

The *Stony Brook*

PRESS

Vol. II, No. 18 • University Community's Feature Newspaper • Thursday, April 2, 1981

**President
Uses
Amy Carter
as Shield
against
assassin**



VD Hits SB Students react

The incidence of venereal disease among Stony Brook students has hit "epidemic proportions," according to University Health Service Coordinator J. Horace Bookerscam. Citing both infirmary records and what he referred to vaguely as "field research," Bookerscam described Stony Brook's dilemma:

"It's the worst since I started working here," he said. "What with little co-eds in their Sassoons and virile jocks out for a good time, there's no stopping it."



As a public service, the Press is providing this specially treated paper in the box to the right. To test for VD, urinate within the dotted line. The paper will turn yellow if you're infected.

—Eric Brand

S.B.'s Unsung Wonder Students Favor Prof. Staff's Style

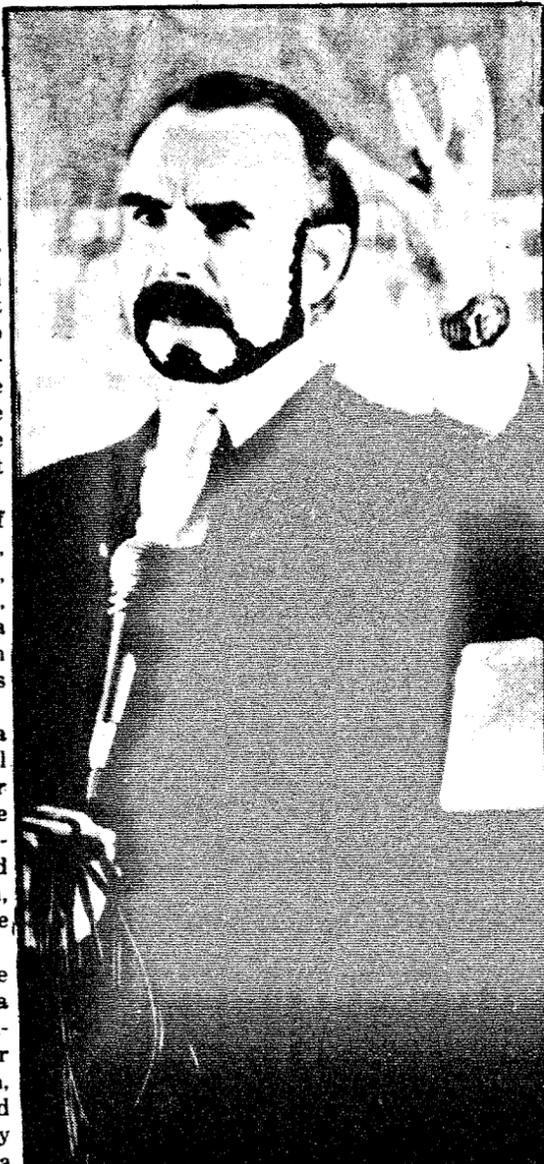
By H. Smith Richard

As you glance through your undergraduate Class Schedule and look to see what honorable individual will have the good fortune of burdening you next semester, you often glance across the page, look under the column entitled "instructor," and see the name STAFF listed in bold print. Yet strangely enough, many Stony Brook students don't know who Alexander T. Staff really is. These students never had the golden opportunity of exposure to the deranged but brilliant specimen of mankind: a balding drunkard referred to by many as "the last of the good old men." Such students don't realize that a man eighty-seven years of age sprints miles and miles, often disguising himself in the process, to instruct and lecture more than twelve classes a day, in order to meet university budget requirements.

Nevertheless, Alexander Scott-Tremaltius D. Staff does withall certainty exist. A psychologist, sociologist, philosopher, biologist, chemist, economist, physicist, actor, writer, musician, and loyal New York Mets fan, Staff was born on November 22, 1893 in the attic of a Cockney Ale House, and today, possessing more than seventeen Ph.D.'s as well as a Nobel Peace Prize he's still going strong. Maybe even too strong for some.

After graduating from Oxford in the class of '13, as a sociology major, Staff, in love with the theories of Karl Marx, found what he later referred to as "utter delight" in enlisting, and embarking to fight in the great World War One, venturing into the home country of his idol. After several weeks of combat and remarkable experiences with German civilian women, Staff began reading about Einstein, thus starting the beginning of his prosperous career as a physicist.

It was in a small forest just west of Frankfurt, where Staff, after found drunk and naked in the woods like a character from a Kurt Vonnegut novel, was taken prisoner of war. He made the German prison his home for the next eleven years, studying the rise of fascism, learning to play the bassoon, and memorizing bits and pieces of War and Peace. The latter, was undoubtedly the principal influence on Staff's first literary work, a short story entitled "Wore and Peese," a piece of black



Staff during one of his few sober moments.

comedy about two war veterans — Joseph K. Wore and Samuel E. Peese — who opened up a refreshment stand, and talked about Marx as they served little school children. Staff tried to publish this in a local German newspaper after his post-war prison camp release. Unfortunately his article, after causing much controversy, was hidden and later re-released in a volume of "Staff's Bedtime Stories," which he later consolidated during a stay on an Israeli Kibbutz.

During his stay in Germany, Staff followed Einstein's developments as well as the changing German economy. He related Einsteinian developments to the German beer industry, which he believed to prove as the major factor in the rise of the Nazi party. He correlated all of his concepts in his first doctoral thesis, which he entitled "Drunk=MC2."

In 1934, Alexander T. Staff, moved to Switzerland, where he developed a taste for chocolate as well as a woman that he later referred to as a "Swiss Miss" and adopted her as his official mistress. After moving with her to Israel to engage in sociological research, she shocked him by performing a circumcision on a kibbutz, when the local rabbi was taken ill. The results of that affair can be found in the preface of his second doctoral thesis headed, "The Swiss Miss Performs a Briss." His second paper one might add, was based on the concept of Marxism, and its impact on the importing of chocolates to the Israeli kibbutz.

The United States was blessed with the appearance of Staff, in the New York Harbor on December 4, 1941, only three days before the infamous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

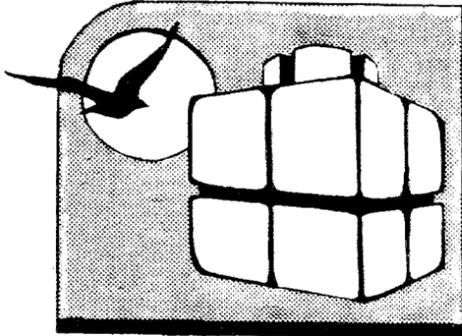
But how then, did Staff become involved with the State University? Was it an omen of god, that placed this humble alcoholic as our savior of education?

According to a recently irritable Staff, it was just lousy luck. "I was hungry, and tired, and as usual a bit sloshed," he recalled. "I came out to Long Island in search of something, but knew not what."

Three weeks later, Staff was on the Stony Brook Alumni, but still did not know what for. "They always thought that I was a category," he recalls. "They told me that with a name like Staff, I belonged in no department."

(Continued on page 6)

