

The  
**Stony  
Brook**

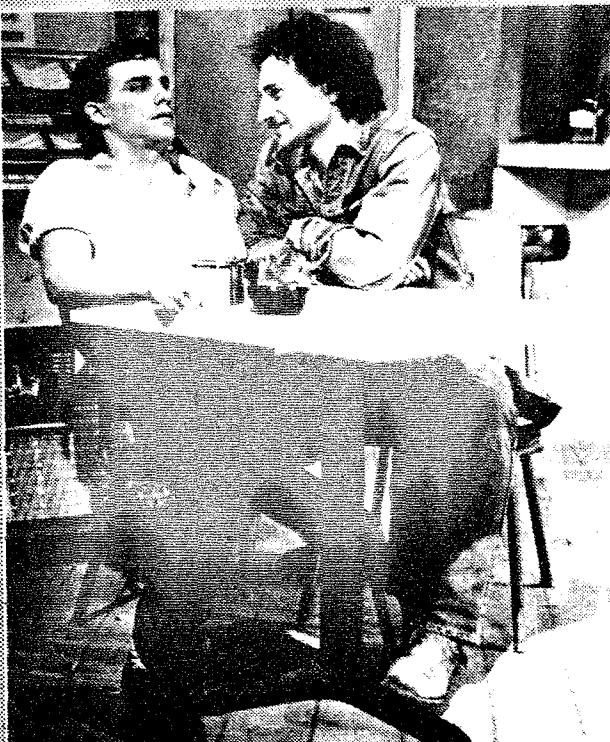
**PRESS**

Vol. III No. 13 • University Community's Weekly Paper • Thursday, February 18, 1982



## Tour Europe on Stony Brook

page 6



## When ya comin' back Red?

page 10

# "I Never Lose"

Hoffman hits Huntington  
in benifit for cinema



by Ron Dionne

There was a cake for Abbie Hoffmann at the New Community Cinema this past Sunday, and on it, in red cream, was written "Happy Valentine's Day Abbie!" The frosting was chocolate, the cake yellow, and Abbie a little distracted. It had taken Joanna, his "running-mate", a bit of doing to extricate him from a Birnam wood of scoffers and admirers, ex-yippies and cynics, university professors and pen-and-pad flaunting journalism students, and a little more to get him to the serving table where David Pettigrew, Cinema employee, made a brief invocation on the Cinema's behalf. The reception—tail end of a benefit appearance that included a showing of Glen Silber's and Barry Alexander Brown's *The War at Home*, and a talk afterwards by Abbie—confronted Abbie with what he seemed to see as more of the same thing he'd been fighting since his arrest for trumped-up cocaine-related charges in 1973: a public duped by tunnel-visioned single point of view electronic media. Like the last line of a fable, the reception underscored the declaration he made in his talk after the movie: "I never lose."

In the face of questions like "Why did you go to jail for the coke instead of using that time working for the movement?", Abbie Hoffmann tried to sell tickets to a dance next month at Studio 54. After all, the reception, limited to a hundred people, was for the "high-rollers", wasn't it? "If you want to come dance with me" he said, "I got tickets." All proceeds go to Veritas, the drug rehabilitation clinic on 48th St. in NYC, of course. But no one had their checkbooks with them, and Joanna managed only to get a few addresses. Abbie wasn't thrilled.

The selling of political action—using a capitalistic approach to fighting capitalism—has been a Hoffmann forte since the early sixties when, as a leader of the Yippies, he mysteriously levitated the Pentagon, wore shirts fashioned from American flags, and helped elect The Pig President in 1968. Just last year, as Barry Freed, he successfully organized a "Save the River" committee to prevent the Army Corps of Engineers from blasting a few islands in the St. Laurence River out of existence so that oil tankers could more freely pass through. Selling his dance tickets, or autographed copies of his book *Soon to Be a Major Motion Picture (not Steal This Book)*—he has a sense of humor but he's not a fool), to those who he presumes can afford it is not charlatanism so much as adaptation of the level of struggle to the type of terrain in view. Among the rich deal richly.

The rest of us, however, being more plentiful, have to be moved by more modest means than by the glitter of bourgeois parties. In the face of the coming war in El Salvador—i.e., the increasing U.S. presence in a war that's gone on for more than two years already—Hoffmann sees movement as necessary now. The documentary *The War at Home* was a chronology compiled from various news sources, chief among them several Madison, Wisconsin TV Station film and video archives, and interviews with those who lived through the anti-Vietnam war events at the University of Wisconsin, from 1963 to 1974. From peaceful demonstrations to the bombing of an Army Mathematics lab

(continued on page 6).

# The Fourth Estate: Editorial

## The Cost of Freedom

Unionism in the United States is a democratic ideal held highly by American businesses, but it is a costly ideal to maintain. Corporations which invest heavily in foreign countries, offset those costs by exploiting Third World countries, removing substantial amounts of capital, and eventually underdeveloping the country's social, economic and political structure.

Obviously, not all corporations are involved in literally raping foreign resources and economies, but companies such as Nestle and Coca-Cola, once outside the United States' borders, strive to maximize profits by any means necessary.

On the home front, corporations behave. They collectively bargain with workers for pay increases and fringe benefits—costly negotiations which are ultimately paid for by countries controlled by U.S. corporate interests.

While Nestle makes the very best for Americans, its aggressive advertising campaign of baby formulas in foreign countries has resulted in phenomenal infant mortality rates. Parents eventually realize they cannot afford the product after their child becomes dependent on its nutrients, and diluting the mixture results in malnutrition. Though Nestle products have been the subject of boycotts throughout the nation, and recently the Faculty Student Association at Stony Brook voted to ban their products, the condemnation of Coca-Cola products must also be affected along with all other corporations which balance the price of high wages and strong unions in the States, by severely violating human rights in Third World countries for the sake of a buck.

In Guatemala, a relatively large Central American country caught in the middle of a violent revolution, a Coca-Cola franchise there has been the instigator of harsh repression against unions, members, and organizers in recent years.

According to Green Revolution, a magazine published by human rights activists and various foundation members from across the nation, Guatemala's ruling families and military host and protect the interests of over

150 U.S. subsidiaries operating in the country. The economy is heavily influenced and underdeveloped by corporations such as Ralston Purina, Firestone, Avon Kellogg Mills, Phillip Morris, Colgate Palmolive, Gillette, Helena Rubenstein, Johnson and Johnson, Max Factor, Pfizer, Standard Oil, Exxon, Getty Oil, Gulf Oil, Texaco, Monsanto, BM, Singer, ITT, Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, Pan American Life, Rayovac, U.S. Steel, Xerox, International Executive Service, McDonalds and General Telephone, to name a few. But the most controversial remains the Coca-Cola corporation.

Each U.S. business is permitted, under Guatemalan law, to raise private armies under the "Right of Vigilance for the Security of Plantations Act." The private armies, called "Military Commissionaires," continuously recruit moonlighting government troops and also pay informants who are planted inside factories to protect, by force if necessary, the corporations interests.

Though many Americans believe these corporations exist in Guatemala to establish and perpetuate free-enterprise, a coalition between the companies, Guatemala's military and government has resulted, and American businesses are permitted to exploit cheap labor pools at enormous profits. Any Guatemalan group attempting to dissolve, or dissent from, these protective arrangements is immediately labeled as "communist," and communists are often found murdered in Central America.

Just as in America during the turn of the century when workers organized unions, Guatemalans seeking a just working relationship today through collective bargaining are called communists, and in factories such as Coca-Cola's, protest is eliminated, and work output is controlled by armed guards who have complete immunity under the law. Over forty Coca-Cola workers were murdered by security forces within five months last year because they sought to organize against poor working conditions and wages equaling \$2.80 per day.

Between 1950 and 1981, the United States has provided Guatemala with \$35.4 million

in military equipment, grants of \$16.3 million in military assistance programs, \$7.5 million in military education and training and \$6.7 million in military surplus items. Also, the United States spent \$4.4 million to train and equip Guatemalan police under the agency for International Development's Public Safety Program. And many members of paramilitary organizations have been trained in the United States by CIA instructors at a cost of \$1,750 per student; a cost borne by U.S. Tax dollars.

Once corporations operate outside U.S. borders, ground rules no longer apply. Exploitation and further underdevelopment of foreign countries becomes the only way in which many American businesses can thrive. The American auto industry virtually priced itself out of the market. Unfortunately, large corporations need cheap labor and minimal governmental interference in order to profit. Foreign countries become prime targets and U.S. foreign policy supports these economic adventures. Human dignity cannot be sacrificed for profit margins.

It is in the name of communism that the United States supports repressive regimes in Guatemala and El Salvador. It is in the name of democracy that the United States supports Solidarity—a movement which workers in Central American envy. But, in the end, it is in the name of justice that corporations such as Nestle and Coca-Cola be restrained, and their infringements on upon human rights be condemned.

In last week's issue of The Stony Brook Press, Barry Regin's piece on El Salvador was incorrectly represented as a staff article instead of a viewpoint. We apologize for the mistake.

Due to insufficient funding, The Stony Brook Press will not publish next week. We will next appear on March 4th. Write to your senator. Thanks.

## Letter

To the Editor.

As an anti-nuclear activist, I must take issue with an assertion made in your February 4th editorial—"A Losing Proposition."

