

On the Inside

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SB May Store Low-level Radioactive Waste

by Jesse Londin

The University will consider storing low-level radioactive waste on campus in response to the threatened closings of national dump sites.

A proposal to construct a 1,000 square foot building for temporary storage of liquid and solid radioactive waste materials, including contaminated lab gloves and other articles, is being planned by University Health Physicist Edward O'Connell. The suggested location for the storage facility is near the university pumping station by the North Gate.

"The plan isn't specked-out yet," said O'Connell, explaining that the proposal for a containment facility will be drawn up within the next month. Acting University President Richard Schmidt has the ultimate power to authorize the building after the plan is reviewed by academic committees, according to O'Connell.

Faced with the possibility of the shutdown of national low-level radioactive waste dump sites in South Carolina, Nevada and Washington state, producers of the waste were forced to consider alternative arrangements for disposal. Last semester Stony Brook's waste was shipped to all three states, but now it is dumped only in Washington—the South Carolina site has cut back on deliveries from other states, and Radiac, the company which transports the University's radioactive waste, no longer has a contract with the Nevada site.

Stony Brook's radioactive waste is generated at laboratories on the main campus and at the Health Sciences Center. Of the 800 research labs on main campus, 200 are approved for conducting experiments with radioactive isotopes, including tritium, carbon 14 and phosphorus 32.

Disposal of radioactive waste is heavily "regulated and controlled," said George Marshall, Director of the Department of Environmental Health and Safety. Laws and sanitary codes, in particular state sanitary code 16, mandate specific procedures for the obtaining, handling and disposal of radioactive products.

Presently, waste with a half-life of up to a year can be set aside to decay in designated areas, and materials with longer half-lives are deposited into steel drums for removal to the Washington dump site.

Some contaminated lab equipment and glassware can be treated by "primary wash," a process of cleaning with decontaminating agents which, explained O'Connell, are detergents that remove radiation from surfaces. Second and tertiary washings are also done, and the wash is allowed to go into the sewer system. This is found to be safe, according to Marshall, who maintained that the sewage pumped out of the University is monitored for radiation levels, and consistently registers only "background levels," legal under sanitary code 16, he said. (A background level is the amount of naturally occurring radiation, which varies according to geographical area. A New York State resident is exposed to about 160 millirads of background radiation per year.)

Marshall is in favor of constructing a short-term waste storage building here. "We safely store waste here now, in between pick-ups from Radiac," he said, asserting that comparing Stony Brook's use of radiation to that of a nuclear reactor is like comparing an "electric generator plant with somebody handling flashlight batteries." He added that a storage building would make Radiac's job

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Arrests Bring Unity and Resentment

by Eric Brand

"They're bullying us," says the tall blond in the corner. "They're making people more hostile," adds his friend. Eight students crowd into a dormitory room to discuss their situation. "They're breaking up the community," says a saddened voice in the far corner. "It's a police state."

These foreboding voices come not from an oppressed foreign state but from Benedict College at Stony Brook. After five months of extensive vandalism, the University has gotten tough. Staff has been fired, residents relocated, arrests made. The result has been ostensibly beneficial: a heightened sense of community forced on the residents of H-Quad, who are working together to assure that further damage—and subsequent punishment—does not take place.

But one measure taken, the implementation of the Crime Prevention Unit, has had negative results as well as positive—results that portend rebellion on Benedict E-O, the most carefully scrutinized hall on campus.

Stony Brook's top administrators indicate that they believe the best defense against vandalism to be a tight community in the residence halls. It now appears that their recent actions are an attempt to create that unity almost overnight. Tighter controls and steeper punishment have had their desired effect, as residents in H-Quad—and particularly in Benedict—find interdependence a protection from the harsh actions.

A Benedict resident who moved from the suites attested that tensions are running so high that on a hall once strewn with garbage, he had now been physically threatened for "just knocking over a

broom." Jody Zucker, a freshman on E-O, noted resentfully that "Everyone has really been put under a lot of pressure." He acknowledged, however, the effect of the pressure on vandalism: "It has stopped."

Business Manager Paul Madonna, the dapper, congenial supervisor of Public Safety, is proud of the achievements of the last two weeks. The measures taken by the University to combat vandalism appear effective. Yet one, the Crime Prevention Unit, is the bone of contention in the latest student-administrator conflict.

The CPU, as Madonna explained, is composed of seven officers, each with 80 extra hours of training in crime prevention. Their task is to curb crime before the fact, rather than act as a punitive arm of Public Safety. But, at least four arrests within two weeks resulted from the CPU's presence in H-Quad; and though Madonna claims "They're making headway," one resident feels "They're not solving the problem at all."

On the morning of January 21st, Edward Hughes was arrested and charged with obstructing justice. According to hallmates, an E-O resident had been taken that night by Security officers for "questioning" and when he did not return, several friends went to Security headquarters in the Administration building to make enquiry. After answering a few questions, officers asked them to leave (a previous visit by Benedict RHS Tracy Schneider had also proven unfruitful). According to Madonna, Hughes was being escorted out when he began to struggle; according to the hallmembers, Hughes was just walking "too slow"—regardless, he was arrested, and the



The Crime Prevention Unit on patrol at Benedict.

students contend he was handcuffed to a couch for several hours. He now awaits a Suffolk court trial and a campus judiciary hearing.

On the 21st, Morris Tevah was named as a vandal by Benedict staffers in a closed meeting with CPU members. Tevah had purportedly confessed to staffmembers and there is still question as to whether he had intentionally precipitated his arrest. The next day, he was charged with

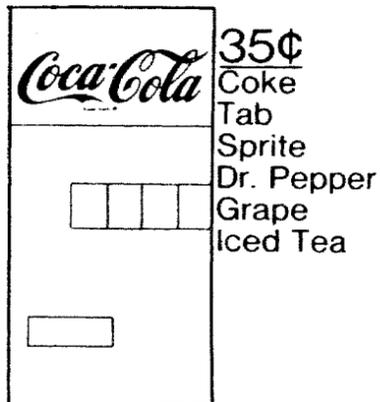
criminal mischief, suspended from school and barred from the dorms. At least one resident, Zucker, is willing to testify in Tevah's behalf that the E-O bathroom was only slightly damaged after Tevah left it for the last time. Yet it is widely felt that he will be made a scapegoat and be held liable for all the damage.