PARTY	<p>O'NEILL COLLEGE CHRISTMAS PARTY in APRIL D.J., Dance Music, Beer & Wine O'Neill College Main Lounge THURSDAY, APRIL 2nd Win A Christmas Present!</p>	<p>The Black Women's Weekend Association FUND RAISING EVENT Invites you to party with us on April 4th, 1981 Stage XII, Fireside Lounge</p> <p>Featuring New Recording Artists "McSWEETY GEE" Music By Cipher Sounds</p> <p>Admission: \$2.00 with S.B. I.D. \$3.00 without S.B. I.D.</p> <p>Refreshments Sold! BE THERE!</p>	<p>"I LIKE IKE" Kelly C Party, Sat. Night April 4th, 10 p.m. Kelly Cafe KIX-D.J.-20 KEGS-WINE</p>
SPORT		<p>ATTENTION - All interested or present SOCCER OFFICIALS: The Women's Coed Intramural program will be holding an evening clinic for soccer officials. The coed Soccer Tournament will begin the week of March 30th. ALSO: All coed team soccer entries must be in by Mar. 17th. All women's softball team entries should be into the office by Mar. 17th as well. Stop by the office Gym rm. 111, or call 6-3414 if any questions.</p>	<p>All are welcome at the Stony Brook Gymnastics Club. The club meets Mon., Wed., and Fri., 6-8 p.m. in the small Gym. The Coach, Emerson Dunton will hold an optional beginning lesson for the first 45 min., he will then help individuals at their request for the remaining time. Come anytime, all equipment available.</p>
SPEAKER	<p>Professor Richard Williams will speak on a class analysis of the roots of slavery and racism. THURSDAY, 7:30 p.m. in Ammann College Lounge</p>	<p>The Society of Physics Students presents a talk by DR. MAX DRESDEN on BLACK HOLES</p> <p>DATE: April 10, 1981 TIME: 2:15 p.m. PLACE: Grad. Physics Room S-240</p>	
EVENING OUT	<p>SENIOR SEMI-FORMAL DANCE April 16th, 9:00 p.m.-1 a.m. Victoria House 1890. \$12 per person includes: BUFFET, OPEN BAR, VIENNESE TABLE</p> <p>Tickets will be on sale in the ticket office. Open to the entire campus. For more info, call Ruth Supovitz or Barrington Johnson at 6-3673. SPONSORED BY POLITY</p>	<p>HILLEL SHABBAT DINNER Friday, 6:30 p.m. Tabler Dining Hall</p> <p>Special Talk By ROBERT GOLDENBERG "WAITING FOR THE MESSIAH" Reservations for dinner, call 6842</p>	
SERVICE	<p>BRIDGE TO SOMEWHERE - Professionally supervised peer counseling, an organization run by students who care about you and want to listen TO YOU! We are professionally trained for 1 semester to acquire & master the skills needed for counseling. We're located in Union Basement rm. 061. Walk right in and find out what we're about. Applications are now available for those interested in counseling in rm. 061. WE'RE OPEN 5 DAYS A WEEK - NO APPT. NECESSARY</p>	<p>EROS</p> <p>Peer counseling and referrals for BIRTH CONTROL, PREGNANCY, ABORTION, and SEXUAL HEALTH CARE. Male and Female counselors available Monday thru Friday 10 a.m.-5 p.m. FREE AND CONFIDENTIAL. No appt. Necessary. INFIRMARY RM. 119 or call 6-LOVE *Watch for information about becoming an EROS member soon!</p>	
HELP!	<p>BE AN S.O.B.* Volunteer for the SUFFOLK COUNTY SPECIAL OLYMPICS at our info table in the Union on Mondays & Wednesdays. 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. For more info, contact DAVID BERENBAUM or LISA SIMKIN at Polity. *Special Olympics Booster</p>	<p>JOIN THE LIFE SUPPORT TEAM DONATE BLOOD Wednesday, April 8th 1 to 7 p.m. in the Gym</p> <p>for more information, call Scott at 246-6318</p>	



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Saint Patty's Day's seamier side

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An interview with El Salvador's Revolutionary Front member, Enrique Alvarez Cordova, just before his assassination

page 5

Tommy Talks

An exclusive interview with Jane's husband, the activist

Though the planetarium in New York city wasn't named after him, Tom Hayden still manages to remain visible during this, his third decade of political environmental activism.

After a short stint as a journalist in 1961, Hayden assisted in the foundation and initial leadership of the Students' Democratic Society (SDS) from 1961 to 1964; an organization which inspired a generation's political thought. During the late 60s, he along with six other activists at the time, were arrested for conspiracy resulting from the infamous Chicago demonstrations against Vietnam and



in general, America.

After losing a California State Senate nomination in 1976, Hayden became environmentally involved with organizations such as California's SolarCal Council and a federal solar energy program, Western Sun.

Most recently, Hayden has written a seventh book entitled, *The American Future* and between his hectic schedule and keeping up with his wife, Jane Fonda, Hayden granted an interview to Press Assistant Editor Vivienne Heston, the following are excerpts:

—Higham

Central American Calamity

El Salvador's bloody history escalates with U.S. aid

by Scott Higham

"Those who are committed to the poor must share the fate of the poor." Ida Ford an, American nun working as a missionary in El Salvador, said last year. "And we know that in El Salvador today, the fate of the poor is to disappear, be captive, be tortured and be found dead."

Three days later, Ida Ford was dead.

Along with three other religious workers last December, she was murdered by the same government now receiving approximately \$15 million in United States military assistance. Terrorism in El Salvador however, was neither begun nor has it ended with this violent incident.

El Salvador is a small, very poor, crowded country largely dependent on the export of coffee. Both its mineral and industrial bases are insignificant. Ninety-eight percent of the people are illiterate and a \$700 per capita income designates El Salvador as one of the Western Hemisphere's poorest countries. Much of the land is unsuitable for farming and, of the little arable land in El Salvador, 60 percent is owned by a mere two percent of the population.

Coinciding with the boom in coffee production during the 1880s, public land was expropriated and transferred to a handful of families by the govern-

ment. Dissatisfaction with the expropriation erupted in the rebellion of 1932, leaving nearly 32,000 peasants dead.

Fifty years later, another "popular" movement has emerged since, theoretically, 98 percent of El Salvador's people are without land, governmental participation and dignity. Politically representing the so-called "leftists" of the country is the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) consisting of social democrats, students, clergy, marxists, trade unions and peasant organizations. The Farbundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) represents the militaristic side of the FDR. Incorporated in both the FDR and FMLN's organizational structure are, the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR); the United Popular Action Front (FANP); the People's Leagues-28th of February (LP-28); the National Democratic Union (UDN) and the Movement for Popular Liberation (MLP).

In an interview conducted by Barry Reagin of Stony Brook's Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES), representative of the FDR, Arnaldo Ramos explained that the most important point in the Front's platform is their policy of non-alignment, "which goes counter to the one of the United States is forcing upon



American missionary Mora Clark explained before her murder, "My fear of death is being constantly challenged as . . . people are being shot . . . and some, cut-up by machetes and bodies thrown by the road and people prohibited from burying them."

U.S. Support Intensifies

(Continued from page 3)

the Christian Democratic military junta. That is precisely what we are fighting against. Our political reforms are geared towards... self determination, political independence and the freedom to institute basic socio-economic reforms to feed the people, to provide them with the most basic human rights that have been denied to them for the last 50 years," stated Ramos.

At the other end of the political spectrum in El Salvador exists the extreme rightists or wealthy landowners. With the threat of land reform and the redistribution of their property came retaliation and violence directed towards the church and revolutionary front groups advocating agrarian reform. Former Ambassador to El Salvador, Robert White, told the House Appropriation Subcommittee on foreign operations three weeks ago, "I believe the right is constantly trying to overthrow the government, as is the left, and it's a beleaguered government in the middle. There is no possibility of leftists taking over El Salvador in a six-month period if we don't send one piece of equipment to El Salvador. The real threat to the stability of the government comes from... the extreme right." White also told the subcommittee that most of the killings in El Salvador are effected by death squads or government soldiers who moonlight for large landowners in return for \$400 life insurance policies and \$400 monthly salaries. Because of his opposition to increased U.S. military involvement, Robert White's position as ambassador was terminated by President Reagan.

Led by Jose Napoleon Duarte, the mil-

itary junta has become less and less favorable to everyone in El Salvador—their agrarian reform program has both dissociated the peasants from the government because of its ineffectiveness and wealthy landowners as well because of the program's mere inception.

Designed to win support of the peasants, the reform was to be implemented in three phases. Begun last March, phase one designated the country's largest estates, aside from coffee plantations, for redistribution among landless peasants. This phase, however, affected only 15 percent of the country's farmland. But, according to the Associated Press, as of this March 24th, the pro-

gram has been postponed indefinitely due to lack of funds necessary to compensate wealthy landowners. Although the U.S. is also economically assisting El Salvador, the aid does not apply to the compensation aspect of the program. The third phase, which would turn over land to peasants who worked it under a sharecropping system, is now intangible.

Though it is not clear which direction various political factions in El Salvador will now take that land reform has been scrapped, increased violence can be assured and loyalty among a majority of peasants will probably be gained by the leftists. With United States involvement the situation only becomes more

complex. Since 1980 the United States has been sending El Salvador both military and economic aid along with military advisors in an effort to maintain control over Central America. According to a Congressional Presentation document published by the Department of Defense in 1978, "United States interests (in El Salvador) are derived from our larger concerns for regional stability in Central America. Through a modest security assistance program, we are able to maintain communication with El Salvador's military establishment which is the country's most important political force." In addition, Israel, France and Brazil aided El Salvador militarily

so-called "domino theory" of communist expansion, which the State Department alleges, could be inspired by a left-wing coup in El Salvador. Initiated by the discovery of "captured documents and war materials" in El Salvador last month, the State Department contends that if increased communist interference in El Salvador is not terminated immediately, bordering countries will follow suit.

