

The University Tightens Control

By Eric Brand
and Melissa Spielman

There is a definite trend on the part of the University to increase controls and information flow, to assure that student life "runs properly," said a top administrator, who requested anonymity. He claimed that the University does not wish to direct every aspect of student life, but to have access to all activities on campus.

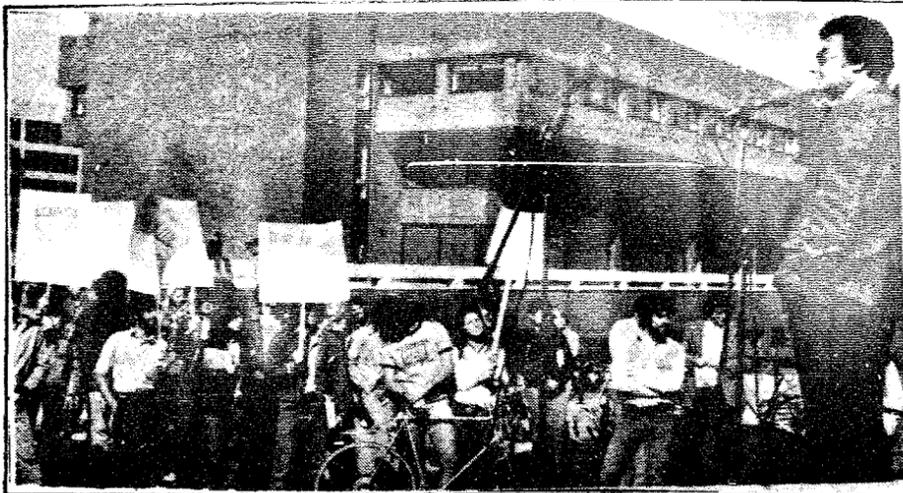
This trend is manifested in the institution of the RHD program, the new stress on facilities use forms, the stepped-up patrolling of dorms by Campus Security, the policy requiring licenses for all vending and pinball machines, and increased supervision of student businesses.

Carl Hanes, Vice President for Finance and Business, confirmed that the University is seeking greater awareness of student activities. "I think that's an obligation we have," he explained. "The risks of not doing it can certainly affect the students."

A major reason for these efforts is the Administration's responsibility for the campus itself. Assistant Business Manager John Williams, referring to the Kelly coffeeshouses said, "The University is liable—nobody wants to see us have a 10 or \$15 million suit."

In addition, SUNY Central wants to "limit the State's liability," said Hanes. "I get calls from Albany, and I get calls from legislators, saying, 'What the hell is going on over there?'"

A majority of student leaders oppose administrators' attempts to increase control. "The students, who are paying



Courtesy of Statesman Steve Ruder
Administrative Control was challenged at the October 16 "Quality of Student Life" rally. Above Robert Marcus, Dean of Undergraduate Studies, addresses the crowd.

their salaries and are the reason for them being here, have no rights on this campus," said Polity President David Herzog.

Sam Taube, Assistant to the Vice President for Student Affairs, said, "The University is misperceived as trying to control student life." Added Hanes, "We've tried to actively incorporate students into the decision-making processes. It hasn't just been the University Administration running things with an iron-clad hand."

THE RHD FACTOR

In 1977, the Residence Hall Director Program was officially instituted. According to Stony Brook's 1978 Interim Report, the goals were to place in "each dormitory a professional staff member

with comprehensive responsibility for the quality of life in that residence hall."

In March, 1979, the Kelly E Legislature barred RHD Gary Hodges from its meetings. A week later, the Gershwin Legislature voted to bar its RHD, Elien Shannon, from attending meetings. In October, the Kelly E Legislature temporarily barred its new RHD, Joanne Verdino.

Something was wrong.

"It is truly unfortunate that the objections which were registered about the insertion of RHDs into the residential colleges were not heeded," read a resolution passed by the Kelly E Legislature after Hodges was barred. The vote was a reaction to a Residence Life decision allowing RHDs to overrule

student selection committees on the hiring and firing of Resident and Managerial Assistants.

"We do not want RAs or MAs who fit the Administration's or the RHDs' idea of suitability," read the resolution, "no matter what the cost to the efficiency of the RHD program...The building residents are much more familiar with their needs than Residence Life."

Shannon was barred by Gershwin residents over dissatisfaction with her job performance, but Kelly E residents had no quarrels with Verdino. They voted to bar her in protest of the Administration's temporary closing of coffeeshouses in Kelly Quad. "In view of the way the administration is treating the building," explained Kelly E RA Rich Bently, "and since the RHD is our only direct link with the Administration, we decided to bar her from leg meetings until the Administration makes an effort to communicate with us."

Commenting in Statesman last year on the action taken by the buildings, Vice President for Student Affairs Elizabeth Wadsworth said, "I think the (legislatures) have put their fingers on the wrong issue...It's a big waste of time in terms of having a positive effect on the quality of life in the residence halls. I assume that's what everybody wants."

But everybody has a different idea on acquiring high quality student life. The Kelly E resolution states, "Any program which pits its functionaries (in this case, your RHD) against the will of the college residents is doomed to resistance and eventual failure."

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Racism Continues at Stony Brook

By Chris Fairhall

When the collective conscience of a society inbreeds, the ways it attains its means remain the same. One of the problems prevalent at Stony Brook which is caused by this, according to Vice

President for Student Affairs Elizabeth Wadsworth, is, "The ways were invented by a racist culture."

"Stony Brook is part of a society which has been racist, sexist and elitist," she continued.

Racism at Stony Brook appears to be institutional. "You keep on doing things the way you always have done them" is how institutional racism perpetuates itself, Wadsworth said. "It's so pervasive that individuals don't have to feel any racial discrimination to act in a particular way."

Former Chairman of Africana Studies Leslie Owens said that since 1970, "The department has had a varied kind of existence." He explained that the program has had a shaky history because its "educational base is not sound." This is due to the following reasons:

"The program was removed from a provost last year," he said. Provosts are important in helping programs to obtain what they need from the Administration. Frank Meyers, who is in charge of social sciences, is acting in the capacity of Provost, Owens added.

"In order to teach his course, Owens said he told the Administration that he needed money to invite speakers. "They had agreed to invite people like Andy Young. The money was going to be pieced together, how I don't know." Owens said he has received only partial reimbursement for speakers he has had here.

Owens is the only member of Africana Studies who has tenure. "In effect, it never had any senior

faculty members. You can't have a stable program unless someone in it has tenure," he asserted.

—Not only does Stony Brook have a massive library in the academic mall, but the Health

Sciences Center and many departments have their own libraries. Until early October, Africana Studies had about 2,000 books "in cartons on the floor," Owens said. The problem was

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Courtesy of Blackworld/Winston Scully

Amiri Baraka speaking out at the demonstration to support the Africana Studies department.

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University Increasing Control

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The Facilities Use Forum

"This request form does not constitute a contract and is not binding upon the University."

These words appear on the University's Facilities Use Request Form, which is required for any event at Stony Brook. The form, which must be signed by the Office of the Executive President, the Director of Security and RHD of the sponsoring building, is necessary for hall parties as well as quad fests.

"The University reserves the right to grant or deny the use of facilities, or to rescind authorization once given."

These words appear on the University's Facilities Space Use Request Form. This form must be signed by the College Legislature, Quad Council, Quad Director, Facilities Planning, Department of Security and Department of Safety (sic), the University Business Manager, the Vice President for Student Affairs, and the Dormitory Authority in Albany. It is required for any ongoing event, such as a student-run business.

Carl Hanes said, "We must have the ability" to refuse or rescind authorization of facilities use at any time. The University can close businesses or prevent parties, he said, even if no guidelines are



Carl Hanes

being violated. For example, he explained, "The University has X number of facilities and, depending upon the priority," one business or event might have to be moved.

Although the Facilities Use Request was established in January of 1972 and the Facilities-Space Use Request Form was established in October of 1975, this is the first year the Administration is demanding they be turned in. This semester, six student-run businesses were temporarily closed by the University because their forms were not on file.

The Dormitory Authority, which is ultimately in charge of all residence halls in the SUNY system, requires facilities use forms for "something like changing the building," said Peter Schultz, Chief of Engineering Services. "As far as individual things like a party, that would be something the administration would handle."

The University requires these forms for parties, said Williams, because "It's a way for us to determine who's using space and for what it is being used." He also said it is a way to prevent conflict between "two people wanting to use the same spot."

