

*The
Stony
Brook*

PRESS

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Fiduciary Responsibility

Corporate morality dictates that the plight of the oppressed black majority working class of South Africa can best be solved through their company's own good-will; The imperialist capitalism which destroyed traditional black South African societies and black freedom, has ironically transformed into the oppressed's savior. Outside of the corporate board rooms the daily haunting realities indicate no progress towards black rights, no change from the national systematic oppression of 21 million blacks by a white minority ruling regime. Outside of the corporate board rooms revolution and socialism not only become viable alternatives, but the only reasonable and realistic route to successfully effect a free black majority rule.

With a national rash of student protest actions in the past year, calling for divestment of university holdings in corporations dealing in South Africa, an ideological clash grew between those students and many of the boards of trustees of their various schools. Many of those boards stood firm in keeping their portfolios invested, in order not to "...wash our hands of the problem" as S.U.N.Y. Trustees Chair Donald Blinken had argued, while usually remaining invested only in "well intentioned" corporations which have signed the infamous American corporate "code of ethics" for operating in South Africa, the Sullivan Principles. Students on the other hand have been calling for a complete severing of all corporate and other ties to the South African regime, beginning with their own schools.

In voting to retain corporate investments in South Africa, under the guise of those multinationals' good intentions to work to gain positive changes for blacks under apartheid, some university trustees found

themselves reversing that stand. As recently, in S.U.N.Y. and Columbia University, most trustees now voting for full divestment stand in contradiction to their prior perceptions. Suddenly South Africa has become a bad investment, and as S.U.N.Y. Trustee Judith Moyers concluded "...the escalating violence and the deteriorating economy are good reasons to withdraw." Columbia University Trustees, in voting last week to fully divest most all holdings in companies dealing in South Africa, claimed that they were "responding to recent developments..." in that country. Coming six months after students staged a three week sit-in at Columbia after years of fighting for divestment, which with massive media attention sparked protests and civil disobedience actions at universities throughout the nation, Board Chair Sam Higginbottom stated that the trustees' decision to divest served in "...expressing our abhorrence of apartheid and the South African Government's obdurate adherence to it."

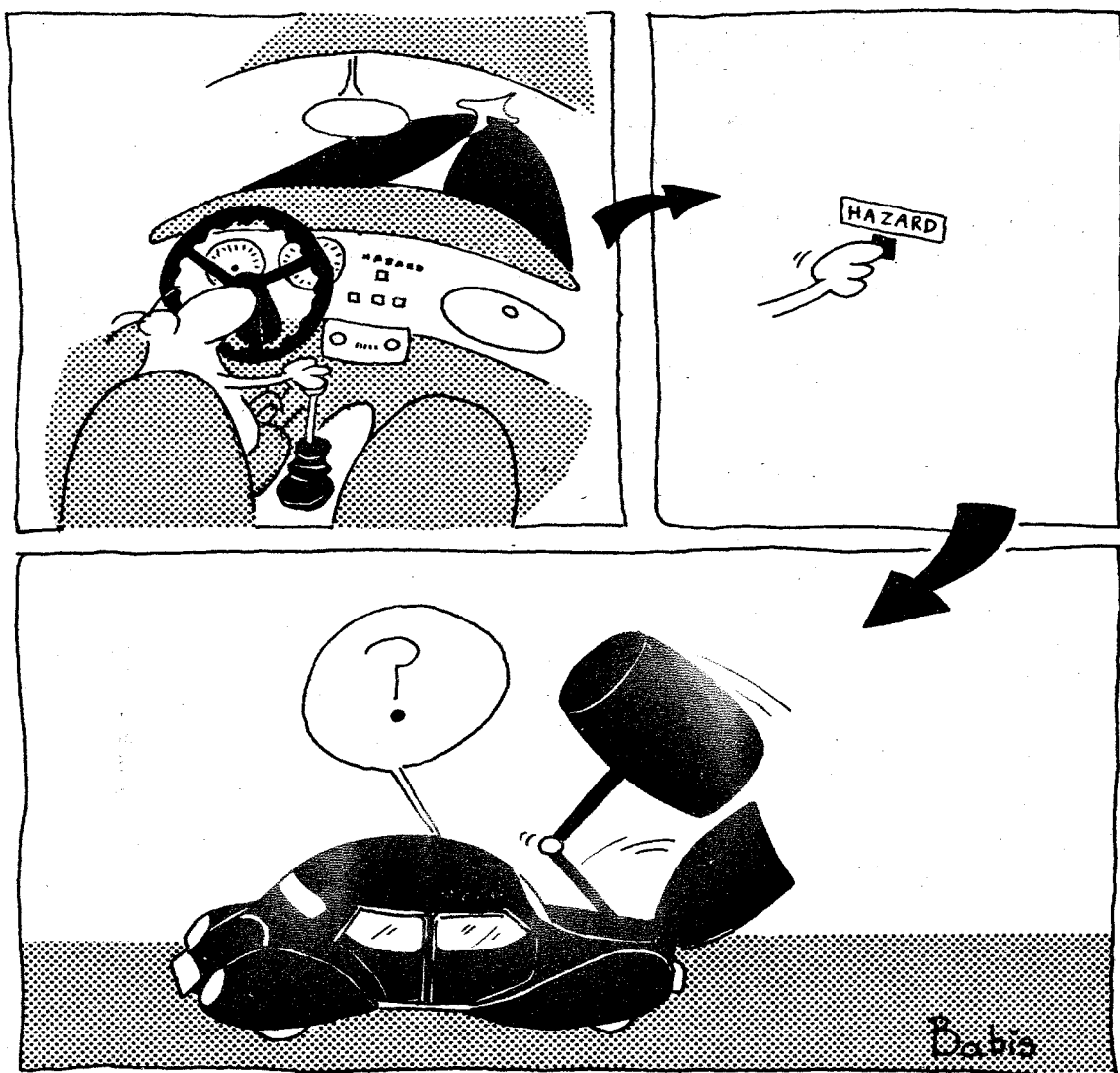
Student protests calling for university divestment seemed to have a strong impact on trustees for reversing their earlier stand, and clearly the S.U.N.Y. Board reacted directly to a series of student protests lead in a large part by the Student Association of State University (SASU). With the arrest last April of 28 S.U.N.Y. students at a Divest-SUNY sit-in at the State University Central Administration in Albany, an effective last ditch effort began with S.A.S.U. and S.U.N.Y. students. Solid media attention was directed in the national flurry of student activism to SUNY's protests and arrests, trials, and one week jail terms for five students including SASU President and student Trustee Jane McAlevy. It became clear then, not only to students but to many others aware through mass media that S.U.N.Y. Central Administration was sending its students to jail for standing up against

their university's immoral investment policies. The SUNY Trustees finally succumbed to reason three weeks ago, or rather circumstance as South African unrest grows and investments there are no longer prudent, and three students including the student Trustee served one week jail sentences just prior to the SUNY Trustees investment meeting. SUNY's divestment was seen by students as a victory in their struggle, while most trustees claimed that it was merely good investment practice.

In light of the actions of many university boards of trustees in response to students' calls for disinvestment from corporations involved in South Africa, their perspectives seem essentially very protective of capitalism or merely the status quo. In many instances they embrace the Sullivan Principles as a medium for positive social change for black South Africans, and agree with American multinational corporations' claims that in order to most effectively work towards positive social change, as I.B.M. International President and Chief Executive Officer John Akers argued "Pressure will be increased by more corporate involvement, not less."

The Trustees of SUNY, after years of standing by the Sullivan Principles and constructive engagement by corporations in South Africa, contradicted their supposed good intentions three weeks ago by selling off all SUNY investments which they had previously argued were helping the plight of the black South Africans, just as Columbia's Trustees did last week. In the name of financial responsibility for protection of SUNY's portfolio, the trustees in light also of student protests and extremely bad publicity for the University, voted with capitalist logic to separate SUNY finances from any participation in South Africa, thus aiding in whatever insignificant way towards a free, socialist South Africa.

— Press Pix —



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Chris Maryanopolis

A Press Interview

Both because of the unusual timing of its elections (fall instead of the spring) and the volatility of the job, Polity Treasurers typically have brief, stormy terms in office. Recently re-elected Treasurer Chris Maryanopolis is an exception to that rule, beginning his second full term as overseer of Polity's \$1.2 million budget. With strong personal popularity and a reputation for efficiency and competence in his work, Maryanopolis won a majority in every residence hall, getting over 70% of the vote. The Press spoke with him Tuesday in his office in the Polity suite, decorated with his distinctive campaign posters, which were created by former SAB Activities chair Frank Januszewski.

Press: You've been treasurer longer than anyone in the past eight years, and you've just been re-elected to what is the most demanding job in Polity. Why did you do that?

Maryanopolis: Why did I do that? I enjoy being here, I like to help the students. I like to be a part of it, helping out, instead of just hanging out, doing nothing. I'd rather be doing this.

Press: What kind of policies is Polity going to use after the drinking age is raised on Dec. 1st?

Maryanopolis: Well, come December first there's going to be no more building parties, because of what Preston said (Fred Preston, University Vice President for Student Affairs).

See, personally I don't think it's fair that even something like Tokyo Joe's would spend student activity fee money on beer because only seniors are going to be able to drink, while freshmen, sophomores and juniors will pay their \$100 a year and won't be able to drink. College legislatures won't be buying beer at all, I guess. Now I don't know what's going to happen to things like Tokyo Joe's. There's going to have to be drastic changes, or at least keep a limit down on the number of kegs, so not as much money goes to them.

Press: What if the beer's generating enough revenues to pay for itself?

Maryanopolis: So there's not money going into it? Yeah, I think that's fair. With the drinking age going up though, you probably won't have to buy that many kegs of beer, because not that many people are going to be able to drink it, and SAB will have to strictly enforce that or else they'll be in trouble.

Press: Will other clubs be able to have alcohol at their parties?

Maryanopolis: No. Maybe a wine and cheese type of get together would be acceptable, but as far as a party with, say, five kegs, where you just go to get drunk, that wouldn't be fair to the freshmen, sophomores, and juniors.

Press: Are buildings spending more of their money now than usual on parties, before the drinking age goes up?

Maryanopolis: I wouldn't say more so than usual. They're buying as much beer, wine, whatever, as before. There haven't been too many big building parties, I think Benedict had one last week, O'Neill had one last Thursday, and there's supposed to be a few this weekend, like Oktoberfest.

Press: How is the Polity computer working out?

Maryanopolis: You want to know my honest opinion? (laughs) It works. It makes my life easier. If someone wants to know how much of their budget is left, I don't have to run and look it up, I can find it out right here. It does go down once in a while, which holds up

everybody's checks, but it has a lot more benefits.