One of the most recent arrests occurred on January 29. The story, again according

Continued on page 6

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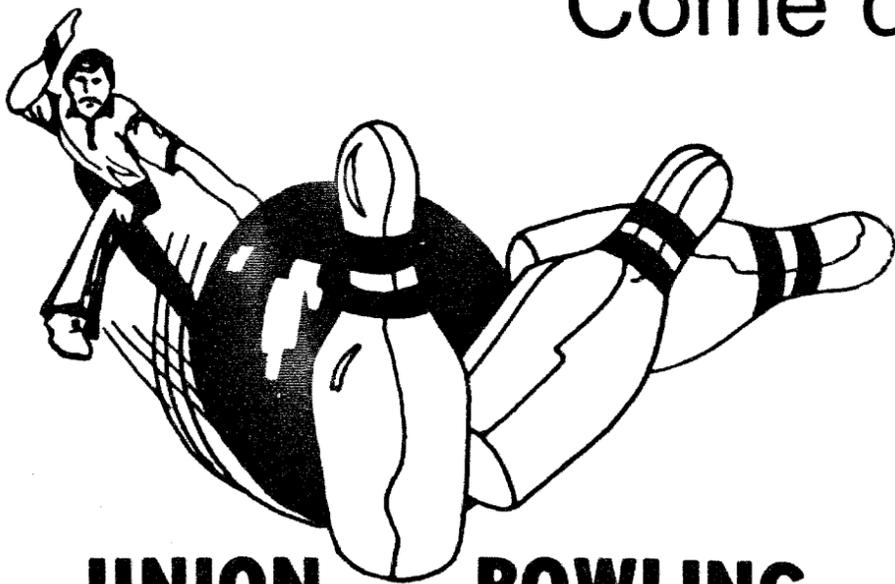
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Afghan Pride May Deter Soviets

by Vivienne Heston

"If they do not have machine guns, they will use more primitive guns. If they do not have guns, they will use rocks. If they do not use rocks, they will use their hands. The Afghans will fight the Russians with or without foreign help," declared one Middle Eastern student.

Though the Soviet Union has superior numbers and weapons, foreign students along with a professor here contend that it will have a real battle on its hands involving the Afghan invasion.

Since 1973, there have been four Soviet backed regimes which have ruled Afghanistan. Each regime has tried to suppress Afghan rebels, particularly those in the Eastern provinces. After seven years, the Soviets have met with no success. Last December, the Soviets took direct military action: invasion. And, according to sources here, problems for the Soviets have just begun.

"The Afghans are fierce people who will not give up without a fight," said one student from Pakistan. History bears out the validity of this comment: Alexander the Great, Genghis Kahn and Queen Victoria all learned of strong Afghani intolerance to foreign aggression. The Afghans—men, women and children—are said to fight unceasingly.

"The Afghans will not surrender," said Bill Linehan, a Political Science professor at Stony Brook. "This is a guerilla war, a war of attrition. The Soviets will get tired. Already they're rotating out their troops because of low morale. They are



Soviet tanks roll through Kabul.

going to have a hard time with the situation. The rebels are going to become more organized and fighting will intensify."

Afghanistan is a Moslem nation. Its population is divided among many tribes. Despite differences in language and culture, the Afghans are extremely patriotic. "They are poor but passionately committed to two things—independence and Mohammed," explained one student solemnly.

Linehan said that Soviet backed regimes have repressed Islam, which resulted in many problems. "The Marxist regimes discouraged religious practice, thus alienating the people," he said. "The Soviet backed regimes would then assert their independence to quiet the people, and a new Soviet backed coup would follow."

Echoing many international scholars, Linehan said the Soviet invasion was "risky," and that it

parallels former American policy in Indochina. In addition, the United Nations has denounced the invasion, and Western nations perceive it as a threat to the global balance of power.

Although the United States has implemented a grain embargo on the Soviet Union, and is spearheading an effort for an Olympic boycott in response to the invasion, few persons think it will make any effect upon the situation. "Economic sanctions are useless in urging the Soviets to withdraw from Afghanistan," said another Pakistani student. "They are not effective."

Linehan said the United States response will be ineffectual, and that there could be repercussions. "The grain embargo will only mean a meat shortage in the USSR. No one will starve. And the Olympic boycott will be an embarrassment to them, but not embarrassing enough to make them pull out of

Afghanistan."

"We stand to lose a great deal more," he continued. "The embargo will hurt our balance of trade deficit; the Soviets were going to pay us in gold. SALT is hurt, perhaps permanently."

On the other hand, students here said that the Soviet Union may lose support from Third World nations. At a recent conference in Islamabad, capital of Pakistan, a group of Moslem foreign ministers condemned the Soviet Union. Students here explained that if solidarity persists among Moslem nations, a block against Soviet expansionism could be formed. "Pakistan, aligned with Afghanistan and Iran, could force the Soviets out of the region. Pakistan has nuclear capabilities and a strong military force," explained one of the Pakistani students.

There is much speculation concerning the Soviet's ultimate

objective in Afghanistan. Some see the water ports of the Persian Gulf as the Soviet aim. Others comment that it is Iranian oil. Others, including Linehan, contend that the Soviets want to continue exploiting Afghanistan's natural gas resources.

"In the past three years the Soviets have doubled the amount of Afghani gas fuels potential," said the Stony Brook professor. He added that it is unlikely that the Soviets would invade Pakistan. "The Soviets would probably not invade Pakistan because it is impractical. Their supply lines would become vulnerable, the Pakistanis might resort to nuclear weapons if the Indians backed the Soviets, and the Chinese and Americans would certainly interfere if such an alliance occurred."