But some students fear these benign intentions might lead to the strict limitations now imposed at the State College at Oswego. Oswego's Alcohol Registration Form dictates severe restriction on the amount of alcohol, the size and number of parties on campus, and when and where the parties must take place. The form also states, "Each keg

must be registered at the desk as they are brought into the building and no kegs are to be brought in after 1 AM," and requires signatures from four students who are "responsible for any damage" that may occur during the parties. The largest party allowed can have no more than 125 people in attendance, and no more than 4½ kegs or their equivalent can be served.

Students who violate Oswego's alcohol policy are put on "social probation" for the semester. They are "barred from having or going to parties," explained Michael Flores, President of the college's Student Association, and are thrown off campus if caught at a party.

Flores said it is not unusual for a party request to be refused. "The most frequent thing dorm directors turn parties down for is not filing two days in advance," said Flores.

Yet at Stony Brook, you have to file a week in advance—a minor annoyance, considering the Administration can revoke it at a moment's notice.

Is There Security In A Dorm?

At any time of the day or night, you might find Security officers or detectives patrolling the dormitories—especially if you live in G or H Quads.

Carl Hanes said, "We've increased the level of patrols in dorms where there has been high vandalism." As head of Finance and Business, Hanes is the man to whom Security is directly answerable.

At the recent student rally, many students complained about the plain clothes officers in the dorms. Security Director Robert Cornute explained, "If you have a surreptitious crime—and vandalism is a surreptitious crime—it's necessary that the officer be inconspicuous."

"They've been patrolling the halls," said David Herzog, "but they should be patrolling the campus to deter violence and theft."

Cornute added that he doesn't "think my officers want to be there any more than the students want them." But the resolution to this conflict is not imminent, as Robert Cornute affirms Security's "obligation to secure these dormitories."

A License To Vend

Last year, the Student Business Committee "agreed that the (pinball and vending) machines should be licensed," said John Williams. The decision to enforce licensing, he said, came from reports that the machines were "drawing profit out of the dormitories and not returning money to the college legislatures."

Faculty Student Association President Ann Velardi said, "I've never heard of that," adding that if it were true, "The legislature could call Security to take the machine out." This conflict is indicative of the problems surrounding the University's attempt to have all pinball and vending machines licensed.

The licensing of the machines on campus, said Williams, was "one of my assignments when I took over as chairman of the Student Business Committee—and we've been trying to do this for years." Williams said that the Committee, which includes administrators, and officials of SCOOP, FSA and Polity, "left it to myself and John Songster to work out" the licensing.

The remainder of the story is far less simple. Williams related that he and Songster, who was then FSA's Chief Operating Officer, "set a date as August 1, and I sent out the notification to every college legislature, RHD and Quad Director." FSA had been asked to do the licensing, but Velardi explained, "FSA doesn't want to get involved in licensing" the machines. "I don't think we should interfere with the college legislatures' jurisdiction." So "FSA handed it over to SCOOP—we figured that could be a good

money-maker for them."

SCOOP, the Student Business Co-op, came up with its own set of licensing guidelines, and a deadline of October 15.



Press/Melissa Spielman

Williams, however, "did not know that until it was dropped on me several weeks ago."

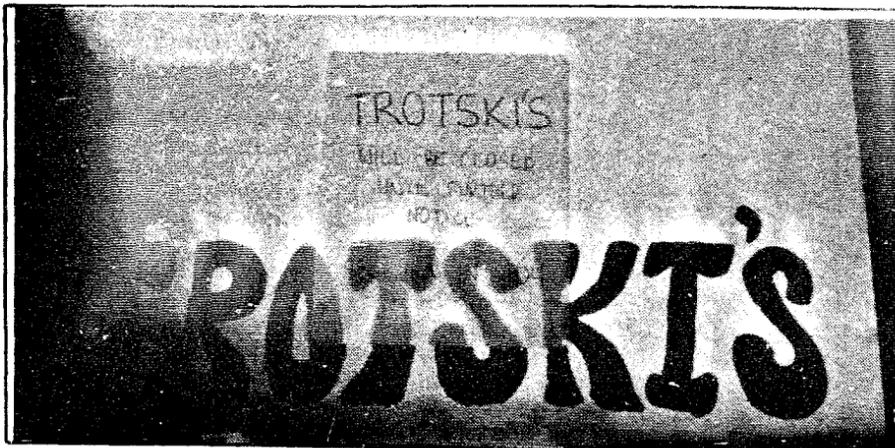
Jon Kaufman, a resident of Kelly E, owns four pinball and foosball machines, two in the Kelly E coffeehouse and two in Kelly C. Under the impression that the licensing deadline was the SCOOP date, he attempted to license his machines over the summer. But, Kaufman said, neither FSA nor SCOOP was accepting applications at the time.

During the first week of October, the Kelly coffeehouses were closed by the University. Kaufman discovered that his machines were not only locked inside, but had also been impounded by Williams because they lacked licenses.

Kaufman, who said he was losing about \$100 a week while the machines were locked up, went to Williams to try to recover them. He said Williams "wanted a memorandum" to that effect. But Kaufman "refused to go through Administration bullshit to get my own property back." He finally recovered his machines last week when the coffeehouse keys were given to the colleges.

"I was never hassled about licensing before," related Kaufman, but simply had "contracts with individual buildings." He reported that when he told Williams "there wasn't a single licensed student-run machine on campus, Williams said, 'I'll impound them all.' When I questioned him about what harm the machines were doing, he said, 'No harm, but that's not the point.'"

The point, according to Velardi, is, "It's just another way of getting control over students. Anything people can give you the permission to do, they can deny you the permission to do."



Press/Melissa Spielman

It's None Of Your Business

"The University is assuming responsibility and showing concern for areas that it had previously overlooked," said Sam Taube. Taube is the Student Affairs liaison to student business, and sits on the Student Business Committee. "In the past, businesses and certain activities operated with few regulations, and now...the University is trying to establish sensible

operating procedures."

This attitude became evident during the first week of October when students found that the coffeehouses in Kelly B, C, D, and E had been closed by the Office of Finance and Business. More specifically, the students found that the locks had been changed, and not even campus Security had the new keys.

John Williams said the coffeehouses had not filed facilities use forms and were suspected of selling beer without licenses. "We were really under pressure to close those," he stated, "because I knew they were illegal."

An investigation by Security detectives turned up beer and price lists in the coffeehouses, and witnesses to the sale of beer. However, the keys were returned to the buildings, and Hanes said, "We will permit the coffeehouses to open under new management."

The whole affair left the administration with more control over the Kelly coffeehouses, but it also left a lot of unhappy students. The October 16 student rally was born of the anger and frustration of many Kelly residents. One complaint was that the coffeehouse managers had made the effort to comply with the University.

Rich Bentley related the history of Trotsky's Deli in Kelly E. He said it was founded in 1976, and "that year...there was no red tape. We had it approved by the Quad Director."

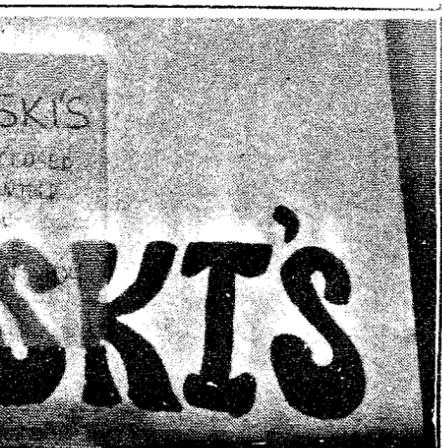
In 1977, he said, "We tried to get a beer and wine license." Finally, he was told last year by the FSA Chief Operating Officer that it would be granted. "John Songster said all the paperwork was done and the applications were sent in."

Apparently, Trotsky's application went the way of all liquor license forms Songster reportedly claimed to have mailed. "When we came back in August," said Bentley, "we found there was no record of application in the Finance and Business office."

According to Williams, the University had no intentions of approving the sale of liquor in Kelly. "Last year, Kelly E approached me about a beer and wine license, and I gave them facilities use requests," he said. "I also told them, 'We've got two pubs in G and H Quads, one in Tabler and one in Roth. One in Stage XII was also applying.' I said, 'We've got too many.'"

"I'm not saying we were right...but some of us feel that bars in dormitories are not conducive to learning. There is noise, vandalism, garbage, and broken bottles. When we have that problem in one area, we don't want to see it in another."

