

The  
Stony  
Brook

**PRESS**

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## Marburger, Toll, and SASU Argue For SUNY Autonomy

by Joe Caponi

The proposed restructuring of SUNY from a state agency to a public benefit corporation is being considered by both the New York State Legislature, and the SUNY Board of Trustees. At a joint hearing of the Senate and Assembly Higher Education committees last week, University President Marburger, former Stony Brook President John Toll, and the Vice President for Campus Affairs of SASU, Tom Swan, presented testimony about the changes.

The proposals, made in the report of the Chancellor's Independent Commission on the Future of SUNY, and released in January, proposes giving the leadership of SUNY much greater management flexibility particularly in allocating money, and eliminating the need for SUNY to get prior approval for purchases from other state agencies.

According to the SUNY University Affairs and Development "the essential change under the new structure would be in the methods by which SUNY and its compuses actually expend the dollars. The public corporation concept pro-

poses that the funds be granted to SUNY as a 'consolidated budget', giving the Trustees, Chancellor and campus presidents greater freedom to allocate and reallocate the resources within the established appropriation limits and policy directives."

Marburger went on to express concern saying, "I am addressing you today because I fear that unless the legislature seizes this opportunity, the State University of New York will decline irreversibly to a condition of mediocrity that will mock the high aspirations of its people...we dare not refrain from action." He continued saying that the proposed changes might still not be enough to give SUNY the flexibility it needs. Saying "It is absolutely essential to change SUNY's legal status to achieve lasting flexibility for SUNY," and that I fear making the greatest change possible, not the least," Marburger criticised the public benefit corporation plan.

"I believe that recreating SUNY as a public corporation is not the

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Tom Swan, SASU VP for Campus Affairs

**Stop 21**

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**James Pub**

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**Lobby Trip**

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## For Art Or Movie's Sake?

by Paul Yeats

Busily buying buttered pop-corn from frenzied counter help, it occurs to one that there are two very distinct categories of movies. The first is designed to play upon your individual weaknesses and cleverly persuade you to rush out and buy a day-glo wardrobe. This type of communication is not only true in movies but also in plays, books, and even music. For instance, a band like U2 delivers a supposedly big meaningful message while pensively sucking in their cheeks for photographers. That image is postured to the hilt, and they are subsequently marketed like so many Diet Pepsis. Products like this counterfeit an image of sincerity while reaping more cash from the hip-shake than Oompa-Loompa's make chocolate.

Fortunately for us, there is a second

type of movie that doesn't do this at all, or just does it minimally (aren't you glad to be alive?) These are the movies, films if you prefer, that are made for more than bill paying and interests of profit. The portrayal of an event in a strictly artistic sense attempts to achieve a certain feeling in the audience, and more importantly, the individual. Artistic is defined loosely here; current events or past history are included in this definition for no other reason than that main gist is to get the happenings across the screen into the viewer's head instead of getting the viewer across the street into the department store. Simply, this type of movie considers its factors of commerciability as much less important than fulfilling its specific creative vision. Of course, not being commercial

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# No Action

"It's about time we got on the ball with a rathskellar, and FSA's going to lead the way." — Richard Bentley, FSA President, June 1983  
 "FSA is no closer to building a rathskellar today than it was over a year ago," — Chris Fairhall, FSA President, June 1984.  
 "Well, we could decide to go ahead on one of the proposals we've recieved for the Rathskellar." — David Hill, FSA President, Feb. 1985.

It's easy to get cynical about this. Fortunately or unfortunately, though, a lot more than cynical attitudes are on the line in FSA's continuing lack of action on the great campus bar, the Rathskellar. Half a hundred thousand dollars is lying useless, and every student at Stony Brook is paying the price, both literally and because of it.

Many universities have a central bar and lounge, usually serving cheap food, occasionally having some entertainment, called a Rathskellar. Stony Brook does not have such a facility, and while the campus bars and pubs we have are all good, if you have ever seen the rathskellars at Columbia University, SUNY Albany, or Georgetown University, among many others, you know that we at S.B. are missing something good.

The people at FSA, whose job it is to provide just such services, realized that too, and knew that such a facility was needed. But they didn't have the bucks to do it. So what they decided to do was to close the Henry James Pub, which was a money-loser for FSA, take the cash they saved from that, add a few more dollars that were floating around, and use the \$48,000 total to begin planning a rathskellar. This was in June, 1983.

There have been a number of reasons for the lack of action, the latest of which is that nearly

all of the corporation's collective energies were taken up with merely surviving the controversy over the FSA bylaws from last September to the beginning of this year.

Now, however, it seems that most of the difficulty is behind us, and the word from FSA is that people are working together again. New services are being planned and talked about, and the mood is openly optimistic.

But students are still getting the short end of the stick. Even if work on the Rathskellar is begun in earnest immediately, it will still be at least a year before the first keg is tapped.

What can FSA do now, for the students currently here, who provide nearly all of FSA's revenue?

The answer is simple: reopen the Henry James Pub.

The Pub was a friendly, human place, conveniently situated for the two thousand students living in G and H quad, where you could meet friends informally and inexpensively. It was often hot and noisy, and it did lose money, but a lot of people loved it nevertheless, and it was far better than having nothing at all.

The Pub could be reopened within a month, if FSA and President Marburger approved. The room still has a complete bar and tap unit, and the remaining necessary equipment can either be moved in from elsewhere on campus or purchased for a relatively small amount, compared to constructing any other new service. The pub could be opened on a trial basis, for a few nights a week for the rest of the semester. If managed well by FSA, something that was not always true in the past, the Pub could probably stay about even, cashwise.

In addition, the Pub was the campus's oldest social establishment, dating back to 1969 or

1970, and reopening it, even for a little while, would expose thousands of Stony Brook students to one of the few fun traditions of this young university.

What it comes down to is that students were promised that they would have a great new place to go by this spring, and through no fault of their own, they won't. Everyone agrees that the campus needs more and better services, and in fact it was just that point on which President Marburger based most of his objections to the old FSA.

If Marburger and FSA President David Hill are really as concerned with fulfilling the promise of FSA, they should immediately begin work on the Rathskellar and all the other services and shops that are needed on this campus. All that will take time, though. For now, they should take a courageous stance and do something for the students who have been waiting for so long.

After a few months, the Pub can be reevaluated. If the Rathskellar has been opened, eliminating the need for the Pub, or if a 21 year old drinking age makes it impractical to keep it open, or if it simply proves unpopular, it can be closed again. Perhaps, however, it will prove to be a success, and be kept open. Opening it now, though will, no matter what the ultimate result, be a positive action on the part of FSA, proving that is isn't all just talk.

We'll even buy Marburger and Hill the first pitchers in the new James Pub.