You maintain that "since 1980, citizen opposition to Shoreham has been scattered, intimidated and disorganized." Quite the contrary. To be sure, there are dozens of separate anti-Shoreham groups, but most of these are part of an island wide umbrella organization known as the Shoreham Opponents Coalition.

Shoreham opponents have been more vociferous and united than ever. They have also become more politically sophisticated. Rather than taking to the streets and holding mass rallies and demonstrations, as you advocate, the emphasis has shifted to participating in legislative and PSC hearings, and rightly so. Unfortunately, the Long Island media have generally chosen to ignore these hearings, or, as in Newsday's case, to report on them in a very brief, biased, misleading and oftentimes patently dishonest fashion. Newsday reporter Bradford O'Hearn's recent article on the Suffolk

County Legislature's hiring of the law firm of Reilly, Like and Schneider to represent the county in the upcoming Nuclear Regulatory Commission Hearings made me wonder if he was actually at the same meeting I attended.

In my view, Shoreham opponents have accomplished more through lobbying county legislators and testifying at legislative meetings in Hauppauge and Riverhead than ever could be accomplished in the streets alone. Many in the anti-nuclear movement here on LI have wisened to the political reality of the situation. Recognizing that it takes more than committed people on the outside pressing for change and governmental action, many within the movement have come to see the importance of campaigning for and electing legislators who share our sentiments and will join us in fighting our battles.

As a result of the gutsy leadership and stick-to-it-iveness of Suffolk County Legislator Wayne Prospect, a Dix Hills Democrat shunned by many of his party leaders for his ardent opposition to, as he aptly calls

it, the Long Island Looting Company, Suffolk County will be an active intervenor in the NRC's Shoreham licensing hearings, a full inspection of all the major safety systems has been demanded, and we shall be represented by Irving Like, the very able and articulate attorney whose past litigation efforts halted LILCO's Jamesport nuclear power plants.

While I believe in mass rallies, demos, and civil disobedience actions, other tactics, such as electoral politics and lobbying of elected officials, are as important, if not more so. Rallies and demos are fun, yet they also divert our attention from these other crucial, if not as exhilarating, activities.

LILCO would probably prefer to see us devoting our energies and time to mass rallies, so that while we're doing that, their heavily-financed political action committees can help elect legislators favorable to the interests of LILCO's stockholders and management, with no concern for the health, safety, and economic well-being of Long Islanders.

—Mike Kornfeld

## The Stony Brook Press

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# Suit Enters Litigation

## After 6 years of delays, class action suit to be decided

by Scott Higham

"It's regrettable that women scholars have to come to court to prove discrimination," declared attorney Judith Vladeck during her opening statement in the U.S. District Court in Uniondale earlier this week. "We will prove that it is unseemly that this school allows discrimination to continue, even in this decade."

The law firm of Vladeck, Elias and Vladeck is representing 28 female Stony Brook professors and non-teaching professionals in a class action civil suit against the SUNY System for alleged sex discrimination in hiring, promotion, pay and tenure practices. Discrimination on the basis of sex is a violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, of 1964 as amended. Said Joe Garcia, another attorney for the female plaintiffs, "If we win this one, I feel sorry for the SUNY System."

After a six year discovery period, in addition to numerous delays including the death of one judge, and the diversion of another to the ABSCAM trials, the case known as *Coser v Moore* finally went to trial this past Monday.

According to a source close to the trial who requested anonymity, Judge George C. Pratt has stressed to counsel that "it (the trial) takes no longer than two weeks."

During last summer when attorneys were disputing the admissibility of certain evidence, Judge Pratt wrote a memorandum which stated, "The latest flurry of spats between , and correspondence from, the battling attorneys in the Title VII (discrimination) case have prevented the case from going to trial..." Now that the case is in court, Pratt intends to "speed the process up," but still, the attorneys continue to battle.

Attorney for the defence (SUNY), New York State's Assistant Attorney General, Lillian Cohen, explained to Pratt Monday that her expert witness could not be produced until today. "Somewhere down the road it will be the expert witnesses testimony that will be the crux of the case," said Cohen. Vladeck objected to a postponement stating that her expert witness also had professional commitments but was able to testify on Tuesday as was originally scheduled. "This is an unreasonable request," stated Vladeck. "There is no accommodation here." Pratt silenced the quibbling attorneys by asserting, "The order of presentation will have no effect on my decision. If that is a factor, remove that factor, remove your aggression analysis, and let's proceed." But the bickering continued, objections were raised, and for the most part, they were overruled by Pratt.

Karen Getman, a para legal working for the plaintiffs, testified as to the accuracy of charts and percentages she had compiled using university computer print-outs. The evidence documented sex discrimination in all areas of employment at Stony Brook. After a one hour cross examination conducted by Cohen, virtually no



benefit was secured from her attack upon Getman's credibility. Once again Pratt intervened. "She already told you, the charts were prepared by simple arithmetic. The witness has told us what she has done. I'll accept it...a sixth grader could've done it."

Though witnesses will be called throughout the trial, the deciding factor in Pratt's decision will rest upon statistical interpretation of computer-printouts from Stony Brook's computer files. Both the defendants and the plaintiffs have hired statisticians at \$80 per hour to either disprove or prove that discrimination is inherent at Stony Brook. And, although both statisticians used the same file, they have arrived at entirely different conclusions.

Statisticians for the University stated that their findings do not "give support to the proposition that Stony Brook has systematically discriminated against women." Upon review of the University report, the plaintiff's statistician asserted that its findings "suffered from two serious defects. First, extensive errors and/or inconsistencies in coding certain information... and, secondly, exclusions of very large numbers of persons that are substantially and statistically significant..."

The women's statistician predictably stated that their study proves that Stony Brook does systematically discriminate against women, but, the University's statistician calls the women's statistical report biased and incorrect. Though the bickering has confused the case, a tangible benefit has been exacted from gathering statistical evidence.

According to the Pre-Trial Order, plaintiffs allege that the university's hiring, promotion, salary, and tenure practices have had an adverse impact on all professors and non-teaching professionals at Stony Brook, not just the twenty-eight named plaintiffs. If the court finds discrimination on the basis of sex is a policy at Stony Brook, all female professors and non-teaching professionals will be entitled to recover damages.

According to attorney Garcia, winning the case would be disastrous for SUNY since other sex discrimination suits at SUNY New Paltz and SUNY Farmingdale are pending the *Coser v Moore* decision. Garcia added that a "substantial (monetary) loss to the SUNY System will result—"probably more than it would have taken to settle the case," out of court.

# Statesman's Budget Remains Frozen

## Negotiations continue between Statesman and Polity

by Ned Goldreyer

After extensive negotiations between Statesman's editorial board and members of the Polity Student Council, it has been decided that Statesman's budget will remain frozen. The action was taken by Polity in response to the questionable handling of funds on the parts of Editor-in-Chief, Howard Saltz, and Business Managers Alan Fedderbush and Cory Golloub. "I'm optimistic on this point," said Saltz of the proposed agreement whereby the paper's budget will be reinstated once the Council is satisfied that future mismanagement will not occur.

In a report submitted to Polity by former Treasurer Chris Fairhall, five infractions were cited as cause for investigation. The procurement of two loans totaling \$450 by editor Saltz, the hiring

of student staffers to paid positions, the issuance of rubber checks, the use of corporate funds to entertain dinner guests, and the disappearance of \$1,176.56 from Statesman's classified advertising revenue have now all come under the scrutiny of acting Polity Treasurer Tracy Edwards and Executive Director Lew Levy.

Saltz stated that three of the five transgressions had been "cleared up" during the meeting with Fedderbush, Levy, Edwards, and himself Tuesday afternoon. He would not specify which of the points they were but did indicate that a revision of Statesman's bookkeeping policies were forthcoming. The two points still to be contended were omitted from the meeting due to lack of time, but Saltz assured they will be dealt with at a subsequent conference.

According to Edwards, the "cleared" points concern loan repayments that have been made by Saltz and an agreement by Statesman that such transactions would no longer be condoned. She commented that "we're not happy about things and they're not happy about how we're handling it." In the future, said Edwards, there will be tighter controls on Statesman's financial practices, which may entail writing into the Financial Policies and Procedures a specific reference prohibiting Polity club officers from using their organizational funding for personal expenses.

The fate of Statesman's budget now rests with the Polity Senate and Executive Director Levy, who will attempt to find the missing classified ad revenues. Levy himself was unresponsive to questioning and refused to comment on the

matter beyond saying he had made an agreement of "his own with Statesman; not to discuss the issue with the Press.

Though the situation is nearing resolution, there is still much disagreement among student legislators over what specific measures to take, if any.

Commuter Senator Babak Movehadi does not believe the budget should have been frozen by the Polity Council. "It wasn't the right thing to do at that point. I feel it should go through a senate committee and the Senate should take action on it—whether or not to stop our contract with them." Movehadi said that during next Monday's session he would recommend that the Senate review the case.



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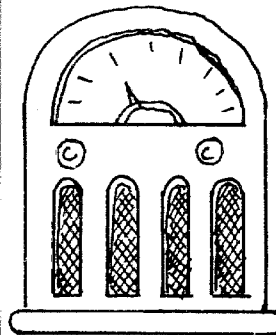
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**PUBLIC INTEREST RADIO PRESENTS:**

## IS THE SUFFOLK BOTTLE BILL GOING DOWN THE TUBES?



INTERVIEW WITH SUFFOLK COUNTY  
LEGISLATOR PATRICK HALPIN

TIME: MONDAY, FEB. 23 6:00 PM

ON WUSB, 90.1 FM.