Press: As Treasurer, what's the situation with *Statesman*, what's actually going to be happening with them?

Maryanopolis: At the last Polity Council meeting, we told Ray (Rhodes, *Statesman* business manager) and George (Biderman, *Statesman*'s editor-in-chief) to try and settle with Eastern Web printers out of court (Eastern Web is suing for past due payments), to try and give them enough money so that they drop the lawsuit. We told them that if they came up with something good, and Eastern Web agrees to it, then Polity will support them financially and give them money so that they can pay the Three Village Herald (another printer) and Eastern Web. That's the last I heard. *Statesman*'s not printing at all this week, there's rumors going around, Chapter 11, this and that.

Press: There's a lot of concern that *Statesman* may not be printing for much longer than a week. Is that possible?

Maryanopolis: Yeah. I think they're in a lot of trouble. I don't know what they're going to do. We only have something like \$15,000 left (in Polity's advertising budget). So that's all we can really dish out for this year.

Press: How much has Polity given *Statesman* for ads already this year?

Maryanopolis: We've just been paying for our current advertising so far. (Consults figures) \$10,520 we gave them.

I want to save *Statesman*, but I don't really see what Polity can do for them. We have \$15,000 left in the advertising account — how can we afford that? O.K., it can be overdrafted, but it can't be overdrafted by that much, because I don't think we have anything in the Reserve Fund.

Press: To change the topic, what's the biggest check you've signed yet?

Maryanopolis: The Kinks. The Kinks were about \$32,000 - \$33,000. That's probably the biggest check I signed this year.

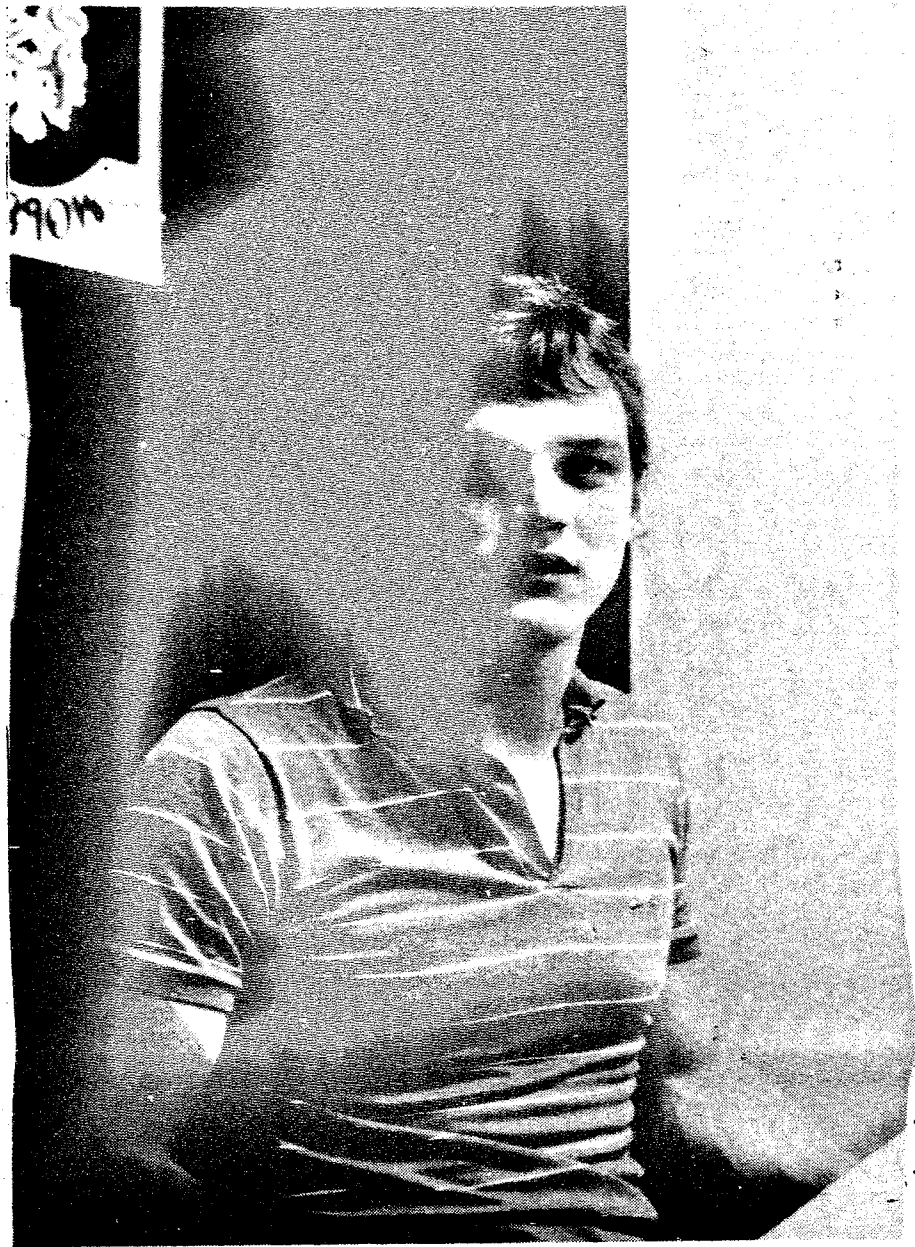


photo by Albert Fraser

Direct Action

FBI Arrests Apartheid Protestors

Nine anti-apartheid protestors were arrested on Wednesday, September 25 by the F.B.I. after they entered the offices of South African Airways in New York, escorted two employees and one customer out of the office through the back door, chained shut the main doors and barricaded the others with wedges and office furniture.

The nine activists, who call themselves "Free Azania/ South Africa — Direct Action," were to appear at a pre-trial hearing yesterday, October 9th. Among those arrested was former Stony Brook student Mitch Cohen, who is also a member of the Red Balloon Collective.

According to a press statement the demonstrators "shut down business as usual at South African Airways for over three hours before the Federal Joint Anti-Terrorist Task Force managed to pull open the chained doors." The protestors were frisked and handcuffed, and delivered to F.B.I. Headquarters at 26 Federal Plaza for processing. The "SAA Nine" (as they have been dubbed by the media) were released in their own recognizance pending a trial at which they face up to six months in jail and/or a \$10,000 fine each if found guilty.

"All the networks and New York City

daily papers carried the story of this anti-apartheid action" said Connie Norgen, a first-grade public school teacher in Brooklyn who was one of a dozen support people on the street in front of the Airways offices.

Mike Morgan, a white South African army deserter, added: "One of the important aspects of this action was that many newspapers inside South Africa ran the story of our occupation on the front page. For them it was major news, and it keeps people, who are under the whip in South Africa from being isolated."

Mitch Cohen continued along this same theme: "It's very important for all people, but especially white folks, to do more than verbally condemn apartheid and occasionally write articles in newspapers. We have to encourage direct actions that in some way materially aid the liberation movements inside South Africa."

While South African Airways issued a press release stating that it was only a business, and that it was not involved in politics, the fact that the demonstrators were arrested by the F.B.I. on the federal charges of "Obstructing the offices and functioning of a foreign government" is one of the contradictions the Nine hope to expose

in presenting their defense. "Actually," said Mike Morgan, "South Africa Airways is owned by the South African government. They can't pretend to be a private business and still prosecute us for disrupting a foreign government. The immoral racist apartheid regime stands exposed, and so do its corporate fronts."

During the course of what most saw as a peaceful, non-violent occupation, police officials were apparently claiming that the demonstrators were armed and had taken hostages. Consequently, they sealed off 3rd Avenue, called in the Federal Joint Task Force, and stormed the office wearing bullet proof vests, helmets and face shields with guns at the ready.

Cohen observed: "Actually, there was no call for such display of force except for 'anti-terrorist' propaganda purposes, and to get in some overtime and practice. There were no reported injuries, and the nine protestors, according to Cohen plan to do similar actions in the near future."

For further information on future actions, contact Brooklynites Against Apartheid at 718-638-0417.

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Oct. 22 — Nov. 1

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Tu & Th 11:30 am - 1:30 pm

In Union Lobby

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two women to live it.



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To hit Stony Brook
Since Fall Fest...

**THE BENEDICT COLLEGE
HALLOWEEN PARTY**
with
THE PARADE OF HALLS

Saturday Oct 26 @ 9PM

PROBLEMS?

Broken sinks, showers, doors?
Conflicts with Administration?

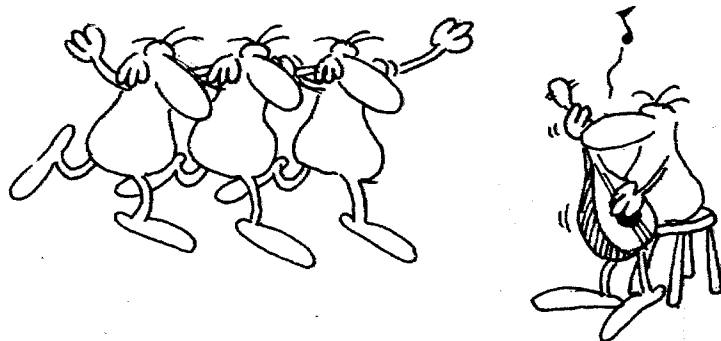
We are student advocates here
to help you resolve problems with
administration and dorm maintenance

Stop by the Polity Suite (Union Rm.
251)

or call **POLITY HOTLINE**
246-4000

GREEK PARTY

You DON'T want to MISS IT...



WHEN: Sat., Oct 19th 9:30PM -?...
WHERE: STAGE XII QUAD OFFICE
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Oct 18th & 19th

**LIVE BANDS : Fri MAZARIN
Sat EAST COAST
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9PM to 2AM at TABLER cafeteria

ADMISSION : \$ 3.00
Tixs sold in advance at
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SUSB ID required or
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KOREAN NIGHT is coming soon

WHEN: Oct. 25, 1985
WHERE: Fire Side Lounge
Union Auditorium
Union Ballroom

Sponsored by S.O.Y.K.

ATTENTION FILM STUDENTS

A director is needed for the
production of a Polity funded film.

Please call **Gerry Schaps**
at 6-3673 for more info...

Save SALT-D

To the Editor:

President Reagan's proposal to eliminate the State and Local Tax Deduction (SALT-D) would have drastic effects on New York State. This is possibly the single largest threat ever made to the financing of public education.

SALT-D, a tax deduction taken by taxpayers who itemize their federal returns, was designed to prevent double taxation. An individual may presently deduct the amount they will pay in state and local taxes from their taxable income reported to the federal government.

