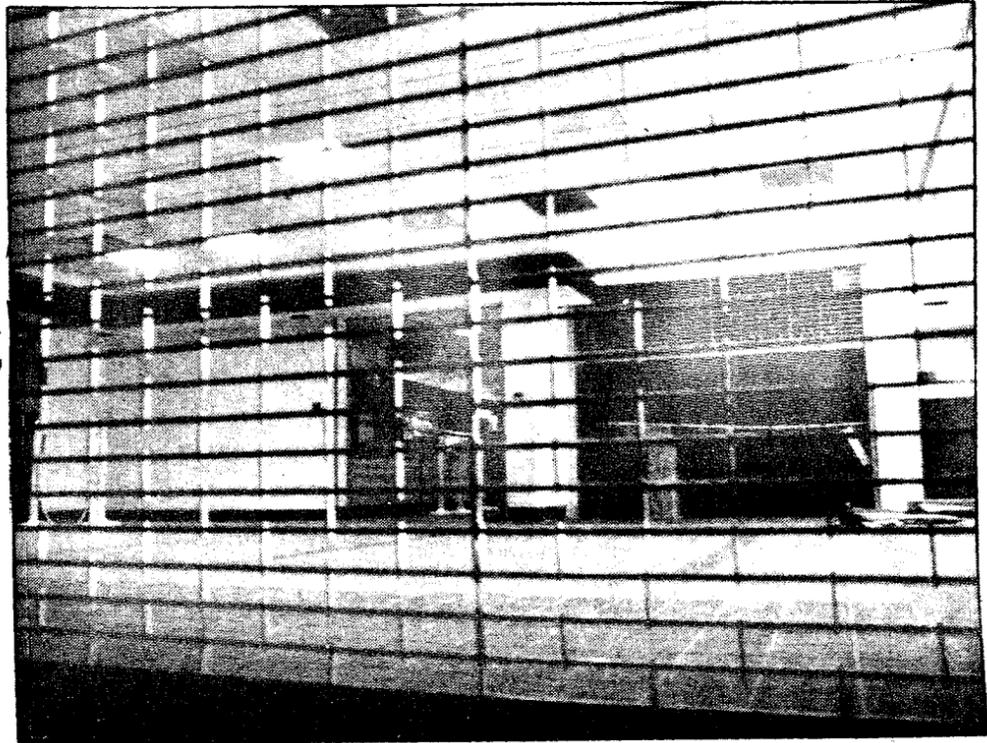


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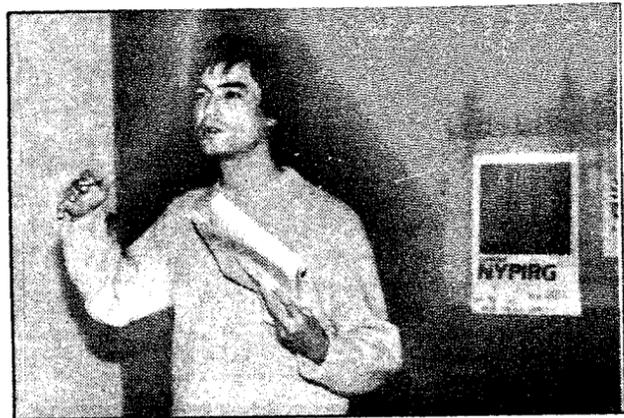
PRESS

Vol. 8, No. 3 ● University Community's Feature Paper ● Sept. 18, 1986

Finally: But Was It Worth It?



Profile of Richard Drury



NYPIRG and Wastes

Stories begin on page 3

ERADICATION

Polity, our student government, has its problems. This should come as no surprise to anyone, particularly readers of The Press. It wavers from being reactive to ineffective, wound up in either bureaucracy or infighting, or both, unable to meet or even recognize student needs. Furthermore, this condition has been broadly endemic to Polity for all of the 1980's.

Generally speaking, there are two schools of thought for the reason of this unfortunate condition. There are those who entertain that it is due to the poor quality of individuals holding Polity offices in the last few years. On the other hand, it is believed that Polity's structure defeats the best efforts of anyone concerned with improving conditions.

It is difficult to propose ready solutions to the personnel problems. However there are some structural changes in Polity which can and should be made in the interests of focusing both power and responsibility in a manner to encourage a stronger government.

Polity, at its first opportunity, should eradicate the four class representative positions from the Council, and should reduce the size of the Judiciary by half, to six members. Rather than electing the judiciary, the incoming Polity President should appoint them and the Senate should approve them, as does the United States judicial system.

At a stroke, 16 positions would be eliminated from Polity elections. First and least importantly, a lot of money would be saved during the elections, and run-offs, and a profuse amount of the confusion that voters and ballot counters feel would be eliminated.

More importantly, it would help remove the condition that currently exists; unopposed races. There are presently too many offices to properly have enough people running for them. In the Fall, there are elections for Freshmen Rep., and Treasurer. Not too bad, huh? But in the Spring we vote for: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Senior, Junior, and Sophomore Representatives, 12 Judiciary positions, and 2 SASU delegates. That's 22 positions all together, or for a proper election at least 44 candidates. Rampant apathy on campus results in usually 22 or less candidates, with many of the offices left open until last minute and the need for write-in candidates to fill offices.

By reducing the number of unneeded offices the people actually interested in running would compete. Fostering competition for the existing seats would lead to an increased candidate involvement and

eventually lead to campaigns where candidates were forced to run on their records and platforms, producing higher qualified office-holders.

Where would candidates get such experience? By sitting on University committees and task forces, and in 'real' Polity positions such as the Senate; the revamped judiciary, college legislatures, and on other Polity committees. A person just has to go to Polity or their legislatures, express an interest in a particular issue or committee and be appointed to it. In this case, it is not who you know but how much enthusiasm you show. People can, and have, moved from Freshman rep. to Sophomore rep. to junior rep. without ever setting foot in Polity.

Putting the ideas of increased competition aside and looking at it practically, within Polity and among students there is no such thing as class standing at Stony Brook, except of course in the University rules and definitions. Consequently, it is impossible to 'represent' a class, not that anyone has actually attempted it. Many times a university "Junior" is actually a Polity "Senior". Instead of considering the amount of credits a student has in determining class standing, Polity considers the amount of semesters a student has been here. The only time Polity uses University standing is in determining who votes for whom. So in essence a "Sophomore" can run for Junior Rep., but has to vote for Sophomore Rep., depending on credits. Classes have no collective identity, groups or needs that Polity can effectively respond to.

If the class rep. positions were eliminated, about \$5,000 alone in stipend money could be saved. The money could definitely be used elsewhere; i.e. SAB could use the money to supply a need to the campus; better and more diverse activities. A reduction in elected offices would also reduce the cost of elections. Printing flyers, paying pollwatchers, and ballot counters all cost Polity money, and if run-offs are necessary, as they usually are, that doubles the amount of money Polity must spend.

The changes in the Judiciary would give similar positive results. Twelve members is simply too many to have on such a body at Stony Brook, as can be attested to by the fact that there has never been close to that number attending any judiciary meetings, or even being technically elected to the judiciary. The new arrangement, appointed position, would give a new responsibility to the underused Senate, attracting more attention, and hopefully more qualified and involved senators.

But the most compelling reason to implement these changes is that they would centralize responsibility in the executive council of Polity, and particularly in the President. It would also help to get rid of some of the red tape that currently hinders the Councils, and give it instead expanded powers. No one need worry about the President having too much power, since all evidence would lead one to believe that he/she currently has almost none.

Attention would focus on the President to set the agenda and get things done, and the President would have the ability to place in important Polity positions people that are willing to work for the benefit of students. If they didn't do their job, the President could replace them with someone better, rather than having an elected millstone, unremovable, cluttering up the road of student progress.

All in all, eliminating the Reprs. and cutting the Judiciary and making it an appointive body would save money, improve the competitiveness and quality of campaigns, improve the quality of elected officials, and cut out some of the dead weight Polity has to labor under. Council and Judiciary meetings could be held without the constant concern if enough members will show up for quorum.

