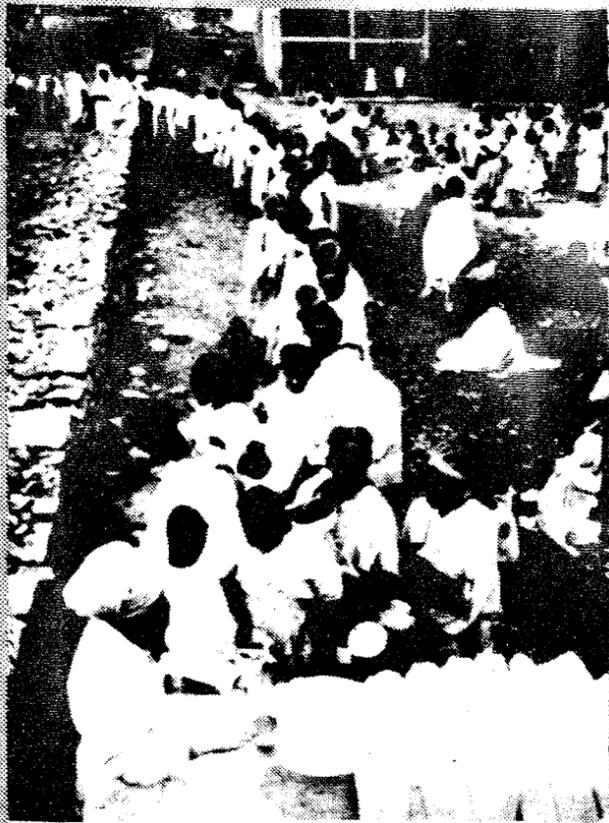


The
**Stony
Brook**

PRESS

Vol. III, No. 17 • University Community's Weekly Feature Paper • Thurs., April 1, 1982



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The Balance of Power

The recent attacks by the Reagan administration on the amount of information leaked to the press highlights the struggle between the government and the media. Not in recent history has this battle been so much in the public eye. With the Administration charging that these continued, and constant leaks of information interfere with the ability of the government to function properly. The press has rebutted by claiming the Reagan administration is trying to tamper with the first amendment. To understand these charges one must first understand the nature of the conflict.

The press and the government have always been in a struggle with one another. This conflict was designed by the founding fathers who wanted to insure that the power was split between the people and the government. This power however, is not always divided equally, and each side tries to keep itself more powerful than the other. The government does this by constantly trying to restrict the flow of information while the press is constantly trying to expose the inner workings of the government. Each side uses all the weapons available to them to keep their side strong. Any slight infringement on information no matter how valid the reason may be is attacked by the press, who scream "This is a violation of the first amendment. It is obvious that certain information must be kept secret. For instance it would not have been in the countries national interest to have the Press publish the inner workings of the Manhattan project, during world war two, before work was completed on the bomb. On the other hand the government would like to keep everything secret and have only the information they want published in given to the press. The government is quick to condemn the press for publishing anything they consider classified. For instance the Reagan administration got quite upset when an aeronautics magazine printed on its cover a picture of what was then a classified airplane. What should be kept in mind here is that this bomber was not highly classified material. Such important material would not be so easily attainable by the press.

While the Reagan administration is constantly

sounding off on the issue of leaks, claiming that interfere with the business of government, they say nothing about the fact that the government uses leaks itself to let out information that it officially can't say. This was the case in the Libian hit squad story which was leaked to the press by "anonymous White House sources." Leaks are also a way for branches of the government who are mad at other branches of the government to get even. For example if the defense department is mad at the budget people over a cut in their money they will leak an unfavorable story about the budget department to the press.

In its struggle to stop leaks the Reagan administration is supporting a bill, now in Congress, that would make it illegal for newspapers to publish the names of CIA agents. This would not be the first law on the books restricting the topics that can be published, nor will it probably be the last. This is another attempt on the part of the government to suppress information by making it increasingly more difficult for the press to do its job. It is hoped that such laws will make newspapers reconsider before printing information. As these laws are proposed they should be resisted by the public, because they are interfering with the freedom of the press. Another problem with these laws is that once one is passed it may set a precedent for banning other related types of information. For instance once a law is passed making it illegal to publish the names of CIA agents because it may jeopardize their lives it makes it that much easier for the government to say you also can't print any CIA information operations because this too may jeopardize the lives of agents. This could possibly give the CIA a carte blanche to do as they please without the fear of their activities being brought to the public's attention. The idea that CIA agents would be put in jeopardy by printing their names in the press is an absurd one, since if the press was able to find out who they were the K.G.B. would surely be able to do so. There is no way of positively knowing how much information the Soviets are able to gather through their intelligence network. It would be reasonable to assume however that theirs is similar to ours. Which means the extensive use of spies, informants, monitoring

systems and satellite surveillance. With all this one must assume it would be quite difficult for the U.S. to keep many things secret, and those that are must be quite heavily disguised. One would also have to assume that any material the press is able to uncover the Soviets already know about. Then the question arises who is the government trying to keep secrets from? The only possible answer is; they are trying to keep it secret from the American public. The next question would have to be why? A possible reason for this is that during campaigns politicians must make many promises to be elected. These promises are very often hard to keep. Such is the case for the current administrations attempts to balance the budget. During the campaign balancing the budget seemed a much easier task than reality has proved it to be. There are many more unanticipated intangibles than the administration would like to admit. If these intangibles are published the Administration could possible lose credibility and the people may begin to believe that the budget will never be balanced. This could prove to be quite embarrassing and politicians hate to be embarrassed. Another reason to keep secrets may be covert CIA activities. These although always done in the interest of national security are often handled in a manner that the public would not always support.

The public does however have a right to know, and while granting that there are some things that must be kept secret, there are many others that should not. The Reagan Administration's idea that the business of government is the government's business does not suffice. On the other hand it also wouldn't be right for the press to have access to all of the workings of government, because this would render the government useless and would create a situation of total chaos. A balance should be kept between these two institutions. And this balance should be preserved at all costs.

Letters

Solidarity Message to the Students Against Apartheid

The Stony Brook Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador proclaims its support and solidarity with the struggle against Apartheid in South Africa and with the African people's struggle against all forms of oppression and racism.

We are appalled with the United States' blatant support for the racist regime of South Africa subverting, as the U.S. does in El Salvador, the legitimate people's movements for social, political and economic justice. As the deportation of Salvadorian refugees from the United States is a racist policy, so is the U.S. support of the government of South Africa.

In Solidarity,
The Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador

by Mindy Bradman and Debra Fogel

The Child Care and Family Studies Program at SUNY at Stony Brook is designed to be an effective combination of social service and academic training. It offers comprehensive child care services to families of the University and surrounding community while providing an excellent setting for research and training in child care and early education.

The program has been in existence since 1976 and is administered through the Interdisciplinary Program in the Social Sciences (SSI). The academic component is supported by the University and by grants and other fundraising activities. The service component is comprised of three self-supporting not-for-profit child care centers. They are the Stony Brook Day Care center, the Toscanini Infant Center and the Early Childhood Center.

Full day group child care is available to families of the University and surrounding communities. At present, 125 families are served. Children range in age from two months to five years. Fees for service are charged on a sliding scale, according to family income.

These services are offered in three adjacent frame houses in the Point of Woods section of campus. By operating the program in three small and separate buildings

we are able to maintain a high degree of parental participation and a comfortable, cooperative atmosphere achieved by the best of community based child care programs.

The Day Care Fair is being planned for the weekend of April 23-24. The purpose of the Fair will be to bring an awareness of the importance of child care to the community. In addition, we hope to raise funds in order to maintain the centers and the student internship program.

The Day Care Fair is scheduled to be held in the Fine Arts Plaza area from 11 a.m. until dusk. Daytime activities will include a crafts fair, two auctions, performances by local musicians, food, drink, plant and book sales, games booths by Polity clubs and much much more. Evening programs will be a square dance with callers on Friday and a major performance by the Festival Orchestra on Saturday.

We hope to enlist the participation of Day Care interns, ex-interns, parents, staff, and the community at large. We are still looking for clowns, entertainers, craftspeople, boothminders, facepainters, and vendors. If you want to get involved in the single most important cultural event of the season, or even just like little kids and want to help to make a significant contribution to the Day Care community, please get involved! Mary Ann Hoover is the person to contact at 246-7917, during the day.

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A Call To Arms

Public Safety officers demand to carry weapons

by Joseph Caponi

Charging that, "The university is unsafe and will remain unsafe," two Public Safety officers called for arming all Public Safety officers with handguns in a press conference Tuesday morning.

Public Safety director Gary Barnes, Vice President for Campus operations Robert Francis, and President Marburger, who all deny sanctioning or even knowing about the statements, claim such a move is not being considered.

Officers Gene Roos and Robert Swan made these demands to representatives of WABC TV, WUSB, and Statesman, at 10:30 Tuesday morning in South P-Lot. Later, in an interview on WUSB, officer Roos, one of the officers' union bargaining representatives in Council 82, expanded on his remarks, citing recent policy changes by public safety director Gary Barnes, and the shooting of a non-student at the Stony Brook Union last week, whose assailants went on to murder Richard Burger at a Happaage gas station later that night, as the reasons for his coming forward with his demands.

Officer Swan told the Press that the policy Public Safety has always followed upon receiving a report of a crime in progress where any weapon is involved is to call Suffolk County police and wait until they arrive before being able to respond to the call. According to Roos, that requires a 12 to 20 minute wait. But two weeks ago, "public safety director Gary Barnes told us, "If the weapons involved are not firearms, (for instance knives or chukka sticks) then we expect you to make a reasonable effort to remove these weapons from the people through the use of your training and nightsticks". Roos called this "unsafe for us and an unreasonable request."

Claiming that Stony Brook has the highest amount of crime reported on any



SUNY campus, he added, "We have approximately 100 people on our department, we run over a \$3 million a year budget, and to have to have a second agency have to respond to our calls is totally ridiculous."

According to the plan outlined by Roos, the weapons would be phased in over a six month period starting with the 2 assistant directors, then arming the line supervisors, the investigators, the night shift and then all the officers.

Public Safety officers are required to pass the comprehensive police academy training program required of all police in New York State, and Roos stated that no new officers would be issued handguns until they passed the program.

Among the officers, sentiment for being armed runs high, "Among the

ranks of the officers, everyone is in favor of being armed", according to officer Swan, and public relations officer Doug Little told the Press that at least 90 percent of the officers favored. "A lot of the officers didn't know the press conference was going to happen when it did, but when it came down, everyone supported it. While larceny and burglary are down on campus, there have been seven violent crimes just this semester. There is no way you can call these isolated incidents."

Elsewhere though, opinion did not run that way. Polity president Jim Ficchio in a Wednesday morning interview, said, "I'm totally opposed to it, and I think most of the students are too. It's not necessary".

Gary Barnes, the director of Public Safety, told the Press that he had only

heard of the morning conference Tuesday afternoon, directed the Press to Vice President for Campus Operations Robert Francis, and finally noted that public relations is a major part of the work of Public Safety, and a move such as arming his officers would be very unlikely if there is major campus opposition to it.

Robert Francis was more direct on the subject, "I do not have any evidence that there is a need to increase the defensive capability of the officers." Furthermore, he said, "I don't think the position (of officers Roos and Swan) is the one that can characterize the whole department... You will find those who feel that maximum force is necessary to perform the job and those who feel that it is not necessary."

Francis explained though, that contrary to popular belief, there is no rule preventing a Public Safety officer from speaking out on policy matters independent of the Public relations director and that no disciplinary action was possible or even desired against the two officers.

In a Press interview this January, University President Marburger, with whom the final decision on arming officers lies, said that he was fully opposed to any such action. And in a phone interview Tuesday night, while he said that he was not fully informed of the officers charges and claims, stated "the decision about whether they should be arming or not is one that I would never take unless there were campus-wide discussion of it and I heard what all the different campus constituents said. I certainly wouldn't say anything until that kind of discussion had taken place."

The President possibly summed up the mood of the campus best though when he said, "I certainly don't see any overwhelming desire to see the officers armed."

Stray of the Week



Student To Speak At Graduation

For the first time ever Stony Brook students will participate in a centralized commencement and the Student Activities Committee is currently searching for a student speaker. Kayla Mendelsohn, Director of Student Activities, feels that a student speaker will be a welcome change at the graduation ceremony this spring.

Any graduating senior is eligible to submit a speech for consideration. There is no specific subject matter or any strict guidelines for writing the speech. According to Mendelsohn, "Although we (the committee) might expect the speeches to effect the student's years here at Stony Brook, there is no specific topic. We're leaving that open to the student's creativity."

All speeches must be submitted to the Student Activities office by April 12th. A committee convened by Kayla Mendelsohn and Mark Arranoff, chairman of the Linguistics Department, will judge the speeches. Student judges include the editor in Chiefs of three campus newspapers: Scott Higham from the Stony Brook Press, Lasana M. Sekouof of Blackworld, and Howard Saltz from Statesman. In addition, five seniors from the Dean's

List will be selected at random to help judge the speeches.

The speeches will be judged first on their written content will be called in to work with committee members to improve their speeches. They then will be judged on their oral presentations. The student whose speech is selected as the best by the committee, will work closely with a faculty member to refine the speech for the commencement ceremony. Kayla Mendelsohn finds this to be a "good process for selecting a student to speak because the students are judged only on the written and oral quality of their speeches. They don't have to hold an important campus or class position. At graduation, the Valedictorian and Salutatorian are not necessarily the best speakers and they do not always give the best speeches. Here we are choosing a student speaker solely on the basis of that student's speech. This competition is open to all graduating seniors, so anybody has a chance."

Any senior who is interested in preparing a speech for consideration should submit it to the Student Activities Office on the second floor of the Student Union. The deadline is April 12.

R.R.O.C.E.

RALLY ON CUTS

STONY BROOK

**WEDNESDAY
APRIL 14**

Assault or Battery?

by Ned Goldreyer

For the past four months, the incident that transpired on December 23, 1981 in the suite of Genie Zeigler-Lynch has reshaped the lives of a significant portion of the people on this campus, and yet in those months no one has been able to construct a version of the incident that all concerned parties are willing to accept as the truth. The first public statement of the incident involving Perry Bray and John Brenton, two white male students, and Genie Zeigler-Lynch, a black female student, appeared in the February 24, 1982 issue of Blackworld. Blackworld chose to print the story on the basis of Zeigler-Lynch's word alone, without obtaining either supportive or contradictory evidence from any of the other two people directly involved or from the eyewitness.

According to the first paragraph of the Blackworld story, Zeigler-Lynch was "assaulted in her suite by two male students, Perry Bray and John Brenton." Zeigler-Lynch described the incident to the Press in the following words:

"It was about 2:00 or 2:30 in the morning when they (Bray and Brenton) burst into my suite and began fighting with each other. I came out because of the noise and asked them to leave. They ignored me and wound up fighting in the cooking area, and one of them fell against my toaster oven and broke it. Anya (Goldberg, her suitemate and R.A.) and I tried to break them up. When I told them they broke the toaster, Perry said 'So what?' and John looked bewildered.