President Reagan's proposal to eliminate this 120-year-old system would expose New Yorkers to substantially higher tax liability. State and local governments would be forced to cut taxes and reduce services to counteract this increase. *EDUCATION—funded mostly by state and local tax revenues—WOULD BE HARDEST HIT*

Senator Patrick Moynihan's office predicts that public schools, colleges, and universities nationwide would lose 20 percent of their state and local funding under the President's proposal. Education revenue in New York State would drop by \$2.3 billion, the second highest loss in the country.

SUNY students of all political affiliations must unite to defeat this threat to quality and affordable education. Both Republican and Democratic leadership in this state are adamantly opposed to this "reform". If President Reagan prevails on this issue, SUNY students will face across-the-board cost hikes.

You can show your opposition to this proposal by participating in a nationwide campaign to save SALT-D. Please help in sending a united message to Washington

D.C. from New York by participating in the campaign. Letters can and should be sent immediately to:

Sen. Bob Packwood
Chair, Senate Finance Committee
259 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 224-5244

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski
Chair, House Ways and Means Committee
2111 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-4061

This is one battle students literally cannot afford to lose.

Jane McAlevey
President, SASU

CONELRAD

To the Editor:

A correction should be made to the material presented in the "Survive Nuclear Attack" feature of *The Press* (September 12). While the physical aspects of radiation, blast effect and survival techniques remain valid, the "Conelrad" information is obsolete.

Control of Electromagnetic Radiation was conceived in the 50's to silence radio stations so that manned Soviet bombers coming in over Canada could not use radio station signals for direction finding fixes by tuning in known frequencies. Instead, stations would shift to 640 or 1240 and rotate transmitting in sequence with a common Civil Defense program. The rotation would make DFing difficult for the Soviets. The advent of reliable inertial guidance systems for ballistic missiles made it possible, in the 60's to fire a missile 8000 km away, from Russia, and have it land inside a one-mile circle, without any external guidance or steering; thus the need for CONELRAD was made superfluous. Radios still exist today with the two CD triangles on the dial, but no one concerned about nuclear attack should look for signals there. Instead, a few key

stations will remain on the air, but on regular frequencies, carrying emergency information. The government has designated WCBS (880 kHz AM) as the primary Emergency Broadcasting System station for the Nassau-Suffolk area, a fact the Stony Brook students concerned about this matter will want to know. (Other Metro area 50 kilowatt stations are designated for the five boroughs, or New Jersey disaster news under the EBS system). All non-participatory radio stations would then go off the air under an EBS alert, which is signalled by the 23-second tone that is occasionally heard, as a test, on radio stations. The EBS system can be activated for natural disasters, as well as nuclear attack.

Robert Foxworth

Health Care

Free health care is available to all SB students. You don't need insurance to be taken care of at the Infirmary (located directly behind the Union, next to the tennis courts). Free peer and professional counseling centers including a special group, EROS, concerned with birth control, and the advisement of pregnant women is located on the same level as the Medical clinics and walk-in services.

Actually, all that you need to know about the Infirmary is that the staff is qualified, professional, and courteous, and everything is kept confidential. Whether you have a cut finger or a cold, or gonorrhea, you should get yourself to the Infirmary and find relief.

- Step one: You don't feel well.
 - Step two: You go to the Infirmary.
 - Step three: You fill out a small white info. sheet.
 - Step four: You hand it in at the desk and wait until they call your name.
 - Step five: They take care of you.
- That's all there is to it. So what are you waiting for?

Oh...you need more information, then call 246-2273.

—Matt Malinowski

LILCO Legislature

To the editor:

The last obstacle standing in the way of the Long Island Lighting Company's zealous plan to force Shoreham down our throats is the Suffolk County Legislature's refusal to participate in an emergency evacuation plan. For this reason the coming county election, in which all the seats in the legislature are up for grabs, may be the most critical election to face Long Islanders. Realizing this, Lilco has poured over \$400,000.00 into a public relations campaign called the Citizens to Open Shoreham to help secure the seats they need to transform the Suffolk County Legislature into the Lilco Legislature. With all this at stake, it's time for the citizens to strike back!

This weekend and every weekend from now until election day, citizens will be joining the campaign for Ratepayers Rights '85 in distributing the results of a survey circulated to all candidates running for county legislature. The survey contained five questions that will help voters determine which candidates are their allies in the fight against Shoreham and for lower rates, and which candidates represent LILCO.

With only three weekends left before the election, each individual's participation is extremely important. LILCO's arrogance can not go unchecked. With electric rates already nearly the highest in the nation, imagine what the LILCO legislature has in mind for the future. If you can give three hours of your time between 10 and 1 on either Saturday or Sunday, then call 360-3987. It's time we pulled LILCO's plug.

Jim Leotta

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The free world's hottest feature weekly,
and
The last stronghold in the inevitable
decline of western civilization.

Meetings Every Monday, 8:00, in the basement of
Old Biology (Central Hall) room 042— drop by!

Back To The Future No Alcohol

By Dan Sarluca

Willie and Zeke, sitting cross-legged on the floor of their suite were drinking some beers and discussing the prospects of living on a dry campus. Zeke picked up a beer from the refugee coffee table that was salvaged from a garage sale and as the music of Neil Young's latest album drifted through the air Willie lamented: "Campus parties just aren't going to be the same once the drinking age goes up. I mean, what are people gonna do?!...stand around getting fat on ice cream sodas and shakes? Shi-yit, I can see the posters now... 'Party Til You Puke' will be replaced with 'Drink Pepsi Til Your Teeth Rot!' What's this place coming to?"

"Yeah, man — it really sucks," exclaimed Zeke.

"You know, we should have seen it coming. First, they wanted us to have fifty pounds of potatoe chips for every keg, and now they're just gonna get rid of the kegs all together."

"I know. It's really gonna suck...I knew this would happen once Reagan was re-elected — It's a facist conspiracy," Zeke said. "First they take away our beer, now they're trying to censor our music, who knows what's next? They'll probably try and draft us..."

"Well, I don't think it's such a bad thing," Randy said from the doorway of his room. "You don't need alcohol to have a good time...Besides, I'm sick of people getting drunk all the time, and getting rowdy. I think it'll be nice to have ice cream socials and —" Randy slammed his door just in time to deflect the half full beer can Zeke threw at him. Zeke got up and returned from his room with a fresh can of beer.

"It's just not going to work," Willie said. "We're gonna have to come up with something to replace alcohol at parties."

"Yeah, I know," drawled Zeke.

"But what — that's the problem," Willie said.

"I've got it!" Zeke announced triumphantly, as he jumped to his feet. Pacing back and forth with quick, nervous steps he announced: "Now listen to this...They're outlawing alcohol for us, right? Now, we could still have beer parties illegally, but that wouldn't work on a large scale — we'd get caught for sure. So we might as well use something else that's drastic and illegal, but it's got to be hard to detect..."

"Spill your guts, like what?" Willie asked.

"L.S.D."

"What are you out of your fuckin' mind?!? No one, I mean no one does acid anymore!"

"Yeah, but that's the beauty of it. Public Safety'll never know what hit 'em. I mean it makes sense — we're a science school, right? Where else could you find a better group of bathtub chemists?"

"Oh, that's so...so sixties!" Randy said, carefully peering out from behind his door.

"I'm warning you Randy," Zeke said, cocking his arm, "this one's full." Randy slammed his door shut.

"You know, I hate to admit it, Zeke, but Randy's right, it is kind of outdated."

"But that's what's so right about it. Look around — the sixties are making a comeback. Printed jeans and plain old levis are 'in' again. I mean Bruce wore Levis on his *Born in the U.S.A.* album so they must be cool..."

"Hey, you know, you may have something there...It's even fashionable to stage protest marches and demonstrations again. And hell — if 'Rambo Ronnie' gets his way, we may even have a real war to protest again!"

"Yeah! Yeah!" Zeke was grinning uncontrollably now. "And even music — Prince did a rip off of Sgt. Pepper..."

"And *California Girls* and *I Got You Babe* are hits again — John Fogarty is hot..."

"And Bob Dylan is making the news again. Remember Live Aid?"

"Yeah, but that doesn't really count though — he posed with Madonna for a *People* magazine cover."

"Oh yeah, right. I guess I got a little carried away."

"Okay! Okay! We have to sit down and figure out a plan," Willie said. "We have to stage something really wild to get things started."

"Right. And I've got the perfect idea — we'll call it 'Son of Electric Kool Aid Acid Test.' We'll invite the whole campus."

"Great! And the Greatful Dead are still around — we can invite them —" Willie ran into his room and returned with a sheet of paper and a pen.

"Okay, we have to make a list of things to do."

The door to Randy's room opened and Randy walked into the suite room. He had done some unnatural things that made his hair stand up and defy gravity, the fluorescent colouring he laced his hair with nicely matched his genuine Macy's outfit.

"You know Zeke, that was really rude throwing that beer at me," Randy said. "It could have splashed all over me and I was just getting ready to go out."

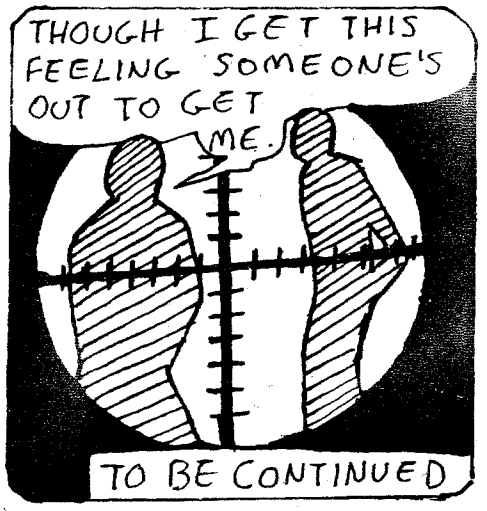
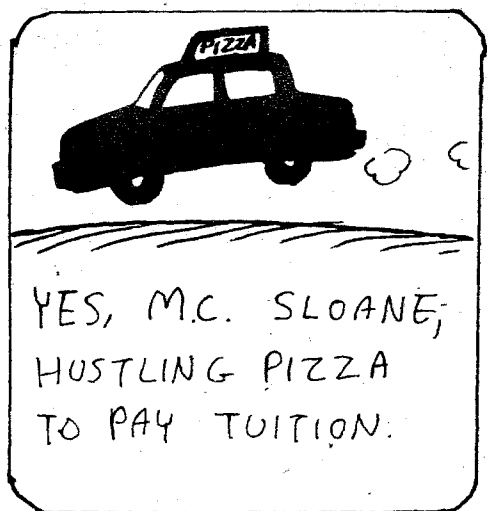
"Where are you going?" Willie asked.