One Pakistani student perceives things differently. "We Pakistanis are rightfully afraid that we will be next. The Soviets could easily instigate a conflict between India and Pakistan or even encourage the Pashtunistan provinces (on Pakistan's western borders, they were once considered part of Afghanistan) to rebel against Pakistan," he said.

The United States has set its defense wheels in motion to combat the Soviet initiative. Military bases are being set up nearby, and an American flotilla sits in the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Amidst this superpower rivalry one middle easterner said, "Afghanistan is just another victim."



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New Jazz: Climbing the Charts

by Larry Feibel

The Hawk
Dave Valentin
Arista GRP

Flautist Dave Valentin has produced a second album which is much more adventurous than *Legends*, his debut recording. On *The Hawk*, Valentin couples a Latin and funk influence with the



ballad sound which predominated his first album, offering a wide variety of jazz styles. And while *Legends* was masked by a smooth, lyrical flute which shared solos equally with the back-up band, *The Hawk* brings Valentin's flute to the forefront.

Only the title track was penned by Valentin (he wrote three on his first effort), with the remainder being a mixture of pop and jazz tunes. Album highlights include a Latin version of the Beatles' "Blackbird," a Brothers Johnson-like rendition of Steely Dan's "Do It Again," and guest vocalist Angela Bofill's brilliant performance on "We'll Make Love." Valentin's playing is above average, and the embellishment of the melody perks up what would otherwise have been banal tunes.

Valentin's only shortcoming is longwindedness during the free time flute solos when the rhythm section is repeating a riff and the

listener is waiting for something to happen. Eventually it does, but slightly too late. The diversity and excellent arrangements, however, help keep the listener's interest.

Valentin falls somewhere in the middle range of today's fusion artists. There are lyrical melodies for lovers of mellow jazz, and mind-blowing Hubert Laws style solos for purist aficionados. In a word, diversity may explain *The Hawk's* chance of soaring to the top of the jazz charts.

On Sunshine
Bill Summers and Summers' Heat
Prestige

At the bottom of this record as on all discs, appears in small print the warning "unauthorized duplication is a violation of applicable laws." Prestige records need not worry about pressing charges as this album will certainly not be duplicated. In fact, if we could melt down every one pressed, the gallon of oil acquired would make Bill Summers' efforts worthwhile.

I'm not exactly sure what this album means. It is obviously an unsuccessful attempt at imitating the major R&B funk acts of today. Elements of Teddy Pendergrass, Earth, Wind and Fire, Tower of Power, and the Commodores are all evident, but are done with such a heavy hand, I'm surprised the tone arm doesn't fly off the turntable. In fact, the only boogying you can do to this album is over to your turntable to make sure it is not skipping, an action I performed ten tps (times per side).

The riff is a major element in R&B funk, but nine songs that are

continuous riffs set a precedent in the recording industry. The monotone vocals are no better than the lifeless performance of the musicians. The horn and percussion arrangements which (Summers and company actually take credit for) are so redundant I thought the record was defective.

Although I doubt anyone could possibly listen past the first two tracks, the remake of Hall and Oates' "She's Gone" will certainly make you reach for the power button. This song is so pointless it actually defaces the melody and makes you wonder why Hall & Oates would ever consent to let Summers record it. I hope Prestige will tell Summers "He's Gone" before his next recording.

Summers' Heat may be fine musicians, but you certainly would have no way of telling it from this LP. In fact, this LP is so

Don't Ask
Sonny Rollins
Milestone



repetitive, I hope it doesn't have an effect on me, effect on me, effect on me...

If Prestige Records ever gets hold of this review, I'll be on their hit list, which is more than I can

say for Bill Summers.

Individuals
Various Artists
Columbia

While taking my usual gander at the liner notes, I was surprised to see that *Don't Ask* was recorded in only three days. To me, this means that either the recording prowess of Rollins' band was extremely formidable, or it was a rushed album. Knowing the stature of Rollins and special guest Larry Coryell, I had no qualms about believing the former, although the latter also had some verite. The result is an inconsistent but sometimes brilliant album.

The performances on *Don't Ask* are better than the songs, most of which were self-penned. Rollins' tenor sax and Coryell's acoustic and electric guitars are spectacular as usual. The back-up band is equally proficient: bassist Jerome Harris, drummer Al Foster, and yes, even percussionist Bill Summers give inspired performances without flaw. Pianist Mark Soskin is on par with Coryell and Rollins, and accordingly is given many solos.

The better cuts on *Don't Ask*, exemplified by the title cut, "And Then My Love I Found You," and "Harlem Boys," are in the familiar jazz club style we have come to expect from Rollins.

All in all *Don't Ask* is a good album. The songs are mostly improvised, with familiar jazz, African and even disco roots. The bulk of the LP is classic Rollins, with fine musicianship making up for the shortcomings of the remainder. So enjoy the 70 percent that is classic material,

and hope that on Rollins' next effort he will up the ante to 100.

Individuals, a comprehensive two-album sampler issued by Columbia Records, contains some of the finer jazz on record today. The package lists for only \$7.98, making it an excellent entertainment in these days of the \$8.98 single disc list price.

In all, unabridged songs by 18 different jazz giants, including Stanley Clarke, Weather Report, Maynard Ferguson, and Woody Shaw, are contained in the almost two hour long package. Every jazz style and instrument is covered. The choice of tracks is also first rate. Standout cuts are keyboard whiz' Bob James' "Look Alike" and the remarkable Eric Gales' "Looking Good."

The advantages of *Individuals* are threefold. It introduces listeners to acts they might otherwise never have been exposed to (Ronnie Foster and Steve Khan in this case); it gives jazz enthusiasts the opportunity to own recordings by major artists they would otherwise have passed over for financial reasons (Tom Scott and Lonnie Liston Smith in this case); and it has major aesthetic advantages over other sampler type albums. This is not a K-Tel album where the tracks are fuzzy and ruthlessly cut. The recording quality is first rate.

