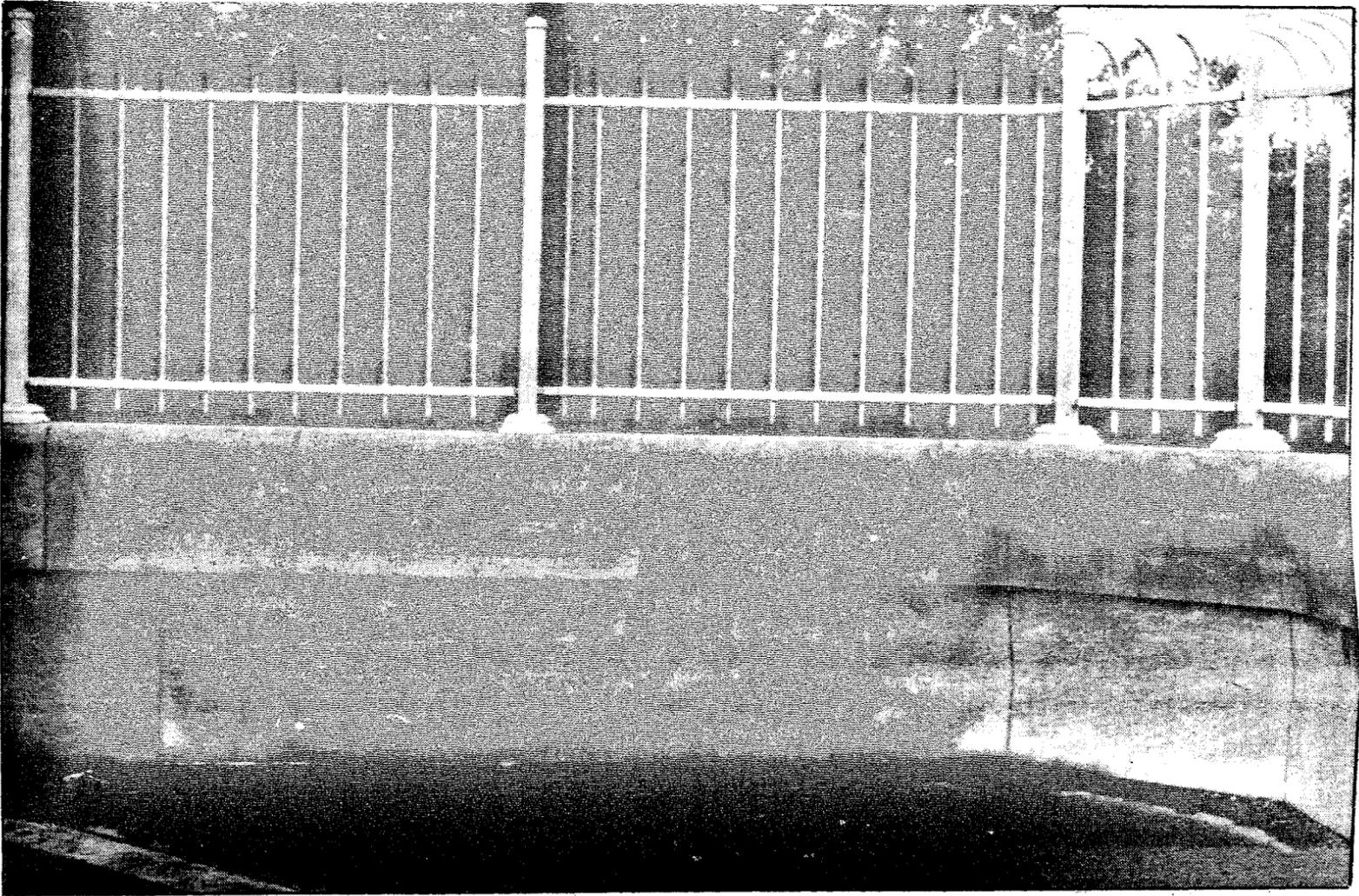


*The
Stony
Brook*

PRESS

Vol. 4, No. 6 ● University Community's Feature Paper ● Oct. 16, 1986



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WORN SNEAKERS

Today, as we go to voté we should keep in mind where our money goes and how it is spent. At the polls, students will have an opportunity to vote on whether or not the Student Activity Fee should increase \$4.50 a year, or in simpler terms, \$2.25 a semester. The NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) is requesting this increase for the same reason anyone else would ask for an increase — they would like more money. Such sports as football, basketball, baseball etc. are Division III NCAA members. The increase would total \$20 a student a year for the NCAA. Unfortunately, though, at the most, merely 500 students benefit from those services provided by the NCAA. Now, that is not including spectators that enjoy watching the sports because they also benefit from the club sports — cycling, hockey, rugby, the equestrian team, etc.

Of course, there is nothing wrong with funding NCAA sports but there is something wrong when one single organization receives more money from Polity than most of the Polity clubs put together. Instead of increasing the amount of money NCAA receives, we should make sure that the presently allocated money is spent wisely. Many of us could mention cases where an NCAA athlete or athletes were taken out to an expensive dinner courtesy of the athletic depart-

ment. (As a side of information, the athletic department is in essence the NCAA. All colleges have a choice to chose an athletic department that is independent of an outside influence or run by an outside organization. In the case of Stony Brook, we choose the latter, hence the NCAA.) Anyway, sneakers are bought for players as soon as their old ones wear thin. Worn thin because the sneakers are worn outside of the playing field for everyday use. The list of monetary abuses could go on and on but that is not the point.

The point is: do students actually want to turn over \$20 of their money to an organization that benefits so few students? The NCAA is not a student run organization — it is a national institution. An institution that does not take to heart the needs of the students individually or collectively.

As an individual one could not join the football team if one were not an already experienced player. Sure, he could try out, but would he actually make it? Probably not. In a student run sport, a club sport, such as rugby (women's or men's) any student can participate at any time, and it is not necessary to compete with other team members for a position. Collectively, we as students do not have a right to our gym without first paying a fee or having the fear of being bumped from a scheduled reservation. For

example, SAB (the Student Activities Board) can not use the gym without first paying an exorbitant fee. It is difficult for a club sport to participate in intercollegiate competition because it is close to impossible to reserve the gym. NCAA has priority. Even if the sport is an outdoor activity, it cannot use the athletic fields. Such is the case with rugby. Rugby is a popular club sport that many students take part in both mentally and physically and take pride in because our team is one of the best in the nation. One would think that such a popular sport would be able to use the million dollar fields nearest the gym. But nope. They are forced to play in the field closest to South-P Lot; a field, that until recently was not even designated as campus property, thereby allowing the community to trample over the field and ruin it. Because there is not a fence around the property, field posts very rarely stay standing; the "townies" knock them over.

We should set a priority for ourselves by way of sports. Do we want to continue giving more and more money to an organization that does not take heed to the needs of students, and whose abuses have become abomidably wide spread or do we want to put an end to those dyspeptic abuses and fund those activities that benefit us the most?

In the October 9 issue we made a mistake. J. Hernandez was not the author of the viewpoint "Latin American Classes." Unfortunately, though, now we do not know the author of the article. Will the real author please stand up?