"I'm not sure yet, We'll probably wind up going to Spanky's. My friends said Spanky's just got some great new videos — including highlights of MTV's video awards. A lot of people are supposed to be there. Well, I'll see you later." He closed the suite door behind him as he left.

Willie and Zeke stared first at each other, and then at the paper in front of Willie. "Nah!" they said in unison, as Willie crumpled the sheet and tossed it in the garbage.

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By W. Sale

NYPIRG Inciting Activism

by Kirsten Kuz

Apathy. It's an accusation one hears quite a bit these days, and that accusation is at its most scathing when it is used to describe the younger generation. In recent history the youth of our country, especially the student population, has been expected to take a leading role in protesting the problems of the day and searching for solutions. But many people feel that the college students of the eighties are failing in this department. Oh, sure, there are a handful of student activists, holding rallies and sit-ins on divestment, says the common wisdom, but the average student, Joe or Jane College, doesn't care. Give him or her some friends, a few parties to attend, and passing grades leading to a diploma leading to a job, and what more is there to life? Right?

"But if you talk to students about cuts in financial aid, about cancer-causing chemicals in their drinking water, about taxpayers' money supporting the government of South Africa, how many students will have no opinion?"

It is true that the majority of college students may go through their college years without attending a rally, without writing to their Representative in Congress, maybe even without voting. A good number of students would openly say they don't care about politics. Yet it is misleading to look at these facts and brand today's students an apathetic generation. In many people what appears to be "apathy" is in fact something else: cynicism, and the belief that individual people can't affect the way things are run.

Most students now attending college were children during the 1970's. Their early ideas about politics were shaped by watching a President of the United States get caught lying and cheating, and resigning before he could be thrown out of office. It's no surprise that many of these children grew up thinking of politics as a dirty game controlled by politicians who don't care about the average citizen. If people really have no say in government, then the best anyone can do is vote for the party whose policies they like the best (or hate the least) and hope for the best.

There's a big difference between cynicism and apathy. Cynicism being the feeling that politicians can't be made to listen to the things people care about, apathy implying that students are so feeble-minded that they can't manage to care about anything. But if you talk to students about cuts in financial aid, about cancer-causing chemicals in their drinking water, about taxpayer's money supporting the government of South Africa, how many students will have no opinion? What many students don't realize is that their opinions on these issues are political views. Even when they do recognize their political views, most students feel powerless to have any effect on the issues they care about.

Yet students do have political influence. In the past five years, college students in New York State have convinced Governor Cuomo not to raise SUNY tuition, played a major role in getting the Bottle Return Law passed, and forced passage of the nation's first Truth-in-testing Law, giving New York students taking SAT's, GRE's and other standardized tests more rights than any other students in the country. This hardly sounds like powerless.

Students have found the power to affect these important changes and many others by joining together and organizing themselves, not just on one campus but on campuses all over the state. Cooperation between students to reach these goals has been achieved through a statewide, student founded, student-run organization called the New York Public Interest Research Group, or NYPIRG.

NYPIRG is an organization designed to bring students together to achieve for students as a group the political power that students as individuals lack. The concept of statewide student Public Interest Research Groups, or PIRG's, dates back to an era associated with student power: the 1960's. Throughout that decade's wave of protests over Civil Rights, the Vietnam War, and Student Rights, students continued to wonder how they could be most effective in educating the public and influencing government decisions on the issues that concerned them. In the late sixties, Ralph Nader, the noted consumer activist, was a popular speaker on college campuses. When students asked him how he won so many victories for consumers' rights, he answered that he used the tools of research, legislation, and litigation to work for change within the system. He added that students could do the same thing by founding their own public interest organizations, in the same way that students organize themselves to publish a campus newspaper or run a student government.

In 1970, students in Oregon and Minnesota did just that by establishing the first two PIRGS — the Oregon Student Public Interest Group (OSPIRG) and the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group (MPIRG). Both were set up as multi-school organizations governed by a Board of Directors made up of students from each of the member schools. Schools joined the organization by electing through a vote of the student body to devote a small amount of money from each student activity fee to support the PIRG. The students then pooled their money to hire lawyers, researchers, scientists, and lobbyists. The student-hired staff was responsible for teaching students how to lobby, do research, and communicate with the public and the media to achieve their goals on a wide range of student, environmental, and consumer issues.

Since 1970, PIRG's have been formed in over twenty states. New York's PIRG, NYPIRG, was founded by students in 1973, and has grown to become one of the strongest PIRG's in the country, with eighteen member schools in eleven cities around the state. The NYPIRG chapter at SUNY Stony Brook was founded in 1979. Since that time Stony Brook students working with NYPIRG have fought financial aid cuts and tuition increases, protested the transportation of radioactive nuclear wastes down the Long Island Expressway, registered hundreds of students to vote, exposed consumer rip-offs, and worked on a number of other local and statewide projects. The techniques they use include circulating petitions, organizing letter-writing campaigns to key politicians, visiting local Representatives to the State Assembly and U.S. Congress, sponsoring speakers and debates, and conducting surveys and advice hotlines to make consumers aware of their rights and of potential rip-offs. A NYPIRG internship program allows students to work individually with a professor and receive academic credits for working on a NYPIRG project. A semester-long lobbying internship in Albany, gives students interested in the political process a semester's credits while they learn how to lobby and get an insider's view of how state government works.

Students participate on a variety of levels. Some work an hour or two per week, helping to advance one of NYPIRG's projects. Others organize and lead the projects, and serve as SUNY Stony Brook's representatives on NYPIRG's Board of Directors. The current Chair of the Board of Directors, Karen McMahon, is a student enrolled at Stony Brook. In the past, Stony Brook students have gone on after graduation to become full-time NYPIRG staff researchers, lobbyists, and organizers.

The range of issues NYPIRG students address is also varied. This semester, Stony Brook students will concentrate on a number of projects, including:

"Since 1970, PIRGs have been formed in over twenty states. New York's PIRG, NYPIRG, was founded by students in 1973, and has grown to become one of the strongest PIRGs in the country, with eighteen member schools in eleven cities around the state."

● **Financial Aid** — This year, all current federal aid and loan programs will expire. If Congress does not renew these programs by December, students receiving Pell Grants Guaranteed Student Loans, National Direct Student Loans, Work Study, and other federal funds could lose this aid permanently. Stony Brook and all eighteen NYPIRG campuses will conduct petition and letter campaigns as well as visits to Congressional Representatives to ensure passage of a bill reauthorizing federal financial aid.

● **Toxic Victims Access to Justice** — In New York State, victims of exposure to toxic substances in the environment and workplace are legally barred from suing the manufacturers of these deadly substances. NYPIRG students will build a community coalition to lobby for a bill which would allow toxic victims their day in court. DES sons and daughters, asbestos victims, and chlordane and PVC victims are among those who will be helped by this legislation.

● **Consumer Action Center** — Students will continue to run a Small Claims Court Information Hotline to help consumers process their complaints. The Center will also conduct several surveys to test merchant compliance with New York State consumer protection laws.

● **Divestment** — South Africa's apartheid system denies citizenship and human rights to the majority of South Africans because of their race. New York State public pension funds are used to support companies which participate actively in the South African economy. NYPIRG students, in coalition with other student groups, will seek divestment of public funds from South Africa through legislation.

● **Waste Disposal Hazards** — Overcrowding of New York landfills has led to an increase in garbage incineration. NYPIRG students will educate the community about the dangers connected with incinerators, particularly the toxins and carcinogens incinerators add to the air and ground water supplies. Students will also research and publicize cheaper, cleaner waste management options, such as recycling.

● **Voter Registration** — Students will make a concentrated effort to register large numbers of voters at various campus locations; and voter registration forms will be available to students, faculty, staff, and community members at all times in NYPIRG's office in room 079 in the Union.

The presence of all these projects on this campus alone hardly shows student apathy. But don't the students who do these things devote more time than most people could to this type of work? Aren't the students who work with NYPIRG somehow different from other students? Not really. Students who work with NYPIRG include commuters and campus residents, liberal arts and science and engineering majors, people with broad political concerns and people who are simply worried about one issue, like financial aid. What is different is that these students, as cynical as anyone else, have begun to see that organized efforts by students can make a difference: in the way people think, in the way legislators vote, and ultimately, in the way things are run. Even the student who spends just a couple of hours gathering 100 signatures on a petition to stop financial aid cuts knows that he has made a contribution to influencing the member of Congress who will get those petitions. The student who organizes a debate on toxic waste dumps near the campus knows that she helped educate the community on the possible dangers. It takes a lot of pressure to make politicians respond to students' concerns, and it takes a lot to convince students that they can make a difference. But when a student begins to apply a bit of that pressure — perhaps by writing a letter — and legislators get letters from Syracuse, and from Binghamton, and from Brooklyn, and from Stony Brook, things happen. Suddenly New York has a Truth-in-Testing Law, and students can check their SAT answer sheets to see if ETS made any mistakes. Only the students who wrote the letters, and circulated the petitions, and lobbied in Albany realize that this advance was not so "sudden" — that change is the result of deliberate, organized efforts; the little bit that one individual can do magnified by the association of many students to achieve the same goal.

I don't believe that today's students are apathetic. If they are cynical, they have a right to be; we've all seen how self-

serving those in power can be. But even the most uncaring of politicians want to be re-elected. When students make noise about an issue, it puts pressure on elected officials. When students educate the community about a problem, this adds to the pressure. An individual's small efforts, when combined with the organized efforts of others, can swing a Senator's vote, can pass a law. This is not speculation or wishful thinking. In NYPIRG's 12-year history, students have organized campaigns that influenced over seventy pieces of legislation.

That history proves that students can make a difference. The fact that so many students have worked to make a difference makes accusations of student apathy difficult to accept. When students realize that they can affect the things they care about, they do work to have an effect. It was students who formed NYPIRG to achieve goals by combining the efforts of individuals into a powerful student voice. Of course, some will be cynical about how much of a difference college students can make. Cynicism is a reasonable response to feelings of powerlessness. But students who have worked with NYPIRG have learned that by combining efforts, students can create and strengthen their own power.

The writer is Stony Brook's NYPIRG Campus Coordinator.

