

*The
Stony
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PRESS

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On The Edge



Killing the Beast

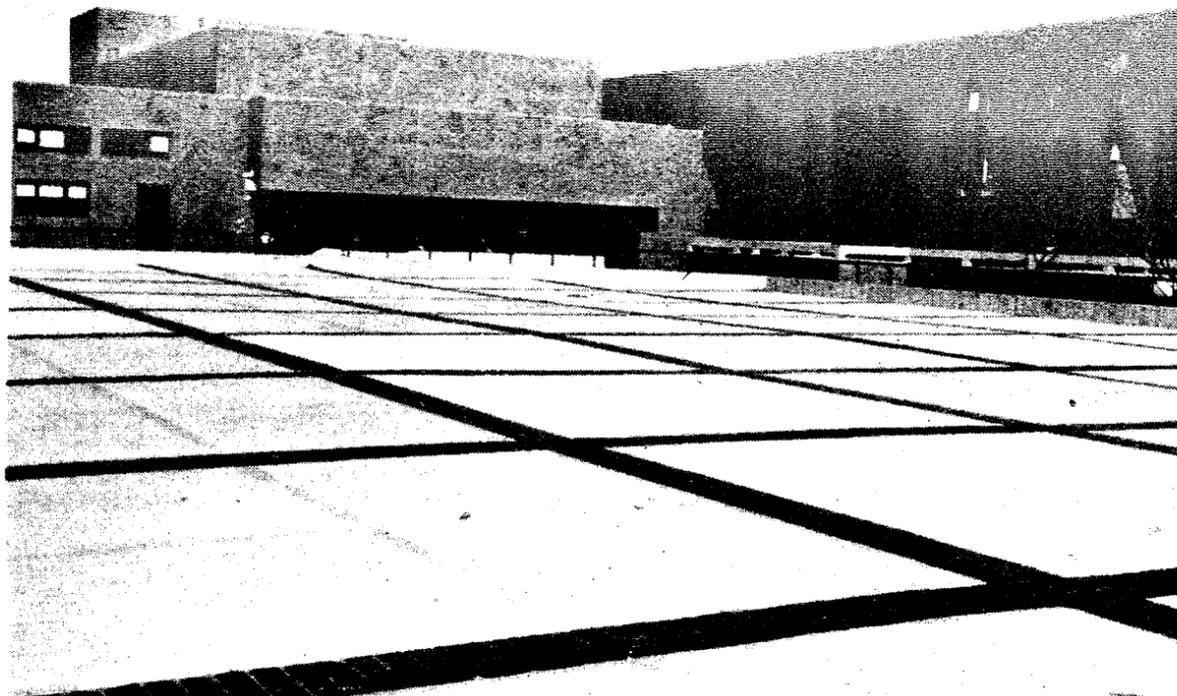
When Euripides wrote that "The gods visit the sins of the fathers upon the children," it is more than likely he was not referring to Stony Brook.

Yet, there is a definite correlation between the poor judgment exercised during the planning of this University and the suffering endured by its present inhabitants.

The perfect university might be situated in a rural setting, trees abounding for shade and beauty, fields for playing and competing, fresh air to invigorate the mind and spirit and keep the body healthy; nestled next to it might be a quaint college town where the academicians are welcomed; yet it would be close enough to an urban center for the attractions that that holds: night-clubs, theater, museums even the seedier

stipulations. No building to be over three stories tall, and all of them in a colonial style; no more than 5,000 students, and so on. The folks of the Three Villages were proud of their area and its appearance and begrudged intrusions.

This was fine with the State higher-ups—until Governor Rockefeller, among others, decided Stony Brook should be one of four University Centers and the "Jewel" of the State University system. Soon, all sorts of building sprang up, some short and squat, others huge and monstrous; staff, faculty and students doubled; scope diversified; the thing sprawled into and hovered over a town that was quite understandably horrified and furious. Not the sort of stuff good relations are made of.



side of life for a little variety; the perfect university might have a center of campus, around which all the buildings are placed; and those building would be magnificent, stylish in their old-fashioned architecture, or bold in their innovative architecture—but they would most of them carry the singular imprint of a unified architecture; it might, after many decades steeped in a proud tradition, be embellished with alumni balls, engraved marble stones and prestigious scholarships; this university might possess a faculty of the highest caliber in research, yet would devote much of its powers to the education of its students, helpful, urging, nurturing; it might provide a myriad of services on campus that would benefit every group, and would strive always to expand and to improve; this perfect university might have an efficient administration whose sole aim was the wise and judicious supervision of all these facets; the perfect university would evoke respect, love and admiration, and provoke thought, discussion, perhaps great deeds.

Stony Brook might be the perfect university.

Stony Brook is not the perfect university.

Stony Brook is far from the perfect university.

And much of the distance between this university and that is owed to the poor planning of its founders.

Albeit many ills are owed to the relative youth of this situation—the lack of traditions, the tiny alumni association, the few scholarships—but it is a persuasive argument that with a little more foresight, a little more thought, and many of those ills would never have been bred.

When the Melvilles granted several hundred acres to New York for the purpose of the construction of an institution of higher learning here, it was not without a number of

The enormously rapid growth spawned many imperfections and much ugliness. A grab-bag effect, the result of the alacrity with which plans for new buildings were acquired, begat little coordination of the various architectures; and the public policy lowest-bidding system resulted in second-rate designs executed by second-rate builders using second-rate materials.

