

*The
Stony
Brook*

PRESS

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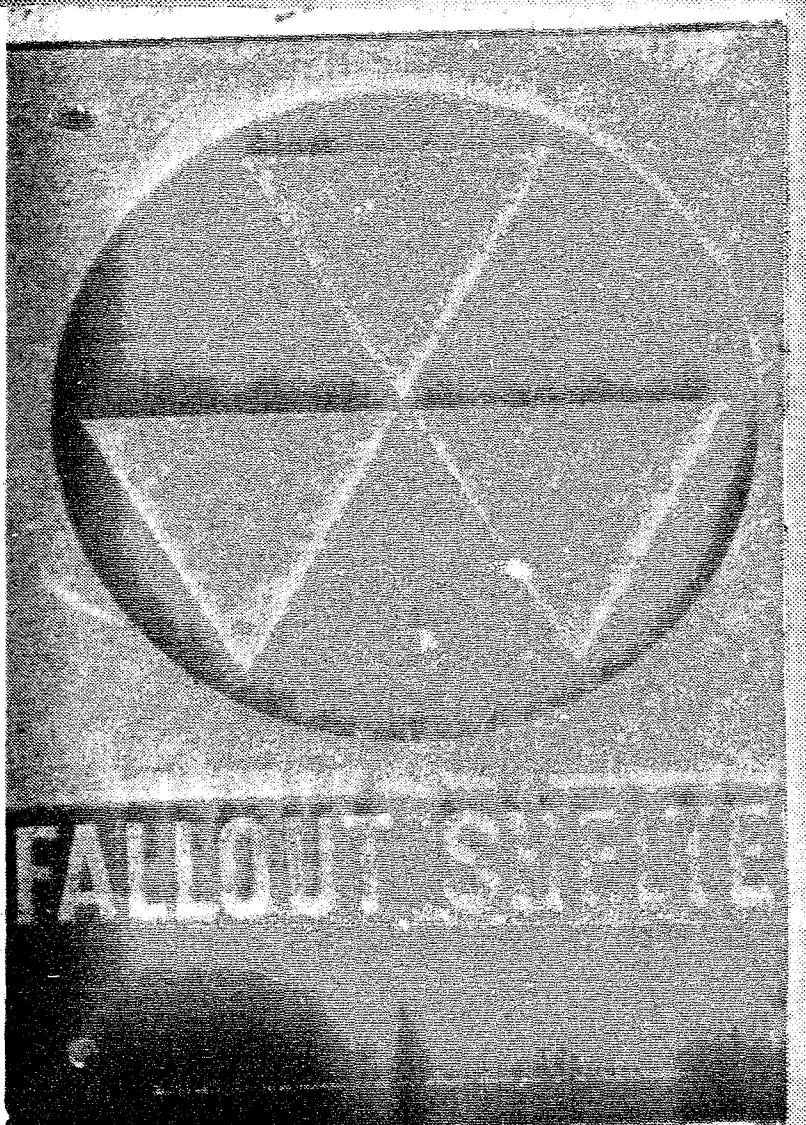
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The Ronny Horror Picture Show

The recent Congressional decision to go ahead with the production of chemical weapons in the United States after a 12 year ban comes as no real surprise but the appropriation of \$20 million to nerve agent production becomes alarming since it marks the beginning of a frightening chemical arms race, second only to the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The underlying themes of both nuclear and chemical weaponry are undeniably similar. They both involve the premise of deterrence, the problem of verification during reduction or treaty efforts, and the probability of being used.

The employment of chemical weapons has not openly taken place since WWI when thousands of troops and civilians were killed by mustard gas. Since the deployment ban of chemical weaponry by Geneva Protocol in 1925, research has since developed gases which inflict far greater damage than ever before.

Discovered in 1938, nerve gas was found to attack the central nervous system by severing nerve and muscle impulses. Introduction of the gas results in respiratory failure and asphyxiation, and death can result in less than three minutes.

The newest of these gases is called binary munitions because they utilize two chemical elements contained in separate compartments within a shell. Upon impact, the shell explodes releasing the gas. Government officials have stated that this form of munition will be much more acceptable to the public since it is relatively safe to transport and store. Whether or not they have consulted the public is another story.

Our government's own ban on the production, but not research, of chemical weapons resulted after an incident in Utah where 6,000 sheep died from a chemical testing mishap in 1968. Public opposition became so overwhelming, President Nixon withdrew the program's funding. With chemical warfare off the battle and testing grounds and into the laboratories, the public began to regard the tactic as a nightmare which would never again occur. But with Ronald Reagan's election the nightmare may one day appear on your Tee Vee screen.

That's right. The Ronnie Horror Picture Show in your own living room. You could dress the part of your favorite player. Become Secretary of State Alexander Haig who sincerely believes a limited nuclear war can be fought, and won. Or sport a \$2,500 gown and regret that so many people are starving in this country like Nancy. You could even dress-up like New York's own Alphonse and raise your expense account to an unlimited amount and cut educational and social programs at the same time. There are so many players to choose from. But if you don't act soon, the offer will become null and void when Uncle Sam dresses you up in his own costume and send you off to Poland because remember, student deferrals ended with the Vietnam War. The opposition which was entirely effective in 1968 is once again needed.

The penalty for using chemical and nuclear weapons in a full scale effort will exact an enormous price upon life as we know it. The many studies conducted and scenarios provided by social, political, scientific, and ecological experts all agree that not only will more than half of the United States population perish in the event of a nuclear war, but the after-effects of radiation poisoning and damage to the environment would mean certain uncertainty for those who survive. And, although nerve agent warfare has not been "battlefield tested," as has Nagasaki and Hiroshima in the nuclear field, the result from chemical confrontation becomes equally as frightening. Yet, more money is poured into counter-productive programs at the expense of essential social programs.

Since Reagan took office, the Department of Education, CETA, day care centers, food stamps, aid to public schools, VISTA, the Peace Corps, the National Endowment for the Humanities, welfare, and the National Scientific Foundation, to name a few, all have either been eliminated or severely affected by extensive budget cuts. Funding for these programs if now earmarked for Defense who now possess a budget which represents nearly 51% of our total spending.

Although the Reagan Administration's plan is discernable, the public's is not. Citizens must voice oppo-



sition to the proliferation of both nuclear and chemical weapons and work towards eventual disarmament. Unless comprehension of an organization against the military mentality which brings us closer towards tragedy each day is initiated, some of us may be forced to survive what others will be fortunate enough to escape.



The Press has finally reached the conclusion of its printing schedule and it's time now for our staff to cram 13 weeks of study into their minds between now and finals. So if you don't see any Press staffers showing their lovely faces on campus in the weeks to come, it's more than likely they're off in the libraryu freaking out.

The Press would like to wish one and all a Happy Chanukah, a Merry Christmas, a jubilant New Year and a fruitful, snowy Intersession. We will return with our first issue of the new semester on February 4. In the meantime, tighten up for those finals!

The Stony Brook Press

Executive Editor Scott Higham
Assistant Editors Debbie Silver
Ned Goldreyer
News Director Paul DiLorenzo
Senior Photo Editor Eric A. Wessman
Photo Editor Lois Mingolone
Assistant Photo Editor Linda Calcano
Arts Editor Jeff Zoldan
Assistant Arts Editor Larry Feibel
Business Manager Sue Draper
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Photo: Steve Daly, Stu Davis, Lee Edelstein, Sam Glass, Bob Romer, Lisa Simkin, Shirley Zrebiec.

Graphics: Clare Dee

Miscellaneous: Melissa Spielman

Advertisements: Mary Caulfield

Production: John Tom

Phone: 246-6832.

Office: 020, Old Biology Building

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 591, East Setauket, New York,
11793

Procedural Problems

Medical suspension process raises questions

by Debra Silver

"I am concerned that your behavior may be presenting a danger to yourself or others on campus and, therefore, a medical suspension may be in order." On October 26, 1981, a Stony Brook student received this news in a letter from the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs. On October 30, 1981, Ms. Steele, a pseudonym used to protect her identity, received a letter from the Office of the President stating, "In the judgement of Dr. Preston and the medical evaluators, your continued presence on campus would constitute a serious threat to the health and safety of yourself and others and might well cause a serious disruption to the normal conduct of University functions." The letter also informed her that she was medically suspended effective on November 4, 1981.

What action of Ms. Steele warranted her being suspended from the University? Threatening her neighbors with physical harm? Chasing after students with a gun? Kimberly Steele simply sought help from the University. She spoke to her Residence Hall Director (RHD) about her suicidal tendencies, and even committed herself to the University Hospital for observation.

Discrepancies, inconsistencies and lack of compassion characterize the medical suspension process. From the first notification the student receives, through the evaluation and final decision, the procedure has flaws.

Camille Giannattasio, Polity's permanently retained lawyer, stated: "Her basic rights of due process of law were violated."

But improvements may be in the offing. According to Norman Berhannen, University Judiciary Officer, the Student Conduct Code, including the medical suspension process "has been around since at least 1970. Medical suspension procedures should be reviewed each year as is the entire Student Conduct Code." Subsequent to an investigation by the Press, Dr. Preston and others have made arrangements for discussing improvements in the procedure.

Both the letter from the President's office notifying the student of his suspension and the one from the Vice President for Student Affairs' (VPSA) office are form letters that were written in the VPSA office. According to Gerald Hartman, MD, Director of the University Health Service, the letter "is 95% similar for all students." Though he was reluctant to admit that they were in fact form letters, Assistant Dean of Students Sam Taube admitted that "it's more or less the same wording every time."

Neither letter conveys any degree of sympathy. Joan Grieff, Director of the Bridge to Somewhere, "was appalled by the letters. They were threatening and insensitive. It seems to me that some kind of one-to-one communication could transmit the same information. The letter could read, for example, 'We hope that you're feeling better....'"

Homer Neal, The University Provost, "did sense that the letter wasn't as consoling as I would have expected.... It was my expectation that whoever delivered the letter would express condolences [from the University]. Those letters didn't reflect the concern that the Administration has for the student." Dr. Neal, in signing the letter, acted in place of the President, who was out of the country at the time. Fred Preston,

VPSA, "agreed that this letter unfortunately did slip by. This letter had been a form used....before I arrived here." He also agreed that a phone call is a viable alternative.

Dr. Neal "certainly expected human intervention so that the student would feel that the...University would welcome her back."

Mr. Taube commented that the letter uses such harsh, authoritarian wording because, "it is not meant to be open to interpretation and the people to whom this letter is directed at are potentially physically threatening to others."

The first letter Ms. Steele received (from the VPSA office) spoke of concern that her, "behavior may be presenting a danger to yourself or others on campus," and that she should, "be in touch with the Director of the University Health Service, Dr. Gerald Hartman, who will arrange for you to meet...for a professional review and evaluation of your situation." Ms. Steele called to set up a meeting as soon as she received the letter but in spite of her "danger to herself," she was not given an appointment until five days later. Dr. Hartman states, "We rarely allow more than five or six days between the time the student calls and the hearing. My feeling is that if the student is not executively suspended, then there must be a leeway of three to five days. We assume that the person is not suicidal or a threat to others until it's shown otherwise."

All people involved with medical suspensions agree that the letters must be changed. Dr. Neal suggests, "the problem is that the letter is not flexible enough. The University should have letters that are graduated, each of a different severity." The Bridge to Somewhere is drafting a proposal for a letter and will present to Dr. Preston, according to Grieff.

The terminology used in the process is often not clearly defined. The terminology used in the Student Conduct Code (SCC), is not necessarily the same that is used in the letters. The actual procedure may not adhere strictly to what's written in the SCC and students' rights may be infringed upon. There are no written guidelines about the panel that evaluates the student. The first paragraph about medical suspensions in the SCC states, "the President may impose medical suspension based on a professional evaluation of student's physical or mental health," and the letter from the VPSA office speaks of a "professional review and evaluation." The remainder of the SCC and the letter from the President's office speak of a "medical evaluation."

The actual evaluation for a student with a mental health problem consists of the student in a room with three evaluators who interview her for 30-60 minutes. One of the evaluators is Dr. Hartman, one is Ed Podolnick, PhD in clinical psychology and director of the University Counseling Center (the University Counseling Center itself is in no manner involved with the medical suspension process) and the third evaluator is someone from the UCC who is a social worker with experience in mental health problems. If Dr. Hartman is on vacation, then Dr. Podolnick would call the panel together, and in Dr. Hartman's place, another social worker with mental health experience would sit on the panel. According to Sam Taube, "each evaluator makes an individual assessment." The panel's recommenda-



VPSA Preston's office is responsible for the entire medical suspension process.

tions are sent to the VPSA office and Taube goes over the report and discusses it with Dr. Preston and the President's office.

Camille Giannattasio, Polity lawyer, said he "questions whether the psychologist and social worker are practicing medicine without a license and whether or not it's a crime under New York law."

Dr. Podolnick stated, "we're not practicing medicine without a license. The panel does not convene to treat or diagnose a patient. (Kimberly herself reported, 'At the hearing they said nothing about helping me.') All the panel does is make an evaluation as to whether someone poses a threat to themselves or others." Podolnick also stated that, "the term 'medical' is used broadly in the SCC." Taube says, "medical suspension procedure is a professional assessment by people who are trained to do it, people licensed by New York State."