COCA Calendar for Fall

October

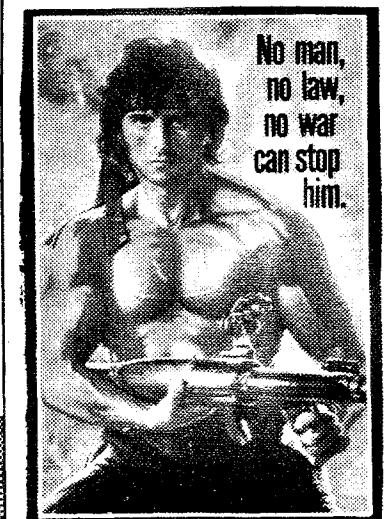
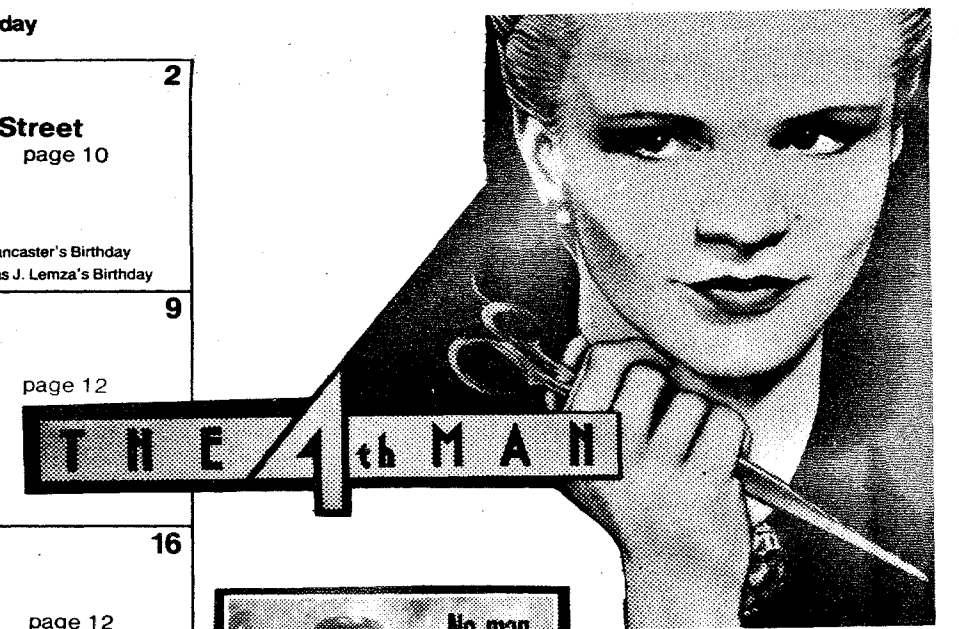
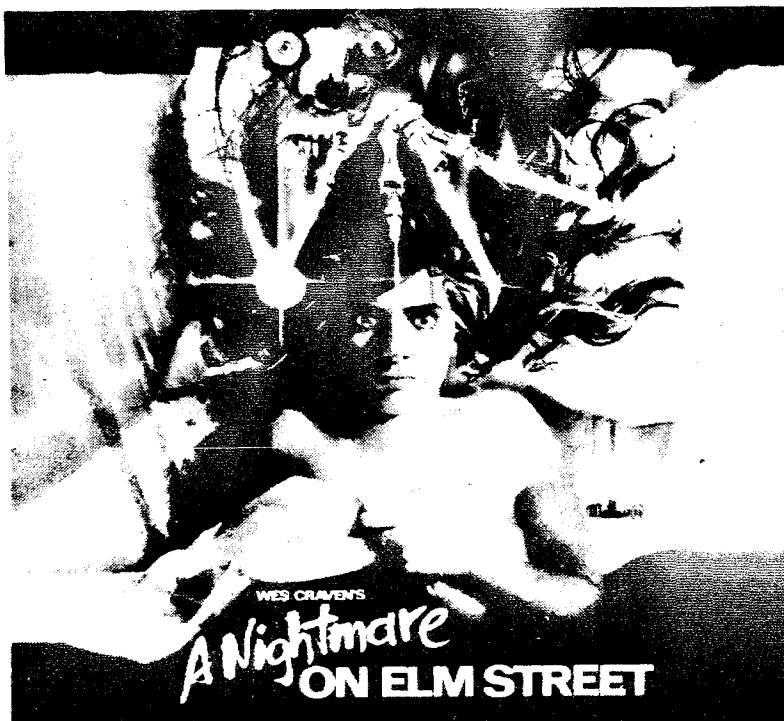
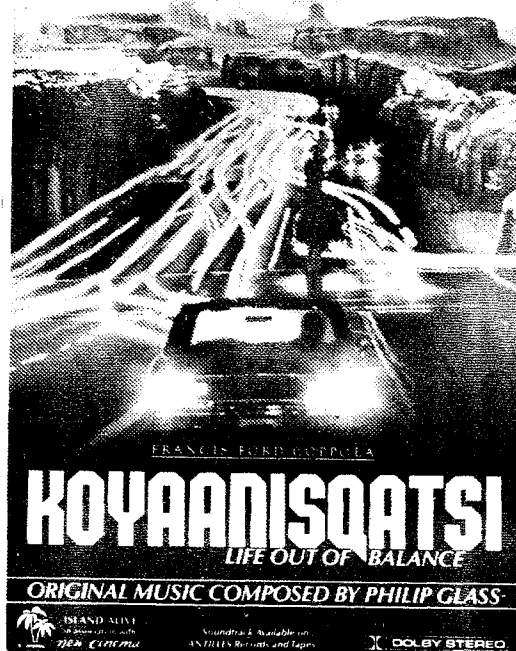
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
		Walter Matthau's Birthday	Groucho Marx's Birthday	What three actors have played the title role in <i>The Hunchback of Notre Dame</i> ? Lon Cheney, Charles Laughton and Anthony Quinn	Buster Keaton's Birthday	Donald Pleasence's Birthday
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Who played Peter Lorre's son in <i>The Raven</i> ? Jack Nicholson	Who portrays the wisecracking occult shopowner Walter Paisley in <i>The Howling</i> ? Dick Miller	Who is Skull Island's most famous inhabitant? King Kong	What movie haunts Ana Torrent in <i>The Spirit of the Beehive</i> ? Frankenstein	What is hidden in the antique doll in <i>Walt Until Dark</i> ? Hector		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
What was Roman Polanski's first feature? <i>Kid in the Shoes</i>			<i>Next Stop Greenwich Village</i> page 27	<i>Willy Wonka & the Chocolate Factory</i> page 35	<i>Desperately Seeking Susan</i> page 8	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<i>The Jungle Book</i> page 35	Who composed soundtrack music for <i>Escape from New York</i> and <i>Halloween</i> ? Director John Carpenter	<i>Man of Marble</i> page 19	<i>Superman</i>		<i>The Falcon and the Snowman</i> page 9	
Bea Lugosi's Birthday		Catherine Deneuve's Birthday	Who wrote the screenplay for <i>Superfly T.N.T.</i> ? Alex Haley	United Nations Day	Jackie Gleason's Birthday	
27	28	29	30	31		
<i>Bedknobs and Broomsticks</i> page 36		<i>War Game and The Atomic Cafe</i> page 20		<i>The Innocents and Tales from the Crypt</i> page 30		
The title for <i>A Raisin in the Sun</i> was taken from a poem composed by whom? Langston Hughes	In what Antonioni film does Richard Harris appear? <i>Red Desert</i>			Halloween		

December

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
		Woody Allen's Birthday Richard Pryor's Birthday	<i>Jonah Who Will be 25 In the Year 2000</i> page 24 Who was Fitzcarraldo's favorite opera singer? Enrico Caruso	How many Academy Awards did <i>On the Waterfront</i> receive? Eight	<i>A Streetcar Named Desire and On the Waterfront</i> page 32	<i>Rambo: First Blood Part II</i> page 13 What town serves as the setting for <i>The Creeping Terror</i> ? Lake Tahoe
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		<i>Koyaanisqatsi</i> page 26	<i>Sallah</i> page 27 What sporting event was threatened by terrorists in <i>Black Sunday</i> ? The Super Bowl	<i>You Can't Take it With You and It's a Wonderful Life</i> page 33	<i>Gremlins</i> page 15 Who composed sound track music for <i>Chinatown</i> , <i>Alien</i> and <i>Patterson</i> ? Jerry Goldsmith	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
What film features the debuts of Warren Beatty, Sandy Dennis and Phyllis Diller? <i>Splendor in the Grass</i>	Kirk Douglas' Birthday				<i>Last Day of Classes</i>	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Who played the title role in <i>Kluge</i> ? Donald Sutherland	<i>Finals Begin</i> What famous film critic co-authored <i>Beyond the Valley of the Dolls</i> ? Roger Ebert	Dennis Hopper's Birthday	Steven Spielberg's Birthday		<i>Finals End</i>	Jane Fonda's Birthday What <i>Star Wars</i> star lent his vocal talents to <i>Wizards</i> ? Mark Hamill

November

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
						<i>Nightmare on Elm Street</i> page 10 Last Day to P/NC Burt Lancaster's Birthday Douglas J. Lemza's Birthday
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Chitty Chitty Bang Bang</i> page 37		<i>Beauty and the Beast</i> page 20 How does Alfred Hitchcock make his appearance in <i>Lifeboat</i> ? In a magazine ad	<i>Colossus the Forbin Project</i>	<i>Stalag 17 and The Great Escape</i> page 31	<i>A Soldier's Story</i> page 12	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>The Many Adventures of Winnie the Pooh</i> page 37 Did William Holden win his only Oscar? <i>Staling 17</i>		<i>A Joke of Destiny</i> page 22 What song does Henry Fonda sing to his mother in <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i> ? "Red River Valley"	<i>Falasha: Exile of the Black Jews</i> page 27 In <i>Death Race 2000</i> , who plays Machine Gun Joe Viterbo? Sylvester Stallone		<i>A View to a Kill</i> page 12 What famous jazz guitarist performs in the sound track of <i>Under Fire</i> ? Pat Metheny	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Oliver!</i> page 37		<i>The Fourth Man</i> page 23	<i>Baby</i> What was James Stewart's guardian angel's name in <i>It's a Wonderful Life</i> ? Clarence	<i>And Justice for All and The Paper Chase</i> page 32 Goldie Hawn's Birthday	<i>Ghostbusters</i> page 13 What is the name of Paul and Mary's gourmet restaurant in <i>Eating Raoul</i> ? The Chez Bland	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<i>Dumbo</i> page 38 What tune does Jerry Lewis' pocket watch play in the <i>Nutty Professor</i> ? "Stars and Stripes Forever"		<i>Paris, Texas</i> page 24 In what film did the late Michael (TV's <i>Hill Street Blues</i>) Conrad make his debut? <i>Requiem for a Heavyweight</i>		Thanksgiving Day		



AL PACINO

Page numbers listed to after each movie refer to the page of the Campus Cinema guide on which the movie is described in detail. Campus Cinema guides can be picked up for free at any COCA movie.