The campus, plotzed over something like 450 acres, has three "centers": the Administration building, the Library and the Union. Most of the dorms are too far away from the center of campus. The library, according to popular rumor, was put in backwards. The Bridge to the Fine Arts Plaza was supposed to go to the Library, but didn't—fell short, wouldn't fit, whatever—and sat for eight years, the "Bridge to Nowhere." The space awaiting an anticipated—this, a unique phenomenon—and much needed addition to the Administration building is now blocked by a hulking parking garage. There is no morgue in the Hospital; it is said a cafeteria freezer is being substituted. The entire campus seems to be backwards; would it not have made more sense to place the dorms—indeed, all the buildings—adjacent to 25A, and put the playing fields where the central campus is now?

It seems that with a little more thought, just a little more thought, the lay-out of the campus, its individual buildings, would be improved—half of Stony Brook's ridiculous, infuriating problems would be non-existent.

Perhaps to delineate Stony Brook's faults is counterproductive. Perhaps it is true that poor planning killed Beauty, but will kvetching kill the Beast? Years ago, tripled undergrads waded through mud to attend crowded lectures, and cried, "Now! Not 1980!" They resented sacrificing their comfort and convenience and the school's quality because the "plans were still

in the works," and "someday, son, all this will be yours." Well, someday is here, and the works don't work.

But the sometimes rotten, sometimes sweet fruit borne by the tree of experiment are all we have to eat. This campus, with its improbable design is nevertheless abundant with greenery. The architectural eyesores are redeemed by an occasional innovative or attractive structure. (We must all convince ourselves the campus is *electic* in its architecture, and not haphazard.) Across 25A, shops have sprung up—nightspots and specialty stores. Buses, running with slowly-increasing frequency, can be taken to more interesting areas. The most exciting city in the world, though distant, is still within reasonable traveling time. And, the faculty is, in most ways, superior.

Most importantly of all, time refuses to stand still. Change, improvement, will come. Though poor planning be the bane of Stony Brook, we can yet plan well to hope, struggle, endure, and enjoy what time we have here.

Join the Press

Cover Photo by Albert Fraser

The Stony Brook Press

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Chemical Threat

State Lists 152 Dangerous Sites on Long Island

by Joe Caponi

Toxic wastes, discarded industrial by-products that are causing a nationwide health hazard by infiltrating communities' water supplies, are known to be buried in 152 separate sites in Nassau and Suffolk counties, according to the latest report of the State's Department of Environmental Conservation.

Every year, the DEC must report to the State Legislature on the status of the more than 1,000 known toxic waste dumps in New York. This year's report lists 36 sites in Nassau County and 116 in Suffolk, a total that's up 13 from last year's count.

Fifteen of these sites are considered to pose enough of a health hazard to be on the federal Environmental Protection Agency's

"National Priorities List." The most hazardous, the Old Bethpage Town Landfill in Nassau county, is measured as over twice the hazardous minimum needed to make the federal list.

In New York, the D.E.C. has six ratings given to assess the danger of each site. A rating of 1 stands for "imminent danger to public health." No site is currently in classification 1, and the Love Canal dump was the only site ever rated a '1' in the past prior to its' cleanup.

One hundred nineteen sites, however, are listed in category 2 or 2a on Long Island. Category 2 represents "a significant threat to the public health or environment" and 2a is the classification for those sites known to be hazardous, but about which not enough

information has been gathered to formally place it in another category. Statewide, almost two out of every three sites are in category 2a.

Categories 3 through 5 represent lesser hazards. "The State and Federal governments have utterly failed to deal with the toxic problem," according to Walter Hang, the director of the Toxics Project for the New York Public Interest Research Group. "They haven't managed to investigate most of the dumps they already know about, and in the last six years of the Federal Superfund's existence, only six sites have been cleaned up nationwide."

Currently, according to Hang, both the federal and New York cleanup funds are nearly exhausted. In Washington, House

and Senate Conferees are trying to resolve the final shape of a new toxic cleanup bill, while in New York, Governor Cuomo has proposed putting a 1.45 billion dollar bond issue on the ballot this November dealing solely with toxic cleanup in New York. Hang is critical even of the Governor's proposal. "Unfortunately, even if the entire amount of the bond issue was spent just on Long Island, it wouldn't be enough the clean up the sites we know about and investigate the others."

According to the "Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites In New York State" annual report, Nassau and Suffolk Counties' sites are as follows:

Suffolk

Site	Location	Classification
Blydenburgh Landfill	Hauppauge	2
Deutsch Relays, Inc.	E. Northport	2a
Fairchild Republic Aircraft	Farmingdale	2a
Hazeltine Corp.	Greenlawn	2a
Jameco Industries	Wyandanch	2a
Hubbard-Wilson Landfill	Bay Shore	2a
Brookhaven National Lab	Upton	2a
Holtsville Landfill	Holtsville	2a
RCA-Rocky Point	Rocky Point	2
RCA-Riverhead	Riverhead	2a
Sonia Road Landfill	West Brentwood	2
Oakville Drum Site No. 1	Oakville	2a
Oakville Drum Site No. 2	Oakville	2a
Chemical Pollution Control	Bay Shore	2a
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson Station	2a
MacKenzie Chemical Co.	Central Islip	2a
Southern Container Corp.	Deer Park	4
Unexcelled Castings	Hauppauge	2a
Bioclinical Laboratories	Bohemia	2
Cantor Bros., Inc.	Farmingdale	3
Goldisc Recording	Holbrook	2
Gibson Chemical	Commack	2
Sheridan Waste Oil Company	Medford	2a
Pride Solvents	West Babylon	2
SMS Instruments, Inc.	Deer Park	2
Astro Electroplating, Inc.	Farmingdale	2a
Action Anodizing	Copiague	2a
Mattituck Airbase	Mattituck	2a
Babylon Landfill	West Babylon	2
Huntington Landfill	E. Northport	2a
Brookhaven Landfill	Yapank	2a
South Montclair Ave. LF	Smithtown	2a
Smithtown Landfill	Kings Park	2a
Smithtown Sanitary LF	Kings Park	2a
Shelter Island Landfill	Shelter Island	2a
Sag Harbor Landfill	Bridgehampton	2a
Riverhead Landfill	Riverhead	2a
Pine Rd. Ecology Site	Coram	2a
Old Quogue Landfill	Quogue	2a
Old North Sea Landfill	North Sea	2a
Sayville Landfill	Islip	2a
Hampton Bays Landfill	Eastport	2a
Easthampton Landfill	Springs	2a
Bull Path Landfill	East Hampton	2a
Westhampton Landfill	Westhampton	2a
Quiogue Landfill	Quiogue	2a
Southold Landfill	Cutchogue	2a
Montauk Landfill	Montauk	2a
Serv-All Laundry	Bay Shore	2a
Suffolk Airport C&D Site	Westhampton	2a
Suffolk Airport Canine Kennel	Westhampton	2a
Manorville Landfill	Manorville	2a
Calverton Demolition Debris Site	Calverton, NY	2a
Circuitron Corp.	Farmingdale	2a
Expressway Aggregates, Inc.	Commack	2a
Watch Hill Sand and Gravel	Hauppauge	2a
Sponk Sand and Gravel	E. Quogue	2a
NTU Circuits, Inc.	West Babylon	2a
Joseph Menafra Man.	E. Northport	2a
Charles Cardo & Son	Quogue	2a
S. Schleider C&D Site	Kings Park	2a
Bridge Hampton Materials	Sagaponah	2a
A & G Materials	Kings Park	2a
Central Suffolk Paving	West Hampton Beach	2a

