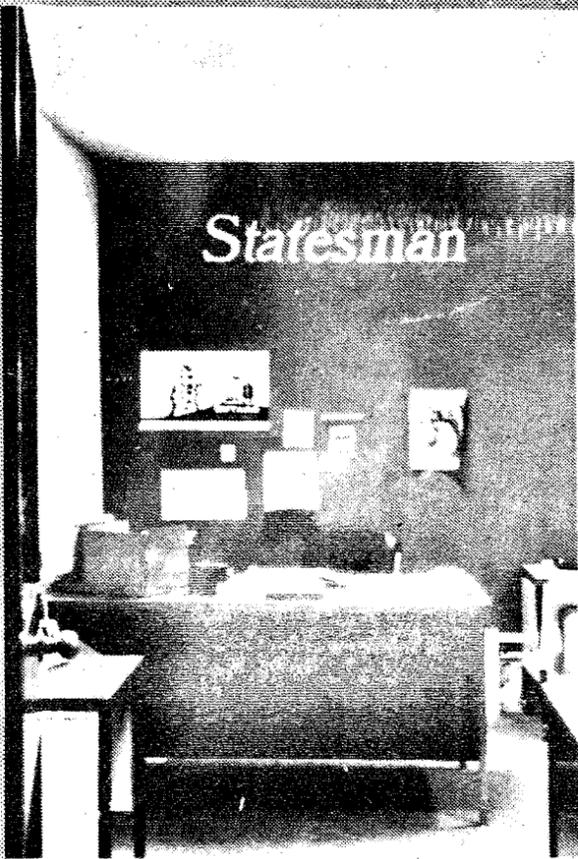


The
**Stony
Brook**

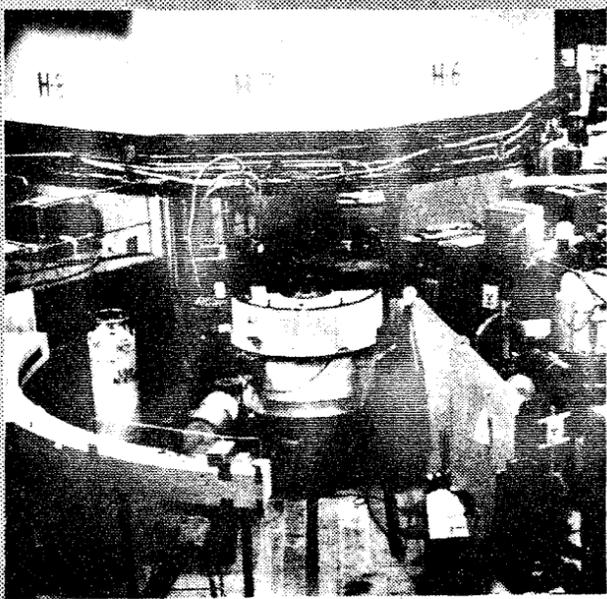
PRESS

Vol. III No. 11 • University Community's Weekly Paper • Thursday, February 4, 1982



"On-Notice"

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Racism at Stony Brook

Stony Brook's Climate and Student Government



by Eric Brand

Stony Brook is a racist school. Its student government, administration, student body, the faculty, even its newspapers, are all rife with institutional racism. This fact is asserted by the leaders in each of these areas; they expose it, they describe it and they condemn it. Yet it is a situation that still exists, and despite evidence of certain steps eroding racism's more pernicious manifestations, it looks like it will be with us for some time to come.

"Generally speaking," Vice President for Student Affairs Fred Preston said recently, "the issue of racism and oppression . . . is a problem on campus." This comes two years after the Press reported of rampant racism in a ground-breaking article. The story quoted then Vice President for Student Affairs Liz Wadsworth as observing that "Stony Brook is part of a society which has been racist, sexist and elitist," and that at Stony Brook, "It's so pervasive that individuals don't have to feel any racial discrimination to act in a [discriminatory] way." Examples of institutional racism on campus at the time included: lack of support for the Africana Studies Department; separatist attitudes on the part of both minority and non-minority students; inadequate funding from Polity, the undergraduate student government, for existing minority-interest clubs; scarcity of clubs geared to minorities; the chilling effect that the poor quality of student life in general had on minority student life, and activism in particular; the subtle racist overtones transmitted by the suburban community; the general repressive effects on minorities of living in a white-oriented campus.

Generally, the situation has not improved. The campus is still white-oriented and white-dominated, though that in itself is not an indictment of the University, the emotional and political climate that reflects that orientation and domination is repressive. A lack of awareness and sensitivity to minority concerns exists in the administration. Even after a federal Office of Civil Rights Compliance Review, Polity is still no better in its treatment of minorities; though its current administration has gotten high marks from minority student leaders, the actual organizational entity has not. Indeed, the president admits that federally mandated affirmative action steps have not been taken. The Africana Studies program has received little help, and seems to be in a state of stasis. The editors-in-chief of the main campus news media, Statesman and the Press, admit both that their coverage of events and issues of minority concern has been inadequate, and that their staffs are not at all integrated. There are reports of discrimination based on race in the classroom, and reports of racism in the faculty. The community off-campus is no more sensitive or aware than it was two years ago. And perhaps the most worrisome discovery this investigation has made is the dichotomy of viewpoint between black and white leaders at Stony Brook. White leaders agree there is an institutional racism problem, but are generally optimistic, and skeptical of minority activism. Black leaders recognize progress, but warn of renewed action and greater demands.

There is, of course, hope in this miasma of bad news. The new administration, particularly the new president, seems to have a sincere dedication to affirmative action. A new affirmative action officer, with an increased budget and more office space, will help. It is hoped this investigation will open communication and initiate steps towards alluviating racial polarization and discrimination.

(continued on page 8)

Statesman: "On-Notice"

Polity audit raises questions of corporate mismanagement

by Scott Higham

"Our standing with Statesman is one of a minority shareholder," explained Polity President, Jim Fuccio, upon reviewing the results of a Statesman financial audit conducted over intersession. "I cannot in good conscience spend student activity funds (\$60,000) on an operation whose account procedures are unacceptable."

Fuccio cited mismanagement, "unwarranted firing" of all full-time employees, and unsanctioned loans taken by the paper's Editor-in-Chief as justification for Polity intervention in Statesman's financial affairs. "We must take an interest to make sure bylaws are followed and the operation is fiscally and corporately sound," he added.

Statesman Editor-in-Chief, Howie Saltz, retaliated by asserting the audit is incomplete, and although some financial questions do persist, Statesman's "prime concern is to turn the paper back into a student-run paper," allowing students to learn "every aspect of the newspaper business."

According to Polity's audit report written by Treasurer Chris Fairhall, Polity's interest in Statesman's financial affairs began in May of 1981 when Saltz procured a \$300 loan from the not-for-profit corporation. "I took one out in May and went to Florida," stated Saltz. "That one I paid back by the end of July. I also took \$150 last semester and paid that one back by the end of December. Saltz explained that if he had "been told by an expert in the area (of corporate law) that it was wrong to take out, I wouldn't have done it. I paid them back," he said, "no big deal." Polity and its attorney view the procurement of loans from non-profit, student-supported corporations quite differently.

According to Section 716 of the Not-For-Profit-Corporation law, "no loans... shall



Editor-in-Chief, Howie Saltz

be made by a corporation to its directors... A loan in violation of this section shall be a violation of the duty to the corporation of the directors or officers authorizing it or participating in it," and criminal prosecution may result. Ultimately responsible for fiscal proceedings, Statesman Business Managers, Cory Gallous and Alan Federbrush authorized or participated in the loan procurement. "It was brought to the attention of the business Managers and they didn't say anything. They know a good amount, but

they are not lawyers," explained Saltz. "If I wanted a lawyer, I would've hired one."

Section 155.05 of the Penal code, "Larceny Defined," states, "if the present consideration exceeds \$250, the defendant can be charged with the felony of Grand Larceny." Saltz maintained, "We're not talking about taking money; we're talking about taking a loan." He observed that Polity's "a little edgy. They see a loan taken and have no guarantee it would be paid back. It was on my honor that it be paid back."

But since the loan procurement is history, Fuccio is entitled by law to institute a class action suit against Statesman on behalf of Stony Brook students.

Camillo Giannattasio, Polity's attorney, advised Fuccio in a memo dated January 15, 1982, "You may seek an injunction... which would permanently stop the officers of Statesman from discharging any further duties as officers... Polity may simply terminate any budgetary relationship with Statesman, thereby forcing the corporation to be without funds."

But Fuccio's goal is not to destroy Statesman but to "see that Statesman survives with integrity... by instituting management systems," such as an Executive Director. "I believe they should have an employee who will have sufficient knowledge to catch mistakes before they become compounded," said Fuccio. According to Polity's audit report, mistakes in financial management have been compounded since the summer of 1981.

After counting every word in each classified advertisement that ran in Statesman since last summer, Lew Levy, Executive Director of Polity, and Mace Greenfirl, a work-study student, discovered a "difference of \$1,176.56 in terms of what should have been generated from classified advertising, and what was entered on the cost receipt journal," Polity's report stated. A memo dated January 29, 1982 from Levy to Fuccio, offers possible explanations for the classifieds' discrepancies; incorrect entries in the Cash Receipts Journal, revenue was never recorded in the books,

figures were faulty or incorrect, or cash was stolen by an unknown person(s). Saltz stated with confidence "The money is somewhere; we'll find it."

In addition to being responsible for "all expenditures reasonable and proper to carry out the purposes of the Association," Gallob and Federbrush retain the right to hire and fire employees under Statesman bylaws. According to the Polity report, "Statesman fired its Advertising Manager, a person whose work for the newspaper during the last six years had increased advertising revenue from \$20,000 to over \$70,000 per year." Saltz argued that "it was a cost effective measure," since the cost of generating \$72,000 through full-time salaries translated into profits for employees at Statesman's expense. Three of the four full-time employees have been replaced by students, while the new Ad Manager is a full-time professional. Fuccio explained, "They fired Art (Dederick, former Statesman Ad Manager) because 'he wasn't worth what he was getting.' Howie told me. He increased Statesman's ad revenue two and a half times. There was no thought to compensate for the loss of the those individuals."

Statesman's nobleshif from professionals to students has manifested in what Polity auditors have called dangerous to the Newspaper's financial and managerial stability. But, as a result of the audit, Statesman has hired a new accountant and advertisement Manager. Stated Fairhall, "The audit ultimately shows Statesman where it has to put effort to clean-up its act." Fuccio agreed: "Our action is not an infringement upon Statesman. We are not interested in any way in having any say on editorial content, but, we have an obligation and responsibility to make sure student funds are spent in a proper manner and accounted for in a proper manner."

When asked how Polity plans to achieve its objectives, Fuccio stated, "I have specific ideas, but I would not like to discuss them until I speak to the Business Managers and the Editor-in-Chief. I don't want to make any dispositions of anybody until we talk to them on Monday."



