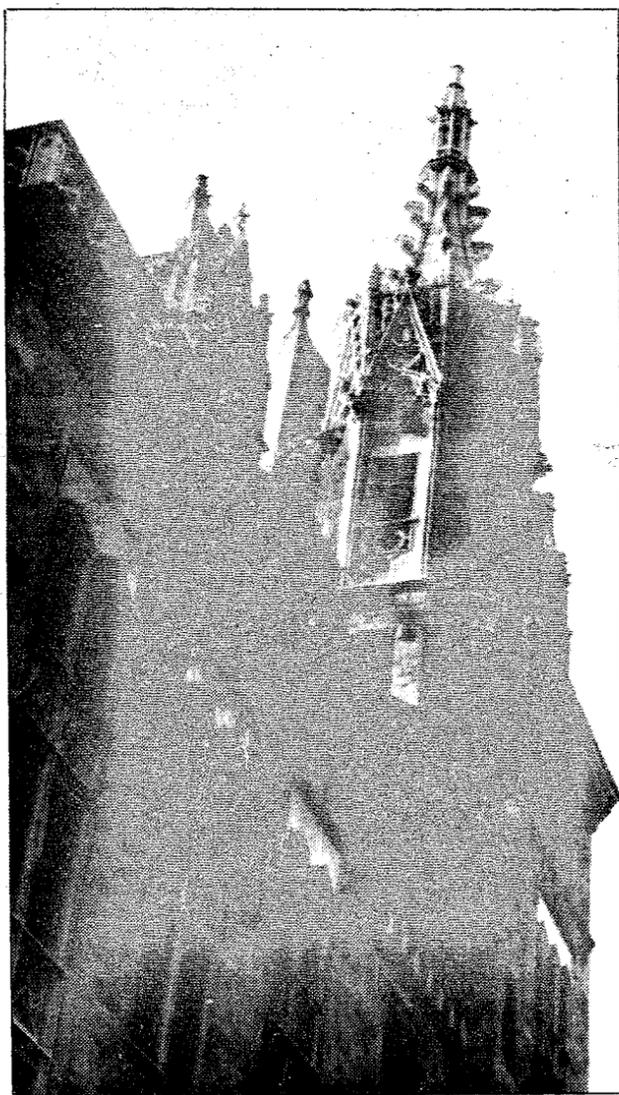


THE
STONY
BROOK

PRESS

Vo. 9, No. 15 ● University Community's Weekly Feature Paper ● May 5, 1988



Corridors of Power

**The SUNY Central
Building in Albany**

Realpolitik
Lobsters
Administration
Polity
Smithereens
Drugs

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Total Integration: Total Paralysis

Welcome to ROLMphone.

Sounds like the bad guy in a schlock science fiction film. But the bad guy is really the brochure printed up yesterday morning for the benefit of each and every campus resident.

Welcome to a flat \$65 per semester charge. No choice, either. Everybody will have a ROLMphone in their room, three phones in a suite. Everybody that opts to will get an access number to punch into the phone to allow off-campus calls (on campus calls are free). Everybody, thus, will get their own computer-personalized bill. And everybody will be subject to the quirks of the temperamental ROLM computer that handles all the phone traffic on campus.

And believe us, that computer is quirky. All the offices on campus have had ROLM phones for over a year, so we've been thoroughly ROLMed at the Press. What's supposed to make the system so wonderful is a modern, high-tech IBM manufactured computer controlling all the phone lines. No aging electro-mechanical switches, no mazes of wire to fray and crack.

But the computer is, in a word, cracked itself. (Or should we say its 'software', in this computer literate age?) When the computer crashes, as it has a number of times already, the phones crash. That means no incoming or outgoing calls, on or off campus. Three weeks ago, the system was down for an entire weekend. Two days; no calls to or from any office.

True, the computer, like any other man-made device, is subject to its quirks, but the phones are not an occasional luxury like a video game. A telephone system is not something that can or should be subject to periodic downtime. Even after Hurricane Gloria, while the Three Village area was without power for over two weeks, the phones worked. And when ROLM crashes, you can't bypass it with anything. All the lines are tied into the computer; a fire in the computer room, and it's all over, no dial tone, no way to reach the hospital, or the police, no way to call a cab.

And it's not too difficult to get the system to crash. When the system was first installed, an over-abundance of incoming calls to WUSB caused the entire answering-machine section to gag and shut down.

The system, when it's working, is less than would be expected from IBM, the self-proclaimed leader of the computer age. Just to call an ambulance you have to dial 122-22-8888.

Nasty loopholes exist, that have already been exploited by hackers with the time to poke around. A writer in 2600, a "hacker" magazine, gives all the details necessary to "kidnap" calls going to another phone to your phone. Others have been able to connect two parties together and listen in on the results, a sort of prank party call. Fine, until you really want to use your phone and you discover Marburger's secretary, or phone sex, on the other end.

And the phones themselves are cheaply made. Eight months and the buttons start to stick. When the volume button sticks, you've got to hold the phone at arms length in order to keep from going deaf. Think of the Bank of New York cash machines. You really need that \$10 bucks, but either the machine is "temporarily out of service" or it eats your card when you can't tell if you entered in the right password because the buttons are malfunctioning.

All this and more for \$65 dollars a semester.

According to Dallas Bauman, Director of Residence Life, the portion of the system for the dormitories is leased from ROLM at a cost of about \$1,000,000 a year. The money from the phone charge will pay that lease.

The least that can be expected for the charges is prompt and competent maintenance. Before AT&T was trust-busted, and everyone had to rent phones, telephones were solid, abuseable, and dependable, like an old American V-8. If the phones *did* fail, AT&T would send over a repairman right away. The ROLM phones are more like Yugos with all the options. Hopefully, repairs won't be a problem.

Residents of G-Quad have probably already seen the crews installing the new phone lines. The rest of the installation will be completed over the summer, so don't be surprised in the fall when you see that sleek little piece of phone wizardry in your dorm room.

The contract has been signed.
Welcome to ROLMphone.

Letter

Cons

To the editor:

We at I-CON are grateful for the extensive coverage of I-CON this year. In contrast to most of those who covered our event, it is evident that Kyle Silfer attended some of our programming.

However, there are points made by Mr. Silfer which appear to be contradictory. In particular, there is a comment regarding our diversity of programming which Mr. Silfer described as "perpetuating—in its own innocent way—the same evils so graphically described by its guests." Yet Mr. Silfer admits that our guests are free to (and often do) speak out and inform the public in regard to exploitation of their talents. Not only is this generally

informative, but is especially so to potential writers, artists, and film-makers.

This is directly related to the comment regarding just who is being honored, to quote Mr. Silfer again, "the source because of the product or the product because of the source?" This wrongly suggests that I-CON attendees praise the packagers instead of the creative sources. When the attendees have the opportunity to meet the author of a piece of work they admired, be it in print, paint, or celluloid; it is far more likely that the meeting will produce a greater understanding of the creativity of the individual than the faceless corporation which packages a product. We would like to know of any other program which presents the opportunity, to the same extent that ours does, to meet on an informal basis with professionals in so many different fields, from writers to scientists, from

artists to film-makers.

The I-CON committee has a responsibility to produce the event on minimal funding. Many of the events that Mr. Silfer frowns upon help finance the programming and speakers that we hope will make the difference. It comes as little surprise that the most well-attended panels and talks were not those of the actors, but those of author Harlan Ellison. It is the sort of result that we have been working for year after year. Also the science and technology programming that Mr. Silfer just touches upon was more extensive and well-attended than ever before. Both of these points say something positive about the attendees of the I-CON program in regard to their curiosity and concern for the future.

John Madonia
Vice-chairman
I-CON VII Committee

The Stony Brook Press

Executive Editor Craig Goldsmith
Managing Editor Kyle Silfer
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Photo Editor Ed Bridges
Science Editor Ryder Miller
Assistant Editor Karin Falcone
Business Manager Kristin Rusin
Editor Emeritus Michael DePhillips

News and Feature: Lisa Caiafa, Joe Caponi, Joe DiStefano, John Dunn, Socrates G. Gianis, Rob Gilheany, R. Sienna, Paula Tishin, Rich Wieda

Arts: Rob Becker, Joe Castelli, John Gabriel, Peter Kang, Alexandra Odulak, Rob Rothenberg

Graphics: Stephen Coyne, Jennifer Flatow, Greta Guarton, C.J. Morgan, Mary Rafferty, Joseph Sterinbach, Warren Stevens, Pippy the Zinhead

Proofing: Laurence Hitchens

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Phone: 632-6451
Office:
Suite 020 Central Hall (Old Biology)
S.U.N.Y. at Stony Brook
Stony Brook, NY 11794-2790

It's that time of year again when the dreaded graduation once again spirits away members of our staff. So if you'd like to hang out in the basement of Central Hall at odd hours, shoot flashbulbs off in administrators' faces, play with razor blades, or type away furiously on a battered typewriter, come down and see us in Suite 020 Central Hall. We'll be printing over the summer too, so if you'll be around, put on your old shoes and pay us a visit.

Put a Gag in It

Students Welcome New Chancellor

by R. Sienna

ALBANY, APRIL 27—Amid the nearly deafening student chants of "Vote Down Bruce!", the SUNY Board of Trustees formally appointed Dr. Bruce Johnstone as SUNY's Chancellor. Johnstone is currently President of Buffalo State College.

Almost 40 students gathered in front of SUNY Central's castle-like headquarters to protest Johnstone's impending appointment, as well as a proposed mandatory athletic fee [see related article].

SUNY Central officials at first only allowed ten students to actually attend the Board meeting, but a half-hour of arguing in the building's lobby enabled an additional ten students to attend. The Board meetings (when not in "Executive Session" where the real dirty work is done) are supposedly open to the public on a first come, first served basis. SUNY officials said that the space in the Boardroom atop SUNY Central's highest tower was needed for members of the press.

The Board seemed quite unprepared for twenty boisterous students bearing placards and wearing gags that symbolized lack of student say in SUNY Central decisions. After the actual vote, one student, depicting the SUNY system, fell to the ground in a mock death and was carried out by two pall-bearers.

Chairman of the Board Donald Blinken was forced to halt his introductory statement several times as the students hissed and booed and coughed. Students became particularly enraged when Blinken stated that the search for a new Chancellor was a "process carried on by a committee consisting of SUNY Trustees and an Advisory Committee representing all of the major SUNY constituencies—students, faculty, alumni, presidents, and governance."

Only one of the 15 Trustees is a student—the President of the Student Associ-

ation of the State University—and only one student sat on the Advisory Committee, former SASU President and Trustee Everett Joseph, leaving students nearly voiceless in both the Chancellor search and any major decisions of the Board.

Blinken claimed that it has taken a year-and-a-half to hire a new Chancellor (Clifton Wharton left that post in February of '87 to run a pension fund in NYC) because the Board "did not actively pursue the search...until we received authority from the

tuition hike within the next year, and his alleged lack of minority recruitment at Buffalo State have not endeared him to students.