SUBJECT: HERE ABOUT CURRENT  
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTY  
LEGISLATURE THAT UNDERMINE THE  
BOTTLE BILL THAT WAS APPROVED  
LAST YEAR.

# ENACT

ARE YOU AGAINST SHOREHAM?  
WOULD YOU LIKE TO SAVE THE  
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**ENACT is organizing now!**

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**YOUR IMMEDIATE HELP IS NEEDED!!**

ENACT'S Next Meeting is FEB. 22  
AT 7:00 PM

But our office is always open.



# Priest Speaks on Nuclear Disarmament

by Michael Quinn

Dan Berrigan, a Catholic Jesuit priest who has been a political activist for nearly two decades, addressed a standing room only crowd in the Ammann College Fireside Lounge last week in a talk about nuclear disarmament.

Repeatedly calling for resistance from all people, especially university people, to the nuclear arms race, he explained an obstacle to this goal: "We have on the one hand a public situation that demands, absolutely calls for, resistance against unjust laws. And on the other hand we have a drift, including an intellectual drift and including a moral drift, toward conformity." Calling it one of the deepest losses of the decade, Berrigan spoke of a tradition within both civil society and the religious community that is rarely expressed any more: civil disobedience.

Berrigan spoke of civil disobedience as a tradition as old as the prophets and as recent as Martin Luther King Jr., and called for this tradition to be readopted. Why not, he suggested, simply speak to our leaders and try to persuade them? "I have learned over a number of years," he explained, "that to try to reason with such people is to miss the mark."

Berrigan urged his audience to go beyond verbal communication to actions which may really speak to others. Referring to his own civil disobedience action in September 1980, when he and several other activists attacked nuclear nosecones under construction at a General Electric Plant in Pennsylvania, he recalled, "As we went in with our little household hammers to destroy the indestructible and to break the unbreakable hold that these things were having on our own souls, we discovered this sort of thing had a certain value which... induces a kind of clarity,



at least in a certain number of people."

Berrigan's talk centered around a comment made by a "Russian friend," a literary scholar who had been trying to gain support in the U.S. on behalf of the Sakharovs and their hunger strike in the USSR. While speaking in New York City to a group of "politically aware" people, the Russian responded to a number of objections raised about the past politics of the Sakharovs: "But they made a moral gesture. And the politics come and go but a moral gesture remains."

Berrigan, deeply impressed, used this observation as a guiding metaphor for how one can go beyond political discussions to action.

Berrigan spoke of his vision of the future as "the whole human race in one

leaking [ship]. Next to us are Russians and next to the Russians are the Chinese and next to them are Indonesians and next to them are Chileans. And everybody is in this thing and it's leaking. Next to that danger it's important that some people row and some people bail, if you know what I mean. Maybe we should the leaders overboard, just for a swim—put a rope on them but give them a little time among the sharks."

Berrigan went on to say that moral gestures, even though few and far between today, are innate in human beings, and are a way of bringing hope. Speaking about a disappointment in the universities and churches, he said that people within these institutions tend to think of themselves as "thoughtful, cultured and sophisticated" when actually they may be "culturally enslaved, blind, or not free to move." But he expressed a belief that people can break through this loss of vision and nerve if they see a shared vision in the history of both authentic religion and America as one worth pursuing. He spoke of those "in high places" who are trying to speak in our name with a language of alienation and hatred. "We are called to resist that claim thoughtfully and rather continually."

Speaking of his resistance at General Electric, Berrigan pointed out that the authorities had two choices in dealing with him and his accomplices. The first choice was to "slap them on the wrists" and let them go, thereby covering up the damage, the symbols, the consequence. The second choice, for which they opted, was to multiply the charges, hoping, said Berrigan, to induce a trauma in the demonstrators. This choice went "part and parcel with their despair, with their enslavement, with there being the other end

of General Electric, [that which produces] genocidal weaponry." But they found the demonstrators were neither traumatized nor fearful, said Berrigan, and then tried to undo their choice.

One answer he provided is civil disobedience or the tradition of moral gesture. In the 60's and through the 70's there was a coming together of forces which produced enormous public change. It made the Vietnam war politically unwageable and finally unwinnable. Berrigan attributes part of this to the universities and their nurturing of civil disobedience. He feels that the best and deepest way of talking about his own actions of resistance is as "a renewal of hope in a time of rather general despair."

Berrigan used this example to show that there is no real process of punishment for nonviolent resisters in this country. "America, that has 250 years of knowing how to deal with violent people, still has to discover how to deal with nonviolent people... and that's why I'm here tonight. They literally don't know what to do with me."

Berrigan went on to speak of the universities and their role in permitting the nuclear arms buildup in this country. "Some aspects of our most precious human legacy are being squandered and lost on campuses... They have become part of the public apparatus of moral inertia and worldwide destruction. And this is absolutely lamentable." But Berrigan did not try to isolate universities as being unique in America. "We are certainly noticing the progressive spiritual induction of all of our public structures into this kind of mass movement toward suicide." The common dilemma that we all face is, in his words, "What do we do in the midst of a cultural collapse?"



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FRI. (2/19) 9:30 - STATESBORO BLUES CORP.  
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SUN. (2/21) - 9:30 - LARRY NACHT  
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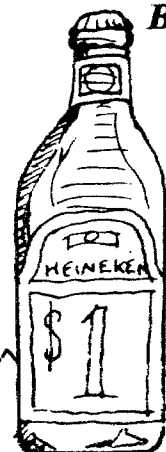
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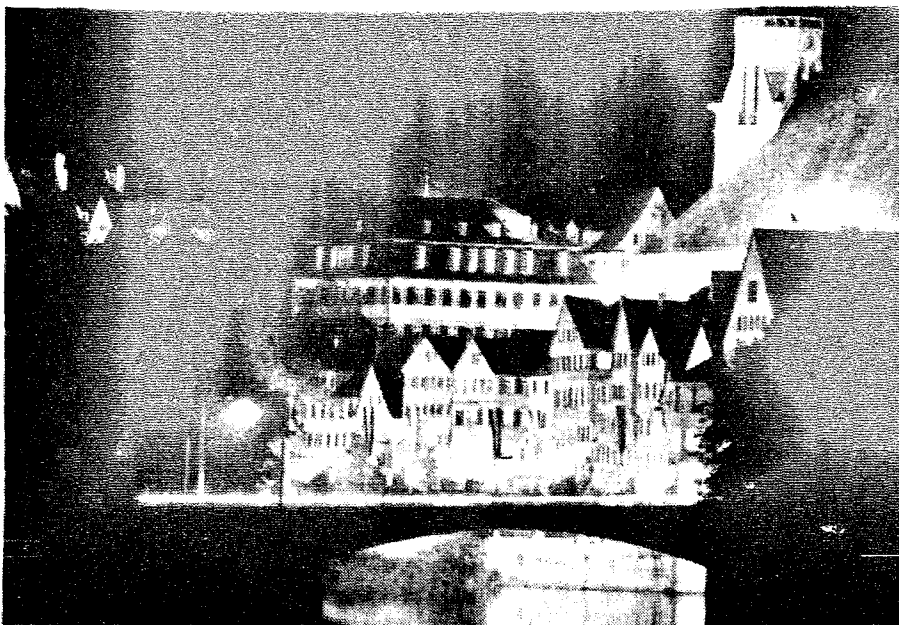


# Europe on 12-18 Credits

by Greg Scandaglia

"The use of traveling is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are." Unfortunately, this wondrous realization of poet and lexicographer Samuel Johnson has been beyond the reach of most students. However, as a member of the SUNY system, Stony Brook offers an exciting opportunity to see the world without joining the Navy. No longer does your exposure to Italian culture need be restricted to pizzarias called Seymours. No longer does your impression of France have to revolve around Perrier and "OO LA LA Sasson." In fact, thanks to the International Studies Program, it is possible to live like a native in any one of 36 countries, in cities from Paris to Peking.

This information should not surprise you. Stony Brook has been accommodating students interested in study overseas since 1969. Foreign study began as an advisory service under Larry DeBoer, then Assistant Dean for Undergraduate Studies. The Office of International Education, as it was called, functioning as an intermediary between students and SUNY campuses which sponsored foreign study (at the time Stony Brook did not) was responsible for 80 Stony Brook undergraduates becoming involved in Study Abroad Programs by 1975. In March of the next year a new office, the Office of International Programs, was established under Raymond Jones. This program focused on international exchange of graduate students and faculty. In the fall of 1981 the two offices combined and the Office of International Programs became Stony Brook's embassy to the world.



In most cases a 2.5 GPA is a minimum requirement. Your GPA will not be affected by grades received while overseas. However, an official transcript can be obtained and forwarded to any graduate school to which you may apply. Credits are transferrable if there are corresponding courses here, and almost every field available at Stony Brook is included in the Study Abroad Program. Therefore it is a good idea to bring a Stony Brook Bulletin along with you overseas. Whatever financial aid you are eligible for in the United States can be applied to program costs. Programs are available for a full year, a single semester or even during the summer.