Such a change as these would require Constitutional changes, and so must be put on the ballot in October to go into effect for the spring elections. We hope Polity and its effective individuals work to make these recommendations into reality, for the benefit of students in general.

In the Sept. 11, 1986 issue of the Press a line was inadvertently omitted from the article "Restricted" by Fernando Camilo as it jumped from page 3 to page 5. It should have read, "Over the past summer Roth Quad was endowed with curbs designed to prevent cars from running onto the grass lawns."

Cover photo by Scott Richter

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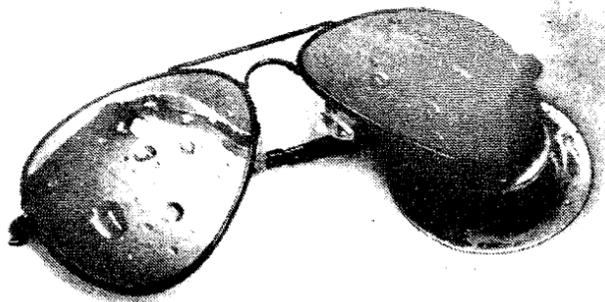
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Press photo by Scott Richter



Council Cans Counsel

By Rafael Mayer

As the Fall semester rolled to an opening this year, Polity lawyer Camillo Giannattasio ended his career at Polity, with the Polity Council's decision to discontinue use of his services. The move did not cause surprise within the Polity organization since it was widely believed that Giannattasio's performance had been unsatisfactory for some time. Members of all four past Polity Councils felt that he had overstayed his welcome and his removal was long overdue. Polity President Marc Gunning said, "the lawyer's main responsibility is to the legal clinic for students... Giannattasio had outgrown us, and was failing in his duties."

When Polity began utilizing legal services in the early 70's, their primary goal was to keep the administration honest in matters

concerning the legal rights of students. Eventually, the job grew to encompass all legal activities involving protection of students rights from violation, including the filing of class action suits against the University, for issues such as mandatory meal plans and tripling of freshmen in dormitory rooms. In the mid-70's a legal clinic was opened to be run by the lawyer. A system was developed whereby students needing legal aid could receive it free during a series of hours the lawyer set aside for consultations. After the formation of SCOOP and the incorporation of Polity, the Polity lawyer began to function in a corporate capacity, and it was not unusual for Polity or SCOOP to utilize the lawyer in contractual matters or for legal corporate advice. Less time was available for the clinic

and students as the bulk of activity slowly shifted. The hiring of Giannattasio in the early 80's helped increase the shift.

During Giannattasio's period as lawyer, the legal clinic was progressively ignored, until it was all but forgotten by him. According to one SCOOP official, "If he only had a couple of students to see on a legal clinic day, he wouldn't even bother to come in... his outside law practices were interfering with his ability to do his job." A senior, and former Polity Senate Secretary related, "I needed to get legal advice on judicial action being taken by the University against me. I went to see him during office hours a couple of times, but he was never there. I even left messages for him at his off-campus office, but he never returned my calls." When attempts were made at

ameliorating the situation, Marc Gunning relates, "there was some talk of Giannattasio spending more time here if he could conduct outside business on a private phone line, but that was not the solution we wanted."

The Council has been hard at work in the past weeks interviewing various candidates for the job, and at the last Council meeting decided 5-2 in favor of hiring Henry "Harry" O'Brien. O'Brien, whose past credentials include being Suffolk County D.A., has worked for Polity in the past, and has a good record to stand behind. A very satisfied Gunning said "The Council was very pleased with the acquisition of someone who is as qualified and well recommended as Henry O'Brien, and we were very impressed by his experience."

Food Finally

By Quinn Kaufman

The Stage XII Cafeteria, billed as "The Food Mall", due to its variety of ethnic food, opened Monday after a two week delay caused by a faulty generator.

The Mall has five dining rooms, each designed to heighten the ambiance of the different ethnic foods served. The Cafe is separated into three sections: Chico and Luigi's, which serves Mexican and Italian food; The Major Wok, which offers Chinese food, and J.P. Swift's, an American Deli.

At Chico and Luigi's dinner consisted of calzones, eggplant parmesan, antipasta, garlic bread, taco salads, burritos and nachos. If you go there believing you can
continued on page 5

Drury is not Dreary

By Quinn Kaufman

Faster than a speeding tax return, more powerful than asbestos, able to leap major corporations in a single bound. It's a congressman, it's a senator... No, it's Richard Drury. Drury, a former keyboardist for a New Wave Band, "has kind of civilized his hair," and is now the new Project Coordinator of N.Y.P.I.R.G. (New York Public Interest Research Group). N.Y.P.I.R.G. (pronounced Ni-perg), is a non-profit organization of activist college students who are dedicated to enacting progressive change through grassroots organizing and lobbying.

Drury, who is 22 years old, graduated from the University of Illinois last year with a degree in Environmental Chemistry and Philosophy. Since Drury is scheduled to attend Yale Law School next fall, he will be coordinator for only one year. At Yale he plans to specialize in Public Interest Law.

In addition to his science background, though, Drury is no newcomer to politics. He campaigned to register low income voters and has worked on campus housing projects. As far as his experience in campus politics is concerned, he is very skilled. A large, conservative fraternity and sorority system, dominated the student government at the University of Illinois. Drury states that, "they really didn't want to address any issues, including financial aid, tuition increases, South African divestment and health care quality." Drury, though, felt that these were legitimate student issues. His dissatisfaction with the powerful sorority possessed Drury. He used his position in the student council to form a political party which attempted to bring the overlooked minority groups into the mainstream.

The first issue he tackled was South African divestment. From this issue, Drury became the leader of the rapidly growing

powerful Anti-Apartheid organization called, The Divestment Now Coalition.

Drury credits his past position at college, of being spokesperson for his Student Government and being leader of the Divestment Now Coalition for inspiring him to be a political activist. Also appropriate is Drury's background in chemistry, where he used his first hand knowledge to evaluate issues professionally and attempt to get the Environmental Quality Bond Act passed.

He uses his keen knowledge to explain the Environmental Quality Bond Act, which has been N.Y.P.I.R.G.'s priority issue up until November 4: "There are over 1000 toxic waste dumps across New York State and 99 of these are in Suffolk County." He goes on, "last year 7,000 Suffolk County residents were notified that their tap water was contaminated. This issue, if passed, would set aside \$1.45 billion to clean up
continued on page 5

Nader and NYPIRG Hang Speaks

by John Isbell

On Wednesday, September 16, NYPIRG's guest speaker, Walter Hang, talked to students about the travails of NYPIRG and the hazards of toxic waste. Ralph Nader was one of the main topics of the evening.

Back in the 60's Nader reported on the dangers of the GM car, the Corvair. Apparently GM did not appreciate the printed facts about the hazardous car (it had a tendency to flip) for they hired a private investigator to follow Nader. The detective "basically tried to set Nader up on all sorts of weird sexual things, but he couldn't because Nader was so intensely focused on work, he never really hung out with women. He didn't do anything. He didn't drink, he didn't go to parties — he just lived in this one little room and he read these government studies. This guy was really weird."

When Nader discovered the investigator, he told Congress, who, after making inquiries, made GM publically apologize on TV. He then sued for \$23 million and settled out of court for \$500,000. With that money he started his operation. "In 1968 he had nine people working for him. In 1969, after he trashed GM in the press; got national attention, he had a hundred people working for him." Nader then proceeded to give speeches around the country, advising people not to work for the government or for

corporations, but instead for the good of the people.

Students at these lectures used to come to Nader, "cluster about him, and ask, 'Well, how do we go about doing this? What do we do next?' And Nader used to say things like, 'Well, read reports' or 'go out and organize other students.'" Since no one really understood what he meant, he knew he needed to set up public interest groups all over the country. The idea was to get contributions from students in order to hire professionals. These professionals in turn would train the youths to be "junior Ralph Naders".

The only job Walter Hang could get when he came out of college was studying toxic wastes in the Hudson River with NYPIRG. He had to study "the pollution hazards of waste water discharges, of all things." In a year he put together a major study of the Hudson, claiming that it was "a giant sewer, even though there were all sorts of government pollution control programs. 180,000 people drank water from the Hudson, and no one was preventing literally hundreds of industries and municipalities from dumping billions of gallons of the most awful crud you could imagine right into the water — without treatment, without standards, without anyone even knowing about it."