Front cover photo: by Scott Richter

## The Stony Brook Press

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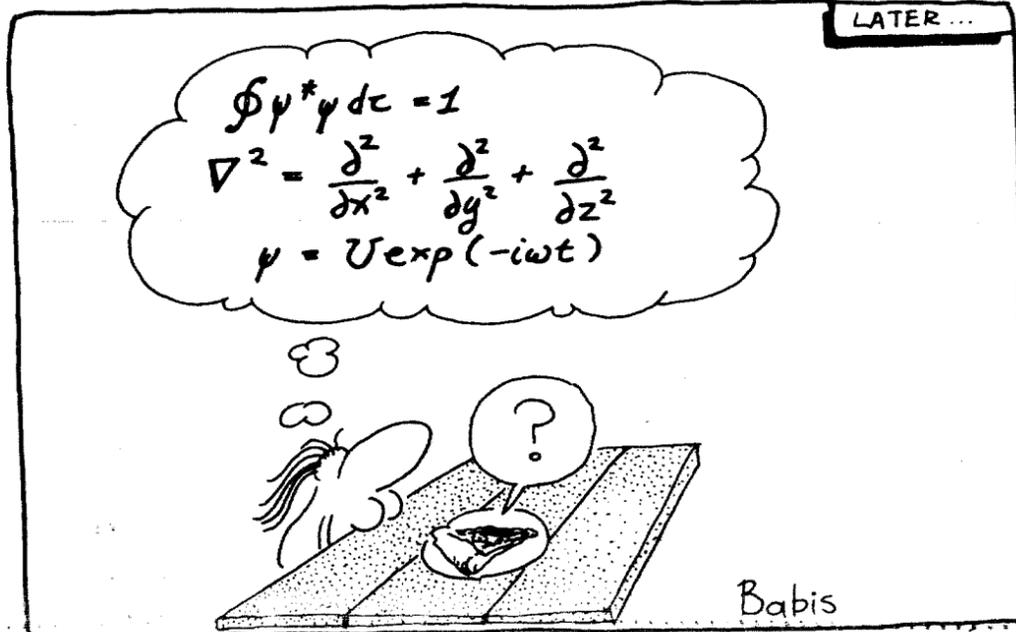
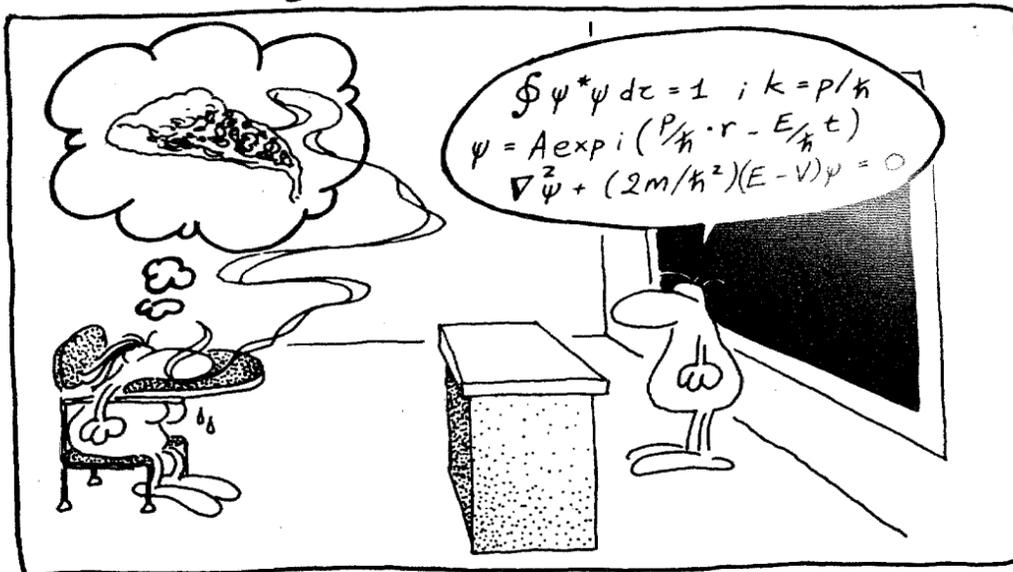
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### Press Pix

Dedicated to Maria



# SUNY Unchained

## Higher Ed Committee Hears Testimony

(continued from page 1)  
best solution. Based on my experience at Stony Brook and on more than two decades of experience in large research universities, I believe that the best solution to the problems of overregulation in SUNY is constitutional independence. That is, SUNY should be reestablished as a separate branch of government in the fashion of the University of California. The public corporation alternative is already a compromise that will not by itself make SUNY competitive with other public universities throughout the country."

"Making SUNY a public corporation does at least accomplish the one most important step toward bureaucratic disencumbrance: It removes the statutory necessity for other agencies to be involved in SUNY operations. No

sities until this system is changed. The major university centers must be delegated the right to make basic financial and management decisions."

As examples, Toll explained some of his experiences at Stony Brook. "Millions of dollars were lost due to long delays in starting a hospital that would have generated income, as well as helped patients. Millions of dollars were lost in having to use a computer-evaluation system that did not consider programming costs properly etc. If SUNY had been given operational autonomy, I believe we would have made much more rapid progress."

Tom Swan, the Vice President for Campus Affairs of the Student Association of the State of New York, (SASU), concentrated on asking that greater flexibility not be obtained at the cost of threatening

"Unless the legislature seizes this opportunity, the State University of New York will decline irreversibly to a condition of mediocrity that will mock the high aspirations of its people."

—John Marburger

lesser measure accomplishes this. That is, making SUNY a public corporation is the weakest step that can be taken to ensure the necessary independence of action."

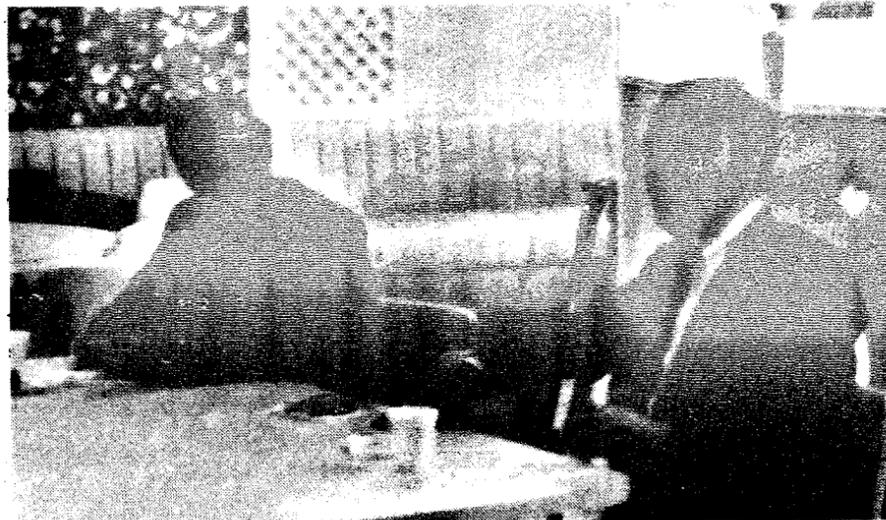
The joint committees also heard testimony from Dr. John Toll, who was President of Stony Brook for thirteen years in the sixties and seventies, and who is now the President of the University of Maryland system. Toll endorsed the public corporation concept fully, saying "SUNY can have campuses that match the nation's best if the commission's recommendations are carried out vigorously."

"SUNY can never be competitive with the best research univer-

sities until this system is changed. The major university centers must be delegated the right to make basic financial and management decisions."

Swan argued that campuses should not be allowed to set non-tuition fees arbitrarily without students participating in the making of fee policies, and further that the legislature guarantee a clear tuition policy. Swan said that fees, "are nothing but differential tuition charges not covered by financial aid."

Arguing that students are not permitted to participate in the decision making process, Swan said, "In



Kenneth LaValle, Chairman, Senate Higher Education Committee  
Mark Allan Seigal, Chairman, Assembly Higher Education Committee

the dorms, students are not afforded self governance and have little if any input over their living experience. Students must be allowed to democratically govern the dorms; this includes the rules that we will live by and how they will be enforced. They range from designated quiet hours to visitation practices, to cohabitation policies. We must also be allowed to determine the selection, job description, and training of Resident Assistants who provide much needed services. This will enhance student services while placing resident assistants in a fairer position with their peers. The dorms must also be flexible enough to meet the needs of a varied student body. The dormitory operations must have the ability to alter rooms, expand services, (i.e. computer terminals in lounges) and be allowed to reduce charges to students reflective of savings (i.e. energy)."