The first step toward participation is a

visit to the Office of International Studies in the Administration building. There you can pick up an application and also browse through an extremely helpful book, State University of New York Study Abroad Programs, which lists all programs offered and is indexed by field of study. The application is lengthy but simple to fill out.

If you choose a program in a country where English is not spoken you must indicate your ability in the native language. But inability to speak the language of the country does not eliminate your chances of schooling there. In fact, many programs include or focus on language instruction.

The Social Sciences Program in England

is a typical example of the overseas opportunity. Stony Brook sponsors this program in conjunction with the University of Essex. Imagine attending a University with only 3,000 students situated on 200 acres of 18th century parkland, within walking distance of Lolchester, the oldest recorded town in Britain. London is only 50 miles away and readily accessible by trains which run every 30 minutes. Courses in Sociology, Political Science, Economics, and History are available, as well as various Independent Study projects. Participants are full-time students carrying 12-18 credits per semester. Housing is either on campus or within walking distance of the main university building. Travel arrangements can be made through the Office of International Programs via a free telephone information service, and the deadline is May 1st. The best part of all is the price—a program fee of \$250, roundtrip airfare about \$600, room and board \$2,500, health insurance \$25, and Stony Brook tuition about \$1,500 for an undergraduate. Think about it. Nine months in England for less than \$5,000.

The Study Abroad Program is truly an extraordinary opportunity for people who believe education is a blend of classroom and personal experience; for people familiar with today's travel costs; for people who believe there is life east of Montauk Point and for people trying to escape the stifling monotony of the four year program on a single campus. Never again in your lifetime will it be this easy to leave everything familiar behind and explore the open road. Think what would have become of Kerouac had he never left Northport.

## Abbie: "Stop El Salvador Now"

(continued from page 1)

building, the film traced the exaltation of anti-war activism in a city voted in 1963 to be the apotheosis of the American dream, the best place to live in America. The evolution of a viable, vocal opposition to the prime movers in Washington is something that Hoffmann lived through, something that is obviously absent now, and something he says is essential to create immediately before the troops are sent to El Salvador.

The situation is not the same in El Salvador as it was in Vietnam, Hoffmann says. El Salvador is close by, and the successful leftist revolution in Nicaragua coupled with the instability of Guatemala give the hawks all the rationale they need to combat communism on behalf of the "free world". Twenty years ago, Eisenhower, as shown in the film, addressed Congress with a plea for action in Southeast Asia in order to protect the zinc and tin interests the US had there. Today, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the US Ambassador to the UN and perhaps the most eloquent rhetorician for the Reagan Regime, dreamily mythologizes the matter by concocting word games about totalitarian vs. authority governments. Fascist juntas in Central America—friendly to US-based multi-national corporations—are merly authoritarian and hence tolerable, while Marxist regimes are totalitarian and inhuman, and inevitably spring forth from the evil aggressiveness of the Soviet Union. If a government is anti-US or anti-capitalist, it must be by Soviet proxy, say the White Papers of Haig and the State Department. Hoffmann debunks

this latest cold war mythology by passionately asserting that peasants and villagers in El Salvador, witnessing the rapes and murders committed by the government hit squads, have little need for any one, American or Soviet, to tell them what to do. In a way, the lives of the peasants in El Salvador are simpler than our own lives under a regime sponsoring their destruction. The El Salvadorians have a visible, tangible, overt enemy, a moving target that can and will destroy them unless they destroy it first. The target in the US, while just as obvious, is somehow unapproachable, implacable, and not yet domestically death-dealing. The evolution of anti-war activism so clearly traced in *The War at Home* has not yet germinated here in response to El Salvador. "Commandante Haig and the Great White Jelly Beann" move without opposition, scheme with only the most callous of rationalizations. The economic motivations cited by Eisenhower, horrifically cold-blooded in their own way have been replaced and outdone by a stupendous mythic madness. If El Salvador goes, then Guatemala will go, and with the aid of Nicaragua and Cuba, perhaps even Mexico will fall under Soviet domination. Ultimately, America herself will be directly threatened by the forces of godless communism.

El Salvador is like Vietnam, Hoffman says, only in the mechanics of the escalation. First, advisors are sent and officers trained and guns, planes, bombs, and vehicles sold. If the advisors get in trouble, or it looks like the junta is losing ground, only a very few troops

(continued on page 9)

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(Feb. 18 - 25)

COUPON

COUPON

# Hugh Hinders Students

## Governor's budget proposes 1/3 less aid

by Joe Caponi

A dormitory rent increase, a one-third cut in student financial aid, no faculty expansion and as many as 125 layoffs are just some elements of Governor Carey's proposed budget for Stony Brook. In a briefing last week, Student Affairs Vice President Frederick Preston said that the budget posed "serious problems" for the University, and Stony Brook's budget director Larry Noonan claimed Albany had done a "magnificent job of obfuscation" in terms of hiding the real damage that will be done to Stony Brook and SUNY at large by the proposals by the State Department of Budget.

According to figures provided by Noonan, the entire SUNY system will be budgeted a total of \$1.082 billion, an increase of \$62 million over last year. But the state's portion of that total, which is raised from taxes, is being cut by \$5.3 million to \$787 million, and the portion to be provided by schools' own tuition and fees is supposed to rise a full 30 per cent, from \$227 million to \$295 million.

In light of significant cuts in federal financial aid next year, the fact that New York's Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) will also be cut is ominous. Financial aid Director Jack Joyce condemned the state's logic that in cutting their own aid programs they were merely trying to match federal cuts so that the relative percentages of aid given remain the same.

Tuition reimbursement programs are to be cut almost 25 per cent. Supplemental Tuition Assistance is to be eliminated, state work-study is to lose 40 per cent of its guaranteed funding, student loans will be cut by 16 per

cent, and graduate fellowships will lose 15 per cent, adding up to a total cut in state student support of \$5 million, a loss of 33 per cent in assistance from last year.

While Stony Brook's operating budget is increasing, the administrators felt that it would not be nearly enough to pay for all the University needs. Out of an initial request for nearly \$30 million more than last year, the University is now projected to receive only a \$16.6 million increase, bringing the state budget for Stony Brook to \$1.58 million. More than half that increase is to go to expanding the hospital, but core education programs will experience an actual reduction.

Because of the difference between what the University needs to pay for contractual salary increases and what it is to get (\$2.1 million less than it needs), Noonan expressed the possibility that as many as 125 people may have to be laid off from the University, 2 1/2 per cent of the total number of current employees.

Last semester Academic Provost Homer Neal called the Main Campus facility "severely overloaded," and said that the University badly needed the 81 new faculty it had requested. Acting Dean of Engineering Stewart Harris said he needed 28 faculty out of that total since engineering students "were not getting the education they deserved" because of crowded classes and often outdated equipment. Not only will Stony Brook be unable to obtain additional faculty, but the SUNY Board of Trustees has directed the College of Engineering to add three new departments in the next few years—chemical, civil and aeronautical engineering, a near impossibil-

ity in light of Carey's cuts.

### Rent Hikes

Acting Director of Residence Life Jerry Stein outlined the \$150 a year increase in dormitory fees, which have increased in each of the past three years. In 1975-76 housing costs were \$650 per person per year, and in 1982-83 they will be \$1,250. Polity President Jim Fuccio pointed out at the briefing that the hike would mean that a six-person suite would be paying over \$900 a month. Stein explained this exorbitant amount by saying that Albany planned to eventually make the dormitories self-sufficient, a plan Stein attacked as totally unreasonable.

Following Stein, Robert Francis, vice president for Campus Operations, complained about the state allocation for heating and cooling costs. "They went back through the last 38 years and found the best year for heating and air conditioning costs, the coolest summer and the warmest winter, and gave us enough money to pay for that amount of energy. If next year isn't the best in 39 years, we're going to be short of money."

Early next week the governor will present his official state budget to the legislature. It is considered unlikely that the legislature will allocate much more to SUNY and to Stony Brook than Carey has requested. Both the University, according to President John Marburger, and the Student Association of the State University (SASU) are planning intense lobbying measures aimed towards minimizing the budget's impact on SUNY, Stony Brook and students throughout the state.

# Cub Forming to Fight Utility Bear

by Janine Kao

The effect of soaring utility bills will soon be reflected in Stony Brook University charges resulting from Governor Carey's proposed budget for the academic year. On-campus housing is expected to rise \$150 per year and, for the first time in Stony Brook history, students who wished to remain on campus during winter recess were faced with a \$77 maintenance charge. LILCO rate hikes may continue to reflect rising university charges, but if local consumer groups have their way, utility rates throughout the state will be challenged with a consumer organizing tactic which has been effective in Wisconsin.

During the early 70's, irate Wisconsin rate-payers founded a consumer group which encouraged hearings before that state's public service commission. The program, known as the Citizens Utility Board (CUB), was initiated by an article written by Ralph Nader appearing in the *Harvard Law Review*. The program, which exists solely on the contributions of rate-payers, employs a legal staff which intervenes during PSC hearings on behalf of rate-payers.

According to Michelle Radosevich, the Public Information director of the Wisconsin CUB, the group is attempting to organize utility consumers and raise public awareness with an insert describing CUB now accompanying the Wisconsin Electric Power Company's monthly bills. It is hoped that these CUB inserts will eventually be sent along with the billing material of all utility companies, including gas, telephone and water. A legislative act was required for this type of literature inclusion and since its passage by the Wisconsin State Legislature in October 1979, CUB has successfully intervened numerous times on behalf of the rate-payers and aided in reducing the frequency and amount of price increases by Wisconsin Electric, according to Radosevich.