He proceeded to Albany for his first press conference. The story was on the first page of the *New York Times*. Hang then met with the political leaders and reported on Hudson's problems. He asked what should be done, and they said "Frankly, kid, we don't care." And that was it. He was left with no options. His next step was to stir up more people, further away from Albany. "The only problem with working so close to Albany is that the politicians went and lied to the people. 'Drinking PCB's is not going to harm your health. Your chances of getting cancer are one-in-a-million.' Who's ever done that study? How do we know that?" So they (NYPIRG) wrote another story. This time on Niagara River. The result: he was "able to alert millions of people in these two very far away ends of the state about these problems."

However, the problem of toxic waste is more widespread than thought. The clothes we wear, the chairs we sit on, and the various conveniences of life made out of plastic are all things that cannot be found in nature. "In the last 40 or 50 years we have stopped using naturally-occurring materials such as cotton, and wool and linen and we started to use synthetic materials such as plastic. These materials never before existed in the world and many of them, unfortunately, can cause very serious health problems."

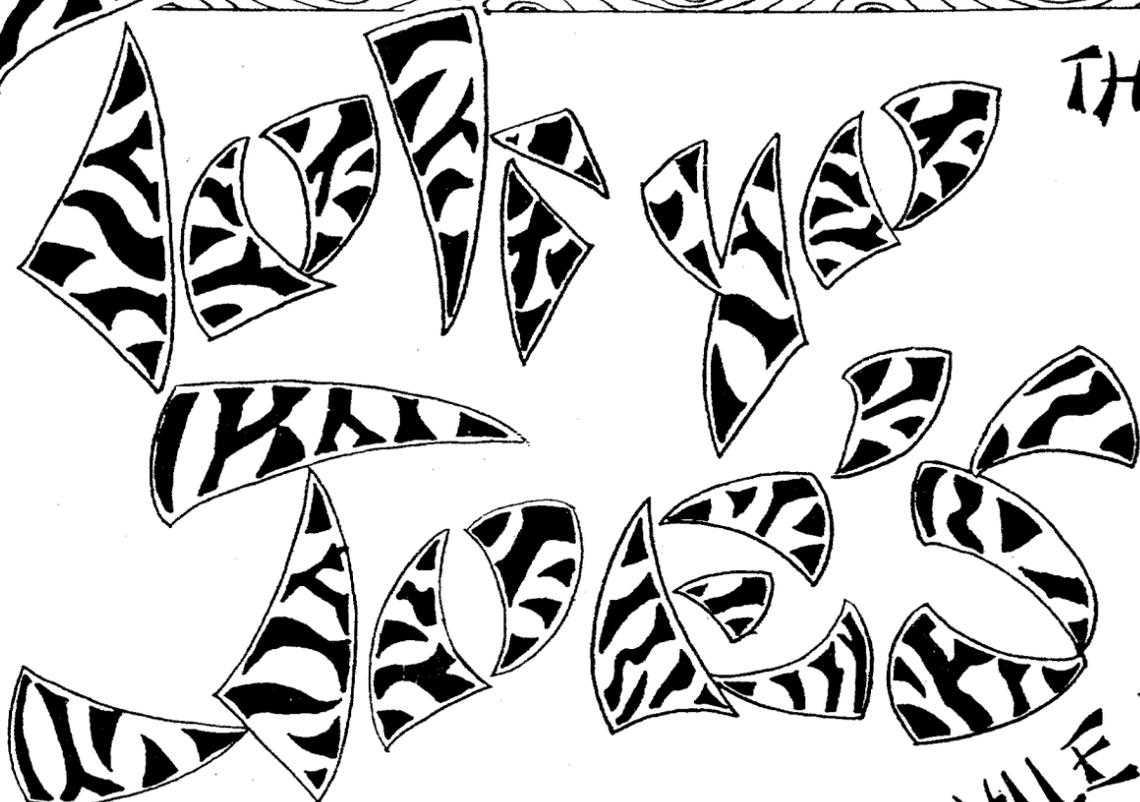
"At the turn of the century, cancer was the number eight cause of premature death in America. Right now it is number two. In 1975 the chance of getting cancer was one-in-four. Today it is almost one-in-three. Meanwhile, the ability of the scientific community to treat and cure cancer has not gone up very much since the 1950's," claims Hang. "The key is prevention. We have to reduce our exposure to the causes of these diseases. We *don't* have to get them, so we don't have to get them treated or cured, which we can't."

Hang rhetorically asks why the government won't put as much effort into attacking the toxic waste problem as it does the crack problem. "Why isn't Alphonse D'Amato dressed up in a moon suit to go to landfills the way he gets dressed up as a drug dealer to go the upper west side and buy crack?" He states: "It is not a problem they want to deal with. Why? It's money. Money and power. Because the corporations in America rule the decision-making process that guides all of our lives."

Remember: "unless we can organize ourselves, educate ourselves, and then go out and make a difference in the community, it's not going to get any better. Make sure that, even though we've been exposed up to now, we don't get exposed in the future."

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—Leo Seligsohn, Newsday

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Mon. 9/22 & Tue. 9/23 PART ONE Union 236 7:00pm

Wed. 9/24 & Thu. 9/25 PART TWO Union 231 7:00pm

This will be in video format, rather than the large screen used for most Hillel films. Part One is approximately 4 1/2 hours, and Part Two approximately 5 hours. An intermission will be held with each part. We urge you to try to see both parts of this important film.

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At 7:00 pm

The Stunt Man

Starring Peter O'Toole

At 9:30

Thursday, Sept. 25, 1986

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Drury; an Interesting NYPIRG Figure

continued from page 3

toxic waste dumps across the state. A lot of people moved out of Suffolk County thinking they were getting away from all the toxic waste dumps, yet it has followed them out. Suffolk County is the second worst toxic waste dump area in New York, it's really screwed up!"

N.Y.P.I.R.G. is presently in the process of supporting legislation to establish generic guidelines for toxic chemicals in drinking water and mandating the development of numerical standards for pollutants which pose great danger to New York. Drury firmly believes that the strength in pulling this bill through, lies in the support of community groups and students on campus. Although he is presently working on this community issue, Drury seems equally interested in other bills which may directly affect Stony Brook students.

A bill which Drury sees as having pending ramifications is the "Justice Bill" which was passed last year. According to this bill, the family of or victims of asbestos, D.E.S. and

other carcinogenic related diseases are entitled to sue three years after the discovery of toxic disease rather than the archaic law, which was three years from time of exposure."

Drury, who is concerned with toxic diseases, spoke openly about asbestos' past and its present. "Asbestos is a fibrous material made of magnesium silicate used in fireproofing. Prolonged inhalation of asbestos causes an incurable deadly disease known as asbestosis." Drury foresees the discovery of asbestos in the Frank Melville Jr. Memorial Library as being a "big problem." Drury explained nervously that, "a report is due out at the end of the month, that will identify all the cases of asbestosis. N.Y.P.I.R.G. is waiting for the report to come out."

His genuine concern for the interests of students is intriguing. "There is a problem within the voting system, and Stony Brook voters are specifically affected. Suffolk County is one of two counties in New York

State where students aren't allowed to register to vote at their dorm addresses. The law states that to register to vote you must inhabit an address for 30 days. Some Stony Brook residents live here nine months and others year round. Obviously Stony Brook students exceed this requirement, yet there is a hole in the law stating that transients can not vote."

Richard Watts, whose N.Y.P.I.R.G. office is at Syracuse University, has been corresponding with the Suffolk County Board of Elections, and they claim that Stony Brook students are transients (bag lady/man type people), and are therefore prohibited to vote. While acknowledging this fact, Drury points to himself while snidely mocking the Board of Elections and expresses disbelief. "Yes, we are transients." Drury, as Project Coordinator comments that N.Y.P.I.R.G. is active on this issue and how he really hopes that it can be negotiated. "We can hopefully talk it out with them and convince them that we do sleep in rooms. I think it's insulting.

