21 16.75

## MASSACHUSETTS

**CENTRUM IN WORCESTER Worcester**  
Journey 5/17-20 @ 8:30 12.50, 11.50  
Kinks 6/10, 11 @ 7:30 11.50, 10.50  
Styx 6/18 @ 8:00 13.50, 12.50  
Stevie Nicks/Joe Walsh 7/6 @ 8:00 12.50, 11.50  
Jackson Browne 7/27 @ 7:30 12.50, 11.50  
Asia 8/19 @ 7:30 12.50, 10.50

**CAPE COD COLISEUM 225 Whites Path S Yarmouth**  
Jerry Garcia Band 5/28 @ 7:30 11.50  
Def Leppard 6/25 @ 7:30 11.50

**CHANNEL Boston**  
Stompers 5/20 @ 8:30 4.00  
Brains 5/21 @ 8:30 2.50  
Circle Jerks 5/22 @ 8:30 5.00  
November Group 5/27 @ 8:30 2.50  
Rita Marley 6/8 @ 8:30 8.50

**E.M. LOEWS 261 Main St. Worcester**  
Gordon Lightfoot 5/14 @ 8:00 12.00  
David Johansen 5/26 @ 8:00 7.50  
Leon Russel 7/9 @ 8:00 8.50

**JONATHAN SWIFTS Harvard Square Boston**  
Flo & Eddy 5/10 @ 7:30, 10:30 8.50  
Rick Danko 5/14 @ 7:30, 10:30 7.50  
Max Romeo 5/15 @ 9:00 8.50  
Stan Getz 5/17 @ 7:30, 10:30 10.00  
Phil Woods 6/19 @ 7:30, 10:30 7.50

**METRO Lansdowne St Boston**  
Dave Edmunds 5/17 @ 8:00 10.50

**ORPHEUM THEATRE Hamilton Place Boston**  
Eddie Murphy 6/21 @ 7:30, 10:30 13.85, 10.85

**PARADISE**  
Modern English 5/12 @ 8:30, 11 6.50  
The Call 5/18 @ 8:30, 11 5.50  
Stephane Grappelli 5/22 @ 8:30, 11 8.50  
Rockets 6/16 @ 8:30, 11 4.50

**WALTER BROWN ARENA Boston University Boston**  
Roxy Music 5/27 @ 7:30 11.50

## RHODE ISLAND

**PROVIDENCE CIVIC CENTER La Salle Square Providence**  
Marvin Gaye 5/14 @ 8:00 11.50  
The Kinks 5/29 @ 7:30 11.50, 10.50  
Bob Seger 6/9, 10 @ 8:00 13.00  
Bette Midler 6/19 @ 8:00 17.50  
Def Leppard 6/23 @ 7:30 10.50  
Rick Springfield 7/16 @ 8:00 11.50  
Asia 8/18 @ 8:00 12.50

Tickets are available at Ticketron.  
Call before you leave. There is a service charge.

## MUSIC CLASSIFIED:

Wanted: Tapes of Dead show at Meadowlands, April 16 & 17. Call Jeff at (212)783-8218 or (516)928-6324.

Looking to trade Bowie tickets at Spectrum 7/18, 5th row Backstage for anything decent at Garden. Call Jeff at (212)783-8218 or (516)928-6324.

## Citizen Paul



"Citizen Paul" is the long awaited cinematic epic based very loosely on the life of Paul DiLorenzo, Executive Editor of the Stony Brook Press. Over 22 years in the making, it is the story of a man born in the poverty of Westchester, NY, who goes on to become one of the most influential men in the world. But this life proves too much for him, as he ends up a shattered shell of his own dreams, destroyed by drugs and alcohol, alone in his immense office. Considered an instant classic, "Citizen Paul" will be shown at COCA next semester. A Zoldilocks Production.

Press photos by Chris vonAncken and Eric A. Wessman



# Black Backs Out University VP Resigns

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any such move was being considered. Jeanne Yablonski, Black's assistant, explained that there may have been a "feeling that a change was upcoming", but there was nothing more concrete than that before Friday's announcement. She also dismissed any suggestion that there was any specific event in the last few weeks that caused the resignation, and explained that the move from California had been a drastic change for the Black family (Black's daughters are attending college there.) and that personal considerations such as that may have been an important factor.

Black came to the University from the California Institute of

Technology, where he was public relations and development director, after having graduated from USC and been city manager for Maywood, California. It is not presently known what position he plans to take up in California.

According to Ms. Yablonski, there will be no acting VP named after Black leaves office in July. A new University Affairs Vice President should be chosen by the fall.

Black's resignation is the second Vice Presidential resignation in the last month. On April 22, VP for Hospital Affairs Michael Elliot resigned his post. According to Administrative sources, his resignation had nothing to do with an ongoing Grand Jury investigation into Hospital finances.



## =The Third Estate: Viewpoint Firing Brett Is Poppycock

by Sheila Collins, Theresa Radzley, and Jim Goldberg

The Psychology Faculty claims that it does not need someone like Brett Silverstein to care for undergraduates because the entire department is already sufficiently concerned. Poppycock.