"Perry and I argued for about five minutes. John left. I walked Perry out the door, but when John came back into the suite, I picked up a broom to defend myself. John grabbed the broom and broke it, and then grabbed me from behind by the ankles. He let me down, grabbed my arm and twisted it. He and Perry held me down to the couch while John twisted my arm to the point of almost breaking it.

"At this point I was screaming so loudly someone called Public Safety before I got a chance to."

Public Safety arrived after the incident was over, and did not arrest Bray or Brenton. Detective Winston Kerr, who handled the case, advised Zeigler-Lynch to take her complaint to Student Affairs, leading her to believe she could either have the two men arrested or submit the matter to S.A., but not both. "Now," said Zeigler-Lynch, "I've learned (from Student Affairs) I could have done both."

Detective Kerr maintains that there was no justification for an arrest. "It was never an assault," he said, "it was harassment." The detective defined the difference between the two as "a question of the use of physical violence." A lawyer contacted by the Press, however, defined assault as "the threat of physical violence with the means to carry it out." Kerr, who was not present at the incident, did not believe an assault took place as there were no "cuts, bruises, or other evidences of physical injury."

Bray agrees that he and Brenton were "wrestling in her suite, but we were there to see Anya (who is Brenton's girlfriend). She (Zeigler-Lynch) came screaming out of her room at us. We tried to calm her down, but she was acting too irrationally. First she attacked John with the broom, which he broke, and then she threw a bottle of oil at us hard enough to break it against the wall."

Brenton believed it was questionable whether the two of them could leave the suite without getting "clocked in the back of the head" and denied the allegation that either he or Mr. Bray lifted Zeigler-Lynch into the air by her ankles. "If we had done

what she said (in Blackworld) do you think Public Safety wouldn't have arrested us in 'cuffs?' Regarding the toaster oven, Bray claims to have offered to pay for it, but was refused.

In response to their actions, Bray and Brenton have been given sanctions by Student Affairs. The two men hold that the sanctions are too harsh, and Zeigler-Lynch thinks they are hardly adequate. According to Assistant VPSA Sam Taube, the sanctions entail:

"(1) the students not being permitted to reside together, to reside in Douglas College (where the incident occurred), or to enter Douglas College for any reason.

"(2) John Brenton receiving a 35 hour work penalty, to be served working for the Office of Admissions.

Perry Bray receiving a 25 hour work penalty, to be served working for Residence Life.

"(3) Both Mr. Bray and Mr. Brenton being placed on disciplinary probation until they graduate. Mr. Bray has, however, successfully petitioned to have his probationary sentence reduced to one year.

"(4) Both students paying for Ms. Zeigler-Lynch's toaster oven.

"(5) Both students must submit to alcohol abuse counseling at the infirmary.

Zeigler-Lynch is currently voicing strong disfavor over the sanctions, which she views as far too lenient a punishment for the crimes she believes were committed against her; crimes that may go beyond the boundaries of physical abuse.

"I feel it was a racial incident," said Zeigler-Lynch. "If it wasn't a racial incident, racial slurs wouldn't have been thrown at me." Zeigler-Lynch claims that during the altercation Bray resorted to verbal perjoratives. Bray does not deny this, but has said that Zeigler-Lynch initiated the racial slurs at the start of the argument. According to the official deposition of the witness, Anya Goldberg, it is not clear who first resorted to racial slurs, only that both parties did use them. Goldberg stated in an interview that "Genie started swearing first, but I don't know who started the racial insults."

In an effort to have the two students punished further, with the eventual goal of obtaining their expulsion, Zeigler-Lynch is actively soliciting on and off campus organizations to support her position, in addition to obtaining a lawyer to examine avenues of action outside the University system. She has the backing of at least eight Africana Studies Program professors in her conviction that the incident itself and the ensuing sanctions were racially motivated.

She believes "Student Affairs has handled this whole situation in a very irresponsible, negligent, and insensitive manner. People should start to question the University's behavior in dealing with procedures and policies conducted at Stony Brook in cases such as mine."

A letter dated March 15, 1982 which subsequently appeared in Blackworld, represents the position of a group of students, professors and others who are "alarmed because we know that had it been two black males and a white woman, we cannot imagine 'punishment' so lenient." The letter states that it was the result "of a meeting held on March 10, 1982, of SUNY at Stony Brook of black faculty, staff, students and other concerned members of the University community." Assistant Professor of Africana Studies Amari Baraka, one of the signators of the letter, stated in a telephone interview that neither Bray or Brenton were present in the meeting at which Zeigler-Lynch described her side

of the events of December 24, although it was attended by "white as well as blacks."

"No one," said Baraka, "is after those two people (Bray and Brenton) except in the context of what has been done. The minute they put their hands on her they should have been off campus." He feels that Student Affairs has "whitewashed the situation, and I want you to emphasize whitewash. Student Affairs is brushing it aside because she is a black woman."

Fred Preston, Vice President for Student Affairs, contends that S.A. is handling a delicate situation in an appropriate manner. "The responsibility of the judicial process is to give justice, not revenge... race will not affect our response." Preston stated Student Affairs has not yet determined if the incident was racially motivated, although "we fully appreciate that one side is convinced it was a racial incident."

In the mind of Zeigler-Lynch and those who believe in her cause, the issue is only now beginning to surface. Baraka "would welcome a new, open hearing to have the whole thing brought out into the light." Zeigler-Lynch was not present at the first hearing, which did not actually convene as a hearing due to the defendants pleading guilty to harassment charges. Still, she is adamant and believes the clerical oversight that denied her the option of at-

tending the hearing was an intentional slight on the part of S.A. secretary Grace Frank, who claims she inadvertently changed Ms. Zeigler-Lynch's address from '61 First Avenue' to '61 First Avenue.'

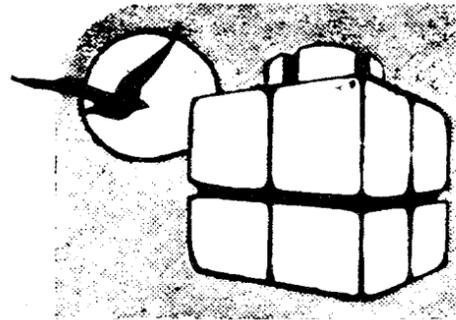
Sam Taube, Assistant VPSA, who was accused by Zeigler-Lynch of treating her "unjustly," has responded by saying his office "was very sensitive to Ms. Zeigler-Lynch's situation, but at the same time we gave consideration to the rights of the accused." Taube was, however, unable to elaborate further due to "elements of the case still being adjudicated according to the student conduct code."

When, if ever, the situation will or can be resolved into an integrated version acceptable to all parties concerned, cannot even be conjectured at this point. Zeigler-Lynch has vowed to continue her struggle despite pleas from many to let the issue die a natural death. For as numerous as her detractors may be, her supporters are eager to maintain, if not elevate, the current level of protest. "This is," says

Zeigler-Lynch, "something not so much for my benefit, but for the benefit of both the black and white women on campus."

In the words of Detective Kerr, "If they weren't drunk, they probably would've left the suite right away."

The Stony Brook Press is accepting trainees for staff and editorial positions in news, arts, photo and production.



Come to Old Bio, Room 020, Monday at 8 PM.

Peace Studies Center Opens

by Dawn DuBois

Stony Brook's Arms Control, Disarmament and Peace Studies Resource Center opened March 15 with a reception attended by an enthusiastic crowd of about 135. At the opening Lester Paldy, Dean of Continuing Education and founder of the Center, presented a brief slide show on weapon systems followed by a question and answer session and a discussion on diplomatic historian George Kennan's proposal to reduce the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Situated on the main floor of the Old Chemistry building, the Center will offer seminars and literature "to stimulate discussions on the most pressing policy issue of our time," said Paldy. The Center will provide a resource base "to stimulate and support scholarship and research by students, faculty and community members." Paldy stressed, "It will not be dominated by one position [on any policy]," and encourages individuals to use the resources to formulate their own viewpoint on arms control and disarmament. The Center will present all sides of the nuclear arms issue as only a "university can do effectively," asserted Paldy.

The Center's resources include corporate reports, government publications, files, and lists of resources available from other organizations. Unlike Peace Studies departments in other universities, the Center is a physical facility, where students can walk in and browse through whatever they choose.

Arms Control, Disarmament and Peace Studies falls under several academic disciplines. "Students in any department should find out how arms control and disarmament apply to them and ask, 'what

are the implications for me?'" suggested Paldy, who teaches Society and Technology. For example, "There is a lot of physics in weapons [and] they have considerable economic impact." The Center's files contain information on the social, economic and physical aspects of weapons, by the Institute for Strategic Studies in London. Future programs include an essay competition and a study group.

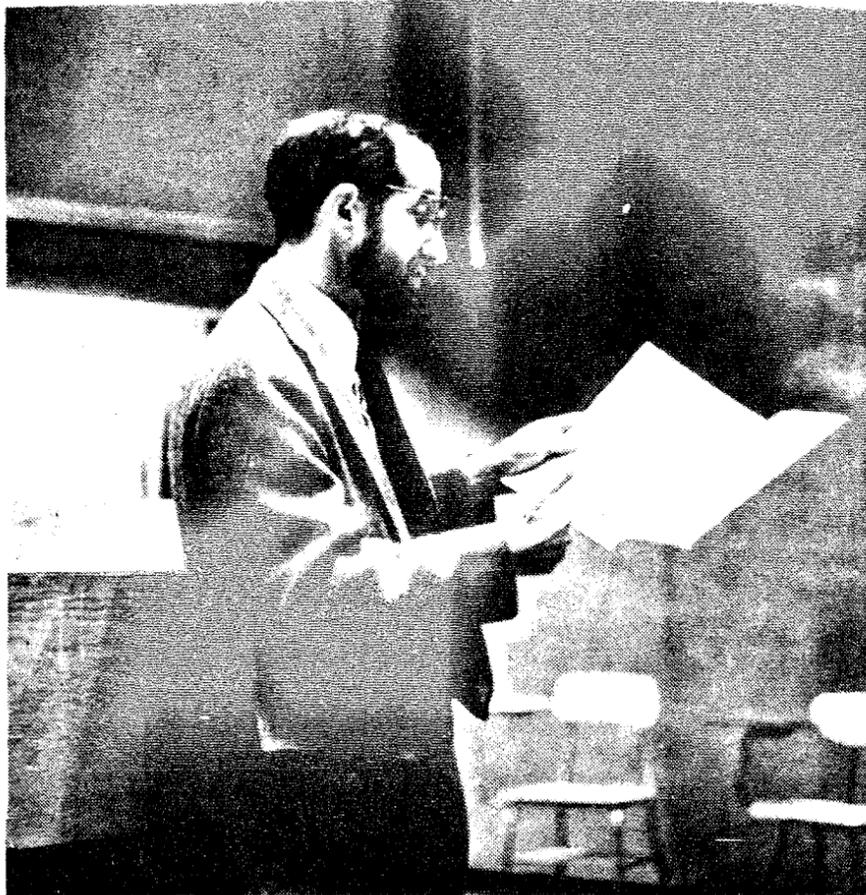
Financial support is needed and has been provided for through memberships which will enable individuals and organizations to contribute up to \$5,000. Student memberships are available for \$5 and all members receive regular announcements of Center programs. Endowment funds will be accepted to support graduate and post-doctoral fellowships for those who wish to pursue advanced study in arms control, disarmament or peace.

UN Special Session on Disarmament." Other future lectures include "China's war and peace.

The next task for the Center is to expand the core collection of resource materials and plan future programs. Planned acquisitions include a complete set of publications of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute and a set of "Adelphi Papers" which are published

The Arms Control, Disarmament and Peace Studies Resource Center is open Monday through Saturday, 12:30-6:30.

The next speaker will be Dr. Herbert Kouts of Brookhaven National Laboratory on April 13 at 7:30 p.m. His topic will be "The Proliferation of Nuclear Technologies." On April 28 Michael Curtis, a professor of Political Science at Rutgers University will speak on "Obstacles



to Peace in the Middle East." Richard Garwin, a research scientist for IBM, former presidential advisor, and codesigner of the submarine MX alternative, will discuss "Nuclear Weapons and National Survival" on Thursday, May 6 at 7:30. Scheduled for May 25 at 7:30 is B. Patel

of the United Nations Center for Disarmament, whose topic will be "The Second Approach to Disarmament" and "US and Soviet Plans to Reverse the Arms Race." For more information on speakers, the Center or volunteering to staff the Center, call 246-3450.

FSA SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION for CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE QUALITY OF CAMPUS LIFE

The FACULTY STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Announces a competition for an award of \$500 to be given to a student who has made outstanding contributions to the quality of campus life by developing a new extracurricular activity or service on campus or by reviving an old activity.

Applicants for the award should submit a statement including the following:

1. Description of the applicant including campus and home address, phones, year, major, grade average.
2. Description of the activity or service.
3. Credits to key others who helped develop the activity.
4. Indication of what groups and how many individuals participate in or benefit from the activity.
5. Steps that have been taken to continue the activity in future years.
6. Two letters of support from others who are familiar with the project.

SEND APPLICATIONS BY APRIL 30th

To: FSA SCHOLARSHIP FUND
Faculty Student Association
Room 278 Stony Brook Union

Reagan's Award Sparks Protest

by Barry Ragin

The presentation of the National Conference of Christians and Jews' Charles E. Hughes gold medal award for leadership in civic and humanitarian affairs to President Reagan resulted in a crowd estimated at 10,000 to 30,000 people gathered to protest outside the Hilton, where Reagan received the award, last Tuesday evening.

Within the Conference, many religious leaders expressed outrage that the award went to Reagan. At least two former re-

and actually frightening.

Nearly 14 months after taking office, Reagan has undoubtedly been the focal point of the widest swing in response from American people in decades. Throughout his first year, the President enjoyed broad support for his economic program, particularly in Congress and at the state level. If he had any troubles at all, it was over his handling of foreign policy. The anti-Soviet rhetoric which accompanied the administration's Central American policy was criticized by know-

100,000 turned out in a militant anti-war demonstration. Towards the end of the summer, one-half million people participated in Solidarity Day in Washington. Although this labor-organized demonstration focused on Reagan's budget cuts, many participants called attention to the bloated military budget and the increased threat of war which accompanies heavy armament spending.

There were other, scattered demonstrations, organized around single issues, but these represented the cutting edge of op-

struggle of the Salvadoran people, one AFL-CIO official declared that in El Salvador free trade unions still exist, and supported the Duarte government; this blatantly contradicts the presence of most of El Salvador's organized labor movement within the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), El Salvador's opposition movement.

