

The
Stony
Brook

PRESS

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Blue-Print For Success



It's Too Late

"...the State of New York stands to lose \$15 million in federal highway funds...less than one percent of the target population is ever involved in any alcohol related accident...thirty percent of all 19 and 20 year olds who die of suicide, homicide, or accident were intoxicated at the time of their deaths...with 322,589 persons of 19 years in age in 1980, only 179,515 were licensed drivers with 1,433 involved in any alcohol related accidents...driving is a privilege...old enough to fight...old enough to vote...we must save our children...it's the law..."

The passage of the 21 year alcohol purchase age last June 18th marked the inevitable triumph of democracy in a battle of statistics and rhetorically banal and at many times emotional arguments. While this convenience-minded legislation was stalled last year by mainly the Student Association of State University with many students lobbying, the inevitable has arrived and is here for some time at least.

Why the legislation passed is not an issue, students are merely not an effective enough lobby to fight against emotional mothers (Mothers Against Drunk Driving), legislators with pages and pages of State Transportation Department statistics and the specter of the loss of \$15 million in federal highway funds, nor a Governor who had for some reason made "21" his number one priority in the midst of the legislative session, resorting to every means within his power including political blackmail in order to pass this bill. Logic rarely enters into democratic debate, and when it does no one listens. Perhaps in five years, with the actual consequences of "21" statisticalized—the lost tax revenue, lost jobs and unemployment, and no apparent change in the drinking while driving attitudes of most of the state due to the legislation, logic

will hauntingly visit the halls of Albany's Legislative Office Building.

For the moment, and for some time to come however, the State of New York requires one to be at least 21 years of age in order to purchase alcoholic beverages beginning this December 1st. What exactly does this mean to socializing of those under 21 in this state, and to the college campuses where the majority of the undergraduates are under 21?

First and foremost, everyone should realize the fact which has also been echoed by SASU "there is no compelling reason for any campus to go 'dry'." All students must realize this, and realize that the new law involves purchase, therefore the term 'purchase age'. 19 and 20 year olds may still consume alcohol, they will just have to be more creative in the ways in which they procure it. According to the new law, only a parent or guardian may sell or give alcohol to anyone under 21 (again, this law is not based on any type of logic), and if you do so and are not a parent or guardian you can be guilty of a Class B Misdemeanor with a maximum of 3 months prison and or \$500 fine. Proving, however, that anyone under 21 received their alcoholic beverages unlawfully can prove to be extremely difficult anywhere outside of a bar, and the chances are that if you are under 21 you will not be allowed to enter a bar.

On-campus parties involving alcoholic beverages, once the new law becomes effective, will have to be private parties. Undergraduate student governments cannot fund alcohol with the new law, nor can any type of dorm parties be funded through collections with alcohol since you would run into numerous legal problems in dispensing the beverages, not to mention such the problems with the university in continuing such

programming with the majority of undergraduates being under 21. Private suite parties with alcohol can continue, the University Administration cannot come up with any valid legal argument to stop private consumption of alcohol—illegality only enters into the procurement, not ownership or consumption.

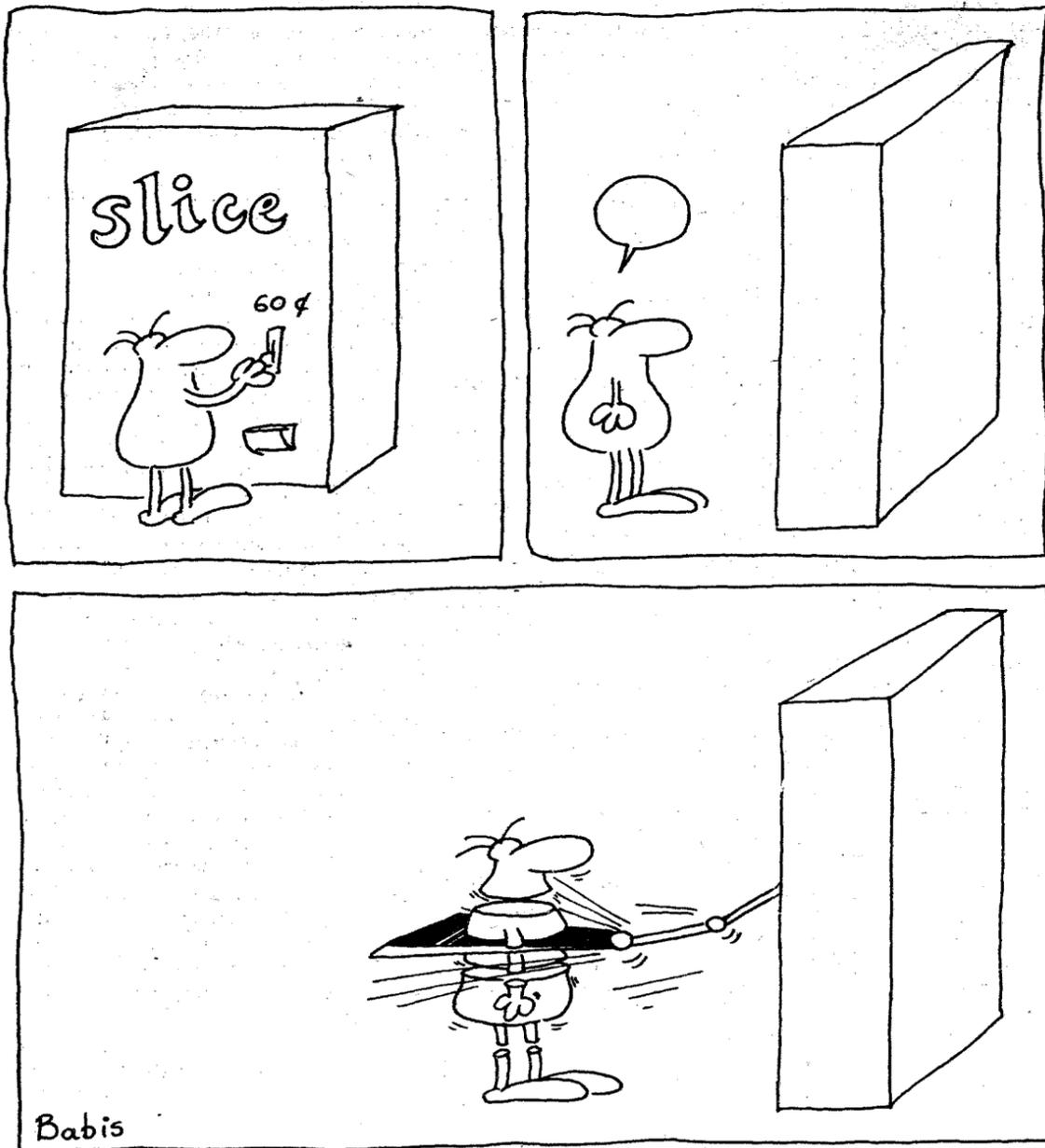
According to an Administrative memorandum from University President John Marburger last month, while he is "...not at all convinced that every change we will be required to make will have a positive impact on our efforts to improve the quality and coherence of student social life at Stony Brook," he reiterates that the new state law must be enforced. "Consequently, when the law goes into effect on December 1, it will no longer be appropriate to maintain pubs, saloons, or other operations selling alcoholic beverages in the dormitories...(and)...the service of alcoholic beverages at quad or hall parties must also be discontinued." This will begin being enforced with the 21 year purchase age on December 1st.

Off campus parties will of course, probably harbor the largest parties with alcohol, however, off campus party holders beware: You will be legally liable for any damage or injury resulting from anyone under 21 who has drunk at your party!!

While the law has changed quickly, it will be in effect in three months, the drinking habits of this state's younger citizens are apt not to be so quick to change. Gone will be the beer blasts at all of this state's college campuses on December 1st, gone will be all of the dorm parties—only to be replaced with the haunting specter of ice cream socials and other

continued on page 4

—Press Pix



Babis

The Stony Brook Press

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COVER PHOTOGRAPH BY HALUK SOYKAN

S.U.N.Y. On Trial

Six S.U.N.Y. Students Convicted of Trespass

by Sandy Nista

Six S.U.N.Y. Students were convicted of trespass after a 6½ hour trial in Albany County Court on August 15th, for their part in a S.U.N.Y. Central Administration sit-in last April to protest South African economic ties.

While Albany Police Court Judge Thomas Keegan disallowed any justification defense especially on the basis of South African problems, declaring: "this court is not going to participate in the political affairs of the government of the United States or the state of New York," he made clear his point of view on the subject at hand: "it is incomprehensible to me that the government of South Africa can deny the constitutional rights of the majority of their people."

See related viewpoint by SASU President and one of the six defendants Jane McAlevy, page 11

Claiming at the end of the trial that "...not one minute of this trial has been wasted..." Keegan praised the students for standing up at this moral outrage, reminiscing of his younger days when he too protested, and quoting from Thoreau. The inevitable 'but,' however, followed and the Judge continued: "...but I also have a job to do." With that the "SUNY Six," as the Albany Press so affectionately coined them, were sentenced to a \$250 fine as well as a suspended 15 day jail sentence, with the additional penalty of 15 days in jail if caught in Albany County involved in any civil disobedience action within the next year.

A number of top SUNY officials were subpoenaed to testify by the defense lawyers, as well as Governor Mario Cuomo whose subpoena was 'quashed' or argued unnecessary by Assistant Attorney General

DoLittle. Included among those who did testify were SUNY Chancellor Clifton Wharton and Chairman of the Board of Trustees Donald Blinken.

Wharton began after being questioned to list the numerous corporate boards of directors on which he sits, including the Ford Motor Corporation in which capacity he has been quoted as arguing: "despite the helpful objectives of the Sullivan Principles, there is no evidence that the U.S. presence and practices are making any substantial, permanent progress in breaking down the legally sanctioned and brutally enforced South African policies of apartheid." Ford Motors supplies South African military and police with vehicles, and along with General Motors they maintain 24 percent of the automotive market in South Africa. After recanting the long list of boards of directors on which the SUNY Chancellor sits, Judge Keegan asked with guffaws and claps from the mainly student audience "How do you get time to do the



Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.

State University," to which Wharton answered "I work on weekends." The

defense lawyers also were able to have the Chancellor agree that he did once state: "when a human situation so fundamentally affronts every tenet of human value, a public expression of personal opposition is a moral obligation." "He (Wharton) agrees with our cause and with our actions in his rhetorical quotes..." argued one of the six students on trial, "and all the while his bureaucracy is prosecuting us to the full extent of the law for acting morally correct."

Donald Blinken, after admitting to defense lawyers his occupation as an Investment Banker, did not agree with defense lawyer Dennis Schlenker's description of SUNY Trustee social functions as "cocktail parties," but preferred instead to label them "serious working dinners with a social aspect." Schlenker attempted to have Blinken recorded as a hostile witness during his questioning, although Judge Keegan could not agree to such a characterization.

Keegan seemed amused by the bureaucrats of SUNY Central Administration at times, notably when Assistant Vice Chancellor for Capital Facilities James Lyng testified that the business office in which the students staged an 11 hour sit-in "...was locked on that day, ...but open for business." Keegan continued that perhaps "locked for business" would be a better term. The judge also, in light of student's testimony that the SUNY Trustees board Room is by no means large enough to allow for but a small amount of students to view the proceedings, suggested with his verdict that the Trustees find a larger room in which to hold the meeting "perhaps the Albany State Gymnasium."

Defense attorneys Dennis Schlenker and Mark Mischler found the trial "a victory" in part, along with the six students since "SUNY was itself put on trial...and the judge did recommend to SUNY that Trust-



Donald Blinken

ees meetings be held in larger quarters." The students must pay a \$250 fine by today, September 12 or spend a 15 day sentence behind bars. Four of the students have thus far opted for jail, while the two others were unsure as of press time. The 'SUNY Six' include the recently elected President of the United States Student Association (see article, page 5) Tom Swan, current President of the Student Association of the State University Jane McAlevy and past President Susan Wray, as well as three other SUNY Students.