Johnstone's resume is impressive: currently a Director of Key Bank West; assistant to Walter Mondale while Mondale was a senator; VP of Administration at U. Penn (he was also an associate professor there); a BA and MA from Harvard; a Doctorate in educational economics from the University of Minnesota; an extensive

tained that a "tuition hike is inevitable in a year". SASU representatives feel that a chancellor should be pressuring the Governor for a larger—or at least level—budget, rather than giving in easily to budget cuts. SUNY's tuition has been frozen since 1983; the Board (including the Chancellor), the Legislature, and the Governor must all approve any tuition hike before it goes into effect. "They [students] see someone in me who is not as resistant as they would like to tuition increases," Johnstone said, "we've seen trimming and reallocating...we'll just have to cut some more."

Although students were not allowed to question Johnstone directly—being told "You're not the press!"—Johnstone addressed the public accusations made by some students that he was not an effective President at Buffalo State. "I am the only campus President recruiting among minority organizations," he claimed.

The minority population of the city of Buffalo is about 41%; the minority population at Buffalo State is about 10%, about 5% of the faculty and staff are minorities. "Do they want 41% minorities at Buffalo [State]?" he asked rhetorically. Johnstone maintained that the budget cuts and staff firings of recent history account for the lack of minority representation at the campus. "We went many years without having a new colleague," Johnstone said. Johnstone's ace-in-the-hole in that area is the positive recommendation given to the Board by the highly respected Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman in Congress, and a long-time civil rights leader.

Johnstone became flustered as the press conference wore on and student antipathy increased. One student, Eric Wilson of Binghamton, was allowed to ask Johnstone a question by virtue of his position at Binghamton's radio station. Wilson wondered

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Johnstone makes a point.

Governor and the Legislature—in July of 1987—to set the salary of the SUNY Chancellor." The Board raised the Chancellor's salary from \$93,713 to \$150,000 because the position "requires a competitive salary", according to Blinken.

Unfortunately for Johnstone, he is already under attack from students before even taking office, which he will do on August 1. His lack of experience running an immense bureaucratic machine, his support of a

publishing record.

However, Duarte said "how he plans to cultivate working relations with Legislators and the Governor is not evident." It is the Chancellor who is faced with the difficult task of negotiating SUNY's budget, a budget which has been cut steadily in recent years.

Johnstone said at the meeting that "tax-cutting is deeply important to the Governor" and that these cuts would be felt everywhere in the state. Johnstone main-

Trustees Propose Athletic Fee

by Paula Tishin

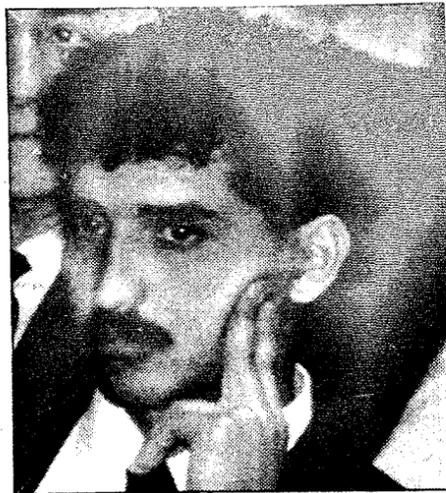
The SUNY Board of Trustees has proposed that a mandatory Student Athletic fee be instituted—at campus presidents' discretion—to fund intercollegiate sports.

The proposal, which was written by SUNY's Vice-chancellor for Student Affairs Frank Pogue and Associate Vice-chancellor for Student Affairs Norman Hostetter, would allow campus presidents—with the Chancellor's approval—to charge up to \$30 per student per semester to fund NCAA sports. NCAA sports are currently funded by Student Activity Fees and allocated by student governments.

In their written proposal Hostetter and Pogue contend that NCAA sports are "crippled...by not having any direct state funding...the mechanism of the annual student budget process is disastrous and occasionally catastrophic—in addition to being clearly illegal according to NCAA regulations." NCAA guidelines require that athletic funds be under the auspices of a campus' administration, but since the presidents of SUNY campuses collect the Student Activity Fee and then sign it over to the student government, the NCAA has never disputed the legality of SUNY's NCAA funding.

The problem that Pogue, Hostetter, a number of trustees, and several students governments have with student control of NCAA funds is the volatility of those funds.

Students are free at any time to cut off funding to one or more sports, and changes in enrollment and the size of the Activity Fees can affect the amount of funding that an NCAA club receives on a yearly basis. The proposal, one that has been kicking around Albany for several years, is intended



Francisco Duarte

to stabilize funding, and ensure the longevity and health of NCAA programs.

Funds collected from the fee would be distributed under the eye of an Intercollegiate Athletics Board, that if set up, would include an unspecified amount of student representation.

The fee would allow more money to be funnelled into athletics because Student Activity Fees are limited to a Chancellor imposed ceiling of \$120 per student per year. Almost 80% of the twenty-four largest SUNY schools (including Stony Brook) already have fees of over \$100 per year; New Paltz, Purchase, Canto, and Farmingdale have already reached the \$120 cap. The Athletic Fee would either free money for other uses or allow the student government to lower the Activity Fee.

The proposal, which will be voted on later this month, has split students state-wide. The Student Association of the State University (SASU), as well as several student governments, adamantly opposes the fee, calling it an attempt by SUNY Central to assume control of student money. Lynda Lippin, the Finance Coordinator of SUNY Purchase's Students' Union [government] addressed the Board during discussion of the proposal saying the proposal "singles out athletics as an activity that comes above all others" and that the fee would be discriminatory because "part-time students must pay a pro-rated fee, but can not participate in varsity sports". Varsity sports are limited to full-time students. Lippin asked the Board to "give us the vote of confidence that you as Board members trust student leaders to distribute our money as we choose."

SASU President and Trustee Francisco

Duarte openly attacked the proposed fee. "There is no clear documentation of funding problems in student governments" he said. Duarte pointed out that there are other student-controlled, student-initiated methods of ensuring the stability of NCAA funding. "Cortland students had the idea of

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Election Question

The Polity Elections may not be over yet.

While presidential candidate John Cucci and vice-presidential candidate Kurt Widmaier both won Tuesday's election run-off by sizable margins, the Polity Judiciary will meet tonight to hear charges of electioneering against Cucci and Widmaier.

The problem is a chalk-drawn campaign slogan that was painted on the cement below the walkway between Amman and Gray. Election rules forbid any campaign materials or personnel within 100 feet of a polling box, or within earshot or eyesight.

The Judiciary will have to decide if the slogan affected voters; if it did, the Judiciary will have to decide whether another run-off will be held or if the candidates in question should be disqualified.

Peace Walk Planned

by Ryder Miller

At the Ethical Humanist Society, a Humanist church in Garden City, NY, members of the Long Island Alliance to Prevent Nuclear War, gathered for their weekly Tuesday meeting to organize the Long Island student Peace Walk for a World Without War.

Participants will walk four miles to Eisenhower Park where there will be an afternoon of music and speech. Though some of the plans are currently sketchy, people are invited to come down alone, or with their families, to their church in Garden City, at 9 am on the Sunday of Memorial Day weekend. (May 29)

The Long Island Alliance is a small group which works in conjunction with the larger L.I. Student Coalition for Peace and Justice. The core organizers are a handful of high school students from Syosset.

Their main objective right now is to spread news about the march. Most of the "nuts and bolts" are not tightened yet, but appear to be put in place. Only a few speakers and musicians have been confirmed for the 29th, but permits have been obtained for the March route and the rally site.

The Alliance to date, has received TV coverage, has been written up in local newspapers, and has received promises and monetary support from many of the

groups in the L.I. Coalition.

the L.I. Alliance has met little resistance so far, and most people they have come in contact with have reacted favorably to this concerned group of high schoolers, spreading a message of peace. The students are not power hungry; they dread the responsibility that they are placing on themselves.

In its first weeks, the Alliance is still dealing with many of the organizational problems which can be seen in the Peace

movement. Insufficient communications, and lack of positions of authority have led to problems slipping through the framework, but the group is prepared to make the demonstration work.

These students have questioning minds. In conversations with the students they told how they weren't happy with their high school curriculums, and that their current events classes weren't teaching them anything. One organizer told a story about how she was treated after she questioned her

teacher, who "taught his opinion as fact." She told how her teacher referred to her as "Comrade" and made allegations that she would be the first to join the Soviet Union in case of a war.

Regina, a Stony Brook student, drove me to the meeting, and told me how her involvement was the end result of long held beliefs. She said that she always had a strong feeling about these issues and was happy she could incorporate her beliefs into her way of life.

Vanishing Oaks

by Ryder Miller

In the local campus woods, the red oaks are disappearing. These acorn bearing trees which we know and love, are facing rough times these days. In recent years, they have faced competition from other trees, hurricanes and Gypsy moths which prefer oaks over other trees. If you get the chance, give a beleaguered oak tree a hug while they are still around.

Though still dominant in the local woods of Long Island (at least at the Schiff, forever wild, nature preserve on campus, and the Weld preserve located on the North shore

of Long Island) red oaks are not replacing themselves.

Ecology Lab students walked through the Schiff and Weld preserves, recently, looking at which small trees will replace individual canopy trees. In the next tree generation, red oak would only hold one fifth of the spots it presently holds in the canopy.

Though oaks appear to be having it bad, dogwood trees are dying left and right. Recently, a fungal blight which blocks the air pores in dogwood bark has spread to Long Island, decimating the dogwoods in

the local woods. Soon, almost all will be gone.

Looking at the trees that will replace the canopy layer, revealed another interesting fact. The number of red maples in the canopy during the next tree generation, will be close to four times bigger than the number of red oaks in the canopy at present.

Red Maple's success is probably due to its ability to thrive under a wide variety of soil and shade conditions.

Philosophy, Fabrics, and Food

by Lisa Caiafa

Nylons won WWII! And if you don't believe it, you can take Freshman chemistry with Professor Heschbach at Harvard University. Or go see him lecture, like I did Wednesday, April 27th.

His lecture, *Artistotle, Nylons, and Rice Paddies*, was sponsored by the Provost's office under the Visiting University Scholars Program. Most of the material was from Heschbach's freshman chemistry course. A very ordinary course, most would say, but Heschbach sheds a whole new light on the subject.

To teach science, Heschbach proclaims, "You have to treat it like a part of humanities. Branch out to philosophy, history, economics. Science is not just for techni-

cians." He teaches his course in parables with appropriate music in the background. He uses parables because they teach many things at once. And that is what science should be. Also, when you hear a parable, you are more likely to tell it to other students. For instance, one of the classes deals with how much alcohol you can drink before the LSATs.

This approach is not often employed. Most decidedly not at the university level where you find only hard-core scientists and mathematicians in upper-division science courses. But this is not what science is about. Most discoveries are made out of necessity or at a time when the sciences are given large endowments. Students are rarely told the history or economic situations governing a discovery. This is

Herschbach's main concern. Science is not an isolated field.

Herschbach had his chemistry students write plays, develop poems, and paint pictures of their perceptions of science. In doing this, he is providing students with a creative dint their moment to shine. People learn in many different ways, and straight lectures are only one way of learning. We should enhance students' learning experiences, he said, instead of merely asking them to memorize.

One of the new concepts in teaching is using a 4-Mat system (named for the four quadrants of learning types) to teach. In this teaching style, you teach both to the right and left hemispheres of the brain and to the four quadrants of learning. All students will have the opportunity to develop and in-

ternalize the information. But this concept is almost unheard of, although it has been known for quite some time that people have different styles of learning. In this respect, Heschbach is at the forefront of a teaching revolution.