Individuals is indeed worth owning. It allows jazzaholics to get a taste of the latest work of all the major artists today, in their original form, length and recording quality, without having to buy them individually.

Jazz: Major Success Story

Beginning with Chuck Mangione's mammoth hit "Feels So Good," released in 1977, jazz artists have ridden the fusion wave to the utmost of success in their circle, as well as earning considerable prosperity in the pop circuit. Mangione's seemingly innocuous recording of a seventh album could well be called the "Sgt. Pepper" of the jazz world, as it will affect this industry for years to come.

After Mangione hit number 2 in both the Hot 100 and Top Albums charts, other jazz musicians also turned to fusion in an attempt to match his success. The results, although not as great, were similar, and fusion was here to stay.

Just where the fusion road will lead in the 80's is anybody's guess. The 70's, however, leave us with some valuable insights as to what may happen, the most disappointing of which is the crossover to disco.

The most extreme case, almost unknown, is the hard, thumping disco band Chic. Few are aware that Chic was formerly a jazz band (and quite good, I might add) struggling for gigs. Financial woes led them into the sound that requires so little talent but provides so much money. Unfortunately, the story does not end with undiscovered bands like Chic. Established acts such as Herbie Hancock, Maynard Ferguson and even the Crusaders have ventured into the world of

disco—and these artists are too talented to be lost to that world.

On the brighter side, which is thankfully the side of the majority, is fusion. Last year was marked by major successes in both the pop and jazz markets. The mellow sounds of guitarist Earl Klugh, keyboardist Bob James, and the timeless Crusaders all rose to the top of the jazz charts and ranked among the top 30 pop albums. A bumper crop of fine new artists including Dave Valentin, Tom Browne, and Angela Bofill had considerable success.

Pat Metheny, Weather Report, and Stanley Clarke were also well represented with Metheny recording both a solo and a group album, and the latter two producing two record sets. Indeed, there was no shortage of fusion material.

Lastly, on the purist side, we saw releases from Sonny Rollins, Freddie Hubbard and the Heath Brothers, to name a few. Once again there was no paucity of this type of music.

Jazz has passed the test of modernization, and it certainly has the diversity to please many audiences. We can only hope that it continues to grow while maintaining the quality we have come to know. And we can only hope, too, that while it "Feels So Good" to have those checks roll in, Mangione and his co-artists, will remain true to their art.

Larry Feibel

PREVIEW



Tour de Farce

"The Farce Of The Worthy Master Pierre Patelin," a clever reworking of an early Renaissance play by an anonymous French author, will be presented February 13 through 16 at 8 PM in Theatre 3 of the Fine Arts Center (Phase 2). The play, described as a "broad farce with slapstick humour," has been adapted by Director Mark DeMichele from the French to the style of the Italian Commedia Dell'Arte, (presented, of course, in English), and will also feature "elaborate costumes." Admission is free.

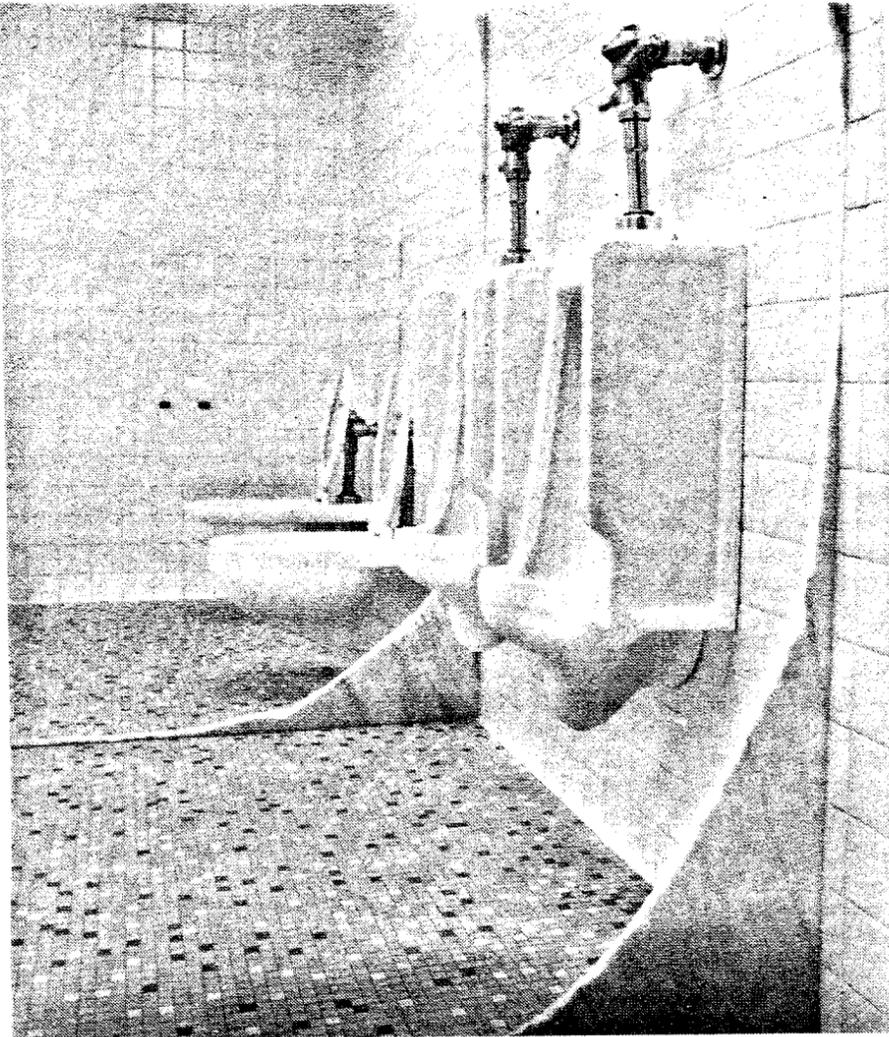
The Move Towards Unity Is Painful

The roots of vandalism have often been debated. Is it behavioral or social? Is it the product of broken homes or oppressive environments? The rationale for vandalism has likewise been debated. Is it a wanton act of destruction, or a protest? The various schools of thought merge and diverge depending on the prevailing winds of morality.