Dr. Hartman stated that, "a potentially suicidal person would be medically suspended if under the same stresses the person would feel suicidal again." Neal concurred, "I would think in cases where there is a doctor on the panel it could be argued that the evaluation is medical." If Hartman is on vacation, however, Podolnick would have a panel with no medical doctors on it. Responding indirectly to this, Preston says that even in this case, "the people there should be competent enough to evaluate whether a person's problem is due to mental stress or a physical problem like a chemical imbalance."

The student is not advised, in the letter asking them to make an appointment for a hearing, that they have the right, as stated in the SCC, to present independent "medical documentation." Ms. Steele was not told of this right even when she called to make her appointment. Dr. Hartman said that she was read her rights at the hearing and has an opportunity to reschedule the hearing. She was not told that "documented

medical evidence" could mean her RHD or her family, as Hartman said he would advise Sam Taube.

Hartman stated, "If we look at any records the student brings, they'll be biased [presumably the student would only bring "good" reports]. 95% of the judgement is based on how a student acts at the hearing. We don't get fooled. We've never made a mistake in our recommendations. We look to see if the student has insight into his or her problem; their ability to comprehend what's happening and the response a person gives to certain questions. This is the way the committee chooses to function."

Dr. Fredric Levine, Director of the Psychological research Center, states, "there's a good deal of evidence that results of interviews to determine potential suicides may be invalid. [Suspending a person from school itself] could exacerbate tension and feelings of inadequacy." According to Dr. John Lee, full-time faculty member in the Department of Psychiatry at the Medical school, the integration of information from a variety of sources is what makes a judgement valid."

According to Giannattasio, due process of law may have been violated in this case and in other medical suspension cases. "I doubt very much whether the suspension would stand up in a court of law," he said. Giannattasio believes that the hearing was a competency hearing that wasn't legal because Kimberly was never advised of her New York State and Constitutional rights, she has no "opportunity to cross-examine her accusers." Both of these are standard procedures in New York State Supreme Court competency hearings.

Barbara Bernstein, Executive Director of the Nassau chapter of the New York Civil Liberties Union, asserted that "since a person can have a lawyer at a Student hearing Board Hearing, there is no reason why they can't have them at a medical suspension hearing."

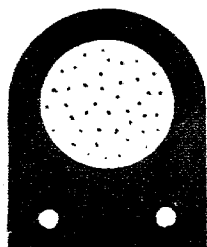
(continued on page 7)

PUBLIC INTEREST RADIO presents



TOXICS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Guest: Walter Hang, NYPIRG staff scientist
Host: Brian Hasbrouck
Time: Monday, 6:00 PM on WUSB 90.1 FM

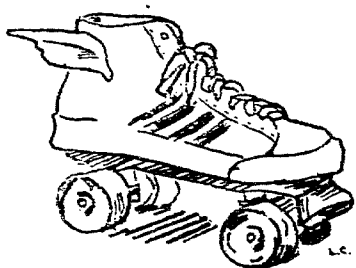


Hear the author of *Toxics on Tap*,
the report on contaminated Long Island
drinking water, discuss other environmental
hazards.

EROS

EROS is a volunteer, peer counseling
organization serving the campus
community with information on
contraception, venereal disease,
pregnancy, abortion referral and health
care. EROS's goal is to help people make
decisions regarding their sexuality.

EROS is located in the Infirmary Rm.
119 and is open on weekdays from 10 a.m.
to 5 p.m. The phone number is 246-LOVE.



LASO

is sponsoring a **ROLLER SKATING PARTY** at Studio 25. A bus will leave
from the Union at 9:30 PM on Dec. 3rd. Our own DJ will play salsa, disco &
reggae. The only money you'll need is \$1.00 for skate rental. Call Luis at 6-7890
for more info.

P.S.C. will meet every Wednesday at 8 PM in the Polity office suite. A list of clubs to
be seen will be posted in the Polity office every Monday.
**PSC funding for a club will not be considered unless that club has
filled out a request for PSC funding**

RENEWED HORIZONS

is a club for returning students, and is
holding its next meeting on Tuesday,
November 10th at 4:00 PM. Come to our
new lounge, room 211S, SBS.

PLEASE JOIN US THERE!

P.S. Meeting on Nov. 25 is cancelled.

GAY STUDENT UNION

SUNY at Stony Brook

Union room 045B

246-7943

Meetings: Thursdays at 8 PM
COME OUT!

STONY BROOK DRAMA

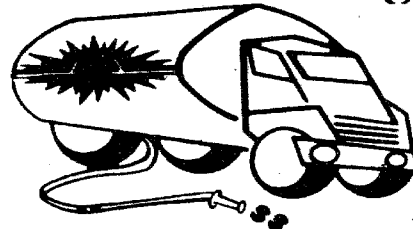
presents

THE SHADOW BOX

By Michael Christopher
performances:

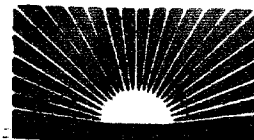
Wed., Dec. 2nd, & Sat., Dec. 5th
at 8:00 PM in Fine Arts Center
Theatre number three.

Fuel Bills Too High?



Fuel buyers Group

Join the Fuel Buyers Group
and save on heating costs.



For more information, call NYPIRG office at
246-7702 or stop by! Ask for Mike or Michelle.

There Has to be a Better Way

A Survey of Stony Brook's area banks

by Paul DiLorenzo

It's 2:35 PM on a Thursday afternoon. There's going to be a big party tonight but I'm cash poor. I wait around for a bus but there isn't one in sight so I decide to leg it. I dart out the back door of the Union, sprint across the athletic fields in a mad rush to catch the bank before it closes. By the time I reach north p-lot my lungs are gasping for air.

As I open the door my heart is beating at mach speed, but my physical problems are surpassed by the terrible sight of the line to the tellers snaking its way almost to the front door. As I stand there observing the situation, three students rush past me and get in line ahead of me. I get in line and make out my withdrawal slip while I wait. I look up to the front of the line to see that six tellers are working at an intentionally slow pace, and another three or four are molling around behind the counter, totally indifferent to the masses waiting to be served. I think to myself, "There must be a better way."

In search of a better way The Press has conducted a survey and has rated 7 local banks. Each bank was considered for its location, types of accounts applicable to students, check cashing policies, attitude towards student customers, and hours. The bank's services are rated on a one to five scale with one being the lowest, and then given an overall score.

Suffolk County Federal is located right across the railroad tracks from the University and 25A and gets a five right away for its location. It yields 5½% interest on its savings (rates 3) and has no free checking (rates 1). To cash a check at Suffolk County Federal one must have an account with them with enough funds to cover it, a standard bank policy, it rates a 3). Banking hours are: Mon.-Thurs. 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM, with drive in from 8:30 AM to 3:00 PM. Friday hours are 9:00 to 3:00 and 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM, with the drive thru open straight through. Saturday hours are 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM. (Average hours rates a 3). The attitude towards students at this bank is not hostile but it is not overly hospitable either. Because this bank gets so much student business it should be more appreciative and considerate of students (rates 2). Suffolk County Federal receives a total rating of 17.

Marine Midland Bank, located in the Cookies Shopping center, is only about 2 miles from campus. But because there is nothing of real importance in the shopping center, it may be inconvenient for those of you who depend on others for transportation (rates 3). Your money yields 5½% interest (rates 3) and checking is free if you maintain a \$150 balance in your checking account (rates 2). To cash a check at Marine Midland you must have an account with them with enough funds in it to cover it (rates 3). Banking hours are: Mon-Thurs 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM in the lobby and 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM in the drive thru. Friday hours are 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM in the lobby and 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM, with the drive-thru window open straight through. There are, however, no hours on Saturday (rates 2). Marine Midland also does not have any special policies for student customers, but since students only represent one bloc of its customers, this is an acceptable policy (rates 3). Total for Marine Midland is 14.

Citibank is located in the Pathmark shopping center near the Smithaven

Mall. Since many students purchase food at Pathmark, Citibank is convenient for those who have a car and for those who have friends with cars (rates 4). Citibank yields 5½% on its savings, which is a little cheap (rates 2) and checking is only free if you keep a balance of \$3,000, which is really useless (rates 1). Here, you also must have an account with enough to cover the check in order to cash one (rates 3). Citibank has those moneymatic machines which can be used 24 hours a day, as well as regular teller hours. They are: Mon-Thurs 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM, Friday 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM and 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM, and Saturday 9:30 AM to 12:30 PM (rates 5). But, Citibank is a little on the unpersonable side since their attitude is, 'we have the great money-matic machines so nothing else matters.' It is obvious that a bank with a \$3,000 minimum for free checking is not trying to attract the student crowd (maybe because we bounce so many, I don't know). (Rates 2). Citibank's total rating is 17.

Union Savings Bank is also located in the Pathmark shopping center (rates 4). Here your money yields 5½% interest on savings (rates 3), and if one keeps a balance of \$300 in their savings, checking is free (rates a 2). This, like all the others, requires that a person has an account with sufficient funds to cover a personal check (rates 3). Hours at Union Savings are: Mon-Thurs 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM. Friday hours are 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM and 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM, with drive-thru open straight through. Saturday hours are from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM (rates 3). Union Savings had the best attitude towards student customers; all the employees were helpful and friendly. This bank also has a policy of calling its customers the morning they receive notification of a bounced check and asking them if they would like the bank to cover the check for 24 hours. Another decent policy is that if your balance drops below the required \$300 for free check-



Area photo by Lisa Smith

ing. Union Savings gives you one month to bring it up before charging for checking. The attitude of the employees coupled with these two policies make this the most considerate bank surveyed (rates 5).

Seamen's Bank for Savings is located in the Smithhaven Mall (rates 3). This bank offers the standard 5½% interest on savings (rates 3), and requires \$300 minimum in your savings for free checking (rates 2). All other banks surveyed would cash SUNY checks even if you don't have an account with them. Seamen's will not cash any non-depositors checks and you must have enough to cover it in your account (rates 1). The hours at this bank are: Mon-Fri 10:00 AM to 9:00 PM, and Saturday from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM (rates 5). Seamen's Bank for Savings had the worst attitude towards its customers of the banks sur-

veyed. If your savings balance drops below \$300 you immediately lose your free checking. As far as their attitude towards students goes, it is one of total indifference (rates 1). Seamen's total is 15.

Walt Whitman Federal Savings is located on 25A across from the Ferrari dealership; a little out of the way (rates 3). This bank gives the usual 5½% interest on your savings (rates 3) and has no free checking (rates 1). Here, as well, to cash a check one must have an account with enough money to cover it (rates 3). The banking hours are: Mon-Thurs 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM, Friday 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM and Saturday 9:30 AM to 12:30 PM (rates 3). The attitude of this bank is friendly and because it is not very busy, it is more personal than some of the others surveyed (rates 3). The total rating for Walt Whitman Federal Savings is 15.

Sag Harbor Savings Bank is located on 25A near Arby's (used to be Gag in the Bag), which is about 2¼ miles from campus (rates 3). This bank also yields 5½% interest on savings (rates 3), but has free checking if the depositor maintains 10 dollars in his/her savings account (rates 5). In order to cash a check here one must be a depositor with sufficient fund to cover it (rates 3). Banking hours are: Mon-Thurs 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM, with drive-thru from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Friday hours are 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM and Saturday hours are 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM (rates 4). This bank is not very big, but the service is fast, efficient and personable. The ten dollar requirement for free checking makes it very appropriate for students (rates 5). The total rating for this bank is 22.

Though surveys cannot be accorded too much validity, they are useful indicators. Throughout the bank survey most considerations remained constant, but free checking, locale and friendly people become the deciding factors in rating a bank. Hope this survey helps ya.

The Paper Chase

by Henry Ellis

Drug paraphernalia, the frills of drug use and abuse, are soon to have the same fate as drugs themselves. Head shops and the displaying and selling of paraphernalia may soon become illegal.

There is a bill in Suffolk County Executive Peter Cohalan's office which is waiting to be either signed, vetoed or ignored. New York state had passed one over a year and a half ago, but restraining order has been obtained by the paraphernalia merchants of Islip, it is illegal as of Dec. 1. Westchester County has a ban which was upheld in the Circuit Court of Appeals and is waiting its turn in the Supreme Court. But the future of the 'head' merchant will be a lot more clearer on December 9th when the U.S. Supreme Court will render its decision on an Illinois paraphernalia bill.

Paul Sabatino of the Suffolk County Attorney's office stated that the "Illinois" decision will pretty much set the tone for the rest of the lower level court decisions. He said that "Depending on the outcome of the Supreme Court deci-

upheld in the Circuit Court, and the remodeling has already started.

The Islip paraphernalia ban is modeled after Westchester's law and the attorney's office there sees no problem with its constitutionality being upheld. The Suffolk County Bill differs slightly in that it doesn't list the items to be banned individually. But, again, depending upon the Illinois and/or the Westchester decisions, the lower court decisions may lose all their importance. The merchants will know where they stand—whether or not it's useless to keep fighting."

The bill from Westchester County, also scheduled to go before the Supreme Court, has a good chance of being upheld should the Illinois merchants win the Supreme Court.

The Illinois bill was ruled invalid in its Circuit Court decision, which is the first level down from the Supreme Court. The Westchester County bill was

Mary Shienwood, Commissioner of the Islip Department of Human Resources said that the ban of drug paraphernalia was a "practical response to a serious problem. The sale and display of paraphernalia tends to legitimize the use of drugs, thereby sending the wrong message—that drug use is acceptable behavior."