The aspect of integrating other fields with science is especially apropos to our present society. "We're producing students with blinders on. Too many aspects of our lives require an understanding of science," Heschbach said. Most of the other disciplines want nothing to do with science, he commented. It's as if science is for one sector of society and the humanities for another. "We must bring science into humanities courses," Heschbach exclaimed, "we must bridge this dangerous gulf between the two disciplines."

Crustaceans & Cattle



Dead meat everywhere.

by Joe DiStefano

Images of countless cheap horror flicks and cuttlefish dissections flooded my mind as I crashed and pierced the shell with my bare hands wrenching pincers and outlandish appendages from the segmented body in order to get at the succulent meat.

A teeming crowd gathered in the Fine Arts Plaza for the arduous (and rather messy) but rewarding task of eating lobster sans nutcracker. The upper level in front of the library resembled any other sidewalk cafe, except for the telltale sign, paper tablecloths. Twenty six hundred lobsters, along with an alternative entree of steak, and side orders of steamers, corn and potatoes were dished out by DAKA at the University's First Annual Lobster Bite Tuesday.

The event, sponsored by the Faculty Student Association and the University Dining Service, featured live music by the Elevator Men. The band really motivated the crowd, energetically playing their own songs as well as several covers including "Not Fade Away".

Once I overcame my aversion to eating a near cousin of that most illustrious member of dormitory fauna, our friend the cockroach (funny, prestige food evolved from insects) I found it well worth \$5.50. Although I'm not the world's greatest fan of slabs of red meat, I have to admit the steak was easier to consume than the lobster and certainly better than the average DAKA specimen.

The Lobster Bite was possible because of an unexpected surplus in the FSA budget. Nothing against fun in the sun, cheap surf and turf dinners or great live music, but perhaps FSA could have sweetened the deal by making it free for non meal plan students.

As I left the Fine Arts Plaza with a bellyful of lobster and steak I was amazed at how quickly it was transformed back to its original state. I'm quite sure that DAKA resumed "normal" operations just as quickly as they dispensed with cleaning up on Tuesday night.

The Administration Shuffle

Marburger Reorganizes University Posts

by Rich Wieda

President John Marburger has started to implement a reorganization plan of the entire Stony Brook administration, as recommended by a Presidential Ad-hoc Committee on Administrative Reorganization.

The Ad-hoc Committee was formed to pinpoint deficiencies in the administrations operations.

According to a memo from Marburger's office "these changes are intended to permit new levels of institutional effectiveness that will benefit all aspects of campus activities."

Among the actions ordered is the initiation of the search for a new Provost. Current Provost Jerry Schubel's two-year appointment is up next year. Professor Edward Katkin of the psychology department will be chairing the search committee, although the members of the committee have not

been named yet. The search committee holds its first meeting next month.

Carl Hanes, the Vice-president for Administration, is being moved into the newly created, but ill-defined, post of Deputy to the President for Special Projects. According to Marburger's memo "Mr. Hanes, Stony Brook's most senior administrative vice-president, will assume responsibility for certain large, extremely important projects that profoundly affect the future of the entire campus." These projects include overseeing the campus power facility, which is currently running over four million dollars in debt, and others, which the memo says "have been identified and will be described in subsequent reports."

Associate Vice-president and Controller Richard Brown will assume Hanes' current duties as acting Vice-president for Campus Finance and Management until a perma-

nent Vice-president can be appointed. This new position will oversee finance, budget, and management control functions in the Budget Office and the Grants Management Office.

The rest of the duties of the Vice-president for Campus Finance and Management have yet to be finalized.

The interim between the acting Vice-president and the permanent one will be "a time of experimentation with the new arrangements" the memo states. Some of the responsibilities might include control over Public Safety and the Environmental Health and Safety department.

The current Vice-president for Campus Operations position, which has been vacant since Bob Francis resigned last semester, will be replaced by a new position, Vice-president for Campus Services. Hanes had assumed direction the Operations post this year. A search committee to decide the

appointment has been created, and will be chaired by Ma. Florence Boroson, the assistant Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

The three remaining departments currently under the control of the V.P. of Administration's office—General Institutional Services (GIS), Physical Facilities, Human Resources—will report to the President's office for the time being. In addition, GIS will be enlarged to include the Purchasing and Transportation Services. Current GIS head Richard Wueste will assume direction over the enlarged department.

The final change in the administration shake-up is the appointment of Harriman School Professor Stan Altman as Deputy to the President. The position will be a two-year term that will include the responsibility of improved reporting and programmatic control in a number of priority areas.

Open Discussion on Closed Minds

by Socrates G. Gianis

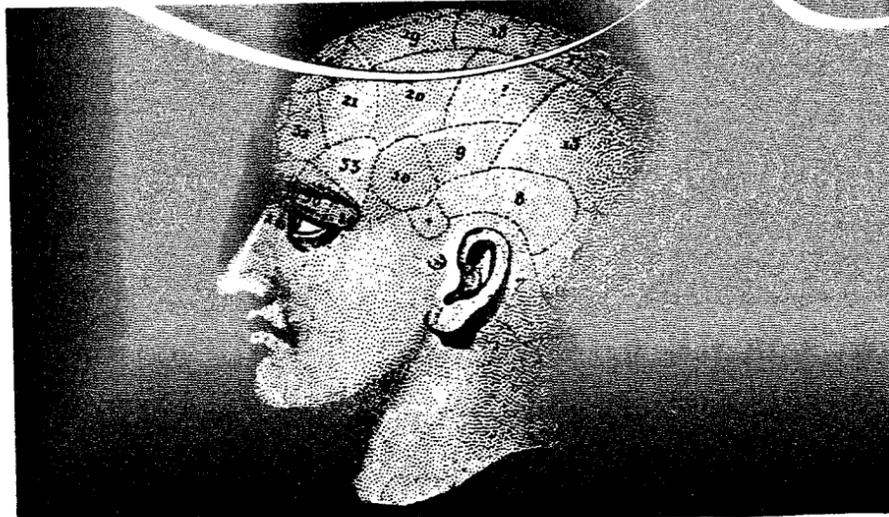
One great step for mankind? This was the question put to a panel of deans and directors in the Fine Arts Center yesterday in a critical discussion-of the much heralded book by Allen Bloom, *The Closing of the American Mind*.

The panel critiqued Dr. Bloom's strategy for a restructuring of American educational systems which calls for a re-emphasis of the "classical texts" as a prescription for healthy change in education today. Vice-provost Aldona Jonaitis moderated the discussion, placing emphasis on dethroning the "nostalgic discourse" of Western Idealism.

and Dean of the division of Physical Sciences and Mathematics, spoke of the positive aspect of *The Closing of the American Mind* by explaining the value of a historical perspective. Douglas also explained that the science division of our school always gears itself toward progress.

Brook Larson, assistant Professor of History, read a riveting story encapsulating the dogma of Western ideology and the need for our society to break with the "pedagogical patriarchy" of our white male dominated social structure.

Amiri Baraka ended the presentation with a poetic monologue straying the whole backwardness of the general masses' im-



E. Ann Kaplan, English professor and Director of the Humanities Institute, followed with a pointed critique about Bloom's closed-mindedness, and added her strategy for helping the fallen state of affairs of the Stony Brook educational process. She suggested an enhanced, enriched humanities curriculum that would highlight the need for understanding cross-cultural values and the diversity of conflicts that keep occurring throughout our world. She also carefully noted the problem of changing the "structure" itself in Stony Brook's educational process, which is the hard part, above and beyond simply enriching the core curriculum.

Ronald Douglas, Mathematics professor

bility to see blatant constrictions that plague our school, country, and global family. Baraka espoused a wonderful but complex discourse that focused on the need to "enrich real needs" by allowing for an equal voice on all social issues.

The presentations were followed by a discussion which drew out powerful insights on the problem of educational reform. Beyond a doubt, the question of educational reform runs parallel to the needs of social reform, and currently Stony Brook seems to be a leading force in the quest for these healthy and innovative changes.

Let's all hope for continued progress.

Justice for All Ramsey Clark Speaks

by Robert V. Gilheany

"The noblest quest of the American people is the quest for equality" said Ramsey Clark at a lecture in the Fine Arts Center last Thursday. Clark is former Attorney General and a human rights activist.

Clark spoke about freedom, civil rights, the roll of the Supreme Court in American life, and comparisons between 1968 and now.

Clark said he upheld the office Attorney General like many, many, Attorney Generals before him. "Unfortunately the integrity of the office is not upheld now" Clark said. Clark blamed the problem on "the abuse of political figures in public office" and mentioned that Edwin Meese's problems with doing favors for political associates, and selective enforcement of laws are a result of political appointments to public offices. Meese was active in Reagan's campaign in '80 and '84, and assisted Reagan while Reagan was governor of California. Clark called for an end to political appointments to the Department of Justice.



Ramsey Clark

Clark spoke of the historical trend of expanding freedom in the U.S. and reversals of reactionary Supreme Court decisions. Some of those decisions include *Dredd Scott*, the barring of women from the practice of law, and the federal government's inability to legally prevent the commerce of products produced by child labor. Those decisions have been reversed.

"The quest for greater freedom is the steady progress of its understanding and attainment of freedom," Clark said. The trend towards greater freedom has been backed up in court decisions such as *Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education* and *Roe vs. Wade*.

"Many presidents were not pleased with

their Supreme Court nominees," Clark pointed out. According to Clark, President Eisenhower felt that the worst mistake he ever made was appointing Earl Warren to the Court. "I think that's the best thing he ever did" Clark said. He explained that Warren was appointed because Warren was a tough prosecutor in California, and that he had overseen the incarceration of Japanese-American citizens during WWII. "Who ever thought he would've turned out to be a liberal Justice?" Clark asked. Another example that Clark gave was Hugo Black, a southern Klansman who went on to become a liberal Justice on the Supreme Court.

Clark described 1968 as "the best of times and the worst times." He spoke of an awful time during the height of the Viet Nam War, a sweeping fear of crime that had no rational explanation.

There were 200 race riots in our cities in the late 1960's and Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy were assassinated. It was also a time when people worked for change. "We the people took to the streets to end the war...and end poverty." The civil rights acts of 1968 concerned open housing. According to Clark these laws made it illegal to discriminate in housing on the basis of sex and race. "1968 was also the first year we the people did not execute someone," said Clark, referring to the absence of capital sentences, "We did not execute anyone until 1977." Clark spoke about today and said "If we executed three people a day, at the rate people are going on Death Row, we would be executing people everyday until the end of the century."

Clark would like to see the right to food as well. "Eight million infants starved to death last year," he said. "The right to food has to come from the will of the people, not the courts." He spoke of how this has to work through our democratic institutions to enable the courts to enforce it.

Clark also talked about voting rights and voter registration during this presidential election year. He said "the fact that a black man, running for president in a major party...won Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia is a victory for equality."

Cold Turkey

by Michael DePhillips

America has a new outlaw. One that is not breaking the law yet, but is none the less a social outcast. A great deal of the public now views smoking as a deviant behavior.

Now, New York City has joined the battle against this illicit pleasure and passed an ordinance that bans smoking in most public places. Although this law will be widely accepted, for good reason, it can not be forgotten that smokers are people, who pay taxes in a society that values individual freedoms. When regulating these freedoms we must be careful not to ostracise or deny rights to any group of people.