Radosevich added that overwhelming

public support has continued as CUB enters its third year with a membership of nearly 6,000 rate-payers. CUB members are kept posted by a quarterly newsletter, and participate by electing CUB's Board of Directors from among members. Stringent stipulations concerning nominees to the Board of Directors include the policy that no candidate may be connected with any utility.

CUB's thriving acceptance in Wisconsin has triggered similar efforts in New York and Florida. With New York City residents experiencing the highest energy rates in the country courtesy of Consolidated Edison, and Long Islanders running a close second due to LILCO rate hikes, it is not surprising that an act to mandate inclusion of inserts into energy bills in New York state similar to those used in Wisconsin has already passed the New York State Assembly twice. Nevertheless, validation of the act by both houses of the State Legislature is necessary before CUB can commence its "bill inserts" program. In addition to senatorial support (State Senator Kenneth LaValle (R-1st Senatorial District) is a co-sponsor of the act), groups such as NYPIRG (the New York Public Interest Research Group), Citizens' Alliance, and the United Auto Workers of western New York are seeking support from around the state, especially in the New York City and Long Island areas, for adoption of the act.

LILCO media spokesperson Judith Brabham said that although she is not familiar with the particulars of the act it seems to her it would be "singling out one company" to distribute CUB's material.

According to Howard Reed, attorney for the New York Public Service Commission, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down a PSC decision which sought to prevent the insertion of opposing views in utility bills. In the wake of that decision, explained Reed, the PSC has set up a rates committee to deal with the issue of opposing views and has thus far made no further decision on the matter of bill

inserts.

Passage of the CUB Act now relies on financial support and intensive lobbying of the State Senate. Even if it is passed by the Legislature, it could still be vetoed by Governor Carey. If passed, the CUB Act

supporters will begin to include citizen-organizing literature aimed at LILCO and other utilities with billing sheets. (If you are interested in working with NYPIRG on the CUB project, contact Mara Karpel at 246-7702.)



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## MEETINGS

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TONIGHT, THURSDAY, 10 PM  
STAGE XII CAFE, (FIRESIDE LOUNGE)

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GENERAL MEETING  
**STAGE XII QUAD OFFICE**  
TONIGHT!  
8:00 PM!  
VERY IMPORTANT!

The **FRENCH CLUB** will be holding  
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**LIBRARY IN ROOM N4006.** All  
members are urged to attend. New  
members are always welcomed.  
Refreshments and snacks will be  
served.

## PARTIES

A.S.A. will present a  
Post Valentine's Day Party  
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Come out and party and have a good time.

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Date: FEB. 19  
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MALCOLM X SCHOLARSHIP AWARD.

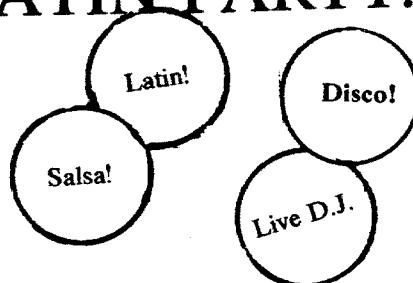
## ANNOUNCEMENT

**WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL DEADLINE**  
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18th. Bring entries to gym Rm 111.

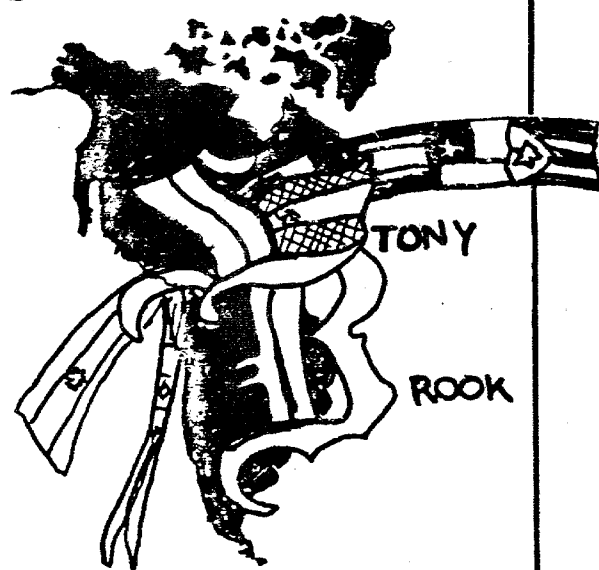
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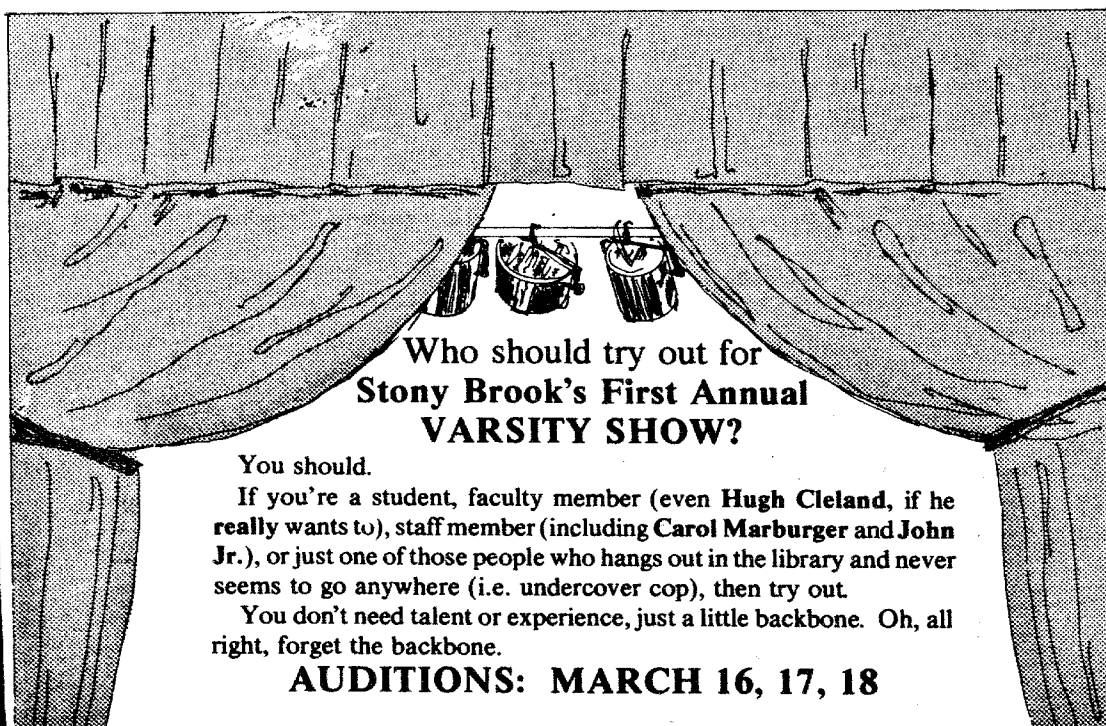
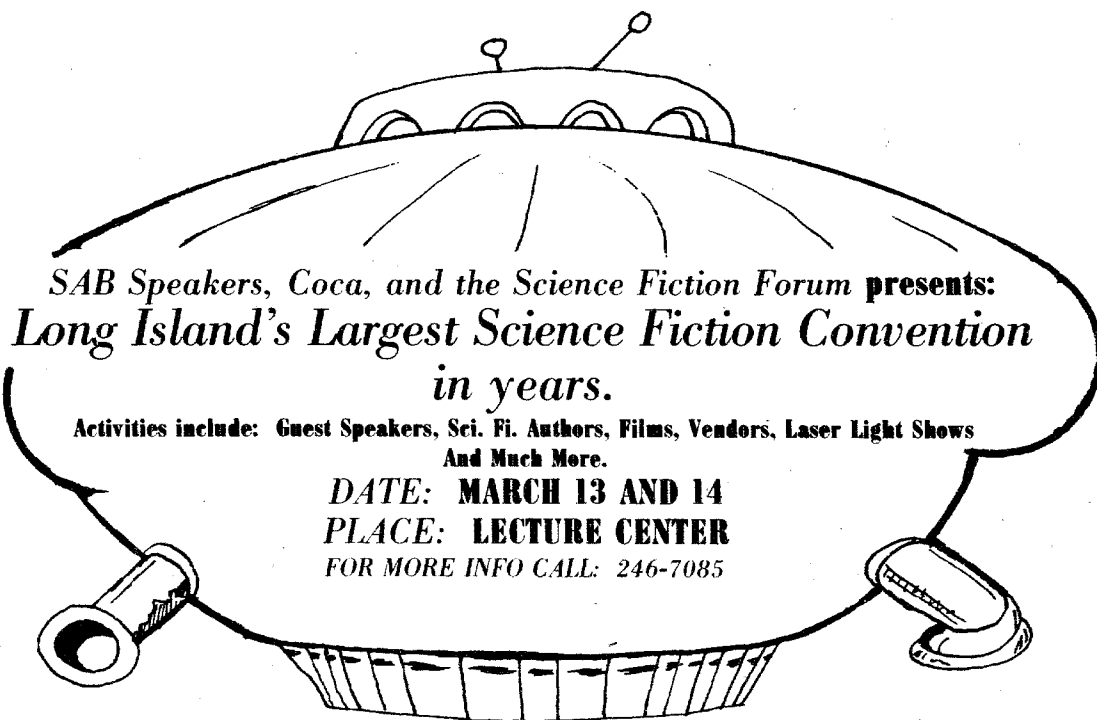


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ITALIAN CLUB AND RUSSIAN CLUB hope to see you there! CIAO!