Of the 28 students who occupied the SUNY Central Business office last April 26, in protest of the SUNY Trustees non-action on a concrete divestment resolution other than re-endorsing the so-called Sullivan Principles, 22 pleaded guilty to violations of trespass paying a \$100 fine with one student spending eight days in jail in lieu of the fine. The remaining six students "put SUNY on trial..." according to those students, "and it was worth whatever it will cost us..."

Letters

Preston vs. Statesman

Dr. Fred Preston,
Vice President for Student Affairs

Dear Dr. Preston:

The more I thought about our conversation Friday, the more irritated I became. It isn't a matter of criticism of the newspaper, but of suggestions which, to my knowledge, were based on nothing more than third person information.

For you to ask that Statesman write more positive stories would have been a fair request. But when that request is made with the additional statement that there have been too many negative stories in our first two issues, it serves only to discredit the hard work my staff has put into Statesman in the first week of school. It also smacks, ever so slightly, of censorship.

We are practicing journalists, not practicing publicists. The university already has several promotional "newspapers," among them Campus Currents and Stony Brook People. What Statesman and our colleagues at The Stony Brook Press have to offer students is the experience of working on a real newspaper, covering real issues, and that includes potentially "negative" stories.

Would you have the New York Times not cover the atrocities in South Africa? Would you have Newsday not cover the debacle at the Shoreham nuclear power plant, or the tragedy of black graffiti artist Michael Stewart's death at the hands of

New York City Police officers? These are all potentially "negative" stories.

However, I am most annoyed by your admission in our phone conversation that you hadn't even gotten a chance to read or see the issues you were criticizing. I am open to criticism; it helps me to see the other side of things. But I will not accept criticism from someone who has not even seen the product he is criticizing.

I am enclosing with this letter copies of all three of Statesman's issues so far. I hope you will read them and then speak to me about the coverage contained in those issues. I trust your opinion may be swayed by actually reading what you have up to now only heard about.

Lastly, journalists in a free society are the monitors of the government, big businesses and groups that practice segregation and discrimination. The university's enrollment problems are not my or my newspaper's immediate concern. Our job is to right wrongs when we can, through the power of the written word. I know you would never want to restrict or influence that power. I am assuming your comments were based on the fact that you hadn't read the paper, and not that you really think Statesman should gear itself towards writing more "positive" articles.

Respectfully,
George Bidermann
Editor in Chief

cc: John Marburger, Patricia Teed,
Robert Francis, Eric Levine, Alvin
Oinle, The Stony Brook Press

September 12, 1985 page 3

Dube Denied Tenure

Professor Ernest Dube, whose teachings in the course "The Politics of Race" caused tremendous controversy two years ago, learned last month that he has been denied tenure at Stony Brook University.

While both faculty committees recommended Dube for tenure, according to sources, those recommendations were overturned by the administration. Tenure review is a process of recommendation after investigation of a candidate by first a departmental committee, then the personnel Policy Committee, followed by the Dean of Fine Arts and Humanities Robert Neville, Provost Homer Neal and finally University President John Marburger.

While Dube apparently felt that the attention and uproar over his teachings had an influence over the decision, according to sources, a statement made by Marburger however, claims: "I have concluded that external matters have not effected the judgement" of Dr. Dube's tenure case. Patricia Teed, Vice President for University Affairs reiterated that "this is an academic process," and "in his (Marburger's) judgement it was carefully carried out."

The Dube controversy began in the summer of 1983, when it was charged that the Africana Studies professor was equat-

ing Zionism with racism and Nazism in the class AFS/POL319. The University Senate Executive Committee stated after investigation that Dube's teaching did not violate the bounds of academic freedom, and the full University Senate reiterated that sentiment a month later. Also at the same time, Provost Homer Neal and University President Marburger each issued statements agreeing with the Senate's decision. Meanwhile, Governor Mario Cuomo attacked the university for what he described as its "silence" in not condemning what Dube taught, and a month later the Jewish Defense Organization demanded the firing of Dube and threatened violence.

While Marburger did postpone Dube's tenure review last year, due to the possibility of outside influence, it was resumed a year later. Dube had requested last February that the review be further postponed for the same reason, although it was not. The Africana Studies professor, who was imprisoned in South Africa in the mid-1960's for six years for anti-apartheid activities, has been teaching at Stony Brook for six years. His contract with the university remains in effect for two more semesters, and he plans to remain teaching here for that time.

Religious Therapy The Scientology Cult

by Yisroel Kaplan

To quote the founder of Scientology, L. Ron Hubbard—
"If a man wants to make a million dollars, the best way would be to start his own religion." Hubbard did start his own religion, calling it the Church of Scientology, and it has grown into an enterprise today grossing an estimated \$150 million a year from its U.S. operations alone. Scientology is far more than a religion. An analysis of sworn testimony and the findings of official tribunals in 12 nations, plus independent investigation, reveals it to be a multinational racket masquerading as a religion.

Isn't it a religion?

On July 8, 1977, 134 FBI agents stormed Scientology headquarters in Washington, D.C. and Los Angeles and carted away thousands of documents, as well as illegal weaponry and even a vial marked "vampire blood". These documents confirmed the Church's involvement in harassment campaigns against its critics, public and private, by legal and illegal means. As early as 1966, Hubbard had already undertaken a massive espionage operation against its critics. According to L. Ron Hubbard, Jr., son of the founder and former second in command, in an interview with several other ex-leaders on ABC News 20/20 in January of 1983, common harassment practices included filing law suits aimed especially at the media for the sole purposes of financially bankrupting its critics to create an atmosphere of fear so they would never exercise their fundamental rights of free speech. Other harassment practices included break-ins, bomb threats, criminal frame-ups, threatening of family members, incarceration, harassing phone calls, filing false affidavits, even directions for murder. Everything in their power to silence opposition.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

—U.S. Constitution,
First Amendment

This interview also revealed that this "religion" was started for Hubbard's own self-aggrandizement, money and power, an organized criminal enterprise engaged in

The writer is Director of University Programs Division of Lubavitch of Eastern Long Island.

fraud using very powerful brain washing/mind control techniques to control people. While telling people that this "religion" was going to help people, etc., in actuality they were cheating people out of any money they could take them for as well as all they could beg, borrow or steal. Hubbard Jr. also said that 99% of everything L. Ron Sr. had written about himself was totally untrue, that he just made it up...profits from "Dianetics" went, not to religion, but to the importing of drugs: "through Mafia friends of his (L. Ron Sr.) we imported cocaine and heroin through Columbia."

The Church of Scientology has been linked to a number of other violent and criminal acts, involving infiltration and burglarization of agencies of the U.S. government. In October of 1979, U.S. District Judge Charles T. Richey found 9 of the highest officials of the Church, including Hubbard's wife Mary Sue, guilty of various roles in a

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

—U.S. Constitution,
Thirteenth Amendment

massive criminal conspiracy which involved breaking into and bugging government agencies, copying and stealing government records, forging identification cards, picking locks, planting Scientologists in government jobs, using false names and lying. Hubbard himself has been convicted of Criminal Fraud and faces four years on prison if he ever shows up in France.

But what about its followers?

To quote L. Ron Hubbard, Sr., again: "A very effective thought-control technique could be worked out from Scientology which could be used to make individuals into willing slaves." Hubbard attracts recruits by preying on their anxieties and loneliness with an unholy brew of hypnosis, Pavlovian conditioning and twisted psychotherapy... Once Hubbard is firmly in control of mind and money, he reduces converts to emotional serfs working 16 hours a day for \$10 or \$20 a week, fervidly proselytizing and delivering more recruits and more money to 'help him clear this planet' of insanity, crime and evil. The result is an international trail of victims.

In an article published in Science Digest, which was awarded the National Mental Health Association's 1982 Media Award, Flo Conway and Jim Siegelman surveyed more than 400 former cult members from 48 different

groups and noted more than 20 serious mental, emotional and physical effects of cult life. "The rituals of the Church of Scientology bear little resemblance to those of any other

"Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

—U.S. Constitution,
Thirteenth Amendment

cult. With its extensive program of 'training regimens' and expensive 'auditing' counseling, Scientology operates successfully as both 'religion' and mass-marketed 'therapy'. According to those who responded to our survey, however, Scientology's may be the most debilitating set of rituals of any cult in America. Onetime Scientologists who answered our questionnaire reported that it took them, on the average, more than two years (ranging up to 12) before they felt fully rehabilitated—more than twice the time of those from other major cults. Moreover, former Scientologists surpassed all others in reported incidences of physical punishment while in the group and, upon departure, they claimed the highest rate of sexual dysfunction, violent outbursts, hallucinations, and delusions and suicidal or self-destructive tendencies...Scientology's techniques may be more than twice as damaging as those of any other cult in America!

Lorna Levett of Calgary, Alberta, founded a Scientology mission and headed it for six years until she came to realize "we are involved in an international conspiracy." Ms. Levett declared: "Psychological coercion by dangerous mind-bending cults under cover of religion can only occur, like disease, when there is no immunization against it. In this case, the immunization is freedom of speech. The cults, using tax-free dollars, can violate human rights only when the truth is allowed to go unpublished."

For more information about cults in general, I would suggest your reading *Snapping* (1978, Lippincott/Delta, Conway & Siegelman) as well as the article written by them in the January 1982 *Science Digest* article quoted above entitled *Information Disease—Have Cults Created a New Mental Illness?* The other articles quoted above include *Scientology: Anatomy of a Frightening Cult* (*Reader's Digest*, May 1980) and *Scientology: The sickness spreads* (*Ibid.*, September, 1981). For additional suggestions or help, please contact me at P.O. Box 77, Stony Brook, NY 11790

Alcohol

continued from page 2

such alternative programming. While these alternatives are not had ideas, realistically their popularity will probably not be tremendous, certainly not as great as an off-campus party or the procurement of cases or kegs of beer for small private parties on campus from friends or enterprising entrepreneurs 21 and over.

Citizens under 21 have until December 1st to have their last drinks as 19 and 20 year olds, and on-campus programming with alcohol should continue on all college campuses until then. It seems the Administration as well as Polity sees the reality of the situation, and Admin. hopes "...to find approaches that will minimize the negative impact of the decisions we must make now to prepare to implement changes in our alcohol beverage policy that will take effect when the new law goes into force on December 1, 1985," while Polity hopes college legislatures not spend more than half or 60% of their yearly budget before Spring, in order to avoid all their appropriations being spent on November 29th beer blasts with no money left for non-alcoholic programs in the Spring.

Letters

Conservatives Cause Communism

Just take a look at the regimes in Latin America, South Africa and the Philippines. All are repressive, oppressive, and brutal. All function with the whole hearted approval of conservative ideologues such as Patrick Buchanan (the White House Communications Director and Reagan aide), Jesse Helms, and Jerry Falwell, just to name a few.

These men all believe that any regime which is an avowed opponent of communism, is a friend of the United States. To this day, Buchanan, Helms and Falwell, oppose any measure by our government to help the blacks of South Africa.

These men, as well as others, feel that any regime is preferable to a communist one. In this way, these avowed opponents of communism cause communism. They push all third world nations right into the arms of the Soviet Union. While the blacks of South Africa may not seek out Soviet aid, in the future they will no doubt accept it because the United States and our so-called "democratic tradition" have ignored their plight for too long.

The same situation appears in Latin America. Conservative Americans block

our government from taking positive measures to change the authoritarian regimes which exist. So, the Soviets (or Cubans) step in and begin playing the "good-guy" because the U.S. wouldn't.

If the entire third world eventually assumes a socialist orientation, it's not because of the Soviets. All they have to do is sit around and wait until the U.S. can't prop up the dictators any longer. By then, the native population hates the U.S. so much that it's too late for constructive dialogue.

Perhaps the most disturbing part in all of this is the blatantly hypocritical double standard which conservative ideologues attempt to impose on the world. "Democracy and free elections are fine and dandy as long as the price of my stock keeps going up," is what they are actually saying. To these ideologues, as soon as the masses begin to take control of their own destinies, and American multi-national corporations begin to lose their grip, democracy and free elections don't mean a damn thing anymore. These conservatives, with their holier-than-thou attitudes, have lost sight of political realities and we will all pay the price in the end.