In a viewpoint published by Newsday on March 24, however, retired U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador from 1961-64, Murat Williams explained, "Forged documents are an old story in Central America. One non-communist opposition leader said in Mexico recently that when he was in prison in El Salvador, he had been forced to sign blank sheets of paper—a neat trick for gathering 'evidence.'" Williams also explained that anyone aiding or sympathizing with peasants was instantly labeled "communist" by the wealthy landowners, designated by today's media as the extreme rightists. "When I was ambassador in El Salvador," Williams reminisced, "our embassy encouraged the modest efforts of a reformist government to improve the lot of the poor. Almost immediately, members of the oligarchy, the 14 ruling families, took out full page advertisements in local papers denouncing me as a communist. One even called President John F. Kennedy a Bolshevik... If people who call a U.S. ambassador a communist and President Kennedy a Bolshevik supply much of the raw material for the State Department and other U.S. intelligence files, it should surprise no one to find our government basing its actions on lies and false denunciations.

While the Reagan Administration maintains that communists are subverting the people of El Salvador, a more realistic assessment of why the shift to Central America has been made. During the last year, the image of U.S. strength has declined sharply, not only in the eyes of adversaries, but in the eyes of allies as well. The jelly fish consistency of past foreign policy decisions, or indecisions, has led to the Reagan Administration's drawing a clear line between Carter's consistently inconsistent policies and the so-called "new right's" ultimate direction towards strength—at the expense of tax dollars and more importantly, lives in El Salvador.

As a United States citizen, I am highly disappointed and mostly outraged at that type of (military) support," Ida Ford stated 12 days before her death. "The United States has to realize it does not own Central America or any other part of the world. People have the right to meet their own destinies and choose the type of government they want."

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"Now... that land reform has been scrapped, increased violence can be assured,"

between 1974 and 1978 by sending planes, tanks, rocket launchers and machine guns to the country, also according to the Department of Defense. The recently approved aid granted to El Salvador however, marks the largest increase in United States assistance during any fiscal year since 1950. And, despite repeated protests from fact finding commissions, former ambassadors, and religious workers in the country, it appears likely El Salvador will receive that assistance.

Last year a three member committee was sent to El Salvador by the House of Representatives on an 11 day fact-finding mission. A report of their determination sent to out-going President Carter and in-coming President Reagan read, "Dear Mr. President: During our current trip to Central America we visited with refugees along the Honduras-El Salvador border. We are convinced and have collected eyewitness evidence that atrocities are regularly being committed by the security forces of the El Salvadoran Government. Murder, rape, torture and the burning of crops are being afflicted on the Salvadoran people by the very troops now receiving United States military aid... In addition, we have been told by (former) United States Ambassador, Robert White, that contrary to official State Department reports, no meaningful investigation is ongoing with respect to the recent murders of four United States religious workers in El Salvador. In the name of justice and humanity and to further long term best interests of the United States, we appeal to halt immediately military aid to El Salvador." The alleged threat of communist expansion in Central America, however, has ruled out, completely, that possibility.

"They (Soviets) have a hit list in Central America," Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig told the House Foreign Affairs Committee on March 22, 1981. "It does no good to pretend in our own policies or our proclamations that (the Soviet Union) is not the most serious threat to world peace that we're facing today." It was also charged that Cuba is aiding in the deliverance of arms to Salvadoran guerillas. Haig told the Committee, "It is the responsibility of the executive branch to consider a whole range of options, and I can assure you that process is under way." Military action against Cuba, Haig asserted, "should not be... excluded from any consideration." One of the options cited has been a naval blockade to prevent the alleged arms flow from Cuba.

One of the administration's major concerns over the last few months is the

Wednesday, April 8	Thursday, April 9
<p>12:00 p.m. GHETTOLIZATION OF WOMEN IN THE JOB MARKET Room 236 Speaker: Judy Wishnia Assistant Professor of Sociology at Stony Brook</p>	<p>12:00 p.m. RAPE CRISIS INTERVENTION - PANEL/ DISCUSSION Room 236 Speakers: Jeanette Holmer - Stony Brook Public Safety Lyn Cugine - Rape Crisis Counselor Janet O'Hara - N.Y. Women Against Rape</p>
<p>2:00 p.m. WOMEN & SUCCESS - HARD WORK IS NOT ENOUGH Room 231 Speaker: Ann Byrnes University Counseling Center</p>	<p>2:00 p.m. ERA & ABORTION - THE PRO-LIFE POINT OF VIEW Room 237 Speaker: Phyllis Graham</p>
<p>3:00 p.m. WHY ABORTION SHOULD REMAIN LEGAL Room 236 Speaker: Marla Kasner Chairperson, Suffolk County Abortion Rights League</p>	<p>3:30 p.m. THE DISCUSSION AND DEMONSTRATION OF A GYNECOLOGICAL EXAM Room 236 Speaker: Amy Breakstone Medical Student at Stony Brook (FOR WOMEN ONLY)</p>
<p>7:30 p.m. WOMEN IN POLITICS LC 110 Speaker: Karen Burstein Former N.Y.S. Senator</p>	

NYPWRG Elections will be held at the general interest meeting, April 14th, 7:30 p.m. in the Union Room 237.



Salvadoran Civil War

FDR Leader Criticizes Junta weeks Before Assassination

Born into El Salvador's ruling class which represents two percent of the country's population, Enrique Alvarez Cordova began working within the boundaries of military rule as Minister of Agriculture in 1969. Quickly disillusioned with the junta's military domination and reluctance to implement an effective land reform, Cordova left the government and began an agrarian reform on his own ranch. All profits were given to the peasants who worked his land and a cooperative was initiated.

When current junta leader, Jose Napoleon Duarte, became president in 1979, Cordova was asked to return as Minister of Agriculture but, once again, he resigned (permanently). On April 11, 1980, the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) which consists of nearly 150 various "popular" organizations in El Salvador, was established. Cordova was chosen as the FDR's first president.

In November 1980, Cordova and five other FDR leaders met in a Salvadoran high school when the building was surrounded by soldiers, the leaders dragged out and then assassinated. During their funeral, a bomb rocked the church, hurling opposition leaders' coffins through the air while injuring severely several mourners.

In the summer of 1980, Cordova traveled to a New York religious conference where he was interviewed by Gene Palumbo. The following are excerpts from that interview:

— Scott Higham

"I started working after I got back from school in agriculture, coffee mainly. And there it was very clear to me that the people that were making us so rich... lived in such poor conditions.

"In 1969, I was asked to be part of Sanchez's government and I accepted and shortly I found out that I had to make decisions. Either to continue as other Ministers of Agriculture had, serving their class, or I would have to serve the majority of the people. I think it was just a matter of being honest without thinking about ideological reasons; I took the decision to serve the majority of the people.

"We tried, and did a few things to improve those conditions such as salaries and better conditions for the majority of the people but from the first moment we started doing that, we found that the same people that I was born with, the same class that I belonged to, opposed every single measure we tried. I saw then that they were not willing to share the privileges that

they have had for so long.

"So then we talked about agrarian reform in 1969. That was a necessity. We worked very hard on that and we finished all the work by the end of the period of Sanchez. I was asked by Molena to continue as Minister of Agriculture and I only put one condition; I would continue if we would go through with an agrarian reform. I was told we would do it, so I accepted but, after a year, I discovered they didn't want to do it. They kept saying, 'we'll do it but this is not the moment.' So I resigned, and at that moment I had to make a decision. I didn't want to join any political parties because I wasn't very sure that they were doing the right thing. I didn't have much confidence in the Christian Democratic or the Socialist Democratic parties. So, I decided I would go through with an agrarian reform on the property that I owned which is a cattle ranch where a hundred people work permanently and, of course, we have about five hundred people that depend on them. And, we made a decision—that all profits from the ranch would be for the benefit of the people. This was 1974.

"At first there was many doubts from the people. They didn't believe that this was true and there wasn't much participation from the people. But, we started working, and I think the most important thing is that they have never had the opportunity to discuss things and to make decisions for themselves. They always have received orders: Do this; do that; don't do this; don't do that. It was hard at the beginning but after a while they started participating and the first decision they took was a health program for... all the family, completely free. Then, they made a program for recreation; sports and trips to the seashore. They also established a store where they could buy their main needs and they established a loan program. After a year and a half, we decided we should give a legal form to this and a cooperative was organized.

"At this moment 97 persons are part of the cooperative. There's only three people that don't want to belong, but they receive the same benefits as everyone else. This is just an example. All they need is the opportunity to make decisions. And, something very interesting in my opinion is some of the ideas they have for solving future problems. They're not thinking individually anymore. It was only natural that they lived that way because the system has pushed them to not being individuals. But, they're thinking about the housing problem; the houses not being owned individually but

by the group, which I think shows you how they've developed.