# Shoreham Nears NRC Hearings

by Barry Ragin

As Stuart Diamond's series in Newsday last November reminded us, the Long Island Lighting Company's Shoreham Nuclear Power Plant is nearly 10 years behind schedule and approximately 1000% over its original projected cost.

As the plant nears completion, both the utility and Long Islanders who have opposed Shoreham's construction throughout the past decade have stepped up their activities. The plant faces one final series of legal hurdles before it can begin generating electricity, and that is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's licensing hearings.

During the hearings, recognized intervenors can argue before the NRC why the owner/operator (LILCO) cannot be expected to operate the power plant and maintain adequate or acceptable assurances of safety to the surrounding community. The utility on the other hand, argues that it can run the plant both safely and efficiently. The NRC weighs the arguments and then issues its judgments. It has never denied an operating license to any completed nuclear facility. (The Diablo Canyon plant in San Luis Obispo, at which it was discovered that engineers had followed the wrong blueprints in constructing one of the twin reactors has had its low-level testing license suspended; no decision has yet been rendered on whether the plant will be permitted to start up.)

There are two recognized intervenors in the Shoreham hearings: the Shoreham Opponents Coalition (SOC), essentially a grass-roots lobbying organization whose funds are not unlimited, and the County of Suffolk. Suffolk's intervention has in the past remained "neutral"; requiring only that LILCO's participate in the hearings, not raise its own contentions as the plant safety. Lately, however, under pressure from voters in several of the county's legislative districts, the legislature has either passed or vetoed a series of resolutions designed to ensure that the county mounts a vigorous intervention. LILCO would then have to prove the plant's safety against the county's contention that it is unsafe.

LILCO has lobbied heavily against all of the legislature's initiatives in the past seven months, and the record is about even though LILCO may

have a slight edge. Last August, the legislature debated whether to re-hire the engineering firm of Minor, Bridenbaugh and Hubbard (MHB) three former General Electric nuclear engineers who resigned in the mid-seventies charging that GE's Mark Series nuclear containment buildings (of which Shoreham is one) were inherently unsafe. During a series of public hearings, county legislature found themselves bombarded with Mailgrams urging them not to hire the engineers according to Newsday. It was later discovered by Newsday that LILCO had sent out thousands of these, over the signatures of their employees, and at rate-payers expense. MHB Associates was rehired.

In the fall of '81, apparently following a tactic which had been discussed at several nuclear industry meetings throughout the year, LILCO began negotiations with both intervenors in the case, offering to allow limited inspections of the plant in return for a streamlining or even withdrawal from the hearing process. The SOC rejected negotiations, but the county saw the process as one which could possibly gain the maximum benefits and concessions from LILCO for the least cost. According to Nora Bredes, coordinator for the SOC, LILCO advanced many reasons for offering these concessions, but Legislator Blass (R-Jamesport) and Legislator Prospect (D-Dixhills) stated that LILCO was motivated by the bottom line. The less items contended before the NRC, the quicker the hearings could be completed. The sooner that happens, the sooner the plant can be brought on line and into the rate base, and the sooner LILCO can start recouping its nearly \$3 billion investment.

In early December, after heavy lobbying by both sides, the legislature rejected LILCO's offer and voted to mount a full intervention, pressing for a complete investigation of all thirty critical safety systems in the plant. According to the proposed agreement LILCO had offered to allow two of the systems to be inspected by a nuclear review board, which would have been sworn to secrecy. If any flaws had been found, then other inspections would have been allowed. LILCO would have also retained veto power over the

members of the board.

Then, in January of 1982, the legislature began debating the choice of legal counsel to direct the intervention in the hearings, then scheduled to begin in late May/early June. Two competing resolutions were introduced. The first would have authorized County Executive Peter Cohalan to conduct a nationwide search for suitable counsel and the other directed Cohalan to hire local environmental attorney, Irving Like. Like is a former member of the Lloyd Harbor Study Group, which successfully fought against LILCO's originally planned site in the Huntington area in the late 60's. He also led a successfully challenged LILCO's massive rate hike request in 1978. Like had been a special counsel to the County when John Klein was County Executive and had been fired by Cohalan after he took office in 1980.

LILCO lobbied heavily against Like; local environmentalists, civic associations, and groups representing the elderly lobbied for him. In late January the legislature passed the resolution to re-hire Irving Like. The persuasive argument apparently was his familiarity with both Shoreham and LILCO; given that the hearings were to start in less than five months, preparation time was at a premium. The vote in the legislature was 12-7, which was just enough to override an executive veto. But then Legislator Greg Blass, a strong supporter of Irving Like, left the Island for his honeymoon in Hawaii. The next several days saw several interesting occurrences. First, the NRC hearings were pushed up to early March and Cohalan vetoed the Irving Like resolution. The legislature did not have enough votes present to override the veto. Given the situation, hearings beginning in a month and no one to represent the county, the resolution authorizing the executive to conduct a nationwide search was passed.

At present, the county has not yet hired counsel, and apparently has allowed LILCO to set policy regarding the Shoreham nuclear plant.

## Abbie and the Reaganoids

(continued from page 6)

will be needed to back them up, and once victory is secured only a few more will have to be sent, just to reinforce them. The course will be firmly set.

While action is necessary, and Hoffmann is colorful and angry, he doesn't advocate the demolition of any army research centers right away. The mechanics of activism, like those of imperialist war escalation, are gradual, evolutionary. In creating political awareness carries with it responsibility for action and a concurrent narrowing of options, a narrowing that increases as actions progress. To blow up buildings at this point in time would be—however conscientious the intent—madness, in Hoffmann's view. Action has to build upon action until there is no alternative to bald confrontation. Karleton Armstrong, the man now serving time for blowing up the Army Math building at the University of Wisconsin in 1972, an explosion in which one night owl physics graduate student was killed, committed his act with a force of lived history behind him, a movement from consciousness to rectifying action. The math center was employed in the research of infrared heat-seeking serial sensory devices which were obviously to be

used in bombings in Vietnam and Cambodia. Petitions to the university couldn't stop the research.

Hoffmann foresees in the next six months increasing opposition to the Reagan regime's policies on El Salvador. While most newspapers, TV networks, and radio stations toe a common line of safely muted nervousness about "another Vietnam", Hoffman grants some members of the press valid insight and the courage to speak out in defiance of the Haig/Enders fairy tales. Raymond

country!" Hoffmann hopes the American people will not swallow the sham election as the kind of progressive action on the part of the junta that the Reagan Regime will try to cook, slice and serve it as, like hors d'oeuvres at a conservative luncheon. In his forthcoming (March) speaking tour he will address the situation in El Salvador, to get people to enough of meetings with "lefty neurotics", he said, grimly joking. Students on the whole, he claimed, are not apathetic, but tend to sink



Bonner of the New York Times is among them. The elections in El Salvador on March 28 of this year will afford the citizens of that country, in Hoffmann's words, a choice of "one from column A and one from column B". Of course, the opposition—the FMLN/FDR—can't be represented: "They'd take over the

into themselves in the face of the despairing trends prevalent in contemporary American society. He's conscious of the hurdle the would-be activist has to vault, as were Margery Tabankin and Betty Boardman, activists interviewed in the film. Tabankin, a student at the University of Wisconsin in the late sixties, spoke frankly,

about how embarrassing it was to make the first step against a madness that was most mad not in its destruction of a foreign country but in its cool homey rationalization of its acts. As Betty Boardman, the Quaker activist behind the 1967 delivery of \$10,000 worth of medical supplies to the Viet Cong via a small hired Japanese boat, says "You always feel like a fool." Abbie Hoffmann seems to have learned the intricate trick of waging successful, winnable battles—a function of setting attainable goals—appearing to enjoy it perhaps a little too much for some people's taste, and then without reveling in any glory, moving on to the next job.

If one part of apathy is the loathing of the degradation inherent in formulating arguments against those who would destroy whole populations of strangers for political gains, another, equal part is that fear of the disappointment of failure. "People are starving all over the world", Hoffmann says. "Oh no, what are we going to do? Nothing. Not this year." One can't blow up buildings right away. Revolutions have to be built, worked at, endured. Hoffmann isn't so much the showman some think he is, as a man who can work, succeed, and grin.

# Red Ryder: Moving and Provocative

by Jeff Zoldan

In a college atmosphere, where the search for identity often prevails, the Stony Brook Drama Club made a wise choice in presenting Mark Medoff's moving and disturbing *When You Comin' Back, Red Ryder?* The play which examines weakness in the face of the unknown, explores certain elements of personal growth. As presented this last week under the direction of Robert Kurtz and Campbell Baird, *Red Ryder* must be considered an unqualified success.