Press Pix



Photo by Marc Gunning

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Hibernation

Golden Bear Lounge To Reopen

By Quinn Kaufman

The Golden Bear, a recreation room located in the basement of O'Neill College in G Quad, has been opened and closed many times through out its many years of operation due to insufficient funds. Yet, due to new funding provided by the Dorm Business Committee, it will be re-opening for long term use in mid-November.

Once operating, the facility will sell sandwiches, cigarettes, ice cream, bagels and munchies. Besides food, the center will include two pool, two ping-pong tables, two televisions, a VCR, a juke box, and video games.

The Golden Bear has a long history of attempts for revitalization. It operated two times as a coffee shop and again last fall, when the O'Neill legislature attempted to reopen the center. They purchased the television, and pool and ping pong tables, although, according to Brian Levitt, O'Neill College President, "the legislature funds were not sufficient to open the Golden Bear as a food service center."

Polity Vice President Gerry Shaps is heading the Dorm Business Committee, which aids in the opening of student business facilities. After raising \$3,000 by selling T-shirts and mugs, he approached Brian Levitt in the spring of 1986 in an attempt to get O'Neill to co-sponsor the re-opening of the Golden Bear with his committee. The O'Neill leg. accepted, after realizing that their own funds were too limited to support opening a late-night food service center.

An agreeable contract was produced between O'Neill legislators and Gerry Shaps, with the co-operation of F.S.A. President, Michael Tartini. The contract stipulated that if the Golden Bear is to function, the Dorm Business Committee must yield to certain O'Neill legislator's wishes.

The contract states that 50% of the Dorm Business Committee paid employees will be from O'Neill college, thus supplying jobs for those particular residents, and, Shaps notes, "one student public safety assistant may be present during each shift to protect

O'Neill's pool and ping-pong tables from damage that may occur from campus use."

Another section of the contract states that when O'Neill uses the room on Mondays and Tuesdays, they must give two days notice if they wish to use the Dorm Business Committee sponsored kitchen.

Ten percent of the net profit derived from food and video games will go to the O'Neill legislature. The rest of the expected profit, Shaps claims, "will flow back into replenishing and furnishing the Golden Bear... perhaps by purchasing a microwave, better food, equipment, and more tables."

The final part of the contract states, according to Levitt, that only O'Neill Residents will use the room on Mondays and Thursdays. Levitt intends to use the Bear primarily for Monday Night Football watching, and Thursday parties. The Dorm Business committee, which represents the campus population, will operate the room on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday from 8:00 pm to 2:00 am, and Sun-

day, from 11:00 am to 1:00 am.

Shaps expects The Golden Bear to open as soon as the food license is signed. "It's already in the mail, and it takes 20 days to clear, so it should open in mid-November, just in time for finals, and will operate full scale in February." Once opened, Shaps will see to the hiring of managers, who in turn will be responsible for hiring, firing, and the determination of shifts. According to Shaps, following the grand opening, he will produce the show, and the managers will direct it.

Shaps sees the center as an experiment. According to him, "students need more facilities like The Golden Bear, but especially in G and H quad where there are no late night food services. It is a place to come together, to mingle, meet and hang out, and the best way to accomplish that is here, because The Golden Bear provides food, music, movies and videos." Shaps maintains that the Bear's popularity will decide whether other Quads need a similar facility.

Environmental Bondage

The Environmental Quality Bond Act was the focus of a citizen's hearing sponsored by the New York Environmental Institute this Wednesday night the the Javits Lecture Center. "This is potentially the most important act on the environment this decade in this state," said John Dieffenbacher-Krall, of the Institute. His opinion was shared by the one campus group, two county legislators, three citizens, and seven community groups that testified.

If approved by referendum on election day, the bond will provide \$1.2 billion for inactive hazardous waste site cleanup, \$250 million for acquisition of environmentally sensitive land, and \$100 million for a loan fund to aid municipalities' financing of the closing of non-hazardous landfills. An environmental trust fund for additional cleanup to be financed by industry fees will also be created by the referendum.

"Long Island should gain more than any other area of the state," testified Harold Burger, the Regional Director of the State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Dieffenbacher-Krall agreed. "There are 978 toxic dumps identified in New York State and 99 of them are in Suffolk County." of those sites, 77 are class 2A, the designation for dumps whose danger level has not yet even been determined.

"This reflects the past inadequate funding," pointed out Dieffenbacher-Krall. "The passage of the bond would reduce the projected clean up time of the worst dumps to 13 years." Presently, the funding for waste cleanup is provided by the responsible parties, the federal Superfund, and the state Superfund. Noted Burger, at a price tag of \$4 billion for a complete state-wide clean-up, the estimate is that without the bond it would take forty years to finish.

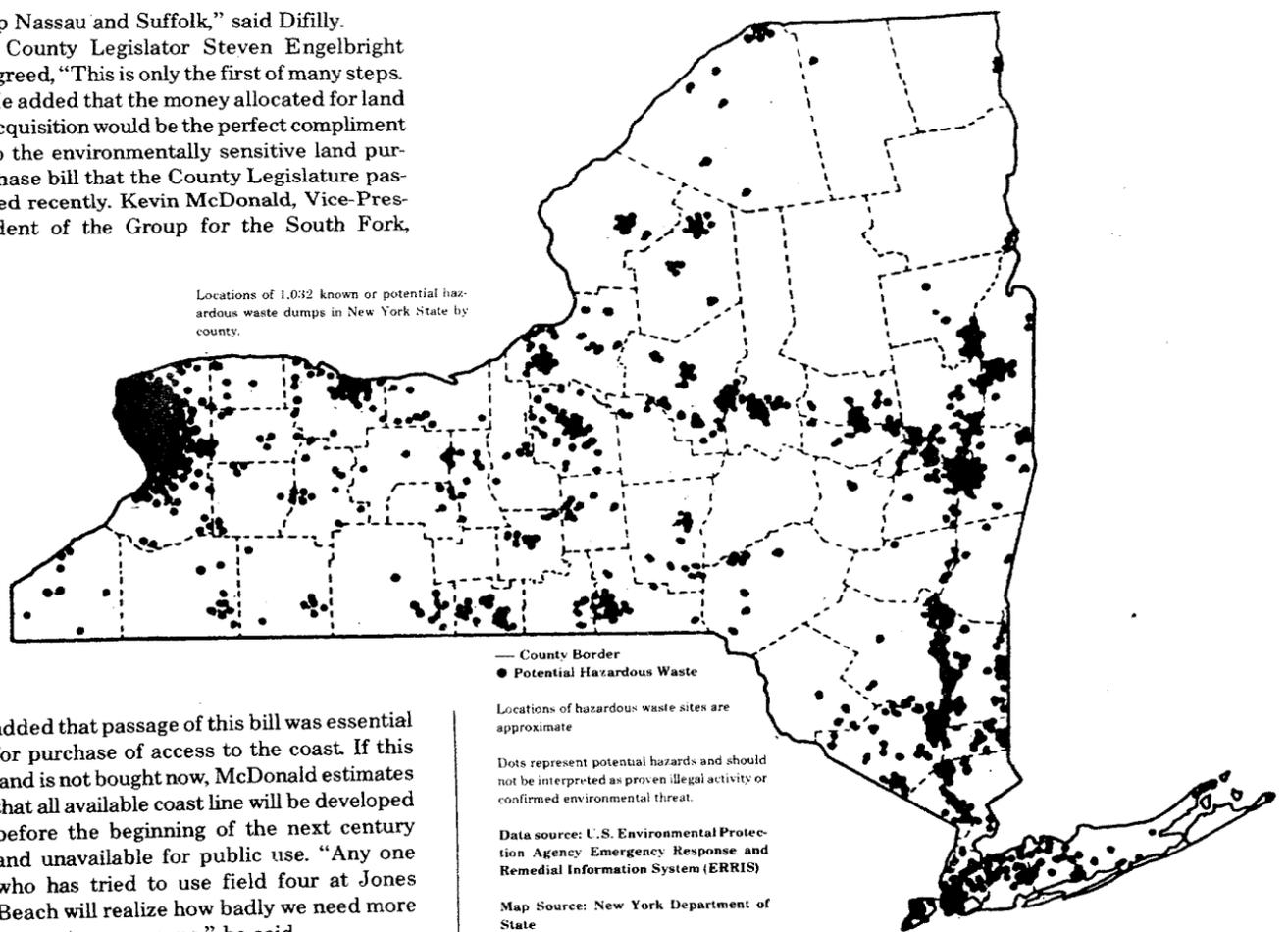
Kevin Difiilly of Stony Brook's New York Public Interest Research Group chapter thinks Dieffenbacher-Krall's projection is too optimistic. It assumes that the average site is only fifteen acres when "most Long Island dumps are municipal dumps which are far larger."