"There was a moratorium" last year on opening another campus bar, said Williams. As for allowing Trotsky's to sell alcohol this year, he said, "It would have to be discussed."



Press/Melissa Spielman

Carl Hanes said, "We have not closed the question" on allowing alcohol to be sold in Kelly, but asked, "Would it not be more appropriate to relocate one of the pubs?"

Hanes said that opening another bar would draw business from those already operating, which he believes they could not afford. "Pubs operated by FSA lost \$30,000 last year," he said.

But Ann Velardi said a surfeit of bars has not been the issue. "Over the last two

Over Student Activities

years they have lost \$30,000" she said, not because there are too many, but because "they were very poorly run—a lot of things went out the door. Every bar on this campus has the capacity to make a lot of money."

Velardi said tighter student control of the bars, such as having the managers sign out stock, is ending the losses. "Last year, the Benedict Saloon grossed \$35,000," she reported. This year, during the first week alone, she said it grossed \$5,000.

Velardi also disagreed with Hanes' statement that a bar in Kelly would take customers from bars across campus. "That's totally ridiculous," she said. "I

think most people in Kelly don't bother to trek all the way over to Benedict. Also, people like to go to more than one bar in a night."

One of the University's major fears over alcohol on campus, though, is liability. Hanes stated, "What we can't permit are complaints of parents in the community that their children have been permitted to drink in the pubs. If that becomes a formal complaint we could lose the liquor licenses for all of them."

In addition, he said, "If something happens—obviously, by our permitting these businesses to operate, we have responsibility."

But students are challenging the University's policy on the sale of alcohol.

"If they take away the bars," said David Herzog, "it would just be showing us 'You are insignificant. We can do whatever we want.'"

A chilling reflection of this is the University's Alcohol Policy: "The President of the University Center has the authority and responsibility to regulate the sale or dispensing of alcoholic beverages on University property, irrespective of any license issued by the State Liquor Authority or the Suffolk County Alcoholic Beverage Control Board."

In its efforts to assure that student services and activities are "run properly," the University may be doing more harm

than good. Administrators have repeatedly insisted that these measures have been taken for the students' benefit. Yet, during this semester students have staged two rallies, both condemning the Administration's actions and calling for reparations.

And it is not just students who dissent over this trend, as it has been intimated that the Chief Operations Officer of the FSA was pressured out of his job over his lack of cooperation in supplying the University with information. "I have acted more independently than they would have hoped I would," said John Songster. "I think they feel I haven't kept them as informed as they should have been." On June 30, 1979, Songster resigned.

Students Recount Gay Rights March

By Greg Hullender

Gay Student Union President Michael Nappo said the 50 Stony Brook students who joined the throng at the October 14 March for Lesbian and Gay rights in Washington, D.C. were given "a sense of solidarity and accomplishment we didn't have before."

Arriving in Washington at 12:15 PM, members of the campus contingent said they were amazed at the size of the crowd, and where it came from. "I couldn't believe there were so many people from California," one student remarked.

"The Texans even had a float and a marching band, but then, maybe everything is bigger in Texas," another student commented. While newspapers estimated the day after the march that between 25,000 and 75,000 were in attendance, many students from the Stony Brook group estimated attendance closer to a quarter million.

Though the rally officially started at 12:01, most of the marchers, including the entire New York section, arrived late. "We were really worried because we were 15 minutes late, but there were so many people that we didn't actually start marching until almost 1," Nappo said. Members of GSU said they were relieved that everything was starting late, because it gave them plenty of time to unfurl their banner and assemble behind it.

GSU members at Stony Brook are a small minority, and many said they were thrilled at being part of the majority when gathered at Washington, D.C. "Coming down, about five bus loads of us stopped at the same rest stop. Within seconds, it was 98 percent gay. The other two percent freaked out. I guess they hadn't realized gay couples hold hands, hug and kiss just like straight couples," said another GSU member, who did not want to be quoted by name because of repercussions here.

Other members complained that too many people at the march removed their distinctive "March on Washington" buttons whenever they left the main group. "Several of us walked into a McDonald's near the Capitol, and a lot of people pulled their buttons out of their pockets after they saw us. Too many people are afraid to be the first gay people in



a place," said another person who did not want to be identified. Marchers proceeded up Pennsylvania Avenue, past the White House, and then down to the Washington Monument, where they assembled to hear speakers from many different gay organizations. "The D.C.

police have estimated this crowd at over 250,000. How does it feel to have out-drawn the Pope?" one asked.

The only violence that marred the event occurred when a group bringing up the rear (marching under the banner of "No More Peace") was sprayed with tear gas by unknown assailants. Two Stony Brook students were with the group. "It illustrates our basic point," one said. "Straight people will continue to abuse us until we stand up and fight back."

"Oh, it was fun, and I'd do it again, but I don't have any illusions that we enlightened the public or anything like that," Anne Colonna said. "We walked through downtown Washington on a Sunday afternoon, stood in the mud, jumped up and down, and were virtually ignored by the press," she added.

Another student commented, "They can ignore us this time, but we've gotten an idea of the numbers we can muster. If we got 250,000 this year, we'll be back with a million next year."

Campus Committee Presents Conference To Combat Rape

By Jesse London

The FBI estimates that one-tenth of all so-called "sex crimes" are unreported. Using figures from the Campus Security Uniform Crime Report, it can be estimated that 40 rapes and 110 sex offense misdemeanors occurred on campus from April, 1977 to March, 1978.

In an attempt to enlighten and educate the University Community on this widely feared and narrowly understood problem, the Campus Committee on Assault and Rape Prevention is presenting "Against Our Will: Women, Men and the Power Paradox," a day-long program divided into a varied presentation of lectures and workshops. The conference, which takes its name from Susan Brownmiller's book *Against Our Will*, will convene November 3 in the Stony Brook Union from 9 AM to 5 PM. Students may attend free; others must pay a \$2 registration fee by mail (to the Office of Student Affairs) or \$3 at the door.

In her study of rape and its ramifications, Brownmiller wrote, "In recent years rapes and other crimes of violence have been reported with increasing frequency at formerly protected citadels like the college campus."

Last semester, five cases of rape were reported to Security. Employing FBI estimates, it can be extrapolated that 50 rapes were committed.

Security Detective Jeanette Hotmer, an early activist in rape education and

prevention on campus, and an organizer of the "Against Our Will" conference, is concerned with correcting certain misconceptions about rape. "I hate the term sex crimes," she said. "It's like saying 'gun crime' or 'knife crime.' Also, rape isn't a crime of sex or passion. It is a vicious, aggressive assault aimed at physically and psychologically disabling the victim."

The conference will focus on rape as a psycho-political tool, treating it as a cause as well as a result of unequal distribution of power, freedom and opportunity. The theme of the program will be to illustrate that crimes of violence against women serve to perpetuate male dominance in our society.

The idea for such a conference was born of the Sub-Committee on Rape Education, a cooperative of staff from University Relations, Student Affairs, the Learning Center, and the Women's Center. This sub-committee is geared specifically toward making Stony Brook's population aware of the roots of the rape problem and the implications of living in a violent society. Their aim is not to eliminate fear; the premise is simply that a problem must be understood before it can be tackled.

The Campus Committee on Assault and Rape Prevention has a short history. It was formed this February when former Acting President T.A. Pond dumped the problem of campus rape into the lap of Vice President for Student Affairs Elizabeth Wadsworth.

Enthusiastically, she organized representatives from various concerned groups on campus, who then gathered to form Stony Brook's first affirmative action committee against rape.

In March, the committee broke off into sub-groups to continue working on projects such as Security's Dormitory Outreach Program; Rape Prevention week, sponsored by the Women's Center; a campaign for better lighting on campus; a student escort service, which, under the auspices of Polity Hotline, began October 15; student dormitory patrol; and other action.