To Be Or Not To Be

F.S.A. Awaiting Rat/Lounge Go-Ahead

by Ron Ostertag

After allocating \$45 thousand towards designing a specific ratskeller/coffeeshop lounge in the Union space once occupied by a bookstore, the Faculty Student Association Board of Directors is awaiting the full space allocation encompassing both floors in order to begin the first stages of production.

While the F.S.A. Board did vote to fund specific architectural plans for a ratskeller/lounge at a board meeting last June, and hoped to begin construction if those plans proved to be financially feasible, disagreements have abounded. Most notably, F.S.A.'s upper level plans for the Union space vacated by the bookstore had drawn criticism and opposition from the Union Advisory Board and Vice President for Student Affairs Fred Preston. Along with their opposition to an F.S.A. proposed beverage center to be operated out of that area's loading bay, the viability of the Union

seeing no need for another food service in the Union, and hoped to maximize space by incorporating the FSA coffee shop plans into already existing services, while creating another student lounge area in the upper level space. According to FSA President David Hill "FSA has put forward a comprehensive plan for the entire Barnes and Noble space, to go only with the basement plans with only the ratskeller is not economically feasible and is not possible for FSA to pursue."

All three parties involved in the space allocation and construction see the necessity of a ratskeller, especially as a social area with a 21 year alcohol purchase age. The proposed beverage center, which FSA had hoped to place in the space behind the old bookstore on the first floor of the Union has, however, gained much opposition from both Preston and the UAB with their hope of maximizing space and placing SCOOP Audio Visual there. That idea has been



photo by Haluk Soykan

The old bookstore space in the Union

According to Board member and Vice President for Administration Carl Hanes "I think that we ought to develop a space for

With the closing of the popular campus bar the Henry James Pub in June of 1983, the administration and FSA which ran the pub promised the university community a centralized bar: a ratskeller. Since then nothing concrete has been done by FSA to reach that end, although \$48 thousand had been allocated by FSA with the closing of James Pub (some of the savings gained by closing that money-loser) for the planning of a ratskeller. This June money was again allocated for specific architectural plans to the tune of some \$45 thousand with a projected total cost for the entire project between \$400 to \$500 thousand. This time, however, FSA has a comprehensive bi-level plan which came from a study by professional space use consultants. A space has also been chosen, and should FSA receive all of the space once occupied by the bookstore in the Union, "FSA will move as swiftly as possible to begin construction..." according to Hill, with an opening date possibly as soon as next spring.

"F.S.A. and U.A.B. have been negotiating for several months, and I feel that F.S.A. is close to receiving the go-ahead for one of the most exciting projects in F.S.A.'s history."

space became questionable for F.S.A.

The current plans which F.S.A. has for the Union space once occupied by the Barnes and Noble bookstore is based on the bi-level concept which was recommended by space use consultants hired by FSA with a coffee shop/lounge to occupy the upstairs space, and a ratskeller/social area downstairs in the basement of the Union. The UAB, however, had its doubts about FSA's upstairs plans with a coffee shop lounge

temporarily scrapped by FSA in order to go on with the ratskeller/coffee shop plans, and according to Hill "FSA and the UAB have been negotiating for several months, and I feel that FSA is close to receiving the go-ahead for one of the most exciting projects in FSA's history."

In light of the passage of a 21 year alcohol purchase age, most of the FSA Board argued that essentially this was a time when such an area would be most needed.

students to socialize." The emphasis on the lounge would not be on the bar do to the raise in the alcohol purchase age, and the ratskeller plans have been modified to build a small bar separable from the main socializing area. The board also set up committees at its June meeting to study the full long range plan of the Union building as a whole, as well as a committee to study the effects of "21" on the lower level plans of the vacated bookstore space.

Swan Goes To Washington

U.S.S.A. Elects New Leaders

by Ron Ostertag

The United States Student Association elected new officers for the next year at its annual conference in July with Tom Swan, former Vice President of Campus Affairs of the Student Association of State University winning President and Cicillia Ham of Iowa taking Vice President.

The oldest and largest national student advocacy organization held its 38th national student congress in Chicago, Illinois on July 19-23. It was heralded as "the nation's largest gathering of student leaders" where "a new generation of leadership set its agenda." The conference featured workshops, organizing seminars, and debates along with the annual USSA elections by that organization's board, whose members are comprised of students from Student Associations from throughout the nation.

USSA is a national student association comprised of members of student associations from throughout the nation including colleges both private and public. The Student Association of State University is the largest student association in the nation, and therefore the largest under USSA. Delegates are elected regionally from member associations to the board of USSA. As the student voice in Washington, USSA lobbies and fights against cuts in Federal financial aid, alcohol purchase age increases, environmental issues, military

intervention/draft registration, and many other student issues.

The USSA board voted on July 23rd for Tom Swan as its next president with 141 votes, beating Melvin Lowe of City University of New York with 99 votes. Swan sees today's students as having a strong potential for activism and leadership "this past year we saw students vote in record numbers; the divestiture movement has brought a resurgence of campus activism to the forefront of the nation's conscience. America is looking to us, as tomorrow's leadership, to lead today." Swan was one of the 28 students arrested in a divestment protest at SUNY Central last April 24th, and he is one of the remaining six students who plead not guilty and was convicted of trespass in a SUNY central divestment sit-in. SASU President Jane McAlevy said of Swan's victory, "Tom is an experienced and competent student leader and organizer who everyone has the fullest confidence in..." McAlevy is another of the six students convicted of trespass on August 15th.

The changes in USSA which Swan sees as of primary importance to build the organization's effectiveness include building up its economic foundation and visibility. "USSA must develop and implement Grassroots issue campaigns..." according to Swan. "We need to build SSA's and campus

organizations for both financial stability as well as recognition." The new president also plans to begin an SSA Newsletter, and perhaps with the aid of a grant to set up a national magazine. The national computer network which has been in the workings at USSA, which would provide information to any member SSA's on student issues, news, protests, etc. according to Swan "should be on line this fall."



Tom Swan

photo by Scott Richter

The new USSA President has also emphasized National issue campaigns "with concrete, workable strategies." Electoral Action was also labeled by Swan as "the cornerstone to student success." He hopes to see greater organizing and networking in this area, with also a rebuilding of the Student Polity Action Committee of 1986.

L.A.S.O.
Latin American
Students Org.
 Welcomes everyone
 to our first meeting/
 reunion
Thursday Sept. 12
Union Room 236
Time: 8:00

*Refreshments
 Will Be Served*

Hola

The German Cultural
 Society
 invites you to attend
 its Election Meeting
 today at 4:00 in
 the 3rd floor Commons
 Room
 Main Library

**POSITION
 AVAILABLE:**

**PRINT SHOP
 ASSISTANT**

All undergraduate students with any experience in offset printing, graphic arts, public relations, and clerical work are encouraged to apply. For further information, please contact John Tom, Print Shop Manager of Polity Printing Association, at 246-4022. Applications are available in the Polity office, Suite 258 of the Stony Brook Union. The application deadline is Friday, September 13, 1985 at 5:00 pm. Polity is an equal opportunity and affirmative action employer.

**The Stony Brook
 Gospel Choir
 Wants You!!!**

**No Auditions
 Needed**

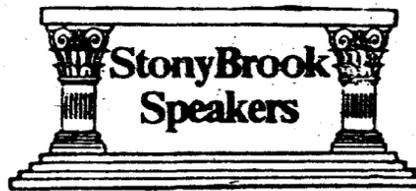
Date: Tuesdays
Place: Fine Arts Center
Room 2322
Time: 7:00 pm sharp

**Welcome Back
 Lively People!!!**

**THE CARIBBEAN STUDENTS
 ORGANIZATION**

will have its first General Meeting on
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH AT 9:00PM SHARP
IN STAGE XII FIRESIDE LOUNGE.
Four Officers will be elected.

**All Progressive and Cultured Students Are
 Invited Together With You the Caribbeanite!**



PRESENTS

Honeymooners Sneak Preview

MONDAY, SEPT. 16 at 7:30PM
 with RALPH co-founders Peter Crescenti & Bob Columbe.
2 Lost Honeymooners Episodes
Honeymooners Contest
 \$5.00 Students/\$6 Public



Avoiding Food Service, or Getting Ready For Graduate Boards

by Adam Robinson

In this era of increased school costs and federal cutbacks, graduate schools have never been more competitive. Each year some 250,000 students take the GRE's, 180,000 the GMAT, 100,000 the LSAT, and 45,000 the MCAT.

For better or for worse, standardized tests weigh as heavily among the admissions factors to graduate and professional schools as do your grades. Even John Hopkins Medical School, which recently dropped the MCAT as a requirement, still requires applicants to submit some test (the SAT, ACT, or GRE, if not the MCAT). And Harvard's dropping the GMAT as a requirement does not prohibit applicants from submitting high GMAT scores.

Everyone knows how crucial these tests are, but what's the best way to prepare for them?

If we compare standardized tests to crossword puzzles, we can extract several useful insights. Ostensibly, crossword puzzles test your knowledge of vocabulary and trivia. Devotees, however, know that on a more profound level a given puzzle tests your knowledge of its author's propensities, among other things.

"Of what possible use are such mistaken dictums as 'always go with your first hunch,' or such platitudes as 'Be sure to get a good night's sleep before the test?'"

For example, if you knew that the author of *The New York Times* crossword was given to gerunds, let's say, then the seven-letter word *??-?-?-i-?-?* is more likely *??-?-?-i-n-g* than *??-?-?-i-on*. We observe that this clue depended on our knowing something about the person who composed the crossword. The bias of this particular author would not help us on *The London Times* crossword. Indeed, such knowledge might even mislead us if that author avoided gerunds.

Similarly, while the MCAT, LSAT, GMAT, and GRE's all test what you know about particular subjects, their respective authors betray subtle tendencies that provide savvy test-takers with powerful leverage. Further clues can be utilized once you know something about how these tests are actually constructed, and once you know the structural limitations inherent in question formats.

The only way to become truly proficient at a given standardized test is to take numerous ACTUAL exams. Facsimile exams are insufficient.

We have established that the only way to grasp the nuances of the GMAT, say, is to do numerous actual GMATs. Fortunately, you can obtain previous exams from the test publishers (information provided at the end of this article).

So although test preparation books and courses claim to be "just like the real thing," their similarity is in appearance only. Furthermore, many of the techniques and much of the advice proffered by such books and courses is inane, if not downright dubious. Of what possible uses are such mistaken dictums as "Always go with your first hunch," or such platitudes as "Be sure to get a good night's sleep before the test"? One wonders what opinion the peddlers of such advice must have of their audience.

Having acquainted yourself with the nuances of the test and the unwitting idiosyncracies of its authors, the battle is only half over. It is not enough to be a good tester — you must also test well. Somehow you must have the presence of mind during the pressure of the exam to mobilize what you know efficiently, accurately, and rapidly.

In organizational theory one comes across the Peter Principle. In sum, it states that in any large corporation, individuals are eventually promoted to their "level of incompetence." Metaphorically, the same is true of students taking standardized tests. Through items of progressively increasing difficulty, thousands of testers reach their level of incompetence as they are strewn out along a bell curve of scores.

Thus, although test publishers issue the consolatory caveat "No one is expected to finish," more honest declaration would be "We have made it impossible for anyone

*The author is an authority on standardized tests, and with degrees in business from Wharton University and law from Oxford University he has prepared hundreds of students for these exams. He is to have a book published by Random House next Spring entitled **The SAT: Cracking the System** and will be speaking on the college lecture circuit this fall.*

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to finish." Of course, you could finish, but not without errors. And if you *strive* to finish, your errors will be more numerous still. Obviously you want to move as quickly as possible, but as I state earlier, as quickly as possible without sacrificing accuracy. Like the race car driver, you must learn how fast you individually can afford to take the various questions and curves of the test. And again, you must take actual exams to establish your ideal pace (which will vary with the type of question).

Your performance, however, is not determined solely by your grace under pressure, but also by what you know. By perusing enough actual exams, you'll get a pretty good idea of what you're expected to know. Undoubtedly, however, you will encounter questions beyond your grasp. Remember, the test is designed that way.