Using New York State Department of Conservation estimates of per acre cleanup cost, he calculated that it would take \$718 million to clean up Long Island alone. "It would take 60% of the entire bond to clean

up Nassau and Suffolk," said Difiilly.

County Legislator Steven Engelbright agreed, "This is only the first of many steps. He added that the money allocated for land acquisition would be the perfect compliment to the environmentally sensitive land purchase bill that the County Legislature passed recently. Kevin McDonald, Vice-President of the Group for the South Fork,

added that passage of this bill was essential for purchase of access to the coast. If this land is not bought now, McDonald estimates that all available coast line will be developed before the beginning of the next century and unavailable for public use. "Any one who has tried to use field four at Jones Beach will realize how badly we need more access to our oceans," he said.



How 'Bout Them Mets?

**Stony Brook
Men's Rugby
VS.**

**N.Y.P.D.'s
Rugby Club**

*Saturday 10/18/86 at 1:00 pm
South P-Lot Field (Stony Brook
Rd. & Oxhead)*

**Watch Stony Brook Ruggers up
against New York's Finest w/o
their guns and badges.**

German Club

General Meetings held on
Wednesday at 2 and 4:30
in Library N3045

All Are Welcome!

**GALA
Emergency
Meeting**

Thursday, Oct. 16
9:00 pm

Union Room 214

*To discuss growing
problems on campus.*

*Issues of major
concern to all.*

POLITY
STUDENT

FRENCH CLUB

Movie Night

*"Le Retour de
Martin Guerre"*

Friday Oct. 17 3pm

Library 4006

**"Help Fight Muscular
Dystrophy"**

*Buy a raffle for a buck.
And you'll have a lot of luck.*

1st Prize cassette, am/fm
alarm clock radio

2nd Prize mini pocket radio
with headphones

Contact Jeff Borenstein in
Ammann C321 or call 246-5744.

**DRASTIK
MEASURES
Returns**

with

NEW WAVE

Music by Lenny
on the Upper Level

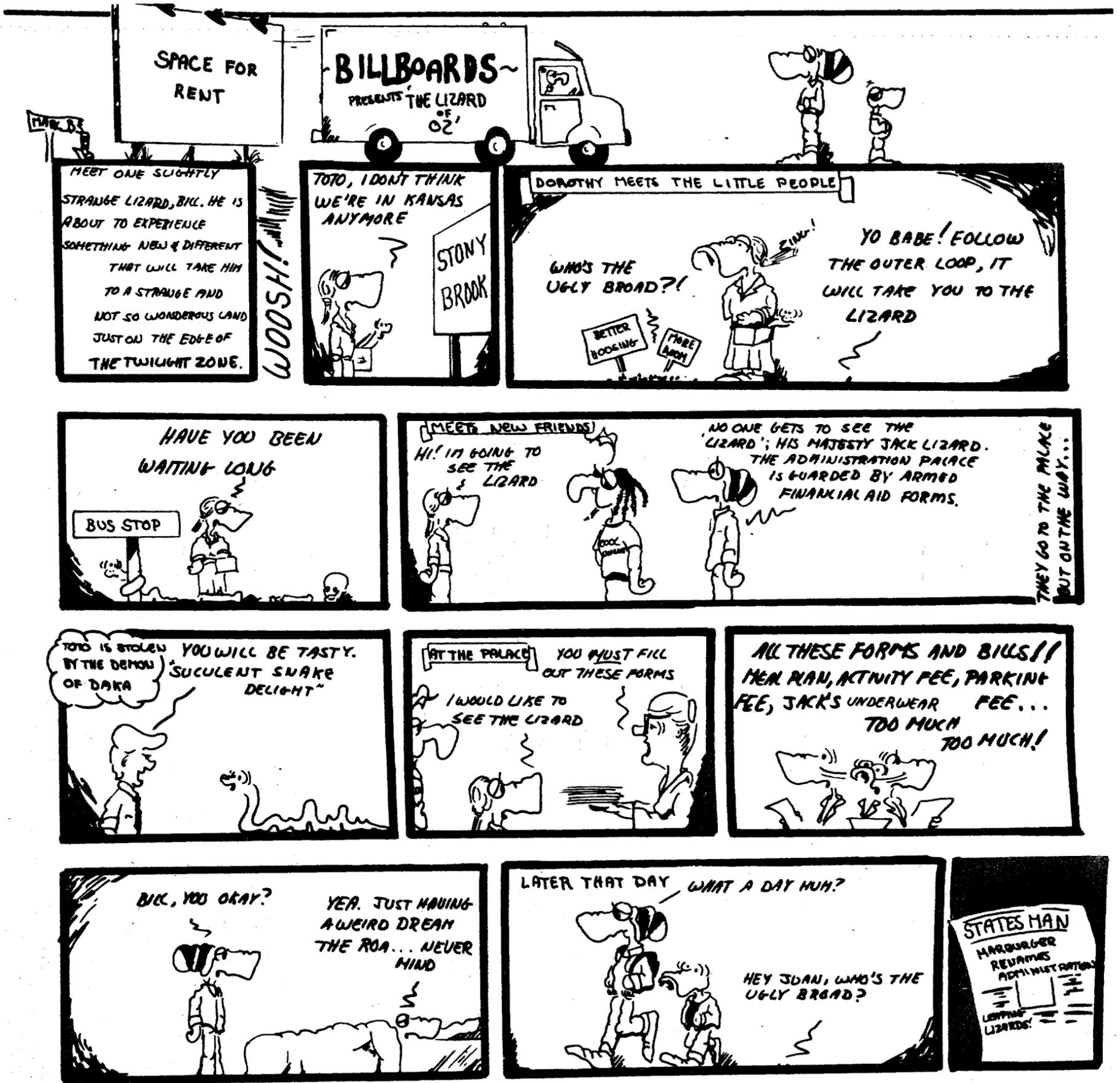
CLUB MUSIC

on the Lower Level

Stony Brook Union Bi-Level

October 17 10 PM

\$3 with SBID \$4 without



NYPIRG News

by Robert V. Gilheany

New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG) is a statewide student activist organization. The Stony Brook chapter is setting up student-run environmental and consumer-oriented projects on campus. Presently the projects deal with issues of the Environmental Quality Bond Act, nuclear issues, women's issues and a small claims court action center.