The November 3 conference is designed to benefit men as well as women. Topics of concern will include pornography, sex-role stereotyping and battered women, and many other aspects of the multi-faceted "power paradox." Speaking will be faculty members including Judith Wishnia of the Women's Studies Department and JoAnn Rosen of University Counseling, as well as off-campus guests from Victims Information Bureau of Suffolk (VIBS) and the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

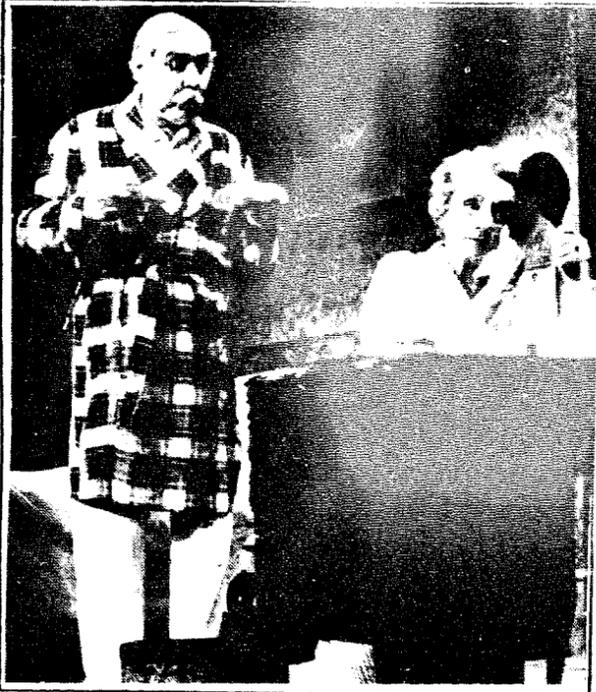
An anti-rape campaign is a step toward improving life at Stony Brook. Detective Hotmer said, "The University is supposed to consist of intelligent, enlightened people seeking further enlightenment. If we can't start educating against rape here, where the hell can we start?"

'Farce' Draws Crowds and Laughs

By Mike Kornfeld

Doctors love to talk about it. Students love to fantasize about it. "Rather than talking about it, let's just get on with it," she exclaims. Of course, she's getting at sex, but you won't see much of it in "Bedroom Farce," the latest Alan Ayckbourn comedy to grace the Broadway stage.

Ayckbourn is England's most popular comic playwright (rarely will a visitor to London's West End miss seeing his



Robert Coote and Mildred Natwick: From sex to sardines.

name on a marquee—indeed, he had three plays running concurrently during the summer of 1975), and is fast becoming popular on this side of the Atlantic. He first captivated audiences here in 1975 with "Absurd Person Singular," his comic saga of family disaster, drew critical acclaim on PBS TV a couple of seasons back. And "Bedroom Farce" is now drawing crowds at the Brooks Atkinson Theatre.

Ayckbourn's comedies dwell on British upper-middle class manners. In "Bedroom Farce," the focus is on the foibles of marriage and the insensitivity we all can exhibit to friends in times of need. Like "Absurd Person Singular," "Bedroom Farce" is a trilogy of playlets intertwined into one.

Three beds are on stage at all times. One is used in place of a dining room for crackers and sardines, another as a coat receptacle, and the third as a hospital for a hypochondriac. Only one bedroom is seen at a time, as lighting alternates with each scene change. This variation on the split-stage formula works very well and enhances our appreciation of the manner and mood of each individual character.

Ayckbourn's characterizations are what make the play. As he freely admits, "Bedroom Farce" is extremely English in its tremendous understatement. "With no malice intended, the characters come close to destroying each other out of sheer insensitivity."

British plays often lose something when brought to America, but not here. Not only can we relate to Ayckbourn's funny and endearing characters, but we can also grasp their uniquely British nature. The American cast puts British accents on and off like costumes. Like their acting, their accents are remarkably fine, John Lithgow's (Trevor) being the standout. That's not surprising, considering he's had a great deal of experience in imported British plays, having won a Tony for his performance in "The Changing Room" and having appeared in the riotously funny "My Fat Friend."

Theater goers might also recognize John Horton (Nick) and Lynn Milgrim (Jan) from Somon Gray's "Otherwise Engaged," which had a successful Broadway run a few seasons back. Robert Coote, who created the role of Colonel Pickering in "My Fair Lady" back in 1956, is superbly cast as Ernest; his booming, deep macho voice is quite impressive. Veteran TV drama star and Emmy award-winner Mildred Natwick plays his wife Delia, and proves that her talents are far from limited to dramatic acting. Judith Ively (Kate) and Obie Award-winner Alma Cuervo (Susannah) also star. All are under the fine co-direction of Sir Peter Hall (Director of Britain's National Theatre) and Ayckbourn.

As the curtain opens, the first couple we see is Ernest and Delia, an elderly pair who've given up on sex and derive pleasure from eating sardines on toast while listening to the rain gushing through the roof. "I feel as if I'm sleeping aboard a herring trawler," exclaims Ernest.

In another bed lies a chauvinist fellow named Nick, a hypochondriac who realizes how lucky he is to have a wife

(Jan) with a head on her shoulders. A wimp in agony, he spends all day moaning.

Centerstage, Malcolm teases Kate by hiding her brushes in her bed. Such tomfoolery is their game. Malcolm thinks he's an "A-1 Stud," and when his wife suggests that sex with him is sometimes boring, he feels rejected and takes off like a whimpering child—his male ego crushed.

Kate's capacity for tolerating all this stupidity may be because she's so simple and unworldly. Yet, as placid as she is, she too has a breaking point, and Trevor completely unnerves her and everyone else into whose life he comes. Contrary to her easygoing nature, Kate winds up giving him a good hard punch when the clumsy oaf completely shatters a desk her hubby had just made for her.

Trevor sees himself as a destroyer of people, and his vision is fairly accurate. A bumbling twit, he has no reservations about popping in on people, unannounced, in the wee hours of the morning. He's completely obsessed with his own disastrous and troubled marriage to a woman (Susannah) almost as devil-cursed as he. Indeed, she is the woman scorned, as her expressions and grimaces so well attest. Hypersensitive, she's constantly trying to reassure herself and build her ego. "They are two totally incompatible people," Ayckbourn says, "friends I hope we will all recognize if not wish upon ourselves. They're the sort who think that everything has happened only to them. They can't imagine that anyone else has problems."

But the British sense of humor and posture prevail in the others, who manage to cope despite the odds against them. Triumphant over all is that spirit of the British to overcome even the most bizarre of events.

"Bedroom Farce" is decidedly British and decidedly funny.



John Horton and Lynn Milgrim: A wimp in agony.

Students Take Education to the Sea

By Erik L. Keller

It's a spectacular morning. The orange sun is peeking through a streaked sky and the gulls cry in the day. Calm. Clear. Warm. The right time to be on the University's Marine Science research vessel, the R-V Onrust.

Docked at Captree Boat Basin on Great South Bay, the Onrust fits in with the other ships, flounder charter boats and their captains, who are waiting for their fares. Captain Kris Stuebe and Mate Steve Leffert prepare the Onrust for sea while their passengers, University students, wipe the post-dawn sleep from their eyes and load the ship.

At 7:10AM, the Onrust leaves its companions and chugs towards the ocean. Out in Great South Bay, the crew is happy with coffee to drink and fresh bagels and rolls to munch on.

"Here, have something," says Marine Science Professor Peter Woodhead. Opening the refrigerator door, Woodhead displays a miniature delicatessen. "After a long hard day of work, especially when we dive, we really feel like munching out," he says.

Today's journey, five miles from shore, will not involve diving. Bottom samples will be taken around the Marine Sciences Research Center's coal waste reef using a



Press/Erik L. Keller

The students' work is fun but hard on Marine Science's research vessel.

plunket. A plunket is a scooping device that is lowered from the boat with its scoops open. When it hits bottom the scoops close, grabbing a sample.

Marine Science technician Myrna Jacobson says the samples are being taken to determine this area's sediment life, known as in-fauna. Jacobson and Project Director Jeff Parker organize the Onrust cruises.

After the plunket is brought up, two sieves are used to filter out sand and other unwanted material, explains Jacobson. Specimens are collected and stained. They will be brought back to the MSRC for study.

The day is beginning to break.

The morning mist is vanishing along with the Captree bridge as the boat begins to roll through the channel by Robert Moses Park. We have entered the ocean.

Students and their advisors get into boots and rubber pants, preparing to take the samples. Now that the boat is past the channel, it rolls so that water occasionally splashes through the side port holes onto the deck.

"Hah! This isn't bad at all. This is calm. But yesterday it was even calmer. It was like a sheet of glass," says Captain Stuebe, using his hand to emphasize its former flatness. He has been with the Onrust since its beginning.

The 55 foot R-V Onrust was

built specifically for research and educational use. Captain Stuebe says the Center sent him up and down the east coast looking for a suitable research ship. He found potential in a Rhode Island lobster boat.

Completed in 1974 at a cost of \$90,000, the total cost of the boat after it was outfitted came to \$250,000, said Captain Stuebe.