Drury's professional and personal goal is to see N.Y.P.I.R.G. grow. He would like to see everyone on campus more informed about it, and he views, "publicity as being the key to N.Y.P.I.R.G.'s communication." He wants to get students as involved and interested in the issues as he is, hoping that they will see that what is happening now in the world has repercussions for them.

Drury admits that students have varying degrees of free time; "Some people may be able to help out a couple of hours a week. These people can hang posters and the like, yet there are others, (such as himself) who see N.Y.P.I.R.G. as a valuable like-long experience and dedicate more time. These people work in community groups which range from P.T.A. to the Chamber of Congress to Environmentalist groups."

Another of Drury's goals is to see more students lobbying in Albany. He explains

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More Food

continued from page 3

have a choice of pizza and pasta, etc., you will be disappointed. Its not a restaurant and the selections of food on a day-to-day basis will remain basically the same.

J.P. Swift's American Deli is identical to the Union Cafeteria, and only differs in that its compacted into a small area and is considerably more expensive. A small bottle of Perrier will cost you \$1.35.

Major Wok's Chinese restaurant should not be called a restaurant. Consisting of eggrolls, chicken wings, and assorted vegetables, it provides a minimal selection.

The fried rice looks like something an amateur prepared and just passes as fried rice. Students expressed disappointment about this particular restaurant.

The Director of DAKA, Charlie Thrasher, was at the Food Mall opening night where he boasted, "it did take a considerable number of students out of Kelly, and it is a more pleasant environment than Kelly or Roth Cafes."

One student thought otherwise. The Major Wok continually ran out of food. Iolanthe Steele, a junior, exclaimed angrily, "I thought Kelly was bad, but this is ridiculous. They keep running out of Chinese food, and I've been waiting for 45 minutes." The food server, when confronted with this long line of impatient, hungry students seemed flustered and replied, "we keep running out and since it's all made from fresh ingredients, it takes more time." Although when Thrasher heard of the long wait at Major Wok he replied, "it's brand new help and adjustment time is needed ...it's not bad for opening night."

Taking into account student dissatisfaction with The Major Wok, most students interviewed commented favorably about the whole of Stage XII cafe. Antoine Pappas, a Stage XII sophomore replied, "I think it's great, the food is good and I like the dining areas...they even have real plants." Mike Sherman, a Kelly junior, declared, "it's much better than Kelly."

Charlie Thrasher sees a bright future for the Food Mall. "Additional food will be added along with the varieties provided now and personally I see it as being the new hangout."

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MANUFACTURERS HANOVER
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Peace: Insane?

By Alan Kaplan

Bang! Bang! went the judge's gavel as the crowd behind the bar began to whisper and mumble amongst themselves.

"Now let me get this straight, young man," said the judge as his voice cracked, "you mean to tell this court that you actually don't want to fight in the war?"

"It's a police action, your honor, ... again."

"Immaterial!" shouted the prosecution.

"Answer the question, mister!" bellowed the judge.

"That is correct, your honor; I do not wish to fight," I said with my voice shaking nervously as the spectators at my trial began to converse amongst themselves again.

The prosecution spoke: "Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you have heard the evidence brought before you by the U.S. Army, Medical Division — and it is obvious to this court that there is no physical reason why this young man should be excused from military service. It is also quite clear that there is no legal code in this great nation which might tend to support his refusal to participate in this country's imperialist aggressions."

"Excuse me, your honor," interrupted the foreman of the jury, "but could you please allow the court to hear the conclusions of Mr. Kaplan's psychiatric examination?"

"Of course," allowed the judge, "will Dr. Seymour Action please take the stand."

The uniform-clad Army psychiatrist walked smoothly to the witness stand, took a seat, and looked me squarely in the eye. I tensed inside as I waited for the "doctor" to speak.

"Mr. Kaplan is quite obviously mentally and emotionally

"Mr. Kaplan is quite obviously mentally and emotionally unstable. He suffers from the anti-paranoid idea that the enemy isn't out to get him."

unstable. He suffers from the anti-paranoid idea that the enemy isn't out to get him. He is also quite withdrawn from reality, and he does not recognize the Government's right to tell him whom to kill, and whom to help kill others. Mr. Kaplan also seems to have an obsession with thoughts of love, peace, mercy, cooperation, and compassion — concepts which are alien to U.S. Foreign Policy and international relations. Perhaps it is the way he was brought up."

"And what are your recommendations to the jury, which has found Mr. Kaplan in violation of federal regulations?" asked the Bench.

"I submit that Alan Kaplan is insane and is a danger to himself as well as a threat to national security. I move that he be committed to a federal rehabilitation program of the court's choice — where he will be given round-the-clock psychiatric care, until such time as he is decreed aggressive and violent enough to re-enter society."

"Take'em out," responded the judge as he banged his gavel and declared the court out of session.

The photographers snapped away as the courtroom guards each grabbed one of my arms and proceeded to drag me out of the courtroom.

"Our choice, now or never, life or death ... spread the word: 'Love'," I mumbled to myself as my two crying sisters, my devastated parents, my supportive relatives and my screaming girlfriend all saw me tossed into the back of a gray van. No lights, no sound, no peace ...

Pray that it never comes to this ... 100 million dollars, where do you think it will lead?

Alan Kaplan is a junior

Low Price for Terror

By Richard Adams

The luxury fur industry, a contemptible business constituting a major moral stigma upon the face of Western civilization. While the trade endures, this society is not really entitled to any sense of collective self-respect. All that has prevented universal condemnation is, first, that most people are too busy earning their own livings to reflect upon what is involved and secondly, the rapacity and specious dishonesty of those controlling the so-called industry.

The furriers themselves, however, are no more to be blamed than prostitutes (which is what they are: to prostitute being 'to surrender to an infamous use,' OED). There remains a demand, so these men supply it; being, of course, the sort of people who could not make so much money in any decent way. It is we, the public, who are the real culprits. When we stop buying, even Harrods will have to think again, and the animals will stop being tortured to death.

In defense of the so-called leghold trap, described more than 30 years ago by a Home Office committee on cruelty to animals as 'a diabolical instrument, capable of inflicting indescribable suffering,' there is nothing any longer to advance. Invented during the first half of the 19th century, its effect has been unsurpassed carnage and agony among fur-bearing animals.

More than a century later, however, the number of fur-bearing animals trapped in these torture-machines for import to this country and elsewhere, has greatly increased. A conservative estimate of the total annual figure for Canada and the USA is 20 million — far more than the number of Jews murdered by the Nazis. If such a comparison seems tasteless or inappropriate, remember that the question under consideration is not 'Can these animals reason or articulate?' The question is, 'Can they suffer?' There can never have been any greater suffering.

To meditate upon what an animal endures while gripped alive in a leghold trap is to be filled with horror, and with shame for the human species as a whole. The pain alone, of course, is terrible. The animal is held for 24 hours, 48 hours or even longer, by spring-locked metal jaws crushing a broken leg (or even the pelvis). In addition, there is the torment of hunger, and the worse torment of thirst. The blood attracts flies and not infrequently predators. The shock, constraint and panic terror, acting upon the instincts of a wild animal, are most distressing to contemplate. Many people have said to me, "Don't tell me; I don't want to know." Yet we are all collectively responsible. By law, fur can be retailed in Harrods, Edelsons, and elsewhere, up and down this country.

A proportion of trapped animals bit off their own legs in order to escape — sever flesh, sinew and bone. The pain involved does not differ from that which would be felt by a human being. Such animals are known to trappers as 'wringers'. To forestall wring-off, some traps are not pegged down, but attached to a grapnel on a wire. As long as the animal can limp about, dragging the grapnel, it will not bit off its paw. It cannot go far and the trapper will find it

In Canada and in most states of the USA, anyone can become a trapper. Children, adolescents and adults alike can enroll for training courses. I have heard a nine-year-old child boast of taking ten blows to kill a trapped racoon. Traps can be bought over the counter. No official returns are required of the numbers of animals trapped. However, to give some idea of the scale of the business, during a typical recent year, 1983, the skins of more than 22,998,000 fur-bearing animals were imported to the United Kingdom alone (Dept. of Trade Figures). Assuming, as the British Fur Trade Association claims, that 15% of these died in traps, this means that in 1983 at least 3,449,700 animals were tortured to death for import to the UK alone. The annual world total is obviously far higher. The industry does not challenge this figure. It boasts that sales are increasing.