In order to allow greater student and faculty participation in the decision making process, Swan called

for the creation of University Senates at each campus consisting of 50% students and 50% faculty, the Senates would have a number of powers, including review of all major institutional plans, participation in the drafting of the university budget, and making regulations for student conduct code. Swan told the board that if those steps were taken, the Public Benefit Corporation would be "responsible to the concerns of the individuals it most directly affects: faculty and students." However, he called the report of the Chancellor's commission, "an excellent job...from an administrators' perspective." because it didn't address those of quality of life issues.

The Assembly Higher Education Committee is chaired by Mark Allan Seigal, and the Senate Higher Ed. Committee is chaired by Kenneth LaValle. Friday's hearings, held at SUNY Farmingdale, were one of four hearings being held statewide by the committees to consider the autonomy proposals.

## Polity Council and Senate Committee Clash Over Voting Privileges

by N. Todd

Four members of the Polity Council were deprived of their right to vote in the Polity Senate this week, while ten Senators were recommended to be removed from their positions due to excessive absences from Senate meetings this year.

These reprimands have been brought about by Polity's Internal Review Committee, chaired by Matthew Cresser, through two memos dated February 20 and 21. The first memo, from Cresser to Council members Mike Naglieri, Danny Wexler, and Kim Parks stated that due to Senate absences certain members "are suspended for four consecutive Senate meetings starting with the meeting of Monday, February 25th." Cresser added that the suspension of voting rights was not an action initiated by his committee, which is charged with policing Polity and dealing with any internal disputes, but ra-

ther the action "is automatic upon four Senate absences according to Senate bylaws." Polity President Rory "Hawkeye" Aylward pointed out that the Senate bylaws were unknown to most, but the council members were still foolish not to get proxies "if they had other responsibilities." Some class representatives indicated that they were actually unaware of the bylaws, but Cresser's memo stated that "ignorance of the law...is no excuse for breaking the law."

Senate records indicate that last year three out of four class representatives lost their voting privileges in the Senate. Aylward stated that "it is clear to me that we need to revise the bylaws." He added that the bylaws seem contradictory at times and "we need to have as much participation as possible," and these bylaws don't encourage that. The bylaws written in 1981 were originally designed to keep

Council members active by removing their right to vote if they did not attend meetings, and to keep Leg's informed if Senators were derelict in performing the duties of their position.

In a related move the day after the memo to the council members telling them of their revoked voting rights, a memo was sent to Bill Fox, secretary of the Senate, reminding him of his duty. The memo quoted the Senate bylaws which state "the senate secretary must recommend to a Senator's constituency that they hold a new election" if their Senator has been derelict in attending meetings. The Internal Affairs Committee interpreted this to mean that the constituency does not have to elect a new representative, or remove its old one, but that it be informed of its Senator's dereliction of duty. The Senators who were recommended for removal include: Aleida-Stage XII D, Barbato-Sanger, Cohen-Kelly A,

Hershenhorn-Langmuir, Lee-Douglas, Rogoff-Mount, Serres-Benedict, Tomblor-Commuter College, and Knapp-Commuter College.

During last Monday's Senate meeting, the Council and some Senators expressed some displeasure at the Internal Affairs Committee's recommendation. In a compromise move Senator Joe Reggerio proposed a motion that in effect set aside part of the next Senate meeting to discuss pardoning the offending senators and council members.

8pm Monday  
042  
Old Bio.

# polity

## New Campus Newsreel

**Presents:**

### *Visual Personals*

Here's your chance to be the first person in your quad to do a visual personal!

For more info  
call 6-8719.

## Pre-Med Society

Nominations for new officers will be held:

Wed. March 6th, at 7:30

*Any Questions?*

call Doug 6-4698

## BEGIN will speak at Stony Brook

Dr. Benjamin Begin, son of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin will speak at Stony Brook on March 19 in the E.S.S. Bldg. 001 at 8:00pm. A reception in his honor will follow in the Union Ballroom. For more information call David 64711, Asher 63734.

## The Science Fiction Forum

*Presents*

### BATMAN

*The caped crusader and his trusty sidekick Robin battle a syndicate of bizarre villains Bent on world conquest!*

7:00-9:00-11:00pm

March 6th

Union Auditorium

.50¢ w/ID - \$1. w/o

## SKY d i v i n g

*(because your best days start with breakfast)*

The SB Dragonriders will be jumping on March 9 and again March 23. Anyone can join us-No experience necessary. Come to our meetings tonight and every Thursday at 7:30 in Union Rm. 213

*Go For It!*

## TOKYO JOE'S

This Friday  
March 1st  
in the  
Union Ballroom  
*Doors open  
10:00pm*

# Lobbying In Albany

## Students To Visit Capital on Tuesday

by Ken Kruger

A Polity/F.S.A sponsored lobby trip to Albany this Monday, March 4th will allow Stony Brook students to focus the legislature's attention to student issues, including SUNY, student aid, and the alcohol purchase age.

The trip, which has been coordinated with SASU, the Student Association of State University will bring students to New York legislators in order to lobby them on such issues as the proposed 21 year purchase age for alcoholic beverages, Divestment of New York State holdings in South Africa, and Federal student aid cuts.

Currently, the SUNY system (mainly Buffalo) has over \$15 million invested in companies such as I.B.M., C.B.S. and Ford Motors, who do business and have strong interests in South Africa. This figure represents 24% of SUNY's total investments. The states of Maryland and Massachusetts have already completely divested themselves of holdings in companies doing business in South Africa, and Connecticut, Michigan, Nebraska, and Wisconsin

are following suit. Locally, two students from SUNY Binghamton are suing the school over their forced participation in that University's meal plan, run by a corporation with strong South African holdings.

Federal and State financial aid cuts are another priority of SASU, and another interest students will be lobbying for. President Ronald Reagan has revealed his plans to cut Guaranteed student loans to those students whose parents make over \$35,200 a year, among other drastic cuts. Such reductions are predicted to severely affect a large number of middle class students who are not covered by federal grant programs.

In addition to these student issues, the 21 year alcohol purchase age bill has been reintroduced into the legislature after its defeat last year, and pressure is on the State Legislature from the Federal government to pass the bill, through a blatant threat of cuts in federal highway funds, cuts which could amount to \$30 million for New York State this year alone (see related



by Haluk Soykan

S.B. students wrote 355 letters to legislators last week opposing the 21 year old drinking age. (viewpoint, page 7).

The lobby bus will be leaving the Stony Brook Union at 6:00pm this Monday, March 4th. The initial trip was planned for this past Monday, but due to ill advertising and technical difficulties

it was postponed. The cost for the bus is \$2.00, and free accommodations have been set up by SASU. For more information, and to make reservations contact the Polity office in the Union, room 238.

### Letter

## If It Doesn't Move — Pave It

An open letter to Robert Francis:

I was appalled, though not surprised to learn of the plans to put a parking lot under the Bridge. This is typical of Stony Brook's "If it doesn't move, pave it." landscaping policy which has been executed under Bob 'better living through asphalt' Francis. What's wrong with another parking lot? Nothing, except that under the Bridge next to the library is the worst place on campus to put one.

First of all, the forest of cement pillars that support the bridge will make maneuvering difficult and waste much of the parking space. Secondly, the area already has

of the highest rates of pedestrian traffic on campus. After the bookstore moves into the library, pedestrian traffic will undoubtedly increase. Clearly, increasing vehicular traffic in this area is stupid and unsafe. For many years, the Bridge to Nowhere went nowhere. It was supposed to connect to the library, but that proved impossible and the bridge was left unfinished: a monument to poor planning. Now that the bridge has been rerouted, Dr. Francis is providing us with a new monument to poor planning: The Bridge to Nowhere Memorial Parking Lot.