The name Onrust, which is Dutch for restless, was taken from a distinguished 1614 Dutch explorer ship. The Onrust is essential for studying Marine Science, says Captain Stuebe. "I'm convinced there is more to learn there (on the Onrust) than in a classroom," says Woodhead.

One large difference between this classroom and more conventional ones is its movement. Woodhead says, "Some students are more seaworthy than others...but they wouldn't want to be oceanographers unless they wanted to go to sea."

The seaworthy part becomes obvious as a few lean over the side of the boat. The captain and his mate offer cigars to the ones who don't yet have their sea legs. All decline.

Even with sea sickness, you have to work. As two students bring up sediment from the ocean floor, it is dropped in a strainer that is being twisted by

Woodhead and hosed with water by Jacobson. "Shake it baby. Shake it! Whoooooo! Look at him go!" shouts one of the plunket operators.

Muck, sand and water are flying everywhere and everyone is having a good time. Even the sea sick ones. However, the Captain sounds upset. "Boy, oh boy, oh boy. You're getting my ship all dirty," he admonishes the crew.

All agree that the most important thing on a cruise is a sense of team work and friendliness. Captain Stuebe says, "I get a positive response (to the cruises). I never hear a complaint except for the weather and I can't control that." He adds that swells of six or more feet will cancel a trip.

The Onrust is out at sea 160 to 190 days a year, says the Captain. According to MSRC Director Jerry Schubel, the daily operating cost for the Onrust is \$600 for a 12-hour day.

Most trips last only a day. However, extended voyages lasting a week are sometimes taken. Captain Stuebe doesn't want this one to last that long. "All I want to see are asses and elbows," he yells. The crew laughs and goes back sifting out sand, muck and an occasional crab.

Throw off University Controls

Several years ago, each dormitory had a Program Coordinator. Like RHDs, Program Coordinators provided a direct link between students and the administration, and helped to keep the administration informed about the residence halls. But, unlike the RHDs, Program Coordinators did not live in the buildings, and could not supervise them 24 hours a day. So in 1975, Residence Life assigned a Residence Hall Director to each dormitory.

According to the Office of Finance and Business, facilities use forms have been required from businesses for years. But there was no one specifically in charge of student businesses, and the forms were not really demanded. Last year, Assistant Business Manager John Williams was placed in charge of student-run enterprises. Now businesses are closed by the University unless their facilities use forms are on file.

The forms don't ask for a very large amount of information, and so far have not been too difficult to get authorized. But each states clearly that the University may rescind its authorization at any time.

Until this year, pinball machines could be placed in residence halls and operated through a contract with the College Legislature. Now, the University is

requiring that all machines be licensed through SCOOP. Machines which are not licensed will be impounded.

Security patrols in the dormitories were increased after a bomb was found on campus. Patrols were also stepped up in the residence halls with high vandalism rates. Though the officers and detectives are attempting to deter crime in the buildings, their presence is a serious threat to privacy. Unequivocally, the Security officers have always been and will always be a direct arm of the administration, and their current omnipresence portends a great curtailment of student mobility and freedom.

These issues are controlled by different University departments and directly affect different segments of the student body. Each is an example of how the University is tightening its control over students' activities.

The method is simple. First, the University establishes a policy which is not too restrictive. It waits for the students to get used to it. Then tightens up the policy.

This trend is also in progress at other SUNY schools. In the area of alcohol policy, Stony Brook is more restrictive than it was last year. The crackdown on Kelly coffeehouses which allegedly

sold beer, and the administration's recent reminder that temporary liquor licenses are necessary for parties are two examples. But, with no limits on the type and amount of alcohol allowed on campus, the policy is still loose. Perhaps the next step might be to impose an alcohol limit along the lines of that at SUC at Cortland, where no more than ten cases of beer are allowed in a dormitory room. That is a restriction with which it's easy to comply, but it's still a restriction. And once there's a limit, the University can lower it at will, until it reaches the 4½ kegs-per-125 people maximum enforced at SUC at Oswego.

And the University has the legal right to do all of this. As stated in its alcohol policy, the University can stop the sale or dispensation of alcohol on campus at any time.

Only students can work against increasing administrative control. Unfortunately, most students refuse to join the few who are fighting. Some may not be opposed to the control. Some may not see that it is going on.

The next few years will be crucial to the future of student life at Stony Brook. If the students fail to make it clear, right now, that they will not let the University continue to act in loco parentis, they will lose what was won in the 60s.

Social Inbreeding Creates Racism

In its purest form, racism appears to be a disease which has been fostered in the American nation, and is passed down from one generation to the next. The foundations of this society were based upon racist principles, and because no active effort is needed to keep these inbred attitudes, it will be an uphill battle to rid society of them; if an attack is launched.

The more subtle forms of racism at Stony Brook include blacks who are leary of joining white-oriented clubs for fear of being kicked out and the sad state of affairs in the Africana Studies department. Perhaps a more blatant example is that out of 11,000 full time students, only about 500 listed themselves as blacks.

Some people have said that

standardized testing procedures discriminate against blacks and other minorities. Many people were sickened over the cross that was burned at a local NACP leader's home. How do you explain a cross-burning to a young child, or even a scholar, without stating that the foundations upholding this society are weak or crumbling?

Perhaps the biggest problem in combating racism is its subtle nature. Military experts and street corner wisemen concur that an enemy which can not be seen is almost impossible to fight. Job discrimination can be fought because there are concrete facts that can be dealt with. It is not so easy, however, to know how to make minorities feel

comfortable about joining a club at Stony Brook.

Vice President for Student Affairs Elizabeth Wadsworth said that when problems are discussed, they should be in concrete terms and include specifics. This seems to be one of the key elements in identifying racism. It is the logical first step in a progression to end the subtle disease. But, of course, it is not a one-step problem.

Another important step is that people open up their minds to change. It will take a strong, concerted effort to open up the white, male dominated society to others. Leslie Owens said that rallies were good for getting across views to other people; but much more has to be done.

Because society is no more of an entity than those who compose it, the way to attack racism starts not with large numbers of people at rallies, but within a single mind. One suggestion for helping individuals open up their minds is having self-awareness sessions of sorts.

Offering courses which will educate the public about minorities and help minorities learn about their heritage is also important. Blacks learn in history that their ancestors were brought here as slaves. How would the white majority act if they were taught that George Washington exploited minorities?

Racism is an indictment of a disturbed society; a society of which we are all a part.

The Press: A Step Forward

The Stony Brook Press is not a puppet of Polity, though the student government has funded this first edition. The Stony Brook Press is not a leftist newspaper, even though the Red Balloon in an off-handed sort of way helped it get started. The Stony Brook Press, however, is biased because it is geared to the students at the State University at Stony Brook.

Following an occupation of the Statesman offices by a coalition of members from different campus groups, and the subsequent publication of the newsletter Statesperson, the announcement was made that the campus would have a new paper—independent of Statesman and Statesperson. While Statesman seems to be an event-oriented paper, it was decided that The Stony Brook Press would gear its editorial content towards investigations and high quality feature writing.

Members of the University Community have periodically mentioned that Stony Brook might benefit from another publication. Some people felt that there is a need for another news medium to fill the holes between Statesman, Fortnight, Black World, other campus publications and WUSB. A need was felt for a publication that would go beyond the surface of important issues and dig into their true measures.

Some people feel the campus needs another publication; others do not. We hope that we do not disappoint any group with high expectations, and we also hope that those who thought the University Community did not need another publication find something appealing in The Stony Brook Press.

If you have an opinion about this first issue, we ask that you let the student

government know what it is. We ask that you let the Campus Community know what it is through Statesman or The Press. We ask you to let us know your opinion.

The Stony Brook Press has received enough funding from Polity to cover the costs of its first issue. It will be published bi-weekly, every other Thursday. With the

editorial strength and financial support that come with time, it is intended that The Stony Brook Press will be a weekly.

The Stony Brook Press

Executive Editor Chris Fairhall

Editor Eric Brand

Editor Melissa Spielman

Staff

News and Feature: Lindsey Biel, Andy Cohen, Fred Friedman, Greg Hullender, Erik L. Keller, Rachel Kerdman, Jesse Londin, Robin Schreier, Angela Tenga, Sharon Welch, Phil Zack

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Photo: Dana Brussel, Terrence (Spunky) Cullen, Steve Daly, Steve DiPaola, Jay Fader, Vincent McNeece

Production: Kathy Barrett, Laurie Brussel, Holly Cherwinsky, Meg Dougherty

Business: Perry Kivolowitz

Stony Brook Can't Escape

Continued from page 1

that the program did not have adequate office space. "They know you can't do legitimate things if you don't have a library," he said.