S.P. Materials	Kings Park	2a
Sparrow Mining Co.	Manorville	2a
Heins Landfill	Port Jefferson	2a
Steck & Philbin Devel. Co	Kings Park	2a
Star Sand and Gravel Corp.	Kings Park	2a
VIP Industries	E. Patchogue	2a
Suffolk Materials Mining Corp.	E. Setauket	2a
110 Sand Co.	Farmingdale	2a
Brookhaven Aggregates	Coram	2a
I.W. Industries, Inc.	Melville	2
Commerical Envelope Mfg.	Deer Park	2a
Electro Motive Research Corp.	Hauppauge	2a
EMR Circuits, Inc.	Hauppauge	4
Rowe Industries	Sag Harbor	2
Radiator Center, Inc.	Deer Park	2a
Liberty Industrial Finishing Products	Brentwood	4
Contract Cosmetics	Central Islip	2a
Suffolk Airport Storage Tank Farm	Westhampton	2a
Louis Sorrentino Property	Farmingdale	2a
Ron Lyn, Inc.	Wyandanch	2a
Hazardous Waste Disposal	Farmingdale	2a
Graphic Components	Copiague	2a
C.T.I. Metal Finishing	Deer Park	2a
New York Pyrotechnics Product Co.	Bellport	2a
U.S. Electroplating Corp.	W. Babylon	3
Tronic Plating Co.	Farmingdale	2
Spectrum Finishing Corp.	W. Babylon	2a
Preferred Plating	Farmingdale	2
Peerless Photo Products	Shoreham	2
Kenmark Textiles	Farmingdale	2
Dzus Fastener Co.	West Islip	3
Computer Circuits	Hauppauge	2a
Cardwell Condenser Corp.	Lindenhurst	2a

Nassau

Old Bethpage Landfill	Old Bethpage	2
Cerro Wire and Cable Co.	Syosset	4
thGrumman Aerospace	Bethpage	2a
Hooker Chemical and Plastics	Hicksville	2
Liberty Industrial Finishing	Farmingdale	2
Shore Realty Company	Glenwood Landing	2
Denton Ave. Landfill	New Hyde Park	2a
Servo Corp. of America	Hicksville	5
Syosset Landfill	Syosset	2
Purex-Mitchell Field	Garden City	2
Claremont Poly Chemical	Old Bethpage	2
Pasley Sovents & Chemicals	Garden City	2
Mattiace Petro Chemicals	Glen Cove	2
Genzale Plating Co.	Franklin Square	2
Simkins Industries, Inc.	W. Hempstead	2
General Instruments Corp.	Hicksville	2
Anchor Lith Kem Ko	Hicksville	2
Merrick Landfill	Merrick	2a
Oceanside Landfill	Hempstead	2a
Mattiace Petro Chemicals	Hicksville	2
Port Washington LF	Port Washington	2
Three Dimensional Circuits	Plainview	2a
Alsy Manufacturing Inc.	Hicksville	4
Powers Chemco	Glen Cove	4
A. G. O. Associates	Jericho, NY	2a
Autotronics Products, Inc.	Town of Hempstead	2a
Magnusonics Devices	Hicksville	2a
Captain's Cove Condos	Glen Cove	2a
Wagner Seed Company	Farmingdale	2
Penetrex	Glenwood Landing	4
Harder Tree Service	Hempstead	2a
Edmos Corp.	Glen Cove	2a

WELCOME BACK PARTY

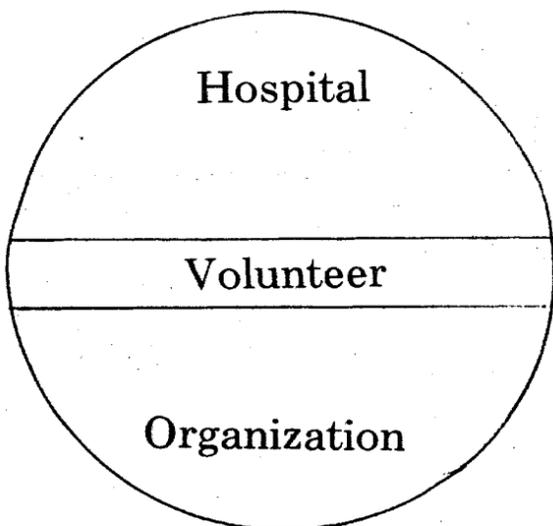
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U.S. In Nicaragua

From Managua to E. Setauket

by George Noble

This is the second in a series of articles on the struggle of the Nicaraguan people to defend their Revolution.