NYPIRG's top priority is the passage of the Environmental Quality Bond Act on Election Day. The Bond will set aside \$1.45 billion for the clean-up of toxic waste dump sites statewide.

Kevin Diffily, project co-ordinator, states "There are 99 toxic dump sites in Suffolk County, and Long Island's drinking water supply comes from underground aquifers." Most of the dump sites are in the critical recharge zone where the water enters the aquifer system. The aquifer system is Long Island's sole source of drinking water.

Diffily adds "A poll shows that, while 70% of the people approve of the Environmental Bond Act, only 18% of the people are aware that the Bond is on the ballot. Our job is to make people aware of the proposition."

NYPIRG is going into the dorms and into the community to recruit volunteers and to get voter support for the Bond on November 4. NYPIRG's goal is to reach 500,000 New Yorkers statewide through recruitment and dissemination of information with their other campus chapters.

Another project with both environmental and consumer sides to it is the nuclear issues project. The students at Stony Brook's NYPIRG chapter are opposing the opening of the Shoreham reactor, supporting the public takeover of the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) and joining in the fight against nuclear irradiation of our food.

"If Shoreham goes on line, our rates will double in 5 years" complains Chris Pezzullo,

co-ordinator of the nuclear issues project. NYPIRG is running a letter writing campaign and working on a community outreach program, in conjunction with other groups to fight the opening of Shoreham for safety and economic reasons. Because there is no safe way to evacuate Long Island in the event of a nuclear accident, LILCO has neither local nor state cooperation with the present evacuation plan. According to Pezzullo, "NYPIRG is going to lobby school districts to boycott bus companies that participate in the evacuation plan."

Another major concern of the nuclear issues project is food irradiation. Food is irradiated to increase its shelf life, but according to Pezzullo, "the nuclear irradiation of food could cause the formation of carcinogens, such as formaldehyde and benzene, and may destroy the vitamins in foods." The project is planning a teach-in later in the semester.

NYPIRG is also setting up a women's

issues project. A prime concern for this project is the preservation of daycare on campus. The 1987 New York State budget proposes to eliminate SUNY daycare. "We are planning a lobbying campaign in Albany to put pressure in the legislators and Governor Cuomo to save SUNY daycare" says Nancy Johnson, co-ordinator of the women's issues project. In addition, the project is also surveying facilities in the area by phone and by visiting the centers in person.

NYPIRG has set up a small claims action center. It was created to let people know how to use the small claims court. The students are trained by a NYPIRG staff lawyer in how to process a case through the small claims court.

"People who feel they have been ripped off by a car dealer, landlord, or other unscrupulous persons can sue in the small claims court for up to \$1500 without a lawyer," states Richard Drury, Project Co-ordinator for the Stony Brook NYPIRG.



From Military Strikes To Hunger Strikes

Four Veterans Protest Contra Aid

by Sanford Lee

Four U.S. Veterans are fasting on the steps of the U.S. Capitol, protesting U.S. support for the contra army in Nicaragua. The protest is a commitment to which they will devote their lives. "They have put their lives on the line for something they did not believe in (U.S. involvement in Viet Nam). Now they are doing it again, only this time it's for something they believe in," said Andias Thomas, an activist for the veteran's protest.

The four fasting veterans are George Mizo, Duncan Murphy, Charles Liteky, and Brian Wilson. George and Charley, both Vietnam vets have been fasting since September 1. Duncan, a W.W. II vet and Brian, another Vietnam veteran joined the fast on September 15. The confluence of four war veterans, who had not met previously, was coincidental. They had been organizing fasts independently, until Charlie heard about

The question of the validity of their protest for peace is raised by the policy makers, in their justification of the prevention of communism in supporting the contras financially and militarily. Former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, serving under Eisenhower, stated, that, under similar situations as our present perceptions of Nicaragua, "Conditions in Latin America are somewhat comparable to conditions as they were in China in the mid-thirties when the communist movement was getting started... If we don't look out, we will wake up some morning and read in the newspaper that there happened in South America the same kind of thing that happened in China in 1949."

The convictions for both pro- and anti-contra aid are strong. This conflict of viewpoints is the stem of the prevalent confusion. "People don't want to hear about it, and the press doesn't want to mess with it," said Bill

freedom, on the other hand, that of fighters of freedom, the history becomes clouded. The United States interest in the control of Central America dates back to mid 1800's. Although the public's upsurging anti-annexation movement at that time prevented the United States from annexing beyond Texas, California, Arizona, and New Mexico, the national interest to expand was persistent. The Monroe Doctrine declared and challenged Spain at the beginning of the United States expansionism. And the rebellion in Spain at that time left no energy for King Ferdinand VII to rebuke, thus recognizing the U.S.'s empirical strength.

The United States' consistent goal in Central America was to implement stability. The five independent states (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica) were unwilling to unite due to their individual ambitions and disinterest. As a result, perpetual rivalry and revolution malaised Central America, demonstrating instability and leading to the establishment of an economic foundation. The few rich owned most of the land and aristocracy manifested, and corrupted their internal affairs.

As stated by James Charse, author of *The Endless War*, "... From the very outset of Latin American independence, the United States was hostile to instability and revolution in the region, not because of any serious evaluation of the needs and capabilities of the emerging states, but rather because of our own desire to expand. And expansion was coupled with our need to demonstrate the vitality and power of our own form of democracy."

The justification shifted with time from our involvement and financing of coups in Central America from, "to prevent European Imperialism," through "Mexican Socialism", to "to prevent the spread of communism." However, the justifications were never relevant, for outside influences never reached a level of serious threat. Britain was facing domestic trouble with Women's Suffrage, worker's rights and the Irish question. The Mexican threat was relatively lame and the

question of communism was a drummed up scare tactic. History indicates that it was our expansionist interests, rather than our moral responsibility, which guided U.S. policy on Latin America.

The conflict in U.S. policy in Central America increased by our ignorance of their history and politics. Our current policy in Central America is to aid military leaders. The logic behind this was stated by historian Stephen Schlesinger, "The intervention of the military leaders was essentially to destroy the political center. Anyone not supporting the regime was almost by definition a leftist, and therefore an enemy. The military apparently believed that eliminating the center precluded the possibility of a moderate government, therefore leaving the country a sterile choice between a revolution, communism and existing military dictatorship." And this furthered our long-term intention of maintaining stability.

"I believe in self-determination of a country," said Bishop Walter Sullivan from the Dioceses of Richmond. He joined the four fasting veterans on Friday the tenth, unpretentiously and reticently. His statements were brief and strong. "What the Reagan policy in Nicaragua is doing is furthering the killing of innocent lives."

"The definition of terrorism is violating peace, forcefully changing the government by violence," said Senator Pell from Rhode Island, who visited the veterans to express his support. "We are committing terrorism in Nicaragua." In stating the congressional standpoint, Pell said, "If the congress wants to veto the \$100 million in contra aid, they could have. But they didn't want to."