The new legislation prohibits smoking in stores, theatres, hospitals, offices, museums, banks and most other enclosed public places. Also, the new law requires that half the tables in a restaurant with more than 50 seats be reserved for nonsmokers. The Federal Aviation Administration joined the battle by prohibiting smoking on flights of two hours or less. Northwestern took the cause one step further by banning smoking on all its North American flights.

These new regulations are widely accepted and reflect what seems to be a smokeless wave of the future. The nonsmokers sense this and approach their cause with an almost militant attitude. Reflective of this is a Northwestern Airlines television ad announcing their new ban. A smoker lights up, the ban is announced and the rest of the plane cheers. The smoker then fades from the picture.

So far this is exactly what has been happening. Smokers have been compliant. On the now smokeless LIRR there has only been one arrest and public places have been

relatively smoke-free for months before the law. 26.5 percent of American adults now smoke, that is down from 42.2 percent thirty years ago, a time when America's greatest heroes had a cigarette permanently glued to their lips. The army even issued cigarettes with K-rations. The decline began in 1964 when cigarette ads were banned from TV and the Surgeon General began issuing warnings on every pack of cigarettes.

“..all of America will be smoke free, thin, muscular, and sober. Then what will happen to all the people?”

We've come a long way from "you've come a long way, baby," but there are still many people who smoke.

In fact, there are still a lot of people who need to smoke and that's where the conflict really sparks. The work place has been the battle ground for years. Restrictions on smoking in work are not new, nor are they altogether bad. If,

however, workers are being forced to quit smoking or lose their jobs, the restrictions have gone too far.

Even if a smoker wants to quit, they want to do so on their own, not because they are pressured or blackmailed into doing so. These restrictions do little to help the smoker along in their struggle or help make arrangements for those who prefer to continue to smoke.

The Yankee Trader newspaper in Port Jefferson, is offering a class to any employee who has trouble quitting. As of last Monday, however, it's cold turkey in the building. This has caused an uproar from its writers who claim that a cigarette and a cup of coffee are as essential to their job as a pen and paper. Unhappy writers are not beneficial to the production of a newspaper. It would behoove the paper to take steps toward a compromise, instead of jumping on a national bandwagon.

This example should be followed by other companies who now impose strict non-smoking regulations. There should be aid for those who want to stop smoking and arrangements made for people who can't, or don't want to stop. As far as public places are concerned, they will be ruled by a direct form of democracy, the laws will just enforce the majorities' sentiment.

People don't like to be insulted or badgered by strangers, so the smokers will confine their addictions to back alleys with their fellow junkies. However, if we are not careful anything that goes against the rationality of the majority will be labelled as deviant. If this occurs all of America will be smoke free, thin, muscular, and sober. Then what will happen to all the people?



Nothing Doing

continued from page 3

how often Johnstone would meet with students to discuss important issues. Johnstone replied "I stand for collegiate governance. I might urge [university and college] Presidents to listen more." Johnstone said that he would work with SASU on budgetary matters, but continued, "I've forgotten if I've answered your questions."

Wilson repeated himself, and Johnstone said he would meet with students on "a regular basis." He also stated that he meets several times a year with student government leaders at Buffalo State and has "breakfast several times a month with various students." Johnstone said that at

times he would like to side-step meetings with SASU representatives and meet directly with students at SUNY campuses in "a random fashion."

Johnstone also denied the charge that he might be censured by the Faculty Senate at Buffalo State, saying that he had "declined in a taped closing hearing" concerning a faculty grievance. Because of his refusal to testify, the Faculty Senate is "critical of me" he said, but the student charges of a possible censure next week "are in error."

In a prepared statement Johnstone said he will continue "carrying through with landmark legislation initiated by Clifton Wharton and Jerome Komisar [currently acting Chancellor]" referring to the Graduate Research Initiative which is aimed at funding research and improving the quality of life for graduate students.

Johnstone also stressed that he would like to see an Undergraduate Initiative, similar to the GRI, implemented soon. "The cornerstone of SUNY is the quality of its undergraduate education" he said. "We have a lead. We must work to maintain and even increase that lead," he continued, although he did not say what that lead was over, or what SUNY was leading over.

After the Board meeting and press conference, SUNY students—those who had remained outside the building and those who had attended the meeting—gathered in front of the building and held a mock funeral for the dead SUNY system.

With lowered, gagged heads, the students listened to Duarte read a eulogy in front of an open casket. Duarte said students "make this statement to point out that fifteen individuals [the Trustees] autonomous and unaccountable to the University community have decided the fate of all faculty and students. Obviously under the secret search process, students and faculty were not afforded the forum to debate openly the merits of Bruce Johnstone. Our outrage is justified simply on the fact that once again our voices have not been heard. Unfortunately, today's confrontation with the Board could have been avoided had the search process been open to members of the University."

Image by Joe Sterinbach



Marburger cuts a big one. Stony Brook turned 30. Just another day in paradise.

Pigeons Home to Roost

It's Time to Restructure Polity

by Frank Vaccaro

Polity, the autonomous student government here at SUNY Stony Brook, has come under serious scrutiny this Spring after dozens of clubs vehemently protested the new 1988-89 line budget. Many club leaders, as well as members of Polity itself, have publically denounced the organization and a recent campaign by the Polity President himself came within 300 votes of seeing Polity dissolved.

But Polity's problems go beyond the recent budget complaints and getting rid of the organization would do more harm than good. What Polity needs is a leader willing to make the necessary adjustments while clarifying its purpose.

Like a majority of state universities, Stony Brook's undergraduate tuition includes a \$114.50 "Mandatory Activity Fee" that adds up to a little more than one million dollars. This money is Polity's budget, and gives Polity a viable administrative and representative power. The money is to be allocated to the many student clubs and organizations that make up this university's social life, providing escape from the cold and callous academic environment. Polity's important feature of being able to act independently of the administration is underscored by the administrations' many attempts to limit student power and student activities.

Since 1979, growing student apathy and a lack of student activism have played major roles in undermining the seriousness in which Polity sees itself. Major issues like the almost ghetto conditions in the dorms, the lack of a reliable campus security, the dioxin contamination of the lecture center, the carbon monoxide fumes in the HSC, and the Police brutality at the Kelly D party two months ago, have all but been forgotten in Polity's muddled present state. What Polity needs is a leader who can make the necessary structural changes that will refocus Polity on its important administrative and representative functions.

The first step towards improving Polity should focus on improving student solidarity and communication. Polity is a three tiered organization made up of an eight member inner circle — the Council; an outer circle — committees of the Council and the Senate; and a vestigial circle — the 48 member Senate.

"Council members have seen the students lose ground in almost every student issue this decade."

In theory, the Council should make day to day interpretations and resolutions that would be beyond the large Senate's organizational capabilities. The Senate would review long term policies and procedures and wield the most power in its weekly meetings. Committees would investigate or be responsible for small areas such as concerts, elections, and internal affairs.

In reality, however, the Senate has been plagued with irrelevant discussions, too much or too little parliamentary procedure, and inexperience which results in intimidation from the Council. Each Senator's legitimacy is based on the fact that each Senator represents either one campus dormitory or 300 commute students. But dormitory activities have been virtually eliminated by the administration since the raising of the drinking age in 1984 and 1986. Students no longer identify with their buildings as they once did, making the building, as the unit of student representation, virtually obsolete. Senators are often appointed by default by a handful of building residents who still attend building legislative meetings. Council members, on the other hand, include the President, the Vice-President, the Treasurer, and the other "big" student positions obtained in much ballyhooed, campus-wide elections.



Lame Organization, Lame Graphics

The members of the inner circle are expected to make up for the Senator's lack of Polity knowledge as the full weight of major student issues falls upon their shoulders. Council members have seen the students lose ground in almost every student issue this decade.

The Vice-President also acts as the chair of the Senate and sets the Senate's agenda, thereby controlling the Senate's priorities; most senators are intimidated by his or her presence. Even outspoken senators rarely challenge these agendas. What better example of growing Senate illegitimacy exists than the declining Senate attendance. The hotly contested '88-89 budget passed through their chambers by default when the senators repeatedly failed to achieve quorum.

Improving togetherness and communication could be achieved by replacing the building senators with club senators. The first level of student activism this decade is in the clubs; why not tap it to create a thriving and concerned branch of student representation? Let the 25 clubs and five fraternities that have the most members be entitled to one Senate seat each. For optimal student-to-representative communication channels, let the President of each club be that club's senator. This would also improve the knowledge and awareness of the average senator.

Imagine the lively debate between senators from The Press, the Haitian Students Organization, SCOOP Audio Visual, the Society of Young Koreans and the Student Activities Board? Self-interest would have to be compromised and a dictatorship would be downright impossible. Clubs would beef up recruitment and activities to attract more and more club members in an effort to obtain a senatorial seat. Club activities themselves would become better planned and advertised as each club would begin to sense a real competition with other represented clubs. Additionally, club senators would have at their disposal club budgets which could be spontaneously combined to form money pools for campus-wide rallies and sponsored events.

Student involvement in student elections has maintained an apathetic, all-time low for three years now. If eighty percent of the undergraduates perennially neglect to vote, the student government should take it as a sign that they do not want representation. It seems that there are two kinds of people on this campus; those that get involved with a club and vote, and those that don't get involved with any club and don't vote. A lack of representation for non-club affiliated students in the Senate would be justified. It would be a surprise if non-club-affiliated students protested and demanded a representative seat in the Senate. But if they did, a seat would quickly be provided — if they could prove they had as much support as one of the top 25 clubs.

In addition to representing the student better, the club senate would administer the Polity budget with much more care. Hungry clubs on the senate would look for every opportunity to more *efficiently* allocate the million dollar budget. Overbudgeted clubs like the Student Activities Board, would be hard pressed to justify their \$81,450 budget. Polity's liability insurance has risen from \$7,000 in 1982-83 to \$28,000 (projected) for 1988-89 even though the number of kegs on this campus has gone from an estimated 4,557 to 63. What are we paying for? Polity pays \$12,000 a year to maintain a legal clinic; let's put it to work creating a new insurance policy.

There are countless other curious lines on the new '88-89 budget, and they may have justification. But as mentioned above, the building senators neglected to attend the meetings where they could ask questions and make changes. Do you think that a club senate would display that kind of indifference? Furthermore, club senator attendance would be high all year long if frequent club absences mandate that the club lose its seat for the remainder of the year. There would be other clubs eager to quickly jump in and get representation. The Senate's attendance would rise from 50% to over 90%.

The club senate could have some disadvantages as well, but nothing that can't be ironed out. A cast-iron, sergeant at arms would be needed to keep the traditionally emotional club Presidents at bay. Strict rules would have to be implemented and enforced from the beginning, regarding both Senate procedures and official club membership numbers. Some major non-club issues listed before might be overlooked by club senators looking out for their club's self interest. Then again, could they be any more overlooked than they are now?

The main attraction of the club senate is its legitimate representation. This would breathe a fresh sense of cooperation and potential achievement into Polity. Couldn't you see the Caribbean Student's Organization President stand up during a debate and say, "The C.S.O. wholeheartedly backs the protest and will be present at the rally next Wednesday 150 students strong." On the other hand, could you really see the Cardozo building senator say, "The residents of Cardozo College are opposed to the lack of campus security and will be at tomorrow's protest." Of course not — the building senator from Cardozo represents nobody. Few people in any building even know who their building senator is.