As the spring semester begins here at Stony Brook and Congress prepares to convene its next session in Washington after a holiday recess, the Reagan administration has announced the formation of a task force to work on obtaining Congressional authorization of a \$60 million military aid package to the contras attempting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. The Reagan officials now openly argue that the Sandinistas are a Communist regime that must be toppled.

Previously the administration would claim that the Nicaraguan Government was communist and would present evidence intended to support that claim. "Communist" is of course the catchword designed by the Reagan administration to pressure Congresspersons into supporting military aid for the contras. The Sandinista regime is said to be repressive and undemocratic, arguments the US Government employs because it refuses to recognize the legitimacy of the elections held in Nicaragua in 1984. The Reagan people base their accusations on unsubstantiated evidence. For example, the administration claims that the weapons used in the guerrilla attack on the Supreme Court in Columbia several weeks ago were supplied by the Nicaraguans, despite the Columbian Government's acceptance of Nicaragua's denial of involvement in the incident.

In addition to this unsubstantiated claim, Reagan and his spokespersons utilize the story of the Sandinista helicopter shot down in December by the well-equipped contra army known as the Fuerza Democratica Nicaraguense (FDN). Two Cubans were reportedly killed in the incident. The U.S. government used this opportunity to re-introduce the argument that Cuba is the force behind the growth of Nicaragua's military strength.

The Nicaraguan people, on the other hand, are grateful for the friendship the people of Cuba have shown them since the triumph of the Revolution in 1979. Cubans have gone to Nicaragua in many different capacities, as doctors, engineers, teachers, at the same time that the Cuban government has supplied valuable tactical and financial support to the Nicaraguans in the war against the contra forces acting on behalf of the interests of U.S. imperialism.

How do these words translate into the real confrontations occurring throughout the Nicaraguan countryside? Unfortunately as the Reagan administration cajoles the Congress in the following weeks, words will determine military strategies and thus life and death matters for Nicaraguan people. A major tactic of the Reagan administration in its drive to overthrow the Sandinistas has been the use of names. It heralds the so-called United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO), an umbrella group of contra forces. Once it had formed this group the Reagan administration geared its campaign toward convincing representatives in Congress that the UNO is a legitimate opposition group.

Moreover, the FDN is referred to in the US press as a Democratic Force. US government officials turn around and pit democratic vs. communist, as if this simple equation can be translated to good vs. evil. Instead of examining the complexities of the situation, the traditional liberal faction in the U.S. government is succumbing to the Reagan propaganda barrage. The *New York Times*, supposedly a liberal voice, lends credence to the contra position by printing articles like the December 13 column by Adolfo Calero, Arturo Cruz, and Alfonso Callejas, the front men the Reagan administration uses to make supporting the contra aggression palatable to the Congress.

The *Times* also ran a January 8 editorial entitled "Now That Contadora Is Dead" in which it refers to the Nicaraguan government as the "despised" regime. Consequently, the liberal opposition in the United States has fallen for the gloomy picture of the Sandinista government painted by Reagan propaganda. The Reagan administration is winning the war of words. On the other hand, the Latin American people continue to rely on negotiations as the means to resolving the conflicts in Central America.

The Contadora process is the Latin American initiative in which Mexico, Columbia, Venezuela, and Panama have been meeting since 1983 to construct a negotiated settlement to the killing of civilians that continues everyday in the Central American region. Contadora has an important historical role to fill in that it is one of the only occasions in the twentieth century that a group of Latin American countries has attempted to manage problems in their own region independently of the United States.

This disruption of U.S. domination has come at a time when the forces of U.S. imperialism have been scrambling to protect their positions of power. It is significant that one of the most militaristic and reactionary governments in the history of the United States has been in office during the years in which a small neighboring country has been forming a government and building a social order which defy the traditional patterns of the dominance of Latin American countries by the United States.

To underscore the significance of this historical situation, compare the negotiating efforts of the Latin American countries with the millions of dollars in military aid the Reagan administration gave to Honduras, El Salvador, and the contra forces in the first half of this decade, in addition to the increasing militarization of Costa Rica. Before the Reagan administration began to develop a political front

contra attacks on its people, the revolutionary government in Managua did not have a professional army. Instead it depended on the Infantry Reserve Battalions, voluntary militia units. As the Revolution developed, however, defense became one of its top priorities. The Government began to build the Sandinista Popular Army which only in the past two years has become a standard military force. The Sandinistas have two major objectives in building the defense of the Revolution: first of all, to prevent another U.S. invasion, and to guarantee a prolonged war of resistance should the U.S. Marines invade and capture Managua.

In the meantime the Sandinista Popular Army is engaged in the war with the contras. The reason the contras have not had much success in the four years of fighting despite the funding from the U.S. and the efforts of the CIA to train an

"words will determine military strategies and thus life and death matters for the Nicaraguan people..."

for the contra forces, the CIA had undertaken an extensive campaign to organize the forces into disciplined military units.

However, even as this armed aggression continues the Nicaraguan government pursues negotiations with both of its neighbors. The Sandinista government seeks reconciliation with Honduras and Costa Rica even though both countries allow the United States to launch its assaults on the Nicaraguan people from the territories.