"I could say that I am convinced that the system we have at our home (El Salvador) has not solved any problems; on the contrary, has contributed to them. The people, the minority of the people, are better off right now than they were 20 years ago, but the great majority of the people are poorer and poorer every day. I think a radical change is needed and that's why, after leaving the government the second of January this year (1980), I decided it was the moment to really fight, to really struggle with the people."

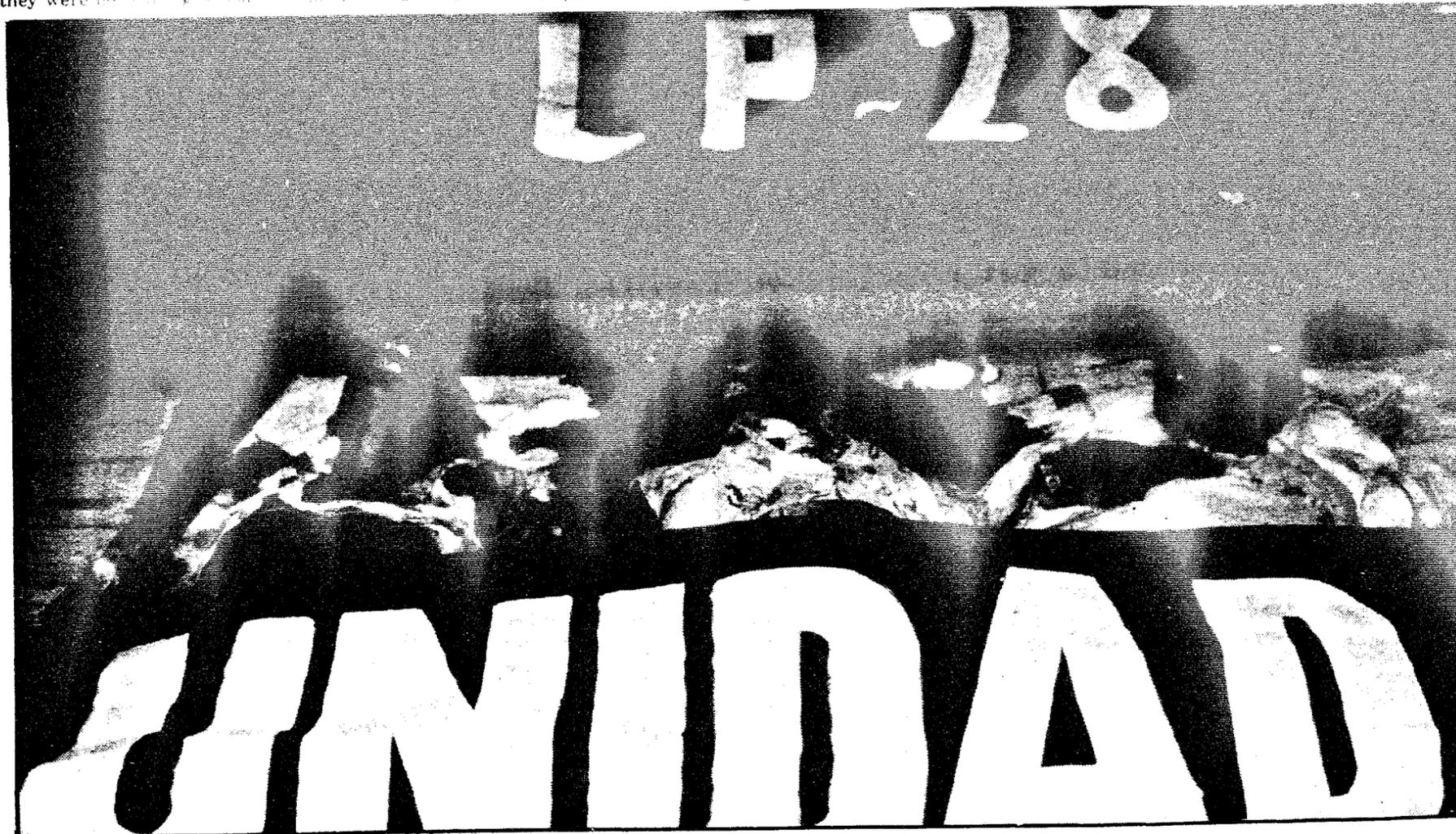
PALUMBO: Another member of the Front (FDR) who was also a member of the Christian Democratic Party (military junta) spoke out against the government. He was assassinated in his home before his family. What was it like deciding in the face of these dangers that you would resign?

CORDOVA:

"Let me tell you, when I was asked to join that government after the 15th of October I had many, many doubts. I didn't want to and I said I was not going to accept but I was pressured by many of the peasant groups with those many doubts, I accepted. Shortly, we confirmed our doubts that this was not possible; that the army was only saying they wanted changes; they wanted to keep the power for them(selves). Also, we shortly found out that many people that were in government representing what is so-called private enterprise, were there in order that changes not be pushed through; not to support them but to oppose them.

"We resigned and I confirmed my position that only a government with popular support, with popular participation through organizations could really do the things the country needs. When I took this decision I realized that there was a risk, but these seven months that I've been working full-time for this I have found out something that is very beautiful, I would say. You forget about everything else. You forget about your own safety. You don't care about pressures. You don't care about anything else. You're just completely absorbed by this kind of work and I think this reflects that we are fighting for a just cause. When you are doing that you forget about the other things that don't really have any value at all.

"I am not worried about it; I'm conscious of it. I am even thinking about going back to the country if my presence there is needed."



Murdered members of the People's Leagues—28th of February (LP-28).

Bagpipes, Bands Ignore True Patriots

by Catherine Synan

While a million people crowded the streets of Manhattan to hear the bands, bagpipes and see kilts marching by, 27-year-old Bobby Sands, a "blanket man" in Long Kesh Prison, Northern Ireland marked off his 17th day of a "hunger-strike to the death." Sands has been without food for over a month and has been moved to the prison hospital.

Sands' grave action is a determined effort to end systematic torture of himself, 500 other male prisoners and 28 women held in Armagh Women's Prison and to gain for them all recognition of political prisoner status as people "imprisoned for resistance to British colonial rule in Ireland."

Since this Saint Patrick's Day, three men, Francis Hughes, Raymond McCreesh and Patrick O'Hara have joined the hunger-strike. "Our commitment is to see that Bobby Sands and the others do not die in Long Kesh Prison," bellowed Martin Abend, a New York media figure, to a crowd of 300 who rallied in Manhattan, March 21, in support of the hunger-strikers. "There you have five or six men, a pitiful number of men," Abend continued, "Patriots," he shouted. "To me they symbolize Ireland, a small people opposing itself to a force that seems as mighty as a lion." A 10-foot long, green and white banner behind him spelled out, "England Get Out of Ireland." Members of Northern Irish Aid (NOI)

ted Ireland, co-sponsors of the rally, plan a demonstration this Saturday, April 4th in front of the British Embassy in Manhattan.

The British government began a policy of internment for political agitators in 1971, but since 1976 has refused to recognize political prisoner status. Instead, according to NORAI, the British have "sought to portray Irish Political Prisoners as criminals" and have "reverted to an 800-year-old policy" that denies "that the Irish people possess an inalienable right to national freedom and self-determination."

The prisoners five-year struggle to have their rights restored and increasing British brutality resulted in a 53-day hunger-strike that succeeded in December, exacting concessions from the British. No prison uniforms or penal work and access to educational facilities were among the concessions.

But as soon as an agreement had been reached and the hunger-strike halted, the British reneged on their promises. According to the Irish People, a New York publication, brutal psychological and physical torture also resumed when negotiations ended. "I know what they've done to my friends in Long Kesh," an Irish woman attending the rally but afraid to identify herself stated. "I know what they've been through. During the last hunger-strike I didn't sleep a night without dreaming of

"Meagre food rations were cut (following the end of the December hunger-strike) and while all were subjected to verbal abuse, some were singled out for 'physical assaults,' asserted a statement issued by NORAI. "Eleven had their back passages (anus) probed," the statement continued, in what was described as a "sexually violent fashion." Some prisoners were brutally assaulted "resulting in one suffering a form of heart seizure while another sustained a fractured limb."

The present hunger-strike was called as a direct result of this treatment and the British refusal to honor a 34-page document detailing political agreements reached after the first hunger-strike. "we have endured four-and-a-half years of the blanket protest," Bobby Sands declared, referring to the blankets the men wear rather than submit to the prison uniform. "We will not crawl now."