Mike Barrett



Press photo by Haluk Soykan

### THE FACULTY STUDENT ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES THE 1984-85 QUALITY-OF-CAMPUS-LIFE AWARD COMPETITION

#### I AWARDS

Two \$500 awards will be made: one to an undergraduate student, one to a graduate student. There will also be a \$150 award for the runner up in each category.

#### II CRITERIA

Applicants must be enrolled students who were instrumental in initiating a project which made a significant contribution to the enrichment or improvement of campus life. The project should have the potential for continuation.

#### III ELIGIBILITY

All current undergraduates and graduate students are eligible to apply for the award.

#### IV APPLICATION PROCEDURE

For further information and an application, call or write the Faculty Student Association, Business Office, Room 282, Student Union (516) 246-7102.

Send Application to:

Professor M.L. Shakun, Chairperson  
Quality of Campus Life Award Committee  
Faculty Student Association  
Stony Brook Union  
SUNY at Stony Brook  
Stony Brook, New York 11794-3209

APPLICATION DEADLINE: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1985

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# Lobby Trip To Albany

*Bus — I*

Bus leaves from the Union @ 6:00 pm, Monday March 4, \$2.00 per person. Sign up in the Polity office located in the Union building.

## **Lobby Your Legislators On These Issues:**

- Stop 21 year old drinking age
- Divestment of S.U.N.Y. South Africa holdings;
- S.U.N.Y. Budget
- Federal and State Financial aid

# Seven Reasons To Stop 21

Prepared by the Student Association of the State of New York (SASU)

Senate bill S951, sponsored by Senator Frank Padavan, and Assembly bill A403, sponsored by Assemblymember Melvin Zimmer et.al, have been introduced in the New York State legislature to raise the legal purchase age from 19 to 21.

This paper presents the results of SASU's research on the proposed 21-year-old purchase age. Our findings indicate "21" is inadequate and ineffective; it is also dangerous. Evidence continues to indicate that states with a 21-year-old purchase age have higher incidents of alcohol-related accidents and fatalities. In addition, "21" will have serious fiscal consequences for New York State. While federal funds may be withheld if the state does not comply with federal threats, the state will lose millions of dollars in income and sales tax revenues if the age is raised.

Proponents of "21" base their platform on four points. Their major argument is that federal highway funds will be withheld from all states refusing to raise the purchase age. Other issues include making alcohol less available to high school students, reducing auto crashes and deaths in the target groups, and eliminating New York border deaths.

The following position paper details SASU's research.

**ARGUMENT I:** Raising the purchase age will not automatically lower alcohol-related fatalities and accidents.

An analysis of National Highway Traffic Safety Administration statistics shows a lower rate of deaths (9%) per 100,000 licensed drivers for states with an 18-year-old purchase age than for those states with a purchase age of 21. States with a purchase age of 18 averaged 77 deaths per 100,000 licensed drivers from 1979 to 1983; states with a 21-year-old purchase age averaged 82 deaths per 100,000 licensed drivers.

Of 11 states which raised the purchase age, ten experienced an increase in 18-20-year-old driver death rates in a five-year period relative to the national rates for the corresponding years.

"Drunk Driving Reform in New York State: 1980-1984," a 1984 Assembly report, accurately predicted that raising the purchase age from 18 to 19 would result in a decrease in alcohol-related fatalities the first year of enactment, followed by a sharp increase in the following years. Department of Motor Vehicles statistics prove this. In 1983, the first year of the 19-year-old purchase age, there was a decrease in alcohol-related fatalities. This was followed in the first seven months of 1984, by a 14 percent increase in alcohol-related fatalities. Statistics of all age groups, however, show a seven percent decrease in alcohol-related fatalities in the first seven months of 1984. The new restrictions on 18-year-old members of the target age group—actually proved to decrease the effectiveness of heightened alcohol awareness programs across the state.

There is no proof that raising the purchase age will lower alcohol-related fatalities and accidents; yet there is strong evidence that a higher legal purchase age corresponds to a greater number of alcohol-related fatalities in the target age group.

**ARGUMENT II:** New York State will suffer extensive losses in tax revenue, jobs, and economic opportunities with the passage of a 21-year-old purchase age; the cost to the state may far exceed the potential loss of federal highway funds.

Raising the drinking age does not decrease the amount of alcohol consumed; instead it shifts the purchase location from on-premises (taverns and restaurants) to off-premises (package stores and illegal re-sellers) locations. Since off-premises sales cost 40 percent per volume of on-premises alcohol sales, the shift caused by 21 would remove 60 percent of the tax-generating sales from the state economy.

The state of Wisconsin estimated that the 21-year-old purchase age would cost that state \$160 million in gross on-premise liquor sales; \$47 million in lost wages and profits; 4,353 full-time jobs; and over \$14 million lost annually in local and state revenues. The loss in state tax revenue over the two-year period would be \$7 million less than the amount of withheld federal highway funds. Preliminary estimates show that New York State will experience an even greater net loss than Wisconsin in revenues with the passage of a 21-year-old purchase age due to higher state and county, income and sales taxes.

Youth unemployment in New York State remains significantly higher than for any other age group. A 21-year-old purchase age would reduce on-premises business sales throughout the state; many taverns and clubs with a 19-24-year-old clientele would be forced to close. This would result in thousands of lost jobs, many currently held by youths in the high unemployment bracket.

Federal highway funds withheld from states may be re-

stored after the initial two-year period, or if the law is ruled as unconstitutional. The negative effects of the 21-year-old purchase age, however, would harm New York State's economy permanently, due to lost tax revenues and job losses.

Raising the purchase age to 21 will not save New York State money. The projected loss in state revenues from income and sales taxes is greater than the amount of potentially withheld federal highway funds. In addition, 21 would irreparably damage the state by eliminating badly-needed jobs from youth and other state residents and eradicating revenue-producing business.

**ARGUMENT III:** The federal legislation withholding highway funds infringes on a state's right to decide legislation in areas constitutionally granted to the state. There is no immediate need to fear the loss of highway funds resulting from a failure to submit to this federal pressure.

Restrictions on the sale of alcohol have been the responsibility of individual states since the 21st Amendment to the Constitution repealed federal prohibition of alcohol. The withholding of highway funds by the federal government will set a dangerous precedent, threatening each state's right to decide on other such important issues as capital punishment, school prayer and abortion.

South Dakota is challenging the federal legislation on the grounds of its unconstitutionality. It is likely that an injunction will be issued to effectively postpone the withholding of federal highway funds. It is therefore important that the New York State legislature delay action on this issue until the courts deliver a decision on the South Dakota case.

The governor and other proponents of "21" may attempt to convince the state legislature that New York must immediately raise the purchase age or face the loss of federal highway funds. The present law will not penalize states for non-compliance until October, 1986. Increasing the purchase age after that date would entitle the state to receive funds retroactively. South Dakota's lawsuit against the federal "21" legislation may result in a court-ordered injunction to nullify its monetary effects until the constitutionality of the law is decided. In short, there is no impending emergency to raise the age, regardless of what proponents of "21" would have us believe.

**ARGUMENT IV:** Alcohol is widely available and socially acceptable drug. For as long as it is available to the general public, any attempts to limit legal access, especially by age, will be largely unsuccessful.

An analysis by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism indicates that there exists no appreciable difference in adolescent drinking patterns within the fifty states due to differences in the legal purchase age.

A study conducted at the Boston University School of Behavioral Science revealed that in states with widely varying legal purchase ages, the effective drinking age (the age when most individuals begin to drink in social settings outside the home) is 16. The researchers concluded that the effective drinking age was determined more by sociological factors than by legal limits.

The United Nations World Health Organization and other researchers have concluded that no matter what the legal age limit for alcohol consumption, underage individuals will be able to obtain alcoholic beverages through parents, friends, or unwitting sellers.