The Sandinistas refuse to negotiate with the contras though, because the latter are merely mercenary armies. The war in Nicaragua is not a civil war. Following the triumph over the dictator Somoza the National Guard, Somoza's army, broke down into small groups and attacked Nicaraguan communities in the mountain regions of the country. These scattered groups began to be organized by the CIA in 1982. At first the CIA used Argentine military advisers to organize the Guardsmen into task forces. Gradually the development of the contra organization produced regional commandos consisting of several task forces. The contra army reached this level of organization in 1984, by which time U.S. military advisers had assumed direct control. Subsequently, the CIA's organization of the scattered groups of Guardsmen into trained, well-equipped military units was accompanied by the Reagan administration's drive to develop the political front led by Calero/Cruz/Callejas.

These two fronts, the military units of the FDN and the political apparatus of the UNO, would replace the Sandinista government and the Sandinista army were the U.S. forces successful in toppling the elected government in Managua. The military strategy is to capture an area of Nicaraguan territory, and then the political strategy calls for the establishment of a provisional government there which the U.S. government would immediately recognize. The objective of the Reagan administration is to overthrow the nationally-elected government and install a regime the U.S. has organized and financed. The Nicaraguan people understand this process because it has been a dominant factor in the history of their country.

Of course the process is that of imperialism, by which national interests are dominated by foreign powers, and the Nicaraguan people easily recognize it because U.S. imperialist forces invaded their homeland in 1856, 1912, and 1927. The Sandinista Revolution is a national revolution, named after General Augusto Sandino, a national hero. The Revolution is the manifestation of the Nicaraguan people's struggle to seize their own history and control of their lives. The historical and national character of the Revolution places at the center of its agenda defense against U.S. imperialism. The defeat of the dictator Somoza was a blow to U.S. domination of Nicaragua, but the Revolution continues to struggle to defend the new society it began building on July 19, 1979 and to complete the victory over U.S. imperialism.

While the CIA has devised a strategy to thwart the Revolution, the Nicaraguans implement a strategy to destroy the counterrvolution. In the early stages of the

efficient combat force is that the people themselves perform vital roles in the defense of the Revolution. The local militia assists the Sandinista army in protecting their communities from contra attacks. This aspect of the war indicated the popular basis of the Sandinista strategy to inflict decisive blows on the counterrevolution. The army thus fights with the people to defend the country against domination by Yankee imperialism.

When I was in Nicaragua early last July, we visited a farming co-op outside Esteli. The companero who spoke to us said that all members of the co-op participate in the defense of the farm. They share the responsibility of patrolling the area with guns as they do the working of the land with tools. The companero explained that they are not defending a government but are defending the benefits they received from the Revolution: the land they now own and work for themselves and their families.

Several weeks later on August 1, a large contra contingent attacked the Esteli province. They attacked the small town of La Trinidad but the local militia and the small army unit stationed in the town held off the attack. The Sandinistas and independent observers speculate that the attack was intended to isolate Esteli from the more populous regions of the country to the south around Managua.

Esteli was the scene of fierce battles between the townspeople and the National Guard in the last years of the Somoza dictatorship. The residents of Esteli participated in three insurrections against the National Guard, and each time Somoza would retaliate by sending his air force to bomb the town's neighborhoods. For this reason, the local militias are particularly strong in this region of the country — the people know the Guardsmen have a score to settle with them.

The first stage of the contra operation in August was the bombing of a bridge that connects Esteli with the southern part of the country. Despite having ample amount of time and meeting little opposition, as there were only four Sandinista soldiers guarding the bridge, the attempt to destroy the bridge failed and exemplifies what a Western diplomat described as the total incompetence of the contra forces. Edgar Chamorro, and ex-official of the FDN, wrote a letter to the editor that the *Times* printed on January 9. His comments on his experience with the FDN support this view of incompetence. Chamorro claims that the contras are totally dependent on the CIA and would cease to operate without its leadership. His characterization of contra tactics is reminiscent of the terror inflicted on the Nicaraguan people by the National Guard during the 40-year reign of the Somoza family.

Chamorro claims it is cynical to discuss human rights in relation to the activities and objectives of the FDN. The contra strategy is to terrorize Nicaraguans living in the countryside in order to keep them from cooperating with the Sandinista Government. Terror is a key factor in the CIA's emphasis on establishing internal fronts inside the country which would assist contra activity. In fact

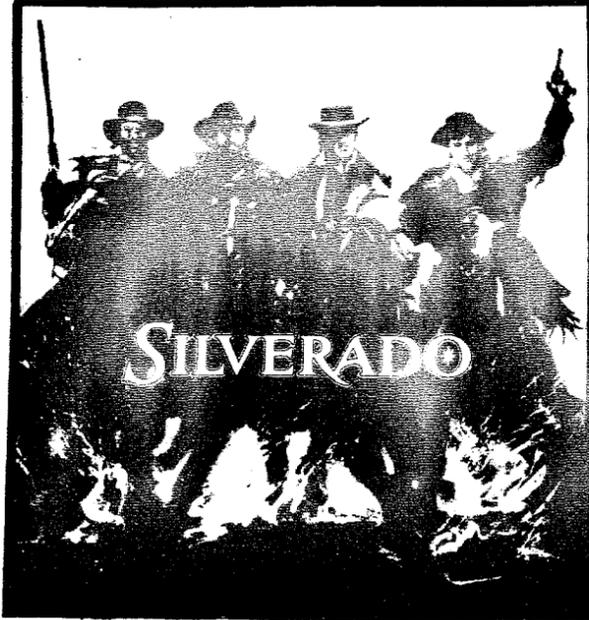
**AMERICAN
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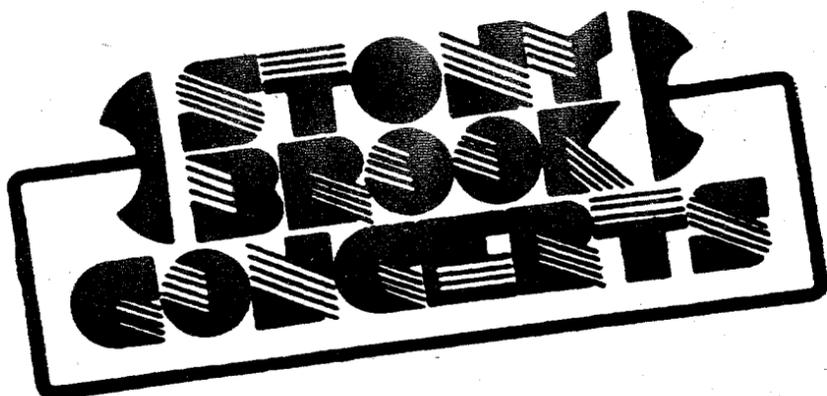
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Star Wars