After teaching several years at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Owens came to Stony Brook in 1978. He recalled meeting with administrators who told him that the University wanted a "national program." Owens recruited poet Amiri Baraka last year. "I recruited him because he's of international importance," said Owens of the man who used to be known as LeRoi Jones.

For Les Owens, Baraka is a shining success in the midst of broken promises. Owens resigned as head of Africana Studies earlier this month to protest the condition of the department. His resignation apparently resulted in Africana Studies receiving more office space and room for library in the Social and Behavioral Sciences building. "They will say it was not triggered by the resignation, but clearly it was," he explained. Though Owens has resigned, he said he will continue to run the program. "What's left of it."

At a rally held two weeks ago, about 300 students gathered to show support for the Africana Studies department. Owens said that the rally "left people knowing that something was going on," but that it changed very little. "Change or lack of change always produces rallies. You get all sorts of agreement that there should be change," said Owens, adding, "But it's always hard."

As Owens fights for a legitimate



Courtesy of Blackworld/Winston Scully

About 200 students protested the condition of Africana Studies at a rally earlier this month.

said there are not even 2,500 blacks on campus.

According to figures from Long Range Planning, as of March, 1979, there were 438 black full time students registered at Stony Brook. While this was out of 11,000 students, there were 3,000 students who did not put down their race on the questionnaire. Over 6,000 people listed themselves as white.

Junior Donna Franklin, who is a member of the SAINTS, said that the academic plight of blacks at Stony Brook started for many in high school. "Most of the teachers are all white and didn't have the same motivation teaching black students. . . . Guidance counselors did not encourage you to take the (college preparatory) courses," she said.

Franklin added that teachers at Stony Brook are not willing to spend extra time with black students. The one tutorial group

gathering structure to meet," he said.

While the Stony Brook Union serves as a meeting center for many groups, Hilton pointed out that BSU has its major meetings in Old Biology because of space limitations.

"There is not enough put in here for the minority programs," said Hilton. He added that most events going on at Stony Brook are geared to whites and that, "Blacks don't feel this is their school."

"All the means of communication is white oriented," Hilton added. "I think Statesman is unfair in its coverage of the populous of this school, especially for minority folks," said Brown.

Former President of the Asian Students Association Wally Lum said, "Asians don't perceive themselves as a part of the social system here. . . . but as elements which are only incorporated into it." He said this results in a lack of "active participation (on the part of Asians) in determining their own fate as a minority." And as of March, 1979, less than 500 students were registered here as Asians.

Owens said he thinks that the racism at Stony Brook is worse than at other schools. "In some ways, it's worse because there is no student life. . . . There is no basic concern for students—you just feel it," he said.

"People on campus have not been exposed to issues that have dominated campus life in past years," said Lum. He added that the lack of political issues at Stony Brook, which in the past gave students something to rally around, has caused a situation where students' "self control is so high and self esteem is so low that they are in danger of being extinct."

Though the University offers programs in Africana Studies, Women's, Asian and Hispanic studies and interdisciplinary programs, the Vice President for Student Affairs does not think it offers enough. "Of course not, how could I?" Wadsworth asserted. "No one could argue that there are enough programs for a diversified community. I could not say that we are comfortably diversified," she said, adding, "In part, that mirrors the nearby community."

"The village of Stony Brook must have incredible power because you don't find the kinds of things around the school that you should," said Owens. The local area does offer very little for students. At meetings of the Civic Association of the Setaukets, one will see very few

blacks in attendance and will also note that some local residents denounce the University.

"As I watched through the 60s, one of the things that the community was constantly asking was, 'what was (the University) going to do in terms of changing the character of the community?'" Kenneth Anderson, President of the Brookhaven Town branch of the NAACP, told a Fortnight (the campus feature magazine) reporter in a recent interview. Anderson answered his own question, saying "The Three Villages' leaders would never tolerate multi-family housing north of Nesconset Highway (where the University is situated), because of what it would do to change the quality of life, lower property values, etcetera..."

In terms of politicians, Anderson said, "They're elected to office on the platform (of) fighting against anything that would disturb or alter the quality of life."

"We're not going to do anything that would offer students or workers or especially minority people the opportunity to live here unless they've got the resources to come in here and buy a 50-60-70 thousand dollar house," he quotes them as stating.

Anderson on more than one occasion has told the story of how he got involved with Stony Brook:

"I got involved in the University when I met a black student, who in his second or third year decided he didn't like dormitory life. He went to the housing office and got a printout of rooms and apartments that were available. They were available for white students but not available for black students. If he had a list of 20, he had the door slammed in his face on 19, and got a flim flam on the other one," he said.

Anderson has lived in the area since the 1960s. "I think this is a very attractive community. I have a number of people I call friends in the community...But it doesn't detract from the criticisms that I have," he told a reporter from The Stony Brook Press.

Many students at Stony Brook may not be familiar with the immediate area, but even probably less know what is happening in New York, according to Owens. "Sadly, there are more things that happen in New York City, but you never gather it in Stony Brook," he said. On October 13, Owens had Gil Noble of the American Broadcasting Corporation address his civil rights class on issues from the city and the nation.

Noble is producer and host of the Sunday afternoon news show "Like It Is," and is also anchor man for the ABC late night weekend news. He discussed the civil rights movement of the 1960s and how it evolved to the Me Decade of the 1970s. "There was a plan set about by the powerful people in this country to undo what was done during the 60s, he asserted.

The nation's power brokers, according to Noble, put people in militant, progressive minority organizations to cause internal dissension. Then with the use of mass media and drugs, Noble said the power brokers subdued the activists, and in turn were "putting out the fires that were burning so brightly."

Songs that are played today are doing a "psychological number" on young people, he said. "From singing songs like 'Ain't Going To Let Nobody Turn Us Around'"

"Some kids looked at me like they have never seen blacks before."

—Patrick Hilton

Africana Studies program, black students at Stony Brook have been engaged in a battle for academic and social survival, according to Patrick Hilton, Special Projects Coordinator for Black Students United.

When Hilton first came to Stony Brook, he found that the community surrounding campus is predominantly white. "Some kids looked at me like they have never seen blacks before," he said. Many students at Stony Brook have complained that the community does not offer them anything, and that their social lives are restricted to campus.

Though there are scores of Polity clubs, Hilton contends there is little offered for black students. "There is no other thing besides BSU and the SAINTS (the Scholastic Achievement for Improvement of Non-Traditional Students)," he said. There is also a reason why blacks do not try to get involved in other clubs. "Blacks aren't trying because they think they will be kicked out. And the groups don't try to bring them in," Hilton said.

Hilton said the BSU budget is hardly enough to cover the cost of activities for the group for a year. "To get Andrew Young up here, it's \$4,000—all we have is \$8,000," he said. In order to get a referendum on the ballot to increase allocation, Polity requires 2,500 signatures. Hilton

that has been established is the SAINTS, which has study groups and social functions.

There are no other groups or programs that concentrate on tutoring blacks, said David Brown, chairperson of the SAINTS. "If they wanted to bring minority students from disadvantaged neighborhoods, they should set up the programs to keep us here. As many should graduate as come in," he asserted.

Brown said he was happy that the Administration provided Africana Studies with a library and more office space, but that it should do more. "I think that the Administration is just now starting to deal with the minorities on this campus. . . . but it should have been started a long time ago," he said.

"There's less racism at Stony Brook than in the real world," said Sue Mankita. "But minority groups are disadvantaged from the word go. . . . There is overt and covert prejudice in scholastics," she said. "Look at standardized testing."

While the SAINTS is a group geared to both academic and social activities for blacks, Brown said it can not bridge the gap between the two areas. "There is no cultural center at this University. Most Universities have a central



Courtesy of Blackworld/Winston Scully
Kenneth Anderson

From Institutional Racism

From 6

to "Push, Push in the Bush" is indicative of today," he told the class. "Television has a way of making some people look like what they're not," said Noble, adding, "Criminals look like heroes and vice versa ... Richard Nixon."

"All of a sudden," he continued, "at the same time of this civil rights movement, drugs became available. . . The most potent drugs at the lowest prices." Noble added that between the media and drugs, young people were being programmed.