Polity President, Jim Fuccio

ENACT

Do You Care about The ENVIRONMENT? Join ENACT

There's a Spring Meeting on
Tuesday, February 9th at 7:00 p.m.
in the ENACT Office, Union rm. 079

- Clean up Long Island
- Preserve our Earth
- Have fun too!!



African Students Organization

is holding its
1st Meeting of the Semester
in the

STAGE XII CAFETERIA, FIRESIDE LOUNGE
February 4th, 1982 at 10:00 p.m.

Stony Brook Safety Services
is having its first meeting
of the semester on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th
8:00 p.m., Union rm. 231

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED INCLUDE:
Instructors courses (anyone who holds a currently valid card in the course that he/she wishes to become an instructor is eligible.) Which instructors courses will be given as well as when and where, will be discussed. All semester schedules will be handed out. Safety Month, Swim-a-Cross, Awards Dinner and meeting dates and times to be announced. Please attend. New members welcome (that includes those who are not currently instructors or card holders.)

Gay Student Union
Organizational Meeting on
February 4th, 7:00 p.m.
in the G.S.U.
(Union Rm. 045B)

Stony Brook Drama Presents

Mark Medoff's
(Children Of A Lesser God)

Award winning play

When You Comin' Back Red Ryder?

FEBRUARY 10th-14th
8:00 p.m., Theatre III, F.A.C.

Admission Free - Donations Welcome
THIS PRODUCTION
FOR MATURE AUDIENCES

Get Ready For
AUDITIONS
for
Stony Brook's First Annual
VARSITY SHOW!!

Transporting Toxics

Federal Judge temporarily restrains nuclear waste transport

by Henry Ellis

Federal regulations may soon go into effect which will override New York City legislation banning the transport of nuclear waste through the densely populated metropolitan area. Once again lethal nuclear waste may be trucked along the Long Island Expressway through Manhattan, if the federal government has its way.

Spent fuel rods from reactors in the area were transported along interstates to a federal recycling area in Aiken, South Carolina, until in 1976 New York City officials instituted a ban on moving highly radioactive materials along Interstate 495 and through mid-town Manhattan. Instead of transporting the spent fuel by barge as recommended by the city, nuclear facilities have been stockpiling massive amounts of waste. Consolidated Edison possesses 54,672 spent rods from Indian Point, the New York State Power Authority has 28,570, and Brookhaven National Laboratory, a short 13 miles southeast of Stony Brook, has 577 spent fuel rods in storage. If Shoreham goes into operation in 1983, it also will produce high level radioactive waste.

The city, New York State, and Brookhaven Township have all been fighting the recently amended federal regulation in court for the past year. Last Friday, U.S. District Court Judge Abraham Sofaer issued a ten day restraining order of the federal regulation, which was to permit radioactive waste transport through New York City beginning on February 1, 1982. Sofaer will render a decision by February 11.

Ezra I. Bialik, Assistant State Attorney General, claims that the U.S. Transportation Department is not taking into account the great loss of human life which would result in the event of an accident or terrorist attack. He says that they also fail to consider transporting waste by barge solely because it is not cost-effective. Bialik states that barge transportation will reduce risk to the public by 19 percent.

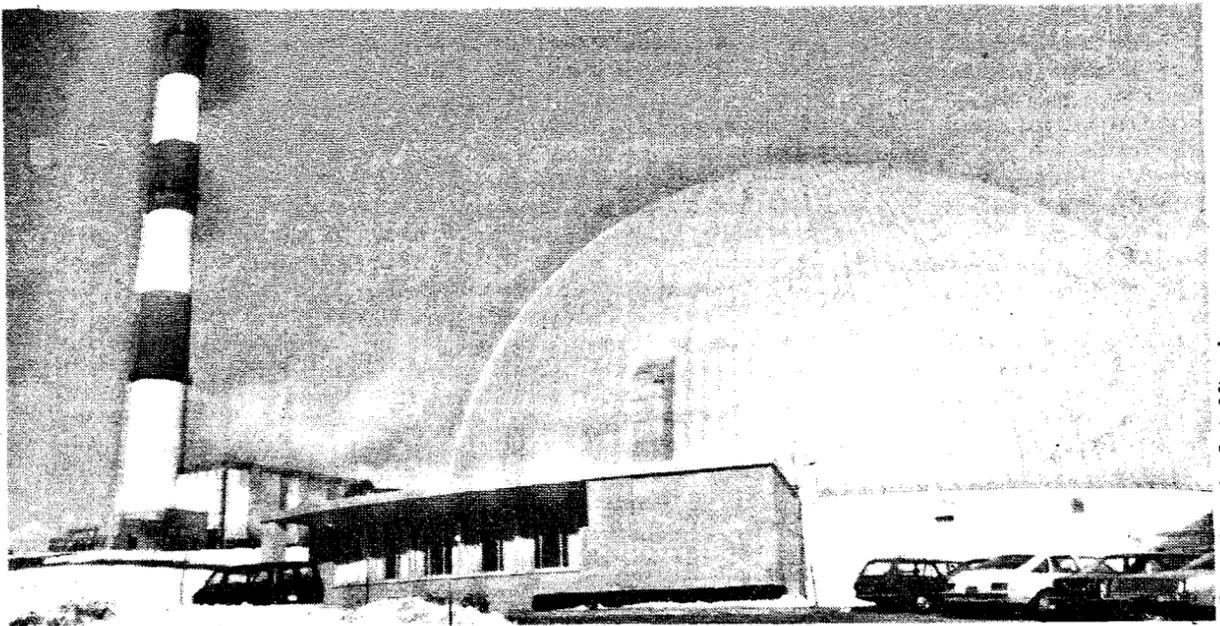
But Harry H. Voight, a lawyer representing the utility operations in the case, stated that the utilities need "uniform national regulations on which they can rely." He said that because of "inconsistent and conflicting" regulations, local bans decrease the safety of nuclear waste transport.

Officials of both Nassau and Suffolk Counties are taking a stand supporting the new federal regulations. "We're taking a pro position because eventually something has to be done with the stuff," said Chief Deputy Suffolk County Executive John Gallagher. "We feel that the nuclear waste can be safely moved through Suffolk."

Robert Shepard, the radiological officer of the Suffolk County Health Department, said that he also believes there is no danger in the shipping of nuclear wastes through the county. "Prior to the city's ban there were numerous shipments without incident. I know of no fatality which was ever due to the transporting of radioactive material."

The Federal Transportation Department, Brookhaven Lab and various utility companies contend there is no reason for the ban, as they claim there is no chance of accident or trauma which would rupture the fuel container and disperse its contents. They are quick to point out that shipments will be made under safe and secure conditions. Trucks transporting the spent fuel will have police escorts. The radioactive material itself is placed within a lead and steel shielded container weighing some nine tons.

Mona Roe, a spokeswoman for Brookhaven Lab, said



Press photo by Lois Mintzalone

that they aren't going to ship any of their 577 spent rods immediately, but they do intend to make shipments sometime this year. The spent fuel from the Lab's high flux beam reactor is currently stored in the Lab's basement on the bottom of a 40 foot deep pool. The water, said Roe, acts as a "natural shield" from the radiation. The rods are on racks and water is circulated around them to cool them down. The water, which is in a closed system, is contaminated.

"There is really no danger involved in the transporting of nuclear materials," said Paul Edwards, supervisor in charge of the hazardous waste management group at Brookhaven Lab. "There are many more dangerous shipments which ride the highways every day, but people never think about them. Things like propane and gasoline, for instance, present more of a potential danger than the spent fuel rods."

The lead and steel containers used to transport radioactive material have been put through rigorous testing at a governmental weapons complex at the Sandia National Lab in New Mexico. A flatbed truck bearing a container of this type was rammed head-on at 80 plus mph into a cement wall. The container and its contents were unharmed. Another truck with a container was placed across railroad tracks and was hit by a locomotive traveling at over 80 mph. The container did not break open, but it did develop a "small air leak from a distorted seal." The leak was found to be within the limits permitted by federal regulations.

The container was also tested with six different types of explosives, in an effort to simulate a terrorist attack. The results of these tests are classified, but a spokesman for Sandia Lab said the amount of explosives needed to blow up the container would also "topple" buildings in the area.

"It's perfectly safe," said Edwards of the container, which at a distance of five feet emits low level radiation. "The city is using the same scare tactics the press used at Three Mile Island. A person could absorb more radiation while skiing in Colorado. I really don't know what they are afraid of."

Opponents of the federal regulations still fear the

worst. If the spent nuclear fuel rods were ever to be dispersed or exploded in a heavily populated area, the result could be thousands of deaths within hours of the incident. And there is a potential for many more deaths due to radiation-related cancer, over long periods of time.

Although Stony Brook University produces radioactive waste, Ed O'Connell, health physicist for the university's Department of Environmental Health and Safety, said the waste is classified as type 1, which means the radiation level is no more than that of a color television. "We have waste and contaminated material from the tracer labs and from the hospital," said O'Connell, "but there is really no danger in dealing with radiation of this low level." Type 1 waste is classified as material which gives off .5 millirems per hour. Nuclear reactor waste, when inside the protective container, is classified as type 3, emitting 200 millirems per hour on contact and 10 millirems per hour from six feet away. A single dental x-ray is equal to 100 millirems per hour. A dose of radiation lethal enough to kill 50 percent of the population is equal to 450 thousand millirems per hour.

Stony Brook does have an on-site atomic reactor but it is a sub-critical reactor, which uses natural uranium as a power source. The natural uranium constantly regenerates itself so spent fuel rods are not a problem. O'Connell said Stony Brook's reactor in comparison to a high flux beam reactor like Brookhaven Lab's is like comparing "a flashlight battery to a power generator."

As technology grows more complex, so do the problems it encounters. If you build a better mouse trap, what are you going to do with all those dead mice? Since the advent of nuclear power, the nuclear industry has come up against huge piles of dead mice, and the question of their disposal persists.

Elof Carlson, a Stony Brook professor in the biological sciences, stated that reactor core wastes are extremely dangerous and extreme precautions are necessary. "There is a lot of danger in transporting these materials," Carlson said. "Officials shouldn't deny this danger. The public should be informed of it and how they are being protected from it."

On the Beach

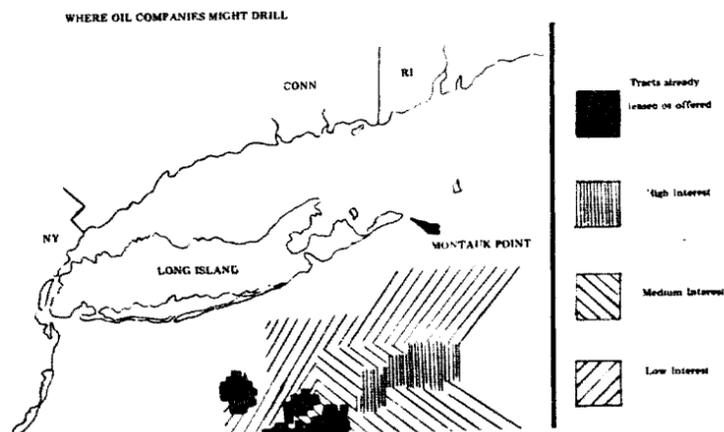
The Reagan administration, in an effort to increase offshore oil exploration, has offered to sell oil and gas leases in a 50 million acre area in the Atlantic Ocean. The Department of the Interior offered these leases, which would allow offshore oil drilling as close as three miles from Long Island shores.