Drink 'Till You're Green
as
Henry James College
presents its annual

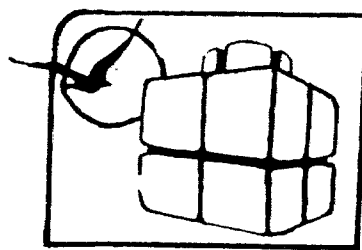
St. Patrick's Day Party

-Thursday, October 17 at 10:00 p.m.-
-Unlimited Bud, Wine, and Soda-
-\$2.00 Admission w/SBID-
-Proof of 19 yrs. for alcohol-
Drink 'till you drop you crazy nuts!

Science Fiction Forum
Presents

SUPERMAN

"You'll believe a man can fly"
starring Chris Reeve
Wed Oct 23
In The Union Auditorium
7, 9, & 11 p.m.
.50¢ w/ID \$1.00 w/o



The Press welcomes
your opinions. Please
mail or drop off all
letters and viewpoints
to the Press office,
room 020 Old Bio
(Central Hall).

Attention All Graduate Students

A Health Insurance survey is being conducted by the Graduate Student Organization and the Graduate School

Any graduate student who has not recieved this survey in his/her campus mailbox should contate the G.S.O. at 246-7756.

We need a good response in order to negotiate a better health insurance policy for graduate students.

G.S.O. Senate Meeting

Thursday, October 17
Old Chemistry 132
All Grad
students welcome.

And Justice Is Done

by Ingrid Tarjan

Terrorism: "a term usually applied to organized acts or threats of violence designed to intimidate opponents or to publicize grievances. It frequently involves bombing, kidnapping, airplane hijacking, the taking of hostages, and assassination. The term dates from the Reign of Terror (1793-1794) in the French Revolution but has taken on additional meaning in the 20th century. Political terrorism may be a part of a government campaign to eliminate the opposition, as under Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin, or it may be part of a revolutionary effort to overthrow a regime, a common tactic in guerilla warfare. Terrorism by radicals (of both the left and the right) and by nationalists became widespread after WWII. Groups that engage in terrorist activity include a "provisional" wing of the Irish Republican Army; the Palestine Liberation Organization; and the Red Brigades of Italy."

Last week our president "let actions do his talking" (NYT 10/13/1985) in the Achille Lauro Affair. This was considered a victory for the Reagan administration. Reagan's message to terrorists everywhere was "you can run but you can't hide", (another big line for Reagan).

So what does this mean? The terrorists were captured and they are to be tried in Italy, or maybe even this country, (if the extradition request is granted.) What Reagan wants "is justice done". If he really means this, why not bring the case to the International World Court? Oh yes, the U.S. is no longer a member of the World Court. As I see it there is a discrepancy in his interpretation of justice. Right now the U.S. looks strong again, as it did when it moved into Grenada. The Reagan administration wants "justice done," and believes that these heinous acts of terrorism cannot and will not be tolerated. But I ask myself, wasn't the mining of the Nicaraguan harbor a heinous act? What about the Contras, haven't they committed heinous acts of terrorism? Oh I forgot, the Contras are the "moral equivalent of our founding fathers", they're "freedom fighters".

As a law-abiding U.S. citizen, that is what I'm supposed to believe (and with all the standard publicity given to the issue, it's hard not to believe they're "freedom fighters".) It seems to me however, that terrorism is also a demonstration of power. It is considered potent when the act is successful and the terrorists' demands are met, and still potent, but to a lesser degree, when the act is unsuccessful in achieving its aim but is able to receive a lot of publicity. There are varying degrees of the effectiveness of terrorist acts, but the fact is that they continue to go on and there are different ways of interpreting the implications of terrorist acts.

terrorism, but as freedom fighting. What is unique now is that we have the Soviet government relating with the President's actions, to the point where Tass news agency called the act "understandable and just.... The crimes of terrorists no matter where they are committed must be punished most severely, and such severity must be shown unfailingly to all perpetrators of such crimes." Somewhere in the back of my mind I vaguely recall the Soviet Union being referred to as a government that uses terrorism to achieve its ends (e.g. the invasion of Afghanistan.)

When people in such important governmental positions

"What is unique now is that we have the Soviet Government relating with the President's actions, to the point where Tass news agency called the act 'understandable and just...The crimes of terrorists no matter where they are committed must be punished most severely, and such severity must be shown unfailingly to all perpetrators of such crimes.'"

The question that always comes up next is, whose side are you on? I prefer to think I'm on the observing side, (is that because it's the easiest, or the safest?—although now it looks like nobody is safe anymore.) What hurts is observing contradictions. Granted contradictions exist everywhere, but the fact that they exist doesn't mean they are right, and therefore a good thing. Terrorism is a perfect example of this. Whoever is the victim of a terrorist knows that it is a terrible thing, nevertheless it is understood that we live in a world where criminal acts are committed every day, they are lived with but never accepted as a good thing. But consider the violence of a terrorist act which is justified when a certain perspective is taken. There are ways to circumscribe the contradiction if terrorism is not seen as

make such statements about justice, it is hard to believe that they are blind to the contradiction. One only needs to look at the history of both the U.S. and the Soviet Union to see the numerous acts of terrorism committed by both countries, which in each perspective were justified. What about the biggest of all? Isn't the arms race the most pernicious form of terrorism? No one doubts the power behind those who have the arms. As we go on day in and day out, however, we hardly ever think that we too are victims of terrorism. In an "Age of Fanatics" (to quote James Reston, NYT 10/13/1985) "no individual or state is secure." I just wonder who are the fanatics and the freedom fighters... woops, I mean terrorists.

GUARDIAN ANGEL

By Enoch C. Chan



Unfit To Print

By Mitchel Cohen

On August 6th, the 40th anniversary of the U.S. government's explosion of a nuclear bomb over Hiroshima, the Soviet Union announced that it was unilaterally suspending all nuclear tests and urged the U.S. to do likewise. This announcement was reported in most of the nation's press and was, in general, well-received as an important step towards limiting the nuclear arms race.

What has gone completely unreported in the U.S. press — indeed, one might say it was completely censored out — was that on Saturday, August 17th, the United States exploded a 20 kiloton nuclear bomb 330 meters underground, in Nevada, thus declaring, by example, its refusal to join with the Soviet Union in curtailing the testing and development of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. press, as I've already stated, blanked it out. I learned of this test from friends who listen, on short wave radios, to news broadcasts from around the world. The explosion was reported by Japanese scientists, and by those in the Soviet Union and Europe. The Mayor of Hiroshima, in an anguish-filled letter to President Reagan, denounced the U.S.'s breaking of what might have become an important step towards world peace. We've called the Center for Defense Information in Washington D.C., which confirmed their "awareness" of such a test. And yet, nothing in the U.S. press.

We called CBS TV and radio news. The reporters we spoke to were enthusiastic about following up on the story. One of us even met with Charles Osgood, of the Sunday night TV news. Every reporter we spoke with about this unreported event was interested in pursuing this story. Yet they were apparently vetoed at higher levels of media-dom. I would guess, based on past experience, that the U.S. government has "asked" the domestic media to censor itself, in the interests of "national security." The rest of the world can know what's going on; but for such information to be put in the hands of the American people might prove too dangerous for those in power. As has been often stated: The free press is free for whoever can afford to own one.

This Friday, the U.S. military will shoot down its first satellite as a "test" of some of its Star Wars equipment. I, for one, can hardly wait for the development of the X-ray lasers the U.S. plans to deploy on "killer satellites." X-ray lasers — still on the drawing boards — are an integral part of the Star Wars technology. X-ray lasers are produced only by nuclear explosions and, as Tom Wicker reports in *The New York Times*, (Sept. 9, 1985) their development refutes the claim that Star Wars will be "non-nuclear."

"Trees cause most of our pollution." And so international lumber and development companies, operating in Brazil, are, at this very moment, chopping away at the world's largest and most important rain-forest which produces much of the world's pollution...er, Oxygen.

Not to fear! The recent high levels of plutonium dis-

Our air and water are filled not only with plutonium and other nuclear-related carcinogens, but also those chemical wastes generated by privately-owned factories. It is not only apparent in the "accidents" (that seem to occur more and more frequently), the "spills", the "train wrecks" and "truck crashes" carrying hazardous chemicals in the Union

"Dutifully, we stomp our way towards the voting booths like little piggies to the slaughter, encouraged on all fronts to involve ourselves in the spectacle of maintaining our oppression through the illusion of democracy, by choosing which ruling-class strategy we wish to be opressed by."

covered in New York City's once-crystal clean drinking water are sure to kill us off in cancer epidemics long before we suffocate from lack of Oxygen.

We are always told that "national issues" have no place in "local" campaigns, as if plutonium in our drinking water is unrelated to nuclear power plants and nuclear weapons testing. You'd think that Carol Bellamy, or Ed Koch, or Denny Farrell, running for Mayor of New York City, might bring up the question: "How did plutonium get in our drinking water?" (You also might wonder why these three receive all the publicity, when there are actually six can-

Carbide communities of our nation. No, for us Bhopal is every day, in small incremental ways, so steady, so small that we attribute such capitalist-made deaths to Nature. "There's nothing we can do about it, it's just the price we have to pay for civilization."

It's time we began to see all of this differently. Subjugation takes a very overt racial form in South Africa. It is kept in place by governments and corporations that economically profit from such racial slavery. But that doesn't mean that because racial slavery is no longer a legal circumstance in the U.S., we are not subjugated as well. In

"There can be no real security until there is real democracy; and there can be no real democracy until all the institutions of our society, everything that touches on our daily lives, all the factories, labor, schools, media, and government are owned, controlled, and decided upon by the people — workers, farmers, students, unemployed — and not by those who own them today."

didates competing in the same primary). But NO! "National Issues": nuclear missiles in our harbours; nuclear reactors surrounding our cities; nuclear testing and the violation of testing moratoriums; chopping down rain forests; corporate investments in South Africa; U.S. intervention in Central

fact, the very same multi-national banks and corporations profiting from the form of subjugation that exists in South Africa, profit from the other forms that exist here.

Don't expect to read about any of this in the news. The *New York Times*' slogan: "All the news that's fit to print" may seem well and good, but how is it decided which "news" is "fit to print" and which news to leave out? And who does the deciding? In the past few weeks alone there are so many examples of distorted stories, as well as crucial news that's left out altogether, that even the most gullible among us must feel a bit uneasy about the censorship taking place in the name of "national security".