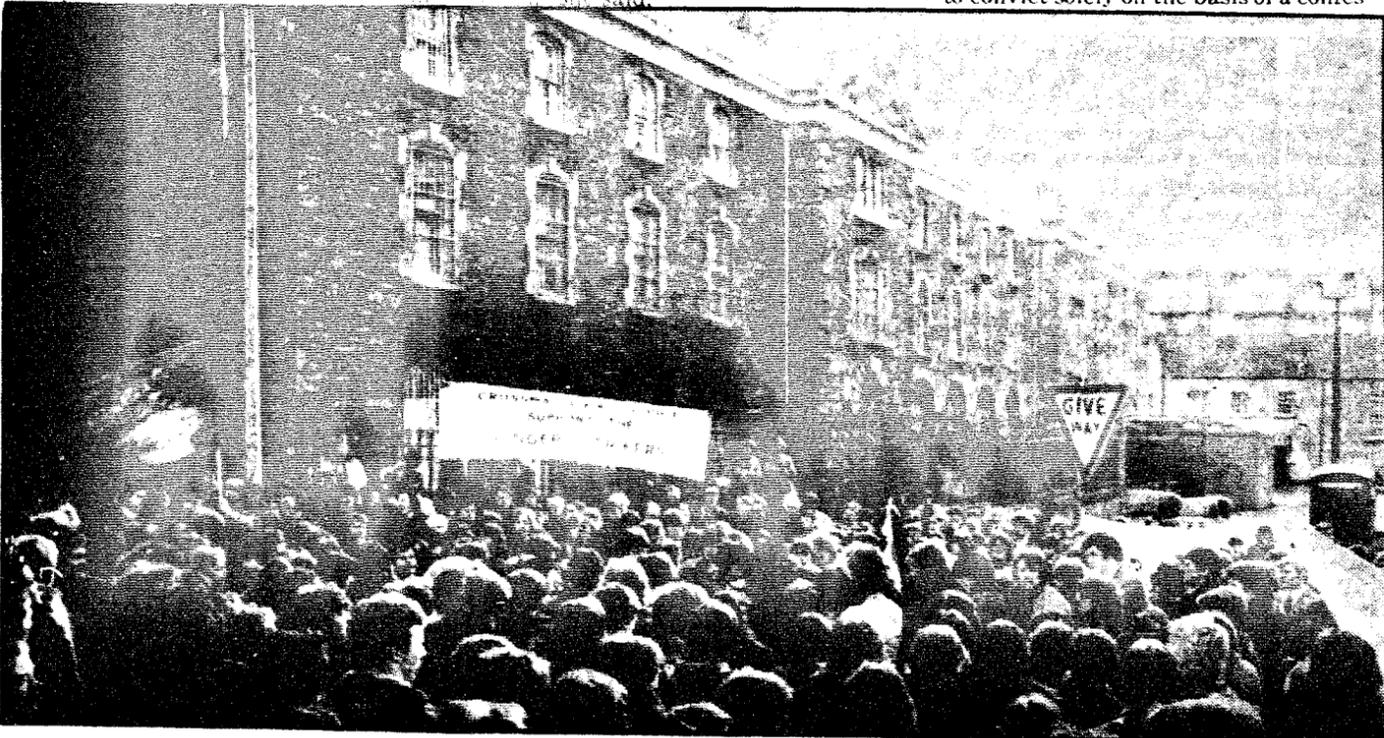
Since the present political trouble began in 1969, the Northern Ireland prison population has risen from less than 500 to nearly 3,000 with the initial cause of the huge increase being Internment without trial. An English barrister, speaking in a refined British accent that seemed ironic in the setting of the rally, called the present juryless courts, "the conveyor belt system of injustice" that "drags people from the streets of Derry." This court system has the power to convict solely on the basis of a confes-

sion signed in police custody. Under this system he said, "the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty is a mere technicality." He went on to say that Northern Ireland is being used as a laboratory by the American government "to test . . . where civil rights can be successfully denied." "Beware, I say to you," he warned, "It's you in the long run who stand to gain or to lose. It's not simply an issue for Irish Americans. It's an issue for all Americans."

Stony Brook University Professor Amiri Baraka also addressed American interest in the Irish situation. "Who benefits from racism from a divided Ireland?" Baraka asked. "The enemies of the Irish revolution are the same enemies of the African revolution," he said, calling them "the same grubby little clique of racists." He said that those who benefit from our suffering" are "the same people cutting medicaid, cutting social security, cutting bilingual education, cutting education of the poor and the handicapped," and almost a dozen other federal social programs due to be axed by the Reagan administration. The Reagan administration's political and economic program favors a strong leaning towards the interest of big business over consumer needs as does the Thatcher administration in England and, in fact, the two government leaders met in this country prior to the British negation of promised prison concessions. "That's the same government," Baraka continued, "that will support the torture of heroic men like those Long Kesh."

"Even though we subjectively don't believe it, we are objectively allies," Baraka asserted referring to the common interests of oppressed black people and white people. "we will demonstrate here that whatever Ronald Reagan thinks he will not be allowed to prop up South African colonialism." And he explained that, just as 30 million black Americans have pressured this government not to escalate its support of South African colonialism, "around the question of British imperialism, you here in the United States have to let them know that you oppose that."

On Monday, April 6th, Amiri Baraka will present in his Civil Rights course at Stony Brook, *The Patriot Game*; a film detailing the Northern Ireland protest against British occupation. It will be shown in the ESS building, room 001 at 5:30 PM. In addition, all those interested in attending the April 4th demonstration at the British Embassy in Manhattan are asked to contact Kirk Kelly of the Stony Brook Irish club at 246-5707.



Protestors rally outside Northern Ireland's Armagh jail March 8th in support of 28 women, along with 500 males imprisoned at Long Kesh jail, who are currently seeking political prisoner status.

Prof Staff: S.B.'s Unsung Hero

(Continued from page 1)

ment. So," he adds with a sip of whiskey, "I became the departments."

The 1975 Stony Brook's Budget allocation made hiring enough teachers virtually impossible. In order to instruct the undergraduate students with high quality instruction and an unimpaired education, Staff had to teach an average of sixty classes a week.

When asked why, the bearded man chuckled, "I was the only one qualified enough to do it. Very few men can teach secondary bassoon, organic chemistry, general composition, and Physics 431 all in one day, without going insane. Not to say that I don't have my own faults." And with those words, Staff finished his big bottle of whiskey. "It's not the teaching that bothers me," he explained, "it's the sprinting."

When teaching such a large quantity of varied classes, sprinting becomes inevitable. Many class times often conflict, and Staff must often as a result, sprint back and forth, from class to class.

It's this tremendous amount, of sprinting however, that keeps Staff in top notch physical condition. According to a rigorous heart strain test undergone

recently by Staff in the Health Science Center, his entire vascular system, very much resembles that of a youthful man's.

"This old man has the heart of a thirteen year old!" exclaimed an exasperated Orville Riker M.D., when questioned on Staff's physical condition. "He's the first adolescent to have a troubled prostate."

Alexander Staff, whose favorite bed time story is Dante's *Inferno*, perceives this university as just that. It's an inferno in his long, yet ironically futile life. One can often find Staff wandering down the railroad tracks, wearing his spats and worn out WWI soldier garb, carrying a copy of *The Communist manifesto*, his bible, under his arm. Also under his arm is a bottle of Dickel Blended Whiskey, his drink.

It is indeed a mixture of Staff's great accumulation of knowledge, senility, over indulgence in whiskey, as well as illustrious insanity, that makes for the extraordinary lecturer he is. Students in Staff's last semester secondary Bassoon class will never forget the time he rehashed one of his adventures in Berlin:

"I was in this outhouse, practicing my bassoon playing, not that I am fond of human excrement or

anything, when all of a sudden there was this immense explosion, which scared the living day-lights out of me. My head began to ring, and low and behold, I was introduced to the key of A-augmented fifth. I now introduce you to the key of A-augmented fifth!! (There is an explosion.)

To loyal students, Alexander T. Staff is more than an instructor, he's like a father. According to H-Quad student Gus Valdespino, "Staff is the biggest inspiration a person can have. A student should make sure that every class he registers for, is taught by the great old man."

So Fellow Students, when you see a drunk old man, sprinting to and from the lecture hall, stop and think about what you could be exposed to. Should you register for a course taught by Staff?

Remember that there is only so much knowledge in this world, and if you want a piece of it, you better act fast. At eighty seven years of age, knowledge slowly leaves us. As unfortunate as it may seem, there's nothing one can do. As Staff once told his organic chemistry class, "if carbon compounds weren't organic, our minds wouldn't rot."



Heroism

Beware faithful radical-progressive readers: this is a true-blue old-fashioned editorial in praise of men serving their country.