Frank R. Jones, deputy Executive of Suffolk County, said that the limits have since been revised to 15 miles, but they're still fighting for a 26 mile limit. "We feel that 15 miles is still too close," he said. "We want a 26 mile limit to get them off of the horizon and to ensure adequate

protection from possible spillage." Preliminary interest statements by the oil and gas companies have so far only dealt with areas 60 miles more from the coastline. (see map)

The Department of the Interior is also studying undersea tracts off of New Jersey and Long Island as possible mining sites for gravel and sand, which would be used for concrete and road building. It will be months before the Department of the Interior knows which, if any, tracts will be offered for leasing.

-Ellis



Two Terms for Baraka

by Corrine Schruhl

Amiri Baraka, Assistant Professor of Africana studies and distinguished poet and playwright, will serve a conditional sentence for the next 43 weekends in a Harlem half-way house. Baraka will continue to teach at Stony Brook.

Baraka was convicted of resisting arrest on December 30, 1979 by Judge Stephen Zarkin. The conviction stems from his arrest in Greenwich Village in June 1979, when police charged him with beating his wife, assaulting a police officer, possession of a dangerous weapon, obstructing government processes, disorderly conduct, and resisting arrest.

Baraka stated last fall that the police beat him without provocation, and that he was merely having a verbal disagreement with his wife. According to the professor, the police fabricated the charges after learning his identity.

Due to the efforts of one of Baraka's attorneys, Vernon Mason of the Black Lawyers Guild, all of the charges except resisting arrest were dropped. During an interview last spring Baraka stated, "I think it's a normal reaction when somebody tries to hit you that you put your hands up." The two police officers involved were indicted on harassment charges in November 1979.

Baraka's ordeal has spanned a great length of time and has been financially draining. There have been nationwide letter campaigns and fund-raisers to support Baraka's defense. His appeal of the 90 day jail sentence has been continuously postponed. Baraka stated last spring: "The prosecution thinks that things will

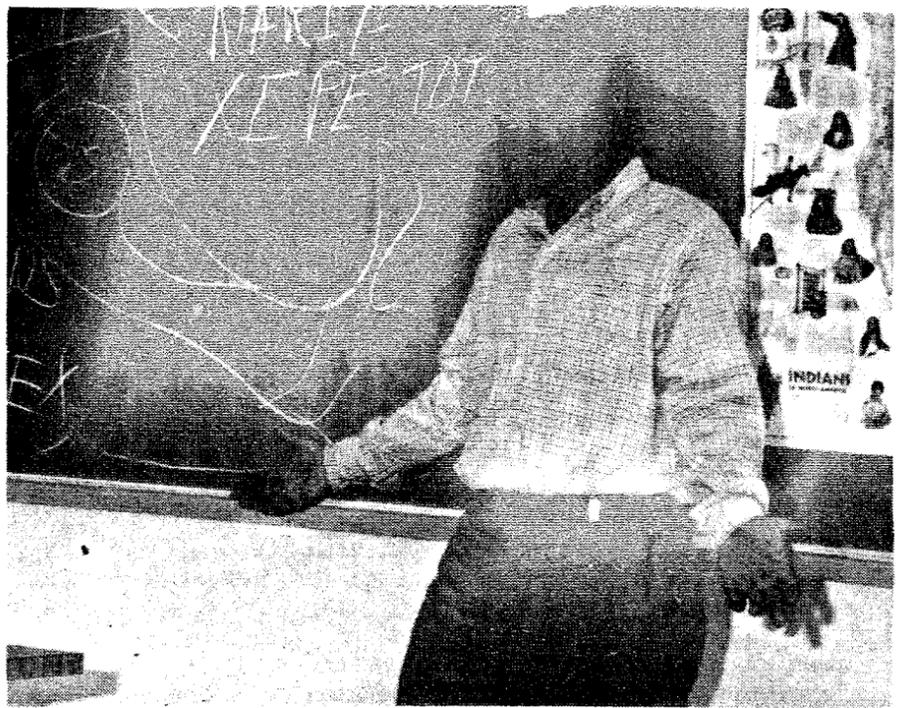
be better the longer the case drags on but they're wrong—people will be more aware of how I'm harassed." A hearing was finally held for his appeal on October 16, 1981, but the appeal was denied.

Chair of the Africana studies department Ernest Dube feels that the conviction will not affect the department or Baraka's courses in any way. Baraka will be teaching "Blacks in the City," "Great Books in the Black Experience," Directed Research, and Directed Readings. Baraka feels that the department "understands that it's harassment and are very supportive," but noted that "with other well known professors and writers it would have been thrown out."

When asked last spring about his claim of harassment Baraka replied, "I'm considered a threatening individual, requiring surveillance. The FBI just released a file on me spanning 20 years. The first amendment seems to offend them—the FBI, the judge on my case, the prosecutor. I've been talking about how this system has to change and be eliminated. I say things like 'racism will not cease as long as capitalism exists and that capitalism is degenerating.' They don't like that . . . Judge Zarkin convicted me and sentenced me to 90 days in prison 'to set an example for other people.'"

Polity Vice President Van Brown commented, "If this justice system is one nation under God, I would hate to see what it would be like under the devil."

Baraka feels that the morale of the department will not be negatively affected by his conviction. "Well, I think what happened was unjust. Certainly they will take a more cynical view of justice," he



said. "It happened more because of my politics than anything else." Brown commented that "It affects the morale and any sensible person would feel that this whole thing is absurd and they would be supportive of him. With his political outlook and his prestige, the DA had to win. If that meant denying Baraka due process of the law, let it be."

The University's general policy regarding this type of situation, according to a University spokesperson who requested anonymity, is, "concern on the part of the University, if it appeared conviction

involved a matter that could have a detrimental effect on the individual causing an interruption of their University responsibilities. In this case Professor Baraka will be meeting his classes and all of his University responsibilities."

Throughout Baraka's ordeal, he has still managed to do a lot of work. He will be publishing a collection of essays called "Daggers and Javelins," containing works done between 1974 and 1980, and completing various other projects. His latest is a book of memoirs that will be published by Wyndham Press.

—Letters

(continued from page 2)

The actual number of students in the School of Nursing, for the class of '82, is 68. Not only was the percentage of Stony Brook undergraduates enrolled in the school low, but the majority of the class is in their late 20's or early 30's.

I have had the opportunity to meet some students presently attending the School of Nursing whom also attended Stony Brook as undergraduates. They shared my opinion in regard to the admission policy of the school. I was told the reason older women are preferred is because of their "maturity" and their ability to "handle" the work load. I also understand the faculty does not care for the Stony Brook undergraduate preparatory program.

If the rumors are true, and the figures do not work out, the actual policy should be reexamined. Then, perhaps Stony Brook undergraduates, like myself, would not be disillusioned. I consider this to be downright discrimination.

—Name withheld upon request
To the Editor:

In the October 15th issue of the Stony Brook Press, you printed a picture of Marburger and a nude woman. In the November 5th Press, no such joke picture appeared. Why? Are you succumbing to pressure from 'irate' readers?

If the Press doesn't continue to print more controversial articles and photographs, you might as well merge with the Statesrag.

To the Editor:

In your November 12th issue you presented a revolting witticism concerning the grave wound received by the White House Press Secretary, James Brady, during the recent attempt on the President's life. Your column, Stray of the Week, contained a photo of the Press Secretary, the President, and the President's wife at a ribbon

cutting ceremony for the newly renovated press room. The caption stated that the three were involved in a ribbon cutting ceremony for a new congressional bullet-proof beanie factory. Every Reagan regime member would receive and wear a red and white and blue Beanie which also extends over the temples, the area in which Mr. Brady was so gravely, almost fatally, wounded.

How callous and insensitive can

an article be written? Are the people who condone such work in their newspaper worthy of the privilege of an education at a public university? Should people with this calibre of mentality be entrusted with our student activity fees to create insults against our society? Does the author of this article feel it is laughable that a critically injured person can undergo a recovery? Perhaps the writer of this article can better use our

student activity fees to consult with a psychiatrist since their value judgments are severely warped.

I believe it is painfully obvious that the satire presented in the Press is not insightful journalism or entertaining, and that humor like this should be below the dignity of any self respecting human to endorse. People like the author of this article are the decaying fibers in our society.

—Ken Esser

**The Press welcomes
your letters and viewpoints.**

**They should be no longer
than 250 and 1,000 words
respectively.**

**This is your paper.
Use it.**

The END of the BRIDGE

Located on the
2nd Floor of the
Student Union Building

Featuring ...

WELCOME BACK PARTY!

THURSDAY NIGHT

Party with the sounds of
Seductive Sound
(Live D.J.)

pay \$1.00 at the door
and get
1 FREE DRINK!

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK!

Lunch served 11:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m.

Dinner served 4:30-7:30

Plus: ENJOY OUR BRUNCH 11:00-2:30 p.m.

Monday thru Friday:
HAPPY HOUR from 4:00-6:00 p.m.

Free Munchies

Beer 50¢ per glass
All Bar Drinks \$1.00

Come down to the Bridge
before and after the

**BOBBY and the
MIDNITES CONCERT**

February 7th, 1982

and enjoy our
Drink Specials

**BEER 50¢ per Glass
BAR DRINKS 75¢**



TONY BROOK CONCERTS

WBAB
102.3

continuing excellence in Long Island Music

PRESENTS

February 7th, 1982

BOBBY and the MIDNITES

9:00 p.m., Gymnasium

February 13th, 1982

JAMES TAYLOR

9:00 p.m., Gymnasium

February 28th, 1982

KING CRIMSON

9:00 p.m., Gymnasium

ADRIAN BELEW • TONY LEVIN • ROBERT FRIPP • BILL BRUFORD
Strictly NO Cameras, Flash Units or Recorders.

Stony Brook's Climate and Student Government

Racism at Stony Brook

Part I

(continued from page 1)

THE GENERAL CLIMATE ON CAMPUS

"The Reagan administration is making war on minorities," said History Professor Hugh Cleland. "There's more unemployment, less college loan money, less everything for poor people. That's bound to have an effect on black, Hispanic, or Asian-American students." In addition, observed President Marburger, "The climate of the nation is very different from that of the late sixties. Things have changed... Expectations have been raised," he said, while reality has not kept in step. The result, said Marburger, is "a lot of frustration." Though Marburger added that "I do not see more frustration at Stony Brook than what I expect to see elsewhere," Preston had this to say: "I think the national mood... unquestionably has an input. It sets up a national set of priorities which makes us either a little bit more, or a little bit less, sensitive." By all appearances, Stony Brook will weather this age of reaction and retrenchment, but it must deal with the institutional racism it now harbors.