Unfortunately, most students "lose it" when they arrive at their level of incompetence. Some rush carelessly through the easier questions they might have aced had they "sacrificed" some of the harder ones at the end. Others begin to fill in blanks randomly. Or worse, they go with their first hunches. (Going with first hunches beyond your level

of incompetence is just about the *worst* thing you can do. I wish I had sufficient space in this brief article to demonstrate this crucial maxim.)

So you must discover, acknowledge, and *accept* the limits imposed by your level of incompetence. Having reached that limit on a given selection, what should you do?

Statistically, guessing *never* hurts, and of course it helps on those tests with no penalties for *mistakes* (some students

"...while the MCAT, LSAT, GMAT, and GRE's all test what you know about particular subjects, their respective authors betray subtle tendencies that provide savvy test-taskers with powerful leverage."

labor under the misapprehension that some tests penalize for *guessing*. No test penalizes guessing. Beware: the distinction between mistakes and guessing is not merely semantic.)

But you can do much better than the mere statistical gains that guessing affords. For example, one section of the LSAT is amenable to a particular guessing rule that locates virtually half the answers, instantly! No kidding. Or take the MCAT sections where the binomial expansion predicts the questions where one letter has double the odds of any other! And similar rules, more or less powerful, abound on each and every section of each and every test on the market.

So when you've reached your level of incompetence and don't have the knowledge to finish a question or the time to finish a section, no problem. You just engage the cruise control with the applicable strategy and in some cases rack up twice the number of correct answers you'd otherwise have accumulated.

If you scrutinize enough actual exams, you'll uncover many of these strategies on your own.

This is not to suggest that excelling on the graduate boards requires statistical voodoo and estoteric techniques.

"Obviously, if you're a basket case with numbers and planning to take the GMAT, you might want to start earlier."

On the other hand, it is to suggest that anyone employing these techniques has a powerful advantage over his or her less prepared peers.

OK, let's get down to business. What sort of improvement can you expect, and should you shell out for course?

As a rule of thumb, a motivated student can expect improvement on the order of 5 to 20%, and gains of 30 to 40% and more are not unheard of. Potential improvement

depends on your starting level and on what you can glean from actual exams.

If you decide to go it alone, you should buy some sort of preparation book as a supplement to the actual exams you've obtained. Although as I made clear earlier that I have some major reservations about the guides currently on the market, some books are substantially better than others. None of them is great, but as a minimum requisite I suggest you look at the author's bio to establish whether he has taught students. Even that's no guarantee.

What about courses? Obviously cost is a major factor. Quality is another. Talk to friends who've taken the course and ask them what they think. They might even be able to teach you what they know. If you have a knack for standardized tests, you probably don't need a course in light of the previous discussion. If you don't have a knack, start preparation on your own. That way you'll be in a position to judge what the course can add to your own efforts.

When should your preparation begin? Again as a rule of thumb, let's say three months before the test. If you're taking the MCAT or GRE's, which require specific knowledge (chemistry, vocabulary), you should take a peek at an actual exam as soon as possible to see what you should be covering. Obviously, if you're a basket case with numbers and planning to take the GMAT, you might want to start earlier. But three months should give most students enough time to learn and *master* the tests and *have confidence* in their techniques. If you start too far in advance, you may lose your edge for the test. Like the athlete aiming for the season championship, you must know when to start preparing and when to begin the taper.

Which ever you choose, I strongly recommend that you:

1. Get your hands on old exams from the test publishers.
2. Take at least two exams *timed*. At least one friend should take it with you or proctor you. Solitude is not nearly

disconcerting enough.

3. Between these two endeavors, take one test with *unlimited* time, say a week to complete an MCAT. You should belabor each and every question; if you do this drill correctly you should be going to sleep thinking about the questions. Your aim is to see what you know, unaffected by time pressure anxiety. Ideally, your score on the timed practice sessions should approach that on the untimed test. Paradoxically, testers with "the knack" often exceed their untimed score on the actual exam.)

4. In addition to studying your actual exams, you should be looking for *patterns* in your errors. For example, are your math errors more on geometry questions than on algebra questions? Clip the problems you missed from the tests you've collected and paste them up on separate sheets for each section. You'd be surprised the insights such an overview can provide.

5. The night before and the morning of the exam, *review* those sheets. You're not cramming at this point. The night before you're making mental notes, and the morning of you're warming up.

Now, to obtain the various exams:

MCAT

The MCAT Student Manual can be obtained by sending \$7 (\$9 if you don't want to wait the 3 to 4 weeks it'll take) to

the AAMC, Membership & Publication Orders, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036. This contains only one practice full-length exam.

LSAT

In what I'd call a rip-off, the LSAS charges \$5 for each previous exam. Specify the dates, from June 1982 and every December, February, March and June thereafter to

continued on page 11

SURVIVE NUCLEAR ATTACK

Axiom For Survival

If this country is attacked with nuclear weapons you can protect yourself. But first you must know what to do and how to do it.

Face These Facts

A 20-megaton explosion on the surface of the earth can kill most people and destroy most buildings within a 5-mile radius of ground zero, a total of about 80 square miles.

The most likely targets are big cities-industrial areas-military centers.

However, you are not safe merely because you live far away from likely targets.

Distance protects you against heat and blast, but not against radioactive fallout which goes anywhere and can kill or injure the unprotected and the unprepared.

Without protection from fallout millions would die who otherwise would survive. Put more positively, millions of Americans could save their lives by learning what to do and doing it.

Knowledge Is Your Key To Survival

To protect yourself at the time of a nuclear explosion, you must understand now the hazards you would face.

You probably will be warned in advance by siren or radio that attack is coming. The Air Force, with its far flung detection network, and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization are working together to do everything possible to warn you.

But surprise attack could come. You must know what to do if it does.

You Should Know the Three Main Destructive Effects of a Nuclear Explosion: Heat, Blast, Fallout

Heat

Dangers facing you: The bomb produces heat of several million degrees—a good deal hotter than the temperature on the surface of the sun. This heat travels at the speed of light. A megaton explosion could kill an unshielded man 8 miles from ground zero. A 20 megaton explosion could kill an unshielded man 20 miles away. It could blister and cripple the bodies of unsheltered people well beyond that.

What you should do: Beyond the 5 mile radius of total destruction, but still within range of the immediate killing power of the bomb, you would have split seconds to save your life.

You would have to act with instinctive speed to take cover behind whatever was at hand.

Blast

Dangers facing you: The shock waves of blast from a nuclear explosion travel about 900 miles an hour—nine times the force of a major hurricane! Blast could destroy a brick building 9½ miles from ground zero.

What you should do: If caught unprotected beyond the 5-mile circle of total destruction you could save your life with an instantaneous dive for cover.

Cover is the same for both heat and blast.

In open country it might be a ditch or culvert. Lie down face down and stay there until the heat and blast waves have passed.

In the city it might be a wall, a building, or even a truck.

Indoors it would be the floor (behind furniture or as close to an inside wall as possible).

The Main Idea—

Get Behind Something

Fallout

Dangers facing you: The millions of tons of pulverised earth and debris sucked up as high as 15 miles by the fireball of a



Angel of Mercy

large nuclear explosion become a deadly radio active fallout cloud. It spreads its lethal radio-activity over wide areas, hundreds of miles down-wind from ground zero. Fallout radioactivity cannot be detected by taste or touch. Sometimes, but not always, the fine ash or dust carrying the radioactivity is visible. It fills the atmosphere, the air you breathe, and attacks the vital organs of your body with invisible radiation.

Protection From Fallout

The best protection against fallout radiation is a fallout shelter. Every family should have one. It can be an area in a building of such heavy construction as to afford the required shielding or a shelter designed to be a unit of a family dwelling.

OCDM has designed several types of family fallout shelters which are described and illustrated in a new booklet entitled "The Family Fallout Shelter" MP-15. Copies may be obtained from your local civil defense director or from OCDM Operational Headquarters, Battle Creek, Mich.

Basement Concrete Block Shelter, designed as a do-it-yourself project. Solid concrete blocks are used to build it.

Underground Concrete Shelters, one designed as a basement shelter in new housing, and one as an outdoor, underground shelter.

Preshaped Metal Shelter, built by placing preshaped corrugated metal sections on or close to the surface of the ground and mounding them over with earth.

Above Ground Double Wall Shelter, which is a double walled concrete block structure with the walls built nearly 2 ft apart. The space between the walls is filled with earth. A roof is built of either poured concrete or wood and covered with earth.

If you are caught by fallout away from a shelter or have no shelter in your home, the best place to be in order of the protection you would get would be:

1. In a corner of a basement
2. In the center of the basement (sandbags covering basement windows will increase protection)
3. First floor inside hallway of a two-story house
4. Inside hallway of a one-story house.

Shelter In Apartment Buildings

Apartment buildings generally provide more fallout protection than houses.

The central area of the ground floor of an apartment building provides good shelter. The subsurface basement of a heavy apartment building might give as much fallout protection as a concrete block shelter in the basement of a house.

If your fallout shelter is to be an apartment house basement, you should survey it in advance to assure that there is ventilation, water, lighting, and the other requirements of a prepared shelter. You would probably have time to carry your family supplies from your apartment to the basement after an attack warning before any fallout arrives. If not a quick trip from the basement to your apartment to get supplies is not likely to present any significant additional hazard.

Under the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization, published in October 1958, the Federal Government is aiding local civil defense organizations in a sampling survey of city residential, commercial, and industrial building to determine how many people they will shelter. Three pilot surveys are being conducted at this time.

How Will You Know If You Are In a Fallout Area?

Radiation from fallout cannot be detected by sight, taste, smell, hearing, or touch. If an unusual amount of dust is accumulating outside your house following a nuclear explosion you should assume it is radioactive. However, you should not depend on such an uncertain method of detection.

Conelrad

CONELRAD will be your main source of information on fallout and protective measures you might take. This is the national system of emergency broadcasting that goes into effect when the Commander of the North American Air Defense Command determines an air attack is imminent or under way. It is put into operation at the same time and attack warning is flashed over the OCDM warning system.

This is why you should have a battery-powered portable radio in your shelter. When CONELRAD goes into effect all broadcasting stations except CONELRAD stations go off the air. The CONELRAD stations broadcast on two frequencies, 640 or 1240 on your dial.

Over these CONELRAD channels your local civil defense officials will give you warning of fallout and let you know when you can safely leave shelter.

In rural sections or other localities where CONELRAD may not be operative local officials may use different methods of communication. This is another reason why everyone should know his local survival plans and his part in them.

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How Long Will You Have To Stay In Shelter?

Radiation from fallout decreases with time. Also, it is not possible to know in advance what the amount of fallout or dose rate would be in any given place. Therefore, the time you would have to remain in shelter can only be determined accurately by measuring the dose-rate of the fallout in your immediate vicinity. To this end local civil defense officials are required under the National Plan to be prepared to measure radiation levels and inform the public. The National Plan also calls on individual house-holders to store food for a minimum of 2 weeks.

OCDM has a program to develop a citizen's dose-rate meter. When perfected and placed on sale it will enable you to determine the dose-rate around you and to locate the most protected portion of your home after fallout arrives. However, you should not leave your shelter permanently or evacuate on the basis of reading your meter. Without

Axiom For Survival

instructions from local or State officials you might blunder into even heavier radiation than that at your shelter.

Where widespread and heavy fallout occurs local officials might decide to evacuate people to safer areas. You should keep tuned to CONELRAD for advice and guidance.

If You Think You Have Fallout On You

Without a meter you cannot be sure that the dust of fallout on you is radioactive. If you are sure or suspect that it is radioactive remove your outer garments outside the shelter and leave them there. Wash the uncovered parts of your body and throw the water outside the shelter.

If any unpackaged food has been exposed to fallout decontaminate it by peeling and washing. So not discard the food. Food may be in very short supply; and even though contaminated, eating it would be better than starving.

Prepare Now For Living In A Shelter

The National Plan calls on everyone to have a 14-day supply of food and water. Except for very brief departures from your shelter you could be pinned down longer than 2 weeks.

Two weeks after an attack State and local governments are responsible for supplying food for the next 4 weeks.