1983 accident reports indicate that those who wish to drink and drive will do so even if they are underage. Comparing 1982 alcohol-related accident percentages to the same 1983 statistics (after the 19-year-old purchase age took effect) we find that 18-year-olds experienced a decrease in alcohol-related accidents of less than 25 percent. Thus, over 75 percent of those not of legal age continued to drink and drive. In addition, the 25 percent decrease must be attributed to several other factors in addition to the new age restriction. The 1983 drop in the number of alcohol-related accidents was consistent with a four-year trend beginning in 1980 of 12.5 percent annual decrease in the number of alcohol-related accidents for 18-20 year olds. The entire state experienced an overall drop in alcohol-related accidents of 6.2 percent due to increased awareness through education and stricter enforcement of existing laws. Furthermore, there were over 11,000 fewer licensed 18-to 20-year-old drivers in New York 1983 than in 1982.

The average adult per capita consumption of alcohol in 15 states which raised their purchase age showed no significant degree of change during the post-change period. In New York, the total alcohol consumption increased in 1983 although more than 300,000 18-year-olds could no longer legally purchase alcoholic beverages.

Proponents of raising the purchase age assume alcohol-related accidents will end in the affected age group merely by

increasing the legal purchase age. Prohibition did not seriously limit the accessibility of alcohol 50 years ago. No evidence exists to suggest that "selective prohibition" will be any more effective. Those who wish to drink and drive will not be deterred by an increase in the legal purchase age.

**ARGUMENT V:** Over 99 percent of all 19- and 20-year-olds who hold drivers licenses are never involved in alcohol-related traffic accidents. By raising the drinking age to 21, 99.4 percent of the affected group would lose a responsibly-used privilege in order to reduce the number of alcohol-related traffic incidents perpetrated by a small, irresponsible minority (.6 percent of the target group).

Based on actual police records compiled in 1982 and 1983, 99.4 percent of 19- and 20-year-old drivers were not involved in alcohol-related accidents. Using 1980 consensus figures, only 55.5 percent of New Yorkers in this age group hold drivers licenses. The percentage of all 19 and 20-year-olds (non-drivers included) ever involved in alcohol-related fatalities and accidents is only .3 percent of the target population.

A study using statistics from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration indicates that a higher percentage of traffic fatalities in the 21-34 age group are alcohol-related than among 18- to 20-year-olds. In effect, the legislation to increase the state's legal drinking age would not affect those who have most seriously abused their privilege.

Women in the targeted age group would lose a privilege they have exercised with more responsibility than most males of any age. Statistics compiled by the New York State Division of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse indicate that females aged 19 and 20 are less than one-third as likely to be involved in an alcohol-related crash than are males aged 21 to 24. Yet advocates of a 21-year-old drinking age would deny these women a well-earned privilege while failing to address a much larger group of drunk drivers.

Selective prohibition penalizes a majority of responsible adult drivers and fails to restrict the few who refuse to comply with DWI laws. Drunk drivers will continue to endanger the public regardless of the purchase age—19 or 34—until effective measures are taken to combat the problem.

**ARGUMENT VI:** The problem of driving and alcohol abuse on New York State roads will not be solved by singling out 18- to 20-year-olds. Drinking and driving is a problem affecting all age groups; it is best addressed through education, publicity, and stricter enforcement of existing laws.

A 1983 Department of Motor Vehicles statistics indicate that 19 and 20-year-olds commit a lower percentage of DWI and DWAI violations than individuals aged 21 to 24.

## 1983 DWI and DWAI CONVICTIONS

Age	Number of Convictions	% of Total Convictions
19-20	5394	4.7
21-22	6582	5.9
23-24	6054	5.4

Education and enforcement have proven effective in lowering alcohol-related accidents and fatality rates regardless of the purchase age. Four states with the best records for reduction of traffic fatalities from 1980-1983 were states with 18- and 19-year-old purchase ages: Minnesota (19) 34%, Vermont (18) 32%, Kansas (18) 31%, and Arizona (19) 31%. North Dakota, which did not change its purchase age, instituted an alcohol safety program and experienced a 54 percent reduction in alcohol-related fatalities in the first six months of 1984, as compared to 1983.

If raising the purchase age were the real solution to DWI, we would need to raise the age to at least 24. Education and enforcement, not discrimination, are the solution to the societal problem of drinking and driving.

**ARGUMENT VII:** Raising the purchase age to 21 is inconsistent with other legislation concerning the target group: individuals aged 18 are legally considered adults, with the rights and responsibilities of all other adults and should be treated as such.

18-year-olds may vote in local, state and national elections; they are old enough to legally marry, serve jury duty, and possess an unrestricted drivers license. They can own a business and are held responsible for contractual agreements. If an 18-year-old breaks the law, s/he is punished as an adult; yet this person cannot purchase alcohol.

In virtually every other regard, 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds have the same duties, rights, and responsibilities as individuals in any other age group; to deny them the privilege to purchase alcohol is unfair.

# Lights Out

## Hawkeye and the COCA Cancellation

by Hawkeye

*What follows is mainly intended to explain to people why the Friday, Feb. 22 showing of the movie All of Me was cancelled. It will also, hopefully, give people some idea of what COCA has to deal with to show the movies, as well as tell people about some of our lesser known Administrators.*

I walked into COCA on Friday expecting to be chewed out for being late. Instead, I discovered that, even though it was a quarter after seven and there were 300 people waiting, the movie had not yet started. Why? We could not, to put it simply, turn the lights out in Lecture Hall 100. Considering the recent unpopularity of movies shown in bright light, the COCA staff and projectionist, Scott Kincaid, tracked down every circuit breaker box we could find. Unfortunately, we could not find the circuit breakers for Lecture Hall 100. It became clear to us that the worst of our fears had come true: the Lecture Hall circuit breakers were in the rear projection room of the lecture center. Unfortunately, it was also secured by two dead-bolt locks. Two calls to Public Safety and a visit from two guys from Physical Plant (who did everything they could think of to help us) made it clear that no one "on call" had the keys for this particular office. Rather than spend more quarters at the pay phone, I went to my office in Polity to see what I could do.

With that, my adventure through the odyssey of Stony Brook's confusing, aggravating and not altogether helpful bureaucracy began.

First step on our journey was Ken Draigh, who was last credited with being building manager of the Lecture Hall. When I reached Ken at home, he insisted that he was no longer building manager. Based on his reputation, I did not think this was necessarily bad news, but when I asked him who was, he replied, "No one."

"No one?" I queried.

"No one," Ken repeated. It seems that not having a building manager for several months was not seen as a potential problem by anyone in the Campus Operations Department. I then asked Ken if he knew how we might get into the room in question. Ken thought Public Safety could do it, and, upon learning they could not, he said that he had no idea. I asked him if Lisa Mazzaro (the head of Lecture Hall's A.V. Dept.) had the keys. He indicated that, while, yes, she had the keys, he would not give me her home phone number. He added that she had gone away for the weekend, anyway.

So much for Ken. I then tried to call Bob Francis, Vice President for Campus Operations,

but could only reach a woman who I guessed to be a housemaid or babysitter. Her English being what it was, I did not bother trying to determine her position. She did confirm, however, that Big Bob wasn't home.

"Well," I reasoned, "this is a student film, so I guess that makes it a student affair." With that in mind, I decided to call Vice President for Student Affairs Fred Preston. Fred's number, however, is not listed, so maybe it wasn't such a good idea after all.

Having reached an apparent roadblock, I knew there was only one more course of action available. Reaching across my desk, I picked up the bright red Hotline phone and said with all the drama I could muster, "Get me Sundown, or Sunspot, or Sunstroke, or whatever. — Get me the President."