There is no "specific kind of overt racism of one student against another student" on campus, said Preston. Expressions of race hatred generally appear in "graffiti... and things of that nature." Beverly Harrison, the new Affirmative Action Officer, generalized Stony Brook's situation: "The racism is so entrenched, so institutionalized, that we don't even see what we're doing. It's just a way of life. It starts from kindergarten, and goes through life."

The general consensus seems to be that Stony Brook is

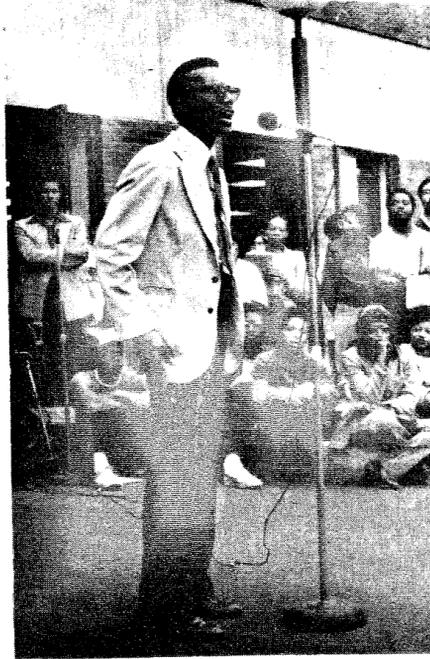
about average in the amount of racism here. "In some ways, it's real blatant," said Laura Pegram, who is an undergraduate and black, and is vice president of SAINTS. "In other ways, it's under the blanket... In some cases it's responsible for students going in and out of here," she said, alluding to Stony Brook's high attrition rate. But, she added, "Students will have to deal with racism anywhere they go to. It's not like walking across the street and avoiding a car."

A university has advantages over other institutions in society, as Press Editor Scott Higham, a white history student, pointed out. "On-campus is a kind of a fantasy-land, where people can make happen what they want to happen," he said. "You don't have ghettos at Stony Brook. You don't have cops with billy clubs and guns on campus. You don't have poverty. You don't have street people... So Stony Brook is safe from those kinds of overtones... Because of that," he concluded, "People tolerate each other."

Pat Hilton, a black undergraduate with three majors who is president of the Haitian Students Organization, has been active in student politics—particularly as a minority-interest advocate—for years. He agrees with Higham's analysis, but points out that minority students face a problem here despite the lack of oppressive factors. In 1979, he related that when he first came to Stony Brook he found that the community surrounding the campus is predominantly white. "Some kids looked at me like they have never seen blacks before," he said. Now, Hilton reports, "I don't act as if I don't belong. If somebody looks at me strange, I look at my shoes to see if they're untied. I don't think they're looking at me because I'm black. But most people don't make that adjustment because they see home as being wherever they came from. I see Stony Brook as home. But most [minorities] don't feel they can be part of the University. They come here, talk about getting their education, and leave."

This phenomenon, which seems to lay blame on both the institution and its constituents, will be explored later.

Affirmative action on campus has all sorts of obstacles. For one thing, as Professor Cleland points out, "The University is not expanding... That makes it very hard to have affirmative action," because the program gene-



rally works with hiring practices. Additionally, said Affirmative Action Officer Harrison, "To those who don't understand, it's just a bother. They don't want to hear about it." There is, however, a general agreement that the future is, if not bright, at least not dim for Stony Brook.

"I'm very optimistic," said Vice President Preston. "I see in the total student community the potential to deal with the problem in a very constructive way." As Higham observed, "You have Fred Preston," who is black, and just recently appointed to a high administrative position, "who's very outgoing, and very concerned. I think it's gonna give [minorities] a little hope." For Tommy Lim, an undergraduate Asian-American student who is president of the Asian Students Association, the situation is not that grim for his peers. "As far as Asian students have gone," he said, "they've been pretty well treated... The most important thing is people don't really mind Asian students... I think there's more assimilation now than there was before," he added.

THE SOCIAL SCENE

Assimilation is a topic central to the campus life of minorities. Accusations that minorities themselves are separatist are upheld by simple observation. But the causes of that separatism are the important thing. Van Brown, an undergraduate, and the first black student to hold an important position in Polity for four years—he is vice president—explained, "Let's put it this way. Don't you feel more comfortable with your own people?" An editorial in the Press a year ago at this time explored just this topic. The separatism of minority students was not exacerbating discrimination, the editorial stated, as much as it was responding to hostile attitudes from the majority. When those hostile feelings were dissipated, so would the separatism.

In the mean time, minority students are presented with racism at every point, including their campus homes. Hilton told of living in his dormitory seven semesters, yet attending only three dorm legislature meetings. "Most of the minority students don't go to leg meetings," he explained, because "the reason you'd go... is to get some input in—so it could reflect some of your own interests," and this, he found, was "almost impossible." "The same kind of people run the show" in all of the buildings, Hilton stated. "None of the college leg's are controlled by minorities." As a result of this, "I've never been here when a minority program was supported by the leg." The result is a disaffected segment of the community, and an unrepresentative legislature.

In an interview, Van Brown placed great emphasis on the plight of black women students at Stony Brook. Because of racism and sexism, he said, "They have two strikes against them... And their voice hasn't been heard adequately... Because of society, with male dominance, black males have a tendency not to hear out

black women. They're not given an equal role." He cited the early civil rights movement, and the eclipse of women there by men. "I think a lot of brothers tend to dominate women," Brown continued. "And when that happens, it causes a negative reaction." One reaction he told of is the trend of "going towards lesbianism, or playing games on guys. It's a safety device that has become necessary." Brown lamented this trend, saying, "I hope it will get better. I seriously hope it'll get better."

POLITY

More than any other single entity, the student government at Stony Brook has been condemned for doing the most damage to the causes of equal opportunity and affirmative action.

From Vice President Preston, who said, "The student government in its operations—in disbursement of funds—practices racism," to the status quo philosophy of President Jim Fuccio, commentary on Polity has been unfavorable. Years ago, observed former three-time Polity President Gerry Manginelli, the organization was fairly integrated, and generally representative. A black woman, Cherry Haskins, was elected president in 1972 by the largest majority in Polity history. However, with the 1978 election of Frank Jackson to the vice-presidency, things changed. Jackson became embroiled in a feud then President Isha Bloch, called Polity officials "morons" and "parasites" in letters to Statesman, stated that "the students saw fit to elect a bunch of assholes," and on two occasions refused to cooperate with constitutionally-based proceedings: first, in refusing as president of the senate to follow the official agenda, and second, during his impeachment trial when he stated, "they can't proceed, I'm not going to show up." Chris Fairhall, the white student Polity treasurer who enjoys overwhelming support from the minority community, stated that Jackson, who is black, "ended up giving a real bad image to minority groups." Last year, Jackson was uncovered by the Press as having lied about his involvement in an Office of Civil Rights Compliance Review, taking credit for its initiation when in actuality it had been, according to an OCR official, a standard review. The result of Jackson's public stance, many feel, has been a polarization along color-lines of politically active students on the campus. Since Jackson's term as vice president in 1978, there have been no minorities on the Polity Council—until, that is, the election of Van Brown to that position last year.

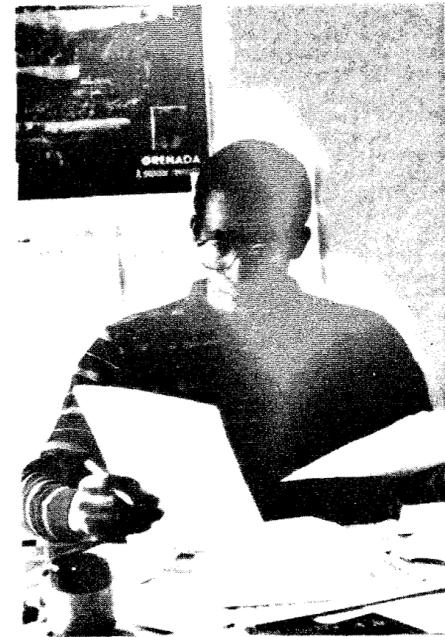
In one of the more celebrated incidents of the last school year, Polity underwent a review by the federal Office of Civil Rights. Though at the time the conviction that non-compliance could mean having the University's federal funds cut off, in actuality there was no chance of this. The OCR was merely insuring that Polity comply with federal affirmative action guidelines. In a letter to the University and to Polity the OCR review team made several "suggestions" for improving Polity in regards to equal opportunity and affirmative action. They were: to add statements of non-discrimination to club constitutions; to keep records on membership, broken down by

race, sex and handicap; to add gender neutral pronouns to all club constitutions; to keep on file club recruitment practices; to insure that clubs held meetings in locations accessible to all students. In negotiations between then-Acting Affirmative Action Officer Alan Entine and Polity Lawyer Camillo Giannattasio—negotiations which lasted almost seven months—Polity agreed to all but keeping on file club recruitment practices, claiming this was an undue burden; the OCR agreed. Additionally, Polity and Entine drafted and settled on "guidelines for the application of affirmative action process to Polity employment practices." Current AA Officer Harrison said that things are now in the "monitoring stages," and that "basically, they've met with most of the recommendations." But what seems like a happy ending is not.

Treasurer Fairhall said there was no change after the OCR review, and that he is pessimistic one will come about. He noted that progress "takes a real, concerted effort, and it's not being made." Vice President Brown was highly critical of the effect of adding non-discriminatory statements to the club constitutions. "That's all it is," he said, "words in the constitution."

Though the administration is supposedly overseeing Polity's actions in this regard, Brown is skeptical. "Whether or not they see that Polity enforces those rules is unknown," he stated. "For instance, I don't see on SAB [Student Activities Board] any black students or Asian students. And they can't tell me they haven't had any apply, because I've sent many up there myself. I think their hiring practices are unfair." Fairhall agreed, saying that "Polity has never really been given a tremendous amount of heat in terms of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action guidelines. If you look at Polity now in terms of student employment, you see COCA [the film group] is made up generally of white males, and SAB is the same stock of white males or white females." He asked, "Is that indicative of institutional racism? You'd have to say sure." (Since the completion of this investigation last month, Fuccio claims some progress: a memo to SAB and COCA on hiring practices and OCR guidelines; plans for better advertising and objective interviewing and for the reestablishment of an AA watchdog commission.)