The sublimation of fear in the pursuit of valor is called bravery. But the significance of an act of bravery, conjuring up exciting and noble images, goes far beyond the single event. It is the essence of humanity.

Though this sounds cliché, it is nonetheless true that the nation—indeed, the world—was shocked at the news of President Reagan's shooting. Though in an eternally troubled and violent world, savagery is expected; though his unpopularity is widespread and half-serious calls for his murder were heard; though the Presidency has never been immune to violence; despite everything, the shooting this last Monday was a terrifying thing. And the bullets that struck down the President and those around him strike at each of us, hitting the raw bone of fear. The ability to endanger another human is man's most horrible

gift—tragic regardless of the status of the victim, and of grave and momentous consequence when the victim is a nation's leader.

The incredibly revealing television footage of the shooting told us of many things; of the pandemonium resulting of an attack, of the swiftness of violence, but also of the swiftness of courage. Heroism is often sought, sometimes spurned. But the heroic act is seldom planned. Bravery is the act of altruism in the face of adversity, a triumph over fear; it is the denial of instinct and often common sense. When Secret Service Agents Jerry Parr and his partner pushed Ronald Reagan into his limousine, Parr then lying on for further protection, that was a brave and courageous act. Without a moment's hesitation, denying every reflex for self-preservation, these men acted to protect the President.

Captured on screen, and replayed countless times for countless viewers are the actions of Secret Service Agent Tim McCarthy. At the first

sound of gunfire—the first signal of danger—McCarthy began to duck, a reaction each of us would take, automatically, in the pursuit of safety. But suddenly, McCarthy ceased his crouching movement and stood erect, remembering his training and his purpose. It is then that he was hit with the would-be assassin's bullet—one that might very well have hit Reagan had McCarthy followed his instincts and hit the floor.

Now, arguments can be made that all human life is sacred, that, Hell, Reagan deserved to die, that Secret Service men are "programmed," or that Providence alone decides fate. Nevertheless, these men swore themselves to the protection of the President of their country, the symbolic manifestation of the republic. These men, cognizant of the dangers involved, were willing to forfeit their own safety for the safety of their government.

That devotion may be falsely attacked as fascist, as sentimental, as unnecessary. But these men performed admirably in their task. And in that performance there is nobility.

Due to an increasingly occurring phenomenon apprehensively referred to as graduation, several editorial and other positions of importance will be open next fall. If you are interested in reporting the truth, kicking ass, having a good time with a bunch of nuts and padding your resume, join the Press and perpetuate Stony Brook's weekly newspaper.

Letters

To the Editor:

Twenty-two black children have been murdered in Atlanta, and two are missing. The murders and disappearances of the children have all occurred over the last 22 months. Currently, there are no tangible suspects. The incidents were brought to public attention only after 11 children had been murdered and not until then was outside help from other police and special homicide investigators asked for.

In 1976, New York City was the focus of national attention when the Son of Sam murders occurred. Six white people were killed by David Berkowitz. The Son of Sam murders were brought to the attention of the public after the second

murder, and action was taken to apprehend a suspect. Assistance was given by outside police and special homicide investigators after the fifth murder.

Why is there a difference between the process of apprehending the murder of the 20 children in Atlanta and the catching of Berkowitz? Why must President Reagan give Atlanta's investigative force \$1.5 million to aid them in finding the murderer?

If New York City received special funding to find Berkowitz it was not made known to the public. Is it that we have to pay the Atlanta police more money to make them find a murderer of black children? Then again, maybe Atlanta is having problems, and could solve the case faster if they have

sufficient funds. Then why weren't the funds given sooner? Why did the government wait until 20 children had lost their lives before offering funding to aid in the capture of this lunatic?

The problem of finding the murderer of the children has not been made known to the public. Why the Atlanta investigative force needs funding and the aid of private citizens to go into the streets and put their lives at stake to search for this lunatic, which is not their job, is still not known. New York didn't need the aid of their citizens' search for Berkowitz.

Why is the treatment of two cases so different? Is it that America still places very little value on the life of a black person? The numbers are sobering. —Linda Watts

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Anyone interested in applying for SSAB (Summer Student Activity Board) and the Summer Sessions Planning Board contact Rich Zuckerman at 6-3673.

There will be a Residence Life Town Hall Meeting on Thursday, April 2nd at 8:00 p.m.

Come and speak directly to Residence Life President Marburger, Physical Plant and Student Affairs among others. Let your voice be heard. For further info, contact MARTHA RIPP at 6-3673.

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MAY 3**

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 I would like to organize for May 3 in my area.
 Here is my donation of \$ _____ to help on the May 3 mobilization.
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Hayden Complains About Reagan

by Vivienne Heston

PRESS: In your Campaign for Economic Democracy, you talk about coalition politics. What do you see as the uniting or consolidating force behind such a coalition?

HAYDEN: I think the first task is for people of a liberal or progressive spirit to reexamine all of their assumptions since we're in such a crisis with the Reagan administration in power. Have an open discussion about what the common ground is. I think, there's a lot to be thought about in the next few weeks. There's no automatic basis for a coalition. There are a lot of divisions along class, race, sex, age and occupational lines. It is possible to bring a coalition together for negative reasons, for example, American support of a terrible regime in El Salvador, or to oppose the Reagan budget which bloats military expenditures while starving the poor, or to oppose the recreation of McCarthyism in the form of the Senate Committee under Senator Denton. So, that's one way to look at it, that a coalition will form for negative reasons to resist Reagan. I'm sure that that will take place but my feeling is that it's not sufficient to be negative. The problems that we have in America require solutions that are motivated by positive vision. We really have to answer the President's question—what is your alternative? He has laid down some very interesting challenges. He's proposed a way to make the country work, so we have to have a counter-proposal that isn't negative or defensive.

PRESS: What are your ideas for a counter proposal?

HAYDEN: One place to draw the line with Reagan's philosophy is on the issue of energy. Our alternative should be strict conservation in terms of automobiles, transportation, new buildings and in existing residential and commercial buildings—across the board. And there should be investment in solar, wind and other renewable sources of energy. Right now, under Reagan's program it is more profitable to invest in a rare violin or a stamp collection than to invest in a solar energy company, so, that would be the first counter proposal. Secondly, in terms of alternatives, we have to rebuild collapsing industries, such as auto and steel and that's going to require help from the government. The government has a legitimate right to expect that those industries include worker participation in order to increase productivity, that they will produce better quality vehicles, more fuel-efficient vehicles that run



Radical activist turned Jeffersonian Democrat, Tom Hayden.

repealing such regulations. For example, the OSHA regulations on asbestos should be increased.

PRESS: In other words, you would rather see increased regulation of business rather than President Reagan's policy of decreased regulation?

HAYDEN: No, I'd rather see increased regulation

late the problem. One is to regulate from the outside by government, which is expensive, reactive and bureaucratic. The other way is to regulate from within by allowing more workplace democracy, by allowing employees to know what they're handling, providing ways of preventing workers from unnecessary exposure. That seems to be the better way—more democracy, less bureaucracy is a better way for regulation. This another place to draw the line with the Republicans. They make quite a brilliant analysis of the growth of government and its tremendous power over the individual and they get downright rhapsodic and romantic about free enterprise, but what we really have is a corporate state. What we really have are giant corporations interlocked with giant government. It's like the corporation is an invisible partner in the Republican mind, they don't even seem to notice.

Government bureaucracy is a problem and so is corporate bureaucracy, it's not just the public sector, it's the private sector. We have to start talking about more accountability, more citizen input and more enfranchisement for people within the corporation. We should not just attack government as if it was the sole villain. Another alternative which I think is important regards foreign policy. If Reagan really wants an alternative in El Salvador, all he has to do is talk to the Pope. Period. The Pope has a better foreign policy than Reagan.

PRESS: Would you consider running for Senator of California in 1982?

HAYDEN: It's a consideration, but I think it's more likely that Jerry Brown will. He's got a much better chance at winning than I do and he's close enough to my positions for such a win to be a gain for what we're trying to build here in California. I see my role and the role of the CED as that of rebuilding the Democratic Party along alternative lines. If I do run for office it will be with a coalition of progressives in the Democratic Party.

PRESS: How would a Senator Hayden differ from a Senator Brown?

HAYDEN: Well, I think Jerry Brown, because he represents the whole state of California, has a broader program than Liberals and other people on the left would see as being more conservative in some respects than Tom Hayden. He is electable which makes things more difficult for me. I think my program is stronger, but one which could not necessarily be supported right now, by the whole state of California.

PRESS: If Brown runs for the Senate, would you consider running for Governor?