The so-called "head merchants" stand to lose a lot of money. Different Strokes, located in the Smithhaven Mall was one of the first paraphernalia suppliers on Long Island. Owner John Dougal was President of the Long Island Traders Association, which obtained the restraining order against New York State. He refused to comment on the business or if he plans to continue fighting regardless of the decision. John Dougal is not a happy man.

But a Stony Brook student who requested anonymity stated that the enforcement of the ban wouldn't affect his partaking of the herb all that much. "I can always roll joints," he said.

Act Threatens Civil Liberties

by Frank Giovinazzi

On June 17, 1981 the Family Protection Act was introduced in the Senate by Roger Jepsen (R-Iowa) and in the House of Representatives by Congressmen Albert Lee Smith (R-Alabama).

According to the bill, "...the purposes of this Act (is) the strengthening of the American family and the elimination of governmental policies which diminish its strength and prosperity."

The bill is a rather comprehensive piece of legislation, endeavoring to change many aspects of our lives. The following are excerpts from the Congressional proposal:

GAY RIGHTS

"Prohibits the expenditure of Federal funds to any organization which presents male or female homosexuality as an acceptable life style. Amends the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide that any action taken by an employer against a homosexual shall not be considered an unlawful employment practice. Prohibits any instrumentality of the Federal Government from seeking to enforce nondiscrimination of homosexuals."

LEGAL RIGHTS

"Amends the Legal Services Corporation Act to prohibit legal assistance for any proceeding or litigation: (1) to compel an abortion or State or Federal funding for an abortion; (2) to obtain a divorce; or (3) to adjudicate the issue of homosexual rights."

CHILD ABUSE

"Prohibits Federal preemption of State laws relating to child or spousal abuse or juvenile delinquency. Prohibits the expenditure of Federal funds for child abuse programs in any state unless the legislature of such state has specifically authorized such programs."

"Defines child abuse and neglect as physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, negligent treatment, or maltreatment. Excludes from such definition discipline or corporal punishment applied by a parent or an individual authorized to act in the place of such a parent."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

"Requires the notification of parents or guardians before a federally funded program, project or entity may provide contraceptive or abortion services (including counselling) to an unmarried minor."

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

"Voluntary Prayer and Religious Meditation Act of 1981-States that individuals shall have the right to participate in voluntary prayer or religious meditation in any public building or other building supported by Federal funds. Prohibits Federal, State, or political subdivisions from abridging the free exercise of such prayer or meditation."

EDUCATION

"Prohibits payment of Federal funds to educational institutions which (1) prohibit the involvement of parents and continuation of religious studies; (2) limit parental visits to public schools or classes or the right of parents to inspect their children's school records; (3) require the payment of dues or fees as a condition of employment for teachers; or (4) prohibit parental review of textbooks prior to their use in the classroom...no Federal funds may be made available for textbooks which do not reflect a balance between the status role of men and women and do not contribute to the American way of life."

TAXATION

- 1) A \$250 tax credit or a \$1000 exemption if a dependent over 65 lives in household.
- 2) A deduction of up to \$2500 a year for the establishment of an education savings account.
- 3) A \$1000 tax exemption for each child born to a married taxpayer.
- 4) A deduction of up to \$3500 for adoption expenses.
- 5) A deduction for corporations for contributions to joint employee-employer day care centers.

The reactions to this bill have ranged from shock to rejoicing. The National Gay Task Force has been circulating petitions in an effort to defeat the act before it can advance in the Congress. They also send out 4 page summaries to people who request them. These summaries outline the major points of the bill and their possible ramifications. For example, according to their pamphlet, the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress stated that according to one

particular provision of the bill "No person who is a homosexual or who even intimated that homosexuality might be an 'acceptable' life style could receive any Federal funds under such programs as Social Security, welfare, veteran's programs or student assistance."

John Boring, a representative of the group from their Manhattan office summarized the bill's status as having just been introduced to the various committees and sub-committees, where no hearings or votes have yet taken place. When asked about the possibility of the bill's passage, Boring said, "There's been no noise from the White House...either Reagan will sponsor it or leave it up to the 'New Right' Congressmen to push it through—hopefully it will be the latter, because without Reagan's support we don't feel it will be able to pass."

According to *The Congressional Quarterly* several groups such as the National Pro-Family Coalition and The Moral Majority have labeled the passage of this bill a high priority and they have frequently heralded it in their publications and mailings.

Another group particularly active in the anti-gay movement is a group known as the Young Americans for Freedom. This group has recently been circulating 8-page emotional pleas to sign anti-gay right petitions.

Two groups on campus which have been trying to educate students in what this bill is all about are the Gay Student Union (G.S.U.) and the newly formed Women and Men for Equality.

David Shear, Maryanne Roberto, and Paul Halaj, all of the G.S.U. all expressed their fears that bills like

this will eventually turn into Gay "witchhunts, reminiscent of Nazi Germany and the McCarthy era," as Halaj said. One of their first priorities is to become fully recognized on all the S.U.N.Y. campuses. Toward this end they are embarking on a massive phone-in to the Chancellor's office and private number in order to demonstrate that they are both significant and a force to be reckoned with.

The main energies of the Women and Men for Equality's at this time are directed at tabling the National Gay Task Force petition and trying to educate people as to what it means. Judy Wishnia, associate professor of Women's Studies, offered a very gloomy view of the situation. "It (the bill) is so outrageous people feel it can never pass. It's not a joke—the big pressure groups that don't represent the majority have so much money that they have the ability to influence legislation. Unless a concerted anti-bill effort is implemented—it might just pass." Concerning women's studies, she said simply that they would not exist.

As for New York State Senators Patrick D. Moynihan and Alphonse D'Amato, only Senator Moynihan's aides were able to provide any viable information. Upon request they mailed transcripts of the bill along with additional information to the Press. The aide interviewed, Mrs. Gurevich, was extremely helpful in providing insight into what the bill is about and where Senator Moynihan stands (he is most definitely against it). When speaking to Senator D'Amato's office, no one knew the bill existed (it was introduced almost 6 months ago) and when an inquiry was made as to why nothing was known about the bill, the reply was, "Well, we've been working on the budget all week."

People's Equality

by Frank Giovinazzi

Sex discrimination.

The average person usually thinks of sex discrimination as being solely a women's issue—exclusive of men. There is, however, a fledgling group on campus designed specifically to include women and men in the discussion of, and quest for, equality.

Women and Men for Equality was founded last month by Stony Brook undergraduates Mike Cerevella and Lynda Gorski. According to the group's constitution, "Women and Men for Equality is an organization of people dedicated to equality of the sexes. We've come together out of mutual frustration of continuously being affected...by sexual discrimination. We are an organization designed to provide students at Stony Brook with a place to express and take action on equality issues..." Also according to the Constitution, the goals of the group are to support legislation mandating equality of the sexes (E.R.A.), to fight legislation which would strongly structure sex roles and bring less equality to the sexes, to provide a forum wherein women and men can openly discuss pertinent issues, to fight sexism in all forms, to work on issues in which men feel they are discriminated against and to support funding for day care centers.

According to Gorski, "We (the group) don't want to call it our official constitution until it's gone over the whole group...it's open to revision," she stated. Co-founder Cerevella explained that, "The perfect balance is one between political action and social action (with) a meeting place to air views and opinions."

When the idea of the group first germinated it was suggested that it be a part of the Women's Center. Gorski, herself a member of the Center, presented the idea at a Center meeting. "They said it wouldn't be a good idea for it to be a part of the Women's Center. But that it (Women and Men for Equality) was a

great idea, and they'd help in any way they could," she said. Cerevella concurred with what the members of the Center had to say—"I basically feel the Women's Center is needed on campus. Women need a place to discuss their feelings with women, without men." Gorski said the group has also received support from the Women's Studies Department, the Federated Learning Communities, and "everyone we told."

Tuesday, Dec. 2 at 9:00 PM, the group met in room 236 of the Stony Brook Union. The major topic of discussion at the meeting was preparing an effective opposition to the Family Protection Act which was followed by an unstructured, informal rap session about sex-role socialization and personal experiences.

The Family Protection Act is a bill currently in Congress which, under the guise of strengthening the average American family, the act is designed to strip homosexuals, students, and women of certain basic civil liberties (see related story). The group has recently been circulating petitions, published by the National Gay Task Force, to defeat the bill. A letter and postcard writing campaign was also discussed as another tactic to influence Congressional votes. "The very fact that this bill can exist is an unbelievable thing," stated Gorski.

The latter part of the meeting was spent talking about how sex-roles pervade every aspect of our existence—and how one might be able to overcome them.

Undergraduate Angela Petrara said of the group, "I am glad to see that somebody is doing something about sexism in this world...I hope the group will improve attitudes especially at this University." Graduate student and community organizer for the Intervarsity Christian Fellowship Nathaniel Hendicks stated, "This is a long time coming...through active re-culturation and re-education, I hope to develop a deeper respect for women."

S. B. Bids for Engineering Success

by Joseph Caponi

Hope may be in sight for Stony Brook students who find themselves in over-crowded classes, or who become closed out of courses entirely.

The SUNY Board of Trustees has accepted a plan whereby Stony Brook would be able to increase its faculty with 81 new professors next year, including 28 in the College of Engineering and Applied Sciences, a move that would increase the size of that school's faculty by more than one-third.

While it is uncertain if this or a smaller scale plan will actually be put into effect, (the decision rests with the governor and the state legislature) it is certain that the faculty here will be growing and will continue to grow for at least the next few years.

According to Academic Provost, Dr. Homer Neal, the current situation leaves the faculty severely "overloaded." Bringing in new teachers will allow the university to decrease average class size and reduce the number of students being shut out of courses, goals Dr. Neal sees as particularly important. While the crowding in the College of Engineering is most critical, the provost also wants to add professors throughout the University, and he noted that the Economic department and other Social and Behavioral Science departments have shortages of teachers.

A curriculum review committee has already been set up, and one of its objectives will be to consider new areas of the university to expand with the aid of the incoming faculty. For example, the addition of a Master's program in Art Criticism is considered likely in the next few years, and a separate committee is studying the possibility of the University obtaining a graduate Business school.

But, growth in the engineering department will be the most dramatic, and it is widely considered to be the most necessary.

Provost Neal suggested that in the event of the University not getting the requested amount of teachers, the Engineering School would be hurt least by the cuts. According to the acting Dean of the Engineering College, Dr. Stewart Harris, engineering students "are not getting the education they should," and the increased faculty is needed to serve the students.

In addition to the nearly 30 new faculty requested for next year, Harris says that the Engineering School plans to double its present faculty in five years. The current full-time faculty of 76 is more than 50 less than SUNY guidelines say it should be, and Harris feels that the school will need 150 full-time professors in order to reach its full potential. He said that the Engineering School "could easily be in the top dozen rated schools in the country in five years. The college has one of the highest workloads in the country for an engineering school, and in particular the electrical engineering department probably has the highest workload of any electrical engineering department."

But, an engineering school needs more than professors. Expensive equipment is needed both for research and teaching. Also, the addition of departments of chemical, civil, and aeronautical engineering are being considered. These expansions must be considered in terms of expense and importance, and Harris cited the example of Brown University, who upgraded their engineering school significantly without incurring excessive costs; an example Stony Brook planners to keep in mind.

All of this will require more room and facilities, and the engineering buildings are not the most modern on campus. Dr. Harris feels that in a few years the Engineering School, because space is currently very cramped, may find itself using space in many of the other buildings since there is "an excess of extra space around campus," he said.

One of the main problems facing CEAS however, is attracting high quality professors. A few years ago, almost all new engineering teachers came from the ranks of the newly made Phd's. But now, there are fewer Phd's graduating and there is greater competition throughout the industry, making it a critical problem to attract the best people. Provost Neal echoed these sentiments when he said that "creating a reasonable environment...where they [the engineering professors] aren't faced with immense workloads and huge classes." Harris now projects that as much as half of the new faculty members the school obtains will have already been in the industry and have decided to move to academia. But, to attract veteran engineers away from positions in private industry, the University must offer them positions at the associate and full

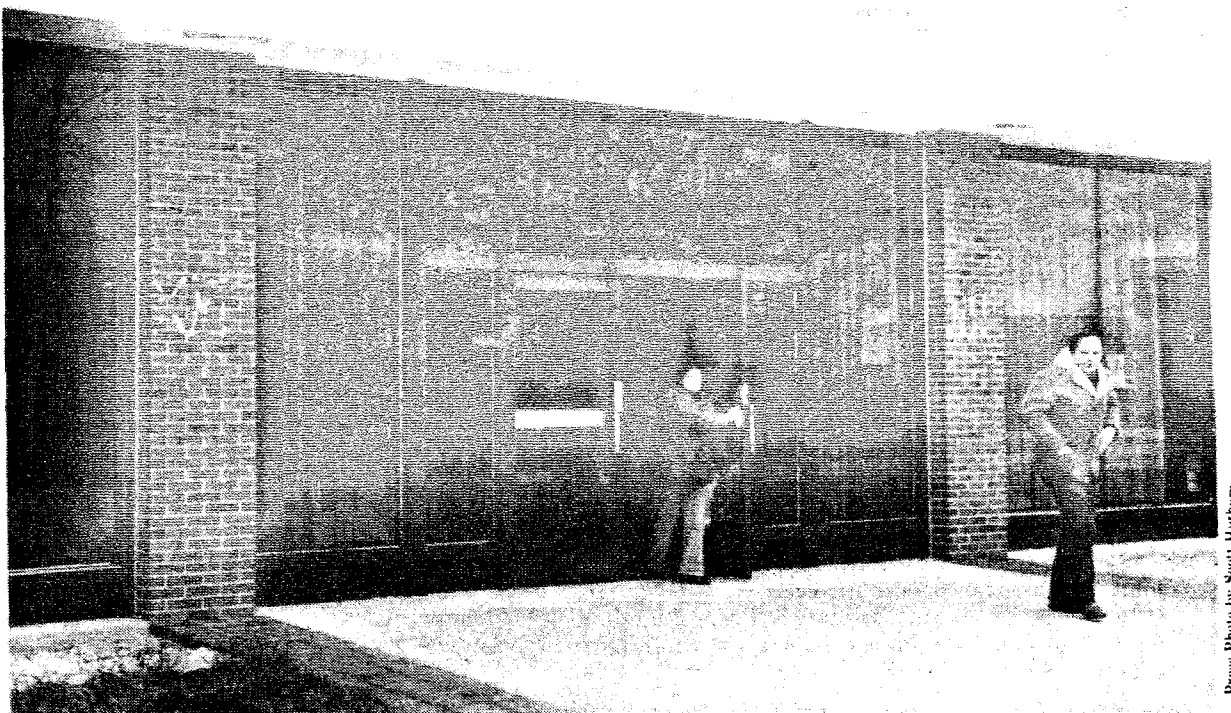


Photo by Scott Higham

SUNY hopes to make Stony Brook one of the best engineering schools in the country.

professor levels, rather than at somewhat lower paying assistant professor levels, a situation the University really can't afford.