Other things began to change in December, too. Grassroots organizers began to achieve startling success with members of Congress, as many Congresspeople reported receiving large quantities of mail, nearly all of it critical of the Administration's El Salvador policy. Shortly after certifying that El Salvador's junta was significantly improving its human rights record, published reports indicated a massacre of unprecedented proportions by the military of nearly one thousand unarmed civilians in Northeastern Morazan province.

At about the same time, the President's budget proposals came out. Coupling a series of record budget deficits with record increases in the military budget was seen in many quarters as more than just an insult, and was the target of perhaps the widest criticism any President has received since August, 1974. The coalition which had passed the President's radical economic program in 1981 unravelled under strong and growing pressure from all sides. While the specifics need not be discussed here, it has become clear over the past three months that dissatisfaction with the Reagan program has become a mainstream attitude. Two examples can be seen in recent statements by Long Island college and university presidents that the proposed cuts in aid to education will prove disastrous in the long run, and by a recent *Time* magazine poll which showed that 52% of those surveyed would prefer that Reagan not seek another term.

The President could not help but notice the resistance, even from inside of the Hilton, where he modified his planned remarks to state that he was not trying to wreck America, but to save those things which he thought best about America; he called as well for a "dialogue without hatred" with those who disagree with him.

Some of his critics, however, contend that they have been on the receiving end of "hatred without dialogue," and are responding in self-defense. Reagan's please, said one, mean "that we're starting to have an effect."



ipients, one a rabbi, returned their awards. Another group of religious leaders held a mock awards ceremony at Fordham University, where they served a dinner of ketchup, processed cheese and water, and presented awards to victims of some of the President's crueller budget cuts.

The protestors, organized by the March 23rd Coalition to Roll Back Reaganism, were politically diverse, including disarmament activists, lesbian and gay rights activists, Native Americans, third world solidarity workers, and advocates of the rights of the poor. Michio Kaku, a professor of nuclear physics who lost part of his family during the U.S. attack on Hiroshima and who is an ardent disarmament activist, likened the choice of Ronald Reagan for the humanitarian award to the presentation of the Nobel Peace Prize to Attila the Hun. A representative of the Committee for Abortion Rights and Against Sterilization Abuse (CARASA) described how the Reagan budget and legislation such as the Hatch Amendment and the Family Protection Act will criminalize all but traditional, nuclear families. A woman from the American Indian movement chided the Administration for condemning alleged Nicaraguan aggression against the Miskito Indians, which she described as a relocation necessary for their safety, while at the same time moving Hopi and Navajo Indians in this country so their land could be strip mined for coal and uranium, and abrogating treaties concerning the sacred Black Hills in Dakota.

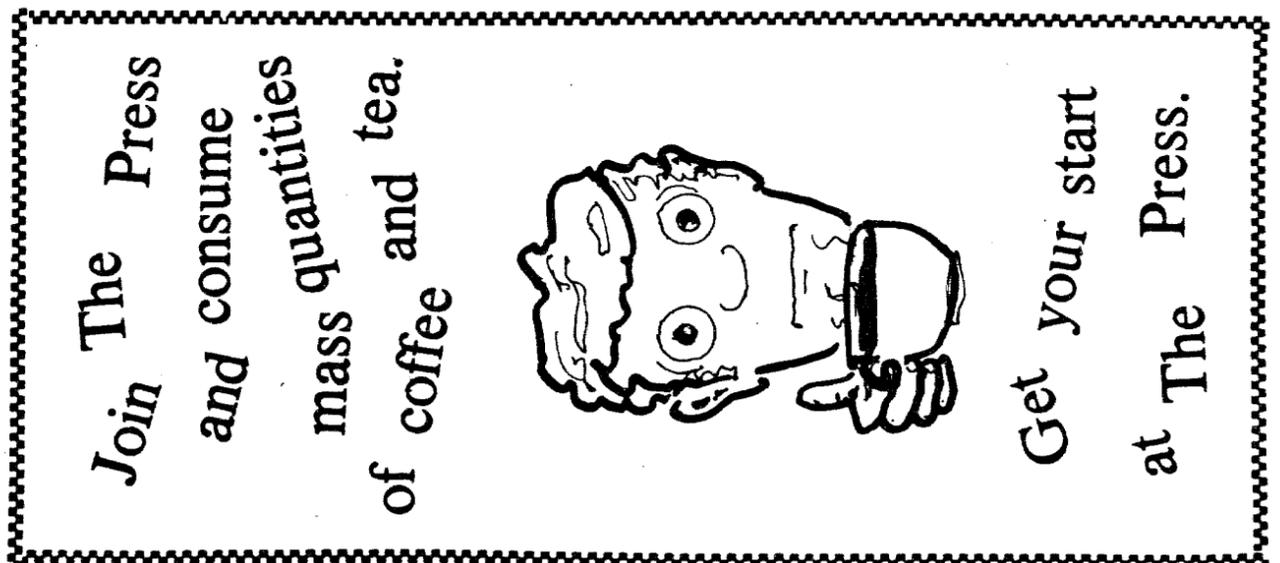
At all times, spontaneous and angry chants of "No draft, No war, U.S. out of El Salvador!" and "Reagan, Haig, you can't hide, we charge you with genocide!" burst from the crowd. The intense antipathy towards this President which could be felt Tuesday night was stunning

ledgeable observers at home, and the insensitive and sometimes shocking comments which came from Washington concerning the use of nuclear weapons in the European theatre made many of our Western allies uneasy. Two European countries, France and Greece, elected left leaning Socialist governments.

Domestic opposition asserted itself during the May 3 march on the Pentagon, demanding an end to U.S. involvement in El Salvador, and a roll-back of the cuts in domestic social programs. Organized by the Peoples' Anti-war Mobilization (PAM) and the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES), over

position to the President's programs—several observers have noted, the edge did not cut too sharply. In particular, the labor movement's reactionary tendencies

were revealed in December when the AFL-CIO harshly criticized the President for not responding strongly enough to the imposition of martial law in Poland, and by that union's continuing unquestioning support of the Administration's El Salvador policy. Although individual unions such as the Machinists, the Auto Workers and the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union (ILWU) expressed varying degrees of solidarity with the



We Were Very Tired

Truth

in

by Gregory J. Scandaglia

The advertising and marketing techniques of formula companies have recently come under attack and close scrutiny. The questionable practices are not limited to the Nestle S.A. Corporation, nor are the victims limited to Third World mothers and infants. The problem is worldwide and the World Health Organization and Unicef have combined forces in an attempt to create a worldwide solution. This solution took the form of an International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes. Although this code was internationally approved over ten months ago, its effects are just beginning to surface. During this month two significant events have taken place which reflect the world consciousness which the code has helped to bring about: Nestle's revision of company policies to meet the code's standards and the recalling of over 50,000 cans of vitamin-deficient formula produced by the American-based Wyeth Corporation.

While formula companies insist that mothers very often need a breast milk substitute, their adversaries, such as the Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFACT), suggest a different explanation for much of the \$1.7 billion world market. The anti-formula activists claim that rigorous and often deceptive advertising and marketing techniques dissuade breast feeding while promoting formula as the "modern, safe and easy" way to nourish infants.

Mothers have been bombarded with billboard signs and magazine advertisements displaying healthy, chubby-cheeked infants suckling formula bottles above captions like "Nestle helps babies grow into people." Scott Sommer of Infact commented, "It's disgusting. They oversaturate poor, developing communities with the notion that formula use liberates women from breast feeding when, in fact, it manipulates their free choice on how to use their bodies. Women's liberation means changing society, not eliminating biology."

One of the more outrageous techniques employed by formula companies is formula canvassing by "mothercraft nurses." Dressed in white uniforms, these saleswomen appear to be legitimate nurses. However, they do not necessarily possess medical training and the fact that they are paid by sales volume moves them closer in practice to a vacuum salesperson than to any kind of nurse. According to the *Code of Ethics and Professional Standards for Advertising; Product Information and Advising Services for Breast Milk Substitutes*, published by the International Council of Infant Food Industries, "when professionally trained personnel are not available, high educational standards and experience commensurate with prevailing condition will be required." In other words, salespeople posing as nurses is an industrially acceptable marketing technique.

All of the formula manufacturers claim that this procedure has been terminated. But a recent pamphlet, "Wyeth Policies for Marketing of Infant Formula Products in Developing Countries" states that "Professional Service Representatives perform their duties as a supplement to the government health services..." Wyeth's policies state, "PSR's may contact mothers only with prior approval of the responsible health professional. Under no circumstances will a PSR recommend or suggest to a mother that she should bottle feed instead of breast feed... In order to avoid the appearance that a PSR is a

nurse... [she] will not wear clothing intended to simulate local nurse's uniforms." The document does not state that an employee who disobeys any of these provisions will be dismissed or otherwise punished.

The temptation for PSRs to violate company regulations is heightened by the fact that their salary is derived from sales volume. According to Derrick B. Jelliffe's *Human Milk in the Modern World*, Ross Laboratory's Provision 12 states that "These representatives [mothercraft nurses] are reimbursed through adequate salary, with monetary incentive given only for true service rendered to the customer..."

Sommer stated that company restrictions on mothercraft nurses are just "tokens to appease health officials." He explained, "Very recently the chairman of Infact, Douglas Johnson, spoke with a doctor who runs a private hospital in Costa Rica. This doctor said that he had to physically remove a group of Public Service Representatives clad in white from his hospital who were soliciting infant formula in the maternity ward."

The influence of PSRs on the feeding decisions of new mothers has been well

documented. In a survey undertaken in 1970 by pediatricians A. Ashworth and J.C. Waterlow at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica, it was discovered that 23% of babies born at the University hospital were totally bottle fed by six weeks of age. When the mothers of these infants were asked why they began bottle feeding, according to the survey, 14% responded that a "mothercraft nurse" had visited them, given them free samples and told them to bottle feed even if they were already breast feeding.

Infant Formulas: Worth the Price? Part III



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Infant formula companies dispute the claim that advertising and marketing tactics dissuade breast feeding. Robert Gerald, spokesman for the International Council of Infant Food Industries, stated that "The case made for advertising and marketing persuasion is simply not valid." To back his claim he referred to a study conducted by the World Health Organization from 1975-1978 entitled "Contemporary Patterns of Breastfeeding." The study was performed in nine developing countries and asked nearly 23,000 mothers "Why do you formula feed your child?" The preliminary report stated that insufficient milk was the most popular response. Gerald added, "Commercial practices of advertising, like radio or tele-

vision, were not even amongst the top five most popular responses chosen."

However, if it were true that advertising played such a minimal role in the promotion of bottle feeding, why would formula companies spend millions on advertising ranging from posters and pens to television and radio air time? In addition, experts in the advertising field admit that advertising campaigns often appeal to the consumer on a subconscious level. Vance Packard wrote in *The Hidden Persuaders* that:

"[Advertising is] about large-scale efforts being made, often with impressive success, to channel our unthinkable habits, our purchasing decisions, and our thought processes by the use of insights gleaned from psychiatry and the social sciences. Typically these efforts take place beneath our level of awareness so that the appeals which move us are often, in a sense, hidden. The result is that many of us are being influenced and manipulated, far more than we realize, in the patterns of our everyday lives."

On May 21, 1981 the World Health Assembly released an International Code of Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes drafted under the auspices of both the World

sales volume, and Article 9.2—Instruction label should not be easily removed from can and must include a statement of breast milk superiority.

On May 24, 1981 119 nations met in Geneva to vote on the International Code. At this conference 118 nations voted in favor of the code, leaving one country to explain to the world why it would stand in the way of an attempt to protect the lives and futures of infants around the world.

That lone country was the United States and Elliot Abrams, Assistant Secretary of the State Department for International Organization Affairs (since appointed to the Assistant Secretary of the State for Human Rights), was left to do the explaining. Days after the vote Abrams stated to a *New York Times* reporter that "Despite our governmental interest in the encouragement of breastfeeding, the code runs counter to our constitutional guarantees of free speech and freedom of information." The Reagan Administration added that the American vote also protected free enterprise.

Not everybody was satisfied with the administration's argument, including many government officials. The House of Representatives, for example, condemned the U.S. stand by a vote of 301 to 100. The Senate followed suit in a vote of 89 to 2. Resignations of Dr. Stephen C. Joseph and Eugene N. Babb, two senior officials of the Agency for International Development, also conveyed the general feeling of dismay toward the lone American nay. Babb, in *The New York Times*, accused the Reagan Administration of "being swayed by the self interest arguments of the infant formula lobby." Indeed, many felt that the Administration had been persuaded by an industry that feared for its world market.

However, groups like the Grocery Manufacturers Association (GMA) and the International Council of Infant Food Industries (ICIFI) applauded the American stand in Geneva. Robert Gerald, spokesman for the ICIFI, objected to the accusation that the lobbyists controlled the American vote. "The U.S. government did not vote on the formula companies' say-so, although we did send lobbyists. The major reasons for the American vote were constitutional freedoms and the results of a report conducted by the Agency for International Development [AID]."

The report Gerald referred to was submitted to Abrams prior to the Geneva conference. In the report, nutrition advisor Carol Adelman addressed accusations made by groups such as Infact concerning the effects of formula advertising on new mothers. Gerald quoted from the report that "These facts [concerning advertising persuasion] were supported by anecdotes and minimal references, some with questionable validity... There are virtually no large scale studies which support the assumption that there have been dramatic declines [in breast feeding] in the majority of developing countries." Gerald failed to note what Adelman meant by a "dramatic decline." She states in the report that "... any decline from 100 percent cannot be considered major." In addition, nowhere in her report does Adelman state that formula advertising and promotion does not affect a mother's choice to bottle feed. In fact, she reports somewhat the opposite. "Even if we assume that promotional practices have played some role, which they probably have..." Finally, Gerald ignores the fact that this report favors the

Advertising



initiation of an international infant feeding code. Adelman declares, "The conclusions of this memo in no way argue against some type of code being established."

The GMA also published a report prior to the Geneva conference. Entitled "Why Action Is Needed," this report appeared in the GMA's May 1981 Industry Analysis. The report criticized the code, stating that the United States could not vote in favor of it without violating the Constitution. "The proposed code is a precedent setting attempt by an international organization to dictate business practice to member nations. The ban on advertising, the prohibition of virtually all marketing and sales incentives and the requirement that products carry misleading labeling strike at the heart of accepted business practice. If the code is adopted it will pave the way for international regulation of food and grocery products... The ban on advertising is an unjustifiable restriction on the freedom of commercial speech that is protected under the First Amendment. By prohibiting manufacturers and distributors contact with pregnant women and mothers it violates the freedom of association that is protected under the First Amendment."