HAYDEN: No, I think I'd have the same problem with a gubernatorial election. It's the old dilemma of whether to make the necessary compromises in a broad program to win or whether to stay with sharper stands which appeal to a narrower base. I think my role is the latter. I don't think I could win unless the State moved in a more progressive direction.

PRESS: Do you consider the CED part of the New Left?

HAYDEN: No, "New Left" is a 1960s creation and long gone.

PRESS: How would you respond to critics who have more radical or leftist viewpoints than you do when they say that you "copped out?"

HAYDEN: I think I've led a very consistent life politically. I've always focused on Democratic, grass roots solutions to the major problems of society. I've changed focus on issues, but that's natural. First I worked on student rights, then civil rights and peace in Viet Nam, then increasingly on problems of the economy and energy in the past 10 years. I think it's natural for people to criticize anyone who's involved in electoral politics, I've done my share of that myself. There's too much in-fighting on the left, I'm not the problem that Ronald Reagan is, yet some tend to get more emotional about me than him. I would ask such critics the same thing that Reagan asks, "What is your alternative?" If they agree that electoral politics are a way to improve the country and change the country, then they should see the CED as the only model in America of a progressive, successful, grass roots, electoral organization. They should explore more what we are trying to do.

PRESS: In your November 1980 article published in the Wall Street Journal, you said that Liberals had lost, "the flag, God, national defense, tax relief, personal safety and traditional family values." Isn't there a "moral majority" ring to that?

HAYDEN: Well, I think the Moral Majority is corrupt. I don't mean that we should beat our breasts and

(Continued on page 10)

"The Pope has a better foreign policy than Reagan"

on methanol or gasohol from the Middle West instead of imported oil from the Middle East. So, that's the second area: reindustrialization with worker participation and with maximum energy efficiency. The third area is the new industrial or economic sectors where there needs to be a crash program not only in the solar industry, but also in the field of electronics and communication—computers, television, and cable tv need to be developed. This potential in the electronics industry has to be developed. Reagan is going to backpedal on that, leaving those industries to flounder in the market by pulling government out of the partnership. I don't think those industries are going to make it on the international market.

PRESS: What do you see as the government's role in such a partnership?

HAYDEN: What the Japanese, the Germans and other Capitalist economies do is have national planning where the government acts as a partner and helps the new industries develop through loan guarantees and other forms of subsidy and then the industry doesn't have to think in terms of short-term, immediate profit but thinks instead, in terms of long-term development. There must be a major role for the government, which is what Reagan opposes. We also have to draw the line on pay discrimination. Reagan's program of fighting inflation demands that clerical workers, for example, accept a permanent second-class status as their burden in the war against inflation. I think that that's unjust and unworkable. We also need the Equal Rights Amendment applied to economic issues so that women—minorities too—receive a fair wage for work of comparable content to work that is performed by white males. Otherwise, all you're doing is dooming people to a demoralized work situation which brings down productivity. It is just not workable, aside from the injustice of it. We should also have more preventive regulations in health and safety in the workplace and in the environment rather than

over health and safety, but there is an alternative to the question of more or less regulation, and that is prevention. We don't need a whole lot of the chemicals and the pills and the pollutants in the environment. They do nobody any good except for the people who speculate in them and profit from them, they should be banned. Then you don't have to get into regulating and wasting tax-payers' money on regulation. We don't need chemicals to create the illusion of white clothes. We have optical whiteners. We don't need pesticides where we can substitute organic and integrated pest-management techniques. Prevention is the key. If there has to be a choice between less regulation or more regulation and health and safety in the workplace, then you have to come out for health and safety. Not only because of the inherent justice of it, but because regulation saves money. If you save people from heart attacks by reducing stress and overwork, if you save people from cancer by banning carcinogens, each one of those human lives is more productive, healthier and not subjected to the inflationary cost of diseases for which there is no cure, and diseases which are, in many cases preventable. I'm not taking the moral issue here, I'm trying to put it in the same cold terms as those of the opponents.

PRESS: How can one make health and safety a high priority without creating more bureaucracy, something which you opposed time and time again?

HAYDEN: If you ban certain things it doesn't take a bureaucracy to oversee it, that's all I'm saying. Americans have to decide whether freedom of commerce really means that companies be allowed to produce commercials on junk food for children. If that's freedom, then fine, we'll all get sick and go broke trying to take care of our illnesses. It's very hard to prevent bureaucracy once you allow a problem to exist. There certainly are ways of doing it from within. Let's say you've got a factory and it's been decided socially to use certain kinds of chemicals. There are two ways to regu-

'Knuckle': A Winner

by Alan E. Oirich

"Knuckle," is the kind of play you can wonder about; all during the performance and afterward you wonder whether or not you understood it and whether or not you liked it. The temptation is to listen to other departing theatregoers and see if they liked it. Then as soon as you're sure you haven't missed anything painfully profound, you can make up your mind.

The play is the story of Curly Delafield played by Daniel Gerroll, who returns home to Great Britain after 12 years to investigate what is ostensibly the murder or suicide of his sister, who has vanished. Taking time from his profession of gun-running, he investigates the more or less seedy disappearance by poking around his more or less seedy hometown and it's more or less sleazy denizens. His sister's very sleazy boyfriend, Max Dupree, played by Peter Jolly, sadly stands out as the only bad actor in the play. The role is by no means an easy one and it seems to have been cast trying to strike the character as a man whose charm over women is his lack of it. Hard part or no, Jolly really had no business being on stage in a part he couldn't handle. Some acting talent did shine through now and then, but the role was not well done, no doubt due to Geoffrey Sherman's direction. Jolly plays the part sullenly and at times it works well as a complement to Gerroll's vindictiveness. But on the whole, the actor didn't make it work. However, Daniel Gerroll is an actor who has that elusive quality known as "Presence (that's with a capital 'P')." His stance on stage exudes character, while his silences are at least as effective as his quippishness.

The strange thing, and I mean strange thing, about the play was that it was filled with well-known prototypical characters. It would be an inappropriate exercise in stigmatics to call the characters cliched, but the likeable, rebellious son of the prim British banker, hateful of his father and everyone like him, along with the hot, cool bitch who works in a bar, bored with life and sex and just about everything else, is really a pattern that approaches being a bit much. These along with Jolly's portrayal of the guy with the attitude of

"Yeah, I used and abused your sleazy sister and she deserved it," at times made the play seem to be a visit with old friends. Curly's "Okaybuddy now I take you down a few notches" and Fran Brill's portrayal of Jenny, who is seemingly forever blowing come-hither smoke rings at the bar and staring off into space trying to remember when she was a virgin. It all started to seem like Sam Spade on a half-hour TV series or, perhaps, more sadly, that the author had read too much Raymond Chandler and thought that normal people behaved the way he had his characters living their lives. At moments it almost seemed that "As Time Goes By" would be played from offstage and Gerroll would start saying "Schweetheart."

Don't get me wrong, "Knuckle" is a very nicely told investigative story as far as the plot in question can carry it (of course, if it could carry it terribly far, the plot wouldn't be in question, now would it?). But for noted playwright David Hare to come out with something so short on real innovation is a bit of a disappointment, though the production of this not-terribly-innovative piece is one that is for the most part tightly and professionally done. The sets are more than adequate to the dreamy "private eye" taste of the piece. Off to stage right is the set for the living room of Curly's father, Patrick Delafield and to stage left is the bar, while the rest of the stage serves as sundry other locales. Most often, Curly, front and center, will deliver such heartgloomig monologues as to render the audience incapable of not enjoying the prior as a whole. His recalcitrant nature and his anecdotal method of talking to people leave him at the door to despair with a subtle expression of a wit borne of depression and gloom.

Gwyllum Evans gives a good performance as Patrick Delafield. He ably puts forward the persona of an unsavory British banker. And given the part, Fran Brill deserves fond recognition for her rendition of Jenny Wilbur, the manager of the Shadow of the Moon Club. Donald R. Klecak gives us several performances as the bartender, the porter, the policeman, and the storeman; all well done, but roles far from major. Alice



Daniel Gerroll and Fran Brill appear in David Hare's new sleuth-thriller, "Knuckle."

Drummond as Grace Dunning is a very funny elderly housekeeper who is having an affair with the elder Delafield. For some reason this relationship comes across as being terribly amusing, the humor of their affair is deliberate and has something to do with the fact that they are both old and British.

The lighting is to be commended. Paul Wonek (who is also responsible for the setting) did a fine job of using the lighting creatively, most noticeably in a short sequence where Jenny and Curly are at the beach at night. Their acting talents along with the icy lighting did a good job of suggesting a cold evening at the shore.