From a broader perspective, Dr. Harris stressed the need to improve education in engineering not only at Stony Brook but across the country. "Look at the current situation," he said. "The United States is losing ground technologically to countries like Japan and Germany where engineering education is stressed more." He warned that the U.S. must avoid the fate of countries like Great Britain, whose economy fell apart once they had lost their technological lead.

What does Harris see in the next five years for CEAS? He wants it to be a school with "reasonably sized classes, modern laboratories, and courses that reflect what a student needs to know for his or her career." All this is possible, but CEAS "needs the ammunition" to do it.

Unfortunately, neither CEAS nor do University administrators know how much money and teachers they will receive. But planning for that phantom money is underway because, as Harris said, it will be

"too expensive to wait until April," in terms of recruiting faculty.

Beginning the week of Dec. 14, the deans of the colleges and divisions of the University will make presentations to a committee of Administrators and representatives of the SUSB Senate about the needs of their schools in terms of money and new faculty for next year. Preliminary decisions on these matters will be made accordingly.

Some time in January, Governor Hugh Carey will make his budget requests for the state, including the SUNY budget, to the State Legislature. Whether he will accept the SUNY Board of Trustees request for the 81 new teachers or ask for a smaller increase in unknown, probably even to the Governor himself. Federal aid cuts hurt the chances for getting the full amount, but it is an election year. Provost Neal says that he is "optimistic." The Legislature will have to deal with the budget, and it will not be until at least March when Dr. Neal and the others can make the final decisions on how many teachers Stony Brook will receive and where they will go.

Problems

(continued from page 3)

sometimes used as a last resort." One difference between here and Albany is that they may intervene with a student after a counselor alerts them.

Giannattasio advises Stony Brook students, "Under no circumstances go to an RA, MA or RHD because there's no confidentiality with them." According to Podolnick, "All visits to the UCC are completely confidential," however.

Because of the investigation into this particular case, it seems some people are working to get changes made in this procedure. Ms. Steele's RHD, who happens to have a counseling background, would like to see input from the student's roommate, the people she lived with, and the doctor she saw at the emergency room.

Dr. Preston has arranged a meeting "with people from the UCC, the psychiatry department at the medical school, and other interested people to let them look at the medical suspension process." Podolnick has suggested changing the term "medical suspension" to "involuntary leave of absence for medical reasons." Hartman suggested sending a copy of the SCC when the Original letter is sent to the student.

As Dr. Podolnick stated, "It's not meant to be disciplinary." Regardless of the intent of the procedure, damage has been done.

Other SUNY university centers deal variously with the situation. At the University at Buffalo, there is no specific procedure outlined for suspending students for medical reasons, according to Joyce Pinn, graduate assistant to the VPSA. "If a person is a hazard to other people or disturbing other people because of a medical problem, she might be suspended under regular disciplinary procedures."

At SUNY Albany, the process is much more compassionate. Their Student Guidelines outline three problem-solving guidelines for students who may have a mental health problem, according to Assistant Dean of Students Henry Kirshner. The guidelines state that "an attempt will be made to assist the individual," initially, the student health service and peer-counseling center on campus will be utilized to help the student. Referrals to off-campus facilities will be made if necessary. The actual suspension process reads: The Dean of Student Affairs, with appropriate consultation from University professionals, decides whether an individual can accomplish objectives without harming themselves or others. Student and faculty judiciary may be consulted."

Kirshner also stated that "many problems are worked out informally with the families. Our written guidelines are

Civil Defense: From Shelters to Evacuation

by Corinne Schruhl

Though the days when elementary school children would scurry under desks during air raid drills, or when fallout shelters were stocked with salines, hard candy and morphine to quiet potential cancer victims are long gone, the threat of nuclear war during the 80's has once again brought the principle of Civil Defense under governmental scrutiny.

But whether or not a massive Civil Defense program will deter a nuclear war or enable citizens to survive one are major questions to be considered before the programs is stepped-up monetarily. While the United States currently spends \$132 million dollars each year on Civil Defense, the USSR allocates nearly \$2 billion to its program.

Since the 1960's, civil defense as a deterrent to nuclear war has been downgraded by the politicians of this country. According to Harpers Weekly Magazine President Kennedy stated in a 1961 address, "We will deter an enemy from making a nuclear attack only if our retaliatory power is so strong and so invulnerable that he knows he would be destroyed by our responses." He added, "If we have that strength, civil defense is not needed to deter an attack. If we should ever lack it, civil defense would not be an adequate substitute."

Civil Defense was created by an act of congress on August 29, 1916. Civil Defense made great strides during the 1940's establishing an office for Emergency Management within the Executive Office of the President. The Office of Civil Defense was also established with Fiorello La Guardia, former mayor of N.Y., as Director. On January 12, 1951 the Federal Civil Defense Agency became an independent governmental agency when President Harry Truman signed the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.

During the 1950's and 60's Civil Defense shelters were built full tilt until the Vietnam War, when budget cuts along with public and administration skepticism forced the halting of their construction. Beginning in the 1970's through today, Civil Defense has stressed Crisis Relocation Planning (CRP). Relocation was an original proponent of planning in the 1950's. Evacuation plans were part of the Civil Defense Program but these procedures were thought obsolete when the Soviets developed Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM'S), shortening the warning of nuclear attack from hours to minutes.

Civil Defense now stresses relocation rather than air raid shelters and these evacuation plans, considered obsolete then, are the passion of today.

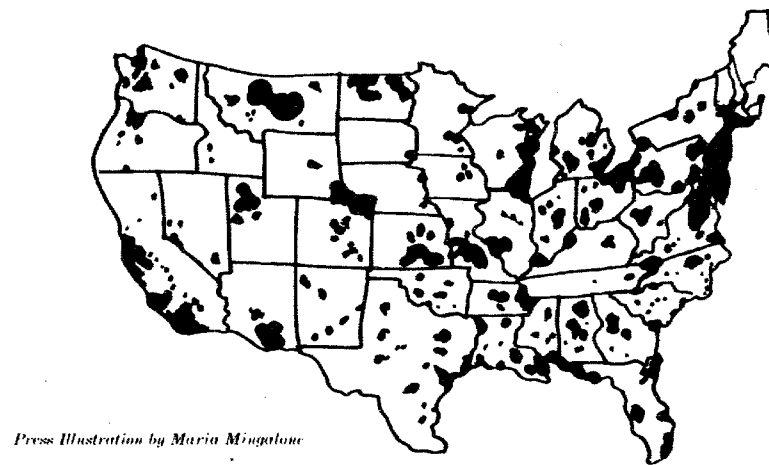
The stress on retaliatory strength of the 60's emerged as the policy of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) when Soviet technology demonstrated an equal level of arms with that of the United States. The strategy turned to deterrence when both realized they could inflict unacceptable damage upon each other. The United States feels that the MAD doctrine will deter a Soviet attack, but the sentiment is quickly deteriorating.

Critics of Federal Civil Defense planners agree many would survive a nuclear blast. But, millions would die instantly by disintegrating into the atmosphere and several more millions would burn to death or be poisoned by radiation. But the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) insists that more than 80 million Americans would outlive short term effects of a massive nuclear attack. However, they admit that more than one third of the surviving population would be injured. With the usage of Crisis Relocation Planning (CRP) twice that estimate could survive. But civil defense critic, Representative Ton Downey of N.Y. has echoed the statement made by Nikita Krushchev that, "The survivors would envy the dead."

Newsweek asserts that a nuclear blast based on a one megaton bomb would produce the following scenario: Within a 2 mile radius, all living things would be cremated by the heat and pressure. Most architectural structures would be granulated within 4 miles, survivors would attain third-degree burns, and fire would be rampant. Fatalities within the first thirty days could range from two to 20 million depending on how effective the relocation process is. Many victims would be poisoned from radiation, and from its symptoms: nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Two weeks after radiation exposure, internal bleeding, sores of the lips, and loss of hair would result. Victims would be helpless against radiation sickness.

The problems to be faced by survivors would be awesome. Principally the nation's economy would be obliterated. Because of this, along with an inevitable ecological imbalance, experts assert that a nuclear war would deplete a major portion of the ozone layer resulting in an epidemic increases in skin cancer. Psychiatrists also speculate that

Released in September, 1978 by the Civil Defense Preparedness Agency, this map identifies high-risk areas on the basis of military or industrial importance as well as high populations. Not all such areas would necessarily be subject to attack.



Press Illustration by Maria Mingolone

as the great human loss settles into the nation's consciousness, survivors would be prone to psychological trauma leading to a severely strained recovery.

This morose view of Newsweek's however, is not taken into serious consideration by Civil Defense planners whose studies present a far more optimistic view. A Post-Nuclear Attack Study (PONAST II), 1972 by the Department of Defense reports that 109 million Americans out of a current population of 239 million would survive a nuclear attack and that the economy would recover in six years to the standard of living in 1965. A year later, the study projects that a 1970 standard of living would be attained.

PONAST, however, admits that survivors would face problems.

One third of the 109 million Americans would be injured or become ill and a shortage of doctors is expected. Long term effects of radiation would double the cancer rate, and because of genetic damage to most of the population, triple the number of birth defects. PONAST interjects that there would not be a food or labor shortage because the percentage of survival of food and industry outweighs the survival of human life.

But advocates of relocation are at a disadvantage because of the widely held belief that all will die in a nuclear war. If the blast does not kill you, the heat will kill you; if the heat does not kill you, the

radiation will.

A 1974 National Academy of Sciences study stated however that this is not a realistic view. They concluded by asserting that "homo-sapiens-but not necessarily their civilization—would survive a major nuclear exchange."

But, there are serious problems with relocation. Evacuation from the city to the country would probably take a week or more, which becomes ineffective upon a half-hour's notice, according to U.S. News and World Report. Pentagon experts figure if a false alarm followed by complete evacuation, the nation would face a loss of 90 billion dollars in production and expenses in evacuation.

Fall-out shelters are another problem. The shelters built in the 50's and 60's are now without supplies. The shelter crackers are rancid and if eaten will produce dysentery. Under the Johnson Administration and in recent years, there have been efforts to phase out the shelters. In all practicality, the shelters are phased out.

With the USSR's experience in WW II, a war in which Russia suffered the emphasis on defense, the Soviets have developed an extensive civil defense program. Dr. Leon Goure, Director of Soviet Studies at the Center for Advanced International Studies, feels that the Russian's civil defense system is the most inclusive in the world, and in order for the U.S. to duplicate the effort it would take four to five billion dollars a year.

Soviet children receive at least 12 hours of Civil Defense training beginning in the 2nd grade, 15 hours in the 5th grade, and 20 hours in the 9th grade. In the last year of high school they receive practical training to help in the event of emergency.

According to Dr. Goure the Soviets have an estimated 100,000 full-time civil defense personnel, with 20-30 million performing volunteer work. The Soviets also have military civil defense units staffed through conscription. The United States Civil Defense Bulletin states that the USSR has extensive blast shelters, subways with blast doors at entrances, and blast shelters connected to buildings by underground tunnels. They also have blast shelters to house all top level governmental officials, and 10-20 million other Soviet citizens. The remaining civilians would be evacuated from the area. The Bulletin adds that the Soviets' shelter plan combined with their evacuation plans, could save

nearly 90% of the Soviet population whereas only 40% of the American people would survive in the event of a major nuclear war.

reserved for governmental officials only.

Though a return to toddlers scrambling under desks for "protection" during an air raid drill is unlikely, a revisitation of a civil defense program of some sort is predictable.

When Reagan was Governor of California, he stated in 1978 that, "(A) renewed emphasis on civil defense preparedness is necessary. It should be an integral part of our national security."