However, as in all planning for emergency, it is best to plan against the worst. It is possible that in instances local officials could not supply all of the people in their jurisdictions. There also might be instances of severe fallout from recurring attack that would keep people in their shelters for an extended period. A good plan would be to have 2 weeks' or more supply of food on hand at all times.

You Should Know:

1. Where to find safe water.
2. How to turn off water service valve.
3. How to purify water.
4. What foods to store and how to prepare them.
5. What foods are unsafe.
6. How to dispose of garbage.
7. How to dispose of human wastes.
8. How to make soil bags.
9. What to do with frozen foods.

Before Disaster Strikes You Should Have On Hand:

1. Flashlight and extra batteries.
2. Battery powered portable radio and extra batteries.

3. First-aid kits.
4. Stored water or other liquid-7 gallons per person for 2 weeks. Water in hot water tanks, in toilet tanks, and ice cubes in refrigerator can be used as an additional source.
5. A 14 day supply of food, paper plates, and napkins.
6. Cooking and eating utensils, measuring cup, can and bottle openers, pocket knife, and matches.
7. Special foods for babies and invalids.
8. Large garbage can.
9. Smaller can for human wastes.
10. Covered pail for bathroom purposes.
11. Toilet tissue, paper towels, personal sanitary supplies, disposable diapers, and soap.
12. One blanket per person, rubber sheeting, and special equipment for the sick.
13. Grocery bags, and a weeks accumulation of newspapers for wrapping garbage.
14. Two pints of household chlorine and 1 quart of 5 percent DDT.
15. Wrench, screwdriver, and shovel, axe and crowbar to free yourself from debris, if necessary, or to help others to do so.
16. Waterproof gloves.

You'll Be On Your Own

Impure water and unsafe food can make you sick. Garbage and human wastes can spread disease if not wrapped and placed in closed containers. They should be disposed of as soon as it is safe to leave your shelter. Public services which now guard your family's health may be knocked out temporarily by a nuclear attack. Sewer mains may be broken. Garbage collection may not exist. Fresh food and milk will not be delivered. You will be on your own until these facilities can be restored.

You Must Have Safe Foods

Precooked foods, baby foods, fruit juices, canned vegetables and soups, and canned meat and fish are easily stored (the cans are easily washed off if they become contaminated with fallout. Packages of cereals and fries, raisins, and chocolate are quick sources of energy. Avoid salty foods. They will increase your consumption of drinking water.

Avoid frozen food; it spoils when defrosted.

Store small-size one meal only cans of foods, since the means of preserving left overs may not be available.

Do not eat any produce from your home garden without first decontaminating it.

Any fruit or vegetable that can be peeled (bananas, citrus

fruits, potatoes) is safe to eat after it has been wiped off and peeled.

Any container that has held water used for washing off fallout must be rinsed and wiped off before being used again.

Radiation Sickness Is Not Contagious

If you have a case of radiation sickness in your shelter remember:

An exposed person is not himself radioactive, nor do the things he touches become radioactive. He cannot affect another person unless he has radioactive fallout on his skin or clothing. This can be removed by washing the skin and discarding the clothing.

Knowledge Is Survival Power

More people could be in danger from fallout in a nuclear attack than from blast or heat.

They must have shelters and know how to live in them if they are to survive.

The Time To Act Is Now

Further information on survival can be obtained from the following OCDM publications.

Facts About Fallout Protection, L-2-18.

Let's Fighting for Householders, PA-B-1, revised May 1958.

First Aid: Emergency Kit: Emergency Action, L-2-12, revised April 1958.

Home Protection Exercises, MP-2-1, revised September 1958.

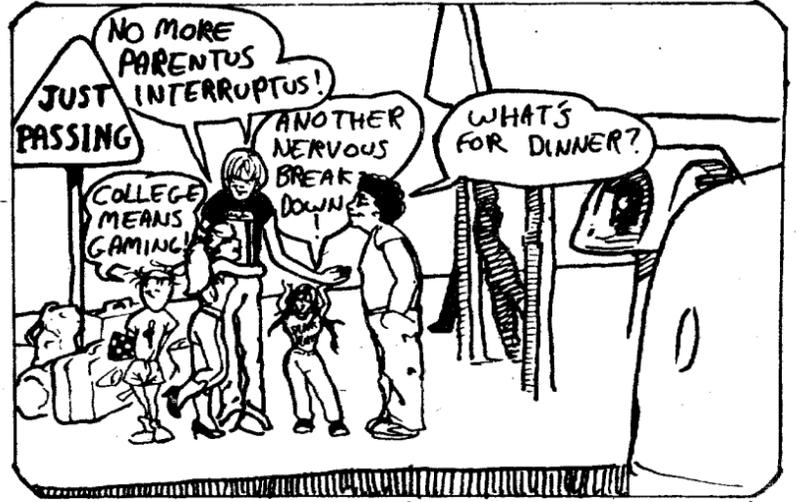
What To Do Now About Emergency Sanitation at Home, H 11 1, revised August 1958.

What You Should Know About Radioactive Fallout, PA-B-7, revised May 1958.

These publications can be obtained from local civil defense or purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at nominal cost.

The preceding was a United States Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization publication entitled **Axiom For Survival**, first printed in 1958. Similar manuals are currently published, although one should take note of the older manual's description of an 18 megaton nuclear explosion, such as the one on Hiroshima, and compare that to more modern realities such as the Minuteman Missile which packs a whopping 325 megatons of peace keeping potential.

Just Passing



By W. Sale

Disinvestment Is Not Enough

By Mitchel Cohen

Violence and warfare are not new to South Africa. How else can one explain how a small minority of South Africa's population — white European colonists — has been able to subjugate the overwhelming Black majority, some 25 million people (80% of the people), and keep them enslaved?

Now that Black resistance to their violent oppression is on the upswing, all sorts of white "concerned" people, such as "The Park Slope Paper's" own Jerry Mosier, come worming out of the woodwork in order to lecture Black folks to "quell their violence", as if the force needed to remove someone's boot from your throat can in any way be equated with the brutality used to stomp down with it in the first place, and to clamp it there!

The victims of slavery are never to be blamed for using whatever means necessary to free themselves. How smug, to sit back pondering all the variables, puff on one's pipe, and disassociate oneself from the "violence of both sides" which is purportedly to blame for the current situation. How seemingly "egalitarian", to strip the African population of the only means they have of overthrowing slavery and achieving freedom — their armed resistance — and leave them manacled to Ronald Reagan's "constructive agreement" dungeon, and to the mercy of the "good intentions" of white liberals to determine their fate. In effect, Mosier's line of elitist argument might as well sneer: "Get your cut throat of my bayonet!"

The spectre of armed Black people seizing control of their own lives has always haunted Euro-American whites, whose own relatively privileged lifestyles were paid for in blood by colonized workers around the world, and those here at home as well. This underlying racism is evident in Mosier's weekly columns for "The Paper." One week he pleads for weapons and funds for the fascist contras operating against the people of Nicaragua. When it comes to arming this cabal of mostly-white storm troopers, rapists,

hoodlums, and murderers Mosier doesn't even bat an eye. "Full speed ahead," he screeches. But Mosier issues no such equal call to arm the Black South African masses. Just the opposite! "Whoa, there," he fumes. Instead, he hypocritically writes: "Investment by U.S. corporations adhering to the Sullivan principles ... offers the only hope left of civilizing the South African government," as if Black people in South Africa are simply trying to curtail some of the more blatant abuses of white minority rule, and not overthrow it!

corporations who need the cheap labor and stolen natural resources in order to maximize their profits. What is to wonder is that people struggling to free themselves from such a set-up — Black people in South Africa, the duly-elected Sandinista government in Nicaragua — are portrayed as the cause of the violence, and not as the victims of it.

THE QUESTION OF SANCTIONS
Mosier's main claims against corporate divestment are

"It is no wonder that the government of the U.S. props up every slave-state in the world today, at the behest of the banks and corporations who need the cheap labor and stolen natural resources in order to maximize their profits."

Mosier wants to "civilize" the South African government, thereby choosing his side. He would like to see a more "civilized" oppression. He would like to see the giant multinational corporations and banks be able to continue their plunder of Africa's resources (with some necessary fine-tuning of how the government's apartheid policies are carried out), not a society in which the majority of the people own and control, for themselves, all the resources of that society and determine for themselves their own destinies. We in Brooklynites Against Apartheid, on the other side of the barricades from Mosier, support (both morally and materially) the freedom struggle of the Black majority in South Africa, as well as that of the Nicaraguan people against the contras and the U.S. forces there. Violence and bloodshed are perpetuated by those who oppress, who derive benefits from the slavery of others. It is no wonder that the government of the U.S. props up every slave-state in the world today, at the behest of banks and

that "economic sanctions have failed miserably before," and that "economic sanctions will hurt South African blacks far more than the government." He goes on to cite some fictitious figures about the sale of krugerrands. (Mosier claims that "black miners receive about \$50 for each \$350 kruggerand. What nonsense! A Black miner makes, if he's lucky, around \$50 2per week! (not "per kruggerand"). The few white miners make six to seven times that amount, for the same job. Black miners live in slave labor camps, torn from their families and loved ones. They are subjected to horrible diseases as a result of conditions in the mines, which are among the worst in the world. In the last ten years some 8,209 miners have died in the mines, and 230,000 were injured.

There is one doctor for every 19,000 Africans (there is one for every 330 whites). A white miner who gets tuber-
continued on page 13

Viewpoint

Don't Disinvest In South Africa

The following viewpoint is reprinted from the August issue of the Park Slope Paper. J.M. Mosier writes a monthly column entitled *A Thin Grey Line* of which this is one.

By J.M. Mosier

The continuing violence in South Africa has outraged decent people, causing them to question whether or not South Africa can exit from this maelstrom with any grasp on democratic principles.

On the surface the answers seem ridiculously obvious. Isolate the Botha regime and hopefully it will abandon the system of apartheid.

And that is precisely what groups calling for increased sanctions against South Africa misguidedly believe. Advocated of disinvestment believe that we can somehow bring the government in Pretoria to its knees by cutting off all private investment. However, it is this investment by US corporations adhering to the Sullivan Principles that offers perhaps the only hope left of civilizing the South African government.

If we take away every investment dollar, close every American manufacturing facility, and cease buying anything produced by South Africa, how is this going to improve the political situation there? In fact, economic sanctions will hurt South Africa blacks far more than the government.

One example is the Krugerrand that sells in the US for about \$350. Of this the South African government receives 40 cents, while black miners receive about \$50. Multiplying this by 50,000 black miners to estimate the impact of a boycott on sales of the Krugerrand.

And what's going to stop companies that don't "play fair" from stepping in and filling the void we create? (If General Motors, which is among the most progressive corporations doing business in South Africa, pulled out, the Japanese would simply step in and sell more cars.)

Economic sanctions have failed miserably before and that's why it is up to those now advocating sweeping measures to prove there is some reasonable chance they will succeed in making the South African government abandon apartheid.

page 10 • The Stony Brook Press

Since 1960 there has been no shortage of sanctions applied — against arms and oil to sporting events and investments. To date the arms and oil embargos have had the net effect of increasing South Africa's self-sufficiency and therefore immunity from further boycotts.

The most successful forms of protest have been those of engagement, not disengagement, as some would argue. When the Reagan administration argues against disengagement it is easy for many to dismiss this position. However, as quoted in the August 26 issue of *The New Republic*, when Helen Suzman, South Africa's best known white opponent of apartheid, argues for "constructive engagement" it gives one reason to pause.

"and when moral fads are running full steam ahead it's difficult to express any reservation about their overall implications without being branded a war-monger or apartheid lover."

"Bashing the Boers" so aptly put by a recent *Wall Street Journal* editorial, has replaced the nuclear-freeze movement and "has suddenly become the approved outlet for demonstrating your own morality." And when moral fads are running full steam ahead it's difficult to express any reservation about their overall implications without being branded a war-monger or apartheid lover.

If the "morally outraged" get their way there are two possible outcomes we can look forward to in South Africa.

First it is the continuation of more of the same. Left to their own devices, the white minority government will be free to inflict even more repression without fear of outside pressure. After we've taken away the carrot we'll lose our ability to prod. (American pressure last year — a threatened loss of renewed military ties — secured the release of imprisoned trade union officials and a passport for Bishop Desmond Tutu.)