Right now, Polity veterans are tailoring a brand new Polity Constitution that takes a few good steps, but it still leaves Polity building senators in charge. One thing that the new constitution does is place quad representatives on the Council, so that building representation is moved, *not lost*. If Polity is unable or unwilling to adopt these necessary changes for improved representation and administration, the clubs may have to take matters into their own hands.

"Polity should focus on improving student solidarity and communication."

Polity clubs probably involve 3,000 to 4,000 students, almost twice the amount of students that currently vote. All they would have to do is get their club members to vote for a referendum calling for a club senate. The Department of Student Affairs would undoubtedly have to recognize this body as legitimate and Polity would be forced to do a little restructuring.

I've spoken to several administrators who have liked the idea and would be honored to have a seat on this new senate. One administrator works right under President Marburger. He would be the most direct channel to the President's office that any student body has ever had.

All the club president's would have to do is set aside their egos and get together. They would have to make the realization that they are all subsections of the only true campus power.

Opposition to this plan would certainly exist and Polity itself may be outraged at the prospect of a power restructuring. But since when is the ruling power not outraged at such a prospect? Indeed it is called revolution. But it can be done neatly and painlessly for the benefit of both students and the university community.

Press Pin-up Poster!



"God Bless America" ©1981 Gary Johnson

(Suitable for Framing)

Letting it Fall Apart

by George Bidermann

The vindication of 30 Tent City protesters by two separate First District Court judges tastes really good, and I just wanted certain people to know that.

Wednesday, April 20th marked the anniversary of something I just happened to see a year ago while walking to my 7:00pm class in the Humanities building. A bearded, scroungy-looking man was sitting on the hill near the building. He had several packs with him. When my class ended some two hours later, I walked by the oval patch of grass and trees, with the footpaths in the dirt worn by thousands of student and faculty footprints, and saw the same man standing with some other people around a couple of tents that had been pitched on the grass. I shrugged, not really sure why it was there but not really wondering, either, and continued on. It wasn't until several weeks later that I met the people who started the demonstration, and came to understand what they were protesting.

Within a week the campsite, which didn't get dubbed "Tent City" until much later, had grown and it stayed there a month and was then dismantled, set up again, viciously dismantled by the assistant directors of Public Safety, we were busted, we were dismissed, end of story, right?

Wrong. The District Attorney's Office, surely at the urging of Stony Brook's Administration and/or SUNY Central, has announced plans to appeal the dismissals. The sad but laughable saga of how Stony Brook's Administration arrested students who were demonstrating grinds on to another chapter, and innocent students must endure at least several more weeks of wondering whether they'll have to appear in court to testify about their innocence, and whether another judge will laugh the charges out of court or if these Mickey Mouse charges will actually go to trial.

The University Senate first heard that there were plans to appeal the dismissals at its April 4th meeting when President John Marburger, who ordered the arrests, brought it up while responding to GSO President Bonnie Hain's report, which asked for the Senate's support of the Tent City protest. After Marburger left, the Senate unanimously passed a resolution urging Marburger to contact SUNY Central and the Attorney General's Office and ask that no appeals be filed. Did Marburger ever contact them and if he did, why was he unsuccessful?

At a university of Stony Brook's size, it is difficult to

combat the image of administrators as faceless figures behind locked doors, and I can imagine that to some extent administrators consider the student body to be faceless. But when administrators are so disconnected from the student body that they end up closing their own building in fear of them, or their silence illustrates their anti-student stance, it only serves to promote that image.

Tent City has continuously been referred to as a graduate student protest, and most recently Stan Altman (SB Press 4/14) said that in the Chapin Apartments, "The graduates seem to think that everything can be solved by striking."

"...administrators are so disconnected from the student body that they end up closing their own building in fear of them..."

Doesn't the Administration know that 14 of the 30 students arrested at Tent City were undergraduates? Doesn't Stan Altman know that there are undergraduate students who live in Chapin and that they also are on strike?

I find Altman's comment about the parking situation in Chapin even more disturbing, given that he is the Presidential Fellow for Housing. With over 500 cars registered for the complex and approximately 300 spots, many students cannot find legal spots there, but the University says it will be stepping up ticketing and towing of illegally parked cars. As reported in the Press on April 14th, Altman said

that, "If there's not enough spaces in Chapin and you don't want a ticket, take a bus from South P-Lot."

If accurately reported, this quote is scary. When was the last time Altman took a two-mile bus ride from a parking lot to get to his residence? How can the Administration believe this is acceptable procedure for student tenants?

If we look at several other aspects of the Chapin rent strike, there is similar evidence of the Administration's distance from the student experience. The University's offer to drop from the rent increase \$65,000 that it planned to charge Chapin tenants for unrentable apartments only shows me that before the threat of a rent strike, the University found it acceptable to charge student tenants for these dilapidated, uninhabitable units. Similarly, the University's plan to charge a mandatory monthly telephone fee of \$12 to \$17 for each Chapin resident, possibly including children, is not just ludicrous, it is unjust. Why can't Stony Brook students have the freedom to decide if they want to pay a fee for a telephone? Does the Administration really believe that because it signed a contract with ROLM, student tenants should have to help pay for the phone system or move out of their apartments?

I believe part of the problem is that the Administration just doesn't know what the students want because they have trouble seeing us as individuals. Or maybe they just have trouble seeing. It's been more than two years since the clock in the lobby of the Administration building stopped working, and it still hasn't been fixed. Six weeks ago, at the rally against US intervention in Central America, I noticed that the foot-high letter "T" in the word "Administration", which hangs over the main entrance to the Administration building, was missing, making it the "Adminisration" building. As of last Friday, it was still missing.

Yet all last week, the academic mall buzzed with activity as cleanup crews worked to get the grounds looking nice for the 30th birthday party on May 1st. Do students and faculty realize that all this spiffing up of the campus is only being done so that all the alumni, who haven't been at Stony Brook in years, will see what a clean, well-maintained campus we have? I can't help but wonder if the Administration is really looking at the problems here, or just concerned about glossing over the surface so it can be sure to get all those alumni bucks.

(The writer is a former Tent City arrestee.)

The Fourth Estate: Commentary

No group or individual has utilized the media in this country to prove a point, establish a position, or open provocative discussion since the publishing of the Federalist papers were published in New York papers in 1787.

The Federalist papers were expertly written, widely distributed, and designed to convince New Yorkers to ratify the newly-written Constitution.

John Connolly is a writer, businessman, and theorist who would like to see documents of this sort widely distributed throughout the media again. An Independent Media Communication is a format for producing a large-scale document through which any group of people could propose, for example, a piece of legislation, or terms of negotiation with an enemy.

Connolly also provides historical and practical support for the communication. If the "media telegrams" are sent to enough people, produced in enough quantity that nearly everyone in a particular area would be able to know what other people are thinking about or would like to do (or not do) to improve living conditions.

This year has seen incredible attention paid by students to every detail of the U.S. Presidential election. A media communication would help to bring more people into the fray of things. How can someone act if they don't know what's going on, what other people are feeling?

The media communication won't make conflict disappear, but it would be an excellent tool to start working with.

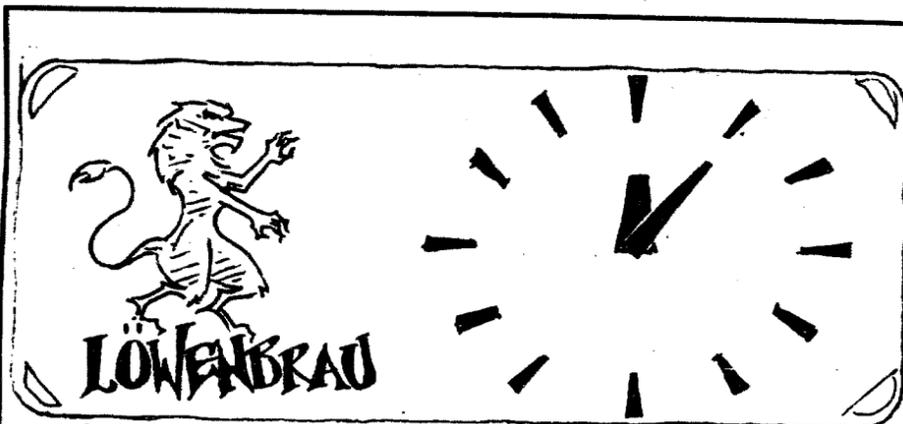


Image by Justin Parsons

This is a picture of a clock that used to hang in our office. We had this clock for a long time, and we have become accustomed to its face. Last week, some sleazy moron with nothing better to do stole it from us. So whoever you are, bring it back. Don't you have enough on your hands with finals?

After the established negotiating process between societies has failed or stalled, an alternative would be for one side to publish their detailed negotiating position in a widely distributed document. At the same time they could request a similar public response from their adversary.

Today when documents are distributed in newspapers and magazines for business they are commonly referred to as advertising supplements.

Here this medium of information is called an Independent Media Communication (IMC).

THE INDEPENDENT MEDIA COMMUNICATION CAN BE USED AS A MECHANISM TO ADDRESS DISPUTES BETWEEN SOCIETIES

Is this strategy similar to full page ads that some societies have already purchased?

Unlike earlier paid messages an IMC is a qualitatively different strategy with the potential for much greater impact. A document detailing the goals and constitutional principles of a society to describe the details and problems of their region in a manner understandable to the common person. It would put their case before the American and World Public by relating a sympathetic and compelling story.

What would an IMC contain?

It might begin with the history of that region and why these people are seeking change. It could include their goals and constitutional principles. It could also include their negotiating position, given point by point, so that all could understand these issues.

"The medium is the message."

Marshall McLuhan (1911-1980) Canada.

McLuhan observed that the Reformation took place also in the invention of the printing press made the Bible available to the masses. The advent of television and instant, world-wide communications has brought about another revolution by bringing the world closer together in a "Global Village." He said that the medium of information has profoundly affected political, economic, religious and civilization as a whole throughout human history.

How long would a society's IMC be?

The length of an IMC would naturally vary. But within approximately 24 magazine size pages leaders could create a powerful and dramatic message. Such a size would be brief enough for wide distribution and yet long enough for necessary details.

Why would a government respond to an IMC?

They would realize that if the challenge of information laid out for all to see went unmet, world sympathy might shift to those who made the public peace plea. Also, if they rejected such a non-violent request for action, the responsibility for future violence would fall increasingly on them. Furthermore, if they did not respond in kind their adversary's view of history would gain a wider acceptance.

What could an IMC achieve if there was no response?

A society could still accomplish a number of its goals; bringing world attention to the problems in their region, rallying support among their members and others; structuring a constitution and possibly suggesting sanctions.

Would an IMC take the place of face-to-face meetings between leaders?

No. It is an alternative that could be used when such direct talks break down or have not occurred.

Who would pay for an IMC and how much would it cost?

Synthetic individuals, organizations, businesses and nations could be requested to contribute to such a task and might be recognized in the IMC. Most IMCs would cost between one and five million dollars including both printing and substantial logistical expenses when distributed in a major newspaper(s). It would be expected that the U.S. Congress may become a significant contributor of funds for some societies that attempt to negotiate with the Independent Media Communication.

Why would this communication strategy be significantly different than communicating through the media?

Remember that confidence is an important element in any agreement between societies. For example, in South Africa the black leaders have attempted to instill confidence that the rights of the white minority would be respected in a government controlled by the blacks.