The formula companies, however, have agreed to abide by the code, confident that their market, which is growing at a 20% rate in the U.S. and at 12% overseas, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, will not be affected. David Cox, chairman of Ross Laboratories (a subsidiary of Abbott Laboratories, which produces Similac, the leading U.S. formula), told *The New York Times* that the code approval "Isn't going to change the market's growth one iota." In the same article a spokesman for Nestle said, "We really can't be opposed to a code that has already passed." However, ICIFI is opposed to the code despite its approval. Said Gerald, "I have no problem with the thrust of the code. However, there are some outright infringements of free enterprise. The code, which is written more like a regulation than a guideline, appears to be more interested in socializing the formula industry than in encouraging breast feeding."

Ten months have passed since the code was approved in Geneva, but its overall impact on the advertising and marketing practices of the formula companies is still unclear. Rolland Eckells of Mead Johnson stated, "the code has had no effect at all because our original policy already met the standards outlined in the code." Up to this date, the International Code has had a profound influence on only one infant formula company.

According to *The New York Times* of

March 17, 1982, the Nestle S.A. corporation has revised its company policies concerning advertising, marketing and promotion to meet the WHO/Unicef code. According to this report, Nestle will now only give free samples of infant food packets to mothers and pregnant women when they are requested to do so by a doctor. In addition, an "ethics audit committee" is being established to review and monitor all advertising and promotional campaigns. The article also stated that "Within 8-12 months the company will redesign and rewrite all printed educational materials and product labels to conform with code principles." This is an apparent effort by Nestle to not only conform with the code but to end a five year old worldwide Nestle boycott.

Another discernable result of the code is that it has drawn a good deal of attention to this crucial issue. Tighter control and monitoring of infant formula companies and products are moves that protect the lives and futures of infants and mothers around the world.

This close scrutiny has begun to identify and correct problems in the infant food industry. On March 11, 1982, for example, *The New York Times* reported on a "high priority recall" of at least two infant formulae found to be lacking in essential B-6 vitamins. Both products, SMA and Nursoy, are produced by Wyeth laboratories and are beginning to disappear from hospitals and supermarkets around the world. Fifty to ninety thousand cans of Nursoy alone have already been recalled since it was discovered to be totally lacking in B-6. This vitamin deficiency is very dangerous, possibly leading to "permanent injuries including brain damage, cerebral palsy and mental retardation," according to *The Times*.

Although the infant formula controversy is worthy of the notoriety it has received over the past two years, the facts surrounding it are in no need of exaggeration. Sensational headlines and catchphrases will not rescue improperly formula-fed infants from the grip of malnutrition nor will they soothe the grief of misinformed mothers. The problem will only receive the remedy it so badly needs when the people and governments of the world become aware of the real issues at hand. When governments and communities begin to work together in informed coalitions, name calling and backbiting aimed at the formula companies will disappear. Along with it, the suffering will disappear, as mothers will then possess the ability to make sound decisions about nourishing their infants, and formula companies will deal with an enlightened public on an honest, contributory level.



Record Shop

• Union Basement •
Across from the Rainy Night House
(Next to the Game Arcade)



SALE

Asia - The New Supergroup - 5.99
Al DiMeola - Electric Rendezvous - 5.99
Waitresses - Wasn't Tomorrow Wonderful... 5.99
B-52's - Mesopotamia ... 4.49
Soft Cell LP - Non Stop Erotic Cabaret - 5.99
sale ends April 2

It's SCOOP Records
for the hottest tunes -

Be there
or
be square!

Get 'em While They're Hot!

ALSO: T-Shirts,
Blank Tapes,
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Tapes

Disc Washer
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ONLY \$12.99

"All the fun
that's fit to print."

The Stony Brook Union News

LATE
CAMPUS
EDITION

Vol. I, No. 4

Stony Brook

Thursday, April 1, 1982

Free

The END of the BRIDGE
Located on the 2nd Floor of the Student Union Building

Enjoy dinner with us tonight.

The best food on campus!

Union Open Over Break

The Spring break is upon us within the next week or so. The staff and students of the Stony Brook Union wish all students an enjoyable spring break, and a joyous Easter and Passover season.

The Union will remain open during the break, on a special schedule. Many of the Union's services will be operating during this period, for at least part of the week days. Union hours are:
Friday, April 2 8am - 8pm
Sat. April 3 10am - 6pm
Sun. April 4 10am - 6pm
Mon. - Fri./Apr. 5 - Fri. Apr. 9 8am - 6pm
St. Apr. 10 10 am - 6pm
Sun. Apr. 11 10 am - 1 am regular hours.

The Information Center will remain open Monday through Friday, 9am - 5pm and on weekends from 12 - 6pm until Sunday, April 11, when regular hours resume.

Job Watch - Summer & Fall

The Stony Brook Union will be accepting applications for summer and fall jobs at the end of this month. We anticipate openings in all areas, such as Operations, The Information Center, the Crafts Center, Student Activities, and the Union office. Look for additional information in future issues of the PRESS.

Union Is Ready for Break

Calendar of Events

Thursday, April 1

Over Eaters Anonymous, rm. 223, 4 PM; *Filmmaking Club*, rm. 237, 6:30 PM; Campus Crusade for Christ, rm. 216, 7 PM; *SB Safety Services*, rms. 231, 226, 7 PM; Korean Christian Fellowship, rm. 223, 7 PM; *Pre-Dental Society*, rm. 231, 7 PM; Panhellenic Council Steering Committee, rm. 229, 7 PM; *Spring Programming Council mtg.*, rm. 213, 7 PM; Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, rm. 226, 7:30 PM; *L.A.S.O.*, rm. 236, 8 PM; GSU mtg., rm. 214, 8 PM; *Pre-Nursing Society*, rm. 237, 8 PM.

Friday, April 2

ICS mtg., rm. 216, 12 PM; *Writer's Workshop*, rm. 223, 4 PM.

Monday, April 5

Tuath na h Eireann, rm. 223, 7 PM.

Union Offers Services

by Lorraine Hammerstag

NEW IMPROVED KEY POLICY

Have you ever needed to obtain a key for the Crafts Center, or one of the student offices in the Union, and have to wait for a building manager to open it? Our new policy allows you to obtain keys directly from the Information Desk assistants. To obtain a key, your name must be on the authorization list that is provided for us by your organization's officers, or you must hold a membership card for either the dark room or the Crafts Center. The Information Assistant will ask for your SUSB I.D. card, in return for the key. All persons who borrow keys, are expected to return the keys within one hour. For information call the Operations Dept. 246-7103.

The Union is still a great place to beat those mid-term blues. Many of our services are offering pre-break specials. Our meeting rooms are host to varied activities which are a great way to let off steam. There is still bowling, and the game rooms, lounges and the art display which are fine ways to get away from the books. The Union Crafts Center will remain open to members throughout this week and during the Spring break during the hours that the building is open. Come to the Union during midterms. It is still the center of the campus!

We Have
cigarettes
candy
cookies
brownies
coffee
tea
& the newspapers!

**MAIN
DESK**



SCOOP



THE HEALTH SHOP

Union Underground Mon. - Fri. 11 AM - 5 PM

**THURS./FRI.
PRE-SPRING BREAK
SPECIAL
25¢ OFF**

ALL BIRTH CONTROL ITEMS

Have a safe holiday! exp. 2/4/82



M-W 9:30 AM - MID
TH-F 9:30 AM - 1 AM
SAT 11 AM - 1 AM
SUN 11 AM - MID

Union Underground

**THURS./FRI.
PRE-SPRING BREAK
SPECIAL**

**FREE GLASS OF
SCHLITZ ON TAP**

with the purchase of any salad on bagel
(not cream cheese spreads)

exp. 2/4/82

BARNES & NOBLE

Of course
Of course

ALLEGRO CLASSICAL CASSETTES Re-issues of Vox Singles Reg. \$4.98 **\$3.50**

Classical Records from **\$2.49** exp. 2/4/82



FREE
1/4 lb. Fruit Salad
with
Sandwich & Beverage
purchase

exp. 2/4/82



**Tossed salad &
Small cup of soup**
\$1.20

exp. 2/4/82



PIZZA DELIVERY
75¢ OFF
Delivered Pie with coupon **\$4.50**

Sun. - Thurs. - 6:00 pm - 10:30 pm
6-7766 exp. 2/4/82



**25¢ off
soft sundaes**

exp. 2/4/82

Turkish Regime violates rights

We, in the Committee in Defense of Democratic Rights in Iran, feel that the assault against human rights and democracy anywhere in the world must concern us and every human being. Turkey is a country in which human rights are grossly violated. The striking absence of any continuous coverage or comment in the U.S. media of the Turkish regime's anti-democratic thrust forced us to make an attempt to bring the condition of democracy and human rights, within the political and economic relation of the U.S. and Turkey, to the attention of the American public.

Before considering the conditions of human rights and democracy in Turkey, let us first review the political, economic and social conditions in the Turkish society and the U.S. position regarding it.

The September 12, 1980 coup was the third time in recent history that the Turkish military ousted an elected government. Both the previous coups, one in 1960 and the other in 1971, were backed by the U.S. Regarding the 1971 coup, the former Turkish foreign minister is quoted as saying it was "basically initiated and supported by the C.I.A." He further stated, "The Americans aren't concerned whether Turkey has a democratic or fascist government. They are only concerned about Turkey's strong ties to the U.S. and it being a U.S. satellite." (Frankfurter Rundschau, 3/31/78.) Again, regarding the 1971 coup, a former high-ranking advisor to the Turkish Defense Department, Emin Deger, charges the C.I.A. with promoting right wing terrorist actions to destabilize the government and make way for military rule, acting through the intelligence agency M.I.T. and a special military unit, the Counter Guerilla.

The same pattern can be traced in the 1980 coup. The myth had constantly been propagated by the Western media that Turkish "democracy" was threatened by terrorists of the extreme right and left. But it was not mentioned that most of the terrorist activities were carried out by right wing organizations and parties such as the Grey Wolves or the National Movement Party (MHP), sanctioned by the government and politicians. The former was encouraged and aided by large sectors of the military, police and intelligence apparatus. The Grey Wolves carried out vicious assassinations and terror campaigns against suspected "leftists" with hardly any governmental interference. The MHP, led by ex-officer Aplanslan Turkes, provided a majority in the parliament for Demirel's parliament. Meanwhile, the government terrorized the population by establishing martial law in one third of the country, at the time of the coup. Repressive laws were used against such sections of the population as Kurds (15% of the population). Amnesty International announced in May 1980 that torture was "widespread and systematic." All this should be situated within the economic depression: 25% unemployment and 100% inflation, a U.S. \$2-3 billion trade deficit, and continuing devaluation of the Turkish lira.

The objective of the rightist political violence, with the aid and support of the Turkish police and the C.I.A., was to prepare the background to another coup in 1980. The State Department "denied any foreknowledge" despite General Tashin Sahinkaya's presence in Washington just prior to the coup. He became a junta member. The U.S. administration quickly approved General Kenan Evren's government. The *Washington Post* (10/17/80, p. A-21) reflected the Turkish pronouncement, that the military takeover "was not a coup but an operation carried out to remove the threat to democracy."

NATO maneuvers went ahead as scheduled. General Bernard Rogers visited Turkey less than a month after the coup and talked to Evren. Ozal, Turkish Deputy Premier, who had previously been chief economic advisor to Demirel, met with Brzezinski and the International Monetary Fund and World Bank officials in Washington. U.S. political, military and economic elites wholeheartedly supported the Turkish generals. *The New York Times* (12/13/81) reported that General Rogers, NATO commander, "urged \$5 billion to \$6 billion in aid to modernize Turkey's armed forces." It follows that "in fiscal 1980, American aid to Turkey totalled \$450 million; in 1981, it was \$547 million, and for fiscal 1982 President Reagan has asked Congress for \$703 million, of which \$403 million is military assistance." *The Christian Science Monitor* (12/24/81) also reports, "Not surprisingly—between Alexander Haig's consciousness (as former NATO commander) of Turkey's strategic importance and the apparent Reagan-Weinberger toleration of human rights violations by friendly ("authoritarian") governments—The United States has openly supported the regime. Indeed, this year U.S. economic aid to Turkey has increased from \$295 million to \$350 million, and military aid from \$155 million to \$450 million."

According to *Newsweek* (2/8/82), "The U.S. hopes to use Turkey as a staging for security efforts in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf."

We clearly see that the September coup has served the interests of multinational corporations and banks in the U.S. and Western Europe, as well as, from a military point of view, the NATO alliances. Once again, NATO, which is supposed to defend democracy, has a member which is ruled by a military dictatorship. Let us now turn to the consequences of the events in Turkey. *The Christian Science Monitor* (12/24/81) states, "The junta attempts to reshape the society, placing military officers in virtually all government posts and extending their influence to every facet of daily life. With strikes banned, and most unions outlawed, workers have witnessed a steady drop in their real incomes. And, most recently, new laws have been decreed ending the autonomy of universities; all academic appointments and decisions are now closely controlled by the regime." *The New York Times* (12/13/81) reports, "Today, 15 months after the coup, democracy is not being consolidated in Turkey, only dictatorship and arbitrary military law, leaving all the power in the hands of the National Security Council . . ."

The main idea behind Turkey's alignment with Europe was to modernize the society through Western European influence. The irony is that Turkey is influencing Europe by the General's introduction of methods borrowed from Latin America. Systematic torture is rampant against political and trade union dissidents.

"One center of torture is the Otagi Humayn building in the Darutpasa barracks in Ankara. At least 20 people have died, nationwide, after torture. Death sentences are



demanding by the hundreds, even surpassing standards in some Latin American countries. All 52 accused in the coming trial of the leaders of the Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions are threatened with execution. Political prisoners fill the jails—there are at least 30,000. Everything is taken away from the prisoners and their families. The regime is selling all the belongings and buildings of banned organizations, including a trade union summer camp." *Newsweek* (2/8/82) reports, "Opposition sources estimate that more than 100,000 political prisoners are held in Turkey, including former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit." *The New York Times* (12/13/81) reports, "Bulent Ecevit, a former Prime Minister, who is serving a four-month prison term for criticizing the use of torture and lack of freedom, said before the coup that the economic model introduced by the conservative Finance Minister Ozal (now Deputy Prime Minister) was incompatible with democracy, mainly because such a 'Friedmanite' recipe presupposed drastic limitations of union rights. There is now a growing suspicion, in opposition circles, that the coup served political and economic ends. The Turks don't want to be treated as a second-class nation. They want the same democratic criteria applied to them as to Western Europeans and Americans. They want those who insist upon supporting the junta for strategic reasons to say so openly instead of playing along with the military's sham democracy."

Newsweek (2/8/82) continues, "At least 3,000 of them [political prisoners] could face death by hanging in most cases now before military courts." Amnesty International maintains that more than 60 Turkish prisoners

have died in detention, many of them victims of "police executions" or torture. One interrogation method is said to be "the crucifix"—a cross on which naked prisoners are hung, then prodded with electrodes. "Torture is being practiced on such a scale in Turkey," Amnesty charges, "that it would be 'impossible' without official sanction."