Set in an out-of-the-way diner in New Mexico during the late 60's, *Red Ryder* is the story of one man's effect on the lives of seven individuals he holds as physical and psychological hostages. Teddy (Michael Scheinkopf) is able to manipulate his victims by confronting them with their weaknesses and shortcomings and by disguising his own in the form of aggressive, vengeful acts. His psychological intimidation is a revealing confession of his own inadequacy in dealing with life.

The opening scene introduces us to Stephen Ryder (Alan Inkles), a graveyard shift short-order cook in Foster's Diner, who likes to be called Red, by his, childhood nickname, even though his hair is brown. He is a hapless soul whose 50's punk clothing and braggadoccio disguise a lack of courage and direction.

Stephen's foil is Angel (Karen Varro), an overweight, simple waitress who still lives and fights with her mother and to whom Stephen can be the brave, daring hero he wishes himself to be. They are first seen exchanging what appears to be their normal everyday dialogue, topics central to their mundane existences: Stephen's desires to get out of town and to tell off Mr. Clark (Gary Schiro), their boss; and Angel's account of her mother and her "having an extra special big one" that morning. It is in this scene where the only real fault of this production lies. Trying to make up for what could easily be a slow, lagging scene, Inkles and Varro hurry through their lines without allowing sufficient time for realistic thought and response. But once Lyle Striker (Joseph Pizzinger), the lame proprietor of the motel/filling station across the road, enters the diner for his morning eggs, the play begins to take form.

Striker is joined minutes later by Clarisse (Blair Tuckman) and Richard (Mark Bridges), a well-to-do married couple in their 30's who have somehow managed to stray into the diner on their way from San Diego to New Orleans. Their arrival is soon followed by Teddy and his girlfriend Cheryl (Jackie Azua), a ragged couple with a disheveled appearance, whose VW van has broken down with a burnt out generator.

Immediately, Teddy becomes the dominant force in the diner, approaching everyone with an all-too-apparent condescension while maintaining an overly affable, country bumpkin-like mannerism. Beneath the top layer of comic relief and sarcasm lies a center of tension which Scheinkopf brilliantly manages to balance. The success of his character depends on his ability to maintain this precarious equilibrium between the false sense of security and the manic desire to break down the defenses of his hostages, to make them face themselves without the disguises they've spent their lives perfecting.

Teddy is a complicated man, a man who society has wronged, a man who has given up on life. When Stephen, in a rare show of courage, asks him if he was in the war, Teddy curtly responds yes and then excoriates Stephen for not being in the war because then he might have become something. This passing reference to Teddy's involvement in Vietnam becomes magnified in scope when one begins to understand how a Teddy, who is educated, conversible, and humorous, becomes such an angry man. The trauma of war and its lasting effect becomes self evident.

Tuckman and Bridges enhance their characters with the pomposity of the conservative, older generation of the 60's. Their role as a happily married couple is shattered when they're forced to deal with Teddy. The falsity of their marriage is laid out in the open when Clarissed declares to Richard that she doesn't trust him any more. These wounds are opened and it's left to the audience's imagination if they will ever heal. After Teddy leaves the diner, Richard becomes the assertive male figure that failed so pitifully when put to the test earlier in the play. In a bitter rage, he unsuccessfully attempts to smash his wife's rare and expensive violin and then turns on Cheryl, who has stayed behind, with all his pent-up rage and frustration. Bridge's suave manner is complemented excellently by Tuckman, the genteel, prim concert violinist/wife.

Only through Stephen's reflexive act of courage is Richard prevented from destroying Clarisse's violin, and at this point, it becomes evident that Stephen is



Press Photo by Eric A. Wessman

a changed person. After suffering the most intense humiliation of his wretched life, stripped of all his dignity, Stephen has finally done something of worth—of action, rather than talk. He is ready to leave, but not before kissing Angel goodbye, an act now of affection rather than the repulsion it was only hours before. Stephen has finally crossed the threshold where dreams can become reality and life offers the opportunity for growth. He has left behind the stagnant world of Foster's Diner, and Teddy's humiliating demand, "When you comin' back Red Ryder?" finally takes on its true meaning, for now Stephen can proudly reply, "Never!"

The powerful foreshortening of Campbell Baird's magnificent set design thrusts the play's action into the audience, a strong factor in the play's success, and directors Kurtz and Baird made full use of the set's features.

With its multiple messages and themes, *When You Comin' Back Red Ryder?* is provocative and sincere approach to the conflicts of the post-Vietnam era. Without compromising the dialogue or watering down the intensity of the clashing personalities, Mark Medoff has created a view of America from which we can all learn. With this presentation, Stony Brook has been able to learn as well.

Join the Press

## THE RAINY NIGHT HOUSE

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Rock & roll weekends  
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# Reds: The Movie and the Movement

by Hugh Cleland

(This essay grew out of a symposium on *Reds* sponsored by the Democratic Socialist Forum. Professors Lewis Coser and Frank Myers took part in that, along with me, and I have drawn on their ideas as well as my own. They have not read this piece, so I alone am responsible for any errors in presenting their views.)

One of the most important things about *Reds* is that it was made at all. As the late Marshall McLuhan pointed out, the media plays an enormously important role in this country.

Recent world events show how important the media is. When martial law was declared in Poland, Reagan had several options open to him. He might have cut off grain sales to the Eastern bloc. He might have brought about default by the Polish government. Instead, he unleashed—a television special! He hurled into the front lines of international conflict—Bob Hope and Frank Sinatra. Furthermore, he has indicated that he may drop the other shoe, if the Polish regime doesn't shape up. One can only conclude that he is holding in reserve Jerry Lewis and a crippled Polish orphan!

But on a more serious note, *Reds* was made. Barclay's Bank of London loaned Paramount Pictures the \$33 million required to make this splendid picture, and they will certainly get all of it back. The picture has already won critics awards and been nominated for more Oscars than any other picture during the past year. Every time I have gone to see *Reds*, the theater has been full. We are even told that it is being shown in the White House (probably because of the cavalry charge toward the end).

During the period of McCarthyite repression in the 40's and 50's, or during the days of the Palmer Raids and the Red Scare after World War I (shown so starkly in the movie itself), the KKK or local vigilants would have burned down a theater that showed a movie like *Reds*. And the film would not have been made in the first place. Today, the public is much wiser about such matters. We are not going back down that road of hysteria and repression again.

I point that out because I constantly meet students at political literature tables in the Stony Brook Union who says "I don't want to get involved," or "I don't want to jeopardize my future career." I am told this on a day that my fellow democratic socialist Ed Asner (otherwise known as Lou Grant) announced that he had formed a committee of public figures to raise one million dollars for medical aid for the rebels in El Salvador. As nearly as I can tell, the announcement was greeted with general acceptance if not approval. *The only way we will go back to McCarthyism is if everyone says "I don't want to get involved."*

One of the lovely and striking things about *Reds* is the photography. (For that matter, just about everything in the picture is well done—the casting, the acting, the producing, the editing, the music, the screenplay by Beatty and the well-known British socialist playwright, Trevor Griffiths. It is a case of quantity changing into quality, as the saying goes. But the camera work. Reed lived during the flowering of American photography (in and around New York City.) Some of the superb photos of Alfred Stieglitz and other members of the photo-secession school are reproduced in the cinematography. *If you stopped the movie almost anywhere during the film, the still frame would be at least a minor work of art.* John Reed was certainly wrong to criticize Louis Bryant for writing about the art exhibit known as the Armory Show three years after the show was over. People are still writing about that show (which Stieglitz did much to publicize) 70 years later.

One of the touching things about *Reds* is that it celebrates our New York City! Is that a corny thing to say? Perhaps, but the hell with it, it is still true. Greenwich Village and parts of Boston are still the capital of the United States in a political and cultural sense, and the film's treatment of the village is achingly evocative. (In that sense, it is like most of Woody Allen's movies.) I am tired of being flooded with images of chic ladies and other denizens of Los Angeles and environs. Don't get me wrong—people who live in trees and worship goats and go to the Essalyn Institute and launched Ronald Reagan into politics have to live somewhere, but give me The Village and Cape Cod anytime.

The audience at the Democratic Socialist Forum were visibly surprised when Frank Myers compared *Reds* to *Casablanca*. But I think he convinced most people. Both films are love stories set against the backdrop of thundering world events. And perhaps Professor Myers

was right to say that the movie was mainly about Louise Bryant, and that therein lies the appeal of the film for young audiences. Like many young (and not so young) people today, Louise Bryant was choosing between traditional, structured, institutionally-defined behaviour, and freedom. It is not so easy, is it? It would be hard to improve on Stanley Kauffmann's characterization of Diane Keaton's Louise Bryant:

Photographs prove that Louise Bryant was a beautiful woman. Keaton is beautiful, too—as she is dressed and lighted here. Her look and manner, sexual and mercurial, imperious, yet tender, are the round of Keaton's performance of the new woman, a figurative sister of Isadora Duncan, entering the 20th century with an appetite for every freedom, with the air of a released prisoner[s] vengeance for wrongful past confinement.

There were a couple of political truths embodied in the movie. One was the curse—still present in movement of

of social change—of elitism and vanguardism and sectarianism. One saw it in the quarrels between the Socialists and the Communists, between various kinds of Communists, and between headstrong leaders. It fragmented the American left, and that same kind of egotistical malevolence reappeared in the 60's. Just as there were two or three or four Communist parties in the U.S. in 1919, there were two or three or more SDS's by the time the 60's were over. It is a world where the most bitter enemy of the Progressive People's Party is the People's Progressive Party, and each spends its energies on destroying the other. And each succeed.