But the dichotomy between perception and actuality, intent and execution is remarkable. Each year, Polity parcels out parts of the more than three-quarters of a million dollars it receives in student activity fees. The student government supports with this money: itself, clubs, services (e.g. newspapers, radio station), special events. Through a long, always-controversial budgeting process, Polity decides who gets how much. The special interest clubs have traditionally gotten less than they've asked for, and possibly less than they deserve. Brown asked, "How can you justify giving one group 17,000 dollars to skate around on ice, and give another group with ten times the amount of people, less? Black-world's been expected to function on 3,000 dollars and it comes out bi-weekly!" But Brown gave one key to the puzzle when he suggested of the Polity Council, "I



think subconsciously they are prejudiced. It's not intentional—at least this council." This last, because for the most part, this year's council, elected on one slate, appears to be honestly concerned about minority interests. As Brown points out, the prejudice is most likely subconscious.

Pat Hilton supplied one explanation of the difference in viewpoint between the minority clubs who ask for one amount of money, and the Polity Senate—which has the final say on budgeting—which allocates less. "Since the majority of the senate is white," Hilton explained, "I think they feel they're giving us the money. But it's ours." In other words, the money has been supplied by the student body, and does not originate in Polity, which is just the disburser. Describing the senators as maternalistic, Hilton said they feel they're doing groups a favor by doling out money. "They think, 'We're being nice,'" he said. "Who the hell's money is it?"

The inadequate funding of minority groups is a great thorn in the side of those groups. Hilton cites this process as classic institutional racism, the "allocation of insufficient funds and the bureaucracy to get those funds." Tommy Lim agreed. "It's my fair belief," he said, "that they're giving us an amount of money that we're forced to survive on." He claimed the budget was inadequate for the ASA's constituency. "There's a lot more Asians on campus than people believe," he said. Also, Polity clubs must "provide educational programs" in addition to recreational ones. "We've been splitting our budget," complained Lim. "If we got more money, we could expand our programs, do better for the club and the campus... We're doing everything for the campus, not just Asians." Though she agrees Polity does not give adequate funding to other minority groups, Laura Pegram conceded that "Polity's been okay along the lines of support for SAINTS," an educational organization aimed at minority students.

Though the two top officials of Polity have gotten high praise from minority and non-minority alike, both for their ability and dedication to minority rights, they are each hypocritical on this issue. This is another enigma in the institutional racism story. In relation to budgeting, said Hilton, "Chris [Fairhall] has been a lot of help on that." Others have cited Fairhall for his efficiency and even-handedness. Indeed, in my interview with him, he appeared frank and reformist. "I believe in progressive recruiting and all that," he stated. "But you haven't seen that at all." When asked why that was so, he replied that "People in there don't consider it a priority." Fairhall, the Polity Treasurer recognized as the most able since Mark Minasi in 1976, who has single-handedly in less than a year streamlined the accounting and voucher system, whose political machine helped elect an entire slate of candidates, and who is resented openly by other



Roots of Racism

Central to our discussion is the question, "What is racism?" All the affirmative action programs, all the good intentions, all the laws, the rhetoric, all are nothing without an understanding of the roots of prejudice and discrimination.

The dictionary defines racism in two ways. First, that it is the "belief that some races are inherently superior to others, based on the assumption that psychocultural traits and capacities are determined by biological race. Second, that it is "a doctrine or political program based on the assumption of racism and designed to execute its principles." The first, racial prejudice, is a psychological phenomenon, an attitude, usually emotional, formed without adequate evidence. The second, racial discrimination, is behavior based on that prejudice, and usually refers to social behavior.

Though a study like this, written with the relatively clinical detachment of a scholarly work, can separate the two phenomena, in reality they are inseparable. As the Encyclopaedia Britannica points out, Discrimination and prejudice are mutually reinforcing. Prejudice is a rationalization for discrimination, and discrimination often brings forth in the victims those behaviour patterns that seem to validate the prejudice. A white bigot, for example, can easily rationalize the existence of inferior schools for blacks if he believes that blacks are not capable of benefitting from equal schooling. The same bigot, when he compares the competence of graduates of the inferior black schools and white schools, will find confirmation for his belief that blacks are intellectually inferior.

Is racism an inherent trait in man? Members of nearly all the world's cultures regard their own way of life as superior to their neighbors. But the idea that certain groups of people are superior to other because of their genetic makeup does not appear to be widespread. Current sociological thought places racism mostly as an outgrowth of the rationalizations of slavery and colonial expansion by European settlers.

This is tied in directly with Marxist thought which interprets racism as "a rationalization for slavery and colonialism and a means of splitting the working class along color lines and deflecting attention from the central reality of class conflict." Obviously, in a society such as ours, discrimination is subtly or overtly encouraged as it benefits the oppressors—usually benefits gauged in economic terms.

But what of the individual? Racism, when it occurs, and regardless of societal and/or economic benefit, must start somewhere. Two theories for the origin of racial behavior are currently embraced by the psychosociological community. One is the "frustration-aggression" theory, which holds that frustration frequently leads to aggression and that this aggression becomes "displaced" onto scapegoats, usually and outgroup. The other is the "Authoritarian personality" theory, which holds that persons who exhibit attitudes such as respect for power, aggression toward subordinates, lack of self-insight, superstitiousness, and contempt for weakness are predisposed to be generally prejudiced, and these personality types are often in positions of leadership.

The final question is how to combat prejudice and discrimination? The possibility that they are not universal and not ultimately necessary provides long-range hope. In the mean time, prejudice can be negatively affected by legislated curbs on discrimination. The momentum of social progress in this country may be enough to carry it through this period of Reagan and retrenchment. Time will tell.

— Eric Brand

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STONY BROOK CONCERTS



PRESENTS

Bobby and the Midnites

FEBRUARY 7th, 1982
9:00 p.m., Gymnasium
\$9⁵⁰ Reserved, \$7⁵⁰ General Admission
TICKETS ON SALE NOW!

An Evening With . . .

James Taylor

FEBRUARY 13th, 1982
9:00 p.m., Gymnasium
\$10⁰⁰ Reserved, \$8⁰⁰ General Admission

TICKETS
ON SALE NOW!!!

King Crimson

With
Adrian Belew
Robert Fripp
Tony Levin
Bill Bruford
FEBRUARY 28th, 1982
9:00 p.m., Gymnasium
Tickets on sale Friday, Feb. 5th, at the Union Box Office, 10 a.m.
STRICTLY NO CAMERAS, FLASH UNITS or RECORDERS

S.A.B. SPEAKERS

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Robinson's Mysteries

"A bizarre spectacle of magic and illusion"
FEBRUARY 9th, 1982
7 & 10:00 p.m., Union Auditorium
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Timothy Leary

FEBRUARY 18th, 1982
8:00 p.m., Lecture Hall 100
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PRE-LAW SOCIETY**

is holding its
1st MEETING OF THE SEMESTER
with Guest Speaker
in rm. 216, Union at 8:00 p.m.
February 6th, 1982

S.A.B.'s Bill of Fare

by Larry Feibel

Back on campus, returning from a boring intercession to be at good ol' dull, dreary Stony Brook again, right? WRONG. The Stony Brook Activities Board (SAB) has arranged three February concert dates in what seems to be the beginning of a busy, diversified and successful SAB Concert semester.

One by one the Grateful Dead are being recorded in the annals of SAB concert history. Bob Weir, the third such member of the ever popular San Francisco psychedelic band to grace the Stony Brook stage (the band themselves appeared in 1969, and in more recent years Jerry Garcia and Robert Hunter), leads his present touring band, Bobby and the Midnites, to the gymnasium on February 7. This should be a particularly interesting evening, as the band is anchored by an amazing rhythm section consisting of Billy Cobham and Alphonso Johnson.

Cobham, one of the most innovative drummers, and Johnson, one of the busiest jazz sessionists today, are joined by Bobby Cochran and Dave Garland to round out the Midnites. The effect this show will have should prove interesting—total opposites in musical taste fused into one sound. It will be a night for both Deadheads and fusion fiends to remember.

One week later, James Taylor makes his first New York appearance since the rain-drenched Independence Day aqueduct show at Belmont Park. Taylor will appear in the gym on February 13—just a few days away from the 10th anniversary of his first Grammy Award. Taylor received the award for "Best Pop Vocal Performer, Male" for "You've Got a Friend" (for which Carol King also received the "Song



of the Year" Grammy). Since that song's release in May 1971, Taylor has reached immense popularity. He captivates audiences of all eras, and you can bet the age span in the gym on Feb. 13th will be early teens to mid 40's. Taylor always puts on a good show, plays all the favorites, and embellishes it with his unique sense of humor.

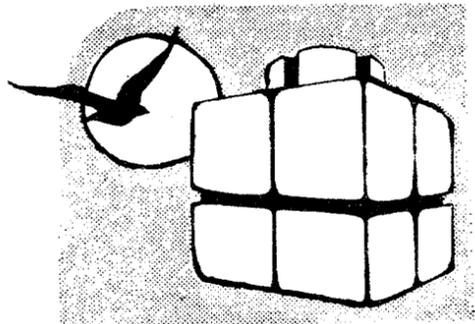
Finally, on the last day of February (unless you're in a leap year), the electronic wizardry and organized anarchy of King Crimson continues its reunion tour at, you guessed it, The Brook. I use the term reunion with some reservation as Robert

Fripp is the only remaining original member and Bill Bruford is the only member with Crimson experience. But, it is this vehicle which Fripp uses to describe the meaning of King Crimson: "King Crimson has a life of its own, despite what its members say and do." Explains Fripp, "Simply adopting the name, or even trying to form King Crimson, would have been impossible—King Crimson is a way of doing things."

Some feel calling the band King Crimson is like calling a group including only Jim Kale the Guess Who (which I'm sad to report occurred a few years back).

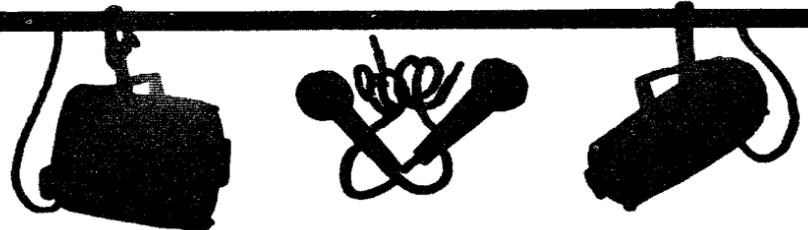
In any event, here's your opportunity to sample the return of a band who many have said great things about. Besides, what with Prince Charles and Lady Diana, royalty seems to be making a comeback.

The above is SAB's bill of fare for the first month of the spring semester. The shortest month of the year is certainly not short of musical events at Stony Brook. At this rate 1982 could be the best SAB year since 1970 when the Jefferson Airplane, the Who and Pink Floyd mesmerized Stony Brookians everywhere.



The Stony Brook Press is accepting trainees for staff and editorial positions in news, arts, photo and production. Come to Old Bio, Room 020, Monday at 8 PM.

The staff at SCOOP AUDIO VISUAL is increasing its operating staff. We are looking for dedicated people interested in getting involved with audio, lighting, and projection systems and helping to serve the campus community. Experience is not necessary, but a sincere desire to learn is. Come down and apply at the A.V. Office, Room 125, in the Back of the Union Auditorium.