He asked the students there if anyone had ever heard of the fight for freedom in Zimbabwe, Rhodesia. He asked them if anyone had ever heard that Ian Smith was an oppressor of civil

rights. He asked if anyone had heard black soldiers in Rhodesia referred to as anything else but guerrillas. He apparently got his point across by class end, and he was given a standing ovation.

"I am convinced that racist attitudes are born out of a lack of awareness," Noble asserted. While most persons said they think racism is perpetuated today by peoples' unwillingness to change their attitudes, as Wadsworth said, its origins were only touched upon.

"People oppress other people," is one of the basic tenets or racism, according to Wadsworth. Noble said that the United States has had racist attitudes from its inception, citing the way whites treated the American Indians, and the African slave trade.

The problem of racism appears to be a social disease as old as humanity. "Society in its full sense is never an entity separate from those who compose it," Ruth Benedict said at the turn of the century. In terms of dealing with and changing the attitudes of at least one segment of that society, "The University ought to look seriously at doing intergroup conscience exercises within itself," said Wadsworth.

In order to help the University become diversified, it must draw in minorities, according to Wadsworth. "There was a workshop last spring for counselors of minorities in secondary schools. This was a focused effort and it's a small step in the effort," she explained. "In Student Affairs, we have

made an effort to get a diversified staff," said Wadsworth. She added that she agreed with the minority rights rally because, "It's important to put things in words, because it's the first step of putting them into action."

In terms of particular issues, Wadsworth said, "The more specific and concrete the requests are, the better. I think people need to call the issues in specific terms, resource terms," referring to costs. "In-depth talks are not what will change things, though," she added. "Results count, no amount of rhetoric is worth results."

Lum said, "The Asians must be aware of their historic past and this knowledge has to be transmitted to the population in

general. Asians must be recognized as a contributing force in American society."

In order to teach Asians about their heritage, Lum said that they should do analytical work in history courses. "We need analysis of the historic past, teaching of methodology to discover this and encouraging ethnic studies programs. Racism comes from ignorance, and Asians have not analyzed their part," he said.

The key to change appears to be getting people to challenge old values. But Leslie Owens said this is tough. "The tendency is to have more and more students who don't challenge anything. It doesn't help the world any."

Noble: 'My Enemy Is Racism'

By Chris Fairhall

Gil Noble touches the lives of millions of people in the tri-state area every weekend. But on October 13, a Thursday, he mesmerized 300 students in Leslie Owen's Civil Rights class, as he delivered a poignant speech about one of the most turbulent periods in the nation's history.

From working uptown in Harlem at WLIB to emerging as a prominent black newscaster for the American Broadcasting Corporation, Noble told the students in Lecture Hall 102 that the activists in the 1960s enabled him to get where he is today. "I came out of that civil rights struggle," he declared.

Noble is producer and host of ABC's Sunday afternoon news show, "Like It Is," and is also anchorman for the late night weekend news. He explained that it took a lot to put him at his position. "I wouldn't be at channel 7 if black people didn't come out of the streets and raise hell."

"They were militant, and they were committed," he continued. And while the "ranks began to swell," as the blacks were joined by other minority groups, Noble said the White House took action.

In the mid 1960s, the Kerner Commission reported to President Johnson that there was a need to have blacks in a number of industries. This made the doors of downtown Manhattan to blacks. "We had been trying for years to get jobs downtown, but we couldn't even get our feet in the door," he explained.

Through his own story and observations, Noble told the story of how blacks and other minorities climbed up the social and economic ladders, the story of how the forerunners of students in that class struggled and died to improve the world for minorities, and the egregious end to those stories which has led to the Me Generation.

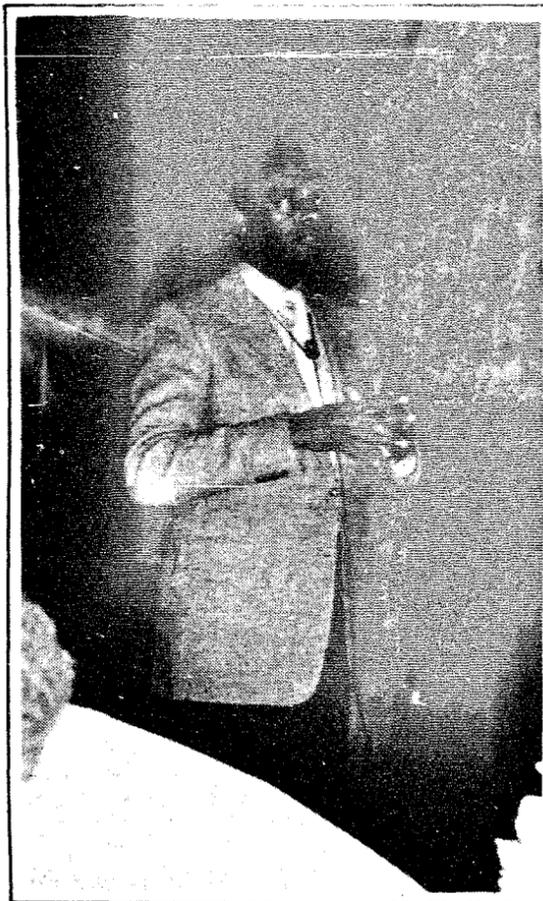
Noble told of his first assignment at ABC, covering the race riots in Newark. This was unusual, he said, because new reporters usually get the least important assignments, and that was the top story of the day. Noble concluded that he got the dangerous assignment because he was "unusually gifted as a journalist," which got a laugh and some applause from the audience.

Though many people recall race riots as horrible and the late 1960s as a strife-filled period, Noble asserted that it "was a magnificent era." Students challenged the judicial, corporate and penal systems, he said. But Noble added that while students were attacking the establishment, the power brokers who run the country were mounting a counter-offensive.

"There was a plan set about by the powerful people in this country to undo that movement," he declared.

"The first thing was to get rid of the leaders ... They spent millions of dollars of taxpayers' money to put people in these organizations to start dissention... They were so involved in fighting each other that they had no time to fight a central enemy... These people used government agencies to control mass media... It is a documented fact that the FBI placed agents in the media... (They were) putting out the fires that were burning so brightly," Noble lamented.

Noble told the class that he is working on a documentary which proves that the nation's power brokers used everything they could, even if it



Courtesy of Blackworld/Winston Scully
Gil Noble

destroyed their own children's lives, to subdue the militant and progressive attitude that swept the nation. Though he was interrupted several times by students applauding, Noble held everyone's attention while discussing a plot that was just crazy enough to create the narcissistic attitudes prevalent today.

He started off by saying that the music industry played an important part. "They're all turned up max, the volume, the drive... The lyrics now are doing a psychological number on young people," said Noble, adding that he is not a prude, but that "Push, Push in the Bush" is "not the kind of music (that) your generation should listen to."

"There was a record that came out against women," he continued. "By Mick Goddamn Jagger... It says that all black women want to do is f all night," said Noble with anger in his voice. He

went on to say that he loves the women in his family "and I love black women, but what sort of men are you that you let someone talk about your women that way...?"

"You've been programmed to take it," he declared. "From singing songs like 'Ain't Going To Let Nobody Turn Us Around' to 'Push, Push in the Bush' is indicative of today... And, then of course, the drugs... All of a sudden at the same time as this civil rights movement, drugs became available... The most potent drugs at the lowest prices," Noble said. Everyone could afford drugs, he added, even people living in insect-infested tenements.

"Now the only roach you know is the one that will make you crawl up the wall... While once you were active and militant, now you just get high... It gives the illusion that you're doing something, but I contend it doesn't," he asserted.

Noble also contends that youths who use drugs are extinguishing the fires of the civil rights movement. "When you're under the influence of these things, the only person you're a danger to is yourself... They spent a lot of money and a lot of time analyzing what we were doing, when they were sober... Many of our students were involved pressuring this country to change... now, today, students are different..."

He then went on to give a special message to the students in the class. "One of the worst things you can do, my dear brothers and sisters, is call yourself 'nigger'... not even in jest... because remember what is being done to your forerunners and your ancestors... And I'm saying to you that the world will judge you by how you judge yourself."

"I am mad," he declared. "I am mad at racists ... I want you black and white to listen to someone who is angry at what America has done to my people," said Noble, adding, "So if you love everybody, you better check yourself out... It's also good to let white people know you're angry... I suggest to you black students here that you organize and look out for your butts... Barbara Walters is sitting up there because white women organized... You have to sober up and become much more political."