But as students and administrators are realizing, the debate is academic. The crux of the matter is why vandalism is, or was, allowed to continue. One Benedict college resident volunteered an answer: "Apathy." He explained, "People become calloused (to vandalism), conditioned." And once allowed into their daily routine, a senseless act of violence here or there is ignored.

The factor that generally protects a populace against crime, against aggression, against self-destruction, is a fragile thing called society. It is this which underlies the unwritten laws that govern a people, and compels them to act in the common good. In the case of residence halls at Stony Brook, there appears to be a lack of this unity. And it is this that allows disregard of destruction.

The University has apparently recognized this syndrome and taken advice from many fields.



Administrators indicate that from the toughened controls and steepened punishments levied on the resident population, they hope to reap the added benefit of student interdependence. For it is this, they reason, that will insure that the temporary hiatus on vandalism will become permanent.

This policy is a sound one. A close-knit student community can never be a bad thing—and it has been sorely lacking on our campus. Even some of the harsh measures must be accepted, for without these it is doubtful student impetus alone would do the job.

But some measures, such as the free reign given to the newly-formed Crime Prevention Unit, are a step too far in the right direction. The authorization granted to a peace officer is a powerful one: an arrest may lead to elimination of civil rights and a permanently blemished record; it is not an action to be taken lightly. Though scofflaws must be punished, officers of the law must exercise supreme caution in the execution of their duty.

If the students of Stony Brook benefit from the current hostilities, then a perseverance is worth it. But all concerned must keep in mind that the end never justifies the means.

Lead America Away From War

Eight days after the State of the Union message, Presidential envoy Clark Clifford warned Moscow that a Soviet move against the Persian Gulf oil region "means war" with the United States. With election year pressures upon him, President Carter is trying to show that he is a strong president, and federal legislators are urging him on. However, plans for military action are still sketchy.

Carter implied in his January 23 speech that Soviet aggression against Iran, and its oil fields, would "be repelled by any means necessary, including military force." To demonstrate American determination against Soviet aggression, Carter revitalized the selective service; an American flotilla is sitting at the mouth of the Persian Gulf; and an increase in defense spending has also been implemented. However, these solutions will help very little at present. The militia is unprepared and we would be fighting a war halfway around the world in the enemy's backyard.

Reflecting public sentiment, elected officials are reacting negatively to the Soviet actions. Applause roared through Congress each time the President announced a new and more severe way to deal with Russia. Sparked in part by the Iranian crisis, patriotic fervor is on so sharp an uprise that most politicians are urging the President to take drastic—and in some cases unsound steps to combat the Soviet initiative. And these politicians must do as their electorate tells them—at least until November.

At present, the American electorate is getting what it wants. But this could lead to something it does not want in the future: nuclear armageddon, another "big war," or just world depression. America is resented throughout much of the world because it has decided upon policies which strongly affected many countries. While on a trip to calm Indian fears about the U.S. supplying Pakistan with armaments, Clifford's threat of war with the

Soviets did not console Indira Gandhi. Pakistani officials reportedly have refused to negotiate a treaty with India because of longstanding problems between the two countries. Iran, along with other countries, has asserted it does not want "imperialistic powers" within its borders. And at the center of the matter are the Iranian oil fields, which the United States has offered to defend.

To combat the Soviet's apparent military advantage, the MX missile system is on the planning board, but it's not yet clear that Congress will pay its price. Because of this, it does not seem that the United States would initiate a nuclear war. However, the possibility may exist so long as Congress bends over backwards to vocal constituencies. Even though November is fast approaching, the White House and Capitol Hill should lead the electorate, rather than be led by it.

With this issue, The Stony Brook Press becomes a weekly newspaper, serving the Stony Brook campus and community.

We will not, however, publish next week. Look for us in two weeks — February 21.

The Stony Brook Press

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Unity and Resentment Follow Arrests

Continued from page 1

to E-O hallmembers, was that at about 2:30 AM Alphonzo Diaz was informed of a fire drill by a friend, and left his room, sans shoes, socks, shirt, and coat. Security officers were on the scene within moments of the first bell. When two officers told the hall members to go outside, Diaz asked if he could return momentarily for his shoes and coat, but the request was denied. He was then reported as saying, "You fucking guys suck." After ten minutes, the students were allowed back in, and somebody repeated the phrase. An officer turned around and asked, "Who's the wiseguy?" One resident answered, "I am." The officer directed Diaz to walk towards him. He did so, and the officer placed him against the wall, frisked him and handcuffed him. He was charged with disorderly conduct and taken away.

Lieutenant Frank Parrino, head of the CPU, confirmed these stories.

Madonna claims that "the students, the staff and the Crime Prevention Unit are acting as a team." But Zucker claims officers of the CPU "haven't talked to us." Madonna says "the students are beginning to believe (the CPU) are not an enemy." Zucker says, "there's a couple of guys that I feel real intimidation from." This dichotomy of perception may cause problems deeper than those that precipitated it.

The Administration sees the CPU as a cogent, active force to combat crime in the halls. Many students see them the same way, but dispute the methods used. Ralph Rodriguez, an intense young man from Benedict, leans forward on his chair, and



University Business Manager Paul Madonna

exclaims, "These arrests are not stopping us from doing anything. It's making us hate them more." Stephen Freifeld, a friend of Rodriguez, claims "Most of the arrests are unwarranted." When questioned about their efficacy in halting

vandalism, Freifeld states emphatically, "It won't last."

Madonna is sincere in his belief that the University "could not make this progress without the cooperation." He adds, "All of those arrests were made because of this cooperative effort." Rex Runyon, a freshman in his first year on E-O does not see this. He describes one incident he witnessed wherein Security officers sought out a hallmate at his room for questioning and were refused entrance. "They were threatening the people in the room that if they wouldn't open the door, they would get sent across campus." Runyon adds, "They didn't even have a warrant."