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Racism

council members for having too big a say, too much power, was asked why *he* could not do something about it. He responded, "I can't affect that sort of employment." When asked who *could* affect that sort of employment, he said that COCA could, but that they wouldn't. When it was suggested some sort of affirmative action rider be placed on their budget to prod them into progressive recruiting, Fairhall pooh-poohed the idea, explaining, "What you're gonna be doing is detracting from the programs and services." In other words, it's too bad about affirmative action, but the show must go on.

The other case of hypocrisy concerns President Jim Fuccio. White, an undergraduate, Fuccio has received accolades from many. Generally negative on the subject of the student government, Vice President Preston said, "On the positive side, at least in my discussion in talking with Jim Fuccio—he in a general sense has been supportive in having the student government involved with the issues of racism." Pat Hilton believes "there is a significant difference this year" because "Jim Fuccio seems to be more concerned with students." And yet, Fuccio's actions, or inactions, belie this trust. Fuccio was asked if he thought Polity had improved. "I think it has," he replied, "but I think the improvement has been of a general nature: the attitude towards student involvement." Even after the OCR made clear the need for affirmative action implementation and also made specific instructions, Fuccio admitted that of the way Polity ran its last election, "efforts made were similar to the past . . . The advertisement was done in Statesman, which is the general campus news medium." When asked if this was in compliance with the *spirit*, if not the letter, of affirmative action, he replied that the OCR had been concerned only with "hiring practices." Fuccio said that, "What I'm trying to suggest is that I see a lot of minority students hesitant to get involved in the elections . . . I've had problems recruiting people in general," he admitted. "But it still comes back to the original fact that if minorities don't take the opportunity to get involved in that political process, it's an unfair statement to say that we discourage minorities from getting involved." In other words, Fuccio believes in the status quo, and the old victim as perpetrator theory. Obviously, the whole idea of affirmative action is to make the extra effort beyond equal opportunity simply because minorities are hesitant to assimilate, and need the extra effort. Fuccio, who admits he has "problems" recruiting, revealed his token effort at that endeavor, explaining he'd "spoken to Van extensively about this and he's in the midst of recruiting minorities."

Additionally, there is the more subtle matter of the electoral process. "We have a bit of a problem," said Fuccio, "in that Polity officials are elected, and consequently, it's really up to the students who gets put into office." This, of course, does not jibe with the fact that but for one candidate an entire slate was elected, including Fuccio, all backed by the powerful political machine of which Fuccio and Fairhall are a part. Fuccio skirted the issue, saying, "I don't believe the machine had any say in what senators were elected." But what about the possibility of putting the machine's power behind minorities? "I think that everyone is sort of self-motivated," was the answer, pointing out that minorities were hesitant to get involved. Could affirmative action be applied to the senate races? "I did not make any effort as far as the senate races."

Concerning the budgetary reliance on Polity of Polity clubs, Hilton observed that "At best we get a decent treasurer, who doesn't ball-bust, who won't hold up vouchers, etc. . . My personal relationship with Lew Levy, the Executive Director [a full-time paid employee who must co-sign checks] helps a lot." Fuccio agreed that the difference was personal. "I think that the minority clubs feel that they're going to get a better shake, a better deal with Polity than in the past," he said. "I think the relationship is due basically to the people who are in here." Fuccio had this reason to be proud, but had ignored the fact that the change was completely transitory, until the point was broached. He was asked what steps had been taken to assure the good relationship would last after this administration had left office. "Those steps have been a little difficult to implement," he answered. When pressed, he admitted, "I haven't investigated those steps."

(Next week, Part II of this two-part series: *Africana Studies, the Newspapers, Academics, the Dichotomy of Viewpoint, and Hope.*)

Time to Clean Up America



by Jerry Falwell

I want you to cast your vote on the three most vital moral issues affecting America today: Homosexuality, Pornography and Abortion-on-Demand.

Why?

Because up until now, President Reagan and the Congress, by necessity, have been so busy trying to "Balance the Budget" and rebuild our national defense program that they have pushed issues like homosexuality, abortion-on-demand and pornography off until 1982.

Well, 1982 is here! And soon they will be proposing and discussing legislation on these moral issues that will affect our nation!

Just look at what's happening:

Homosexuality, legalized abortion, and pornography are permeating our cities and towns, corrupting the very foundations upon which our nation was established! Every day television invades our homes with murders, rapes, shootings and gratuitous sex. Many newsstands carry racks and racks of pornographic literature—all within a child's reach . . . and at eye level for even five year olds! And in some parts of the United States, young girls can go directly from school to an abortion clinic—and never need their parents' consent.

Homosexuals are getting closer and closer to becoming recognized as a legal minority. If this happens America will have violated the principle of common decency. And our children could be exposed daily to teachers flaunting their homosexual lifestyle!

So now it's up to concerned people in America, like you, to help put a stop to this moral decay. It's time to Clean Up America—and now more than ever before, I desperately need your support.

But we haven't a moment to lose! Our enemies are getting bolder and more dangerous every day. Just look at some of their recent victories:

The local school board in Minneapolis passed a resolution allowing teachers to invite lesbians and gay men into the public schools to teach the children about the homosexual lifestyle.

The New York State Court of Appeals ruled that it is legal to produce pornographic films showing children engaged in explicit sexual conduct!

And the abortion mills continue to destroy unborn babies in record numbers—it is now predicted that more than 1½ million infants will be slaughtered during 1982 alone!

The militant gays and feminists, the liberals, and pro-abortionists may seem small in number—but they are well organized and have tremendous impact on our leaders and decision-makers. Well, I for one am sick and tired of a few people telling the rest of us that we should accept their immoral standards.

It's time that moral Americans—honest, decent working to build America up instead of trying to tear her down—make our voices heard in Washington as well! And that's why it is so important that I hear from you right away. President Reagan and Congress will be making decisions on these moral issues very soon!

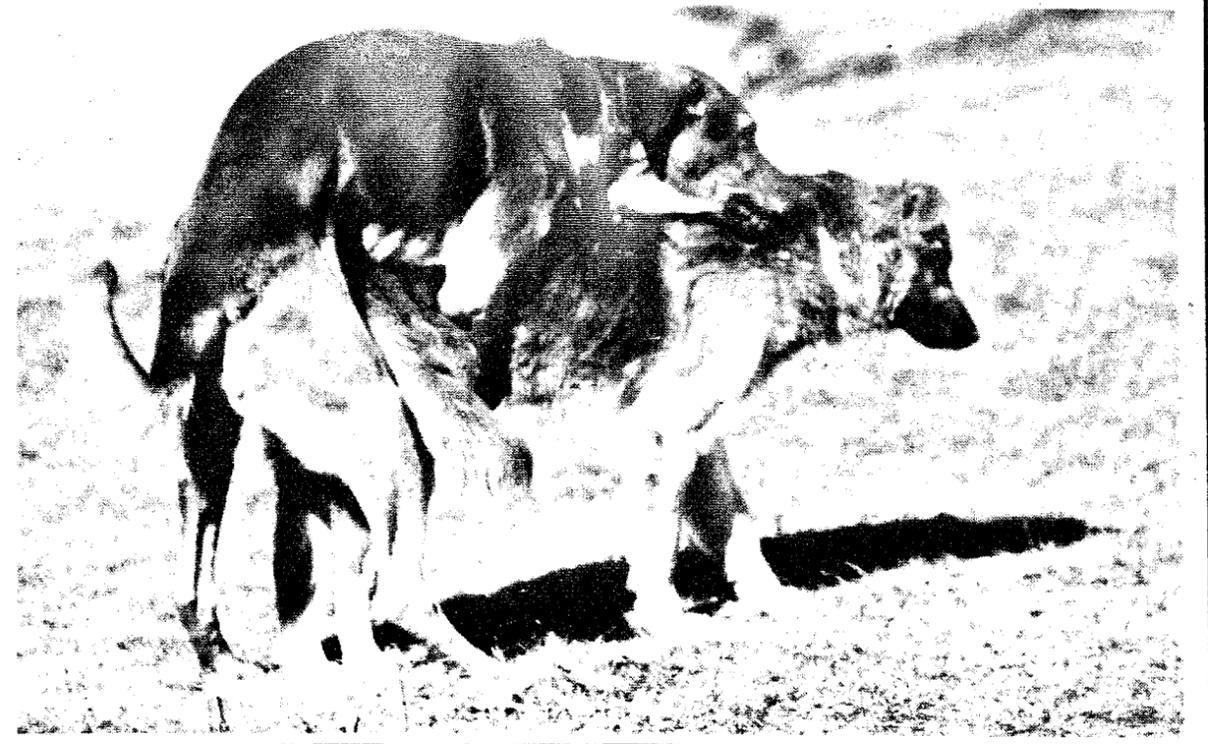
So, because you care about your children . . . your community . . . and your future . . . I hope you will help us turn our nation around by casting your vote today on these three vital issues.

I promise you your vote will be heard!

(The writer is President of the Moral Majority Inc.)

Stray of the Week

**If They Had a Magic Motion Bed,
They'd Be Asleep By Now**



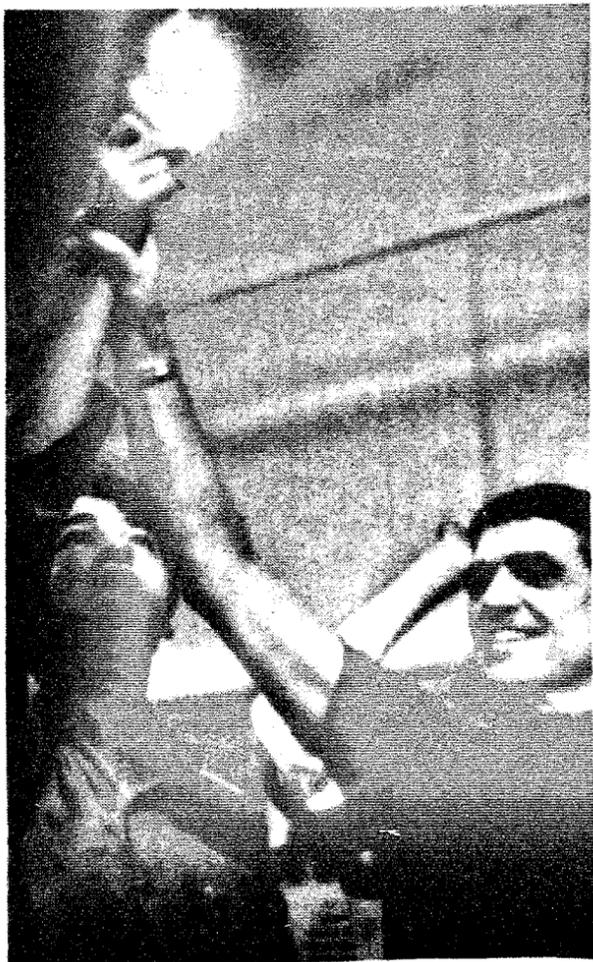
Radical Priest to Speak at S.B.

by Michael Quinn

Father Daniel Berrigan, the author, poet, teacher, protestor, and priest will be kicking off the new semester and new year here on Monday, February 8 at 8 PM in the Amman College Fireside Lounge with an address on nuclear disarmament, "The Folly of Peacemaking." The talk will be sponsored by Stony Brook's Interfaith Center, P.U.R.S.U.E., and C.I.S.P.E.S.