The other scenario is not any more pleasant. An all-out

civil war, white against black, radical black against moderate black. If the government in Pretoria eventually falls after years of strife it will probably be replaced with an equally repressive regime like that found in neighboring Mozambique.

Before the most recent wave of violence, progress, albeit modest in scope, was proceeding. Laws forbidding marriage and sex between different races were abolished. But it was obviously only the beginning of what is needed.

Violence has a way of begetting more violence, and eventually reaching a point where moderate forces are either totally ignored or brutally silenced.

— Today in South Africa there are still sensible voices

desperately wanting to quell the violence. These moderate black officials are still in a position whereby they can exert influence over their own people, and therefore negotiate on their behalf. *If the white minority government refuses to speak with them now they may have no one to speak with in very short order.*

Here in Brooklyn, local activists seem hell-bent on ignoring the middle course in South Africa. Like the "Boer Bashers", a group calling itself "Brooklynites Against Apartheid" (as if there are Brooklynites for Apartheid) feels content dividing the world into two camps — those opposed to apartheid (in other words those who support the leftist African Nationalist Congress, which eschews moderation for radicalism) and everyone else in the world (those who oppose apartheid but favor moderate policies are lumped together with hardened proponents of apartheid).

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S.U.N.Y. Students: The Struggle To Divest

By Jane McAlevey

The issues of apartheid and the divestment of funds from South Africa have become nearly as much a part of our nation's consciousness as was the Vietnam War a decade and a half ago. Over the past several months, we have been bombarded with daily updates of the deteriorating situation in South Africa by television and radio newscasters, civil rights leaders, and page one of many newspapers.

It's no wonder SUNY students have made the divestment of SUNY dollars from companies doing business in South Africa a top priority. Yet, the effort began long before 26 students from nearly a dozen SUNY schools were arrested in April following an anti-apartheid protest at the SUNY Central Administration Building in downtown Albany.

The SUNY Board of Trustees — the 16-member governing board which oversees the operation of SUNY's 64 campuses — has the ability to remove the 14.2 million SUNY dollars invested in South African-related companies. We have targetted the trustees in an attempt to sever ties between our University system and the white-ruled South African regime.

SUNY invests in companies which conduct business with South Africa, and therefore helps fund its white-ruled minority government; this regime enforces and preserves apartheid (that nation's system of legalized and compulsory

"It is clear regardless of how some SUNY Trustees try to cloud the issue, that SUNY students have a responsibility to address the fact that SUNY dollars support this system."

racism). It is clear, regardless of how some SUNY Trustees try to cloud the issue, that SUNY students have a responsibility to address the fact that SUNY dollars support this system.

The facts depict a grim image of life for black South Africans, who make up 72 percent of that nation's population, and yet are allotted a mere 13 percent of the land by the government. The far-reaching effects of apartheid on education, health, family life, working conditions and every other facet of black South African life are unconscionable.

For this reason, SASU has requested, then demanded, that SUNY divest since 1979, when, then-student trustee and SASU President, Jim Stern introduced a divestment resolution. The Board rejected the resolution, and instead endorsed the Sullivan Principles (a set of guidelines pertaining to working conditions of South African blacks employed by U.S. corporations — less than one percent of the black population.)

The Board's endorsement of the Sullivan Principles — in 1979 and today — is nothing more than pathetic lip service.

Note: McAlevey is the President of the Student Association of the State University (SASU), and the sole student on the SUNY Board of Trustees. She is also one of six students facing a \$250 fine or jail term for her part in the April protest at SUNY Central.

The Principles are merely an excuse used by those who wish to appear "politically correct" but whose true concern is profit. The Sullivan Principles have been denounced by the majority of anti-apartheid activists in this country and in South Africa.

The SASU membership has passed annual divestment resolutions since 1979 and sent them to SUNY Chancellor Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. — to no avail. In another attempt to address the issue, former SASU President and student trustee Susan Wray brought a resolution before the trustees on Feb. 27, 1985. The resolution was referred to the Board's Investment Committee, to be discussed at the

"The Board's endorsement of the Sullivan Principles — in 1979 and today — is nothing more than pathetic lip service."

April trustee meeting.

The students who drew chalk figures on the cement in front of the cathedral-like SUNY Central Administration Building the morning of April 24 worked quickly and quietly. Some lay on the ground in contorted positions as others outlined their bodies with colored chalk. After several minutes, the eerie chalk figures represented those who have died while struggling against apartheid. One student wondered aloud how many deaths had already been funded by SUNY dollars.

The April meeting got under way at 8 am as students attempted to ride the elevators 12 floors to the SUNY Board room, despite claims by administrators and guards that there wasn't enough room for students. Many students barred from the meeting looked on as student spokespersons, state legislators, and a South African activist held a 9 am press conference to demonstrate broad-based support for SUNY divestment.

"We were carried limp from the building and arrested 11 hours later following a day of singing, chanting, and non-violent protest."

A disturbance down the hall drew attention from the press conference as nearly 30 students entered the building's business office to protest SUNY's connection to the South African regime. We were carried limp from the building from the building and arrested 11 hours later following a day of singing, chanting, and non-violent protest.

Of the 26 students arrested, 20 pleaded guilty the next morning in Albany City Police Court and fined \$100 each;

one refused to pay the fine on religious grounds and was sentenced to 15 full days in jail. The remaining six, who pleaded not guilty, were later dubbed the SUNY Six. Soon after, a date was set for our trial: August 15, 1985.

In the meantime, however, SUNY remained tied to South Africa's system of apartheid. Students from across the state converged on SUNY Central for the May trustee meeting. As Susan Wray submitted a new resolution calling for a moratorium on investments, nearly a hundred students dotted SUNY Plaza's vast and meticulously-trimmed front lawn, hanging huge banners and throwing frisbees. We were joined by eight members of the state legislature early in the evening; we then spent the night on the lawn in anticipation of the public trustee meeting the next day.

Susan Wray emerged from the building at noon to make an announcement: the newest divestment resolution had failed. Student demonstrators responded to the Board's decision by holding a symbolic funeral. Winding our way up Albany's State St. to the Capitol, we placed a makeshift coffin in the center of Capitol Park and proceeded to read the names of South African anti-apartheid activists who had been murdered while detained by the South African government.

The anger was nearly tangible. Some of these students had been traveling to Albany and working on the issue for months, and once again the trustees ignored our efforts. The students left Albany to begin their summers, vowing to return in September.

Each summer day brought us closer to the SUNY Six trial. We subpoenaed top SUNY officials with the intent of putting the University on trial, although technically we were the defendants. The true guilt, we felt, lies with the State University. The April takeover of the business office — a last resort — occurred after we had exhausted all other avenues over the past six years. We now face jail sentences for attempting to address SUNY's ties to the inhumane South African government.

Judge Thomas Keegan commended the defendants, calling us "praiseworthy", and likened us to Henry David Thoreau and Martin Luther King, Jr. Following this acclaim, however, he found us guilty of trespass charges after seven hours in the courtroom and gave us the maximum fine and sentence — \$250 and a 15-day suspended jail sentence. Keegan dictated that we refrain from participating in any unlawful protest for one year; such activity would mean an automatic jail term.

The judge spoke out of both sides of his mouth. He commended us and reminisced about his days as a protestor in order to appease the press — then slapped the stiffest possible fine and sentence on us. He may as well have sent us directly to jail... as student leaders, we have a responsibility to act in whatever ways necessary to push for divestment.

Our job is not done: hundreds of SUNY students from across the state will once again call for SUNY divestment during the next SUNY Board of Trustee meeting Sept. 23-24. We will spend the night participating in a SUNY Albany Student Association sponsored vigil. We will be bussed the next morning from the uptown campus to the downtown campus; from there, we will march to SUNY Central Plaza, site of the trustee meeting.

It is crucial that students turn out for this display of determination and unity. We will not let years of effort go to waste; we must act in the face of the tragic abomination of human rights in South Africa.

SUNY will divest. Years from now, we will look back and realize that we were part of a world-wide movement for human rights.

INVEST

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A few weeks ago the South African film "The Gods Must Be Crazy" opened at the Brooklyn Heights Cinema. And with almost clockwork predictability, "Brooklynites Against Apartheid" was there to admonish anyone considering seeing the movie. In their unsigned flyer, which lists no phone number or address where they can be contacted, they claim that this film is "a vivid example of how the American public can swallow racist claptrap and get a good laugh out of it."

Indeed, Apartheid is no laughing matter. But this movie does not derive its humor from apartheid. Its creators and audiences world-wide are laughing at the foibles of "civilization" and all the trappings that go with it. The "primitive" bushmen is portrayed as the superior being here.

If people like those from "Brooklynites Against Apartheid" get their way the forces of authoritarianism will be strengthened in South Africa. And that will not contribute to the ending of apartheid.

Boards

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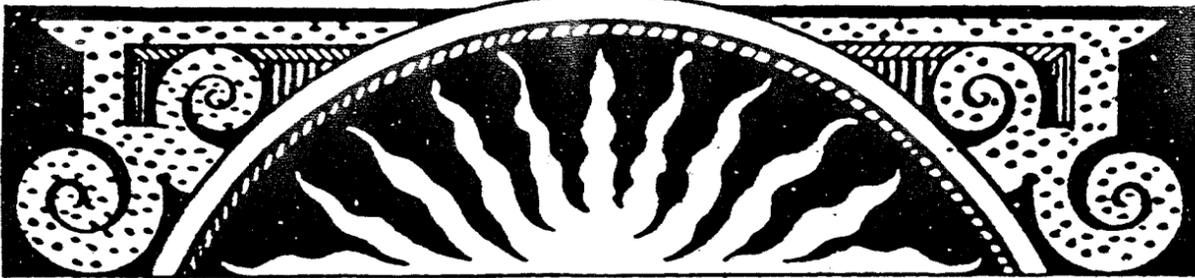
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People Or Profits

continued from page 10

culosis, for instance, is eligible for \$6,858; a Black miner: \$823. Black people are not allowed to vote; they are not allowed to own any land; they must carry passbooks containing their life-histories and are required to show them on demand. Over 10,000 Black people are arrested every day — before the current "State of Emergency" — for "not having their papers in order." Many of these people face torture and imprisonment, even death. In 1982, when Black miners at the gold fields won the right to organize their own independent union after bitter struggle, the newsmedia heralded the "democratic" development in South Africa. Yet when 40,000 union miners declared a legal strike in September 1984 at the gold mines around Johannesburg, the first such strike since 1946, mine owners called in riot police and seven Black gold miners were murdered. As Paul Kruger (after whom the krugerrand was named) had many years earlier declared: "The black man had to be taught that he came second and that he belongs to the inferior class that must obey."

Consequently, the infant mortality rate for Black people is seven times higher than for whites. Education for whites is free, not for Blacks, and the government spends \$1,115 for each white child's education per year, while it spends only \$170 for each African child. There are over 1,000 laws governing the lifestyles and whereabouts of people based solely on the color of their skin. And the krugerrand, the embodiment of all this evil, is imported by the U.S. to the tune of \$500 million a year, which is almost 40% of its world sales. (The sale of gold, including krugerrands, around the world comes to \$9.15 billion (1983) for the South African mine owners.) Although Mosier claims that the South African government "receives 40 cents" per \$350 krugerrand, in 1983 (a typical year) over \$2 billion (some 14% of total government tax revenues) came from taxes off the sale of gold. Contrary to Mosier's claim of "unimportance", here is what C.T. Fenton, Chairman of the South African Chamber of Mines had to say: "The sale of gold provides the state with 'much needed financial and economic stability... The role of gold has never been more vital.'" As we can see, Mosier's conclusion that "the most successful forms of pressure have been those of engagement, not disengagement," is completely untenable.

"Corporate investors provide the government with needed equipment to maintain its system of 20th century slavery. Computers made by U.S. corporations are used to enforce 'influx-control' pass laws, for military tracking systems against guerillas, and for police communications."

Firstly, it is not true. Conditions are worse now for Africans than they were five years ago. There are more people murdered, more people in jail, and worse living conditions than ever before.