Parrino, eager to discuss the CPU's activities, suggested that the incident witnessed by Runyon involved a different Security patrol.

The resident removed for questioning the night Hughes was arrested returned with what Rodriguez describes as "a nice little mouse under his eye." It was alleged he had been struck, in the course of questioning, by an officer. Parrino, who said he was with the resident at all times during the questioning, denied he'd been hit. Two nights later there was a college meeting attended by the residents and members of the CPU. Rodriguez reports an officer parried the accusation by commenting, "Someone told us he had a fight with his roommate." Said Rodriguez, "They lied in our faces. They knew they were lying. We knew they were lying."

But at least, points out one Benedict resident, "people think twice" before vandalizing.

Storing Waste at SB?

Continued from page 1

easier and faster, since the company currently has to make trips to labs all over campus to pick up the waste.

Radiac makes at least one pick-up each month. The cost of transporting each drum to a dump site is \$115, and campus researchers fill 200-210 drums per year. The removal fees are paid by grants that fund the experiments.

Although each drum holds 55 gallons, the actual contents of the drums are much less. The University has ordered a \$3,400 compactor or "slugger" to compress the waste and fill each drum to capacity. Delivery of the compactor is expected within a few months.

Waste is classified by the Federal Department of Transportation according to its level of radiation emission. All Stony Brook drums are class 1, the lowest level, which means they emit less than .5 millirads of radiation at the surface of the drum, with no detectable emission from a distance of three feet.

"Ninety per cent of our drums don't even have a reading at the surface," said Marshall, adding, "Even a building full of these drums will send off no measurable radioactivity outside."

The Press used a geiger counter to measure the radioactive emission from a drum of liquid waste. The drum, which had been filled with radioactive debris from a research lab in the Biochemistry Department, registered only .02 millirads of radiation with the lid off.

Biology Professor Eloy Carlson explained that the dose considered lethal to 50 percent of an exposed population—known as the LD-50—is 400-500 rads of entire body exposure. "This is 1,000-10,000x as great as any possible dose incurred here," he said. He agreed that a plan for temporary storage of waste on campus is necessary. "I can understand the problem; I sympathize with South Carolina." Carlson said that until there is a Federal solution to the storage problem, a storage site on campus could be a safe alternative if carefully and efficiently designed. But, he cautioned, "People don't design for the unexpected."

Marshall maintains that possible vandalism of storage drums is not a major concern. "Even if a drum broke or was broken into, we would have a contamination problem rather than an exposure problem. This would just be a question of housekeeping to clean up; we would have to wash everything down."

O'Connell admitted, "There've been incidents, sure. For the most part spills and equipment malfunctioning. I've been called in the middle of the night to supervise clean-up."

In order for a researcher to use radioactive materials in a campus laboratory experiment, she or he must be approved by the Department of Environmental Health and Safety, said O'Connell. "We get his history, find out what kind of work he will do, whether he has adequate knowledge and how long he has been working with radioactive isotopes."

The researcher must receive personal authorization and workplace authorization, which specifies where the experiment will take place. Also, "material inventory control" is kept in the form of running records in the lab itself and in the Purchasing Department as to what and how much has been ordered. All purchases must be approved by the University Radiological Protection Committee. O'Connell, who is the chairperson of URPC, explained that the committee, which meets every 4-6 weeks, functions to set policy and procedures for the use of radioactive materials on campus, and reviews experiments which use radioactive isotopes.

Each department has a radiation safety officer to make spot checks for contamination and other hazards. The officers are non-tenured professionals who are on duty all the time, explained O'Connell. He added that he holds special training programs and meetings every few months for safety officers and assistants.

Some departments use radioactive materials routinely, others use it rarely, if at all. Robert Merriam, chairman of the Graduate Biology Department, said, "I don't think there is anybody in this department doing experiments with radioactive isotopes at the present time." In contrast, Bernard Dudeck, chairman of the Biochemistry Department, reported, "It's almost impossible to do the kind of work we do without using radioactive isotopes." A common use of radioactive materials in this department is the tracing of proteins.

"We don't dump or bury our waste anywhere on campus," asserted O'Connell. "Also, we're not producing tons of waste, only small research quantities." He pointed out that most of the researchers at the University live nearby. "They're not going to risk doing anything that might endanger their own communities."

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An Afternoon With SB's First Lady

by Erik L. Keller

Although Acting President Richard Schmidt can usually be seen stomping about campus, Acting First Lady Betty Schmidt can not. The soft-spoken 57 year old ("Will you put that in the paper!") First Lady spends much of her time with interests such as the Fine Arts Center and other cultural endeavors.

Married for 37 years, she and her husband have had two children, now both in their twenties. She married Dr. Schmidt while he was in medical school and taught school for eight years, helping to "bring in the money" during the early part of their marriage.

Interviewed in her spacious but sparsely decorated home in Old Field, Sunwood, Ms. Schmidt wore blue-grey polyester slacks, a checked white shirt, slip-on shoes and little make-up.

Her hair is going slightly grey ("You're not going to take a picture of me, are you? I'm going to the beauty parlor this afternoon.") and she wears glasses. During the interview, she twiddled and spun them in her hand, never placing them on her face, while rocking in a chair.

Press: How did you feel when your husband was appointed as temporary president of Stony Brook?

Schmidt: Interested.
Press: In what sense?

Schmidt: Well, I thought it would be something different and I have never been on Long Island. It seemed like something he would enjoy doing, something he could do well. He has worked with people in all sorts of situations as an administrator and I thought it would just be an interesting time.

Press: So you wanted to go?
Schmidt: Sure.

Press: Looking back, you've been here about six months, are...

Schmidt: Five.

Press: Are you glad that you came to the University?
Schmidt: Yes, Yes, Yes. Delighted.

Press: Why delighted?

Schmidt: Someone asked me that question one time and I said, "What's not to like?" First of all I'm intrigued with Stony Brook. I think it's a fascinating university. I've enjoyed the students that I have met. They seem bright and interested and I've had a marvelous rapport with the ones that I have met...