Ahmed Feyzioğlu, a trade union lawyer apprehended on September 12, died on October 2, reportedly by jumping from a fifth-floor window at Bursa police headquarters. Amnesty believes he was tortured during the last four days of his life, and continuously for his last hours. The case of Ihan Erdost, a leftist publisher beaten to death by soldiers, has been reported in the U.S. press. CUMHURLYET, a major Turkish newspaper, was suspended after publishing an account of Erdost's murder. Ahmet Karlangac and Saadetin Guven, two leftists, "committed suicide" in October; Amnesty has received reports that their bodies "carried unmistakable signs of torture."

Amnesty notes that "The security apparatus which existed under previous regimes and which was instrumental in the widespread practice of torture remains unchanged." The human rights organization reported in July 1980 that "trade unionists in Turkey have been particularly subjected to arrest and sometimes torture during the past year." On June 16, 1979, in Diyarbakir, several officers of the leftist federation DISK and affiliated unions were arrested and tortured before being released on July 1 of that year. In January 1980 police raided the Progressive Iron Workers' Unions. Several members were beaten and tortured. "Our only crime," said one, "was to be members of DISK." Ziya Erdogan, education secretary of the Highway Workers' Union in Kayseri, reports being apprehended and tortured for 55 hours. CUMHURLYET reported in late March that 127 coal miners who had participated in a workers' resistance near Erzurum were attacked by security forces, detained and tortured. Remzi Yalvac, former president of the Post Office Workers' Association, was arrested in Diyarbakir; his mother claims that his body was later returned to her "in an unrecognizable state." Yasar Gundogdu, a representative of the Energy Workers' Association in the Turkish Electric Company, was arrested on April 18, 1980. The next day he was dead of a brain hemorrhage.

When Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited Brussels in mid-January to orchestrate NATO condemnation of the martial law regime in Poland, a British journalist asked whether the same criticisms did not apply to the U.S.-backed military regime in Turkey. Haig, according to the *New York Times* account, "exploded in anger." He lambasted the reporter's "double standard" and lamented: "Isn't it time to give greater weight to the precious freedoms and values with all their failings and stop this masochistic tearing down of values?" Haig's garbled outrage might make one think that torture of trade unionists and other political prisoners, well-documented by Amnesty International, does not occur in the Turkey of "our" generals. Or perhaps it is the precious freedom of the generals to continue this systematic brutality and thoroughgoing repression that Haig prizes so highly. The Secretary's values evidently include death sentences for union leaders accused of such capital crimes as organizing May Day rallies and protesting the murders of union members. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger visited Turkey in December and told General Kenan Evren that "we admire the way in which the order and law have been restored in Turkey." The military junta, which seized well over 120,000 suspects in its first year and has advocated the death penalty for more than 2,000, has "lived up to our expectations," Weinberger added.

Because the United States is increasingly involving itself in the internal affairs of El Salvador and is beginning to put military pressure on Nicaragua, the U.S. role in Turkey suggests a dangerous pattern for the development of the U.S. foreign policy, and the other places are not further away than the local draft board.

For those students who are interested in keeping informed of events in Turkey, there is an excellent periodic compendium of events in Turkey based on European and Turkish as well as U.S. sources. *News from Turkey*, published by the Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Turkey, has produced 12 issues to date. For subscription and other information, contact the Committee at GPO Box 2922, Brooklyn, NY 11202, or PO Box 67067, Los Angeles, California 90067.

(This article was compiled from reports and articles appearing in *The New York Times*, *MERIP Report* and *The Christian Science Monitor* by the Committee in Defense of Democratic Rights in Iran, CIDDRI.)

Stellar Consort

by Alysa Chadow

Spring got off to a sprightly start Friday afternoon with a concert of Renaissance music by the Stellar Consort, a four-member ensemble of faculty from the departments of Foreign Languages, Music and Earth and Space Sciences.

The concert, sponsored by the Foreign Languages Honor Society Phi Sigma Iota, consisted of works sung in German, French, Italian, and Spanish. The one woman-three-man-ensemble also accompanied themselves on recorders and lute.

The singers divided the four languages into groups of about four songs each, each group following the same order of languages. The divisions were tasteful in that they minimized confusion and gave the concert a consciousness of form which sustained the interest of the audience. The program paraphrased the songs' themes in English and gave the audience a better appreciation of what was happening on stage. The topics, especially of the German songs, were mostly spring animals, Christ, and the Virgin Mary. The songs were enjoyable not because of their story-lines or even the languages in which they were sung but because of the marvelous sound effects used, such as quacking to indicate geese in two of the pieces.

Also adding to the afternoon's enjoyment was the use of musical instruments. Johannes and Ingerborg Hardorp played recorder and Jerry Willard lute and guitar. The use of such ancient instruments lent a definite note of authenticity to the concert.

Finally, it was the rapport the group had with the audience which made the afternoon most pleasing. Hardorp often

spoke to the audience, at one point even making a plug for a recording of the music he and the consort had made.

All in all, it was an interesting and enjoyable afternoon for lovers of both music and foreign languages.

Album Reviews

by Kathy Esseks

Standing in the shadow of the more commercial, mainstream music is a lot of rarely heard, new material. Since these "unknown" artists get little airplay, anyone wanting to sample some of the broader vistas of rock has to gamble, an often disastrous undertaking. Or you can resort to reading reviews and then gambling. It rarely makes a difference in practice. The real difference is that after reading a review, you may feel more secure in throwing away your money. That's all.

If you like danceable rock at the softer end of the rock spectrum, Susan Lynch's *Big Reward* is worth a try. She doesn't have a particularly distinctive voice but the rhythms are varied, pleasant, and, well, danceable. Her songs are distinctly sensual with an appropriately rich, full sound.

Yes, you've heard Aldo Nova's single "Fantasy" on the radio, but do you want the album? In the rock-as-background-music category, Aldo Nova strikes big with his album of the same name. "Fantasy" is the artistic peak of the record, but the general sound, a sort of cross between Styx and Van Halen (apologies to both groups), might just be your thing. At any rate, it's always good to have an album handy to put on the stereo when you have to do serious studying—an album that won't disturb your concentra-

tion on Quantum Mechanics. Aldo Nova is an adequate musician with a slick, commercial touch. His posturing on the album cover should certainly help sales to the teeny-bopper crowd.

Ronnie Montrose's Gamma have just released *Gamma 3*, an obscure but amazingly good album by five talented guys. Energetic, contemporary electronic rock rhythms are complemented by intelligent lyrics.

One gamble you don't need to take is

Kim Larsen and Jungledreams' *Sitting on a Time Bomb*. Mr. Larsen and fellow band-member Joe Delia have written songs that qualify as comedy on the basis of the unusual rhythms—arbitrary mixtures of rock beats, orchestral scale runs, and electronic blips. The album evoked frequent giggles from a non-drugged third party, except for groans at the sacreligious cover version of Dylan's "Tangled Up in Blue." Save your money and buy a pizza instead.

Trilogy traces gay Nicholby

by Harry Edwards

Torch Song Trilogy at the Actor's Playhouse in the Village is a four-and-one-half hour long hit written by and starring Harry Fierstein, a twenty-eight-year-old Off Off Broadway writer-performer who made his stage debut in 1971 playing a transvestite in Andy Warhol's *Pork*. Because of its length and its subject matter, *Torch Song Trilogy* has been labeled the "gay *Nicholas Nicholby*." The evening is long and it is gay, but by the time it's over *Torch* turns out to be one helluva show.

Torch Song Trilogy consists of three plays with the same characters, originally written and performed independently of each other until this current marathon performance. These plays trace the story of Arnold Beckoff, a Jewish homosexual in his late twenties who makes his living as a female impersonator. The first two plays are *The International Stud*, a series of brilliantly vivid but essentially formless

monologues, and *Fugue in the Nursery*, a Noel Cowardish piece which treats the movements of the play as if they were movements of a symphony—a device that is as cute as it is hackneyed. Everything comes brilliantly together in the evening's third play, *Widow and Children First!*, a funny, slick and touching play.

The situations are as hilarious as they are unlikely. In the midst of them Fierstein suddenly injects a painful, accurate series of moments of truth that brilliantly illuminate the inner feelings of anyone—straight or gay, old or young—who has loved, lost or tried to love again. In reality *Torch Song Trilogy* is not a play about being gay but a statement that love in any of its forms must be cherished at any cost. As bizarre as it may sound, spending these four-and-one-half hours with Arnold is an affirmation of human dignity and self-respect. If you've got the strength to stick it out this is a spectacularly entertaining theatre-going adventure.

Return of the Soup Kitchen

The Great Depression found tens of thousands of unemployed Americans distraught and hungry. Both veterans of the auto industry and Wall Street shared a common urgency, and out of their indigence soup kitchens, bread lines and flop houses replaced restaurants and cafes. Pride was sacrificed for survival and chow lines stretched around city blocks throughout the country.

Today, many people are again experiencing economic desperation. Cuts in Social Security and Veterans benefits, welfare, and high unemployment rates are imposing hardships upon lower income citizens, and as a result, soup kitchens are returning as an irreplaceable American institution.

"We started thinking, 'there are a lot of people out there who don't have stoves,'" said Irene Choate, a parishioner at the Christ Church Episcopal in Port Jefferson. "The idea for a soup kitchen grew out of that."

Three months ago, members of the Episcopal Church Women and the Christ Church organized the free meal in response to Congressional cuts in federal programs which had traditionally supported the poor and elderly. Located in the church's basement on 127 Barnum Street, the group serves soup, crackers and bread on the last Sunday of every month between 3 and 5 p.m. The parishioners have in essence developed a community "safety net." John Almann, a Stony Brook student and church member, explained that the kitchen was set up since people's

Social Security, welfare and pay checks usually run out by the end of the month. Added Pastor Jeff Simmons, "That's if they're getting checks."

Last Sunday the church served lentil and beef barley soup along with coffee, saltines, bread and butter. The members also offer a food shelf situated in the church's vestibule. "We've had the shelf for eight or nine years," said Choate. "Our congregation donates canned and dry goods."

Although the food shelf is always available, Almann explained that certain people come to the church at specific times. "There's this one guy who rides his bicycle from Rocky Point. He always writes a message in our register: either 'got some' or 'got none.'" But Almann noted that fewer parishioners are contributing to the shelf while more people are being forced to use it. Contributions are, he said, always appreciated.

Though this writer was the only community member to take advantage of last Sunday's meal, Choate said that nine people arrived for February's lunch. "It's still growing. A lot depends on the weather. Most people don't have cars." Choate indicated that the church will provide transportation to and from anyone's home. "We have more than enough volunteers. All we need are the people to come in."

If you'd like any more information regarding the soup kitchen, the food shelf or transportation call either 477-0273 or 928-3427.

—SJH

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Protestors Converge

by Monica Schurtman

Despite bone-chilling winds, thousands of demonstrators (official estimates ranged between 23,000 and 80,000) assembled at Malcolm X Park in Washington, D.C. this past Saturday to protest United States involvement in El Salvador. By eleven o'clock, the park was jammed.

Everybody was bundled up, shivered a bit, thanked God for the sunshine, talked incessantly, shouted, sung, danced and looked for friends, spouses and children, who inevitably became lost in the confusion.

They carried cardboard placards and bedsheet banners: "If Raygun is Humanitarian, Hitler was a Cub Scout," "Democracy Means Respect for Human Rights," "Save El Salvador from U.S. Aid," "Jobs, Equality, Human Needs, Not War," "U.S. out of El Salvador," "No Draft, No War," "Welfare Rights," "Leftist Feminist Lesbians Revolt," "La Lucha Continua" ("The Battle Continues"), "Vietnam Vets Against U.S. Military Involvement in Central America: No More Vietnams," "Stop CIA War on Nicaragua," and finally, touchingly, a quote from Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero, the former outspokenly anti-junta archbishop of San Salvador who was gunned-down March of 1980 by right-wing forces as he was saying mass for a friend who'd been assassinated earlier that week: "Me they can kill, but the clamor for justice among the people they cannot silence."

Another group had constructed a grotesque red paper mache face which they attached to the end of a long stick. This was supposed to symbolize a "bloody nun," apparently in reference to four American nuns who, in November of 1980, were brutally raped and tortured, also (according to U.S. State Dept evidence) by high-ranking right-wing Salvadoran officials who were not appreciative of clerical criticism.

A number of protestors sported red bandanas with the initials FMLN (Farabundo Marti Liberacion Nacional, one of the left-leaning Salvadoran political factions boycotting the March 28th elections, which they consider to be a sham); little kids, tagging along with their parents, especially liked to wear the bandanas bandit-style around their faces.

Everybody wore buttons; some people literally were covered with them. "El Salvador is Spanish for Vietnam" was probably the most popular. The green and blue "No U.S. aid to Guatemala" being sold in the park ran a close second.

The crowd listened to dozens of speeches. A spokesperson for the Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), an ally of the FMLN also boycotting the elections, denounced U.S. intervention in El Salvador. A Haitian criticized Reagan's support for the Salvadoran government which he called a "bloody monster." A spokeswoman for Mothers Against the Draft told the crowd that she would rather see her son go to jail than fight in El Salvador. One girl told of her brother who has been missing for months in El Salvador. A Salvadoran mother mourned the murder of her son by right-wing assassins.

The, for about an hour, the focus moved away from the situation in El Salvador. Representatives of groups supporting causes ranging from gay rights, to the maintenance of legal abortion, to the creation of a PLO-governed Palestinian state spoke. Much of the crowd started to get restless.

Finally Bill Means, executive director of the International Indian Treaty Council,

re-focused the talk back onto Central America; he had just returned from 2 weeks in Nicaragua where he had found evidence of CIA involvement in the conflict between Nicaragua's Miskito Indians and its Sandinista government. Means called the wars in Central America part of "the longest war; the war against the red man in the western hemisphere, a war that began in 1492 and goes on today in El Salvador"... "The question in Central America, he continued "is not a question of communism, but it is a question of the red man beginning to get off his knees and take his rightful place in society. It is a question of the multi-nationals being kicked out... The struggle in El Salvador is an Indian struggle... over 80-percent of the people... are Indian people... A true revolution is a revolution that meets the needs of all the people."

Following Means was a speaker who called for an end to U.S. involvement not only in Central America, but in Namibia, Angola, and various other African nations as well. To the background of reggae music, he demanded of the crowd: "What is the way?" Initially, many responded: "Peace!" The speaker looked crestfallen. "Revolution is the way," he shouted, and soon, most of the crowd took up his cry.