The United States policy in Nicaragua had been the supporting of Somoza's regime. The regime's violation of human rights, and

absolute, unconstitutional control of the people had been tolerated by U.S. policy-makers, regardless of strong protest in the states. When the regime was overthrown by the Sandinistas, the National Guard, scattered to the neighboring countries. Studies indicate that a large number of Somoza's National Guard are in the Contras. By supporting the contras, we are continuing the support for that which the Somoza regime stood for.

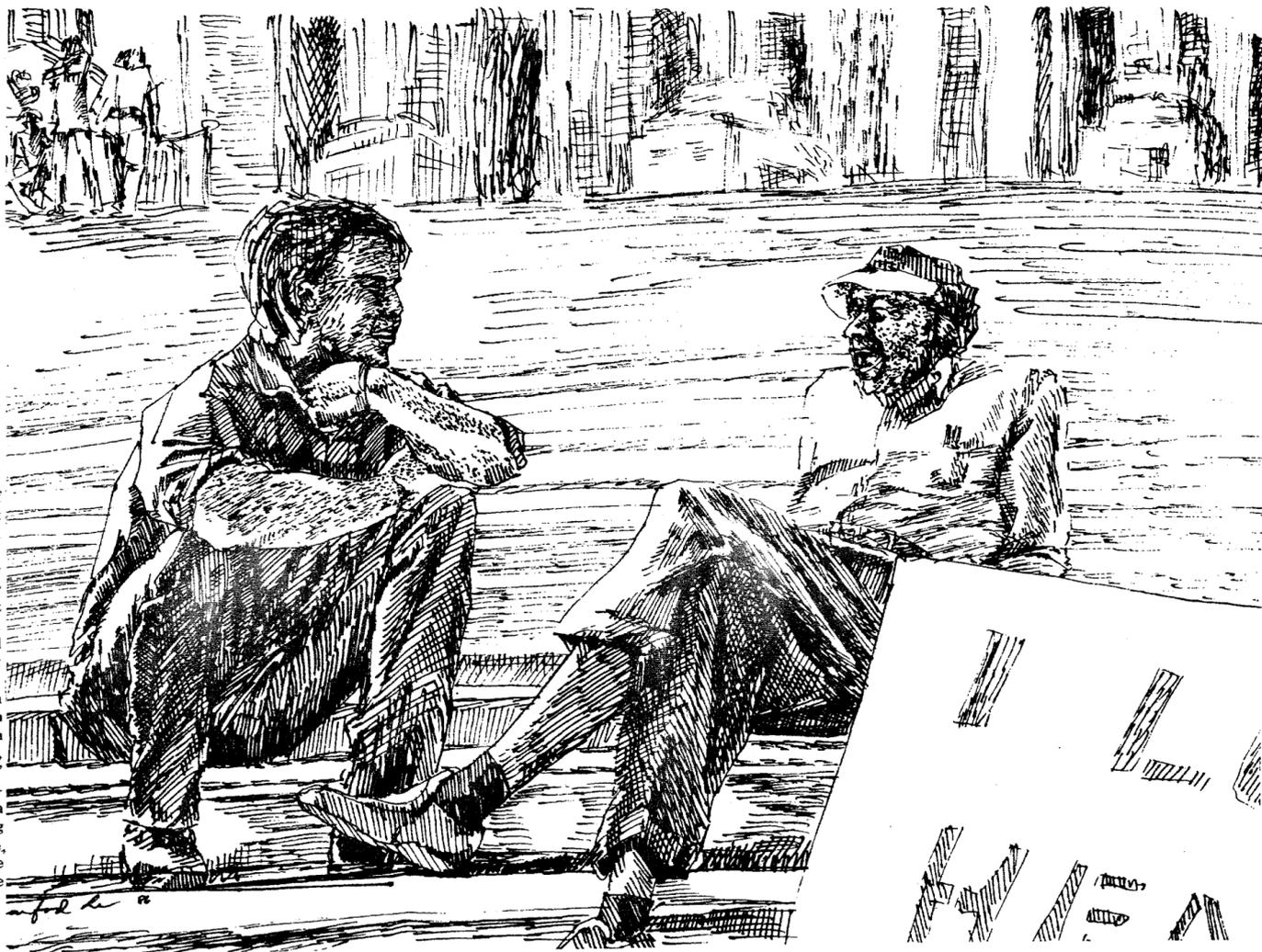
On Friday, October 10th, Senators Kerry (D., Mass.), Dodd (D., Conn.), Riegle (D., Mich.), and Moynihan (D., N.Y.) visited the veterans to express their appreciation and sympathy and admiration. "They're doing their duty as United States citizens," Moynihan said.

"The question at hand is not just ability, but will," said Martin Luther King III, who joined the protest on the tenth, with activist Dick Gregory. "Will, to continue the efforts for brotherhood and peace."

"As a Christian, I have to express myself," said Phillis Benner, a participant in the veteran's protest. "God loves everyone, and it breaks my heart to see what's going on."

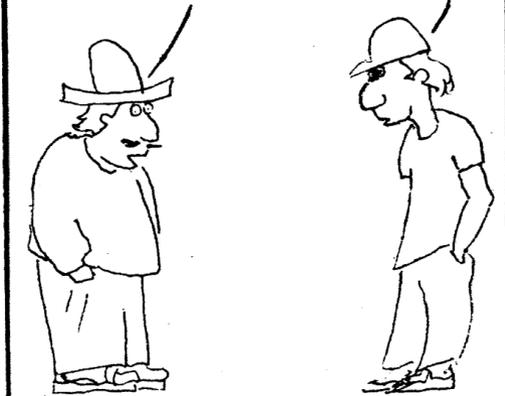
"I am going to fast until Congress stops money to Contras!" said Joe Moynaham, a 63 year old veteran who is independently organizing a fast in Boston. "Yes, I may die..." His wet, pink eyes stared empty for a while. Then suddenly, he smiled and said, "We should have dances here. Seriously."

"If you're not living in integrity, there is no point in living." Said Duncan Murphy. "Those who are not on their feet should have their heads examined!" Gulping down water occasionally to stay alive, his bones protruding under his thin shiny skin and shirt. "Everyone has to die... If I can choose my way to die, it's much better than dying from cancer, war, or..."

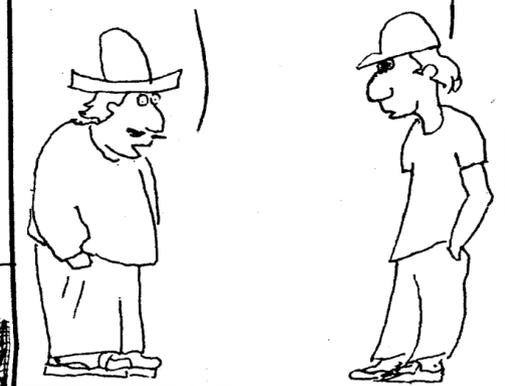


Anti-American Comix

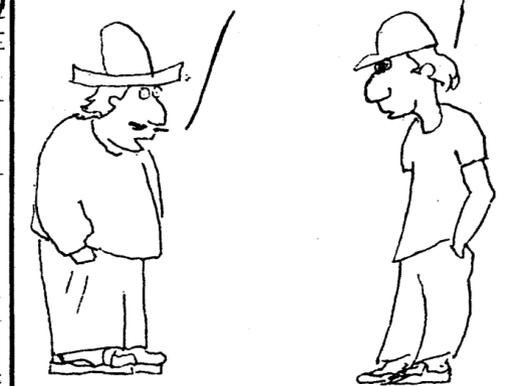
WE ARE IN BEEG TROBLE WITH THE NORTH AMERICANS



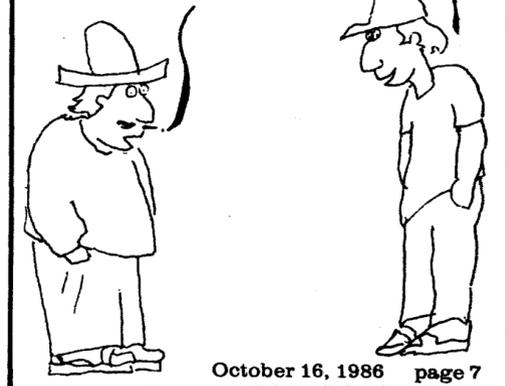
THERE IS TALK OF A U.S. INVASION!