The people here, the community people, have been lovely to us. I've gotten involved with Friends of Sunwood, ACUC (Association for Community-University Cooperation), I've joined the museum (Stony Brook Museum) and things that are completely different from things that I have done before. I have been very active working with the gala of the Fine Arts Center.

Press: So you do like the Three Village area?

Schmidt: Yes. Very much.

Press: How do you compare it to Syracuse?

Schmidt: Well, one time someone asked me to compare my children and I said, "One was steak and one was chocolate cake." It's very difficult to compare; they're completely different. Syracuse is a small city. It's a very compact city with good music, good theater, good museums and it's more isolated.

One of the few difficulties that I see here is that people are too tied culturally with New York City. I'm really hoping that people, with the Fine Arts Center opening and with the way the University is growing, will become more Three Village Area oriented for their culture.

It's just different living in Stony Brook. I enjoy both places. I can't find a lot of things, there are little things

'First of all I'm intrigued with Stony Brook. I think it's a fascinating university.'

Brook and the excellence of some of its programs. I really can't tell you. I think my husband is in a better position to tell you, rather than I, the strengths.

Press: What do you see as the weaknesses of the University?

Schmidt: You're also asking me to comment about something that I really don't have too much experience with. But the only things I can tell you about are the things that I've been involved in. I really couldn't tell you anything.

Press: Is there anything about the physical size of the University or the way it was laid out that bothers or impresses you? Or anything about the sights you see when



Press: Dr. Richard Schmidt

Betty Schmidt

you are at the University? You previously said you were in the dormitories three times. Was there anything in these buildings that amused or appalled you or made you wonder?

Schmidt: Well, I've been to a lot of dormitories. It just happened that the ones that we went in (we went into students' rooms) were fixed and cleaned up. I'm sure they cleaned them up and fixed them just as anyone would do having guests in their home. Sometimes when someone comes into my home who I am not expecting, things are not always the way I would like them to be.

I have heard a lot about the vandalism. I have not seen any of it. This always saddens me to think that people would vandalize their own property because that is after all what a state university is...It seems to me that when vandalism occurs that it shows a mark of immaturity.

It does seem to me that responsible people would not do

much about and as I say, I haven't seen it first hand. But I have heard about it and read about it in the newspapers.

Press: But then again you mentioned the cultural problem of people leaving on weekends?

Schmidt: Well, I really don't consider it a problem because I think that's their choice. You know, when things are presented, if you want to go I think that's fine and I think more people are going to these things. But it's going to take some kind of turnaround to make people feel that this is some kind of cultural center.

Press: Are you looking forward to going back to Syracuse?

Schmidt: Yes, but I'm really in no rush at all. I think I am looking forward to things here in the spring. There are a lot of things that are planned here that are not in Syracuse and I am looking forward to them. I'm in no rush. We went back to Syracuse for the first time the weekend before last. My husband was honored at a foundation dinner and we went back for the weekend. It was kind of fun...

Press: How will you be saddened, if at all, when you leave the University? Do you wish you could be bringing anything along with you?

Schmidt: Well, I think any place that you leave it's the people. People that we've met have been very, very kind. Interesting people...There are some very interesting people in many of the various disciplines.

Press: Do you perceive a role of sorts for you here at Stony Brook?

Schmidt: First of all, I am a First Lady since my husband is acting president. As to whether I would ever have anything to do with policy—never. That's not my role. I would do anything and I have been doing everything else that I consider the role of the wife of a president because that's what I am. I have not been elected or appointed anything except by marriage and I do entertaining and I help with many different things but never at a policy level.

Press: Do you enjoy your role as First Lady?

Schmidt: I love it. I liked it in Syracuse too. I love to entertain. Cooking is my hobby. I do all the cooking for everything we have here at the house. We do have a maid, but I do all the cooking.

Press: Do you have any specialties?

Schmidt: Ohhhhh, lots of things. I do Oriental things, Mexican, just various ethnic cooking...but the things that I do are going to different organizations of the University Association. I've been helping things with the Stony Brook Foundation.

I gave a party for the drama department for a whole bunch of things that they did... Anybody who asks me to do something, I try to do it or things that I have had a special interest in. But it is almost always on this level of either helping with the entertaining or going as part of the meeting. Lots of times when we are asked to go someplace that is connected with the campus and he isn't here, I will go. For instance during Fine Arts Gala Week, I went to every function. He was out of town.

Press: What would you say has been your most interesting experience at Stony Brook?

Schmidt: Well, that's hard to say. We've entertained three or four times the Chinese visitors. That was interesting because I never had met many officials from China. In August we had members from the different student organizations over for a buffet. That was kind of fun. Perhaps Fine Arts Week...

Press: Have you had any bad experiences at Stony Brook? Have you been disappointed by anything that you have seen?

Schmidt: Gee. I make it sound like goody two shoes. Not really. I can't think of anything that I have been really depressed about. I would have to think that one over.

Press: Last question. If your husband was given the chance and offered the Presidency, would you want to stay here?

Schmidt: You mean if he became President of Stony Brook would I leave him?

Press: No, no, I don't mean that.

Schmidt: (Laughter) After 36 years I'm not going to leave him. I would do anything that he is interested in doing. There are very few places that I really wouldn't want to live and here I could probably live and enjoy it.

'I am a First Lady since my husband is acting president. As to whether I would ever have anything to do with policy—never.'

perhaps, that I miss from Syracuse. But there are things that I will miss from Stony Brook. We've lived in a lot of different places...each place has something different that is interesting.

Press: What do you see as the University's strengths?

Schmidt: Strengths? I'm a difficult person to ask that. I see things in the various groups that I am involved in, which are more the cultural. I think, the one thing that I have seen is that the students seem, the ones that I have been involved with, very bright and very eager to learn and be involved.

Before we moved here, we had heard a lot about Stony

that sort of thing. I don't understand why people do this. What causes people to do this? I can understand if you are hungry and you need something to eat or your child needs something to eat: Stealing. But just to do things without any reason, I just don't understand.