About 80 to 85% of the fur coming onto the market in this country is 'farmed'. Virtually all is mink or fox, plus some chinchilla. Fur farming is vilely inhumane in three respects. First, the animals are confined in conditions which, as the RSPCA has stated, would never be approved under the Zoo Licensing Act, 1981. Secondly the mink and fox, which by their atavistic nature are active, predatory and territorially defensive (a wild mink needs about 25 acres of territory) are denied all outlet for their natural functions. After weeks of confinement they become, in effect, animal lunatics, no longer representative of the species and spending much of their time in compulsive, repetitive movements reminiscent of autistic infants. Thirdly, they are killed within about one-seventh of their natural life-span. In short, they are 'things', existing merely for their captors' convenience and profit.

The fur industry exists not for any human need, such as hunger or pharmacology, but solely for luxury, vanity and adornment. There is not even any valid argument for protection against cold. In 1981 I made a voyage through the Antarctic in temperatures often reaching less than

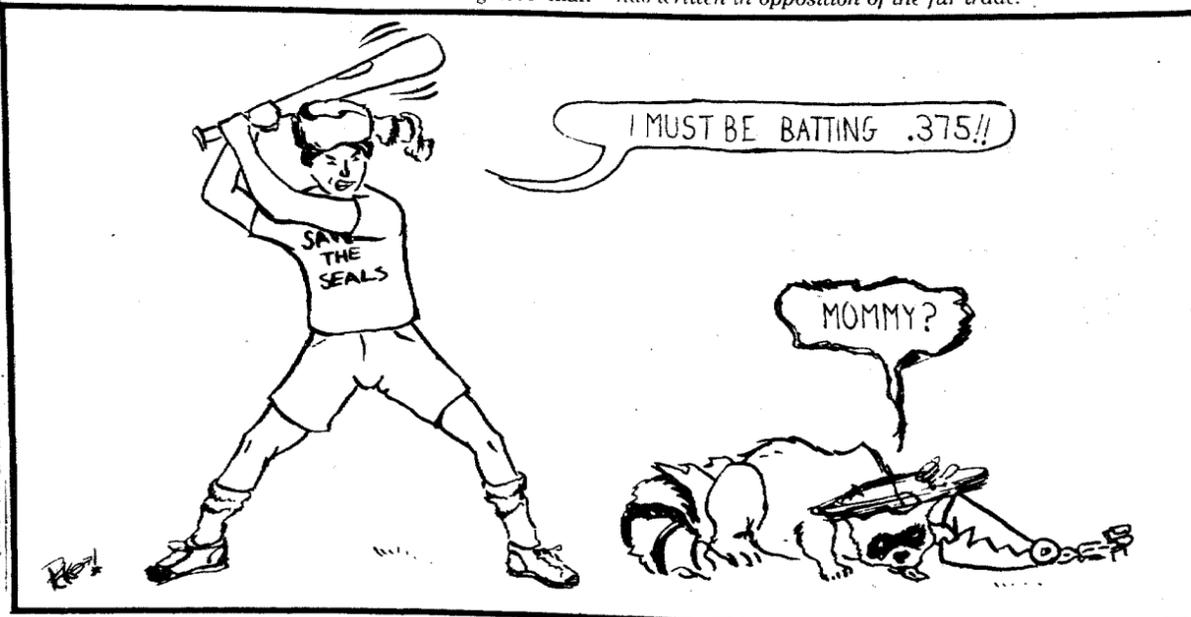
minus 40 degrees. No one — passengers or crew — wore fur garments.

There has recently been much Canadian propaganda about fur constituting the livelihood of indigenous people. In fact, the great majority of transatlantic trappers are part-time amateurs; but even conceding some truth to the claim, why should we be obliged on that account to buy fur? If someone says his livelihood is selling onions, you have no moral obligation to buy them. The slave trade, in its day, was the basis of Liverpool's prosperity and the livelihood of thousands. What moral justification can there be for a man who lives by the infliction of agony or misery on his fellow creatures?

The past two centuries have seen the destruction of many evils; black slavery, child labor in factories, public execution, flogging, restriction of the vote to males, the use of the leghold trap in England Wales (1959) and Scotland (1973). The destruction of the obsolete and discredited fur industry, which consists in essence, of the cruellest imaginable exploitation of warm-blooded sentient mammals for no better reason than vanity and adornment, lies in the logic of social and moral progress.

The true contest, of course — as always — is for people's hearts and minds. When the majority of people realize the truth and no longer want to buy or wear fur, the evil will end. The process — as with smoking — will be gradual, but in my estimation we shall probably see a great change by the end of this century. In the words of Pope John Paul, speaking in 1984, 'It is necessary and urgent ... to abandon inconsiderate forms of domination, capture and custody with respect to all creatures.' In no sphere is the necessity and urgency greater than that of the fur industry.

Richard Adams is the bestselling author of Watership Down and The Girl in the Swing. This is one of many articles he has written in opposition of the fur trade.



Bad Stigma?

To the Editor:

I thought that the absence of Cohen's Communist Corner (a frequent column last year on *The Press*) was a sure sign that *The Press* was finally moving to the center politically in trying to re-establish themselves as an objective newspaper. However, this was just wishful thinking on my part.

Mr. Hernandez's article (supposedly an objective one; Sept. 11) was chock full of the leftist rhetoric that has made *The Press* infamous in the past several years. Giving a highly selective history of the U.S. intervention in Central America, Mr. Hernandez set out to prove (whether it's because he is naive as to the intentions of Marxist Daniel Ortega or whether he sympathizes with the extremist goals of the USSR in the region, doesn't really matter) that Nicaraguans want a Cuban style totalitarian regime in place (or did I misinterpret him?)

It is unfortunate that Mr. Hernandez falls for *Pravda* rhetoric in comparing Nicaragua with Vietnam (a country eleven times farther away and eleven times the population of Nicaragua). It is also unfortunate that he tries to relate anti-Americanism with our failure in Vietnam to support Democracy; when it is clear that anti-Americanism is a much more complex sentiment (our ally in the Vietnam war and in NATO, France, is anything but pro-American).

What is most unfortunate of all, however, is *The Press'* unwillingness to leave predictable Micky Mouse Marxist rhetoric of the past in serving the average Stony Brook student with decent objective (accurate) and helpful feature articles.

As Co-chairman of the College Republicans, I take pride in having been born in Latin America and in supporting Ronald Reagan's vigilance for democracy anywhere and everywhere. Furthermore, I'm disappointed when newspapers in the free land indirectly (or directly) support totalitarian causes abroad. Much like the way newspapers did in WWII in justifying Hitler's murderous expansion for fear of losing American lives, newspapers have justified the tyrannous Soviet expansion into the Western Hemisphere (Cuba) and now, onto the mainland (Nicaragua).

Justification of totalitarian expansion by newspapers is the most unfortunate part of a free society (one must accept), and is the stigma *The Press* and the *Statesman* must rid themselves of, in order to accurately serve the student community of Stony Brook.

Juan C. Sanchez
Co-Chairman,
College Republicans

Liberty

To the Campus Community:

On September 19, there will be a "Rally for Liberty," on campus, at the Admin, at approximately 11:30am.

This Rally is being coordinated by the Gay and Lesbian Alliance, the Long Island Gay/Lesbian Action Coalition and the Democratic Socialists of America in response to the recent attacks on civil liberties that have occurred at the hands of the Reagan Administration and various other "patriotic American" institutions. In addition, the Rally will provide a forum for concerned people to prepare and strengthen their forces

The Rally will serve as a mass opposition to the recent wave of Nazi-like conservatism that is ravaging our nation.

1. The recent Supreme Court decision declaring sodomy laws constitutional, and implying that Gay men and Lesbians are not protected by the Constitution of the United States.