Do you feel more secure not knowing, while the rest of the world knows that the U.S. broke the test moratorium of nuclear weapons? Do you feel that it's somewhat distorted (to use the least loaded word I can think of) when, with hundreds and hundreds of Black people murdered in South Africa, and with thousands of others being whipped and brutalized, that for some time the main headlines and concerns of the major papers were: "Black South African mob kills Black collaborator", or "Blacks invade white neighborhoods for first time"? I'm not even going to get into the outright lies about Central America here, and about the U.S. war against Nicaragua, which I've written about on many occasions.

Again, do you feel more secure not knowing, while the rest of the world knows — and is acting upon their knowledge? How come all these things are happening, and the we are the ones paying the price? When was the last time you voted for the cancer-rate to skyrocket, for plutonium in your drinking water, for Ford Pintos to explode upon impact from the rear, for companies in your community to reap millions in profits from racial slavery? The last poll on nuclear weapons that I saw declared that 80% of the U.S. population supported a nuclear freeze. so why, when one was declared by the Soviet Union 4 weeks ago, did the U.S. government violate it 1½ weeks later? And how come we never were told about it by our "free" press, by our "free" government, by our "democratic" legislators?

"But No! 'National Issues': nuclear missiles in our harbors; nuclearreactors surrounding our cities; nuclear testing and the violations of testing moratoriums; chopping down rain forests; corporate investments in South Africa; U.S. intervention in Central America, all are assiduously avoided like the plague in 'local' elections; those candidates who do bring them up are shut out by the media."

Why do I look forward to their development? Remember a few months ago when a whole group of schoolkids were arrested in the New York area? The FBI found that the kids had been "moving around" U.S. satellites with their personal computers and various readily-accessible micro-wave antennas! These kids were doing it "just for the fun of it". I can hardly wait for one of the "killer satellites" — which in some ways will be more accessible than in-ground missiles — to be re-aimed by some high-schoolers at the White House and the Pentagon. ZAP! X-ray lasers coming home to roost. "Gee, how'd that hole in the Pentagon get there. Damn Kids! What's the matter with youth today?!" Interesting that after one day of relatively intense press coverage, that story, too, suddenly disappeared from the papers. "But 1984 was supposed to be last year!"

Ronald Reagan has said: "An anti-satellite treaty is not in the interest of the United States." Then again, Reagan has said a lot of stupid things. I remember only too well his:

America, all are assiduously avoided like the plague in "local" elections. Those candidates who do bring them up are shut out by the media. And yet, it is we who will be blown up should a nuclear missile explode in our harbour. It is we who are exposed to radiation from nuclear power plants and nuclear missile tests in our air and in our water; it is we who will suffer from the shortage of Oxygen and the destruction of the ozone layer (which will lead to a heating up of the planet, the melting of the polar ice-caps and floods, higher levels of cancer-causing ultra-violet radiation now screened out by the ozone layer, and busting up of the chain-of-life) that tearing down the rain forests will cause; it is we who allow corporations to function in our communities, while at the same time profiting from the racial slavery in South Africa; and, it is we who pay — with our money, and eventually our lives — for the U.S. government's butchery in Central America and its propping up of dictators and thugs around the world.

MORRIS DAY



**STONY
BROOK
CONCERTS**

presents

*"Color Of
Success"
Tour '85-'86*

from purple rain

OPENING FOR

MORRIS DAY

ON OCT. 26TH

AT 8:00 P.M.

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Sports Pix "Ultimate"

by Neal Drobenare

Since August of 1984, when the first World Frisbee championship was held in the Rose Bowl Amateur and Collegiate competition in "Ultimate", the major disc sport has expanded tremendously. The Stony Brook squad, now entering into its fourth year, has always been competitive. Founded in 1981 by then freshmen Mike Kizilbash and Ivan Yip, the team managed to finish third in its section in its first year. They also established a winning tradition early and went on to place second in the North-East region last year. "We lost out to U. Mass at Amherst," lamented team co-captain Yip, "but they went on to first place nationally."

Stony Brook's number two berth in the region allowed the Frisbee Team to go on to compete in the National Championships where they gained a number five ranking. The competition that the team has to face on its climb to the top included many of the toughest squads around, Yip claimed. He added, "The North-East is the hardest section (to win in). Ultimate is well established in New York and Boston, especially at the Ivy League schools." His co-captain Mike Kizilbash agreed, "The top five nationally ranked teams are all from the North East and Mid-Atlantic Regions." This year's top three teams, U. Mass at Amherst, Cornell, and M.I.T., are all from the North-East.

Ultimate is unlike many sports in that there are two official seasons of play. "In the fall college teams and (independent adult) clubs play together," Kizilbash explained, "in the spring they are separated. The fall season is our practice season for the collegiate competition."

The team has 10-12 solid members to start the season, said Yip. Most of the team is composed of veteran players whose personal styles "flowed together". This was due to practice more than anything else. After playing together for three years, it's possible "to know what your teammate is

going to do as soon as he does," admitted Kizilbash.

The team's greatest weakness, Kizilbash confided was the lack of extra players to sub into the game, "we don't have a second string. Lack of interest is not the reason why we don't have a large team, it's that you have to sacrifice a lot to play." Both captains noted that they and many of their veteran players had to have planned their schedules around practices, and they compete in ultimate tournaments "nearly every weekend" during the two seasons.

As in all other club sports, Ultimate players have to foot most of the bill for competing. It costs \$25 to attend a tournament, which is usually composed of six games played over two days. The cost covers transportation and meals; expenses which are fully covered on an N.C.A.A. team. In noting that Polity pays for both those expenses for N.C.A.A. teams, Yip added that Polity had denied the Ultimate teams budget requests routinely. "Polity's Programs and Services Council gave us money once, and that only covered the cost of a few frisbees," Yip explained. It was not just Polity that was inconsiderate, "Mike (Kizilbash) asked for a permanent mail box and the athletic department flat out refused." It's not so much that we want to be given these things, but that we want some actual recognition."

Recognition on campus or no, Ultimate like Rugby is a game with some "snob" appeal. Yip maintains that "few people play this (sport)," so those that do are "part of an elite." Agreeing with his analysis, Kizilbash noted that most of the serious players are from the ivy league schools where the sport has taken a firm hold. Ivy league play has been the impetus for many sports going national, football being a prime example.

Ultimate is a different type of game, that attracts a "different type of person," Yip said. "It's not as physical as other games, even basketball which is supposed to be non-

contact." There is a higher level of skill which is needed, and more raw athleticism. Kizilbash characterized tournament play as "sprinting for a weekend."

Competition is tough, he continued, "but it's not macho or jock... it's more laid back." Though the sport does attract some "deadheads," most of the people that come out to play the disc sport are real competitors that take it seriously. "It's just as competitive as any other sport, he maintained.

Ultimate differs from many of the other sports practiced in colleges today in the type of competition it teaches its players. Many sports have a "win at any cost" ethos

that becomes engrained in its players as they progress up the ranks in their sport. Some even convey an attitude of seek and destroy". Kizilbash reiterated "Ultimate is more laid back, it's a gentleman's game." Though all sports mouth the praises of fair play in public, Ultimate puts them into practice on the playing field. "There are no officials," Yip said, "You make the call your-self." Pointing out how peer pressure is the most stringent enforcer of any regulation, he continued "if you don't follow the rules you're not respected by your peers... if you don't follow the rules it's not Ultimate."

SB Ruggers On A Roll

by Sam Clemens

The Stony Brook Rugby team continued their winning streak this week by defeating Fairfield University 9-3 in a division II match. The win lifted Stony Brook's record to 5-0, keeping them in first place in their division.

The match was Stony Brook's toughest yet, and if not for their incredibly strong defensive play they may have been handed their first defeat since last Easter. Both teams were held scoreless until late in the first half, when Stony Brook's Mike Mackay took a John Green pass in for a 30-yard scoring run. Mike Cash, playing with a pulled hamstring in his kicking leg, added the conversion kick to make it 6-0 ending the first half's scoring.

In the second half, Fairfield, taking advantage of the wind at their backs, put continuous pressure on the Stony Brook backs. They quickly cut Stony Brook's lead by three points with a penalty kick early in the half.

Stony Brook regrouped and retaliated with a penalty kick of their own to end the game's scoring at 9-3.

"It was a very tough game," said inside center, Mike McKay. "If not for the strong play of our forwards we might not have pulled this one off. Sean Mulroy and Al Hirschman had outstanding games."

Hirschman, when asked what he thought of his team's performance, commented, "Today's game proved to be a fantastic team effort."

The B-side team lost a close match to the Fairfield Bs, but especially good performances were given by John Reinhart, Al Troiano, and Kevin "Bam-Bam" Mackay.

Stony Brook will be home this Saturday against Manhattanville, another division opponent. The field is located at the corner of Stony Brook Rd. and Oxhead Rd. (near South P-lot). Spectators and new players are always welcome. For information call 751-3565: Ask for Mike. Or come to practice Tues/Thurs at 5:00 (at the same field).

Bowling Team Wins

by Julie Lieberman

Stony Brook Bowling is back! Although they started out the year slowly by trying to bowl the same weekend that Gloria stormed through Long Island, the Stony Brook Team has been blowing up a storm since. The second weekend of bowling saw Stony Brook beat Bergen Community by winning 20 out of 26, thus putting them in sixth place behind a nationally ranked St. Johns University.

This past week saw Stony Brook versus

St. Johns University in a tight match. Joe Risley kept up the scoring pace by shooting 625 while Tony Dellicano anchored the team well with a 234-626 series. Stony Brook took 12 points from St. Johns, thus showing that they are viable contenders for this season.

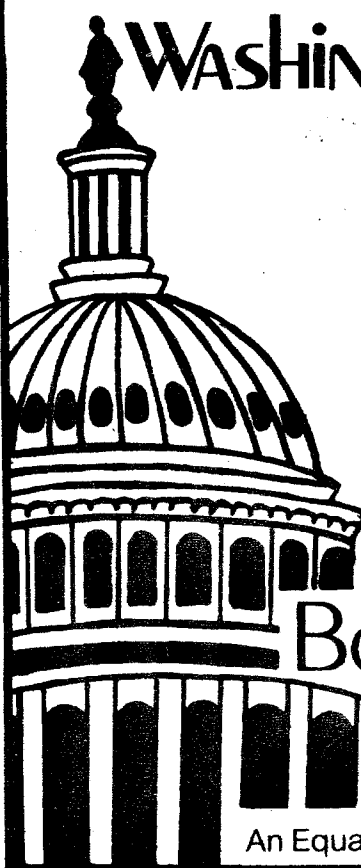
Next week the conference will be at bowler City in Hackensack, where Stony Brook will be trying to move up into the higher ranks. Wish them luck and Happy Bowling.