Declarations and guarantees made in a document distributed worldwide and signed by leaders of different factions of that society would tend to impart greater confidence to the whites (and others) than statements transmitted through news articles.

"I have learned through bitter experience the one supreme lesson to conserve my anger, and as I have conserved it, I have transmitted it carefully, even so our anger conserved can be transmitted into a power which can move the world."

Mohandas K. Gandhi (1869-1948) India.

Mohandas Gandhi created a philosophy called Satyagraha that he used first in South Africa and later in India. Negotiating with the IMC allows a society to follow Gandhi's plan of non-violent action by announcing to the world what they are doing and what they are requesting.

Among two adversaries which party (society) would decide to initiate this public negotiating alternative?

It is anticipated that it would be the party most dissatisfied with the status quo.

Whether a society negotiates in private or public would be the expected result be the same?

The phrase, "The medium is the message" suggests that the form of a message imparts its substance. The argument made here is that the form of the negotiating process will also have a qualitative impact on its substance. The inherent characteristics of an IMC would tend to create a momentum for the government in control to modify the request of a society seeking change rather than rejecting it outright as has often occurred in face-to-face meetings.

Thus, there is no need for war. It does not have to be you or me ever again. It can be you and me."

Buckminster Fuller (1895-1983) United States.

Fuller demonstrated that by applying scientific knowledge civilization can produce increasingly more output with less resources. He realized that the opportunity exists, once political differences are resolved, for all of humanity to enjoy a sustained standard of living higher than any humans have previously experienced.

Gang Bang

continued from back page

man who would sleep with a gang leader at a party, particularly in the minutes between the time the party was broken up by a machinegun attack, and the arrival of the police. She screams "You don't know me at all!" at Penn, and that could go for the audience as well.

But *Colors*' strengths far outweigh its weaknesses. In the complex world of the LA streets, neither Penn's nor Duvall's approach will be completely right or wrong, but each can learn from the other and live—or die—with the results.

It is Hopper, though, who gives *Colors* its brilliance. Only his fourth film (after *Easy Rider*, *The Last Movie*, and *Out of the Blue*), Hopper was recommended to producer Robert Solo by Penn. A major star in the sixties, Hopper spent the next fifteen years pursuing smaller parts and battling with a variety of problems and addictions. Sober for the last three years, however,

Hopper has come back into his own, starring in a number of major pictures, including *Blue Velvet*, *River's Edge*, and *Hoosiers* (for which Hopper was nominated for an Academy Award). With his background, Hopper reportedly got along well with the actual gang members who played many of the small parts in the film.

In a tragic example of life imitating art, two gang members scheduled to appear as extras in *Colors* were killed in drive-by shootings during the time the movie was being made.

Colors has already sparked some gang violence at showings in Los Angeles and other cities, but less than had been feared by many of the movie's critics, who originally wanted the movie banned in many areas.

As in *Easy Rider*, this movie ends in an orgy of violence. No one wins, but enough of the combatants—cops and gangs alike—are left to fight and fly their "colors" another day.

Smithereens

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Beach Boys, The Who, The Kinks, Stan Kenton; so many different bands, the Ramones. We've had many, many different influences.

Who's your favorite current band?

Young Fresh Fellows, from Seattle.

Do you like to perform in small, intimate clubs or large ones?

I like to play anywhere as long as the audience is good. Really, the size of the place doesn't make as much of a difference as the attitude of the audience.

Describe your typical fan.

That varies. Judging from our fan mail and the people we meet, there are all different age groups. Sometimes we get letters from 9 year-olds then forty year-olds...It's quite varied.

Are you afraid that if you become famous one day, you may turn into an "outwardly" dead minded-robot-freak like Michael Jackson?

No, definitely not. We feel our music is universal. It's for everyone who likes it. The more people we can reach, the better.

Well, that's very nice but that's not exactly what I'm asking. Do you think fame takes its toll on an individual's character?

I've never been in that situation. I'm sure,

though. You look around and you see that certainly, it does. But we've all worked too hard and too long for fame to make any weird changes in our personalities.

Do you consider yourselves a close-knit group?

I would say for sure. Three of us, excluding Mike, have known each other since 3rd grade. I've known Pat for over ten years. We're more like a family than just a musical group.

What are your views towards the music industry?

They offer people with dreams a chance to help realize them. They make your records heard and put your music in front of people.

What's your advice to sprouting bands who are trying to make their music heard?

The most important thing is to believe in yourself and what you're doing and realize success is **not** going to happen overnight. It usually takes a number of years of hard work and low or no paying gigs. You have to tolerate traveling around and beating your head against the wall; be prepared for a tough ride. But if you really want to do something, you make your mind up and just do it. For us, it's a dream come true, really.

Athletic Fee

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approving athletic budgets two years in advance and placing the money in an account to gain interest" Duarte explained.

Student governments at some schools, however, whole-heartedly support the fee. Clayton Lavanti, Buffalo State College's Vice-treasurer (Chancellor-elect Bruce Johnstone is currently Buff. State's president) asked the Board to pass the proposal.

"Our Activity Fee is tied into athletics, we should be using it for cultural activities," he said, "take our money out of the hands of amateurs and put it into the hands of administrators."

What the Board will actually do is not clear yet. While Johnstone has openly supported the fee, some Trustees need convincing if the fee is to go through. Trustee Mele told Pogue and Hostetter that their "goal could still be achieved without creating another monster...another set of administrative posts." Mele also suggested that if NCAA teams need more money, that the Board could pull \$1 per student out of State funds. "If you take one dollar, no-one will mind," Mele said, "take \$25 and you'll hear screaming."



In a World Gone Mad...



...None are Madder

The Stony Brook Press

Image by Justin Parsons

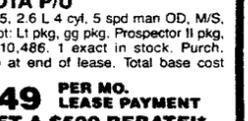
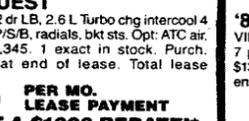
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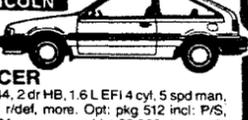
UPCOMING CONCERTS

- Thursday, May 5**
 - James Brown at the Lone Star Cafe —and May 6
 - The Smithereens at the Bottom Line —through May 7
- Friday May 6**
 - The Fall at the Ritz
- Saturday, May 7**
 - The Waiters at Bay Street
- Sunday, May 8**
 - Robin Trower at the Ritz
- Tuesday, May 10**
 - James Cotton & Frankie Lee at the Lone Star
- Wednesday, May 11**
 - Ravi Shankar Alice Tully Hall Lincoln Center
 - Ted Nugent at the Beacon
- Friday, May 13**
 - Midnight Oil House of Freaks at the Beacon
- Saturday, May 14**
 - Radiators at the Ritz
- Sunday, May 15**
 - Iron Butterfly at the Ritz
- Tuesday, May 17**
 - Stevie Ray Vaughan & Double Trouble Robert Plant at the Meadowlands
- Saturday, May 21**
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8. Billy Bragg—Help Save the Children
9. Eugene Chadbourne—Dear Eugene
10. Drowning Pool—Satori
11. Bobby McFerrin—Simple Pleasures
12. Steve Fisk—448 Deathless Days
13. The Fall—Frenz Experiment
14. Naked Raygun—Jettison
15. Self Defense—Tug O War
16. Living Colour—Vivid
17. Jesus and Mary Chain (12")
18. Sergeant Pepper Knew My Father—various artists
19. Joni Mitchell
20. Bill Laswell
21. Alice Donut
22. Boogie Down Productions
23. Dickies
24. Dag Nasty
25. Divynls
26. Mute Beat
27. Tackhead
28. Red Lorry Yellow Lorry
29. Lydia Lunch—Honeymoon in Red
30. Monks of Doom
31. Obed Ngobemi
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March of 1980 marked the official beginning of the New Jersey band The Smithereens. Pat DiNizio, lead vocalist and guitarist had been strumming his guitar since boyhood. His ad in a newspaper for musicians was answered by Jim Babjak, guitar and vocals; Mike Mesaros, bass, vocals; and Dennis Diken, drums and vocals—all grammar school buddies—who were themselves in search of a lead singer. Mesaros has said that, "The band had its own sound from the very first moment that the four of us sat down to play together—it was chemistry."

The Smithereens immediately began touring clubs all over the East Coast. In 1983-4, the band hooked up with Otis Blackwell ("Don't be Cruel" and "Great Balls of Fire") for a series of live performances and two Blackwell-produced LPs. In October of 1985, DiNizio sent out demos with just his name and number. Days later, Enigma Records signed the band.

As the band gelled, the album **Especially For You** was released on Capitol Records with Dan Dixon as producer. It became one of the top 100 LPs of 1987 and gained a spot at the top of most year-end critics' lists. **Especially For You** included "Blood and Roses," "Behind the Wall of Sleep" and "In a Lonely Place".

Last month, the Smithereens released **Green Thoughts** on Capitol, and like **Especially For You** it's sure to be a success.

The boys are in town this weekend to perform at the Bottom Line in Manhattan at 4th and Mercer (tonight/tomorrow/Saturday: 8:30 & 11:30). Tickets are \$12.50. All shows are sold out, but Standing Room Only tickets will be sold at the door.

The **Press** spoke with Smithereen Dennis Diken on April 27th about all sorts of important monumental things:

Interview by Quinn Kaufmann

How did you get the name "The Smithereens"?

We got the name as kids. I thought it up, after watching cartoons and hearing the phrase, "I'll blow you to smithereens." That's really where it came from, and I had just compiled a list of possible band names in the late '70s. I compiled a couple of hundred names and that was one of them. "The Smithereens" just stuck out and it sounded like it should be a name for a band. After we decided to call ourselves The Smithereens, someone actually wrote us and said "Smithereen" was an Irish word, and we looked it looked it up in the dictionary and found that it meant "little pieces".

Someone told me the name Smithereens sounds sort of violent.

[laughs] It wasn't thought of as such when we did it, but you can interpret it any way you want.

The name of your new album is **Green Thoughts**. What does that mean?

Well, there's a song on the album that's called "Green Thoughts". The reference is to envy or jealousy and after we recorded the album, we didn't have a title that we were sure of and upon looking at a number of tunes on the album, we noticed there was a theme of jealousy in a couple of them, so we thought "Green Thoughts" would be an interesting title.

Is that why there is a green haze over the album cover?

Yeah.

Is the sound in **Green Thoughts** different from the previous **Especially For You** album?

Yes, we have a tougher sound on the guitars and drums. We think it's a logical step up from the last album.

Songs from your last album, **Especially For You**, seem to lament a lost love, as can be heard in "Blood and Roses". Are your songs based on personal experience?

Pat wrote "Blood and Roses". I think he would tell you that some songs are based on personal experiences. Others, he would say are written from his observations of things around him.

Four Ugly Guys

An Interview with Dennis Diken of the Smithereens



Mike Mesaros

Pat DiNizio

Jim Babjak

Dennis Diken

What message does your music try to convey?

We're here to entertain. There's no profound message. We just try to share our emotions with people.

Who writes the music?