Second, the US government, as South Africa's main trading partner, has never truly lived by the U.N. economic and military sanctions against South Africa. Even during President Carter's "sanctions," the U.S. shipped machine-guns, howitzers and military aircraft to South Africa via Israel, which served as a conduit, passing along 1/2 of the military equipment it received from the U.S. to the apartheid government. And once sanctions were dropped, what had been hidden became plain to all. In 1982, for example, the U.S. government shipped — among other "necessary" items — 2,500 electric cattle-prods to South Africa, for (according to the voucher) "crowd control".

Third, no one claims that disinvestment alone will topple the evil dictatorship. The South African government is armed to the teeth. It has all sorts of deals with companies like General Motors and I.B.M. (which abide by Mosier's hallowed Sullivan principles), deals required before any investments are permitted, that enable the government, in times of declared "emergency" (as exists today), to appropriate whatever goods it may require from the companies' stockpiles, such as automotive transportation, military vehicles, and even personnel, to join para-military commandos (according to a secret 1977 agreement). In other industries: energy, construction, pharmaceuticals; consumer products; aero-space and the like, similar contractual relations with the government take place. And they all depend on the government for protection, which means a certain high-level amount of support for apartheid in practice, regardless of the personal sensitivities individual executives might have. Corporate investors provide the government with needed equipment to maintain its

system of 20th century slavery. Computers made by U.S. corporations are used to enforce "influx-control" pass laws, for military tracking systems against guerrillas, and for police communications. At least 1/2 of IBM's sales are with the South African government including sales to the South African Department of Defense, the Department of Prisons, and the Atomic Energy Board. Taxes off of corporate

"In 1982, for example, the U.S. government shipped — among other 'necessary' items — 2,500 electric cattle prods to South Africa, for (according to the voucher) 'crowd control'."

investments go to the South African government. And, in spite of the Sullivan principles, corporate investments help build up a white management elite. GM, for instance, employs only four Black people in salaried positions out of 4,500 workers; IBM has only four Black managers out of 1,443. Disinvestment, like divestment, are important steps, but they alone are not the answer. They are simply tactics that keep the government from getting even stronger, while the masses of people begin gaining strength needed to effectively confront it.

Fourth, all the Black South African leaders regardless of faction (Mosier makes the mistake of lumping them all together under the rubric of the African National Congress), whether it be Steve Biko (founder of the Black Consciousness Movement who was stripped naked and shackled to the walls of his jail cell for months, systematically beaten and tortured, and eventually murdered), the Pan-African Congress, AZAPO (Azania Peoples' Organization — no friends of Moscow here, to be sure, contrary to Mosier's mis-information), Winnie and Nelson Mandela (of the African National Congress, the latter of whom is still in jail after 25 years after having been charged with "giving communist speeches"), and even Bishop Tutu (the Nobel Peace Prize winner) have all called for all countries and companies to remove their investments from South Africa.

and thereby deny the government the tax dollars and resources it needs to maintain its repressive apparatus at home and, an issue not covered by Mosier, its invasions of neighboring states. Steve Biko put it like this:

"The argument is often made that the loss of foreign investment would hurt Blacks the most. It would undoubtedly hurt Blacks in the short run, because many of them would stand to lose their jobs. But it should be understood in Europe and North America that foreign investment supports the present economic system of injustice... We Blacks are perfectly willing to suffer the consequences! We are quite accustomed to suffering."

Bishop Tutu said:

"Those who invest in South Africa should not think they are doing us a favor; they are here for what they get out of our cheap and abundant labor and they should know that they are buttressing one of the most vicious systems."

"Following Mosier's line on 'constructive engagement,' the U.S. would have been advised to invest billions in Nazi gas chambers and concentration camps."

If virtually every leader of the resistance in South Africa feels that divestment, and disinvestment, are important activities that further their struggle against the outlaw regime — actions that may have economic consequences for Black workers as well, but which they feel impelled to undergo in order to attain something greater — who is Mosier to deny them the right to determine for themselves their policies, and to insist that corporations and governments ignore the decisions of the Black majority in South

Africa? Here, as everywhere, Mosier is keeping up all the old ways of doing things, advocating the continuation of white corporate rule over the decisions of the majority.

Fifth, to argue that investments in South Africa give the U.S. government and corporations moral influence over policy, is to argue with a corpse in your mouth. These very same forces that are now supposed to influence policy for the better have been reaping billions of dollars in profits from these immoral policies over the years. They have a vested interest in keeping them that way. Only when they feel totally threatened, when they believe their whole "good ship lollipop" might be going under for good, do they squeak up. As John Chettle, the head of the South African Fund, and an ardent foe of divestment puts it: "In one respect, at least, the divestment forces have already won.

They have prevented — discouraged, dissuaded, whatever you call it — billions of dollars of new U.S. investment in South Africa." Now, more than ever, multi-national corporate investors are turning every which way to keep from losing it all; they may even get to a point where they argue how evil apartheid is, if only the Black majority will let them keep their investments!

Following Mosier's line on "constructive engagement," the U.S. would have been advised to invest billions in Nazi gas chambers and concentration camps. Why, think of all the jobs that would have been provided to such a "noble cause". How much better, then, to have been able to use such leverage to influence Hitler! Perhaps only 5 million Jews, communists, homosexuals, and gypsies would have been gassed! What a victory that would have been! Instead, according to the Mosier perspective, by going to war against fascism, people around the world missed out on a great opportunity for corporate investment — in order to have influenced Hitler's policies "constructively", of course!

(We'll not detail here the gruesome truth of the matter: that U.S. corporations did indeed invest in the gas chambers and in other opportunities Hitler's rise opened up to them. In fact, much of the gas used was actually manufactured right here in the U.S. and sold to Germany, with full knowledge of what was being done. (Just as, I might add, methadone was imported from the Reich where it had been created under the name of "Adolphine") In addition, just as they do today in South Africa, G.M. and Ford made tanks for the Nazis. When the U.S. carpet-bombed the German cities, its policy was to try to spare those factories owned by U.S. corporations, even though they were making weapons for the enemy. In fact, when several "mistakes" occurred and a plant got blown up, the U.S. government paid reparations — our tax dollars, which continue to the tune of \$35 million every year — to General Motors and Ford, for the accidental leveling of their Nazi manufacturing facilities. Some things never change.)

CONCLUSION

In South Africa, as in Nazi Germany, there is no moderate road to freedom, no gradual reformist change. Investment consultants like Mosier (his real-life job when not writing newspaper diatribes) do everything they can to maintain the flow of U.S. corporate profits as their prime interest, conjuring up the myth of a "peaceful" road to freedom in order to protect the investments of their clients, who pay their rent. For them profits, not people, is their prime concern. People are simply an expedient, a "factor", from which to derive ever greater profits. When things get too hot, all of a sudden they parade out a couple of inconsequential "reforms", gently criticize the government protecting them (such as South Africa's), and use that mild, eensy-weensy negligible footstep as a springboard from which to launch their tirades against all those who are fighting for their freedom, paying lip-service to the justice

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GUARDIAN ANGEL

VOL 1, #1

By Enoch C. Chan



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Clubs...

The **Rugby** team swept Kings Point in its first scrimmage of the season last Saturday. With victories by both the A and B squads in their respective games, the Stony Brook club firmly put the Division I team in its place. With a victory scored against the number two ranked Division I team under their belt, the Rugby team is looking at the beginning of another winning season.

The **Hockey** team is looking forward to a strong year and is launching its recruiting effort with a general recruitment meeting on Wednesday, September 11 in the Union room 229.

The only Stony Brook team which has ever taken home a National Championship, the **Equestrian Team** is holding its first general membership meeting on Wednesday, September 11 at 8:00 PM in the Union meeting room 229. All interested regardless on experience are welcomed.

The **Wrestling Team**, Stony Brook's newest sports club is holding its first general meeting at the start of the season, all interested must attend. Watch for meeting advertisements.

The **Sailing Club** will be opening this Fall season by entering the Navy Yawl invitational in Annapolis on September 28-29, sailing 44 foot loaders. That same weekend the team will also be competing at SUNY Maritime in the 30 foot Shields. The club which welcomes beginners is having its next meeting in the Union on Wednesday, September 17th at 5:30PM. For more information call Bill Waincott at 246-7862.

First Rugby Victory

Stony Brook Rugby opened its season Saturday with a convincing 16-6 victory over Kings Point.

The Merchant Marine was never really in the game as most of play was in their defensive half. Michael McKay and Todd Costello each had a first half try. Michael Cash made one conversion, and Stony Brook took a 10-0 lead in the second half. Kings Point and Stony Brook traded second half scores to finish out the scoring at 16-6.

Kings Point was the wild card team from met New York Union at the Eastern Rugby Union Playoffs. Stony Brook hopes to take their place this year. Stony Brook begins divisional play this Saturday against Vassar College at 1:00 on the field at the corner of Stony Brook and Oxhead roads.

In the B Game Brian Stevenson and Mike DePhillips scored tries, and Paul DiBenedetto added a penalty kick as the B side won 11-4.

The team could still use players, experienced or otherwise. If you are interested call John at 246-9921, or William Mann at 444-2774. Practices are on the field behind South P Lot.

by Neal Drobenare

By reading the papers and publicity materials that are strewn about Stony Brook one would think the football squad was the most winning team in our NCAA sports program, and that our NCAA-Athletic department teams were the only real teams on campus. This is not so.

Out in Stony Brook's fields there are 12 other teams that are competing just as hard as the NCAA teams, without gaining a fraction of the attention they deserve; Attention which is freely given to the NCAA teams. How many times have you read about the equestrian team, the cycling team, the hockey team, sailing team, rugby team, wrestling team, boxing team, woman's rugby, gymnastics club, fencing club, ultimate frisbee, or bowling team? Maybe once or twice a semester, if you are lucky. The difference between these teams and teams such as football and swimming is simple. They aren't run by the Athletic department and they aren't in the NCAA, neither of which makes them any less good. In many ways these teams (known as club teams) are more successful than their NCAA counterparts. It's true that the newer teams such as Wrestling don't match the quality of many of the NCAA squads but this is more than offset by the fact that all of the long established club teams are highly

Why?

competitive and quite a few are nationally competitive in their sports the Equisterian team has won the regional championship in each of the past 6 years and has even once captured the national title. The cycling team has collegiate cycling since its inception four years ago capturing the Atlantic region championship twice, (second place twice and is now going to be competing in the first National Championship. The fencing club has five members that qualified for the national amateurs championships and 12 members that qualified for the sectionals. The Rugby team, only three years old has been rewarded for its strong play by being moved up into Division II to become the second Stony Brook team to compete against Ivy League teams. For all these accomplishments none of these teams receive regular coverage and publicity.

Unlike the NCAA teams which are given adequate funds for their operation through the athletic referendum, the university and university's fundraising efforts on their behalf, the club teams are totally student supported. Each team is given a budget by Polity, but the budget are woefully inadequate. Hockey players have to outfit themselves at a cost of hundreds of dollars. The members of the other teams also have to pay large portions of the cost for their

equipment travel, and the other costs of fielding a competitive team. The tremendous personal sacrifices the student-athletes go through to compete deserves our respect and our attention case in point: The hockey team must begin practice at 12 midnight because, despite its fundraising attempts, it cannot afford to rent an ice rink at a reasonable hour. Imagine the outcry if the football team was forced to begin running drills at 12 midnight because the field was not available at any other time.

When money passes from Polity through the athletics referendum, to the Athletics Department for use on the NCAA teams, the students lose control of exactly how those dollars are spent. There is no athletic governing board that determines which NCAA teams shall field, who shall coach them (remember the dismissal of the popular football coach Jack Kemp two years ago), or how the money is to be spent. Students have no say in how any of the student funded NCAA teams are run.

On the opposite end of the spectrum are the Club Teams, which are totally student run. The members of these teams are in complete control of their individual organizations. They set the budgets, hire coaches, and write the rules. The success of this system is witnessed by the teams own records.

NCAA...

By Frank Vaccaro

Frank Vaccaro at the gym where several Stony Brook teams are into their Fall routine.