2. The continual support given to P.W. Botha and the Apartheid-Pig government of South Africa.

3. The increased attacks on academic freedom and the right to free speech.

4. The on-going callousness displayed by the U.S. government toward the homeless, hungry, disadvantaged, and persons with AIDS.

5. The invasion of Native American territory by the U.S. imperialist forces.

6. The continuation and propagation of sexism, racism, homophobia in the workplace, the Church, schools and family.

Civil liberties (of those lucky enough to have them) are being eroded, abridged, and ignored every day. It is time to fight the oppression, fight the prejudice.

It is time to fight for liberty.

Raymond Melville
Co-chairperson
Gay & Lesbian Alliance

Congrats

To the Editor:

I would just like to take this opportunity to congratulate FSA and DAKA on the opening of the Stage XII Food Mall. Despite some initial construction difficulties which delayed the opening of the cafeteria, I think most students will agree

that it was worth the extra week's wait. The furniture, plants and decor are fantastic, especially in the Dragon Room, and the hours of the Stage XII Food Mall are much more convenient for the needs of students. Most of the comments from students that I have spoken with about the quality of food have been very positive. Once again, congratulations to the people at FSA and DAKA for a job well done.

Marc Gunning
Polity President

The Press Welcomes Your Letters And Viewpoints

Changing Shape

By Sanford Lee

The ideals and mentality of students have changed in the past 20 years, as part of the perceptual cycle, from society-orientedness to self-orientedness. The pervasive pre-law and pre-med students on campuses nation-wide are evident in indicating this change. In addition, the vast majority of courses taken by students are part of their long-term goal to be economically successful, and to be authoritative in their chosen fields. Though this "selfishness" can be argued as essential in our capitalistic society, its effect on our thinking and society's advancement is by and large negative.

"What enables men to know more than their ancestors is that they start with a knowledge of what their ancestors have already learned. A society can be progressive only if it conserves its traditions," observed Walter Lippman 40 years ago. As students, there is a responsibility of understanding history and culture, though it may prove irrelevant in making money in the real world. The desire to fulfill our curiosity and obtain knowledge, however, dwindles as the need to squirm for jobs increases. The 1980's have become

what many refer to as the "age of the yuppies."

What, then, should the purpose of colleges and their faculties be? The change in the nation's self-interest seems to have been greatly affected by society's changes, as shown on television, and in advertising; nevertheless, the colleges must be the home of discriminating minds that can criticize as well as assert the pendulum of a nation's ideals.

According to Professor Joseph Katz, director of Human Development and Educational Policy, "The underlying potential of idealism lies in the sense of helping others in a community, of wanting to be used, more than just making money and having status. And, we as faculty, have a responsibility to sit down together with our students and explore with them, as to how that concern, that integral information, can be expressed."

And yet, prevailingly, we students are apathetic towards social tasks, necessary for society's progress. Rather than interacting with peers and faculty, concerning ourselves with the need to broaden our views and find a philosophy of life, we find ourselves deeply buried in a pit of homeworks

and exams. By and large, the student's interests in the career of history, science, arts and literature is in decline; with them diminishes the enthusiasm of learning for learning's sake.

There is nothing devastating in students choosing their own path; it is only that the path of career orientedness often leads to a routine life, life of few excitements and personal gratification from careers, of no purpose. It is especially unfortunate, if a person has decided his path without realizing the full extent of his goal. Thus, the function of college is enormous in providing the understanding of options for those students, visions of their futures.

In reflecting on the change of students ideals, there lacks the sense of desire to progress. We are not progressive by being career oriented, overlooking our historical background, for by being that, we put ourselves in the tether of financial benefit, which will never reach contentment. And indeed, this is a shortcoming to our society as an aggregate of individuals in their process of advancement.

Dreary

student interest in this area, stating that "Stonybrook students have very diverse backgrounds and interests, some may be into South African divestment, others may be interested in small claims court." For instance, he suspects that a Pre-law student would want to get involved in small claims court because they would learn about the legal process. (N.Y.P.I.R.G. is scheduled to take a small group of students to Albany on Sept. 20. Attending students will receive training in lobbying.) He would like to work

with an effective network of students since, "it makes the lobbying of legislators more effective when the community of participants are strong."

The Dynamic Drury, who from leader of the Divestment Now Coalition to Project Coordinator, is flooded with sheer optimism and enthusiasm when he speaks of his activism at N.Y.P.I.R.G. He feels free to express that, "there is a lot of learning that goes on outside of the classroom and N.Y.P.I.R.G. is the place to learn it. There is an enormous amount of untapped potential

here at Stony Brook," and as one can see from his past record of victory, he is sure to "tap" it. He declared that N.Y.P.I.R.G. "is for people who want to learn more about issues such as consumer protection, environmental issues, nuclear energy, political reform, citizen's rights, civil rights, tax reform, higher education, economic revitalization, corporate accountability, insurance reform, health, education reform and mass transit." His message can be summed up in two words, "Get involved."

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THE PRESS

The Stony Brook Press

"and just sick enough to be totally confident."



Time Trippers

By Bill



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A Hot Proposal

by Neal Drobenare

Presently serving over half the resident population, the Dormitory Cooking Program is by far the largest plan of its type in the country. Seen as an innovative approach to a difficult problem when it was instituted in 1972, it has been plagued with its own problems ever since.

Up until 1968, the campus had a stable food service. Despite relative student satisfaction with the meal plan, the administration was forced to put the food service out to bid by state law at that time. When ABC Gludix came in with the lowest bid, they were awarded the contract in spite of student protests for Ogden, the previous food contractor. The quality of the new meal plan was significantly lower than its predecessor, and a large number of students avoided participation in the mandatory meal plan by claiming medical excuses for not eating the food. Failing to make a profit ABC Gludix left the campus following the 1969-1970 school year, after having lasted only two semesters.

The 1971-1972 school year opened with Prophet, Inc., providing the food for Stony Brook students. Decimated by two food service workers strikes, one lasting longer than six weeks, this company gave in to demands for union recognition and then promptly withdrew from the University. Though sued for breach of contract, Prophet won its countersuit claiming SUNY at Stony Brook had failed to enforce a mandatory meal plan (which had been part of the food service contract.)

"Stony Brook's problems, however, transcend the typical," pointed out former Vice-President for Student Affairs, Elizabeth Wadsworth. "A history which includes a disastrous strike, at least two contracts that could not break even, location in a high cost area and development at a time of high food cost inflation has given Stony Brook a high negative environment for any food related efforts," she added. This dismal setting prevented the University from obtaining a regular food contractor for the 1971-1972 school year, causing most students to buy hotplates and cook in their rooms.

The buildings, though, were not designed for this type of use and the ensuing problems were quickly recognized. "There were six dormitory fires reported this semester," said Assistant Vice-President for Student Affairs, Robert Chason in October of 1971. "The fact that the garbage pick-ups are not made on weekends, the lack of grease traps in the dorm drainage pipes, the electrical wiring that is inadequate for the load created by the cooking appliances creates a safety hazard." At this time, Chason continued, "a message from a number of concerned people will probably be directed at the campus community very soon urging that we, as a community, take a good look at the problem and seek a community solution to it." In accordance with this sentiment, Roger Phelps, the head of the University Housing Office headed a meeting of students, administrators, fire marshalls, and interested off-campus groups that aimed to "educate the University community to the dangers we face in the present situation."

Soon afterwards on November 16, 1971, the *Statesman* reported that "in an effort to provide a long range solution to prevent health and safety hazards caused by student cooking in the residence halls, the University officials are presently studying the feasibility of renovating dorm rooms into safe and legal cooking areas."

Robert Chason headed the investigatory commission which included representatives from both the University Housing Office and the Suffolk Board of Health. The commission was to center "on a comprehensive examination of present facilities and on the feasibility of their expansion."

A month later Chason requested, from the Stony Brook Council, "a carte blanche ... with final approval of the president ... in changing the 'no cooking' regulations". He noted that it was "not my intention to make significant changes without first getting the acceptance of our proposals from both SUNY Central and ... the Stony Brook Council."