THEY HAVE 2 MILLION TROOPS AT THEIR DISPOSAL



WELL, HOW ARE WE GOING TO FEED 2 MILLION PRISONERS?



GIVE BLOOD

GIVE BLOOD

BLOOD DRIVE

Wed. Oct. 22

10am — 9pm

in the Gym

GIVE THE GIFT OF LIFE!

Election Today

Please Vote

Voting Times are 9am — 9pm

Vote For:

- ★ Freshman Rep.
- ★ Stony Brook Council
- ★ Treasurer

*Residents Vote at their Quads
Commuters vote at the Library, Union,
and Lecture Center (until 6pm)*

*This Week's
Tuesday Flick*
**How Tasty Was My
Little Frenchman**

*Has been rescheduled
to be shown on*

**Monday Oct. 20
at 7 and 9:30pm**

Due to problems with Union Auditorium

**C. P
O. R
C. E
A. S**

**YOUNG
SHERLOCK
HOLMES**

**Friday Oct. 17
and
Saturday Oct. 18
Lecture Hall 100**
Tickets: 50¢ w/susbid
\$1.00 w/o id

*Buy tickets in advance at
the Union Box Office*

Futile Futures

By Alan Kaplan

The flux capacitor behind me flashed energetically as I pushed my right foot to the floor. The wheels of my plutonium-driven Yugo squealed as I started to speed away from Stony Brook University. The trees along Nichols Road raced by as I approached the magic velocity of 44 m.p.h. (quite fast for a Yugo, even when powered by pure plutonium). Then came the lightning bolts, the rapid temperature drop, and the loud, screeching sounds; the date on my electronic dashboard: 18 October 1993.

Stony Brook seemed just as I had remembered it seven years in the past; and yet something did not feel right. I parked the time-travelling Yugo in the lot by the graduate chemistry building and began to walk toward the center of campus. Even though classes were getting out, there were so few students walking around.

From where I was standing, I could see the fronts of many of the academic buildings. Although the buildings were as I had recalled them, I was shocked at the guards posted in front of each of the doorways. Dressed in brick and ivy colored camouflage uniforms, they appeared as quite a military force. Their helmets were black with mirrored visors; their automatic rifles were held constantly at the ready. (Whoever armed Public Safety had obviously gone too far).

The students themselves seemed totally unconcerned. The blank stares on their faces puzzled me to no end. As I walked across campus, all I saw were armed militia-men and demoralized students.

I decided to visit my home, perhaps there I could find some answers.

As I walked through my neighborhood, I could see that things looked reasonably unchanged, save for a few new aluminum siding jobs and a solar energy panel here and there. At last I saw my house, and everything looked fine

from the outside. I entered through the front door and saw my sister. Now twenty-one years of age and a double major in history and political science at Stony Brook, I could not believe my eyes. She told me that my father was at work, and that my mother was in therapy. When I asked where my younger brother was, she just stared into space as tears began to form in her eyes...

Apparently things had changed a great deal in the past seven years. The war in Nicaragua was at a stalemate, thousands dying every week while no progress was being made at the peace talks.

"How could they let this happen?" I asked, "I mean, after Viet Nam couldn't they see it coming?"

My sister explained how the \$100 million we gave to the

all too damned apathetic to react! They were all too wrapped up in their pursuit of a money-making occupation to be bothered by peace issues and the like. By the time anybody paid any heed to those protesting, it was far too late. My younger brother was shot by a Public Safety officer assigned to crowd control during a demonstration in front of the administration building.

My sister handed me a fragment of a note he left on his desk the day he was murdered for standing up for that which he felt was important. I unfolded the small scrap of paper and read to myself, "Our choice, now or never, life or death... spread the word: 'LOVE'". I kissed my sister goodbye, put the paper fragment into my wallet, and ran toward campus.

"My younger brother was shot by a Public Safety officer..."

Contras lead to the covert CIA operations; and then how "covert" became "overt". The disinformation (lies) soon followed. Before we knew it, down went just a handful of military advisors to teach the rebel forces how to use the equipment we were sending them. Then after a few incidents, came the U.S. bases, naval ships, and bombing raids. A full scale invasion, draft included, soon followed.

"Isn't that the way police actions always progress?" asked my sister.

"But what about the students?" I questioned, "What did they do?"

Then my sister told me the saddest news of all. They were

If I can bring this message back to 1986, perhaps all this can be avoided. Maybe I can divert the flow of innocent blood in the pointless war. Alas, when I got to the lot I realized that this was a faculty/staff parking area. Apparently, under the new regulations, any unregistered car is destroyed upon discovery by the automotive branch of the public safety corp. (used as fuel in the new campus power plant).

There I was, stuck in the not-so-distant future with no way to return back to my own timeframe. Why is it always too late? Why didn't we stop all this in 1986, when we had the chance?

Letters

Helium or Oxygen

To the Editor:

In view of the recent polemics propounded on these pages by members of something called the Red Balloon Collective, one may be justified in wondering what event triggered such hysteria. Is the United States blowing the hands off children with bombs disguised as toys, as the Soviet Union is doing in Afghanistan? Has the Reagan Administration cancelled elections, banned opposition parties, outlawed labor unions, tortured and murdered dissidents, expelled the International Committee of the Red Cross, and brought in Communist mercenaries from Cuba, or closed down independent newspapers, as the Sandinistas have recently done in Nicaragua? Has the Department of Agriculture institutionalized genocidal famine, as has Marxist Ethiopia?

No, any of the above would have pleased the **Kollektiv**; the cause of the current frenzy is an allegation that the National Security Council leaked false intelligence regarding Libya, in order to "make Qaddafi nervous," and so deter him from committing further terrorist atrocities, out of fear of provoking another U.S. reprisal. Why did this tactic so outrage the Marxists? Perhaps because it worked.

Qaddafi has indeed been quiescent lately, "keeping a low profile," as they say, and the world has slept better for it—except for the Red Balloon. Apparently these apologists for totalitarianism are only happy when European airports are covered in the blood of machine-gunned innocents.

Deception has been an essential tactic of every war in history, from the Trojan Horse to D-Day (made possible by disinformation diverting the Wehrmacht from Normandy), as recognized by every strategist from Pericles to Patton. Be aware: terrorism is

WAR. It is a war by bloodthirsty cowards against anyone else. If deceiving Qaddafi spares the life of a single child who otherwise would have been mutilated by a bomb of one of the mad tyrants' minions, humanity has gained by the exchange.