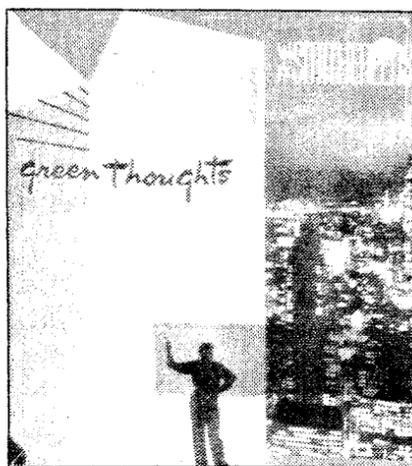
Well, Pat usually writes the music and lyrics. And although Pat usually writes the songs, we usually arrange them together.

We embellish songs with our own ideas. Pat will have the basic idea; in rehearsal, he'll bring in an acoustic demo and play the song for us. Then, we'll all add our own parts and unite what you hear on our records and at our concerts into a unit.

Sometimes do you improvise?

Oh yeah.

Green Thoughts



by Quinn Kaufman

The Smithereens **Green Thoughts**, an album about jealousy and love was released on Capitol Records last month. Although, it is at times a bit too repetitive, too long in spots, like an extra verse or beat in a song—it is overall a catchy album which has an abundance of radio appeal.

Pat DiNizio, lead vocalist, has claimed that love songs are the only ones worth listening to; and the eleven cuts on this album are all about love. DiNizio's lyrics often rhyme, making him appear a true poet, yet the happy melodies often clash with his gloomy themes.

Take their song, "Elaine." The lyrics are completely depressing—lamenting lost love—yet the music is off-base. It's like singing to

the universally known La Bamba tune, "My best buddy just decided to end it all and took forty-four valiums; and now he's dead."

The Smithereens have admitted that the sound on this album strives for a stronger musical impact. However, DiNizio, who writes the music, should learn how to act a bit, and make the songs play as a whole.

As said, this album will be adored by radio stations. The songs are short and the lyrics, emotional. The song, "Only a Memory," has already become a hit on the air.

DiNizio has a voice like salty butter, which makes him unique. He is himself, and completely original.

Some songs have classic ability. The lyrics of "The World We Know," unlike some songs on the album, compliment the powerful music. DiNizio sings, "Broken heart/time to go/torn apart/Romeo." Del Shannon sings backup like the backup on "Gimme Shelter" by the Stones. He's almost better than DiNizio.

Also, a potential classic is "Especially For You." DiNizio sings like a melancholy poet, "It's the same every night/ when I turn off the lights/hugging my pillow instead of you/In the morning I rise, and tell myself lies/ I pretend that I'm happy/In spite of you."

This album is meant to entertain briefly and not make a lasting impression. It makes one feel good. It's the type of tape you pop in when you're happy and you listen to it to maintain your happiness, and it's the type of music you listen to before you go out. It's a good walking/Walkman LP. However, if you're set to just hang out and muse about life, skip this album, lock yourself in your room and put on some old Cure.

Who is the ringleader of the Smithereens?

Ringleader? It's a democratic type of group. However, I would have to say since Pat is the front-man and writes most of the material, he is the main focus. I really wouldn't say, though, that Pat is the main focus on stage. There are four distinct personalities in the band and I guess Pat gets quite a bit of attention because he writes the songs and sings lead...we're a very democratic situation.

You guys will be playing the Bottom Line in Manhattan from May 5-7th. Is that show part of a long tour?

We just hit the road about a week and a half ago. We started in Norfolk, Virginia and we're booked until September right now. There's dates being added all the time.

Where will the band end their tour?

Well, we don't know exactly where the tour's going to wind up. But after our Boston show, we're going to do a couple of other dates in the New England area. We go to Philadelphia, New York, the Midwest, including Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis. We work our way west and play four nights in LA, Portland, Seattle, Southern California, all over the place.

Do you take your families on the road with you?

Oh no, no. It's not like a vacation at all. It's a lot of traveling, a lot of work. There's really no time to spend with friends or families. It's just basically the band members.

When you're on the road, do you party much?

Usually, although I wouldn't say a lot. There is some time for that, but most of the time we're traveling, doing sound checks or going to used book stores.

Which countries are you most popular in?

America.

What about England?

Yes, there too. We also do very well in Iceland, Spain and Uruguay.

Are you recognized as a Smithereen on the street?

Yeah, last night we were at an Alarm concert.

How were they?

Good, but we didn't stay for the whole show. I only saw a bit of it, and in the lobby we were talking to quite a few kids who recognized us.

What are The Smithereens' long term goals?

Basically just to keep doing what we're doing now. It's great that we now have an audience. After doing this for so many years, it's great that finally people have picked up on what we're doing and enjoy what we're doing. We really don't look beyond doing what we're doing at the moment. We just want to keep on making good records and hopefully sustain a career that people will enjoy and that we'll enjoy what we're doing too. It's a career now and now we're getting paid for what we're doing—it's wonderful.

Do you guys hope to be mega—superstars one day?

Our focus is really not on that. It's really just keeping the integrity in our music, and hoping that we could keep doing quality work.

Because of your success has there been an increase in your finances?

I guess so, yes.

Has money changed your life?

No, not at all. Well, now I can afford to buy new shoes once in a while.

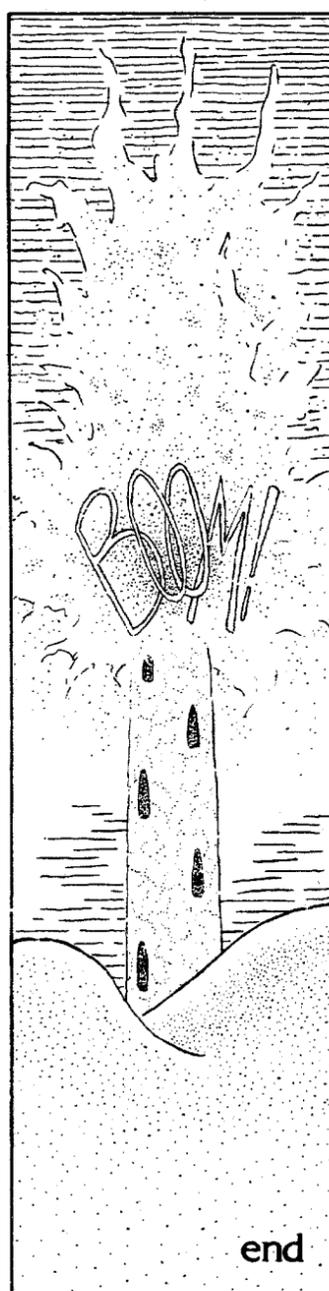
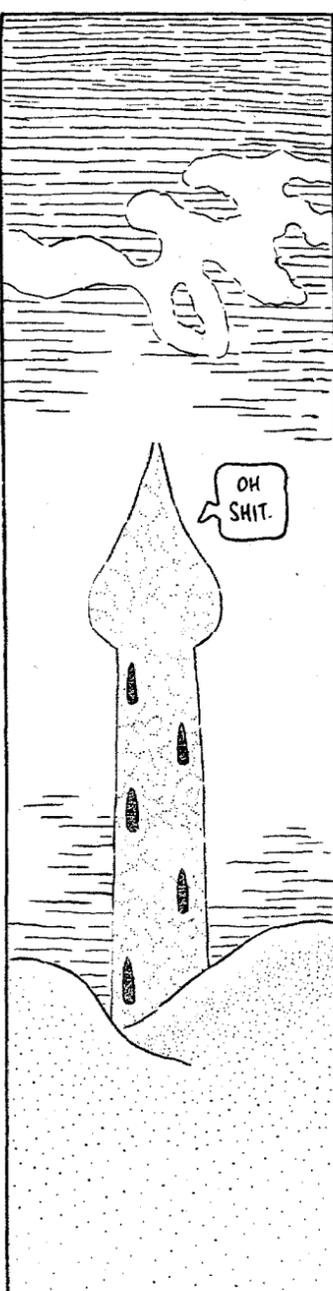
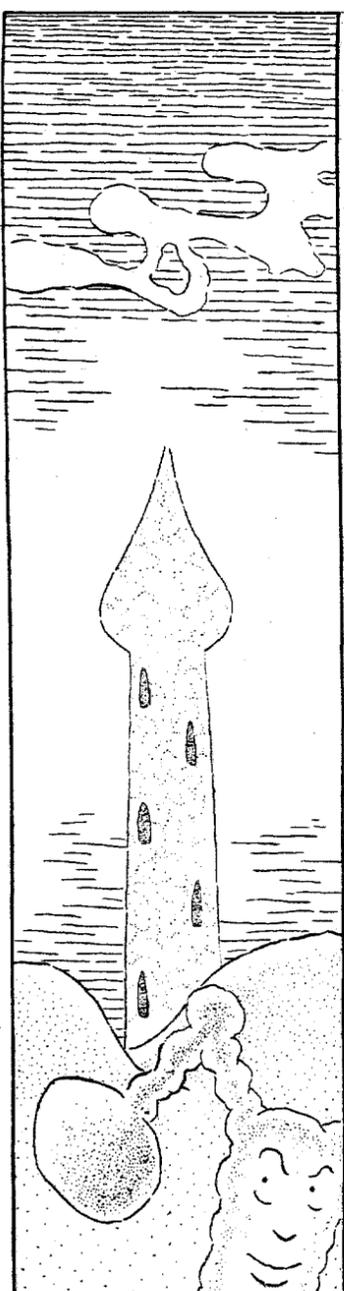
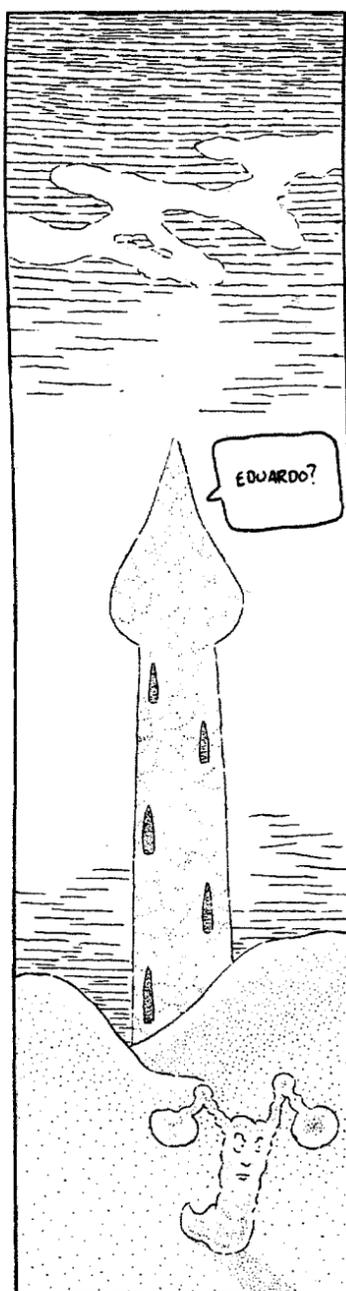
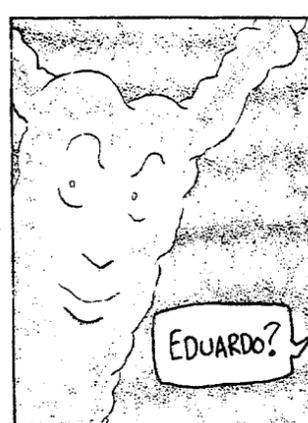
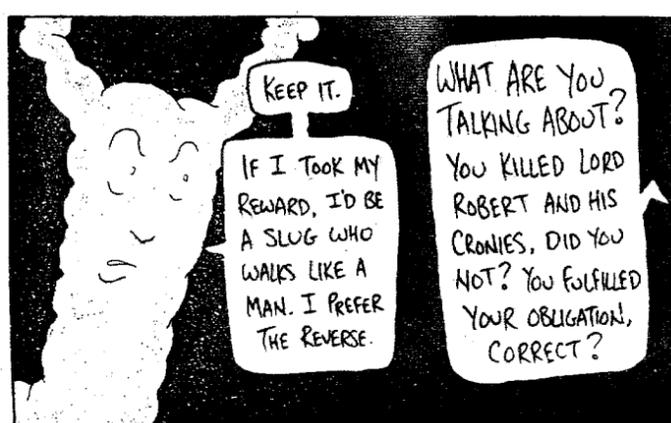
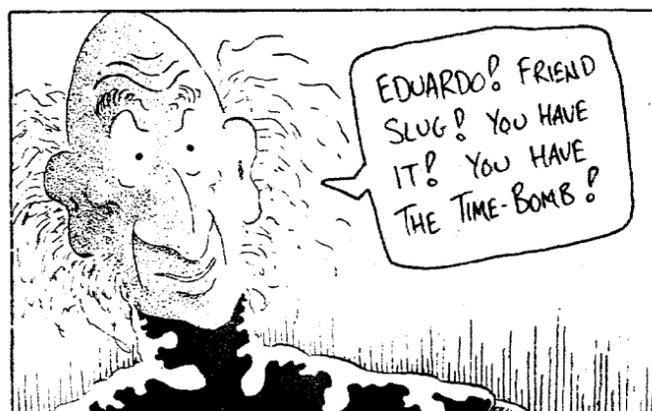
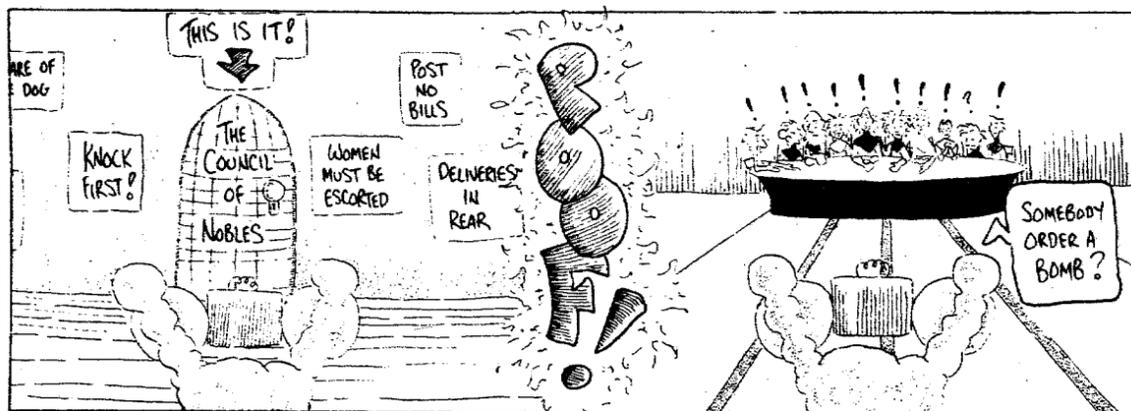
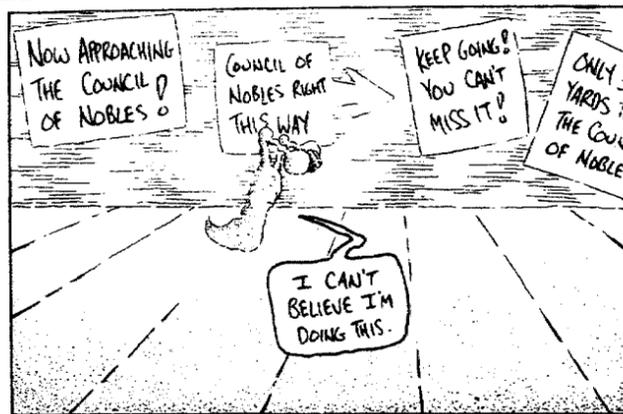
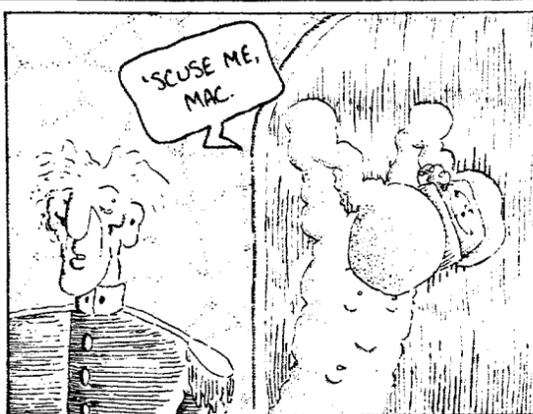
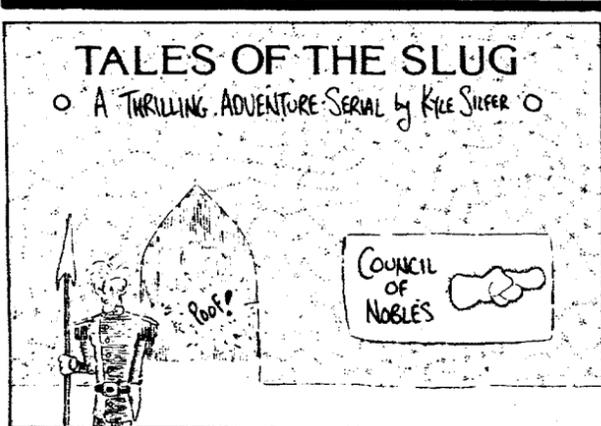
What's the biggest change in your life because of your increasing popularity?