President John H. 'Jack' Marburger answered the phone himself. For all of his reputation as "The Big Draconian," Jack remains one of the more reasonable people I have dealt with since becoming President. The only time he seemed to be going off the wall on us was last semester, but he managed to snap out of it before any permanent damage was done. Given the budget for Stony Brook next year, I'm surprised he hasn't had a complete nervous breakdown. For all the problems we've had in dealing with the Administration at times, I have come to realize that it is child's play compared to dealing with the crowd in Albany.

I apologized for calling him at home (because I know that if I worked sixty hours a week not counting trips to Albany and Washington, I wouldn't be too thrilled if anyone called me at home) and quickly outlined the problem, and the steps I had already taken. For the next hour or so, he and I made more phone calls in an attempt to contact someone who could do something. Ken Fehling of Physical Plant had not given his new number to anyone, Gary Barnes was out to dinner, according to his baby-sitter, Gary Matthews wasn't home. No one even answered at the Hospital's Physical Plant Emergency number. Finally I asked if he had Lisa Mazzaro's number at home. It turned out he did.

Calling up Lisa Mazzaro was an adventure all by itself. Just to speak to Lisa, one had to speak to her mom, who, until she had established that you, indeed had a good reason to call, was very sharp, abrupt, and unfriendly. Once she determined that I should speak to Lisa, she became quite pleasant.

Lisa herself was not very helpful at all. I explained the problems to her, and asked her if

she could come out and open the doors. I might as well have asked her to undress in the Union Lobby. She smugly could not believe that I had asked her to come to campus and help us. My suggestion that we come out and pick up the keys was met with equal enthusiasm. She also told me that the dimmer switch for the lights had been out all week. The electricians had been working on it since Monday and were supposed to have finished it. In any case, according to her, the circuit breakers were pulled apart and all over the room, so that there was nothing we could do even if we did get in. Thinking of the 300 or so people we had already sent home with no movie, I assured her we were quite willing to fix it ourselves if only we could get into the room. The conversation went downhill from there.

I called Laura Woolfe, (VP of COCA and Chief of Security) and told her that nothing could be done, so she may as well cancel the other two shows that night. I then called Marburger one last time to let him know what had finally transpired. He told me he would try to have something done on Saturday, but I didn't get my hopes up.

On Saturday afternoon, I called Shorewood to see if anything had been done, but the president was out and John, Jr. didn't know much about it. Laura and I took a walk to the Lecture Hall to see if the lights went out. The didn't, of course, and as showtime neared, I gambled on calling Lisa Mazzaro one last time.

Lisa was on her way out to a wedding, but agreed to let me come and pick up the keys. I wanted to ask what made her change her mind, but thought better of it. She asked me why I hadn't called earlier, saying, "It would have been no problem for me to come out and help you guys." I wanted to ask if this was the same Lisa Mazzaro I spoke to the night before. She gave me directions to her house in Commack and I was off.

Feeling like the cavalry in a John Ford movie, I returned 40 minutes later with what we hoped were the right keys. Scott, Ken Moy, Joe the new guy, and I ran upstairs to the door in question. We found the right combination of keys on the third try. Flipping on the lights, we discovered absolutely nothing "pulled apart" in the projection room. In fact, there was no sign that any work had been done at all in the rear projection room. For the first show, we shut off all the lighting circuit breakers directly. By the

(continued on page 9)

## Campus Calendar

### University Theatre: Antigone by Sophocles

For ticket information call the box office at 246-5678. For group sales information call Kathy Nofi at 246-7698.

February 27-March 2 at 8:00pm.

### HOLA:

#### U.S. Nicaraguan Relations Forum

A forum featuring a talk by John Gerrasi, professor of Political Science at Queens College, and a short film "Americas in Transition". Sponsored by HOLA, a group of students and professors, and the Red Balloon Collective.

Thursday, February 28 at 7:00pm in the Union Fire-side Lounge.

### Department of MicroBiology: Joint Seminar with Cellular and Developmental Biology Graduate Program

A seminar on a novel mechanism of RNA synthesis and Neuropathogenesis of Coronavirus featuring Dr. Michael Lai, Professor of MicroBiology and Neurology at USC Medical School.

Friday, March 1 at 11:30am in room 038 of the Graduate Biology Building

### Campus Women's Safety Committee: Labeling Women Deviant

A one day conference including speakers and workshops designed to explore the attitudes and assigned gender roles which lead to labelling women deviant. Cost is \$1.00 advance registration, \$3.00 at the door students, \$8.00 advance and \$10.00 door for all others. For more information contact Antonia Booth at 246-5940.

Saturday, March 2, Stony Brook Union.

(HELP!! Volunteers are needed to help out on March 2nd for the "Labeling Women Deviant" Conference in the Stony Brook Union. To volunteer call 246-5940—Thanks.)

### Women's Studies Program:

#### "Third World Women: Work, Culture, and Politics"

Stony Brook's Women's Scholarship Conference featuring panels and lectures. Toni Morrison will begin the program with a lecture on March 4th.

March 4-7 in the Senator Javits Conference room, 2nd floor Library. All events free, for information and schedule of events call 246-6147.

### Computer Science Club: Lecture on Graphics

A lecture on graphics by Professor Zorat.

Monday, March 4th at 5:30pm in the Jacob Javits Lecture Hall 111.

### University Distinguished Lecture: "Readings From Work In Progress"

A lecture by Toni Morrison, Albert Schweitzer Professor of Humanities, SUNY Albany.

Monday, March 4th at 8:00pm in the Jacob Javits Lecture Center, Lecture Hall 100.

### "Neils Bohr: The Centennial of a Great Physicist"

A lecture by Martin J. Klein, Eugene Higgins Professor of the History of Physics, Yale University.

Tuesday, March 5th at 8:00pm in the Fine Arts Center Recital Hall.

# Off The Koff

## Prof. Exploration and Prof. Altruistic

by Andy Koff

The following column pits the research vs. teaching ideologies against one and other. Through this comes an idea which may be amicable to both schools of thought, and perhaps if discussed within the campus community could possibly become a reality.

(In Media Res)

**Professor Exploration:** My belief is that the education of a student should be as current as possible. My research is a means to enlighten my students to new ideas. Is this not the reason why they come here?

**Professor Altruistic:** How can you hope for students to comprehend the new frontiers of a discipline without first being exposed to the rudiments of reasoning utilized by the discipline.

**Professor Exploration:** The fundamentals of a field can readily be learned in the readings which I assign, as well as in previous courses which they have taken.

**Professor Altruistic:** The second premise of your argument is weak. With the many courses students may take, due to failings of the student and/or instructor, they in many instances have finished these courses with very little knowledge of that discipline, or at best having attained more confusion. As to readings, how could your limited supply of assigned book(s) impart the knowledge of reasoning?

**Professor Exploration:** It is about the knowledge which I speak, not the premise. When a student reads a book, ideas are imparted. If further clarification of these ideas is necessary, then the student should be intelligent enough to go find other resources.

**Professor Altruistic:** I agree on that point in the sense that students should find other resources if necessary, however I must add that since the time of Socrates the exposition of learning has required a didactic conversation. This is not to belittle books, but education is reasoning. This, in my opinion, is the goal of a learning institution; to impart a person with reasoning capabilities. With these capabilities any problem can be solved.

**Professor Exploration:** Do you mean to tell me that a simple minded undergraduate could possibly reason out a problem? And that through this algorithm arrive at a correct conclusion?

**Professor Altruistic:** I shall dissect your premises and answer each individually. First, the student student could arrive at a conclusion only if they know what they are doing and how to approach the problem (thanks to Kathy).

**Professor Exploration:** Excuse me for interrupt

ing, but I said a correct conclusion.