by Louis Grimaldo

I'll never forget the first time I heard about Star Wars. It was on one of those godforsaken public television channels. An expert of the Space program spoke about Star Wars so eloquently that I have never forgotten his words. "Star Wars is designed to intercept any nuclear warheads sent over by the dirty, Godless, bloodsucking Russians." I have fallen in love with Star Wars ever since.

Unfortunately there are some American citizens or shall I say Un-American citizens who are trying to spoil our good fun by bringing up the cost of Star Wars - which some people have estimated to be a trillion dollars. Some people are uptight because they feel social programs such as Medicare and Student loans could fall by the wayside as a result of Star Wars. But what good will a college education do you if the whole country becomes a nuclear wasteland? We have too many people going to college anyway. We could always cut back on social security benefits. Our senior citizens will just have to sacrifice their high luxury condos in Florida. We'll just tell them the money is for a good cause and if we have to we'll nuke the first old man who refuses to cooperate.

Americans aren't the only ones against the implementation of Star Wars. The Soviets have counteracted Star Wars by proposing the elimination of all nuclear weapons

by the year 2000. But, not to worry, our government is not falling for it. The main condition of the Soviet proposal is that the U.S. defensive system never be tested or deployed. Gorbachev's logic is that if there are no nuclear weapons left then there will be no need for Star Wars. Wrong again. Defense Secretary Weinberger called the Soviet demand to scrap Star Wars "very, very worrisome." Do the Russians know something we don't know? Is it possible they have found out about extraterrestrial beings who are planning to invade earth - and since the Soviets don't have a Star Wars system to protect themselves against such an invasion, they figure since they're going down we might as well go down with them. All for one and one for all mentality. Whatever the Soviets propose, we must never let them fool us into giving up Star Wars. What we could do to get the Soviets off our backs is to propose the elimination of all conventional weapons by the year 1999 (bows and arrows included.)

Besides protection from intraplanetary invasion and nuclear attacks from the Soviets, Star Wars could become one of our great national institutions. We could have a Star Wars national anthem. Forget the controversy over the school prayer. We'll make our children pray to Star Wars in the schools. And if we have to we'll nuke the first little punk who refuses to cooperate.

The greatest advantage of Star Wars is all the jobs it will create. Scientists, journalists, tee shirt printers and toy

manufacturers will make out like bandits. The TV networks will have a field day making a thousand and one documentaries. Maybe it will become the NBC movie of the week when it first has to be used. I hope the networks don't decide to make a ratings war out of the whole thing.

Another alternative to the nuclear arms race is to use Star Wars as a bargaining chip in the arms talks. But talk is cheap; I want action. So what if we have to spend a trillion dollars on something that might not work. So what if we have a national deficit of something like a trillion and a half dollars. We'll just add Star Wars cost on to the deficit. One trillion, ... two trillion, ... its all the same thing. People have said that Star Wars is nothing but technological indulgence! What's the harm? Some people feel Star Wars sooner or later will be used for offensive purposes. Let our children worry about that.

We have for a long time been the technological kings, and the idea of Star Wars is proof of our wizardry. I have a dream that little communist boys and little communist girls will get together with little American boys and little American girls and play nuclear war games. They will point their little nuclear toy guns at each other but will not worry because in the sky there is a fairy princess named Star Wars who with her magic wand will protect everyone from nuclear destruction. I just love fairy tales.

Managua to East Setauket

(continued from page 5)

Chamorro calls terror the contras' most effective weapon as it was previously the major tactic of the Guard.

The FDN consists largely, Chamorro explains, of Guardsmen who fought with the dictator until the end. He cites the 1985 Congressional study that found 46 of 48 positions in the FDN's chain of command filled by National Guardsmen. The most chilling comment in the Chamorro letter is the reference to his former colleague's talk about recovering the wealth and privileged status they obtained under the Somoza dictatorship. Far from being a democratic force protecting human rights, the FDN is fighting to destroy the revolutionary changes made in Nicaragua since 1979 and to re-establish the conditions of life that existed under the dictatorship.

Meanwhile, the war of words is ready to heat up again in Washington. The Reagan administration's efforts to re-

sume equipping the FDN with weapons and bombs parallels the situation in Nicaragua in 1928 when the United States began to train the police force that developed into Somoza's hated National Guard. Despite the aggressive stance, the Sandinistas continually offer to negotiate with the Reagan administration. Sofia Clark, a spokeswoman for the Ministry of the Exterior of the Sandinista Government, said last summer that her Government had proposed meetings between high level Nicaraguan and U.S. officials in at least 31 different instances in the past few years.

Finally, the words of two Sandinista officials illuminate the Nicaraguan people's perspective of the threat U.S. imperialism poses to their lives. Jose Luis Vicencio, an elected FSLN representative to the National Assembly, the legislative body of the Sandinista government, told a group of U.S. citizens last summer that the Marines would need to

send 250,000 well-armed, well-trained troops to stage a successful invasion of his country because "we've armed the blocks, the streets, the cities, the mountains, we are all well-armed and well-defended." In another meeting with North Americans, Commandante Tomas Borge, the Minister of the Interior, talked about the goal of the Revolution as the self-survival of a nation, its challenge being the moral reconstruction of the nation. And if the Marines invade, the Commandante warned, nothing will be left but "the ashes of people and a lake of blood."