Reagan, as President, has also allocated \$6.8 million more to the Civil Defense Program than Jimmy Carter, but despite the more generous appropriations, the most disturbing question arising from civil defense still remains: will it be effective or will it merely provide a false sense of security?

Since civil defense planners have

The objectives and priorities of the Soviet civil defense are the protection of human resources, the leadership of the Soviets, the workers, the urban populous, the stockpiling of food and medical supplies, and the Civil Defense Department states. The Soviets also have an economic mobilization capacity, whereas the American government has well-stocked bunkers and blast shelters, abandoned the concept of fall-out shelters of the general public, and have embarked on a massive relocation program under the auspices of the Crisis Relocation Plan, the validity and effectiveness of civil defense becomes obscure and questionable.

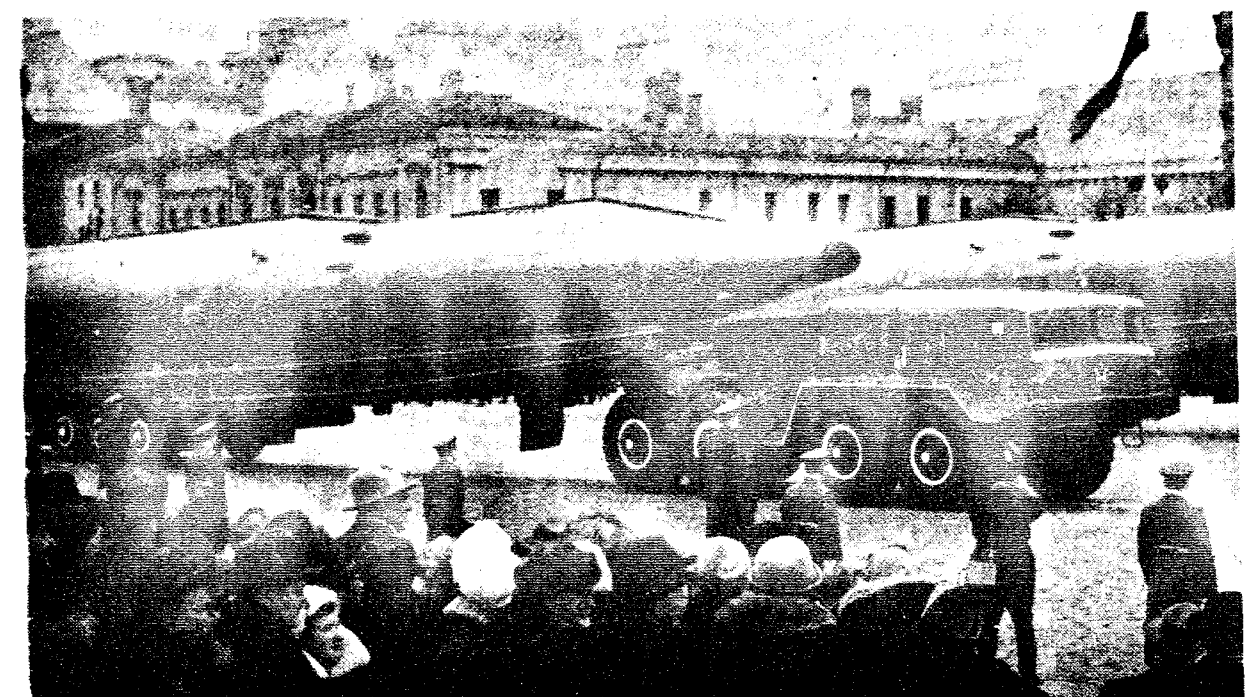
When fall-out shelters were maintained, they provided little if any protection from a large scale nuclear war since they simply could not accommodate everyone, and were unable to support those that they could accommodate. The latest civil defense consideration, relocation, can be viewed only with skepticism. How can Manhattan residents realistically evacuate the city and travel to their relocation center in Sullivan County upon a half-an-hour notice when the same trip under the most favorable conditions takes up to an hour and a half?

Perhaps civil defense will be effective in deterring nuclear war or protecting the citizens of the United States. Perhaps it will not, but one thing stands clear. If and when the survivors of a major nuclear war emerge from their bunkers or relocation centers, what they will witness may very well make them envy those who did not survive.



An early Civil Defense manual advises, "Before re-entering the shelter, brush off any fallout particles which may have accumulated."

Press Illustration by Maria Mingolone



A parade in the Soviet Union displays ICBM's.

Gimme Shelter From the Storm

by Catherine Synan

If our government or the Soviet government or anyone of a half dozen other nuclear armed countries decide tomorrow during your 8:30 AM lecture to launch a limited or unlimited nuclear war, do you know where your designated relocation center is?

Stony Brook has two fallout shelters. But fallout shelters have been passe for years now. Too much trouble keeping the cracker supplies fresh and all that. Besides, there really weren't enough to go around. In 1968 Suffolk County had shelter space for about 300,000 people. That left about 700,000 people out in the heat, so to speak. But that was 1968 and nothing like a nuclear attack has happened, yet.

Since fallout shelters weren't catching on, the federal government shifted to a civil preparedness policy of crisis relocation planning. In the event of a nuclear attack the citizenry will be moved to relocation centers in "safe" areas. That means untargeted areas. According to Dr. Lee Koppelman, Director of the Suffolk County Planning Department, in order to have a relocation plan "you have to have some idea that you are targeted for attack." Once you know that, said Koppelman, then "if you could physically move all the people—and I don't believe there is a way to do that—you would have to know where the safe areas would be."

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) this island is a "low risk." But John Billelo, Deputy Commissioner of Suffolk County Emergency Operation Center says, "I have been arguing with them." Apparently, across the Sound in Connecticut, Electric Boat has been manufacturing Trident submarines and so they are a high risk area. And, of course, New York City is a high risk area because it's New York City. But Mr. Billelo feels that since "we have a lot of airplane factories," Long Island should also be designated a high risk area. "I wasn't slighted, but I thought we should get more federal aid," said Mr. Billelo.

But since Long Island is a "low risk" there are essentially no plans to move people off the Island in the event of a nuclear attack. Instead, people will be "sheltered" in "the basements of schools—schools primarily," says Mr. Billelo.

"You have 1,300,000 people in Suffolk County and a similar number in Nassau County," he said. "You couldn't possible evacuate all by automobile because every road would be a traffic jam." Billelo explained that "the thinking is: you'd be just as safe in a shelter as you are on a road."

Whether it's a nuclear attack or a nuclear accident at the Shoreham plant, it looks like Stony Brook University is being counted on to handle large numbers of evacuees. The University is a key part of mandatory federal evacuation plans still being devised for the Shoreham plant by Koppelman's office. The University is expected to house up to 15,000 displaced persons in classroom and corridor space, according to George Marshall, head of Stony Brook's Emergency Health and Safety Department. Also, unlike St. Charles and Mather hospitals, the University Hospital is outside the 10 mile radius. According to Marshall, "Our hospital is also involved as a treatment center for decontamination of radiation."

In case of a nuclear attack, "we'd have more problems than anybody could handle," says Marshall. Referring to an attack on the metropolitan area, Marshall explained, "You wouldn't be taking people out through a hot area. You'd move out further onto the Island—away." Because of that, he said, "we'd be overwhelmed by people coming from the city." He added, "I don't know who would be capable of coordinating that."

If an attack occurred, Marshall could find himself involved in coordination of emergency services since the county is designated as a "host" area and the University is one of the largest facilities in the county. In such an emergency, all state facilities would be designated as emergency service or relocation centers by the governor. Although Marshall said, "We don't have the facilities to provide any service," he pointed out that "We have kitchens and that sort of thing." "The county," he said, "has plans to mobilize people to staff kitchens, etcetera."

But while official policy counts on sheltering people, escape from the island would seem to be preferable. "Unfortunately, we don't have enough boats to evacuate that way," Billelo explained. As if in conclusion, Billelo remarked, "And then there is West Hampton airport."

But Koppelman feels that "to suggest an escape is in some way misleading. There is no safe place," he confirmed, and repeated, "There is no safe place."

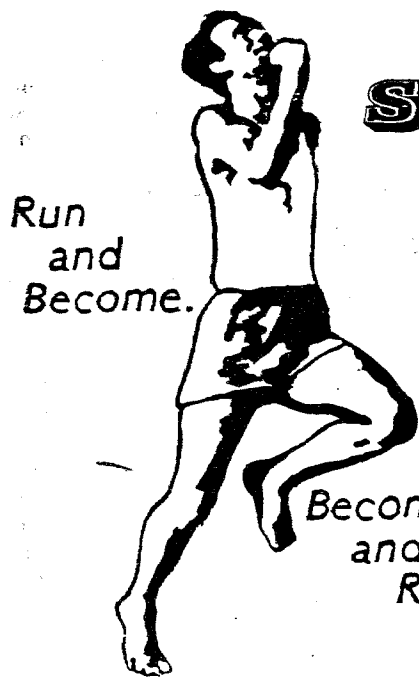
"The real question," Koppelman said, "is how to avoid nuclear war...we're in a nuclear age and we're surrounded by nuclear bombs...Every goddamn pip squeak country in the world has one." "The only ultimate solution," he suggested, "is to eliminate all nuclear weapons, and I don't think society is moving in this direction. Do you?"

But almost as an afterthought to the conversation he added, "In terms of your original question, can we evacuate 3.5 million people from Long Island in one half hour—the answer is No."



Hiroshima after the 1945 blast.

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DEC 5
2 PM**

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SOME LIGHT REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED AFTER THE RACE.

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"Gentle winds & Living waters"

with music, dance and slides.
by Anne Atkinson B.A. MA.
from New Hampshire



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Admission is Free, refreshments will be served.

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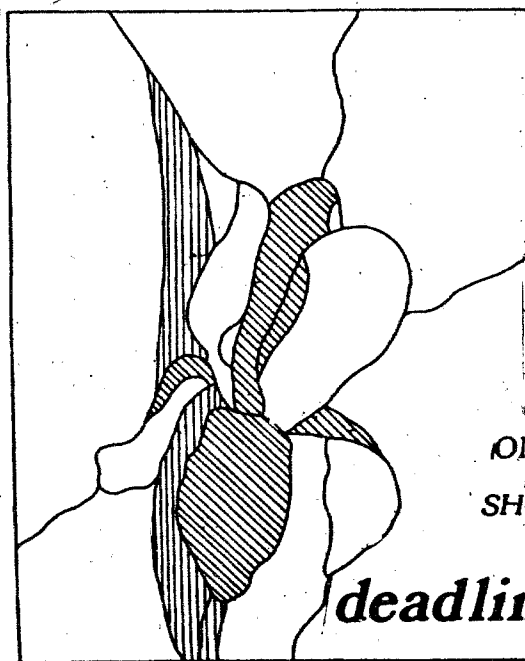
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a stamped, self addressed envelope. All submissions must be typed.

Bringing Back Chemical Warfare

by Scott Higham
and Jeff Zoldan

"The opening attack of WW III commences at 0400 hours with an intense artillery preparation and air strikes in a U.S. brigades sector. Both chemical and nuclear weapons are employed along with conventional munitions. Non-persistent agents are employed against the forward defending battalions—persistent nerve agents are used in depth against division combat support elements and logistics installations in the corps' rear," states the Association of the U.S. Army in a special report entitled *The Urgent Need for Chemical Weapons*.

The Army, however, is not the only branch of government advocating United States capability to enact this chemical warfare scenario.

During the summer of 1981, President Reagan signed into law a Congressional appropriation of \$20 million, beginning once again the production of chemical weaponry in the United States. This country has not produced chemical weapons since 1969.

Voting 50 to 48, the Senate agreed last May to go along with the House in appropriating the funds to equip a munitions facility at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Reagan signed the bill last June. The plant will be capable of producing artillery shells to carry a new form of nerve gas called binary-munition. And, according to the Department of Defense, \$2.47 billion will be allocated for the development of chemical warfare programs over the next five years.

The employment of chemicals during battlefield warfare has not been used since WW I. According to the Congressional Research Service, 1.3 million casualties resulted due to chemical warfare, with the Soviet Union suffering nearly half of those losses. But despite technological advances in chemical manufacturing, no one has dared to wage protracted war with lethal gas since 1918. Although non-lethal gasses and herbicides were used during the Vietnam War by American forces, chemicals such as Agent Orange and tear gas are not considered lethal under the Geneva Protocol of 1925. Napalm is considered an explosive. But this is not to say that chemical or biological warfare has not been used in isolated instances.

A report which appeared in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist last month reported that an undetermined number of American soldiers during WWII were killed in Japanese biological warfare experiments. The soldiers were prisoners of war. The information, obtained from the Department of Defense through the Freedom of Information Act detailed the experiments which included exposing prisoners of war to anthrax, smallpox, and plague. Some were killed by radiation poisoning or by being pumped full of horse blood. The report also documented correspondence between Japanese and U.S. officials who covered up the experiments in return for results of the Japanese study.

More recently, sources in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Laos have reported instances of chemical warfare, allegedly by Soviet Union and Vietnamese forces. According to a Department of State Bulletin entitled "Human Rights," cables in January 1980 from five diplomatic posts in Indochina reported chemical weapons attacks in Laos in May 1979. Although the evidence in Kampuchea is less substantial, the Human Rights report states, "there is enough circumstantial evidence to

warrant serious concern and a careful investigation and analysis of the possible use of lethal agents." In Afghanistan, the report states, "We regard it as highly likely that the Soviet invasion forces have used irritant agents in their efforts to suppress the Afghan resistance. And there are a number of refugee reports, which we have not been able to prove so far, that the Soviets have also employed lethal and incapacitating chemical agents as well."