"To all of you I say, question your moral and sexual values," pressed Noble, as students from the next class started a clamor in the hall. "The real mark of a man and a woman is not found between the legs, but between the ears... Purify your body and purify your mind... My enemy to my death is racism and I invite you to join me," he told the class, which arose to give him a standing ovation.

"They spent millions of dollars to put people in these organizations to start dissention... They were putting out the fires that were burning so brightly."

—Gil Noble

The Stony Brook **P**RESS/Sports

Easy Going Attitude is Key to Winning

By Chris Fairhall

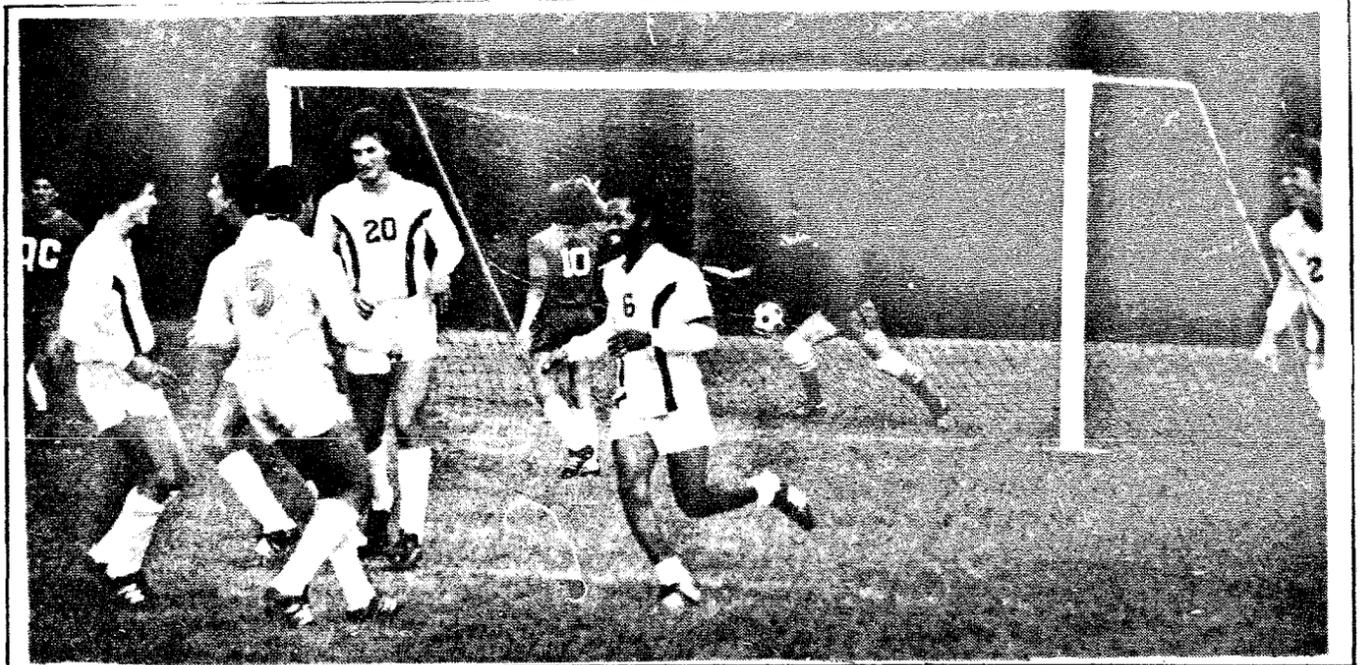
The scene is typical: Soccer coach - Chris Tyson is pacing back and forth in front of the bench. He sporadically yells out instructions to players on the field. He's both pensive and calm. His attitude is relaxed. "Sometimes he's a little too easy going," said Co-captain Ron Beale, "But that's an attitude of the whole team."

As the Pats have not lost once in their last eight games, giving the team a 6-2-4 record with three games left this season, it appears that the laid back attitude is working. "Our win-loss record indicates we should be in the playoffs," said Beale, but, "The next three games are still important."

After playing Brooklyn at home Saturday and away at Pratt Tuesday, Beale said the team will play its toughest opponent at home November 6. "It's a division 1 powerhouse soccer school," he said of Adelphi. "I'm really looking forward to playing against them. We're out to avenge a 5-0 loss from last season."

Adelphi crushed the Patriots last year, in what Beale said was not even a good game. "A lot of Adelphi's foreign players are 25, 26. They play all year round. Last year we had 17 year old kids on the team playing against them."

The difference between this year's squad and last year's, he continued, is that the players have had additional playing time together. "The nucleus of the team has been playing together - several years," said Beale, adding that last year the Pats came up on the short side of a lot of 1-goal decisions and this year, we're coming up on top."



A jubilant Patriot squad celebrate after scoring a goal.

Press/Chris Fairhall

Beale said that the Pats came off a slow start. "We really didn't come together until the New Tech game October 6." He said that a few players missed games because of injuries. Though the statistics show that the Pats have gotten their act together, there is still much room for improvement. "We could be doing a lot better," said Beale. "We need a stronger offense. Something more consistent...With a more consistent offense, the play is a lot more relaxing."

The man responsible for making the offense move is the coach. While the Pats

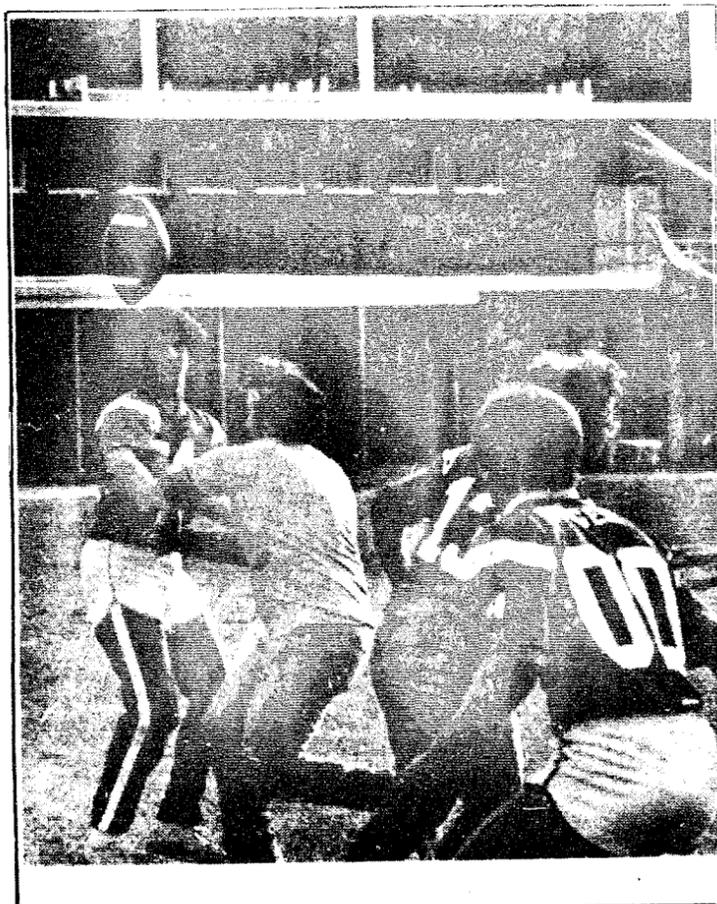
are on the field, they have to trust him, listen to him, and let him be their eyes. "He's good in the sense that I have a lot of respect for him," Beale said. "He can act like one of us at times, yet everyone does what he says, and I follow up on his suggestions."

While the Pats appear to joke around a lot, the team's playing ability shows that they take the game seriously. "I might fool around a lot and not seem serious at times, but everything I take to heart," said Beale. "That's why when the coach says something, I really listen to him."

From a slow start to an impressive record with a lot of ties, the soccer team appears to be in good shape for playoffs. But in order to go all the way, the Pats will have to play consistently good of fense and play up to potential. "We have the play potential to go as far as we can...to win the whole thing in our division...But the team hasn't played up to its potential," said Beale.

"The team has been playing good," he said, "But not great."

Seven Teams Left Undefeated



The pass rush is on in an intramural game.

Press/Chris Fairhall

There are still teams that are undefeated in men's intramural football. In B League, both Kelly C and Cardozo A are undefeated. Tuna and Zoo from the independent league have had ties, but are still undefeated. Every team in C and E leagues has been defeated at least once.

A League
Ammann C-3

B League
Kelly C & Cardozo A

D League
Langmuir D-1

F League
Benedict E-2

Independent
Tuna and Zoo