The proposal from Chason's task force which outlined a course of action for the next three semesters was quickly sent up to Albany for approval. Permission was needed from both the State Bureau of the Budget and the SUNY Department of Audit and Control. In the preparation of the report inquiries were made by the committee into wiring capacities, circuit breaker reliability, and the ability of plumbing to handle the by-products of cooking.

"After paying the \$25 fee for one semester, the student's unhappiness was manifested in a Polity Council resolution that called on the University to refund the dorm cooking fee for services not rendered..."

The task force endorsed the idea of a fee to shoulder some of the added expenses of any needed changes and noted that the Dean of Students for SUNY had to extend the definition of "common area" to include suite living rooms to make cooking within them legal. According to New York State law, dormitory cooking was prohibited in residence halls except in "common areas," as defined by the Dean of Students and the Dormitory Authority.

On December 20, 1971, Mr. G.S. Freidan of the Dormitory Authority inspected the campus and found it seriously wanting in the area of fire safety. In order to proceed with the plans for dorm cooking these problems had to be addressed. In reaction to the report, Mr. Chason wrote to the University's Executive Vice-President, T.A. Pond, that the deficiencies were due to a lack of personnel for inspection, maintenance, and enforcement. The available people were doing the best they could, he added: fire alarm systems were being repaired, fire doors were to be kept shut and in good repair, pets were removed, and broken walls and windows were being repaired.

On February 2, 1972, at a meeting of the representatives from the Office of Campus Development, Office of University-Wide Services, University Council, the Dormitory Authority, and SUNY at Stony Brook, an agreement was reached "to form a task force to come to grips with the problem (of dorm cooking)." The "focal point" of the group was to be the Office of the Vice-Chancellor for University-Wide Services and its Chairman was to be the University Dean Ronald Bristol.

In a letter to Oscar Lanford, the Vice-Chancellor for Campus Development, John Toll, then Stony Brook's President, expressed his desire to see the task force meet daily "until this matter is settled." He pointed out that "everyone should recognize the need for student support of whatever policies are determined and we will be glad to arrange for student representatives to work on the proposals of the task force as they are developed to encourage acceptance by students."

Once the proposal was finally worked out, approval was needed not only from the state and SUNY, but also from local health officials. "I am placed in the position of

agreeing that the proposals as outlined in your memo are the only possible alternatives," wrote Suffolk's Chief Sanitarian Robert J. Sheppard. "There remain some reservations in the areas of sanitation, maintenance and supervision which can only be answered in time and the actual operation of the program," he continued.

In reply to correspondence from David Fortunoff, Assistant Director of the University Housing Office, Brookhaven's Chief Fire Inspector approved of the nine steps the University had taken to that date to meet fire-safety requirements for the proposed student cooking stations. "Realizing the problems you are facing," he wrote, "my feeling is that this is a fine proposal and I fully endorse (the) same."

On May 5, 1972, the *Statesman* reported that the University had received approval

hoods in at least some suite rooms. The increased garbage load caused by dorm cooking lead to the purchase of additional dumpsters by the program. These new acquisitions contributed to the optimism that led the administration to announce in mid-September that most of the new purchases that were needed to make cooking in the dorms safe and legal would be completed before the end of the next semester.

By the end of October, rewiring for Roth Quad had been contracted and the electrical renovations for Kelly A and E had been completed. The rest of Kelly was up in the air due to a lack of funds. Wiring problems had been encountered in G and H Quads which resulted in the installation of temporary cooking facilities. Five hundred garbage cans had been purchased with fee monies as well as extra custodial supplies that would aid the newly started weekend custodial service. The administration closed the month by announcing that new dumpsters would arrive by November 16th and range hoods and dishwashers were to be "received and installed before Thanksgiving."

Their optimism fed students high expectations of the program. The students high hopes soon turned into disappointment when they saw few new facilities installed. The administration's lament of the difficulties in dealing with Albany's red tape did little to appease them. After paying the \$25 fee for one semester, the students' unhappiness was manifested in a Polity Council resolution that called on the University to refund the dorm cooking fee for services not rendered.

Meanwhile, the residents of O'Neill College refused to pay at all, and other college legislatures were passing motions in support of the O'Neill action. The student dependency rested on the misconception of what the program was supposed to deliver. They believed that the fee was to be spent on the installation of cooking station equipment, when in actuality that was just part of the program's effort to bring safe and sanitary cooking conditions to the dorms.

By the time the students started demanding refunds, the program had already spent thousands of dollars on extermination, garbage removal, and custodial work. A partial refund of \$15 was granted. In asking for SUNY Central's approval of this, Toll explained the student situation, promising that it would be corrected, and that the refund was a one shot deal, never to be repeated.

Next Week...

"The Beginning of the End"

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Electrical and technical skills needed.
Must be available 15 hours/week.
Applications Available At:
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STUDENT POLITY ASSOCIATION

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FALL FEST

'86

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

- 4:00 Fest Opens
6:00 Carnival Opens
6:00 PROFYLES (Band)
9:00 THE BONGOS (Band)
12:00am COCA: Nightmare on Elm Street

E.S.S.
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and Fireworks
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

- 12:00pm Fest Opens
12:00 Crafts Fair
12:00 EMPYRE (Band)
1:30 Kids For Kids "Alice in Wonderland"
2:00 Carnival Opens
2:00 THE FRED REITER QUINTET (Band)
4:00 THE SEE (Band)
5:30 Fraternity/Sorority Step Show
6:00 ***1812*** (Band)
9:00 GRUCCI Fireworks
9:30 JOHN SEBASTIAN with NRBQ (Band)
12:00am COCA: Monty Python
& the Holy Grail
or Eraserhead
1:30am COCA: Kentucky Fried Movie

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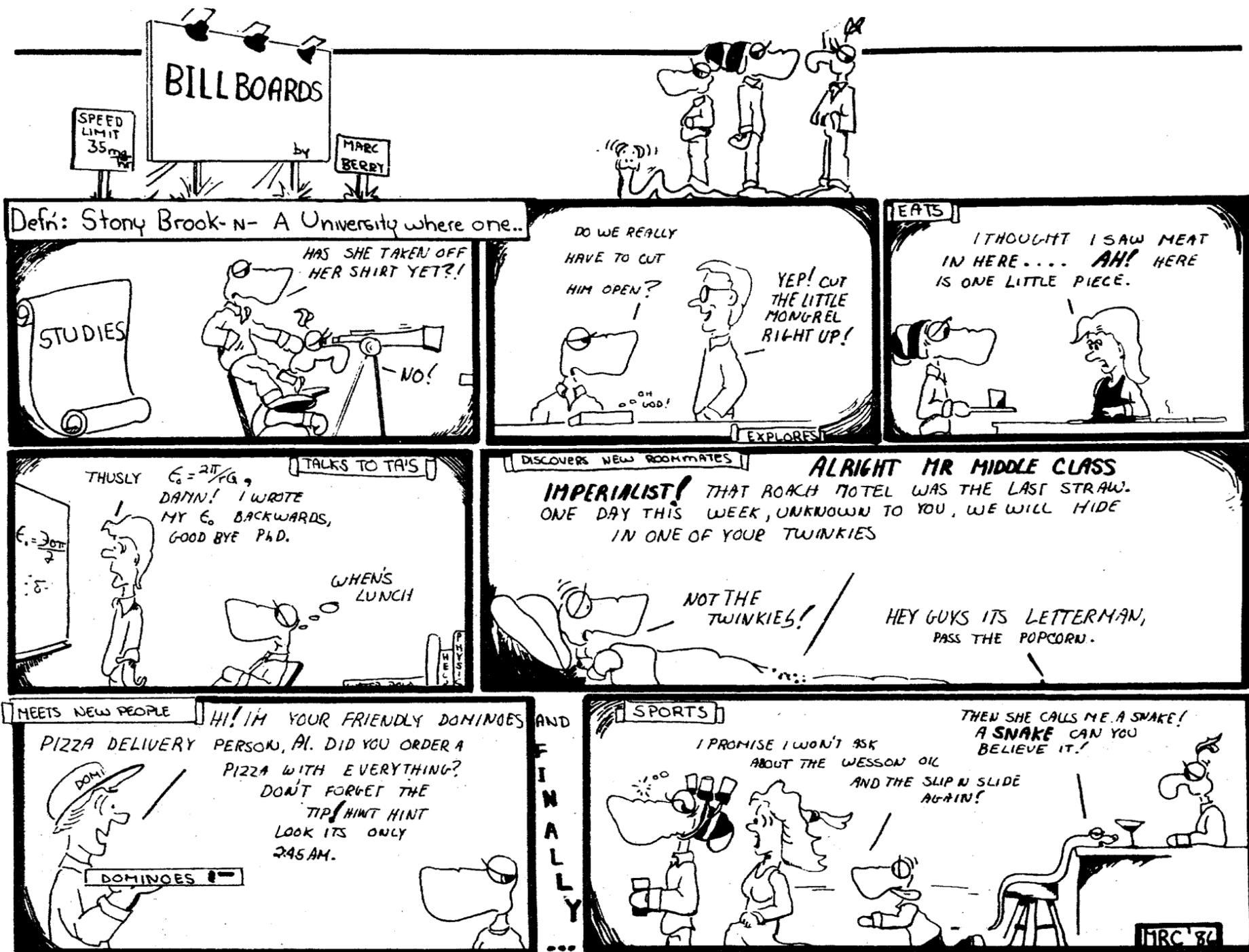
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Without student participation there will be NO 1987 yearbook.
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Any interested people please come to:
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or call 246-8347