Since President Reagan stated in the Chemical and Engineering News Magazine nearly a year ago that, "In light of the recent Soviet use of poisonous gas in Afghanistan and in other conflicts... we should proceed with the preparations to convert to binary (nerve gas) weapons." The United States thus began its inescapable commitment to the chemical arms race.

Reagan's recent decision to go ahead with nerve gas, protective equipment, detection devices, and decontamination

however, has continued since the ban on the production of chemicals and laboratories have since developed chemicals which leave mustard gas light years behind.

During the course of insecticide research in 1936, the first nerve gas, tabun, was discovered by German scientists. Its military possibilities were quickly recognized by the German government which proceeded secretly to produce it and develop production methods for a related agent found in 1938 called sarin. Though nerve gas has never been used in combat, the potential for chemical warfare increases daily through the manufacture of binary munitions.

Binary munitions are nerve agents which impair the body's ability to regulate muscle action, causing uncontrollable muscular activity which leads to death through respiratory failure, according to the Congressional Research Service. Their effect is almost



A standard chemical warfare outfit.

immediate. Nerve gas can be disseminated as vapors or liquids and binary munitions are the United States' prime offensive chemical in the modernized effort.

The binary agent differs from preceding nerve agents in deployment. Two relatively safe chemicals are placed in a munition, such as a bomb, with the mixing of the chemicals to form the nerve agent occurring after the munition is fired or released to its target. Government officials claim this system is theoretically safe in storage and transportation, making it more publicly acceptable than previously produced nerve gasses.

Other lethal agents which cause death or serious injury include blister agents such as mustard gas which created temporary loss of vision, provokes burns and produces general tissue irritation. Blood gases interfere with cell respiration and lung irritants injure respiratory tissues.

Death by nerve gas, which is currently being manufactured in Arkansas, is gruesome to say the least. Since nerve impulses to muscles are severed, a whole array of reactions take place: intense sweating, convulsions, vomiting, diarrhea, and final asphyxia following paralysis of the respiratory system. Depending on the dosage, this may occur within several minutes or hours after contact.

Defense against these agents requires complex technology, a high degree of training and efficient and sophisticated support organization. Detection is also an important consideration in chemical warfare and in securing an effective defense system to chemical and biological tactics, half the appropriated funds will be directed towards this end.

The first factories to produce nerve gas were built during the Korean War in Alabama and Colorado. Production peaked in 1963 with Kennedy's Administration and ended during Nixon's. But the United States had been producing chemical weapons since WWI with varying intensity.

According to the Congressional Research Service, the total U.S. chemical agent stockpile is estimated at 38,000 tons. Nearly half of that stockpile consists of nerve gas while the remainder consists of mustard gas. Our chemical munition stockpile—including bombs, rockets, or shells—is estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 tons. 70% of the munitions are nerve agent weapons. The Department of Defense alleges that since a large percentage of the munition stockpile are no longer operational in today's rocket launchers, the stockpile has become basically obsolete. Opponents of chemical warfare maintain, however, that the weapons have stumbled into obscurity because of simple neglect.

As for the Soviet arsenal, almost nothing is verifiable since the last open reference to chemical warfare capability by a Soviet official occurred in 1938. Estimates from military sources, according to the Congressional study, place the Soviet stockpile of chemical weaponry at 30 times larger than the United States'. But, in 1975, the Chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff admitted that "it is not possible with any reasonable degree of assurance to predict or estimate the size of the Soviet Union's agent stockpile."

Though the Geneva Protocol of 1925 provides for the prohibition of the use of in war of asphyxiating poisons or other gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare, the doctrine does not prohibit the testing or stockpiling of chemical weapons. The current chemical race is undertaken in the name of deterrence and the United States feels a strong chemical warfare program is essential for securing retaliatory capabilities.

The parallels between the nuclear race and a chemical race are staggering: the inability to establish verification measures, the philosophy of peace through strength, huge federal expenditures, little public support, and, of course, the threat of a world-wide communist conspiracy are all relevant issues which surround the chemical-warfare question. When Mark Hatfield (R.Ore.) called the \$20 million chemical proposal "sheer madness" in the Washington Post last Spring, he raised an important question. "My God," he stated with futility, "is there no limit to the voracious appetite of the military machine that wants to suck up every dollar that we have?" The question has gone without reply.

Spending for Students

\$25,000 in University funds improves dormitory life

by Matteo Luccio

"On no issue has the Stony Brook concern for the quality of student life generated more debate than on the operation of student businesses in spaces set aside for social and recreational purposes in the dormitories," stated President John Marburger in a memorandum addressed to "the university community" in late August 1980. The statement was during an ongoing debate on the "quality of life" here—a debate which had reached its peak during the Schmidt administration, with the appointment of an ad hoc committee, headed by V.P. for Student Affairs Elizabeth Wadsworth. It was also the start of a new effort, launched by Marburger with a shrewd sense of political timing, to provide students with the opportunity and some means to begin tackling the problem themselves. The Marburger memorandum ordered the ending of alcohol sales at the "Benedict Saloon," the phasing out of all alcohol sales in the dorms within three years, and the forming of two ad hoc campus task forces dealing with food and beverages and with "student social and recreational life" respectively. The same document also contained the decision to allocate "university funds of not less than \$25,000 during the 1980/81 year" for improving the quality of "soc/rec" spaces in dormitories.

In December, 1980 applications for grants out of this fund started to reach the Student Development Committee, set up to, inter alia, to accept and review proposals from students and campus organizations for the spending of the money. By the beginning of this semester most projects had been completed. Though the delays were many and often frustrating for the students active in the various building committees working to implement their plans, the whole funding idea seems to have been successful. So successful that another \$20,000 has been allocated along the same lines for this academic year.

Marburger also appears to be happy with the way the money was spent. "The money certainly seems to have been spent on 'social and recreational areas,'" he explained earlier this semester, concluding that he felt positive about the whole project.

The immediate issue confronting the new President in dealing with the "quality of life" question was the heated debate over campus bars. He attempted to summarize both sides of the argument in his memorandum: "Those who focus on the undesirable effects of alcohol in the [soc/rec] areas argue that their operation encourages vandalism and unacceptable behavior, and believe that their closure would improve the campus atmosphere. Those who emphasize the social and recreational aspects of the use to which these areas are put argue that their closure would further deprive students on a campus which already suffers from a serious shortage of social foci." The President also stated that while some of the "worst abuses" had been corrected during the 1980 Spring term, the bars in the dorms were still a problem. On the basis of his analysis, the report of the "Wadsworth Committee," and the input of other campus groups, Marburger adopted in his document a whole new set of policies on the matter. These included a clear statement of the need to enhance the quality of "soc/rec" areas and to create more; the decision that "the serving of alcoholic beverages in dormitory soc/rec areas must be limited to wine and beer"; and the decision that "alcoholic beverage service of any kind in dormitories must be phased out as non-dormitory alternatives are created. Planning for such alternatives," Marburger further added, "must begin immediately and move toward execution on a time-table not to exceed three years."

Following Marburger's decision, the Student Development Committee was set up to accept and review proposals from students and campus organizations for the spending of the money. Chaired by Samuel Taube, Associate Dean of Student Affairs, the committee included Wadsworth, Bill Fornadel, the Acting Director of the Union, Karen Joskow, Director of the Student Activities Office, Jerrold Stein, Associate Director of Residence Life, Dick Solo, Director of the Orientation Program, Ann Byrnes, from the University Counseling Center, students Martha Ripp and Ruth Sepovitz, Harold Mendelsohn, from Residence Life, and Kathy Wang. According to Taube, the Committee hoped to receive plans to improve lounge areas and create "social spaces" and "refreshment areas."

The Committee advertised its existence as widely as

possible, by putting, for example, ads in Statesman and printing up a leaflet clarifying the requirements for students to apply for funds. According to Martha Ripp, the Student Development Committee is a standing committee formed to deal with a variety of campus problems. "It's one of the best, if not the best committee at Stony Brook," she asserted, adding, "It's the only committee on campus that really helped students."

Proposals started flowing in to the committee and most were in by December of last year, and according to Taube's records, out of 31 proposals submitted, 11 were approved. In Benedict, the building at the origin of the whole story, the funds allocated went to refurbish a lounge (the "DE" lounge): a serving counter was installed, new floor tiling was put in, recessed lighting was added, the walls were repainted, the fireplace was resurfaced, new furniture was added, and the walls stuccoed. The improvement is impressive.

According to Benedict residents, the lounge is now mainly booked by the College Legislature for major building events. An inauguration evening is planned for the coming Friday.

James College received funding for its James Food Room. Here the money went into installing a counter, new flooring, lighting, and ceiling. Jeffrey Vlack, a resident of the building, stated that the Food Room was "a fantastic idea." And he added: "The Food Room is important for the students of James College so that we may have some form of relaxation or alternatives other than the James Pub which serves alcoholic beverages." And another James resident, Bryan Matthews, stressed the convenience of having such a place



Dreiser College's social/recreational area.

right in the building, and added that in his opinion it's a great place for study breaks.

According to Steven Esposito, James College M.A. and manager for the room, no food will be served this semester because the place lacks electrical outlets, and he thus cannot plug in the equipment he was given or that he bought for the place. Commenting on the history of the project, he explained, "The original idea was that the room would be a game room, so that people could use it for breaks and for building tournaments (ping-pong tournaments, for example). But last year IRV's Food Room in Langmuir was closed. Therefore we saw a need for a food room to replace it within H Quad."

In Dreiser College, the building's soc/rec area has been painted and new floor tiles have been placed (courtesy of Stony Brook). Also, there is a partial new ceiling with recessed lighting. A new counter was put in, approximately 25 feet, and a new door was put in. At this point all they're lacking is a lock.

The Hard Rock Cafe, located in Tuscanini and sponsored by Scoop, is another recipient of funding. Here a walk has been put in. In addition new floor tiles were put in place and the ceiling tiles were repaired. Lighting was up-graded and a role gate was put in to provide security for the serving facilities and the business itself. Murals adorn the walls and a display refrigerator was also installed. Niel Spiegel, the manager of the Cafe, explained that Gary Matthews had provided 4 tables and 16 chairs, while SCOOP has provided three murals, had built a sink, and a counter. A sound system is presently being installed. Also, the most recent addi-

tion to the business was a freezer, so that ice cream will begin to be served soon. According to Spiegel, there has been live entertainment at the Hard Rock Cafe every Thursday, since opening night, October 9th. From now on, though, entertainment will be on Sunday evenings. The project was initially financed with \$3,200 out of Marburger's allocation of \$25,000, and \$1,000 from SCOOP. According to Spiegel this was the only project on campus that managed to start something totally new and have it run continuously for nine weeks. While SCOOP has applied for more funds, mainly to up-grade the Rainy Night House, any further improvements at the Cafe will have to be financed by the Cafe's own profits, if they make any, or by SCOOP's other on-campus businesses. The Hard Rock Cafe is presently serving bagels, all sorts of salads, yogurt, soda, coffee and tea. Here too the reaction of the residents, of the building and the whole quad, was very positive.

In Stimson college (Stage XII A), the walls in the building's soc/rec area have been painted, a serving alcove has been built, and counters have been constructed. According to the building's R.H.D. Jolinda Fernhout—who was, together with R.A. Paula Chazen, the staff advisor for the Stimson project—"the Physical Plant people, especially the carpentry shops, did a marvelous job at preparing some furniture—covered booths and some tables for some walls where there was some space." "Now that we have some built-in furniture," she added, "residents are more aware of the fact that we are trying to get a student business going."

The project, a necessary one on this campus according to Fernhout, was apparently very well received by the residents. "It involves students' egos," said Paula Chazen, while stimulating their involvement, and, in the case of Stimson, creates a "building spirit." Now it's only a matter of painting the room, buying the food, and the place is ready for opening night. According again to Chazen, this will be either take place right before or right after intersession. She commented that the whole idea of the fund is "wonderful" and will especially encourage residents to stay on campus on weekends. When it opens the business will serve prepared pastries and packaged goods such as candy and gum. It will also serve, Fernhout said, tea, coffee and hot chocolate. Asked about her feelings on the whole campus-wide project, she explained that "There seems to be a trend...there seems to be a commitment more than just a temporary allotment of funds..." And she concluded, "Hopefully President Marburger will be able to continue to find sources for this fund so that it will grow into a permanent source of funds." A similar opinion was expressed by the SCOOP president, who characterized the whole program as "desperately needed on this campus." He too, though, lamented the long time it takes for projects to be approved, the money allocated, the purchasing done and the actual work done. Asked about the problem of maintaining continuity of leadership for these types of efforts, he replied that SCOOP was in the best position to deal with the problem. He too hopes that the program will be continued and suggested that the Administration increase the amount of money allocated.

Press Photo by Scott Higham

Stop-Stop the Go-Go's

by Jeff Zoldan

The Go-Go's' performance in the Stony Brook Gym almost two weeks ago was testimony that rock bands needn't be original, clever, or excessively talented in order to enjoy popular appeal. It was equally distressing to see the same audience who so thoroughly enjoyed the Go-Go's' ready-made, pre-fabricated set remain dumb and glued to their seats when Joe "King" Carasco, a talented musician with energy, wit, and a band to match, mounted the stage and gave it his all. It seemed that the audience preferred the popular rather than the unknown, even though the former severely lacked in the qualities known as depth and talent.