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Equestrian Competition

By Neal Droenare

On any other campus it would be a scandal. Coach George Lukmire has guided the Stony Brook Equestrian team to two National Championships over the past several years, yet despite this performance, he has never been named "Coach of the Year". His lack of recognition seems to parallel the team's lack of recognition, but doesn't deter Lukmire from consistently putting out his best efforts. In addition to its national titles, the team has captured the Regional Championship seven years under the leadership of Lukmire.

Team captain Beth Umphred credits the coaching staff above all else for the team's success. "Lukmire," she said, is "the sort of guy you just want to go out and win for". Lukmire, who is Chief of the local Volunteer Fire Department and an assistant professor in the Physical Education department, in addition to his coaching duties, is not known for running a team on U.S. Marine Corps principles. "He's a good natured guy," explains Umphred, "he always has something good to say".

Joan Johnston, the team's other coach is saddled with most of the administrative duties of the team that the club officer's don't handle. Team members contend that she is "invaluable". This is Stony Brook's last year in its term as President Club for its region. With that designation, the team is

responsible for running the region for the International Horse Show Association. Johnston takes on almost all of the responsibilities that fall on the President Club of the region.

Unlike many other sports, horse riding doesn't pit one team against another in a head to head contest but rather places all the teams in a region in contention at the same time. In one of the longest inter-collegiate seasons, each team competes in 10 horse shows from September until May, when the Nationals are held. These shows are hosted in turn by each school in the region.

Stony Brook is opening this season by holding the first show on Sept. 29th at Smoke Run Farms in Stony Brook village. Umphred has been working "since the summer" to insure the success of the show. The credit given to student officers in a team's success is one of the major differences between club and NCAA sports.

"We don't race our horses," maintained Umphred, "the competition is on horsemanship style and control". The competition is categorized by different divisions. The Novice division is for beginners and for advanced walk-trot riders, with the Advanced division serving for the walk-trot canter riders. Jumping, the division that professional equestrian competition is known for, is also included on the collegiate level.

"The competition on the college level is a lot less cut-throat than professional competition," Umphred added. "You see the same people at every meet, you really get to know them."

Riding has a long tradition as a "gentleman's sport". "The most that ever happens," Umphred said, "is for someone to cut you off or to block the judge's view of you, but that's very rare". The traditions of the sport make it very easy to get to know the opposition, and the host team is required to throw a party after the show.

Collegiate competition is inherently more fair than professional riding. In standard shows each entrant brings her own mount, the best mount has a decided advantage over its rivals. College competition also differs by including an "equalizer", no entrant is permitted to bring her own horse. The hosting school provides all the mounts which are distributed to the riders by lottery.

"Next to our coaches, our size is our biggest advantage," said Umphred. At the Riding Club's first meeting of the year 50 students signed up as members. Though this was the team's largest meeting in a number of years, Umphred maintained that the Stony Brook club has been consistently larger than most of its competitors in the region.

A team wins a show by accumulating the most points in each individual division.

Having more members doesn't mean you have people to get points with. Before each show the coaches from each team are required to designate eight riders whose scores will count toward the team's total standing.

Lukmire doesn't have a book of training rules that absolutely must be followed, and practices are not mandatory. "Good riders will practice a few times during the week," said Umphred and those riders who take competition seriously will show up to the team practices on Saturdays. "You don't have to come. There is no penalty or training rules like football," she said, adding "but then again you don't have to a point rider either."

Though many riders like Umphred have ridden years before they came to Stony Brook, and have even owned horses, experience is not a requirement for joining the Equestrian team. "Beginners are welcomed" is displayed prominently on the club's recent recruitment flyer. No one is "cut" on this National ranking team, only the best riders are given the "point positions". Everyone is invited to ride at the shows, and even those that don't want to compete are welcomed. "The club is a good place to learn to ride," said Umphred.

In a school not known for its sports programs, membership in the Riding Club lets you "be part of a winning team".

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Neil Young

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But the kind the working cowboy really needs.

Misfits is a curious song, probably the most interesting on the album. In it, Young juxtaposes images of space shuttle astronauts, an aging prostitute and a lone cowboy rider. Young portrays the astronauts as "...relaxing before the video screen." And about the rider Young sings:

There's a lone red rider
On the road today
And though his war is over
He's fighting on anyway...
He rides with no companion
But saloon and rodeo.

Leave it to Neil Young to write not about cowboys and Indians, but a cowboy who is an Indian. In this song Young seems to lament the plight of the native American living in a foreign society on his own soil. This is a theme Young has touched on before in the poignant song *Pocahontas*. Perhaps the song is a criticism of America's spending millions of dollars for people to watch television in space while we neglect the social problems here on earth.

One of the best songs is *Bound for Glory*. Waylon Jennings shares the vocals with Young on this track. The song tells a story about a disillusioned truck driver who is searching for something to free him from the empty life he is living. Jennings sings, "He had everything he wanted/ Til it all turned out to be a job." The truck driver cheats on his wife with a hitchhiker he picks up in his truck one night. But Young exposes his futile attempt to rejuvenate his life when he writes, "when that (sun) hit the blanket/ They were looking for love at second sight."

With *Old Ways*, Neil Young once again demonstrates his willingness to take chances and try something new and different. It's refreshing to see a talented artist who doesn't have to rely on various gimmicks and visual "images" to be successful. Young has always tried to be innovative, instead of sitting back on past glories. Many of today's artists could learn from Neil's "Old Ways."

A Step Above

R.E.M. — Live And On Disc

by Paul Yeats

Dreams like music, music like dreams, permeate their way into unconsciousness — fold melt drip and bend separate elements into one cohesive piece all the while solidifying their individual aspects. Two seemingly contradictory factors can be placed together and, astonishingly assume a pure whole. Rapid eye movement, the deep dream state which results in rest, evidences this when the mind's unconscious abilities reveal and suggest impressions leaving individual pictures plus entire visions.

In concert at grand old Radio City Music Hall, R.E.M., Georgia's favorite sons, *did* the same thing even though the claim they *don't* mean to. Churning out hypnotizing music staying well-hidden under a dark inscrutable shawl, particulars slid and came together in the midst of their uniqueness to leave only a blur. Like on their latest album, **Fables of the Reconstruction**, everything is indistinguishable but nonetheless manages to maintain certain identifiable features. Michael Stipe intones/mumbles/hums words in front of and mixed with a deeply rich melodic bass drums and guitar. Only an occasional phrase is decipherable. The band doesn't want to divorce the words from the music. The thing together is the main point. Separation would only diminish the strength of the combinations impact. This is emphasized on stage where there are only browns, yellows and blues that shoot up from the floor, or some ancient earth power, to dimly present the musicians. No focus on any member, they are unified like their music and words.

Suggestion is the medium. The pervasive shadows make it impossible to know any-



thing for certain about what they're singing. Facts and identities remain hidden. The inkling arises that maybe this is just a very conceived design employed to capture those gullible for images. The hook, or catch, like fire-breathing and spitting blood.

It's disappointing because there is the possibility that there could really be some interesting culture happening here. I mean, they did go to college. But the music by its passionate self destroys this inclination. Too real, mean, rooted to be a gimmick.

Cascading over Stipes lazy or innovative vocals (your choice), tight as night yet still near collapsing any second like so many houses of cards, solid rock redeems all and places R.E.M. at the top.

Stepping forward from the Velvet Underground, the Byrds, and even CCR, the music rips lightening with nostalgic punk edges and aloof modernity. Peter Bucks spinning in the corner of the vast stage dropping opening four notes of "Feeling Gravity's Pull" like hell while Bill Berry's pounding celebrated rhythms from substantial drum kit. Segueing from one song into another covering **Reckoning** and **Murmur**, they delivered good songs precisely and embellished the few weaker songs with volume and zeal.

One notable difference between R.E.M.'s first two albums and the latest is a harder sound. The re-mixed acoustic-electrics have been dropped in favor of the sharper metal sounds and low-down harmonizing. Transitions in subject are difficult to detect but **Fables** is a bleaker stance than before. Screams from a far-off place declaring... can't say for sure, but something on the obtuse side. That's why it would be nice to know. The a capella "Blue Moon" was a highlight not so much for vocal dexterity but refreshingly clear pronunciation.

So this young band knocks out another worthwhile album and an impressive performance strictly playing their own rules. Alternatively brilliant and frustrating, R.E.M. looms on the horizon verging on some kind of breakthrough insisting that people take them as a whole, something perceived in a haunted dream-state beyond mere compromising; comprehensible mostly in the gut and sometimes great there too.

Cowboy Boots

Neil Young's Old Ways

By Dan Sarluca

Some people may be surprised to hear that Neil Young is a real cowboy. His latest album, **Old Ways** is an honest to goodness country music album with lots of fiddles, pedal steel guitars and even true country singers like Willie Nelson and Waylon Jennings. Young has been pleasantly (usually) surprising me since I first saw him perform, six or seven years ago. At the time, I didn't know his work very well and expected a mellow, folksy type of performer who sings songs like *Old Man* and *Heart of Gold*. The first set was excellent as Young performed the type of music I expected. The he came back out with his band, Crazy Horse, and these humongous amplifiers and played piercing rock and roll. From that day on I learned not to try to anticipate what his next move would be.

Accordingly, **Old Ways** is not the album you would expect after the computerized music of **Trans** and the fifties rock of **Everybody's Rockin'**. Although many of Young's past softer mellow songs are heavily influenced by country music, I just don't associate him with Nashville even though this isn't the first time he has worked with country musicians.

On the **Comes a Time** and **Hawks and Doves** albums Young played with Thibodeaux and other country performers, yet **Old Ways** is definitely something new for Young. Even though I don't consider myself a country music fan, the more I listen to this album the more I like it. It reveals a new

facet of Young's talent, that of a guitar strumming country cowboy. Even though there are two or three mediocre songs on it, the album has several excellent tracks.

Get Back to the Country is an upbeat song featuring Rufus Thibodeaux's fiddling. The song is a celebration of country music. In it Young affirms the strong influence country music has had on him. He sings:

When I was a younger man
Got lucky with a rock n roll band
Struck gold in Hollywood
All that time I knew I would
Get back to the country

Are There Any More Real Cowboys? features Willie Nelson singing and playing guitar along with Young. This is a song about hard working ranchers and farmers who Young calls "working cowboys." He makes it clear he is not referring to the slick, flashy cowboys, but common people with families to support. Young and Nelson sing:

Well I hope that working cowboys
never dies.
Not one that's snortin' cocaine
When the honky tonks all close.
But the one that prays for more
rain...
(He knows) the money the
clothes
Not the diamond sequins shining
on TV

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