Father Dan gained national attention protesting the Vietnam war when in May of 1968 he and several other Catholic priests and laymen, including his brother, Father Phillip Berrigan, publicly burned 378 draft files taken from a selective service office in Maryland. In their own words, they did it "with napalm manufactured by ourselves from a recipe in the 'Special Forces Handbook' published by the U.S. government." They came to be known as the "Catonsville Nine." Father Dan became a further nuisance and irritant to the F.B.I., managing to elude agents as a fugitive from the Catonsville case, going underground for more than four months. He taunted the F.B.I. by giving underground interviews, popping up at hurriedly called press conferences, making impromptu speeches at small gatherings, and once escaping from the clutches of scores of agents at Cornell University. In one of the interviews, he referred to F.B.I. agents as "Keystone Kops." Even behind bars the Berrigans had remained a source of irritation, sending out anti-war messages, recruiting convicts to their cause, and staying in contact with the resistance through mail and visitors to the prison. A couple of years later the names of Father Dan and his brother Phil continued to be major news items when on November 27, 1970, J. Edgar Hoover publicly and falsely accused them of a bizarre conspiracy to kidnap a high government official (Henry Kissinger) and blow up capital utilities. Due only to the sanity of a conservative-minded jury in Harrisburg, the outrageous charges of the government and the F.B.I. did not stick.

Over a decade later, beyond false accusations and almost constant jail sentences, Father Dan is still at it. The activities of the sixties strengthened Father Dan to be a continual witness against warmaking during the seventies. But it is his activity in the eighties that has already struck a nerve in the U.S. military industrial complex. On September 9, 1980, Father Dan, his brother Phil, and six others entered a General Electric plant in Pennsylvania and destroyed two nuclear warhead cones with hammers, and poured human blood on blueprints, the damaged cores and tools. They have become known as the "Plowshares Eight." Subsequently sentenced to jail for five to ten years, Father Dan is currently out on



appeal.

The obvious question that people have when presented with information about their recent action is "Why?" What at face value can seem like a wild and unreflective action begins to take on another dimension when one examines their statement: "We commit civil disobedience at G.E. because this genocidal entity is the fifth leading producer of weaponry in the U.S. To maintain this position, G.E. drains \$3 million a day from the public treasury, an enormous larceny against the poor. We wish also to challenge the lethal lie spun by G.E. through its motto: 'We bring good things to life.' As manufacturer of the Mark 12A re-entry vehicle, G.E. actually prepares to bring good things to death through the Mark 12A, the threat of first-strike nuclear war grows more imminent. Thus, G.E. advances the possible destruction of millions of innocent lives." Having said this, the group proceeded with a concise and simple act, thereby establishing what will now go down in history as what Father Dan later joyously described as the first concrete act of disarmament. When asked if he knew where the nose cones were when they entered the plant, he replied "no." Further questioned then as to how they managed to find them, he replied with a slight smile, "the Holy Spirit."

And so the deed was done, a historical beginning. Father Dan explained to reporters, "that weapon we attacked was a first-strike weapon. That's insanity. It's insane to think that someone can win a nuclear war." Hoping to bring this point out during their trial in Morristown, Pa., the Plowshares Eight acted as their own attorneys and lined up expert witnesses to testify about this crucial question. One of the witnesses was Daniel Ellsberg, the "Pentagon Papers" source and former Rand Corporation and government strategic analyst. But we live in a time where real questioning of administration policies is not seemingly possible. Judge Samuel Salus II refused to allow the witnesses to testify by stating that it was "irrelevant to the destruction of the property." And so in a brief period of time that followed, what the authorities maintain was a trial was concluded. I can remember standing outside the courthouse last summer at the sentencing with a few hundred other supporters awaiting word of what we knew would not be good news. Many of us had come from the same General Electric building that morning where some of us took part in a simulated "die-in" and bloodpouring at the entrance to the building. What did we mean? The anti-nuclear movement, no matter what, would continue. . . It was early afternoon when a young woman supporter finally emerged from the courthouse and with quivering lips announced the harsh sentences. For some it was 1½ years to 3 years, others 2 to 5 years, and for the Berrigan brothers 5 to 10 years. A deep silence came over the crowd. The young woman continued. . . "the judge also said that if he could have his way, his first choice would be to send them all to a leper colony in Puerto Rico." The insensitivity and racism of the judge's remark seemed to hurt almost as deeply as the sentences.

Why is it so important that a Father Dan Berrigan come to campus? I think it is because by his very person he raises certain questions that are rarely articulated here. Questions like "Who am I?" "What people are being educated?" "For what reason?" "By whom?" "At whose expense?"

During a time of expanding engineering and of increasing military research on campus, these questions have more validity today than ever before. In a recent radio interview, I heard Father Dan describe universities as "places where conscience is outlawed. . . universities all too often selectively insist that they stay distant from the 'social issues' of the day but they involve themselves in one military contract after another," he said. During the sixties, university students and people like Father Dan Berrigan fought for the lives of American soldiers and Vietnamese women and children; today Father Dan reminds us that we must fight for the survival of all life. In the final analysis, Father Dan will be seen as another patriot. Says Father Dan: "Truly something unheard of is happening in America. We could once pride ourselves; every community had its churches, its schools, its doctors and teachers. Suddenly like a poisonous mushroom growth every community in the land has its own G.E., its own nuclear factories, its own bunkers, its own Pentagon think tanks, its own submarine and SAC [Strategic Air Command] bases. Such places are anti-school, anti-church, anti-human; they have no right to exist. If they continue to exist, our children will not exist for long." (The writer is an associate Chaplain at the Interfaith Center on campus.)



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Reelin' in the Year

by Jeff Zoldan

The impact of the sluggish economy on the music industry is easy to discern. With reduced record sales, the record companies have stopped becoming the extravagant sugar daddies they once were, becoming instead extremely careful about on who and what to spend their dwindling monies. So it's no small wonder that in 1981 the best selling LP's were by established artists and groups who have had no incentive to alter their own safe formulas for selling their materials. Smaller, unknown groups can never hope for their kind of exposure because most new music today is not comprised of the over-produced, rich textures from the likes of Foreigner and Styx, but rather on simple, gritty guitars. And on this record companies will simply not gamble. Better safe than sorry.

But the record companies are not the only companies in the large sales of LP's by Kenny Rogers, AC/DC or REO Speedwagon. Certainly they're happy that these artists gross in the excess of millions. But they'd be just as happy if Public Image Ltd., League of Gentlemen or Bush Tetras sold millions of LP's. Record companies are not particular as to who or what they sell but rather how much. Business is business. It's the record buying public who is largely to blame. The top 40 LP's are the top 40 LP's only because we make them such. And unless we, the listeners, discontinue buying these uninspired, unoriginal, dull LP's, we will continue to signal that this is the kind of status quo rock and roll that we want to hear.

That the public enjoys a consistent diet of formula music expounded by most of the major best selling artists is a stain on our willingness to broaden our horizons, to change and move along with the times. If the current sentiment regarding popular music prevailed fifteen years ago, we would now be bereft of many of our favorite and classic bands since at one time or another the likes of the Jefferson Airplane, Led Zeppelin or C.S.N.Y. were also sowing their oats, trying to get their acts together. The difference was that back then the public and record companies would back new groups. There was also more money to be had. Times are a'changing.

Nevertheless, 1981 was a good year for several artists, especially the Rolling Stones. After a 4 month long U.S. tour and \$30 million in their bank accounts, the Stones have reaffirmed some of the basic roots of rock and roll. Though their smash success *Tattoo You* offered nothing new in terms of originality, it still captured the essence of the Stones' pure, hard driven rock n' roll and soulful blues. Playing to sold out audiences all over the country, the Stones reemerged as the kings of rock, forever dispelling the myth that rock dies after the age of 30. With Richards' blood flowing unusually clean and Jagger's hype played down, this current tour provided less spectacle than Stones' tours of the past and emphasized the ability of a band who have played together for 20 years.

There were other memorable tours of 1981 which have been overshadowed by the glamour of the Stones. The Moody Blues enjoyed a renaissance of sorts with the release of *Long Distance Voyager* and a successful tour which sold out many major arenas across the country. The Kinks, too, have finally reached commercial and even critical success with *Give The People What They Want* and an extensive followup tour. The Kinks have acquired a new generation of listeners who did not grow up on "Till The End Of The Day," and have reminded their old fans of the Davies brothers' musical and lyrical prowess. Finally, the J. Geils Band, who opened for the Stones once along the leg of their tour, scored big again with *Freeze Frame*, an album that is a tribute to Peter Wolf's and Seth Justman's undying love for down to earth rock and roll.

1981, in general, was a good year for concerts. New Year's Eve started off with Bruce Springsteen and the E Street Band ushering in 1981 at Nassau Coliseum, while seven months later he would be inaugurating the Brendan Byrne Arena in the Meadowlands with seven sold out performances.

Unfortunately, the Clash's seven night stint at Bond's in June did not fare as well. Taking advantage of the Clash's commercial appeal, Bond's management oversold the seven dates, causing fire marshalls to take action by closing down the club until the maximum occupancy capacity was upheld. The Clash were forced to add another week of shows to appease thousands of fans were turned away. Nevertheless, despite the failure of their well-intentioned bring-the-music-to-the-people

concert series, *Sandinista!* placed them high on the least-likely-to-conform and most-likely-to-take-big-risks lists of critics and fans alike.

Certainly the biggest, most successful concert of the year (and decade) was the Simon and Garfunkel reunion in Central Park during mid-September. More than 60,000 people gathered on the Great Lawn to recapture the classic sounds on which many of us were weaned and matured. It was an event that will live on forever because it proved once again that music is still a primal, universal force that can bring people of all sorts together as one.

Steely Dan and the Eagles called it quits this past year, though Steely Dan's management still claims that the split is only temporary. Insiders say that that's bullshit because Walter Becker has got too many problems dealing with drug addiction and the law. Becker is said to be a self-destructive person by nature, but maybe he'll be able to get things together so that he and Donald Fagen can go on making that Steely Dan music once again... The Eagles, without any fanfare or publicity, called it quits this year, citing dissatisfaction over *The Long Run*, their last gold-platinum LP... The Joe Jackson Band, Rockpile and the Rumour all joined the ranks of the broken-up this year.