With mounted police scrutinizing the crowd for any signs of violence, and amidst chants of "March, march!" "Let's go, let's go," and the ubiquitous "U.S. out of El Salvador," the march itself finally began. It was a slow process. The people in the back of the park began to get restless. The organizers, members of a wide array of different groups who came together under the aegis of the March 27th coalition (these groups included the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador: CISPES, the People's Anti-War Mobilization, The American I. Movement, Clergy & Laity Concerned, National Black United Front, National Committee Against Registration and the Draft, National Network in Solidarity with Peoples of Guatemala and Nicaragua and approximately a half dozen others), exhorted them not to give up. They also asked for financial contributions ("We don't want to end this day in debt"), and asked that demonstrators place trash in boxes set up around the park. Most of the crowd complied.

Finally, the last of the protestors filed out of the park to begin the three mile walk to Lafayette Park, located across the street from the White House. The route between the parks was closed off to traffic, and police were present to maintain order. But they really weren't necessary. The March 27th Coalition had a more than sufficient number of volunteer "police" (unarmed, of course) who made sure that marchers remained orderly and stuck to the appointed path. In fact, not a single arrest took place during the entire demonstration.

The only potentially troublesome situation occurred about two-thirds of the way through the march. Members of the ardently left-wing Spartacist Organization were staging their own demonstration, and tried to get participants in the official March 27th rally to join them. The Spartacists (an American, not Salvadoran group) believe that a military victory, at any cost, by left-wing guerillas is the only answer in El Salvador. They do not support the FDR or the FMLN who, since November, have been calling for negotiating between all involved parties. The Spartacists are at odds with most of the factions who banded together to form the March 27th Coalition.

The rest of the march was fairly uneventful. Chants of "The People united

will never be defeated" in both English and Spanish rang out, and many Washington residents had hung banners supporting the rally's cause(s) out their windows and shouted words of encouragement. In Dupont Circle (about mid-way through the route), the demonstrators were joined by a woman dressed up as an archbishop. The marchers were incredulous, if somewhat amused. Further along in line, attention was centered on a dog wearing a yellow "U.S. out of El Salvador" banner. His owners patiently helped pose him for photographers. One onlooker was heard to ask a demonstrator if she was "marching against (her) president." Her reply: "Yes, among other things."

After awhile, protestors started to drop out temporarily from the march to buy deli sandwiches and Haagen Daz ice cream. Observed one marcher: "Hunger seems to dim revolutionary fervor;" he and his friends were desperately looking for an eatery that didn't have a half-hour long line.

By 4:00 P.M. just about everybody had reached Lafayette Park. The front lawn of the White House itself was eerily quiet and guarded by a team of police whose responsibility it was to make sure that demonstrators didn't get too close. None tried.

Meanwhile, on one side of the park, a half-block down from the White House, more speeches were listened to by the crowd, whose size and exuberance was suddenly one-third of what it had been an hour earlier. Teeth chattered, peanut butter and jelly sandwiches were passed around, streams of mostly leftist-oriented newsletters and pamphlets continued to be handed out...

On the surface, it was a scene reminiscent of 1960's anti-Vietnam demonstrations. Yet, probably more than was true during the Vietnam era, at Saturday's rally an astonishing cross-section of the American population was represented. Certainly, many demonstrators were college students, but there were also lots of families with young children in tow. There were starry-eyed junior high school kids as well, no doubt excited at the prospect of participating in a political protest rally. Remarks such as: "Gee, this really is a terrific experience" were common. There were religious leaders who seemed uncomfortable with the frequent exhortations to revolution. ("Don't say it," one nun was overheard saying to another.) There were blue collar workers (Bob Lopez, of the United Autoworkers was a keynote speaker), there were psychiatrists and lawyers, a surprising number of whom had travelled considerable distances to take part in the rally, as well as representatives from an astounding array of different political organizations ranging from The Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) to the National Black Independent Political Party to the Women's Pentagon Action. According to Matt Meyer, a twenty year old speaker from New York University, "at least half of the universities in New York alone" had sponsored buses to attend the event. Groups of students from as far away as Oregon attended the rally, somehow still full of energy and enthusiasm after their long journeys.

The bringing together of such a geographically, socially, economically, and politically diverse group of people seems an unusual and remarkable feat, especially to those grown accustomed to the political and social apathy that characterized most of the 1970's. But the cause this past Saturday was somehow

deemed important enough for it to happen. The demonstration had been billed as a protest against U.S. policy in El Salvador. The issue of U.S. policy, indeed the issue of the various Salvadoran policies, is a highly complex one and there are few people, if any at all, who fully understand the intricacies of the situation.

Bill Means had a point when he asserted that El Salvador's troubles really began in 1492, the year of Columbus' discovery of the Americas. Spanish conquest and dominion in Mexico, Central and South America was ruthless. Those who suffered most of course, were the indigenous populations.

The example set by the early Spanish conquerors of expropriation of indigenous land, forced labor and unmerciful repression became a trend that still exists today, although the oppression now may not be directly based on racial differences, but more on social and political ones. During the coffee boom of the 1880's, public land in El Salvador was placed in the hands of a few private families, courtesy of the government.

El Salvador's current predicament is even worse than that of many of its neighbors. Its resources are scant, and industry is negligible. The country's economy is mostly dependent on the export of coffee. Much of the land is unproductive and approximately 60-percent of all arable land is still owned by a mere 2-percent of the population. Per capita income is \$700, and 98-percent of all Salvadorans are illiterate.

Obviously, reform has been in order in El Salvador for a long time. Reform was first attempted on a large scale in 1932 with a peasant rebellion. The rebellion, however, was effectively quashed by the Salvadoran Army: over 30,000 peasants were massacred. Nobody attempted another reform movement until 1972.

In that year, a coalition of the Christian Democratic and Socialist Democratic parties ran a slate in the presidential elections. Its candidates were Jose Napoleon Duarte, North American educated mayor of San Salvador and Guillermo Ungo, Socialist Democratic administrator at Catholic University in San Salvador. Although Duarte and Ungo emerged victorious, all ballots were impounded by the army and Colonel Arturo Molina, the army candidate was installed as president.

According to Barry Ragin, who did a piece on El Salvador for The Stony Brook Press last October 15th, "it was this case of blatant electoral fraud that led some organizations to reject the peaceful search for change. Reasoning that military force had seized power from those who legitimately held it, the People's Liberation Forces - Farabundo Marti (FPL-FM: named after the leader of the 1932 uprising) came into being. By 1977, when second electoral fraud in five years was perpetrated, the Salvadoran government faced a population that was arming itself... for war."

The winner of the apparently fraudulent 1977 election was right-wing General Humberto Romero who made frequent use of military death squads to quell opposition.

Finally, on October 15th, 1979, a reform-minded group of military forces with U.S. backing, staged a coup which usurped Romero's power. Duarte, who assumed the presidency, and Ungo were part of the new regime. So was Colonel Jose Guillermo Garcia, an army officer with right-wing sympathies. According to Bob Armstrong in the North American Congress in Latin America, Garcia's membership in the junta was a pre-

on D. C.

requisite for U.S. recognition of the new government. Garcia is still leader of the military forces which have been blamed for many of the murders that have become daily events in El Salvador.

The Duarte coalition's promises of widespread reforms quickly went down the drain. By the beginning of 1980, Ungo, along with several members of the Salvadoran cabinet quit his position; he helped to form the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), a coalition of junta-opposed groups that, according to Murat Williams, former ambassador to El Salvador, is supported by 85-percent of the Salvadoran people.

Anybody who's picked up a newspaper or turned on a news program within the last couple of months has heard accusations of brutal right-wing vs. left-wing fighting and innumerable politically-inspired murders. Indeed, an estimated 32,000 people have died in El Salvador since 1979. Most evidence indicates that the practice of civilian murder become institutionalized under the rightist military forces, that are allied with Duarte's more moderate, but nevertheless, by most accounts, puppet civilian government. In spite of this, the Reagan administration has sent 177.8 million dollars in military aid to Duarte's government, and this year alone plans to send more than 200 million dollars in economic aid. In addition, U.S. military advisors (who reportedly carry M-16 rifles although advisors legally may possess only pistols) are helping government forces, and Salvadoran troops are being trained at Fort Bragg in North Carolina. Reagan officials claim that this is necessary in order to counter suspected Soviet, Cuban and Nicaraguan aid to the FMLN.

Since its inception, the FMLN (along with the FDR) has been committed to a strict policy of non-alignment. U.S. policies, however, could force them to accept the aid of socialist governments.

Despite the confusions and the contradictions, the demonstrators at the March 27th rally felt that it was important enough to join together in Washington to protest a government which they believe by sending aid to the Duarte-Garcia government, is in effect condoning and indeed abetting murder. In addition, the protestors vehemently denounced yet another case of the U.S. intervening in the affairs of a country which it clearly has little understanding of. (Apparently, this sentiment is not restricted to those who attended the rally; a N.Y. Times-CBS survey last week showed that 63-percent of the U.S. population wants its leaders to "stay out" of Central America).

The rally was held on March 27th for a very specific reason: Salvadoran presidential elections were being held on the 28th. Leftist forces were not only boycotting the elections, but vowed to sabotage them as well. According to all accounts they did try hard, but still, an extraordinary number of Salvadorans braved death threats and gun-fire to go out and vote. What is important to realize however, is that no matter how proper the actual balloting would be, left-wing groups felt that the elections were a farce from the start. In order for a political party to campaign in El Salvador, the government requires a list of 3,000 names and addresses of party members. The FMLN, the FDR and other leftist parties were convinced (based on past experiences with the military) that to do this would be tantamount to signing several thousand death warrants. Even if Duarte were able to keep Garcia and his forces in line, fear remained in the form of Roberto D'Aubuisson, a charismatic ultra right-

wing presidential candidate who, if elected, promised to "exterminate" all leftists within 3 months.

Ben Davis, a member of the Latin American Solidarity Committee (LASC) at the University of Michigan made an excellent point at Saturday's rally. According to Davis, even if the danger to leftist candidates and supporters were disregarded, in order for any election to be viable, there "has to first be a truce and a cease-fire. All rights have been suspended in El Salvador. To have an election in El Salvador right now is comparable to trying to have an election in Poland."

Certainly, the rally did accomplish its original purpose, to protest U.S. operations in El Salvador. But it became much more than that; it became a platform airing a wide diversity of grievances against the Reagan administration.

Some of the crowd was disappointed and annoyed that the rally was being turned into a forum for all anti-government dissent. Others clearly thought that such a phenomenon was natural; a common sentiment expressed was that all forms of oppression are connected and are symptomatic of the same disease. In other words, oppression of peasants in El Salvador can occur only in a world where other oppression exists, and that by helping to alleviate oppression in El Salvador, oppression in general would be alleviated.

While there is of course, a strong element of truth in this kind of philosophy, it perhaps should have been questioned whether such rhetoric was what was needed on Saturday. Some of the equations made, such as those between the plight of El Salvador's peasants and the U.S.'s ghetto-dwellers, between the creation of an autonomous Palestinian state and self-determination for the people of Latin America, and between the current situation in El Salvador and that in Vietnam, a decade ago, seemed too facile.

Certainly, rhetoric can be helpful in providing inspiration and even new ways of thinking, but in order to be really effective it must be combined with facts and clarity of purpose. Unfortunately, these latter were given short shrift on Saturday. Although many of those attending the rally were aware of the facts, the situation in El Salvador is so confusing that it wouldn't have hurt to reiterate them. Besides, it was apparent that many in the crowd (including this reporter) were not certain of a good number of the facts and wanted to be educated. Said Ben Davis, "That's the problem with most rallies; you never learn anything new."

Still, while the rally may have failed as an effective educational tool, it hopefully succeeded in showing the powers-that-be in Washington that there is a growing and highly diverse segment of the American population that is dissatisfied with the government's present stance on a variety of issues, especially its policy in El Salvador. In short, the effectiveness of the rally lay in what it symbolized.

The rally ended on a somewhat ironic note. After spending the day protesting, among other things, the abuses of multinational corporations, hundreds of demonstrators filed into the mobbed local McDonald's for a Big Mac and fries. One woman waiting on line waiting for the bathroom there, was asked how many people she expected to attend the rally. Her answer: "At least as many as went to the Simon and Garfunkel Concert (held in Central Park last September)." When asked how many that was, she replied "A half a million."

What is SCOOP?

SCOOP (Student Cooperative) is a not-for-profit social and educational corporation run completely by students - for students. It's goals are to provide needed services on the Stony Brook campus at the lowest costs possible; to provide social and recreational areas for students; to provide employment opportunities for students, and, to train student managers in business techniques.

SCOOP presently runs the following services:

AUDIO VISUAL: Provides sound and lighting equipment for events as well as projection equipment for films. 246-3316.

BABY JOEY'S: Pub in Irving College basement providing food, wine beer, games, and live entertainment every Saturday night.

CATERING: Provides kegs for building, hall, or student parties. 246-3673, 4. Ask for SCOOP.

HARD ROCK CAFE: Coffeehouse in Toscanini College basement with food, beverages, video games.

HARPO'S: Ice cream parlor in Kelly A basement with food, beverages, and games.

HEALTH SHOP: Located in the Student Union (as part of the Record Shop and commonly referred to as Records and Rubbers) helps insure that you finish your education at Stony Brook.

RAINY NIGHT HOUSE: The University's most popular coffeehouse, you know where it is!

RECORD SHOP: Located in the Student Union basement, and providing a specialized ordering service.

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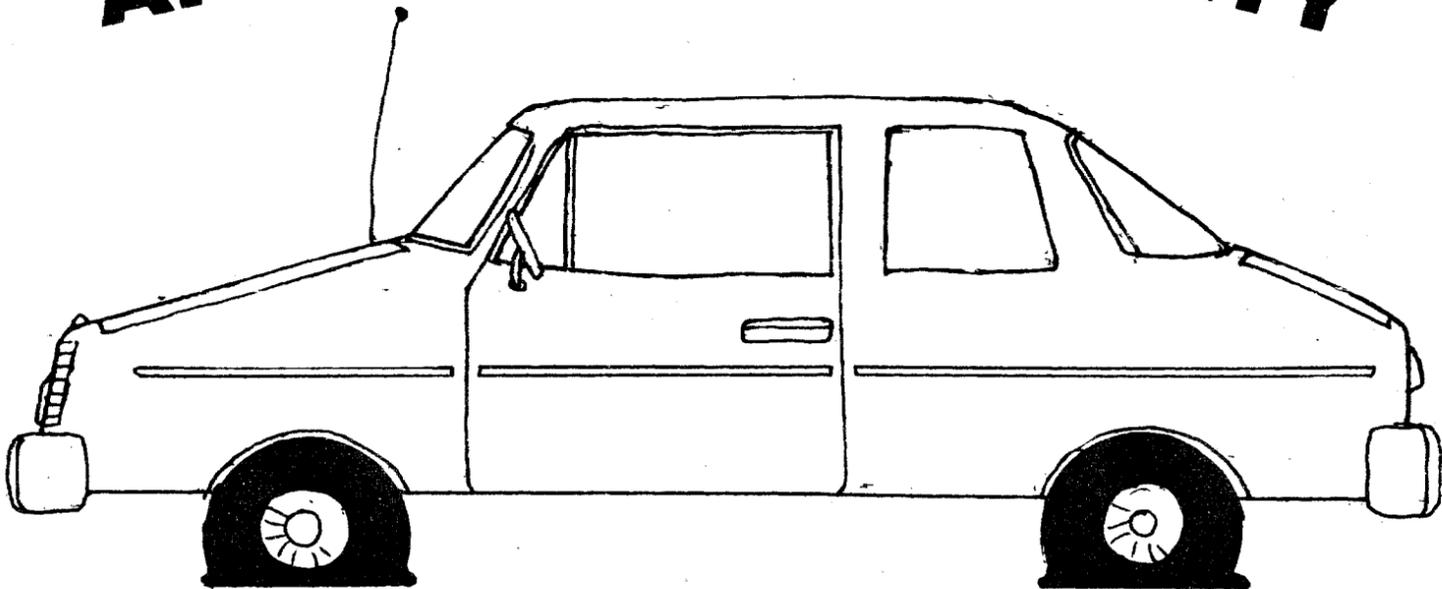
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ALL ARE WELCOME

— On Stage — South Pacific viewed as Paradise

by Alysa Chadow

The magic of the South Sea Islands and of Rogers and Hammerstein's music came together last Monday night in the Theatre Arts Department's production of *South Pacific*, and the effect was pure paradise.