**Professor Altruistic:** Yes, if you would allow me to continue. My second point is, is the correct conclusion of such importance? The conclusion is only the end of the means used to reach it. The means utilized are tantamount to the conclusion. If the end is wrong, the means of the reasoning process should be altered, and only in this way can a person develop free thought. Memorization, regurgitation, and lack of a general understanding of what the words mean result in a limited person, dependant on others (like a doctor practicing medicine). The person never asks why, just that it works. The person who can reason out problems will always leave an imprint on society, no matter what their discipline, — did not Einstein do poorly in math?

**Professor Exploration:** But we do not teach students how to reason or extrapolate, rather we impart knowledge.

**Professor Altruistic:** You then understand my point. If the student was trained to reason out a problem, your research will be understood by them as long as the basic roots of the discipline are well understood.

**Professor Exploration:** But that will require memorization.

**Professor Altruistic:** Yes, but only slight amounts compared to entire textbooks, for example:

- 1.) Central dogma of molecular biology  
DNA—RNA—Protein
- 2.) Nascent DNA strands are replicated invariably  
5'—3'
- 3.) Replication is bidirectional at the fork. From this the student could realize the problem of lagging strand synthesis. They will know that some other method of replication is necessary for the strand.

**Professor Exploration:** But it took years of research to do this.

**Professor Altruistic:** Two points: First, has education changed since that time? I believe not. Second, the research and experimentation takes time, the idea, as any idea is, is formulated relatively rapidly. It is true in research, that an experiment is done and the results are interpreted. Now from the results an hypothesis is advanced and further research is used to test the hypothesis. Here you are actively engaged in exploring the unknown (these are the voyages of...). You do not have preconceived notions (cough, cough) but you interpret data. Your interpretation is based on reasoning!!

**Professor Exploration:** So how do I teach my students to reason?

**Professor Altruistic:** We hope that at the level of the University this is unnecessary. The problem is that it is necessary, so the means to remedy the ill are many. I believe that to do so we can: 1.) inform students of what is expected, like a goal of work done. This will be invariant, and since on the basic tenets are known, students can learn on their own with a little help. Make tests conform so that perfect scores are possible, and test them on the reasoning skills, not merely on the correct answer, hence essay exams, take home exams, etc. Little trivial facts spark interest, use them. Lederberg won a Nobel Prize for this. Teach them to synthesize different ideas to a common solution. The solution might be wrong, but right and wrong are not important yet. That could be discussed later individually or in small groups; now we care about the thought process itself.

**Professor Exploration:** I see your point, but how can we do this now?

**Professor Altruistic:** Why not make the first year of college an S/U grading system. Relieve the student from the pressure of grades, and teach them how to reason.



This is a serious problem at our university, and the suggestions of Professor Altruistic are by no means complete. This issue merely conveys the point that our reasoning capabilities need to be improved. To do so, do not avoid courses with essay exams since the professors of these courses are sincere in looking for a reasoning capability and not just the correct answer. Since students cannot change teaching policy we must rely on provosts, professors, and others to do so. This article might help if you wish to incite debate. Always remember that there is more to learning than classes and a good grade. We all learn through reading, talking, and getting involved.

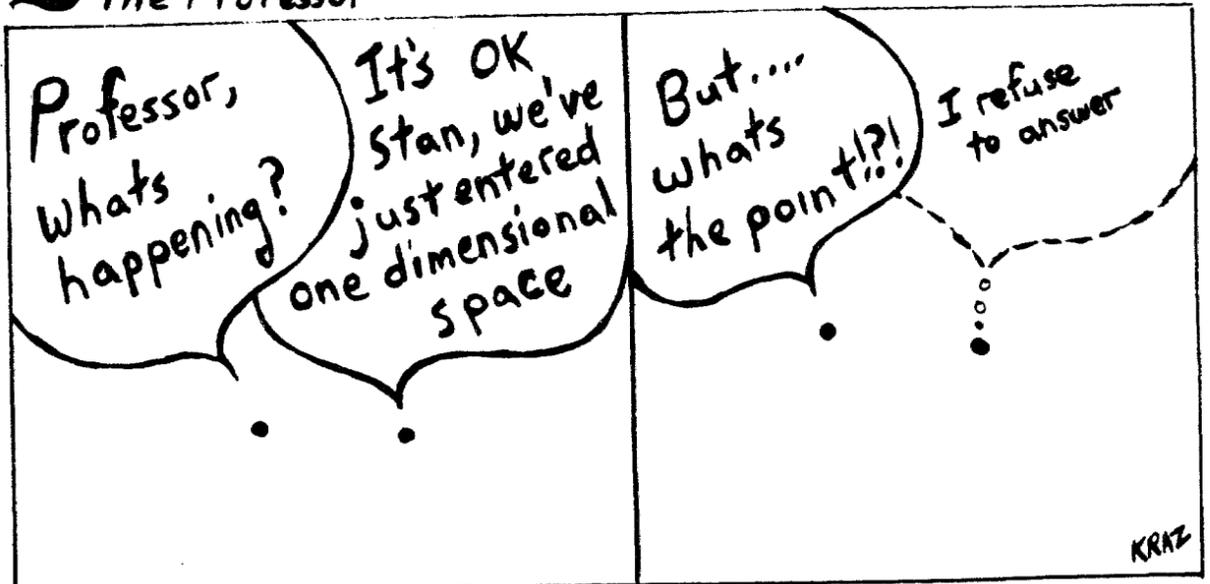
## Lights

continued from page 8)

time the second show rolled around, however, Scott Kincaid discovered that, by moving a certain switch on one of the wall panels, the dimmer switch functioned normally. It would seem that the whole problem came down to one switch out of place. Regrettably, I don't think that the Administration is planning on paying Scott Kincaid for fixing their 'broken' dimmer switch. Considering what many state workers get these days, Scott conceivably could pay his way through college for the next two years.

So... the movies went on and everyone went home happy ever after. I spoke to President Marburger on Monday, and he assured me that there would now be some sort of call system so that this would not happen again. That's nice, but I still plan on asking if we can have direct access to a set of keys. It's not that I'm skeptical, I just see no reason why the student staff should be seen as any less responsible than the University staff. To that end, I offered to find a student Building Manager for the Lecture Hall, though what will become of that suggestion I can only guess.

## The Professor



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# A Troubled Student's Movie Guide

(continued from page 1)

doesn't mean not being accessible.

Wim Wender's **Paris, Texas** is an evenly paced, absolutely beautiful piece of work that revels in its own directed points about a man's ruin and rebirth. Written by ace American playwright Sam Shephard, **Paris, Texas** has been playing at the Paris on 58th street exclusively for quite some time. Its recent move into limited distribution finally provided a convenient time to see it.

Harry Dean Stanton plays Travis, whom, when introduced, has just reappeared out of the desert after a four year sojourn. The reasons for his departure, reconciliation of sorts with his wife and Travis being the catalyst for his son's connection with his mother, Travis' wife, is the center of this sprawling canvas.

Wender's constant inclusion of wandering desert landscapes serves to

further the the point of Travis' alienated hopelessness. Scene by scene the beat remains relatively even, which is not to say the movie is slow, but that the action is perpetual and not in shots of randomness. The story happens in dialogue, and when written by Shephard, not much could be better. Also it seems that Nastasha Kinski, contrary to popular opinion, can act and in fact, does a tremendous job. Ry Cooder's cringing steel strings genuinely complement every thing they touch.

Peter Weir's **Witness** has everyone screaming that Harrison Ford can act and that Kelly McGillis has unbelievable breasts. Will these screaming folks are half right because Kelly McGillis does have great breasts, but Harrison Ford is still Indiana Jones whether or not he's carrying a whip. Ford is a lot of fun to watch and in the context of the picture he is quite good— but when his performance is singularly seen, he

falls short of even the most atavistic abilities of persuasion.