We just spend more time on the road, and are busier with our careers.

Who are your influences?

Well, we grew listening to radio in the '60s, and that was an inspiration, making us want to learn how to play. Anything that was really good, of quality while we were growing up in the late '50s, early '60s, was an influence. Ohhh, geez, I could rattle off a bunch of influences; certainly the Beatles,

continued on page 11



THE TIME TRIPPERS BY BILL 88

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...EXCEPT FOR WILLY THE CARTOONIST, WHO HAD TO HURRY BACK TO REALITY TO TAKE HIS FINAL EXAM IN SPANISH.



THE TIME TRIPPERS TIME HISTORY TRAIL GUIDE

PAGE 1.5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1, 60, 70, 80, 90, LINE 7 PARAGRAPH B97C. BILL 88

Celluloid

by Joe Caponi

Dennis Hopper's *Colors* is a brutal and brilliant tale of cops and street gangs in modern-day Los Angeles. Full of shoot-outs and spectacular chases, *Colors* nevertheless presents a thoughtful and honest look at outlaw society. Hopper's *Easy Rider*, of course, is the most famous, and perhaps greatest, outlaw movie ever, but despite the fact that both films are fueled by drugs and alienation, they are worlds, as well as decades, apart.

The difference is violence. *Easy Rider*'s outlaws were its victims, while in *Colors*, victimized as the outlaws are, they are killers. Pot and Acid were the drugs that provided the force behind *Easy Rider*. In *Colors* the drugs are Angel Dust and Crack—not only more violent in and of themselves, but drugs whose money-making potential drives the gangs to ever greater violence in order to control their turf.

Sean Penn and Robert Duvall star as two Los Angeles policemen, members of the actual LA anti-gang unit CRASH (Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums). Penn, nicknamed "Pac-Man" for his big yellow car (which "gobbles up" the bad guys), is young and aggressive, with a taste for humiliating those he arrests. In the battle of the streets, he wants to win. Duvall, on the other hand, is a year away from retirement and wants to survive. He will give the gang members breaks in small matters, so they "owe him a favor," and might avoid more serious crimes.

Arrayed against them are Los Angeles street gangs. A preface to the movie informs viewers that there are 600 street gangs in LA with over 70,000 members, and that there were 387 gang-related killings last year alone.

In *Colors*, the "Crips" and the "Bloods"

True Blue

Hopper, Penn, and Duvall Display Their 'Colors'



Dennis Hopper and friends.

are rival street gangs caught in assault and bloody revenge. Often, the victims are innocent bystanders. The fighting begins when the Crips drive by the home of a Blood, killing him in his front yard with a shotgun blast. Later, his funeral is disrupted by machinegun-wielding Crips in another "drive-by" assault.

Penn and Duvall's pursuit of the church

attackers is only one of the picture's dazzling chase scenes and it is breathtaking in its speed and ferocity. In another, Penn pursues a gang member into a crowded restaurant and the two battle in the kitchen, fighting savagely until Duvall arrives to finish the job. In both scenes, Hopper's superb visual sense comes through, with image piled upon image in a rich mosaic.

In a movie as big as *Colors*, not every aspect will work out. Most disappointing of all is the character of Louisa Gomez, played by Maria Conchita Alonso. Attracted to Penn, she is also repelled by his brutality, particularly after he spray-paints the face of her young cousin. She seems like a sensible, likable character. Not at all the type of wo-

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Tales from the Dark Side

Hurly Burly Camps out in Theatre I



by Kyle Silfer

The Thursday evening crowd for David Rabe's *Hurly Burly* was, initially, sizeable and reasonably enthusiastic. But by the end of the play's three-hour running time, at least half the audience had vanished into the night.

This high attrition rate stemmed, no doubt, from a combination of the play's length and its considerable demands upon the intellect. A less-than-patient audience member might perhaps have found the second ten-minute intermission too tempting an escape from the drama unfolding within the Fine Arts Center Theater I, but the performances and pacing of the tight

ensemble cast gave no reason for dissatisfaction.

Hurly Burly follows the daily lives of a pack of divorced (or separated) Hollywood career men who complement their desperate, miserable, paranoid, feeding frenzy of an existence with frequent doses of drugs and sex. The action takes place on a landscape of sand, tents, and coolers—a weirdly symbolic representation of an apartment in the "wilderness" of modern California—and centers on the neuroses and paranoias of Eddie, a casting director who finds his pad the favorite crashing place of a variety of friends, associates, and total strangers.

The dialogue is swift, funny, and excruciatingly clever—often so clever that it jumps out of character and attempts to sustain

itself on sheer contrivance alone—but the plot drifts about elusively, evolving slowly, then ultimately vanishing in a tide of disparate, confusing events.

Rabe has not so much a story to tell as an ambience to create (hence, the tents). Eddie's apartment/campsite becomes a nexus for the unsavory power struggles and crass interrelations that comprise the friendships and love interests of *Hurly Burly*'s characters. The drama, and humor, that evolves is chiefly misogynous, misogynous, and misanthropic, hitting close to the bone often enough that the play establishes a rapport with the audience by recognizing its darker tendencies.

With each successive act, those tendencies become increasingly more evident

in the actions of the characters on stage, and the laughs become less and less frequent. The line between humor and horror is a fine one, and *Hurly Burly* dances purposefully along it, sometimes stumbling indiscriminately into one domain or another.

It was, however, director Farley Richmond's harnessing of a spirited cast that gave this production its ultimate success. In a play so dependent upon the simulation of reality, the seven actors and actresses offer convincing performances that rarely let the text down. Morgan Margolis as the self-destructive Phil, and Andy Steiner as the success-minded Artie, play well off D.W. Reichhold's manic, sardonic Eddie. As student theatre goes, it's tough to beat.