If deceit is as immoral as killing, the deceiving Qaddafi is as immoral as the execution of Adolf Eichmann. All the crocodile tears shed by the "Balloonists" over the demise of truth evaporate when one Mr. Mitchel Cohen sobs that "the so-called free press duly reports these lies as if they were the truth." The irony of such an assertion appearing in the pages of the "so-called free press" escapes its author altogether. It would be funny were it not so sad.

Mr. Cohen evinces what Andrei Sakharov has called "the failure of the left-intelligencia to grasp the tragic complexity of life" when he insinuates that the people of Grenada are wrong to prefer liberation to Soviet slavery, and hints that the USSR was only defending itself from brutal assault by a passenger airliner in the KAL 007 massacre.

This **tonto utile** then bows to Managua like Unity Mitford after her first visit to Berlin; parrots the fatuous Cuban myth that AIDS is a "homophobic" CIA conspiracy, without mentioning that Castro's policy toward homosexuals is modelled on Hitler's; and thus follows in the disgraceful footsteps of such Marxist luminaries as Theodore Dreiser and the **Daily Worker**, who hailed the Pact of Blood, the joint Nazi-Soviet rape of Poland (which never occurred, according to current Marxist orthodoxy), as "progressive". To weep over **dezinformatsia** after such a performance is to live up to the name of the Balloon: a bag of wind.

Robert Holtz

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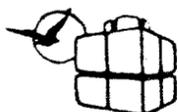
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Sanctions, Soviets, and Surrender

By Amit Doshi

Perhaps every nation in the world is trying to help South Africa achieve racial justice without creating large-scale bloodshed, economic deprivation, and increased political oppression. To this end, economic sanctions – apparently the only action widely considered to have coercive potential – have been inconsistently imposed on the white-ruled government for some time. But do sanctions really work?

What Are Economic Sanctions?

Confusion about sanctions – what they mean and what they should accomplish – reigns supreme, particularly in Washington. The modern concept of sanctions was born in 1919; in the Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I. Under the League of Nations, sanctions were called “effective collective measures,” but effective they were not: the League collapsed in 1935, when France and the United Kingdom failed to honor sanctions against Italy for the invasion of Ethiopia, an aggression that went unpunished.

The United Nations has been no more successful: neither the UN Security Council trade embargo against the People’s Republic of China during the Korean War in 1951, nor the embargo against Southern Rhodesia in response to its unilateral declaration of independence in 1962 had the slightest political impact.

Having given up on UN actions, the United States became the world’s leading proponent and organizer of unilateral or international sanctions, although the U.S. has historical experience with their dangers: the U.S. embargo against the German Empire led directly to the sinking of the Lusitania, and our embargo of Japan led to Pearl Harbor. Nevertheless, since 1960, the U.S. has maintained a total trade embargo against Cuba; the USSR has filled the gap by importing food (mostly bought in the US with Western loans) to Cuba, while, in return, Cuba exports its massive army of mercenaries to do the Soviet’s dirty work around the world. Similar embargoes against Kampuchea (1975-79) and Uganda (1978-79) in response to human rights abuses were also undermined by Soviet military subsidies; the governments of Pol Pot and Idi Amin finally fell not because of economic pressure, but because of military defeat. More recent anti-terrorist sanctions against Libya (1982-) and Nicaragua (1985-) have suffered the same fate. Even the short-lived US grain embargo against the USSR in retaliation for its invasion of Afghanistan failed, as other Western countries increased sales to fill the gap.

In the resulting chaos, logical and ethical standards have disappeared, as the US, without a clear definition of terms, consistently confuses sanctions with reprisals, a wholly different set of actions in foreign policy and international law. In the process, adversaries often find themselves rewarded (e.g., the new U.S. grain sales to the USSR), while friends find themselves damaged or insulted (consider Western Europe after the US push for collective sanctions against Libya).

Hail to Chairman Lugar

The United States has imposed sanctions against South Africa. Given the U.S. track record, is this credible diplomacy, or a sham? If every U.S. business divested and withdrew from South Africa tomorrow, it would affect no more than 3% of South Africa’s GNP. South African Deputy Minister of Finance, Kent Durr, has admitted that his government has been stockpiling strategic materials for more than a decade to prepare for such interruptions in supply. This stockpiling will gain time for local industries to begin producing sanctioned goods and trading with producers willing to break the sanctions. Experts estimate that South Africa is already self-sufficient enough to withstand a total world embargo for three to four years.

Impact on Surrounding Nations

Former National Security Advisor Robert C. McFarlane puts it clearly: “It is time we in the West realized that we are contributing by default to an inexorable movement toward xenophobic genocide in South Africa. In addition, as South Africa goes down in chaos, so will the six countries around it as their trade lifelines are choked off.” Economically, the “front-line states” (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), despite their heated rhetoric, remain heavily dependent on South Africa as the source of critical goods, services, capital, skilled labor, transport and jobs: more than 70% of the region’s trade runs through or from South Africa; more than 2 million migrant laborers work in South Africa, providing desperately needed earnings for families back home; 97% of the country’s Black mine workers are such migrants. South

The Soviet Factor and the A.N.C.

Punitive sanctions against South Africa will drastically hurt Blacks, weaken U.S. economic leverage, constrict diplomatic freedom, and tie the hands of the U.S. in a gathering crisis on a critical subcontinent where the Soviet’s considerable and mounting investment in men and arms poses the gravest threat to the West. The enormous Soviet strength in Angola is perfectly poised to exploit the turmoil we create in South Africa.

African Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha has threatened to expel these laborers in the face of worldwide sanctions, an action that would mean disaster for the anaemic economies of the front-line states.

Consider Marxist Mozambique: as of 1983 (the most recent figures available), 12% of its GNP came from remittances from its South African workers. 61,000 Mozam-



ongoing guerilla war; Zambia and Zimbabwe are landlocked and totally dependent on South Africa’s rail lines from its seaport at Durban. South Africa has threatened to cut off the front line state’s access to seaports and markets in response to stricter U.S. sanctions.

Diplomats and experts confirm that wider sanctions can only lead to a South African blockade of Zimbabwe and Botswana, and further destabilization of Angola and Mozambique. Such turmoil could lead to military coups in these countries, as happened recently in Lesotho as a result of a South African blockade.

The sweeping and punitive sanctions adopted by Congress are targeted directly at the labor-intensive industries upon which not only the oppressed Blacks of South Africa, but their much poorer Black neighbors, depend for their very survival. Black workers, the first victims of apartheid, would become the first victims of U.S. sanctions.