The musical adaptation of James Michener's Pulitzer prize-winning *Tales of the South Pacific* is the story of two relationships on a South Sea island during World War II. Ensign Nellie Forbush, a Navy nurse, fears that cultural differences will overshadow her love for transplanted Frenchman Emile deBecque, and Lieutenant Joseph Cable is equally fearful of the racial difference between himself and the Tongonese girl Liat. Add to this the acting talents of Jeanine Rosgaard and J.B. Davis (Nellie and Emile) as well as a superb supporting cast, the expert musical direction of Music Professor Peter Winkler, the imaginative set designs of Campbell Baird, and last but not least, the excellent direction of Jay Binder, and you've got a very memorable version of the Rogers and Hammerstein stage hit.

The thing which separates a good production from a great one is the acting and singing abilities of its cast, and those of this production undoubtedly pushed the show into the latter category. Rosgaard, a veteran of the clubs and cabarets of Long Island and New York City, captivated her audience as the simple-minded Nellie with just the right amount of "cock-eyed optimism." She best demonstrated this in numbers such as "Gonna Wash That Man Right Out Of My Hair" and "A Wonderful Guy," in which her singing and dancing abilities showed her at her most engaging.

Also in top form was J.B. Davis, whose portrayal of the half-reclusive Emile was a perfect contrast to Rosgaard's buoyancy. A definite hallmark of the portrayal was Davis' deep, operatic voice, which made



him outstanding as both a speaker and singer. The latter category included such noteables as "Twin Soliloquies," "Some Enchanted Evening" and "This Nearly Was Mine." Davis sang with an emotion and power which at times was extremely moving.

Some other cast members worthy of note were Louise Keeley and Michael Sheinkopf (Bloody Mary and Luther Billis). Keeley's portrayal of the cagey Ton-

gonese woman who peddles her island wares among the sailors was one of the highlights of the evening, not only in the snappy one-liners she trades with Billis and the other men but in the musical number "Happy Talk," which was even more enchanting than any enchanted evening.

Sheinkopf was also one of the show's more memorable characters. Whether he was leading the men in such rousing

numbers as "There Is Nothing Like a Dame" or justifying his trickery to his superior officers, Sheinkopf was more than able to pull off the character as a loveable scamp whose heart, in the final analysis, was in the right place.

Finally there is David Morissey (Lt. Joseph Cable), whose sensitivity and strength of character came through beautifully not only in his determination to complete the dangerous mission on the nearby islands, but in his love for Bloody Mary's daughter Liat.

Something should also be said for the direction, which I found to be both lively and serious without being silly or mawkish. Musical numbers such as "Thanksgiving Follies" and "Honey Bun" made us forget the seriousness of "Carefully Taught." The jubilation of love is set against the problems of prejudice and the beauty of the islands is set against the ugliness of war.

Peter Winkler's musical direction and Campbell Baird's scenic designs certainly helped substantiate the point. Winkler made melodies such as "Bali Hai" a perfect blend of the sensual and the realistic, letting the audience know that while Paradise is beautiful, all is not completely well there. The unit's Thanksgiving show is transformed into a release from wartime tension not only for the Seabees and the Marines, but for the audience as well.

Baird's sets were marvelous. The three dimensional set situated downstage played well against the stationary island mountain scene upstage that served to remind everyone that Nature is always present, whether to delight man or work against him.

This production of *South Pacific* was, in short, a rousing success, and if you didn't care much for musical or tropical settings prior to this week, you've been undoubtedly converted now.

— Letters —

by Gideon Isaac

In your last two issues you looked at the Infant formula controversy. You seem to have missed the key points of those who defend the use of infant formula. These are:

1. Supplementary feeding is necessary (as early as 3 months, according to Dr. Adeoye Adeniyi, Senior consultant in Pediatrics at University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria). According to the *Human Lactation Review*, edited by a proponent of breast feeding, "... The claim that third world women can breast-feed exclusively for one or two years and have healthy, well-developed children is outrageous and dangerous."

2. Infants in third world countries are almost always given supplementary foods mixed with water that can be contaminated. These range from cereal gruels to crushed crackers and are not nutritious. This last point is put by John Sparks, president of the Public Policy Education Fund, as follows:

"Here is the painful complex irony of Third World survival as candidly put as it can be. A child who receives no supplementary weaning foods, commercial or native, between two months and two years, is almost certainly condemned to severely restricted growth and likely to death. At the same time, life-saving weaning foods, because their preparation is unhygienic, carry with them bacteria which are hazardous to the health of the infant, and even to its life. The typical infant brought to an urban African hospital, wasted by protein deficiency, is there because of contaminated

weaning foods that gave him or her severe diarrhea, and because of the low nutritional quality of the food." This is supported by studies in rural African communities which do not use baby formula.

3. Infant formula is unarguably more nutritious than mashed bananas or gruel, and is less contaminated when "biologically acidified" and is easier to digest.

4. Developing countries (Kenya, Colombia, Nigeria, among others) have large urban populations who have access to safe water. Quoting Dr. Adoniyi again:

"Whilst pictures of starving marasmic children abound galore and tend to raise a lot of emotion, the stark reality is that thousands of Nigerians are using milk products to feed their very healthy and normal babies."

5. The evidence does not support the key assertion that infant formula kills babies. Those third world countries where breast feeding is not universal have less infant mortality than those that do. Obviously other factors play a role here, but I challenge the Press to provide a neutral study showing higher mortality in areas that use infant formula.

Finally, in my opinion, this attack on corporations accused of the ultimate crime—killing millions of babies—fits right in with the general unfair ideological opposition to companies big or small.

When a company argues in its defense at least you know its bias comes from the profit motive.

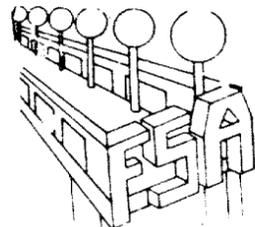
When an ideologue points a finger of accusation, the emotions can be just as strong, and the willingness to heed the opposition—even less.



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Post editorial

Kill the Soho Rag

The month of March in New York City saw three very important events: the folding of the weekly Soho News due to a lawsuit filed by leftist cultural critic Susan Sontag; the noisy protest of President Ronald Reagan's reception of a Humanitarian-of-the-Year award; and the browbeating of Mayor Ed Koch for displaying his typical verbal honesty in a Playboy interview. What do these three things have in common? The Press. And the power the Press has, a power it often abuses.

It is The Soho News (a tawdry, ill-run, homosexual, elitist rag), which ran Sontag's Feb. 6th speech at a Solidarity for Poland meeting without her permission, is being sued that Nat Hentoff and his cronies at The Village Voice and even more venerable people at the grandfatherly New York Times have gotten all hot under the collar about "freedom of the Press" and the "Bill of Rights" and the legality of media coverage of public events. We have no sympathy for Miss Sontag, who loves her Frenchy intellectual movies too much for our taste, but hasn't even she got a right to make a good American buck off the sweat of her public voice? But no, the leeches at The Soho News have press cards, and like a naked black baby with leprosy, that spells instant heart-bleeding sympathy. Tut tut tut.

It is because the Press—especially the noxious college presses and TV journalists—made all their high-toned points about Mr. Reagan's social budget-cutting that all those loud complainers gathered so disrespectfully outside the Hilton, trying to get on TV. We all know that carrying clever signs and chanting is a lot of fun, but there are better occasions, fellahs. Use your imagination.

And it's because Mayor Ed Koch's words of truth appeared in print—even if in so respectable a journal as Playboy—for all to see to quote and misquote, in and/or out of context, that his campaign for governor is in jeopardy.

What is it that the Press in NYC stands for? To whom do we turn when our supposed bastions "liberty" and "free speech" aim to tear down the laws of copyright, and to jeer at our freely elected officials? Aren't the people whom Hentoff and Cockburn and The Village Voice

(to name only one swamp of perversity) so righteously aim to protect the very same people who work to make money for their homes and families, like even Miss Sontag might (if she ever finds a man), and the very same people who elected those two Americans they snicker at in so juvenile a fashion?

It's time that the Press in NYC shapes itself up. Good riddance to the voice of about twelve people south of Houston Street. Maybe Susan Sontag will move in the direction her speech seems to indicate, and start writing for Commentary. Who are we to question the motives of the American Association of Catholics and Jews who so thoughtfully extended their honor to the affable Mr. Reagan? And leave Ed Koch alone.

We at the Post believe in reporting what is most important to New Yorkers: sex crimes, murders, and sports. We have no pretensions. We hope our fellow city journalists will come to their senses and likewise service the gentle folk who so faithfully support them.

ADVICE

Dear Jerry Falwell

DEAR JERRY,

Ever since I was a small boy I've always thought I was really a girl, and now that I am 23, my homosexuality has made my life miserable. Can you help me? Please don't print my name as it would kill my parents.

S.H.

WELL, MR. SCOTT HIGHAM of Huntington, Long Island, so you think you have a problem, huh? With the moral base of our country collapsing and the Russians set to invade, a sleazy little creep like you wants sympathy? Why don't you and your degenerate perverted friends move to Sweden or some other pinko country where real Americans won't have to deal with the likes of you ever again!

Love straight or die!

DEAR JERRY,

I AM a seventeen year old girl. My boyfriend has been urging me to go "all the way" with him, and I am unsure what to do. I cannot talk to my mother about this so I am writing to you.

S.Y.

INDECISION lost the Vietnam conflict and it may cost you dearly, too. Tell that sleazy sex fiend to keep his hands to himself before they get chopped off! Bastards like him shouldn't be allowed on the street and maybe you ought to take a lesson from our illustrious first lady and get a little gun with which to defend yourself. A Colt 45 Automatic should be just about right.

Love, Jerry

DEAR JERRY,

AS THE PRESIDENT of a major New York university, I am at a loss to know what to do with my students. They drink like fish in their own dormitories, take drugs and God knows what else. They never go to class and misspell my name whenever they scrawl it on a wall. I wish I was back in California where I could lie on the beach during lunch time.

J.M.III New York

I UNDERSTAND your problem completely. You must take immediate action in order to save your

school and the American Educational System of which it is so vital a part. Expel students who bring beer onto campus and institute an immediate 9 PM curfew. Outlaw rock-and-roll, end interracial dating, and dismiss any teachers who cause trouble. Arm your public safety forces, search all dorm rooms for illegal and illicit materials, and institute a 10 week semester. Crush subversive newspapers and don't hesitate to call in the National Guard if the situation becomes unbalanced. Good luck, good learning and God Bless.

Jerry

DEAR JERRY,

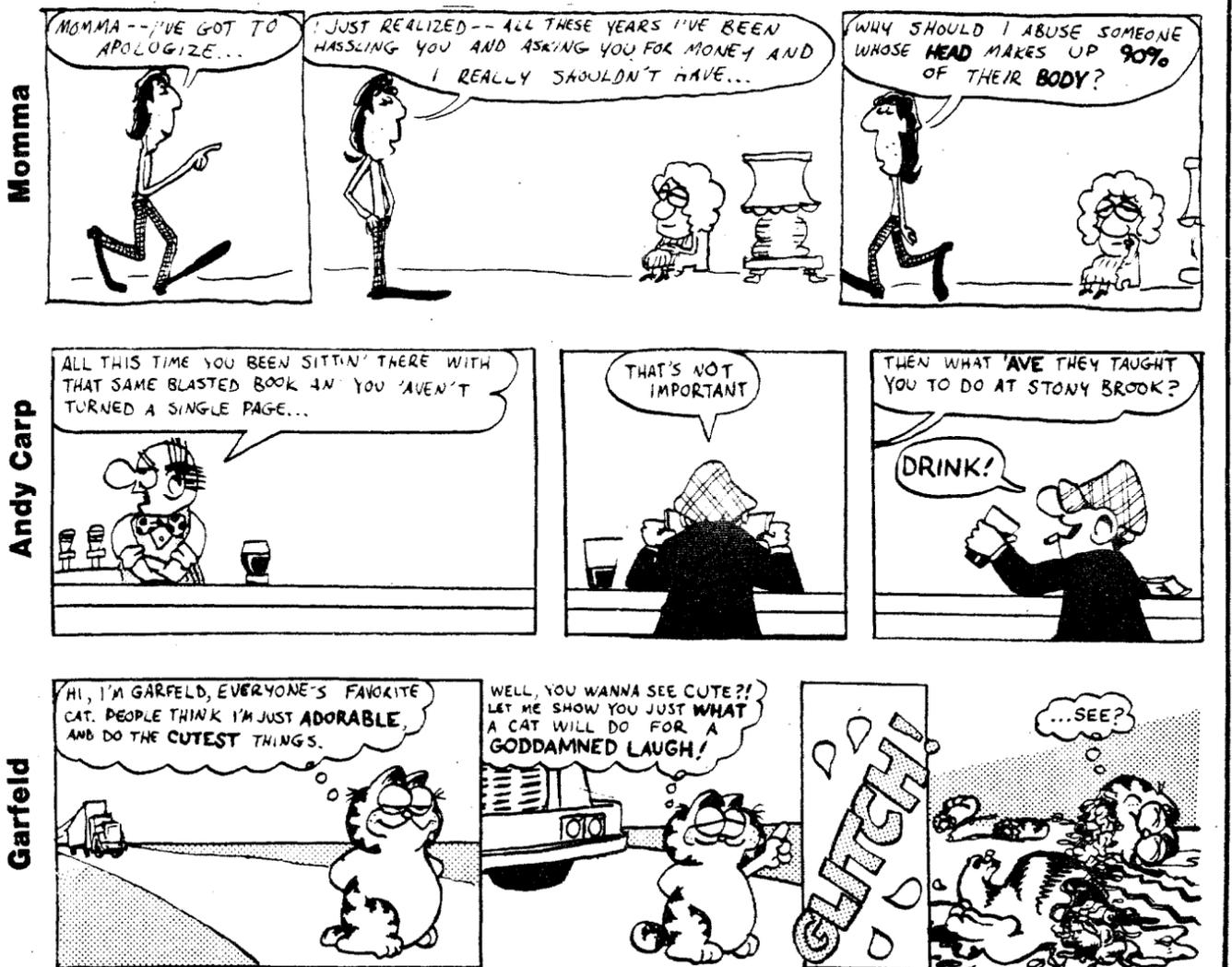
WHAT IS the meaning of Life?