Also instructive was the beginnings of Stalinization of

the Communist International. Reed called for a "class war", and the interpreter made it a "holy war", a phrase that would appeal to the Moslem audience. Those were the beginnings. By the end of the 20's, the process was all but complete. In that sad but very important "The God That Failed," by Ignacio Silone tells of his encounter with the captive mind. Silone had been an organizer in the leftist underground in Mussolini's Italy, where he risked his life every day. Finally, he was chosen to leave the country as an Italian delegate to a Congress of the Communist International. At one of the first sessions, the delegates were asked to vote to condemn a resolution by Trotsky. Everyone voted to condemn, except Silone. "Comrade Chairman," said Silone, "I am sure it is a bad resolution, but I can't vote against it because I have not read it." Said the chairman, "None of us have read it." And Silone knew, in that crushing, unbelievable moment, that he would have to start all over again to build a movement for a better world. (He did, too, by the way.)

All right, the movie did have some flaws. I thought the dog was too cute. But on the other hand, just the hats were worth the price of admission. And Warren Beatty—John Reed are certainly better heroes for us to emulate, talk about, improve upon, or reject, than the kind we usually get from Hollywood, played by John Wayne, or—what IS the name of that other old actor?

(The writer teaches American Labor History and American Socialist History at Stony Brook. He received the Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1979.)

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# James Taylor Rolls Over Stony Brook

by Jeffrey Aaron Lorber

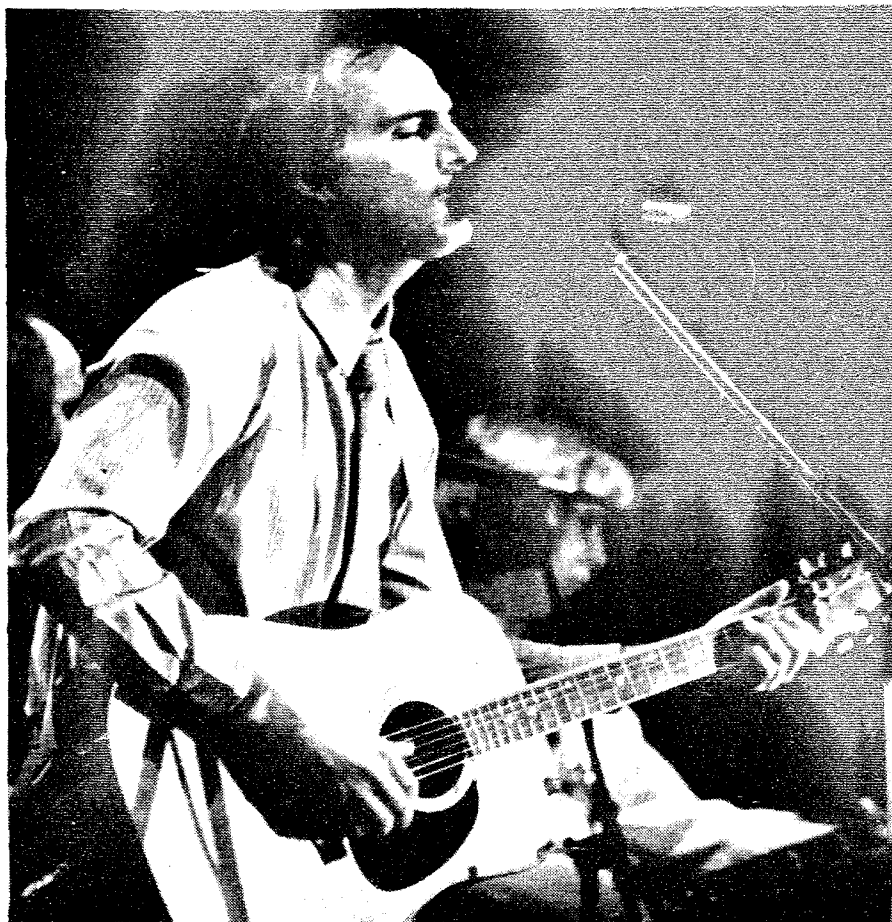
Guitar in hand, "Sweet Baby James" glanced over the crowded auditorium and played the first few chords of "You Can Close Your Eyes" in his own inimitable way. The crowd roared with appreciation.

Long before he took the stage in the Gym Saturday night, Taylor had etched his place in rock and roll history. His easy-going guitar style and smooth, mellow voice have given him ten best-selling albums and numerous hit singles, ranging from the ever popular "Fire and Rain" to his recent duet with J.D. Souther on "Her Town Too."

With a cool, calm, relaxed stage manner coupled with an air of mystery, Taylor pleased his audience, pulling out songs like fine jewels. His chord melodies, matched with a strong sense of rhythm guitar playing, produced crisp, clear, energetic versions of "Carolina in My Mind," "Sunny Skies" and "Up On The Roof."

Taylor is a fine guitarist whose talent lies in turning complex, internal rhyming chord patterns into easily recognizable riffs. Using various guitar techniques such as slides, hammer-ons and pull-offs, which were heard most clearly on "Bartender's Blues," "Fire and Rain" and "Handyman," Taylor achieved a Carolina twang style which has become his trademark.

His voice had an unusually smooth quality which mellowed the audience as it sailed through the Gym. Taylor's lyrics characterize dark depressions, confinement in mental institutions, and carefree



Press photo by Eric A. Wessman

times walking through green pastures and country roads. Thirty-three years old, J.T. has been to all of those places.

While Taylor crooned, his back-up band played with consistent strength, adding energy and punch to the tunes. Dan Dug-

more's pedal steel guitar added flavor to such songs as "Don't Let Me Be Lonely Tonight" and "Love Has Brought Me Around." "Steamroller Blues" featured a slow buildup and climaxed with a crashing finish with a raging stratocaster guitar solo by Dugmore and fluent keyboard solo by Billy Payne. Taylor's vocals rambled on in a raspy, bluesy tone, giving the songs a gutsy edge.

Lee Sklar was easy to spot as the long-bearded figure whose fingers literally raced across the bass guitar on "Your Smiling Face" and "Rock Me Baby," an old blues favorite. An unusually funky version of "Country Road" displayed the drumming talents of Rick Shlosser, characterized by a heavy beat amidst crashing cymbals. Peter Asher, Taylor's producer, joined Shlosser on percussion during a rousing version of "Mexico."

Taylor's set consisted mostly of his earlier songs such as "Blossom" and the long-awaited "Sweet Baby James." The audience was surprised to see J.T. sing a duet with a reel-to-reel tape which was also used for back-up vocals on "Shower the People." He also carried on witty conversation with his own pre-recorded voices.

The band left the stage only to be called back for two encores by the screaming crowd. A warm feeling came over the audience as everyone sang along with Taylor on "You've Got A Friend." At the end of his second encore, "Secret of Life," Taylor wished everyone well until the next time, when "Sweet Baby James" finds his way back to your town.

## Kibbutz Orchestra On Main Stage

by Alysa Chadow

The Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra of Israel, a group comprised of members of some twenty of that nation's kibbutzim, turned in a rousing performance in the Fine Arts Center on Sunday night, despite a streak of bad luck which might have otherwise ruined the evening.

Due to the theft of the bus containing their instruments and sheet music, the orchestra was forced to strike two pieces from their program, which got off to a slow start. Mozart's *Symphony No. 40 in G Minor* started the evening off, and though it was slightly slow during the *Molto Allegro* movement and unimpressive in tone, it had picked up in playing strength by the movement's end. The texture improved in the next movement, and the musicians began to display a tightness of form not previously apparent. The *Menuetto Allegretto* movement, however, turned back to the lack of control found in the first movement but was a good effort in terms of texture. The *Finale Allegro Assai* movement also showed the same sluggishness as in the very first movement but towards the end became dynamic to the point of being stirring.

Antonio Vivaldi's *Concerto for Cello in D Minor* began with an excellent *Allegro non Molto* although the orchestra seemed in better form than Maya Beiser, the solo cellist. The *Adagio* movement was no different from the previous one in its tone but again the orchestra was more impres-

sive than the solo. The *Allegro non Molto* movement ended the piece rather unimpressively with the works of both orchestra and soloist being adequate, but lacking in the warmth and delicacy so prominent in Vivaldi.

Following the intermission was Handel's *Concerto Grosso in C Minor*, and it was at this point that the concert began to pick up. There was a stateliness and sprightliness quite apparent in the *Allamande Andante* movement despite its academic feeling. The *Grave* movement, however, was more enjoyable, and the *Allegro Andante* as fine as the first. The harpsichord provided some of the finer moments of the *adagio*, and the strings were in excellent form as well.

Franz Schubert's *Fifth Symphony*, the only piece not originally on the program, closed the evening with undoubtedly the orchestra's best playing. The first movement was surprisingly alive with warmth and vigor, providing the great burst of spirit I had been waiting for all evening. The second movement was rich in volume and texture, and the playing much more impressive. The third movement showed exceptionally strong harmonizing and balance. Equally notable was the finale.

The group was by now playing well enough to warrant an encore, the final movement of Mozart's *Divertimento for Strings*. The Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra may have been deprived of their own instruments but they were still able to make an extraordinary show of it.

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