Strictly Business

An effective embargo of South African exports to the West would put most of the 550,000 Black mine workers in South Africa out of work, without affecting trading in Krugerrands, which are usually imported from Switzerland or Israel, rarely directly from South Africa. Speculation anticipating a ban on South African gold is bidding the price ever higher; likewise, bans on cheap South African minerals would mean higher prices for everything from coal and steel to cement and automobiles. For example, South African supplies the West German steel industry, the European leader, with 40% of its manganese, 70% of its ferrochrome, and 75% of its vanadium, all badly needed for premium steel manufacturing. The Steel Industry Association in Dusseldorf has observed that virtually the only alternative supplier of these resources is the USSR, hardly an improvement over South Africa in the human rights department.

bique workers are registered in South Africa; tens of thousands more work there illegally. Mozambique has three seaports, but its rail lines have been destroyed in its

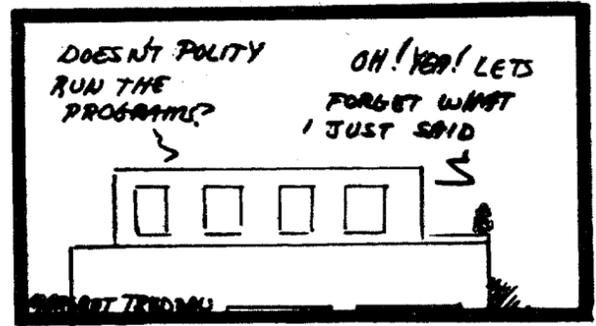
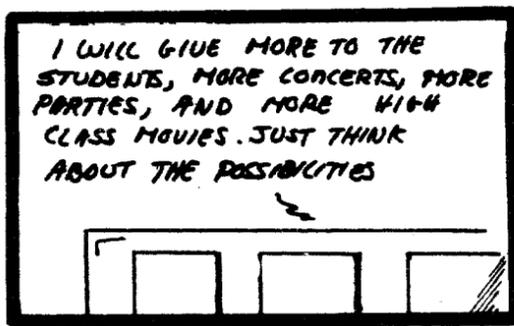
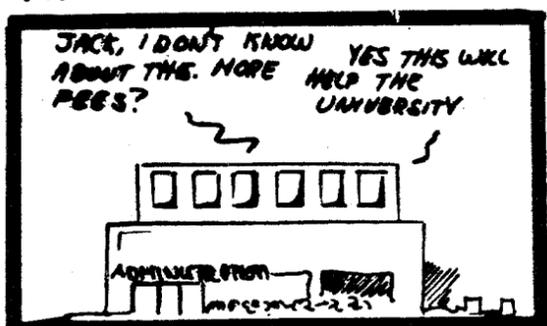
Meanwhile, the African National Congress, the so-called “only legitimate voice of South African Blacks” has become dominated by leaders voicing strident Leninism and perpetrating heinous acts of terrorism, mostly against Blacks. The ANC has been perfectly frank about the policy it would adopt in power – Soviet-style dictatorship, obliterating even the beginnings of human rights which have appeared in the last five years, and reducing the most dynamic economy in Africa to another Ethiopia: it would replace the barbarism of apartheid with the greater evil that keeps the rest of Africa in desperate poverty, misery, and civil war, and drives millions of Blacks to South Africa every year.

Effective collective sanctions, if enforceable, might be justified against a totalitarian empire like the Soviet Union, which is now moving to seize control of world oil and trade by choking off pressure points like the Persian Gulf, the Panama Canal, and the Cape of Good Hope. But enforceable sanctions serve only to weaken alliances and foster enmity between nations, while punitive sanctions that grant leverage to the Soviets are counter-productive. South Africa is a petty tyranny with not territorial ambitions or nuclear arsenal, and is a prime target of a major tyranny with an overabundance of both.

If Americans really care about South African Blacks, they will not abandon them to the tender mercies of the ANC and their mentors in the Lubyanka; they will make a commitment of stay, to nurture the new reforms, and to help create peace, justice and progress. As Lincoln said of the United States when slavery was the law of the land: “We shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it.”

The writer is a member of Stony Brook College Republicans.

PRESSED BURY



Woza Afrika:

“Our children lie dead in the streets...”

By Craig Goldsmith

The evils of apartheid in South Africa are a hot issue these days. The media mentions the violence in South Africa almost daily. Any politician who wants to keep his office speaks out against apartheid. Acting on what seemed to be the desires of the American people, Congress overrode Reagan's veto of economic sanctions against South Africa. With these recent political developments in mind, small but enthusiastic audiences assembled in Theatre Two last week to view two plays from the **Woza Afrika** South African Theatre Festival.

Both of the plays, **Children of Asazi** and **Gangsters**, confront the fear and anger of blacks in South Africa. The black man is trapped within a fence built by outsiders' hands, *but on his native soil*. The black man is dispossessed of his birthright. The plays accuse the white man of turning black against black, and stealing thier land while they are fighting.

The dispossession of the black man is expressed poignantly in the first play, **Children of Asazi**, by Matsemala Manaka. Opening on a set starkly decorated with corrugated tin covered by graffiti; “Viva Fridom”, “Tell Dem We Beautiful.” It tells the story of a young man who must chose between his filial obligations and the duty towards black townspeople. The shantytown is being torn down, and its inhabitants relocated to make room for a modern, middle-class development. The protagonist is active in a group of radicals who seek to “dismantle the bulldozers” — the metal monsters who are forcing the townspeople

out of their homes.

Although well acted, the script for **Children of Asazi** left something to be desired. The endless complications of the young man's family — his lost mother, his crippled father, his pregnant girlfriend, who turns out to be his half-sister but really isn't (the list goes on and on) — would be more at home on a soap opera than in a play that attempts to portray the oppression of the



black man in South Africa. Corny, yes; soul-wrenching, definitely not. The few jokes scattered throughout the play were ill-timed and rather flat.

The highlight of the play, interestingly enough, was the music. While singing African chants between scenes, the actors showed considerable musical ability. Saxophonist Khaya Mahlangu played with dexterity and

soul. Too bad **Children of Asazi** wasn't a concert of African music. It would have been more enjoyable.

The second play of the evening, **Gangsters**, by Maishe Maponya, turned what might have been a wasted evening into a breathless roller-coaster ride of emotion. **Gangsters** is based on the experiences of Steve Biko, who was “detained” by South

which is “inflammatory”. The play takes the form of several, almost formal arguments in which each character tries to justify his own position in South African society. The white officer speaking to Masechaba, the poet, insist that his government is doing everything within its power to help the blacks. Masechaba counters that the government only buys out certain blacks, giving them nice houses, swimming pools, and “a white education.” The white man doesn't help all the black men, only the few who act as white men would have them act. “You turn brother against brother,” she says.

The black officer, Jonathon, lives in a nice house with a swimming pool. His children secretly go to white schools. He pleads with Masechaba to cease her revolutionary activities or she will suffer for it. He points out that he is doing quite nicely, and shall continue to do so *if he behaves himself*. “Do our children eat your poems when they starve?” he asks her. For her part, Masechaba seems quite content to martyr herself for her people. “Oh fuck off, you're a sell out,” she tells Jonathon. How can he do this, she wonders. He's black too.

Jonathon is almost a caricature of a yassuh massuh black boy. Smiling, showing his teeth, doubling over in pathetic attempts to ingratiate himself to his superior officer, he is shown as the true enemy of the apartheid fighters — the black who is happy with the status quo, happy even while his brothers die, even as Masechaba dies... at his hands. True the white man orders Masechaba's execution, but it is Jonathon's hands on her neck.

African police and who eventually disappeared without explanation. As the title of the play suggests, the tactics of the police were less than professional.

A female revolutionary and poet, portrayed breathlessly by Nomathamba Nomvume Mdini, is brought in for questioning by the police. Their government's motive is to attempt to suppress her poetry,

Time Trippers By Bill