J.S.C.

LIFE IS never having to say you're sorry.

Your friend and me,
Jerry F.

Address your letters to:
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Lose Face, Kill Self

The Stony Brook Public Safety officers, eventually summoned to the scene, were unable to respond to the call as it involved toy weapons. In the words

of officer Earnest Hemmingway, "Given sufficient manpower and the proper and necessary tools of the trade, we would have been able to move in and possi-

ly prevent this tragic cessation of life from transmigrating the way it did." Hemmingway further explained that Public Safety members are not trained to disarm corpses, though the plans for the implementation of such a training program is being leaked to the press.

Why the Press staff saw fit to take its own life remains a mystery. The behavior of college students in general is a constant source of wonder and amusement to many, and this, according to Dr. Malcomb Ford, a noted authority, may play a role in the answer. "How the mind of the post-adolescent, pre-adult operates is a continuing puzzle." Dr. Ford, however, agreed that the Stony Brook students in question were certainly dead. (Just look at the pictures.)

According to Dr. Ford, "A picture says a thousand words, and these photos in particular seem to scream out at you." "Death" they say. "Death,



death and more death, until it doesn't seem to mean anything anymore."

Not to you anyway. We sort of enjoy it though. In a way, we

might even love it but we're not sure yet. Violence, mayhem, come on, you can't take your eyes off it, can you? Don't be ashamed, neither can we.



continued from page 1
are my new Rolls Royce which is expected for delivery next month," Delorenzo is quick to point out.

"I don't pay them [the peasants] very well because this isn't America with their messy unions. Besides, my workers work for beans!" Delorenzo chuckles as he realizes his pun.

After the work in the fields is over, Delorenzo and his Americans retire to the helicopter to fly over to another set of Delorenzo fields which grow El Salvador's second-largest export—high-quality marijuana. "This is really where my advisors serve their usefulness. They don't know very much about coffee except that it costs 35 cents in a white cup somewhere in New York. But they do know a lot about marijuana. They tell me it reminds them of their good old days in Vietnam. These guys know everything about marijuana!" Delorenzo makes an additional \$2 million every harvest from the marijuana fields and he owes it all to the expertise of his American advisors.

By noontime, Delorenzo and his men have completed all of their work in the fields. After cutting down several stalks in the marijuana field for tasting, they return to the villa where they feast on a lavish lunch prepared by Delorenzo's French chefs. "We all get along famously," says Delorenzo, speaking of his Americans using some slang he's learned from them. "After lunch we change into swimming trunks and take our siesta by the pool. Usually we taste the marijuana then. Then we try the cocaine which my gringos get from

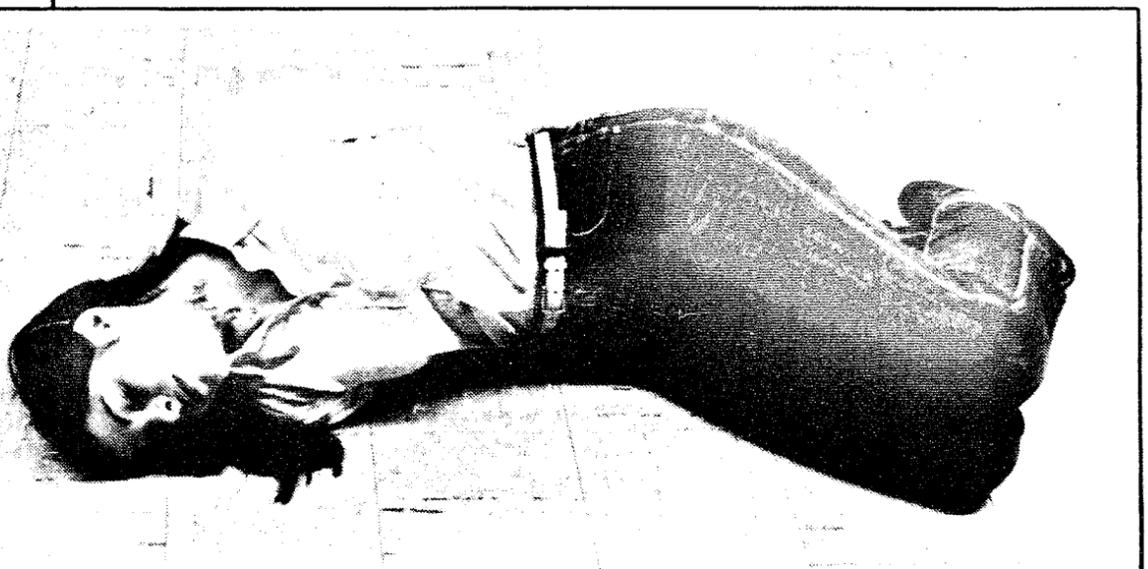
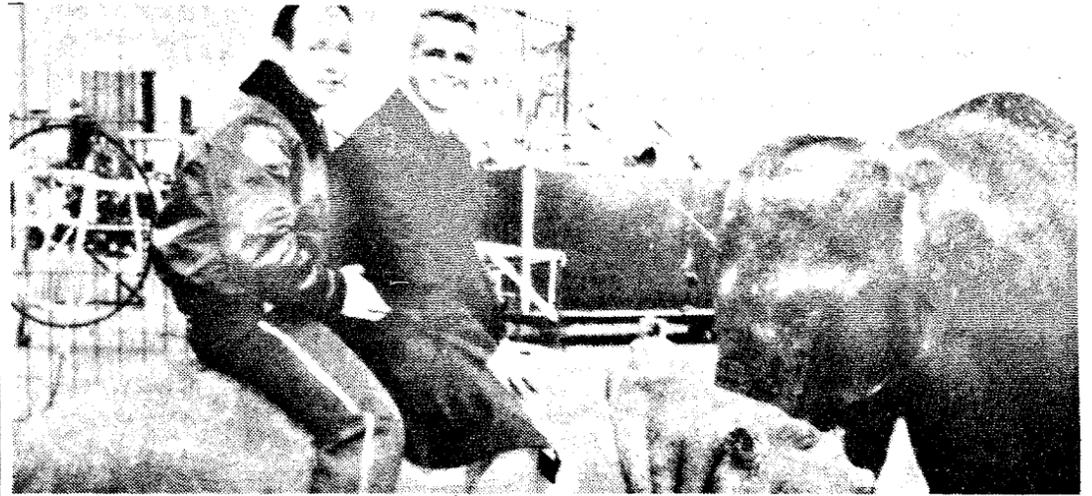
their friends who are advising the people of Columbia. We have a great time together, really."

On a typical day after siesta time, Delorenzo and his Americans go target shooting. "We usually shoot gorillas because they're easy targets." When asked if he found the gorillas an impediment to his work, Delorenzo replied, "Not really. They never get out of control. These chimps are so big and slow, they're easy to shoot, especially with these automatic rifles. I still don't understand why my Americans' bosses want to give me nuclear weapons to fight the gorillas. A pistol is just fine, really."

Asked if he knew of any Communist action in the area, Delorenzo said, "No, but I wish I did. The only action we get up here is when I give Jose the keys to the van and he rounds up a bunch of girls from the city. And that's been happening a lot more lately because I have my Americans to look after."

At 5 PM, after target shooting and another inspection of the marijuana fields, the Americans take to the helicopters to return home. Cheerily waving goodbye as the helicopter disappears from sight, Delorenzo comments, "Sometimes I'm glad to say goodbye to my gringos. They're nice boys, really, but they're always talking about Russian things and I have to keep reminding them that you can't go Russian the coffee beans. I know my business. But they're a little stubborn. Maybe, I think, I'll have to shoot them one day, especially if they get too loud. I don't like loud people, you know."

Post no Bills



In a surprise move that is stampeding across the Stony Brook campus, Public Safety has acquired two hippopotami and three elephants in order to solve the vehicle breakdown and shortage problem that is severely limiting the effectiveness of campus patrol officers.

A security officer who requested anonymity (as did all the officers interviewed) downplayed the exotic nature of the transaction and emphasized that it was a move to bring innovative techniques to

campus security problems. "We were brainstorming during a consciousness-raising seminar for Creative Law Enforcement, and this was the result," said the officer. "We're not the ticket-toting bunch of jerks that people think we are, and this proves it." Public Safety Administrator Gary Barnes defended the expense. "Compare this price to the cost of buying five new patrol cars, at least 40,000 dollars. And the maintenance costs are roughly the same, give or take a few water lilies and bales of hay." The program, Pachyderm

Patrol, as it is affectionately called by its supporters, will begin in two weeks, when the Stony Brook officers will have completed the intensive course in elephant and hippopotamus riding. Both officers and animals seem enthusiastic about the program. Said one officer who perched happily atop Ronny, a hippopotamus, "I never drove a hippo before, but I'm almost used to it now. He's much more responsive than those worn-out patrol cars—handles like my Chevy pickup except there's no stick shift." Another officer ad-

ded, "If elephants were good enough for Hannibal, they're good enough for me."

Public Safety plans to take advantage of Stony Brook's natural resources and keep the hippopotami in Roth Pond and the elephants in the athletic fields. When asked about the safety of the students, the officers agreed that the animals had more to fear from the human denizens of the campus. "But we're not too worried," said one officer. "After all, I never heard about someone who vandalized an elephant and lived to tell about it."

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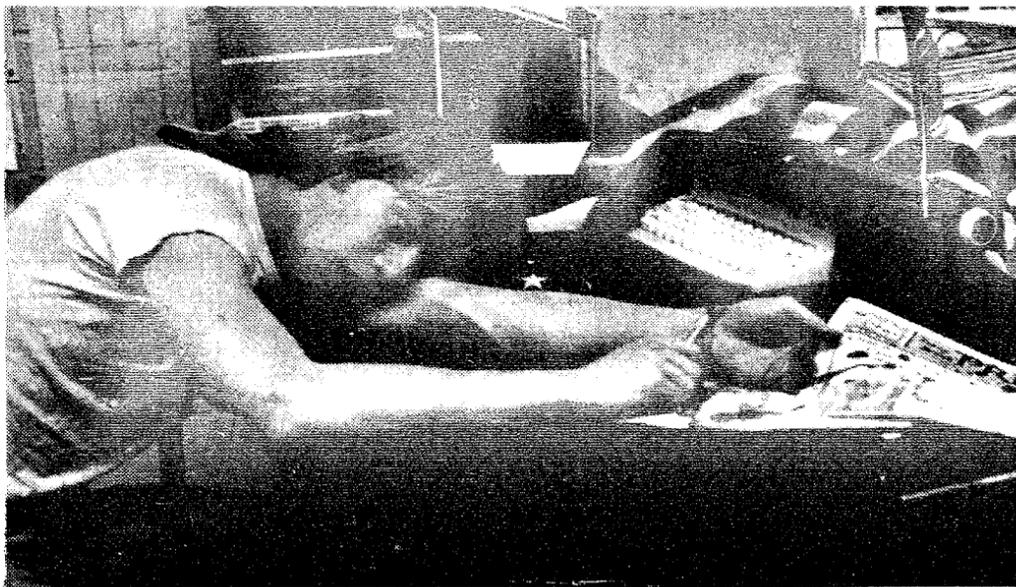
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AMERICA'S FASTEST-GROWING RAG

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Lose Face, Kill Self



The scene in the basement of Old Bio was reminiscent of Jonestown, or Masada as it might have appeared to the stunned Roman Legionnaires upon examining their conquest. (See page 34 "What Masada might have looked like to the Romans")

Bodies strewn in every room of the Stony Brook Press offices, wide eyed corpses draped over typewriters, once the tools of truth, turned bearers of blasphemy. That's right, blasphemy. Everyone knows it's a sin against God to commit suicide, yet, in the face of eternal damnation, the staff of the Press took their own lives, and are rumored to have gone straight to

Hell, where reliable reports state they are having the flesh torn right off their bodies. (See graphics, page 35, "What People Might Look Like Having Their Skin Torn Off in Hell").

Each room held a complement of carnage more horrific than the one before it, with the current but incomplete body count now reaching almost eleven persons.

By far the most tragic of the deaths was that of former rock-evangelist Paul DiLorenzo, who came to the Press originally to promote his philosophy of "Christ and drugs and rock-and-roll," only to die there by a shot fired into his own brain from a plastic gun. (See photo, Page 1)

continued on page 3

Interview With El Salvador Farmer

(San Salvador) March 31—In the violence-stricken country of El Salvador there lies an area that has gone untouched by the ravages of war—the coffee plantation of Juan Delorenzo-Valdez, El Salvador's richest and most influential citizen. Delorenzo's fields are responsible for 90% of El Salvador's number one export, coffee beans. Managing to keep his fields free from the path of destruction is a hard task for Delorenzo and, suprisingly, it has not detracted from his sense of humor and fair play in the sometimes ruthless coffee-bean business.

Delorenzo's day begins at 5:30 AM, when he is awakened from his king-sized gel bed by his automatic

video cassette recorder which plays episodes of the Three Stooges. He rings for his American maid, who is already busy at work in the modest 24-room villa, and is brought a freshly rolled Havana cigar and a glass of Dom Perignon to start the day.

At 6 AM Delorenzo is outside, awaiting the arrival of the two helicopters which carry his new American advisors. As they disembark, he hands them each a Russian made AK-47 rifle, since the surrounding territory is sometimes hostile and the advisors are forbidden to carry arms. "There is nothing which says they can't carry foreign guns," he brusquely states in his thickly accented English. "I need these advisors to tell me when the coffee beans are just

ripe so that I can have the peasants pick them. After all, I have an image to keep up, so these beans must be just ripe. I don't wear this three-piece white suit in this hot weather for nothing, you know."

At 7:30 AM Delorenzo and his Americans, as he fondly calls them, are in one of the fields that comprise the 6,000 acres of land Delorenzo owns. As they walk up and down several rows of plants, examining each bean to see if it has reached the peak of flavor, Delorenzo occasionally stops to kick one of his laborers for stopping the harvest in order to wipe his brow. "What do these people think I am made of? Money? Time is money, money is coffee, coffee is beans, and beans

continued on page 3