I've heard about the vandalism in the dormitories. It's where people are living. I don't know if they are doing the vandalism but I think it's just sad to think that this is necessary.

Press: So you would say the University's largest weakness is the vandalism that is occurring?

Schmidt: Well, it's the only one that I have really heard

The Stony Brook Press/sports

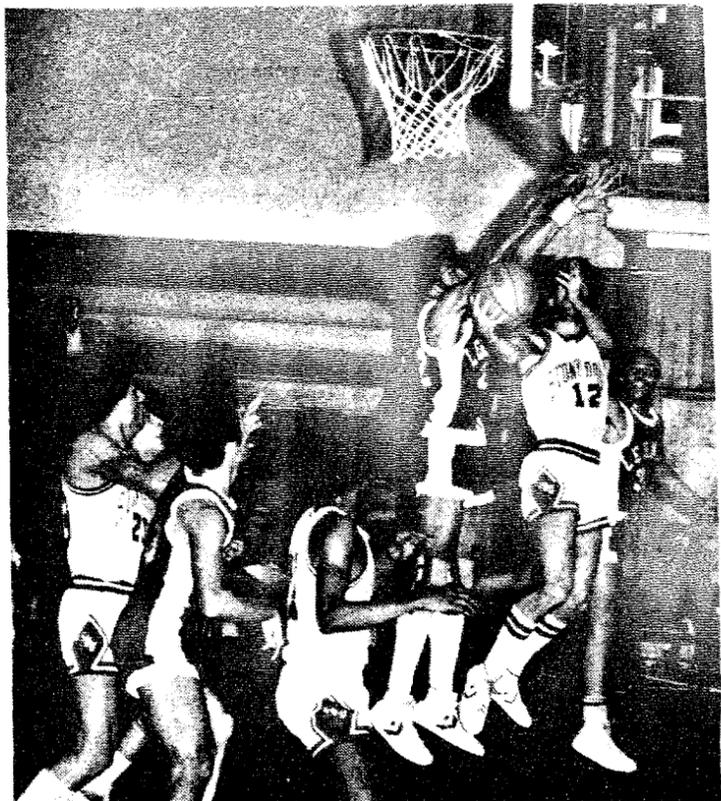


Press/Frank Mancuso

Co-Captain Barbara Bischoff has her eyes on the hoop, as she drives through in search of two points.

Tough Season for Women

The women's basketball team has proven beyond a doubt that it has depth, and is a team to be reckoned with.



Press/Eric Weisman

Joe Grandolfo goes for a layup against Lehman.

Reaching for a Berth

As the season winds down to an end, the prospects look pretty good for the Patriots to get a regional playoff berth. The Pats next home match is Friday at 8 PM against Dowling College.

Riding the Wave to Victory

by Chris Fairhall

Patriot swimmers and divers are breaking personal and team records as the team finishes up its most impressive season in recent history.

With a dismal 5-7 record last year, Coach John DeMarie said prospects for this season did not look great at the onset. Especially, he added, as the team was losing five seniors. But with hard work and discipline, the team has a 9-1 record.

And the coach is not shy in telling that to anyone who asks. "We got nine in a row," he beamed. "The thing

"When I go into a meet, I don't think anyone can beat me."

Brian Wycoff

that's been impressive," he added, "is that we've beat a lot of colleges that beat us last year." The only defeat the Patriots suffered was to St. Johns early in the season.

By December, DeMarie said he had the swimmers workout from six to seven thousand yards a day. The immediate result was exhausted Patriots. But, they got used to it, and there is a high level of respect for the coach, a level which is seldom seen on other teams.

Sonny Woodhead was not too surprised about the dynamic improvement this year. "I knew because of the coach," he said. "There's a whole lot of things that go into a good coach," he added. In DeMarie's case, Woodhead said, "He just doesn't like to lose."

The team is young, yet it has depth in everything from sprints to distance to diving. And, of course, there are the Patriots who have broken some records. Woodhead, while at Queens, broke his old 1000 yard freestyle with 10:36.7. Bryan Wycoff has set records in the 200 freestyle, breaststroke and back stroke. "He has himself quite a year," the coach commented.

Although the diver's names are not entered on the record board, at least two of them have received accolades of another sort. Rich Masterson and Christopher Bryan pulled out the Patriots in their meet



Statesman/Henry Lanzil

Rich Masterson wins first place in the high dive last Saturday against William Paterson College.

against Maritime. Masterson scored first place in the low dive, and second in the high. Bryan scored first in the high and second in the low, which gave the Pats the points they needed to put away Maritime. "These two have been pulling through for us all year," said one of their counterparts, Peter Nestle.

With four records, Brian Wycoff is having an exceptional season. He seems to treat the awards in a very nonchalant manner. "Records. They're made to be broken," he said. "They give you something to shoot at."

Wycoff, however, added that he would like to get into the national championships. He said, "I have a good shot at it in the 400 IM," where he is seven seconds from qualifying time. In the 200 IM, he is only three seconds off.

On February 9 at 2 PM, the Patriots face off against New Paltz, which won the metropolitan championships last year. Wycoff said that New Paltz seems to have a better team, and that it will be a close match. But, he's not worried about it. "When I go into a meet, I won't think

"He just doesn't like to lose."

*Sonny Woodhead
on John DeMarie*

anyone can beat me," he explained. "That's one thing about swimming," he added, "You need confidence. You have to have confidence in your ability."

For Wycoff, at least, that confidence is there. But for the coach, there is a touch of hesitation. He said that the remainder of meets this year, especially the one against New Paltz will be grueling.

As the season comes to a close later this month, most of the swimmers said they will continue to practice in preparation for next season. DeMarie said he has been scouting, and that some of the prospects for next year will add even more depth to the team.

From 5-7 last year, to 9-1 so far this year and the possibility of recruiting some more top-notch swimmers and divers, DeMarie declared, "It's got nowhere to go but up."