It would be inaccurate to say that this phenomenon is indigenous to Stony Brook audiences because they're not the only ones responsible for making the Go-Go's' debut album *Beauty and the Beat* reach number 19 on the Billboards chart. Loaded with trite, banal hooks and inane, superficial lyrics, *Beauty and the Beat* has become the favorite of music fans in search of that untalented, redundant band to love-even-though-they're-terrible, especially since the Ramones have shored up their act and made their new music more palatable.

Yes, the Go-Go's' songs are infectious—anything that has as many hooks as "Our Lips Are Sealed" would be—and fun to dance to. So are a few dozen Long Island copy bands, but that doesn't give them the nod to assume they're worthy of headlining in a venue that is used to the likes of Santana, Todd Rundgren and Pat Metheny among others. This is Stony Brook, not Tuey's. The Go-Go's don't stand to compare with anything more than a better than average garage band.

First, the Go-Go's' lush harmonies were distorted by the most atrocious mix that one could possibly tolerate, even allowing for Scoop Audio-Visual's normally defective and tone-deaf sense of hearing. Second, it would have sufficed and been a lot cheaper to have gathered a group of friends and played *Beauty and the Beat* all the way through for the Go-Go's' did little more than repeat the LP note for note. No improvisation, no spontaneity. All their songs, with the same 4/4 meter, were rehashed and served in the same perfunctory fashion.

Third, but most important, the Go-Go's' material borrows from every facet of 60's pop-rock—from the three and four part harmonies of the Ronettes and the Belmonts to the unvirtuostic guitar style that tries hard to imitate the Ventures. In fact, Charlotte Caffey's and Jane Wiedlin's guitar playing is so bland and disarmingly simple that any first year student of the guitar could easily perform the same songs with minimal effort and practice. Gina Schock and Kathy Valentine propel the driving rhythm section which, given the simplistic and almost minimalistic material, is no great feat. Ms. Schock, though, exhibited extreme deftness behind the drums, proving to be more than an adequate percussionist.

I have been recently chided that I should give credit to the Go-Go's' because they are an all-female band, a surprising rarity in today's prolific music world. Fortunately one's sex is no criteria in judging musical achievement and those who allow the Go-Go's' gender color their own opinions about what they may otherwise regard as contemptible or tedious music exercise the worst and most dangerous kind of sexism. Perhaps, then, one should make



The Go-Go's going nowhere.

allowances for every novelty act that can play three or four chords and carry a tune, even though they fall far short of every standard we set for other more established artists.

"We Got The Beat" and "Our Town" are danceable tunes that are more enjoyable than the normal fare heard these days in the city's dance clubs. But that's

about the limit for the Go-Go's' whose musical range extends as far as the New York Giants' offense.

Opening for the Go-Go's' were Joe "King" Carasco and the Crowns, the former darlings of the CBGB crowd and the headliners of last year's Get Stiff tour. It is always embarrassing when the opening act outplays the headliner and

such was the case that fateful Sunday night in the Gym. Carasco's raucous R&B guitar style, backed by a reedy organ and a relentless rhythm section, teemed with energy that was conspicuously absent during the Go-Go's' set. Regrettably, the impatience of the audience blunted what could have been a wild rock and roll occasion.

Big Brother is Watching Your Stray Hats

by P.F. Sullivan

The Press started it.

It was a Wednesday night at the Lecture Center, and every other person had The Press' latest issue. They were there for the movie 1984, but the "Stray of the Week" offered a set of instructions for making a paper hat. Complicated instructions, they unintentionally contained a germ of mischief. Those who couldn't manage constructive folding became masters of destructive folding. What they folded glided spectacularly from the upper tier to the ground floor and sometimes back again, garnering hoots, applause, bemusement. The catch was that newspaper doesn't make a particularly good airplane—what usually found itself gleefully sprouting wings and flitting across the room was good, informative, political literature.

Standing on line before the show, one could overhear underclassmen noticing the Ronald Reagan 1984 ad, eyes whited-out, pointing at the onlooker, the quote beside: "Big Brother is watching you." Said one underclassman to another: "Hey! Maybe Ronald Reagan is Big Brother!" It was that kind of crowd.

The showing of the film was by design more a political event than a film event, though you wouldn't know it by the crowd. Chosen for its obvious cautionary themes, the film is being used as a fundraiser for Unity Resource, a two month old New York based organization whose aim, according to John Martin O'Casey, one of a group of housemates in New York City who founded the organization, is to help coordinate the disparate left against the organized, monied right. "The one word they don't want to hear", O'Casey said, referring to the Reagan regime and all its cronies, "is

Unity. Once they hear that they know they've gone a fight on their hands." O'Casey pointed out the distressing fact that leftist student groups, gay liberation groups, migrant farmworkers, missionaries, black liberation groups, foreign policy analysts, and human rights activists rarely talk to each other. One is either a member of *Amnesty International* or *Science for the People*, rarely both. While membership in more than one progressive organization is admirable, in unity's eyes, the lack of communication between the various groups is the reason the Right prevails.

In keeping with Unity's thrust toward unification, invitations went out to many campus organizations to set up tables outside Lecture Hall 100 and distribute literature. However, only CISPES (Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador), the campus contact for Unity Resource, and Hugh Cleland, history professor and member of the Democratic Socialist Party who canvassed the line, Barry Ragin, member of CISPES, expressed chagrined disappointment. "It's a golden opportunity," he said. "You've got several hundred of the most apathetic people on campus right here tonight, and nobody's here."

Unity Resource is a two month old organization based in New York City. Their showing of 1984—which involves a nation wide campus-to-campus tour—is, in O'Casey's words, only the first of their projected activities. Within six months, full-time production employment involving cable TV, film, and journalism will be available to all the groups sharing the organizations political bias. Since the media are what get the Right's messages across, Unity Resource sees the use of the media as a primary strategy for social change.

The University Wind Ensemble

by Alysa Chadow

The November 11 performance of the University Wind Ensemble got off to a slow, disjointed start but by ending in perfect harmony the Ensemble secured the privilege of an encore.

The wind ensemble, formerly The University Band, was led by Mr. Jack Kreiselman, an artist in residence from New York University, and assisted by Mr. William Sniffin, Assistant Music Director.

The program opened with the prelude to Richard Wagner's opera *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*. The work started out slowly, without any cohesiveness. About midway through, however, the playing became quickened in tempo and the ensemble's playing tightened, both elements in bringing the piece to a lively finish.

Second on the program was George Bizet's *L'Arlesienne Suite #2* which exhibited liveliness touched with just the right amount of pathos so as to make the piece somber without being heavy. There was with each successive change in each of the four movements a smooth transition from the quickness of the prelude to the delicacy of the minuetto, right down to the sweeping elegance of the *adagietto* and *carillo* movements.

That liveliness and eagerness of spirit was even more evident in Mr. Sniffin's conducting of selections from Richard Roger's musical *Carousel*. The performance was striking. It was jubilant enough to make the listener fairly dance in seat in exhilaration while it was emotional enough to bring actual tears to the eyes.



Press Photo by Stu Davis

Hector Berlioz's "Hungarian March," from "Damnation of Faust," was a rousing and uplifting work which was again conducted by Mr. Kreiselman.

Following a fifteen minute intermission, Mr. Sniffin returned to lead the

ensemble in Claude Monteverdi's sonata sopra, "Santa Maria Ora Pro Nobis." Unlike the previous works, *Santa Maria* was based on rich melodies and deep rolling tones, making it possibly one of the best pieces of the program.

Mr. Kreiselman returned to lead in highlights from Jerry Brook's stage hit *Fiddler On The Roof*, with a unique sound made by the brass and wind arrangement of a traditional all string introduction.

No woodwind/brass concert would be complete without the music from John Phillip Sousa, who was represented by the "Rifle Regiment March" and the "Picadore March." The two marches were grandly executed by excellent arrangements—Sousa himself would have been impressed.

The program closed with the finale from Peter Ilych Tchaikovsky's "Symphony #5." The work had a momentary relapse demonstrated in the Wagner piece, but by the work's middle, it had once again picked up and displayed the tightness of the preceeding works.

The audience's reception had increased throughout the program from a polite acknowledgement to unmitigated enthusiasm. It was no wonder then the ensemble was able to do one encore, Sousa's "Washington Post," which, in addition to being the highlight of the evening, was, by the enthusiasm of its performance (it is extremely difficult not to become enthusiastic at a Sousa work), able to evoke visions of college football homecomings and rah-rah fans in raccoon coats wildly cheering the ruddy-faced young athletes as they jog onto the field.

The concert was an excellent one, both through diversity of pieces and highly polished performances. It is no doubt the upcoming Christmas concert by the ensemble will be eagerly looked forward to by this night's audience.

...and its Director

by Alysa Chadow

"I studied with a couple of members of the New York Philharmonic when I was a boy of about eight years old. One man's name was Simon Kovar, a bassoonist. He taught me all the operatic and symphonic literature. Another man was a clarinetist named Simon Bellison (Mr. Kreiselman is himself a clarinetist). Then I also studied with my father, a violinist with the Philharmonic. He played with them for forty five years. Most of my chamber music experience came from him," explained Mr. Jack Kreiselman during a recent interview. Kreiselman is an artist-in-residence in the Department of Music as well as the current conductor of the University Wind Ensemble, formerly known as the University Band.

"At the age of seventeen I became a clarinetist with the New Orleans Symphony. At the age of eighteen I returned to New York and became a member of the Little Orchestra Society as well as playing on recordings for movie soundtracks and on the radio, as well as a great deal of freelance work.

"As the years progressed, I played with such orchestras as the New York Philharmonic, the BBC Symphony Orchestra, the Bolshoi Theater Orchestra, the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, the Casals Festival Orchestra in Puerto Rico, and all the famous conductors such as Dimitri Metropolis, Erich Leinsdorf, Leonard Bernstein, Thomas Schippers, William Steinberg, Carl Bohm, Leopold Stokowski, and many others.

"I was a member of the Goldman Band for sixteen years, under both father and son."

"I played for the Queen's Silver Jubilee in England in 1977, and I toured as a soloist, a chamber musician, and a member of music clinics. I am a professor at New York University's School of Education, Nursing, and the Arts Professions. I conduct the NYU Concert Band

and while teaching conducting at NYU, I'm a co-director of that university's contemporary players with Dr. Dinu Ghezzo. It's a very famous group with a lot of recordings."

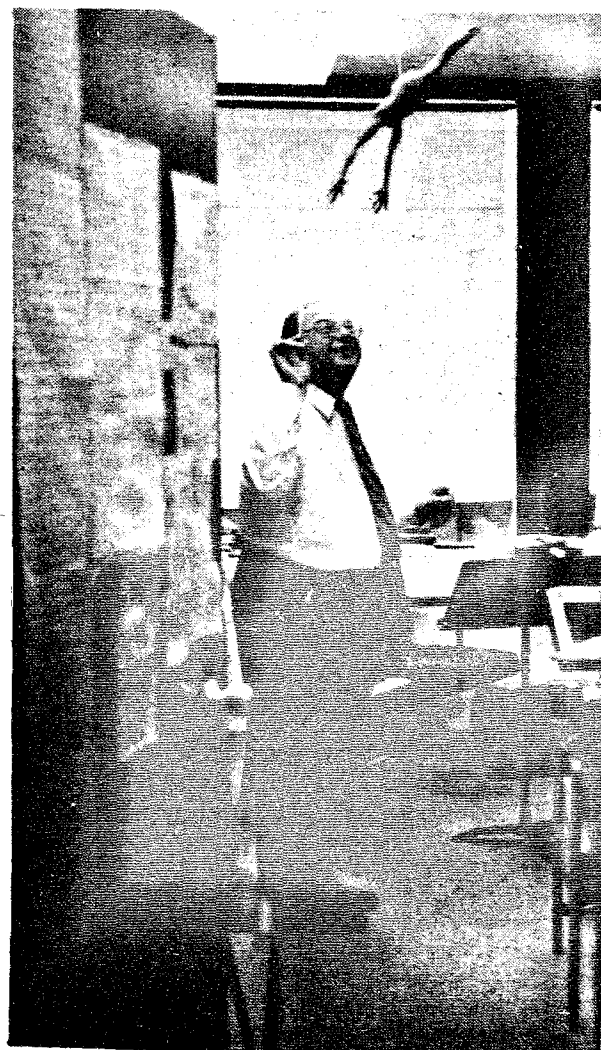
Mr. Kreiselman has been an artist-in-residence here at Stony Brook since 1967. When asked how he came by the position, Kreiselman explained, "I was interviewed here. One of the professors who interviewed me was the late Isaac Nemerov (one of the founders of Stony Brook University and the brother of contemporary poet Howard Nemerov). The ensemble is new. It is a continuation of the hard work of Simon Karasick, which he did over the years here at the University."

Kreiselman selected the pieces for the November 11 concert. "Mostly by popular demand. I pay attention to what the musicians like to play, not just throwing it at them. Since I played about 1,000 band and ensemble concerts, I've had a lot of old material to choose from. I like everything I play. It depends on the mood I am in. I have no favorite composers. They've all written something I like."