Stevie Winwood, with his first solo LP in years, *Arc of the Diver*, once again exhibited his enormous genius as singer/songwriter/musician/producer et al... Rob Dylan's *Shot of Love* was pretty dismal on the record charts but his concert tour drew raves as the born-again Dylan included many of his classics during his sets...

Adam and the Ants were the babes of the music world in April as *Kings of the Wild Frontiers* remained number one in England for months. Even though Adam sold out the Ritz and the Palladium, they weren't able to hold their momentum, releasing *Prince Charming*, one of the latest follow up LP's in recent memory...

Well, finally it comes down to the best and worst albums of the year. There were many "good" LP's last year but not an awful lot that will stand the test of time. Thus, I have included an honorable mention list. So, in alphabetical order, the best albums of 1981:

The Clash—*Sandinista!*
Credence Clearwater Revival—*The Concert*

J. Geils Band—*Freeze Frame*
The Grateful Dead—*Reckoning*
The Kinks—*Give The People What They Want*
The Police—*Ghosts in the Machine*
The Rolling Stones—*Tattoo You*
Santana—*Zebo*
Squeeze—*East Side Story*
Talking Heads—*Remain in Light*

Now, for the honorable mention:

Joan Armata—*Walk Under Ladders*
Elvis Costello—*Trust*
The English Beat—*Wh'ppen I on*
Genesis—*Abacab*
Elton John—*The Fox*
Rickie Lee Jones—*Pirates*
The Moody Blues—*Long Distance Voyager*
The Police—*Zenvatta Mondatta*
Steely Dan—*Gaucho*
Stevie Winwood—*Arc of A Diver*

The worst LP's of last year, in no particular order of distaste:

The Go-Go's—*Beauty and the Beat*
The Cars—*Shake It Up*
Adam and the Ants—*Prince Charming*
Gary U.S. Bonds—*Dedication*
Elvis Costello—*Almost Blue*
AC/DC—*Dirty Deeds Done/Dirt Cheap*
Foreigner—*4*
Brian Eno and David Byrne—*My Life in the Bush of Ghosts*

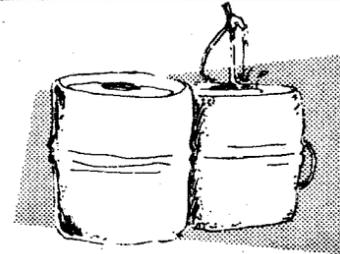
To end things off, the best jazz LP's of 1981:

- 1) Passport—*Blue Tattoo*
- 2) Pat Metheny and Lyle Mays—*As Falls Wichita...*
- 3) John Klemmer—*Life*
- 4) Tom Scott—*Apple Juice*
- 5) Miles Davis—*The Man With The Horn*
- 6) Eric Gale—*Touch of Silk*
- 7) Jean Luc Ponty—*Civilized Evil*
- 8) Pat Metheny—*80/81*
- 9) The Crusaders—*Rhapsody and Blues*
- 10) John McLaughlin, Al DiMeola and Paco Delucia—*Friday Night in San Francisco*

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Standing Room Only

Marburger discusses Stony Brook's new academic requirements

by Scott Higham

Press: In your inaugural address last May you stated that "Modern education consists of continual exposure to the knowable domain of human experience." What do you see as being the knowable domain of a student's experience?"

Marburger: When I said, "modern education consists of continual exposure to the knowable domain of human experience," that was a rhetorical device to stress that most of time is spent on the knowable part [of human experience].

Press: Do you think that education consists of only classroom training or do you feel that extracurricular activities are essential to a well-rounded education?

Marburger: It's conventional wisdom that a great deal of learning takes place outside of the classroom. Most people learn a lot by reading on their own as well as talking to people who seem to be taking interesting courses. Talking to people with different interests and experiences is an important part of college life and I think universities should provide settings in which these kinds of conversations can take place.

Press: What about incentives to work for different organizations on campus such as NYPIRG [the New York Public Interest Research Group], ENACT, WUSB, Statesman and others?

Marburger: I think the existence of such organizations is its own incentive. Most universities have a lot of these kinds of organizations and students tend to gravitate to them once they're interested in one of them. I don't think the University had to provide special incentives.

Press: Would you consider these groups part of the knowable domain you spoke of in your inaugural address?

Marburger: You have to remember that that comment in my speech was designed to create a certain impression in the listener's mind. I wouldn't use that speech as definition of modern education from which everything can be derived. You're asking me to use that statement in a way I wouldn't like to. In working with, let's say, The Stony Brook Press, students learn



Press photo by Lois Mingalone

how to write and put out a paper, which is certainly in the knowable domain. This process, in my opinion, could be learned more efficiently if we had a stronger journalism school with advisors that you could go to for advice, but it's still not too bad. On the other hand, you also learn how to deal with problems of getting people to work as well as figuring out how to get things done. Those are problems anyone has in dealing with the unknowable things. There isn't anything that you can learn in books that will tell you to get a paper out because there are problems that arise that only real experience can solve. So, I would say that many extracurricular activities have aspects which do address the problem of ignorance. I like them for this reason as well as the real world experience that is there. I would say that extracurricular activities generally do address the real world aspect of education.

Press: Do you think it's harder for students to participate in extracurricular activities in view of the new "on-notice" requirement of automatic dismissal upon receiving two "on-notices" or competitive measures such as the plus/minus grading system and the reinstated dean's list?

Marburger: No, those things don't bother me at all.

Press: No, not you, but perhaps a student will have second thoughts about joining an organization when he is under increased academic pressure.

Marburger: That's your opinion, not mine. I tend to think that the issue of competitiveness is overdrawn by most students today. The fact is that there is a superficial concern about grades that short-circuits the much more effective concern about learning the material which inevitably leads to good grades. Students who adjust themselves to the values of really learning the material almost always do well. I wish there was some way to re-direct their attention to a little deeper thinking about grades and what they are here for. The fact is it's relatively easy to get grades that will keep you in this place. I would dispute the assertion that it's hard to stay in Stony Brook. Difficulty is a relative thing. I think changing the calendar was a good thing. It took a lot of psychological pressure off. I think there was a real effect on students' abilities to stay in extracurricular activities under the old calendar. The grades are somewhat inflated here as they are in most universities.

Press: You mean grades are given that aren't deserved?

Marburger: In general, the average grades tend to be a little higher than they were 15 years ago. There is a good reason for students feeling this way about grades [and] there is great concern on the students'

part about vocational success, getting a good job, getting ahead. I believe it's easier to get good grades here than it was 12 years ago. In addition, the more complex grading system does not add difficulty to getting good grades. I don't agree that these systems are a step in the direction toward tougher grading.

Press: I would think that the new "on-notice" status is much tougher on students than it used to be. I have a few freshman writers who have already received one "on-notice" and they're very hesitant about getting involved because one more "on-notice" during their next seven semesters, and they're dismissed.

Marburger: People who are "on-notice" should think twice about getting involved. On the other hand the strategy is not to get "on-notice" in the first place, and I don't think that's very hard. I don't mean to say Stony Brook is an easy University; it's a demanding one.

Press: Are you familiar with the number of students who were "on-notice" last year, or last semester?

Marburger: I've forgotten the actual number. I have watched to see if it went up or down. It hasn't gone up—we know for sure it hasn't gone up.

Press: I was told approximately thirty percent of the student population was "on-notice."

'You've got to remember that we're on this shortened calendar...the calendar is a source of problems'

Marburger: I don't know if that's accurate or not. Again I'm not concerned . . . I don't think that's a problem. The statistics of "on-notice" should be examined to understand what the problems are, if there are too many people "on-notice," to see if we can help. That may be a symptom of something, but I don't think it's a symptom of unacceptably high academic standards. I wouldn't want to say that it's a good thing to have thirty percent of the student body "on-notice."

Press: Would you say that a large number of those students "on-notice" are involved with extracurricular activities?

Marburger: I wouldn't want to say that it's the extracurricular activities that are responsible for people being "on-notice." You've got to remember that we're on this shortened [13 week] calendar . . . the calendar is a source of problems. [Beginning next year, Stony Brook will return to the traditional 15 week calendar.]



Press photo by Lois Mingalone

Pretenders Pay Back S. B.

by Jeff Zoldan

It was an unusually wild Tuesday night in the Stony Brook Gym - from the communal use of the men's room by both genders to the havoc that reigned inside the gym as the bulging general admission crowd strove to become one with those in the reserved. And all before intermission even started!

The Pretenders, who performed a mostly energetic 90 minute set here on Tuesday night, have emerged from the post-punk rubble of England to become one of America's and Britain's most popular bands. Their performance here, which consisted mostly of songs from their only two LP's, Pretenders and Pretenders II, easily displayed their cohesiveness and energy which have made them a success.

Chrissie Hynde, whose charisma carries the Pretenders, was able to rise above her scant and limited vocal abilities and treat the capacity crowd to a richly colored vocal display, especially on songs like "Talk of the Town." This song, one of the few Pretender originals that is cleverly and neatly orchestrated and constructed, captured the smooth sound of the studio version. Likewise, "Stop Your Sobbing," the cover of the Kinks' classic which broke them on British and American airwaves, retained the lush vocal harmonies that makes the song so endearing. And having a finely mixed sound system certainly helped as well.

Even though the Pretenders surpass most new bands on a technical level - their songs are given to multiple time signatures, multilayered rhythms and an extremely powerful percussive boost - they still fall far short in every respect of showmanship. Hynde, despite an alluring, charismatic persona, was quick to put down members of the audience in a rude, condescending manner unacceptable in any individual, let alone a performer on

stage. Coupled with Hynde's pretentious attitude, James Honeyman-Scott, though an adept rhythm and lead guitarist, exuded virtually no stage presence. And while Pete Farndon's bass playing was energetic in style, it lacked interest and diversity which caused the show to lag during the more subdued numbers. Martin Chambers, the drummer who hurt his h hand last year forcing cancellation of the last leg of this U.S. tour, was the only consistent and exciting force, retaining the same momentum from the concert's opener, "The Wait," to the final encore of the Trogg's classic, "Wild Thing."

Most of the Pretenders' songs are densely layered pop extractions which resort to hooks ("Message of Love"), varied vocal inflections ("Talk of the Town"), eerie, dreamy guitar riffs ("I Go To Sleep"), and incessant, jumpy bass lines ("Mystery Achievement"), which makes them dance club favorites. But their performance here proved that they are a band that needs to be seen and heard live to be fully appreciated. And even though their set was inconsistent and their stage manners offensive, their performance was gratifying.

Opening for the Pretenders was the Chris Spedding Band, a four piece outfit headed by guitar virtuoso Chris Spedding. Having worked with many major artists in the past, most recently Robert Gordon, Spedding's new band deftly backed his coarse tenor and excursions on his Gibson SG. With enough technical expertise on keyboards, bass and drums, the band was able to sustain enough interest even if they did not uphold a danceable beat. At concert's end, Spedding joined the Pretenders in a five minute version of "Wild Thing," where he was able to display an extraordinary guitar talent to a captive audience.



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