Next: Economics and the Revolution

The writer, a graduate student in Comparative Literature, lived in Nicaragua last summer. He is a roving member of the Red Balloon Collective.

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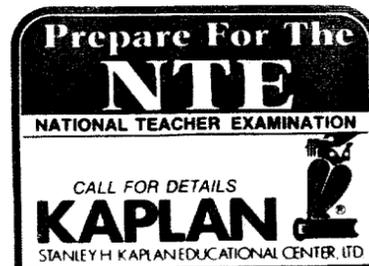
by Julie Leiberman

At the close of the fall Semester, the Stony Brook Varsity Bowling Club was in a fierce 3-way battle for 4th place with St. Johns and New Jersey Tech in the Eastern Intercollegiate Bowling Conference. This second season of the team has been highlighted by the team's 1st victory ever over St. Johns, a heartbreaking 10-pin loss to top 15 ranked St. Peters and a stunning 16-10 win over NJ Tech in spite of losing the 1st game by a score of 7-1.

In November the team traveled to Buffalo for the 1st major tournament of the year: the Western NY Bowling Proprietors Association 1985 Collegiate Invitational hosted by Erie Community College. On Saturday the singles and doubles events were bowled. In the singles event Chip O'Connor had a 244 game and a 6193-game series. This was good for 8th out of 192 entries. Joe Risley had a 213 game and a 580 series which was good for 32nd place. Other good games in singles were Jeff Ward with a 201 and Walter Hoomayoon 212, 200 (564 good for 55th overall).

In the doubles Joe Risley and Jeff Ward were the top scorers for the Brook (finishing 28th out of 94 teams. Joe had a 213 game, while Jeff rolled games of 231 and 205.

After the 1st day of competition Stony Brook stood 15th out of 31 teams. Sunday morning dawned with the team competition. It was here that the Patriots came out smoking. They had a 931 team game led by Joe Risley with a 231. Remember now that this is 5 scores with no handicap added. Stony Brook added a team record 999 second game led by Jeff Ward's 248, Chip O'Connor's 201 and Walter Hoomayoon's 199. The Patriots slumped a bit in the 3rd game to an 866 in spite of Joe Risley's 216. Still the 3 game team total of 2798 was good for 6th in the team division and helped the Patriots to finish 14th overall and 7th among the NY State teams. The Patriots were altogether less than 200 pins (after 45 total individual games) behind perennial powerhouse SUNY Buffalo, and they destroyed SUNY Binghamton.



Twisted Metal

by Ed Bridges

The combination of art and mathematical precision that can carry an innocent onlooker's eyes in all directions at once, and then push open doors in his mind to a new dimension allows one to visualize things not usually seen by the optical or mind's eye before. Lines that seem to join together in space move the viewer to take a new perspective, and destroy the expectation that was once there with more apparitions of linear continuity. Multi-dimensional movements and tricks of the eye force the viewer to see new things and put images in the mind, leading from work to work and balancing between the extremes of the massive and the nearly volumeless; paper and cold, old metal, the fairly recent and the decades old, the two dimensional and the four dimensional.

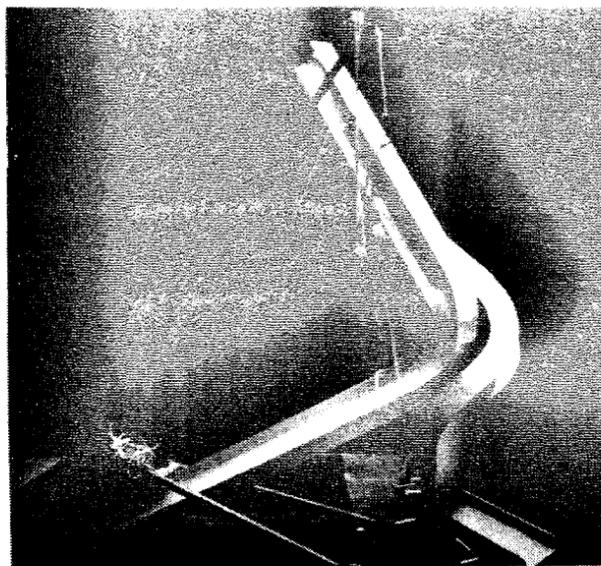
James Kleege, an associate professor of design in the Art department at Stony Brook for 19 years, opened a solo retrospective show in the Fine Arts Center Gallery on January 28. Entitled "Kleege: Metal Sculpture," it embodies his 33 year involvement with sculpture and covers his use of steel, brass, and aluminum I-beams, and his imaginative, personal exploration into the "fourth dimension." Kleege began in painting and printmaking and eventually gravitated towards sculpture in the 1950's. He received his B.F.A. from Syracuse University in 1945, then went on to various schools. In 1947 he accepted his first teaching position as an instructor at the

University of British Columbia, eventually becoming an assistant professor. He later taught at the Atelier 17 school in N.Y.C., the University of Colorado, and Hunter College until 1966 when he began his stay at Stony Brook.

The exhibit moves in many directions, becoming an event encompassing the bulk of a man's career, the mediums of brass, steel, aluminum, plastic, glass mirrors, and prints, and defining and narrating two, three, and four dimensions with lines that surge upwards into sharp points or into abrupt, blunt right angular end points: lines in one piece plunging to the carpeted floor, then suddenly curving gently, gracefully upward, making warped construction beams into a floating mass constrained by cables poised in a finely tuned balance: beams suspended and free to drift, in one of Kleege's untitled works, or sitting on the ground, thrusting in unity towards a distant corner.