To repeat: There will be no yearbook if no one comes forward to work on it.



SASU'S 9th Annual Ray Glass Organizing Conference

*To be held Sept. 26 to 28, on the
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**A great opportunity to learn leadership
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Why I Joined The Press

First Amendment Meets Stony Brook

By Anthony "Stony" Tesoriero

It all started when I found the green meteorite. No, actually it all started last fall, when I chaired the Henry James College St. Patty's Party committee. At that point in time, I was not a member of the Press staff. Even though I knew several Press people (since the fall of my freshman year) I had never had the slightest urge to join any of the campus media organizations. Being like most apathetic students, I felt that my time shouldn't be wasted participating in trivial extra-curricular activities. All that changed, however, when I was blamed for running an ad in The Press.

Stony's Brook

It is often said that when you want something done right, you must do it yourself. This is why I used to like to organize my college building parties. I found that there were only a few simple rules to follow to throw a successful building party: order plenty of beverages to keep guests happy, charge a small cover price, and publicize the event.

In the fall of last year, it was decided that the theme for the first building party would be "Saint Patrick's Day in October." It was perfect. October 17 was on a Thursday night. Also, since "21" would start in December, the legislature would still be able to throw its traditional St. Patty's Day bash, only five months early.

On the day before the event, almost everything was ready. The cover price was set, and the beverages were ordered, but I wasn't sure if anyone had placed an ad in *The Press* or *Statesman*, so I called J.C.

J.C. was my roommate from several semesters prior to this one, and more importantly, an ex-editor of the *Press*. Although he was working for S.A.S.U. at the time, I figured he still had connections in Old Bio, so I asked if he could get me some advertising space in Thursday's issue. It came as no surprise to discover that the advertising rate for ex-roommates was a case of Tallnecks.

After we split the case, J.C. and I went down to suite 020.

"What do you want it to say?" asked one of the Press staffers.

"You know, place, date, time, proof of 19, all that stuff," I told them, "but make it good," I added with a smile.

He made it better than good. I opened the *Press*, and located the ad, which is reproduced on this page. It was great! It contained a few phrases that had just been made illegal by the University's new Comprehensive Alcohol Policy. I loved it.

Four weeks later. The party had been a big success. Seventeen kegs of Busch had been drank by 1:00am. I had forgotten all about the advertisement, and, as a matter of fact, I had run a similar ad for the James Halloween Party, urging students to "Make like a pumpkin, and get smashed!" No reprisals from anyone.

I was catching some mid-afternoon Z's, before my four o'clock class, when the telephone rang.

"Is this Tony Tesoriero?" the deep voice on the other end asked.

"Uh... yeah," I responded, only being slightly awake.

"This is Anthony Keitt, from the H-Quad office," he said.

"Uh... yeah." I was still half-asleep.

"Kayla Mendelsohn, from the Office of Student Activities, has brought it to my attention that you were responsible for the advertisement that appeared on page 10 of the October 17 issue of the Stony Brook Press, which read, 'Drink Till You're Green!' and 'Drink Till You Drop. You Crazy Nuts' on the bottom," he said without changing the tone of his voice.

"Uh..."

He continued, "If you do not accept responsibility for the ad, your building will not be able to have a party for the rest of the year."

"Uh... sure," I grumbled, still half-asleep.

I hung up and went back to sleep.

Only later did I realize what I had done. I had taken responsibility for an action. One thing that I had learned from this school is that you should never admit to doing anything, since you usually will be convicted of it, whether or not you try to correct your errors. And in this case, I really didn't even write the ad.

**Drink 'Till You're Green
as**

**Henry James College
presents its annual**

St. Patrick's Day Party

-Thursday, October 17 at 10:00 p.m.-

-Unlimited Bud, Wine, and Soda-

-\$2.00 Admission w/SBID-

-Proof of 19 yrs. for alcohol-

Drink 'till you drop you crazy nuts!

"The Illegal Ad"

You may wonder from where Kayla Mendelsohn, of the Office to Limit Student Activities, got my name. Student Activities gets one of the several carbons produced whenever a Limited Events Clearance, a.k.a., Facilities Abuse, a.k.a. "F.U." form is completed for an event. She simply pulled my name off the form.

In retrospect, it was easy to see the sleazy tactic they all used. Look at what my options were: either I take full credit for the ad, and suffer the consequences, or, have everyone in the College hate me for screwing up the last chance to throw a building party for the remainder of time.

Several weeks later. I recieved a summons to appear before Gary Mis, of the campus judiciary. The best description of his job is that he is the 'Dean Vernon Wormer' of Stony Brook. Don't let that fool you, though, as he is very

good at what he does.

I was sure that if I just told the truth, I would be vindicated. So I told them the truth: I really didn't know *who* wrote the ad, and, since I signed the L.E.C. form, it was my responsibility, but I didn't really think they'd hold it against me.

I fucked up. I trusted them.

But Mis had much more on me than just the ad. He had a report, filed by my archnemesis and personal devil, Joni Esperian, James College R.H.D. It stated that not only had I admitted to writing the ad, but further, that I was a dangerous sociopath.

That was the day I went down to join the *Press*.

Coming up next week: **Part II: The Wrath of Joni**

SEPTEMBER 1986

AN OPEN LETTER TO COLLEGE FRESHMEN

Congratulations!

You are now beginning a four-year college experience which you will recall in years to come with fondest memories.

At some point in time you will have to declare a major. If you have not yet decided about your future career plans, you may wish to consider the advantages of selecting education as your course of study. Upon graduation you will then be eligible to join the prestigious ranks of more than 60,000 other college graduates who are employed as professionals in the New York City Board of Education.

As a teacher or clinician in the New York City public schools, you will be employed in one of the five boroughs: Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan, Queens or Staten Island. You will be eligible to select a health insurance plan that is fully-paid by the New York City Board of Education. You will be entitled to sick leave, liberal vacation time, and supplementary benefits such as prescription drugs, dental and optical procedures. It is anticipated that the starting salary as a teacher with a bachelor's degree in September 1990 will be approximately \$25,000.

THINK about the opportunities to prepare the students of New York City to become tomorrow's leaders. THINK about the personal satisfaction and fulfillment you will have in knowing that you played a part in shaping the intellectual, psychological, physical and emotional development of children. Earn more than money; enjoy recognition, reinforcement and respect. Choose teaching as YOUR career.

If you would like more information about the New York City public school system, please write to the Office of Recruitment and Counseling, 65 Court Street, Room 102, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201.

I wish you good luck and much success during your college years.

Sincerely,

Edward Aquilone

Edward Aquilone
Executive Director

An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/H

New York City
Board of Education