As students who have closely followed the behaviors of the tenured Psychology Faculty over the Silverstein tenure case, we have made the following recent observations:

(1) Each of forty sections in Psychology 102 executed a research project and prepared a public poster display in the Social Science A building. Students spent many days detailing their research, including colorful charts and accessible descriptions of their work. The current chairman (H. Kalish) authorized the tearing down of these posters because he thought they had something to do with the Silverstein issue. Obviously, he was so concerned about undergraduate education that he never took even one minute to find out what those posters were about.

(2) A professor in the department who teaches so poorly that the graduate students refuse to take his course, and who has consistently received poor evaluations from undergraduates, has now been dumped entirely upon the undergraduates by the Psych Faculty. He will be the only instructor for one of the major required courses for undergraduates in the department, who now have no choice but to take this professor, in order to meet their requirements. This situation becomes particularly ludicrous since there is a graduate student in psychology who won the Presidential Award for Teaching this year, and who *could* teach at least one of the sections in this course — thus giving the undergraduates at least some choice — but who may not be

allowed to do so because of political jockeying within the department (see point 6 below). All this, of course, comes at the expense of undergraduates and our education, from the department that's so concerned... so they'd have us believe.

(3) As justification for denying Brett tenure, the Psych Faculty claim that they, unlike Brett, can do *both* good research *and* be available to meet undergraduate needs. In our view, Brett's research — as well as his teaching — is of significant social importance, as well as of top quality. And, as readily conceded by even President Marburger at the meeting with undergraduates following the sit-in two weeks ago in his office, Brett is among the most accessible teachers at Stony Brook. But what about the claims of the Psych Faculty as to their own availability? The majority of the Psych Faculty hold no more than two office hours per week (whereas Brett's door is always open. Brett also actually *lives* several days a week in one of the dorms, Ammann College, out of his concern to be accessible to students.) In fact, many undergraduate complaints have been lodged against one faculty member for, among other things, not turning up at many of his classes. As distinguished from Brett, this faculty member has published not a single bit of research for a number of years. He is only available to students for 45 minutes, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, as he himself indicated in a letter to the Undergraduate Committee in response to undergraduate complaints concerning him. *This* must be what the Psych Faculty define as "accessible", "available", "good research", and "quality teaching". If these are the criteria they use, it is no wonder that they fired Brett!

(4) Over 400 seniors are about

to graduate and begin new careers or enter graduate schools. Awards help obtain available opportunities. They also are important personally, as recognition for high quality work. Yet only 4 out of the 40 regular faculty members cared enough about undergraduates to recommend a senior for a departmental award. We wonder how many will turn up at the awards ceremony next week.

(5) Brett Silverstein has regularly taught at least 1200 students each year in the introductory Psychology course. He received one course credit for this workload, which necessitated teaching an additional course as well as keep up his research, publications, and work with the Federated Learning Community. Instead of recognizing the enormity of Brett's work, they fired him. But who is there willing to pick up such a load? Apparently no one, for next year's Introductory Psychology course will be very different. First, there will be two faculty instead of one, who will teach 500 students each (which is 200-300 less than Brett's average yearly load. What will happen to those extra 200-300 students closed out of PSY101?) Second, each professor will get 2 course credits, so that they will not have to teach a second course, as Brett was required to do. Finally, there will be *no* recitations; the course will be entirely composed of giant lectures with no chance of discussion on the part of the students, who will also no longer receive essay-tests carefully reviewed by the teacher and the t.a.'s, but standardized multiple-choice tests. Again, all in the name of "concern for our students".

(6) An undergraduate teaching assignment in the department has just been made a political payment to the new chairman. The

assignment places the new chairman's graduate student in an undergraduate seminar with but five enrolled students, at the expense of assigning a regular course to the one psychology graduate student who won the Presidential Award for Teaching this year. When Dr. Xenia Coulter, the Director of Undergraduate Studies in Psychology, protested this politically-motivated mistreatment of the undergraduate program, her concerns for the program and the undergraduates were labeled "poppycock" by one of the senior members of the department, Dr. Robert Liebert.

Well, *we* know what is and what is not poppycock, Dr. Liebert.

Firing Brett Silverstein is poppycock.

Tearing down students' research is poppycock.

Assigning poor teachers as the sole "choice" in required courses is poppycock.

Not being available for students' needs is poppycock.

Not caring enough to get in recommendations for department honors for graduating seniors is poppycock.

Reverting to giant lectures and eliminating recitations is poppycock.

Playing political patronage games with the education of students is poppycock.

The firing of Brett Silverstein is but one terrible symptom of a deep lack of concern for the needs of the university community, as well as an injustice to Dr. Silverstein himself. And that, members of the esteemed Psychology Faculty, is something greater than even Dr. Liebert's poppycock. It comes back to haunt us time and again, in ever new and harmful ways.

(The writers are undergraduate members of The Committee in Support of Brett Silverstein.)