Moving into the gallery further, Kleege's earliest sculptures appear as cold dark metallic gray covered with the red iron oxide of many years; these are in striking comparison to his more recent, massive aluminum works, as these are rather small, averaging about 2 feet in height, and all having very little volume relative to his larger works with I-beams.

On the wall are exhibited some prints showing the same sort of curvature and movement of lines in vast space, lines that are lifted out of mere two dimensions and

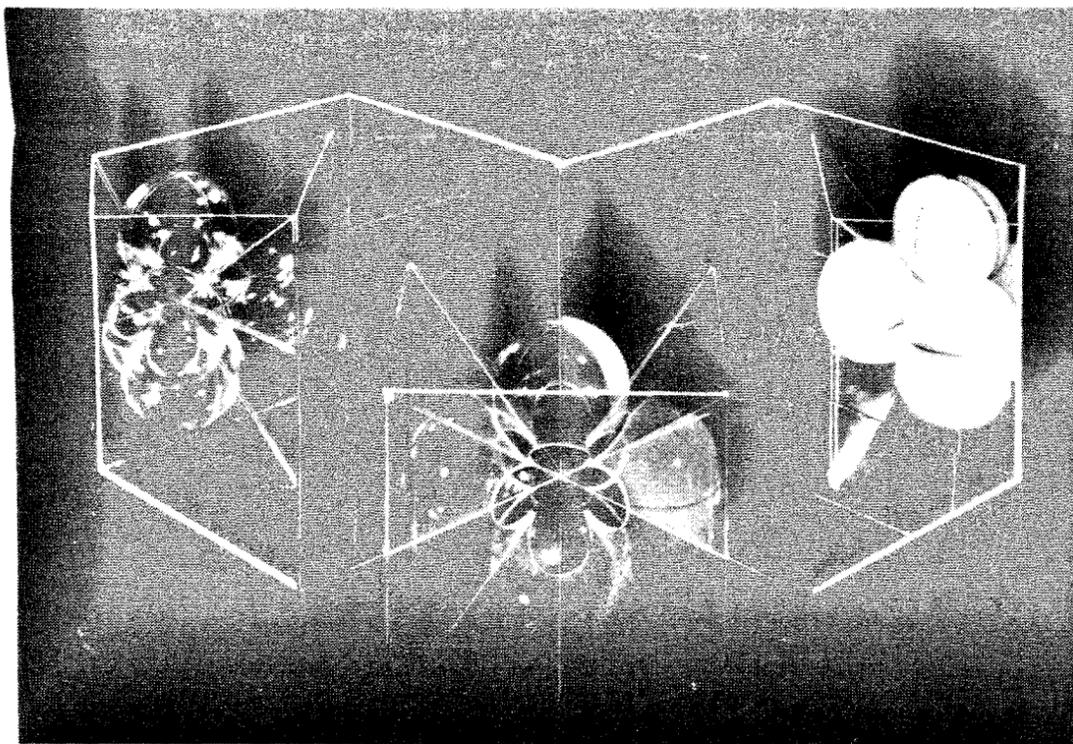


given true life in his works with metals.

The most recent piece of the exhibit is a pair of relatively small assemblies of mirrors and plastic forms known as "tesseract," or four dimensional hypercubes, that embody Kleege's expansion, searching for new space to fill with his energy. His idea of what a fourth dimension might look like gives the viewer an image to use and manipulate, possibly developing new thoughts and ideas on this intriguing idea. Accompanying this is a finely drafted and detailed explanation of his reasoning behind the pieces, detailing his conception

of the fourth dimension.

James Kleege retired from Stony Brook University last spring. On February 26th at twelve noon, as part of the Topics in Art lecture series, Mr. Kleege will be discussing his work in the art gallery, and interested participants are welcome to attend. Mr. Kleege's work will be on display in the gallery until March 5, 1986 during the hours of 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. Tuesday through Saturday. Besides his gallery exhibit, a piece of Kleege's work with aluminum I-beams is on permanent display in the Fine Arts Plaza in front of the Library.



Club Calendar

Beacon Theatre

74th and Broadway
Sun., Feb. 2 - Jose' Feliciano
Sat., Feb. 15 - Mink Deville
Fri., Feb. 21 - Johnny Winter/Jorma Kaukonen

Bottom Line

15 West 4th Street (212) 228-7880
Fri., Jan. 31 - Gary U.S. Bonds, LaBamba, Ellen Foley
Wed./Thu., Feb. 5 & 6 - Darlene Love
Sun., Feb. 9 - Taj Mahal
Fri./Sat., Feb. 14 & 15 - David Bromberg

Kitchen

512 West 19th St. (212) 255-5793 (between 10th and 11th)
Sat., Feb. 1 - Apartheid Concert with Black Rock Coalition Big Band

Lone Star Cafe

5th and 13th (212) 242-1664

Thu., Jan. 30 - Rick Danko & Richard Manuel
Sun./Mon., Feb 16 & 17 - Dickey Betts

Nassau Coliseum

Uniondale, L.I. (516) 888-9000
Thu., Feb. 13 - Loverboy / Hooters

The Ritz

11th St. between 3rd. and 4th Ave (212) 254-2800
Fri., Jan. 31 - Blancmange
Fri., Feb. 7 - Phantom, Rocker, & Slick
Fri., Feb. 21 - Fine Young Cannibals

Stony Brook

University Gym (516) 246-6816
Sun., Feb. 2 - Phantom, Rocker, & Slick

Sundance

217 E. Main Street, Bay Shore, L.I. (516) 665-2121
Thu., Feb. 6 - Pat Travers

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