The football team opens this Saturday against Ramapo at 1:00. Quarterback Joe Greco, with running backs Tony Corso and Jorge Taylor, and tight end Jim Hayes, will fight to avenge last year's loss. With boulders Paul Emmanuel and Ed Pitt on the line the prospect appears brighter for Coach Kornhauser.

Tryouts for the baseball team's Fall schedule concluded Saturday, Serving mainly as a warm up for next year's team, the Patriots lead off their 9-game mini-season versus Suffolk Community College this Thursday. Additional tryouts for the Spring team will be announced.

This Saturday Stony Brook's cross country and soccer teams will be away at Wagner and Drew respectively. However, both teams are home the weekend of the 21st with mens cross country being held at the Sunken Meadow State Park in Kings Park. Sur Ryan has replaced Terry Febrey as the new women's soccer coach. Her long range, building for the future program is all anyone could hope for to improve their dismal 14th place finish last year.

Women's volleyball is hot this Friday with its annual alumni game at 7:30. Last year's squad finished at 17-17, good for 17th in New York State. With returning stars Patty Acero, Denise Driscoll, Lilly Huang, Joanne Lafferty, and Linda Wertz, Coach Terri Tiso has reason to expect a top-ten standing and a play-off berth.

Blood, Guts, and Fencing

by Neal Drobenare

Though technically not a "team" in the sense that it is registered in the NCAA and run by the athletic department, the Fencing Club is one of Long Island's leading bastions of swordsmanship. "We had five of our (club)members qualify for the Nationals," boasted coach Lazlo Lipovics "...and twelve members for the Sectionals."

The Fencing Club according to fencer and club President Steve Bolotin "encourages members to enter fencing tournaments." Though each fencer competes individually at these competitions, the club usually attends them as a group to lend support and comradery to the athletes competing. "We are all very close," confessed Tony Cansendy, club Vice-President.

Though most of the club's competitions are in the metropolitan area, the club occasionally travels to special tournaments. Fencing in the South is nothing unusual for Thomson, who was the 1984 South-Carolina State Champion and is presently ranked "about 62nd in the nation" among amateur fencers. Thomson, like many younger fencers who picked up swordsmanship dreaming of glory, adventure and the Three Musketeers found the long trip down the coast worthwhile if only for the special competitions offered.

"Five of us took off for Georgia this summer," said Rick Thomson, club Advisor, "because there was a tournament there called the 'Beach Blanket Open'." "While we were there," he said, "we fenced on a pavillion on the beach." On the second day a competition known as 'Saber In the Surf' involved "...you wearing a(fencing) jacket, mask and a swim suit while you fought with a saber in the ocean surf." said Thomson. It was fun, he added, to take advantage of his height by "driving the shorter fencers into the sea."

In standard competition height isn't always the advantage. "Someone who is small might even have an advantage over someone big," notes Bolotin. Thomson agrees, "It is not a sport in which strength, or body size is a consideration...(fencing) is an acquired skill where experience makes a difference more than speed or in-born agility."

Bolotin adds: "you can use what you got...to make you just as equal as anyone else," explaining how a small person could stay inside of long-armed person's guard, not allowing them to fully extend their arm and weapon.

Unlike football players, fencers never gained a reputation for being "dumb jocks." Much strategy is involved, says Bolotin, "...it's chess for the body." Recently, fencing in the U.S. has become more physical and aggressive, depending more on speed than on finesse. Thomson agreed that this type of competing had become more prevalent recently, but noted that the international governing board of the sport had seen the trend and had taken steps to prevent fencing from becoming "just a young man's sport." These steps will enable both older players and women to remain competitive by making skill more important than conditioning. These moves are well within the fencing tradition, which has the sport "as much a head game as a body game."

The Stony Brook Fencing Club is the oldest sports club on campus, and one of the oldest student organizations, having been in existence for over 20 consecutive years. The club practices regularly in the gym's dance studio on Tuesday and Thursday nights at 8:00. "With six fencing strips we have the best fencing facility on Long Island," claimed Bolotin.

The club's purpose is to "help fencers who are interested to learn the basics and to have a good time," Bolotin was quick to add, however that many newcomers to the fencing club take one look at the more experienced fencers and say "My God, these people are going to kill me." To dispell such notions he claimed that "our fencers want to help newcomers," and added that the club will be sponsoring an 8 week fencing course during the semester in addition to regular practices.

A club member maintained that "...fencing is fun, if you don't get run into the ground you don't bleed." "We're a closely knit club with a real comradery," he added although Tony C. noted offhandedly with a slight smile that what that keeps them together is "blood and guts."

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with such seeming authority. I realize that these are not very nice, neighborly words. But they must be said. Fascist collaborators existed right here in the U.S. in the 1930's and 1940's, and they have traded in their S.S. uniforms for pin-stripe suits today, making them less obvious. In a peculiar way, we should be grateful to the "Park Slope Paper" for giving us the opportunity to read, every week, fascist columns of this new, clever type. I urge it to continue publishing Mosier's rants every week, so we can see for ourselves the "fascism with a democratic face", and how it works. My only request is that "The Park Slope Paper" change the name of Mosier's column from "A Thin Grey Line" to "The Swastika".

Up Off The Street Scorn In the U.S.A.

By Colorado Slim

All the way up Broadway my buddy Mad Dog is screaming at anyone he can corner the day tickets went on sale for Bruce Springsteen's shows at the Meadowlands. Mad Dog jumps down this one fellow's throat because he doesn't know the second song on side two of *Greetings From Asbury Park* or the third song on side one of *Nebraska*. This poor fellow is, needless to say, seriously wondering about Mad Dog's mental health and looking around trying to find a cop at the same time. Mad Dog is feverishly reciting the third stanza from *Used Cars* all the while explaining that the people who are buying Bruce tickets don't know anything about Bruce, are undeserving for that reason, and are trendy to boot. I manage to pull Mad Dog off this relatively innocent bystander and try to appeal to Mad Dog's sense of reason.

Managing to calm Mad Dog down after the morning's efforts to get Bruce tickets (To be outlined in forth-coming novel) is no easy task. Nevertheless, I convince Mad Dog to stop spitting blood and sit down for a cup of coffee in a nearby coffee shop. Conversation centers around Mad Dog's musings on Bruce. The question of Bruce's raging popularity: six sold out shows at Giant Stadium within a year of ten sold out shows at Brendyn Berne, seven million copies of *Born in the U.S.A.*, and the current focal point of middle-American wives' afternoon fantasies; obviously much has changed.

Now it seems that people are not too well informed about Bruce. Sure, they may be able to tell you that he sings about cars, highways, and America, but they won't be able to conceptualize his vision in anything else except for these rudimentary ideas. Others may just have become aware of him through his latest album *Born in the U.S.A.*, which has become so disgustingly popular and played out, that Mad Dog even put his own copy into a microwave. Still others and in Mad Dog's opinion the lowest in the bunch, have been long time fans and still continue to be so completely ignorant of Springsteen's personal and artistic downfall. They're just as happy listening to *I'm on Fire* as to *Because the Night* or *Does this Bus Stop at 82nd Street?*

I tell Mad Dog that I've already heard this rap but he pays no heed to what I say stopping only to complain about his one lung and night blindness. A long time ago there appeared to be a substantial amount of integrity in Springsteen and his comrades, but now there is only a checking account that could buy Long Island. The "working class hero" act can't be taken seriously any longer. I suggest to Mad Dog his anger may be misdirected at the fans instead of Springsteen himself. I mean, you can't grab Bruce and shout at him because if you did he'd probably kick your ass. Mad Dog slips into consideration of this comment and floats into an abysmal monologue.

"Back in '71 I was on the wayward side of life and busy looking for some meaningful entertainment. There wasn't anything going at the time so I got involved with the club scene. Bar bands and the like, a few drinks and this skinny scruffy kid is banging hell out of his Fender. I hear, two years later, he's got an album out and not a bad one. Too many words and someone should take away his copy of *Highway 61 Revisited*, but essentially real nice. There's like this sort of



The Hungry, the hunted, or just the Rat?

jazzy feel to it and an interesting set of characters. That is, characters particular to New York City, low-lives trying to make good...like me. *The Wild and the Innocent* follows and it's as if someone *did* take away his copy of *Highway 61 Revisited* because all of a sudden the dude has developed a voice and style that could legitimately be called his own. A long year passes and I take off on a train across the country to follow this thirteen year old honey with the sweetest eyes you've ever seen. Anyhow, I see the next album and he's holding on to the very same Fender I saw him sweating over four years ago. Like he's holding on to some integral part of his past; he's paid his dues on that guitar and he's reminding me.

That jazzy feel is gone but it's replaced by a pure wall of sound and get this, it's another step in the character's development. There is a continuation, in a loose way, of the happenings surrounding the people he's singing about. The idea of loss is ever present, and with the dismissal of the accented swing, the music works in basic colors like brown, red, yellow, and green. Nothing really too bright.

Three years later and everything's gray. Darkness is not only on the edge of town: it has plowed a path right down Main St. The hopelessness is declared malignant in "sermon and T-shirt clad" prophesy. The surroundings are far-reaching and barren, "When we found the things we loved, they were crushed and dying in the dirt." Go back and listen to *Badlands* or *Factory*. They're about a dead world and no chance. The howling at the end of *Backstreets* segues perfectly into the howling at the beginning of *Something in the Night*. Screams of naked agony and icy pain finally explode into nothing less than dynamically pure rage.

"*The River* follows this state to show the conclusion of the darkness. In *Point Blank*, he meets the girl on the street after the fall. She's still in Darkness. When the dreams have not come true, are they just unfulfilled whims or something worse? Something bad...something damning"

Mad Dog's speech becomes garbled and he falls face down into a sliver of apple pie. I pour coffee down Mad Dog's back to wake him up and the seat starts moving up and down and all of a sudden I realize that Mad Dog is puring coffee down my back trying to wake me up. I picture myself floating and I am transfixed by an elegant cocktail waitress fixing a drink for a customer. She smiles at me and I wink back. In a flash I'm talking to an immigrant gambler and in another flash I'm back in the restaurant with Mad Dog picking up right where he left off.

"*Nebraska* brings the entire project even another step further with a special emphasis on family relationships. Remember how all the critics were busy talking nonsense about *Reason to Believe*? They were saying that it's amazing he can posture faith in all this gloom. But *Reason to Believe* doesn't do that at all. It says that all religious faith is crap. The dead dog ain't never going to get up off the side of the road."

Skid Row Joe clanks down at our booth and, seeing that Mad Dog is into the conversation and spooning it out, excuses himself and tells us what his notions are.

"I reckon Springsteen lost what he had. I wouldn't go to see him now for all the farms in Cuba. The magnitude of his stardom hasn't arrived overnight so it won't disappear overnight. Just think, there are a million teeny-boppers out there who have seen shows where Bruce didn't play *Fire* or *Point Blank* or even *Jungleland* or *Rosalita*. They

don't care. They don't even know better. All that matters is that Bruce still provides a good time and people are there to enjoy it."

The fact that both Mad Dog and Skid Row Joe see eye to eye on the idea of Springsteen's transformation into a matinee idol amazes me. The last thing they've seen on the same level was a bar room floor in Chicago. But the one difference in their arguments; Mad Dog doesn't think it's okay that Bruce has lost even though some are still enjoying the shows, drives Mad Dog into an unparalleled anger. This smell starts floating out of the kitchen like a silk wave and we're told we have to leave because the manager says we're "disruptive".

Mad Dog promptly jumps on the table and does a somersault. Regaining his balance he tells Skid Row Joe "You're a meandering idiot and I've no patience for complacent farm hands. Springsteen's current material doesn't hold a dim match to his older stuff. The people who are enjoying them with burning zeal are emblematic of a nation torn apart by its very moral fiber. Springsteen has watered down his original stance for mass consumption. Perhaps *Born in the U.S.A.* is just a transitional period that only hindsight will allow us to see clearly. But until we know for certain, his past achievements seem less and less important in the face of all this gloss."

Skid Row Joe insists he doesn't really care because Springsteen ain't no different than Madonna in his eyes. Fodder for the general public. Mad Dog starts screaming the words to *Night Shift* running into the Broadway night dodging pedestrians and leaping vegetable stands like a wolf.

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