As a mystery the play is no news. The minor twist of an ending is not worth the labyrinth of scene-stealing Gerroll's interludes of intrigue, self hate, father hate, woman hate, and hate hate. Geoffrey Sherman's direction should have been a bit more sensitive to the propensity this play had to filling old cliché slots. Other than that his direction was quite good.

That this play was enjoyable despite some significant flaws attests to the acting, writing and directing talents involved. "Knuckle," at the Hudson Guild Theatre, is a good play, not a great one.

Who to contact on El Salvador

(continued from page 4)

For further information about forthcoming demonstrations and documentation concerning the Salvadoran Civil War, these organizations can be contacted:

Stony Brook University's chapter of The Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES). Contact Mark Stern, 473-6190; Hugh Cleland, 246-6148 or Mike Quinn, 668-8449.

Casa El Salvador (2557 20th Street, San Francisco, CA 94110) for comprehensive documentation. (415-282-3070)

The Religious Task Force on El Salvador (1747 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20009 (202-387-7652).

Planned Activities:

Local demonstrations on April 18 (first anniversary of the formation of FDR). Call CISPES.

During the first week of May, the People's Antiwar Mobilization and the National Anti-draft Movement are sponsoring a large-scale demonstration in Washington D.C. on May 3rd. Contact one of the anti-draft organizations or CISPES for further details.

We would like to thank Barry Reagin and Gene Palumbo for making available to The Press their interviews with Arnaldo Ramos, Ida Ford and Enrique Alvarez Cordova.

Hayden's Heaven

(Continued from page 9)

wave the flag. I just mean that in the course of the 60's and 70's the right wing captured these issues. In order to protest the government and the war in Vietnam, you had to go through a revulsion of traditional patriotism and that led us to catastrophe. It's our flag too. Also, on national defense, we were trying to stop an escalating war, so we had no reason to emphasize our own positive program on national defense. It was sufficient to be negative and so we developed a posture of no policy on national defense. Then, the Russians invaded Afghanistan and we had the Iranian crisis and no one looks to the Left for solutions to national security issues. I think that's a serious problem that has to be amended. Not by false patriotism, false militarism, a return to gunboat diplomacy or nuclear sabre rattling but by coming up with some positive solutions.

PRESS: Where should students at universities be centering their energy on social and political issues?

HAYDEN: It's hard to give such open-ended advice. I think we need a revival of the student movement as soon as possible, over any issue. That would be better than the present silence. Students are really a major force in social change. They weren't earlier in American history, but right now we have seven or eight

million students who have the time and the energy. They're in a position now where they can be a force of conscience and idealism. It's the time in your life when you have the most freedom to decide what kind of future you want to live in. I think it's a tragedy that there isn't a revival of the student movement. I don't think there can be a progressive movement or improvement in America if students are silent. They are not the only constituency but they are a very necessary constituency. Students should take up the issues before the issues take them up. While you're a student, it's only two or three years before you have to face a job market and an economic picture that is only going to get worse, unless you do something to challenge it, to improve it. So, the gut issues, inflation, unemployment, energy can be confronted. The draft, the possibility of going down to El Salvador to kill Catholics in the name of fighting Communism is as sick as anything that I've heard in years. And yet, this is Reagan's agenda for young America. Whether you take it up by fighting nuclear energy or the war in El Salvador, all the issues lead up to the big issue which is that students have to become a more potent and powerful constituency in order to help turn the country around and make politicians take them seriously.

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Wales Comes Alive in SB's 'Milkwood'

By Laura Forman

A small, fictitious Welsh village was poignantly and dramatically brought to life by Stony Brook's Department of Theater Arts last month. Dylan Thomas' *Under Milkwood* was performed in the Fine Arts Center on March 4th-7th and 11th-14th under the direction of Tom Neumiller. The play, subtitled *A Play for Voices* perfectly depicted the production's style, as a total of ten actors portrayed, through rich imagery and verbose lyrical poetry, the feelings, dreams, passions, and daily activities of about fifty different villagers in the Welsh town of Llareggub. The action was intense and quick-paced, delivered through terse, quick-tongued, lyrical, prose-like poetry. A feeling of near hysteria and insanity was revealed in the stylized gossip of the days events, with a bird's-eye, panoramic view of the entire village and its citizens.

Under Milkwood is a play of the passage of time. One spring day it is shown to us in a gentle, flowing sequence. We begin with the quiet time of night—all is a sleeping hush where only the sounds of dreams can be heard. Time gradually passes, until dawn arrives with the crowing roosters and ringing bells. The village slowly awakens, as early morning chores and activities begin. The day progresses with lively energetic action—children scamper in their play, and the town

gossip is in full swing. As afternoon sets in, a gentle lull can be felt—"The sea idles in" and "the afternoon buzzes like lazy bees." Afterward, dusk slowly descends as the day gently comes to its finish. "The thin night darkens and dusk is drowned forever till tomorrow." This flow of time is well delivered by the narrators and other characters, along with a kaleidoscopic vision of the town of Llareggub and its multitude of inhabitants.

Although a very difficult task to ensue, *Under Milkwood* was performed with much eloquence, precision, and quality. An outstanding production was given by the Theater Arts Department at Stony Brook and further performances of this caliber will be anxiously awaited by all.

The stage was beautifully set, with a layered effect of different levels of steps and wooden planks, giving a bridge-like feeling. The opening eerie smoke-blue lighting was perfect, as one-by-one, each villager slowly and trance-like entered the stage as if in a dream. Each character took his or her position on the different levels of the set, all garbed in dark, plain, drab clothing. Mike Jankowitz, as the first narrator, described the lull, black, sleepy town in the silent quietude of the night, while moans and groans of the sleeping villagers sounded softly through his words.

The first character revealed was Captain Cat, the blind sea captain,

portrayed by Glenn Karant, who dreams of his sinking ship night after night. Karant beautifully depicted the honesty and the lost, empty feeling of an old, tainted sea captain, unable to further perform his sea duties. The sound effects here were quite good, as one could hear the whistles of the wind and cryings of the seagulls.

Diana Feldman, who brought life to Miss Myfanwy Price, the romantic, dreamer-of-love dressmaker, was next in line. Among Feldman's myriad characters were Lily Smalls, Mrs. Organ Morgan and the cute little Gwennie who cries, "Give me a kiss or else pay me a penny." Miss Feldman did a splendid job of gracefully slinking in and out of characters.

Kevin O'Mara had a "fun" group of characters to toy with. His Reverend Eli Jenkins was robustly and charmingly portrayed, as well as his Mr. Pugh, who very slyly and cleverly dreams of poisoning his wife. Mr. Waldo — the town "doctor," "rabbit-catcher," "quack," and "pervert" — along with troublemaker Nogood Boyo and Undertaker Evans the Death, rounded out O'Mara's milieu of crazy, antic-loving characters.

Nancy Wilkening's talents were beautifully shown in her many characterizations. Mrs. Ogmores Pritchard, the twice widowed pick and proper lady was quite entertaining (reminiscent of a female version of Felix Unger). Wilkening's portrayal of the seventeen year old young maiden "who

has never been kissed" was sexy and seductive, along with her tender and gentle showing of Rosie Probert, the love lose Captain Cat.

As Polly Garter, "the woman who is always having babies," Debbie Smolenski sang a beautiful ballad over her dead lover—"But the one I love most is little, Willie Wee, who is dead, dead . . ." The words were sullen and tender and a bit chilling, yet, Smolenski's charming voice tenderly touched our hearts as we felt her deep sorrow and hurt. Her other characters included Mr. Waldo's mother, Mrs. Utah Watkins, and Mrs. Cherry Owen.

William Lardi was quite witty with his portrayal of Lord Cut Glass, the strange, old man with a collection of sixty six clocks (for his sixty-six years). Lardi also gave a fine performance of dead Mr. Ogmores and the pining lover of Miss Price.

The cute, black curly-haired Willy Nilly postman, Organ Morgan, Mr. Pritchard, and Sinbad sailor were comically performed by Frank DiFranco, as Stevie Durston, with her whining, raspy voice portrayed Mrs. Waldo, Mrs. Willy Nilly, a talking guide book, and Mrs. Pugh (the soon-to-be poisoned wife of Mr. Pugh).

Soraya Elcock's and Mike Jankowitz's narration gave depth and insight into the lives of the characters. It took much skill and dexterity to master Thomas' fast-paced wordy narrations, and the job was well done by the two.

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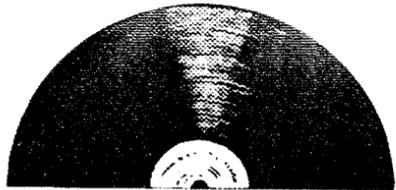
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