That is singularly, but combined with an Enoesque soundtrack, sweeping angles of lush Lancaster Pennsylvania, concerned co-actors, and a hundred-dollar script that features a few neat plot twists, **Witness** is all right, but ultimately disposable.

Where **Witness** is temporarily jolly, Academy Award nominee **The Killing Fields** is more manipulative than the Reagan re-election campaign and Bell advertisers tripled. Crying babies dropped in the middle of piles of rubble, and Sam Waterston exclaiming "I'm from the N.Y. Times" in every scene, while demanding justice, indicated that an early departure from the theatre is the only cure for this Hollywood monstrosity. Sure the subject matter and human concerns are impervious to criticism, but people from Beverly Hills preaching sun tanned truth is none the less unredeemed and unredeemable. Recent releases like **Turk 182** appeal to the painting adolescents of the nation, and hope to get them into theatres during Easter Break. These are the movies actors do to pay the bills and are usually filmed in a weekend.

Timothy Hutton stars in **Turk 182** one of these movies along with ex-S.W.A.T. and **Vegas** personality Robert Ulrich. Both fail miserably in their roles as does the movie itself. The shallow ineptness of the plot isn't the only crime here, but the total lack of characterization the actors invested into their respective roles. Hutton's Brooklyn accent and Robinhood sensibilities only serve to annoy, where Ulrich's measly existence as an obnoxious brother makes you happy he's being screwed over by everyone.

The entire movie is cleanly capsulized in its trailer, and if at all possible, catch that instead of the movie. Yeats says "Disembowel Turk!"

Schlesinger's **The Falcon and the Snowman** is also left handedly directed at the same crowd of humans **Turk 182** is, but offers a more cohesive movie grounded in a "true" story. Timothy Hutton as Chris Boyce and Sean Penn as Daulton Lee, play two college age friends who find themselves in a position to sell secret United States Documents to the Russians, and do.

This is not done to injure the United States, but to help the world. Boyce, through his job as a top-secret position security clerk, sees CIA computer read outs declaring covert operations all over the fucking place and wants to stop it. This is all going down about the same time of the Watergate scandal, and only serves to further disillusion Boyce from his country and its Manufactured Ideals.

Boyce believe that by supplying the Russians with information, they will be able to stop the American's farce of reality. However, Boyce doesn't realize that the Russians are just as crooked as the United States.

Hutton's performance is three quaters forgettable and one quater good. The last scenes with him being interviewed by government agents are

the really notable ones.

Sean Penn's efforts, however, transcend mere Hollywood categories of life and whatever else. Essentially tragic, sometimes Chaplinesque, and usually brilliant, Penn makes this film worthwhile. As Daulton Lee, a wanted drug dealer and alleged border patrolman killer, he becomes involved in these happenings by delivering the goods to the Russian embassy. The complications of doing this grow and grow like Jack's beans. Why? In one scene, Lee, having grown tired of dealing with the Russians' arrogance, threatens to take his "information" to the Chinese because they will pay real cash for it. This path continues until Lee's own person is reduced to a trivially sad joke. His taste for his own drugs also compounds this dilemma. Perhaps Alan Parker's **Birdy** is the only truly successful teaming of actors so far this season. Nicolas Cage and Mathew Modine rise above the hackneyed Viet-Nam story to both realize great performances.

Modine's **Birdy**, a character erotically obsessed with birds and flying, initiates bunches of metaphors for his imprisonment in a government psychiatric institution. This is cemented by Cage's lamentation over earlier days— effectively illustrated through non-stop transitions from past to present and back.

Scenes of growing up in Philadelphia during the cleaner part of the 1960's fantastically create a friendship between these two seemingly opposite fellows. Learning about rebellion, justice, and power, they are tied together by their mutual frailty but not in the physical sense. The confusion over the adults world and the possible chances of assimilation into it are the implied ideas.

Though **Birdy's** makes everything o.k. Whether escape of disciplinary measures is the consequence, one can only smile at Birdy's innocence which has remained obstinately intact. (This movie should soon be in general distribution, but is presently playing at Cinema 3 in Manhattan).

Joel and Ethan Coen's **Blood Simple**, also playing exclusively in Manhattan at this time, is basically a splatter movie done with style. Lots of style. Dark scenes with shady spitting southerners, plowed farms being used to bury live people, and a terrifically flipped out Greek, produce a tension that borders on laughter and fear.

Where most splatters only deliver dirty gore, the Coen brothers color their movie black for fun and burning kicks. Mixed up murder plans and mistaken identities keep a fresh interest moving with each scene. The great contrasts of shadow and light with dead serious acting by people who you've seen before, but can't remember their names, make **Blood Simple** entirely engaging. Yeats says "YES!"

So remembering that most of these films are after your cash, and that only two or three are for art's sake, make your choices carefully. It may not only affect your evening, but the rest of your very life.

## Last Week's Top 40 Airplay on WUSB

**WUSB 90.1 FM**  
RADIO FREE LONG ISLAND  
Los Cuarenta

this week	last week	artist	title
1	1	Various	Nuggets Compilation (4 LP's)
2	17	Velvet Underground	VU (LP)
3	*	The Bongos	The Beat Hotel (LP)
4	9	The Smiths	Meat is Murder (LP)
5	6	Flash and the Pan	Early Morn. Wake Up Call (LP)
6	23	James Newton	Echo Canyon (LP)
7	5	The Nomads	Outburst (LP)
8	28	Apsarus	Apsarus (LP)
9	*	The Nails	88 Lines About 44 Women
10	4	Van Morrison	A Sense Of Wonder (LP)
11	2	The Bluebells	Sisters (LP)
12	32	Fekner City Squad	Idioblast (LP)
13	*	Andreas Vollenwider	White Winds (LP)
14	*	The Droogs	
15	*	Scott Cossu	Islands (LP)
16	16	Elliot Easton	Change No Change (LP)
17	10	New Pulse Jazz Band	Boogie Man (LP)
18	19	The Stranglers	Aural Sculpture (LP)
19	11	David Sanborn	Straight To the Heart (LP)
20	*	Greg Phillinganes	Pulse (LP)
21	*	Whoopi Goldberg	Soundtrack (LP)
22	*	The Deprogrammers	
23	27	Toure Kunda	Live (LP)
24	*	Phil Collins	No Jacket Required (LP)
25	*	Cosmetic Tacuma	So Tranquilizin' (12")
26	18	Roomful of Blue	Dressed Up Get Messed Up (LP)
27	40	The Monochrome Set	Jacob's Ladder (EP)
28	*	Manu Dibango	Abele Dance (12")
29	*	The Beat Farmers	
30	*	Nappy Brown & Ht. Fxrs	Tore Up (LP)
31	7	Penguin Cafe Orches	Broadcasting From Home (LP)
32	38	Ice	Fuse One (LP)
33	36	Milt Jackson	The Jazz Skyline (LP)
34	33	Guadalcanal Diary	Walking In The Shadow Of The Big Man (LP)
35	30	Linda Thomson	Man (LP)
36	8	Laurie Anderson	One Clear Moment (LP)
37	*	M'Bilia Bez	United States Live (5LP's)
38	*	Mitchell Korn	
39	*	Fela Anikulapo Kuti	Army Arrangement (LP)
40	*	Richard Thomson	Across a Crowded Room (LP)

adds

Joan Armatrading 12"; Don Carlos LP; Larry Coryell & Keane LP; The Parachute LP; The Jet Black Berries LP; The Living Daylights 12"; Yello LP.

John Rosenfelder, Music Director Mary Devine, Program Director