Kreiselman has recently taken over the ensemble from Karasick. "We have a band and we work hard to make it great. I owe a lot to my assistant Mr. Sniffin (who had been present during the interview), who is a tremendous conductor. I have another assistant, my music librarian Lisa Blackmore, without whose assistance in finding music I would be lost.

"The thing about this group is not only are the kids enthusiastic and hard working, they are very intelligent. They have a great deal of warmth."

In addition to his other accomplishments, Mr. Kreiselman has been the teacher of many outstanding musicians, one of whom is a bass clarinetist in the New York Philharmonic. Mr. Kreiselman is not only an outstanding musician, but his warm and enthusiastic personality is reaching the students of the Stony Brook campus.



Press Photo by Stu Davis

Galaxy: Another Bad, Bad Movie

by P.F. Sullivan

Galaxy of Terror

Directed by B.D. Clark

Produced by Roger Corman and Marc Siegel

With Edward Albert, Erin Moran, and Ray Walston

In the movie world, there are amongst us those who will go to see almost anything. And there are those who will make absolutely anything. The problem with going to see anything regularly, and likewise with making, almost indiscriminately, anything, is that the things seen and the things made are rarely any good. There must therefore be some other motive or reason for going to or making bad films—we can't all be perverts.

There almost by definition must be something about bad films that sates some desire on the part of the moviegoer, something perhaps cathartic and perhaps even perverted, in the strict sense of the word (i.e., persisting in that which is unconventional). *Galaxy of Terror*, the Roger Corman farmteam's latest entry into the quickie exploitation horror film market, is just such an exercise in existential silliness. One looks at the screen, looks at oneself looking at the screen, and says "Why am I here?"

Even among bad films, however, distinction must be made between films that are flops and films that set out to be bad. Some bad films actually try to be good, but fail, like *Galaxy of Terror*. They don't try very hard, true, but their first concern, after all, is to make money, not art. While produced on relatively low budgets, they are not merely ripping you off, exploiting market staples (weird monsters, spaceships, explosions, flashy video display boards), or pandering to the dark side of human nature (rapist worms, on screen dismemberments, neo-Taoist male supremacist fantasies). There is a way to enjoy these bad bads films. One just has to find it. (On the other side of the bad film coin are the intentionally perverted films the ones that are bad but well made—good bad, so to speak. *Eraserhead*, *Pink Flamingos*, and *The Rocky Horror Picture Show* are examples of this kind of bad film.)

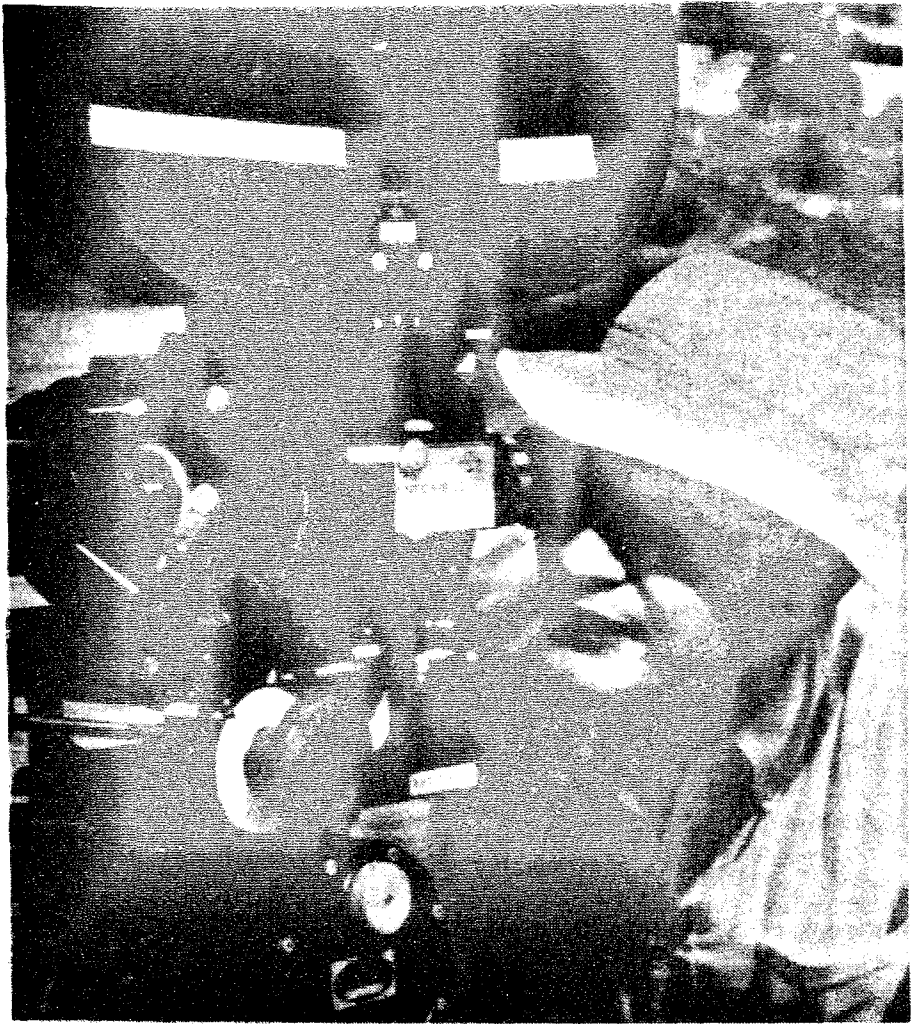
When one is asking oneself those deep dark questions like "Why am I here?" while sitting in that deep dark usually more than half-empty theater, it's a matter of self respect to come up with a satisfactory answer. Often it takes an act of downright creation. One might go to a Godard, Bresson, or Antonioni film for education of the conscience, but not to something called *Galaxy of Terror*. There's a kind of casual, sophomoric, comic gluttony involved. One laughs, makes jokes, heckles. The general tone of an audience—a seasoned audience—for a film of this sort is sardonic, relaxed, flippant. Comments fly freely once its established that the film is bad enough not to be taken seriously, which usually takes no more than five minutes and/or a disbelieving glance or two in a friend's direction.

Somehow, without making much money at all (its working on its third title, the first two unsaleable ones being *Mindwarp: An Infinity of Terror* and, later, *Planet of Horrors*), *Galaxy of Terror* has achieved some notoriety, or else more people read *Variety* than one would suppose. When I saw the picture, as the lights went down a man in the back of the theater shouted "We want the worm!" In its review of the film, *Variety* (which reviews everything) noted that *Galaxy of Terror's* main sel-

ling point with the "yahoo crowd" was the film's only "sex scene", wherein a blond "space jockette" is raped by "a worm of Kongian dimensions". This scene amounted to four guys in a rubber worm suit rubbing glycerine all over a moaning, writhing nude woman. This lathered foam rubber brutalization prompted a person three rows down to declare plaintively: "I don't believe it." The crowd, sardonic and flippant, responded with applause and shouts of "Author! Author!" Either the guy in the back saw the film before or read *Variety*.

Bad bad films like *Galaxy of Terror* demand this sort of attitude on the part of the audience. More often than not films like this are made out of leftover sets to milk still existing production setups. *Galaxy* for example was made by the same special effects group, and at the same studio, that made last year's Corman quickie (which actually made a lot of money) *Battle Beyond the Stars*, the pastiche of science fiction westerns that starred Richard Thomas, as a sort of Space Johnboy, and Robert Vaughan and George Peppard. Corman is notorious for exploiting fleeting market trends. In 1959 he made *Battle of the Planets*, the first film to cash in on the Sputnik surprise of the summer of that year. It was released within two months of the satellite launch. In the sixties Corman produced and/or directed several Edgar Allan Poe pastiches (*The Raven*, *Tomb of Ligeia*, *Pit and the Pendulum*, and *The Masque of the Red Death*) which solidified Vincent Price's reputation as a creep-show MC. He cashed in on the biker movie craze, with *Hell's Angels on Wheels* (1967) which starred Jack Nicholson.

In fact, the list of names that is associated with Roger Corman as a sort of foster father is quite impressive. He's produced the first film of at least four notable directors: Irving Kirschner (*Stake out on Dope Street*, 1958), Francis Coppola (*Dementia 13*, '62), Peter Bog-



donovich (*Targets*, '68), and Martin Scorsese (*Boscar Bertha*, '72). John Sayles, the directors of one of the best new American films of recent years, *The Return of the Secaucus Seven*, has written scripts for him—*Alligator*, *Piranha*, *The Lady in Red*, *Humanoids from the Deep*. ctors often find opportunities to, if not break out of, at least augment any image they may have acquired, whether

through TV, or other movies. In *Galaxy of Terror*, Erin Moran gets to go a whole hour-and-a-half without saying "Oh Fonzie" once. Edward Albert proves he's old enough to grow a moustache. Alas, Ray Walston seems to have no other reason for being there other than perhaps to pay some overdue bills. He seems so often to be thinking "Why am I here?"

Ringo Rides Again

Roses are red
Violets are blue
On a scale of one to ten
This album gets a five plus two

After six years of certified linoleum albums, the last two of which were spent label shopping, Ringo Starr has released his last ditch plea to re-enter the Billboard Top 100. Courtesy of Neil Bogart (the man who has brought us such gems as the Village People and the 1910 Fruitgum Company) and his new Boardwalk label, *Stop and Smell the Roses* (the plea) pulls out all stops to reaffirm Ringo as a member of the comical pop genre.

Sporting a gimmicky cover (scratch and smell the roses), a who's who of musicians and producers, and a sheet enumerating the utterly preposterous lyrics, *Stop and Smell the Roses* ranges from the ridiculous to the sublime.

First, the sublime.

Paul McCartney's beautifully melodic "Admiral Halsey"—like the tune "Attention"—finds Ringo's voice (believe it or not) as a major force. Ron Wood's "Dead Giveaway" has a Fender Rhodes and bass riff, immaculately performed by Crusaders Joe Sample and

Wilton Felder, that is so bluesy it will knock your socks off. McCartney's "Private Property," aside from its awful lyrics, has a punchy horn riff and bass line and is typically McCartneyesque. These, while not among their writer's best works, offer some appealing rock 'n' roll.

And now for the ridiculous.

Harry Nilsson's "Drumming Is My Madness," an attempt at humor, in fact does turn out to be the most humorous thing on the album. After uttering the line... "Drumming makes me rock and roll... watch me now..." Ringo proceeds to play a solo which sounds like a want ad for Buddy Rich. "Stop and Take the Time to Smell the Roses" sums up the purpose of this lp. Ringo utters "Stop and take the time to buy this album so I can plant roses..." to a ragtime beat. He obviously knows this is his last chance. George Harrison's "Wrack My Brain" is so bad it was discarded from his last album for two Hoagy Carmichael tunes.

I've got to admit Ringo Starr is a funny man. Seeing him in an interview will attest to that. When Ringo gets some good material the results are very appealing. In his heyday, he would intersperse these with successfully

humorous nonsense. On *Stop and Smell the Roses*, however, you'll be laughing at these attempts, not with them.

You've got to like a man who improves on his instrument. On this album, Ringo has cut his need for a studio drummer to half of the selections. I shouldn't come down too hard on Ringo, however. His drumming is a major part of his humor (it is what gives him his character) and these attempts aren't all that bad.

Stop and Smell the Roses will encounter one major problem in attempting to reach its sales goals. It will be difficult for a person to plunk down six or seven dollars for this album when they could take three steps over to the cutout bin and get Ringo's last six albums for the same price.

Stop and Smell the Roses is an uneven effort. At times brilliant and at times absurd, it will probably have moderate success, as Boardwalk is giving it excellent promotion. To this writer, however:

Roses are red
Violets aren't tan
You'll love this album
If you're a Ringo Starr fan.

If not, one might be afforded the aforementioned advice...

—Larry Feibel



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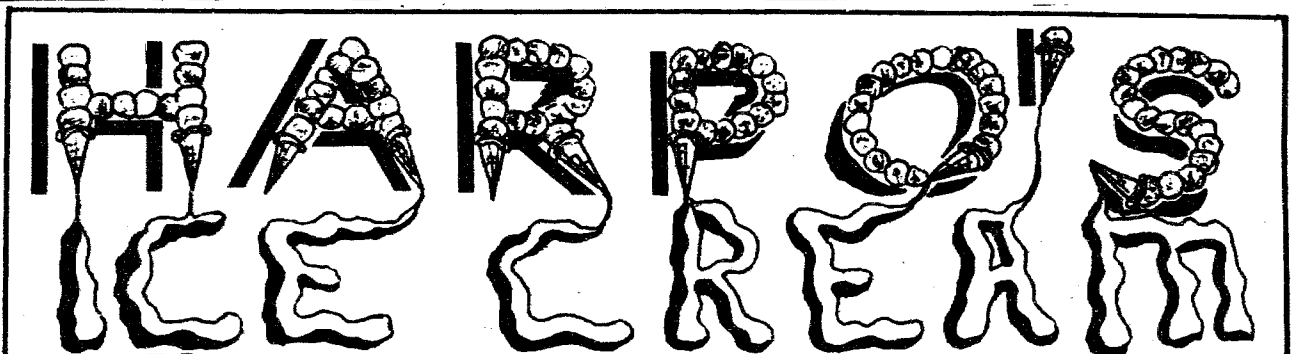
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