

The *Stony Brook*

# PRESS

Vol. II, No. 17 • University Community's Feature Newspaper • Thursday, March 12, 1981

## Chemical Caution Company brings contamination to Long Island

page 3



Vacated homes in Love Canal may also become a tragic reality in some areas of Long Island.

*Jorma Kaukonen concert reviewed and a special conversation with comedian Chris Rush*

page 9

## Prof's Plight Amari Baraka awaits postponed trial decision



Baraka: a powerful figure of the civil rights movement.

For nearly 21 months a Professor at Stony Brook University has been awaiting trial, and will, unfortunately, continue to wait.

Professor of Africana Studies, Amari Baraka, was arrested for resisting arrest in June, 1979 in Greenwich Village and found guilty in December of that year. His appeal of the misdemeanor conviction, which carries a jail term of 90 days, was postponed by the court twice, the second time two weeks ago.

Professor Baraka contends that two police officers clubbed him without provocation outside a movie theatre in the Village while his family watched. When asked later if he had resisted,

(Continued on page 5)

# Balance The Ballot

## Move toward resident student voting brings conflict

By Joseph Bollhofer

The 6,300 graduate and undergraduate resident students and several thousand in the immediate off-campus area will have the potential to significantly affect the outcomes of local elections if these students are extended the right to vote as residents here. Through the efforts of the New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG) and the Student Association of the State University (SASU), that right may be soon forthcoming.

The issue of what characteristics constitute residency is central to the political controversy that began shortly after Amendment 26 to the US Constitution granted 18 year old persons the right to vote in 1971. Election boards in New York State have adhered strictly to section 1-104 (22) of the New York State Election Law, which defines residence to mean "that place where a person maintains a fixed and principal home to which he, wherever temporarily located, always intends to return".

In the joint position paper of NYPIRG and SASU, two of the largest student organizations in New York State, this "19th century definition" is seen as "outmoded in today's mobile and highly transient society in which the average American changes residence once every four years." The position paper further states that "this position has been recognized by the courts and legislatures of the 45 other states who either have eliminated or modified similar discriminatory statutes" and, after illustrating reasons for changes in the law, concludes with two proposed amendments.

One amendment would add to the definition of residence in section 1-104 (22) of the Election Law "... or the place which he intends to make his home for the time at least." This clause would, according to the position paper, serve to clear "a variety of inconsistent and constitutionally impermissible decisions



Had earlier legislation regarding students' voting rights been enacted, this man might not be getting his thrills in the White House.

by local election officials regarding the residence claims of potential student voters" that have resulted from some election officials' interpretation of a 1972 ruling of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York in *Ramey v. Rockefeller* (348 F.Supp. 780). The court in that case declared that "the only constitutionally permissible test is one which focuses on the individual's present intention and does not require him to pledge allegiance for an indefinite future. The objective is to determine the place which is the center of the individual's life now, the locus of his primary concern."

The position paper maintains that the court reinterpreted the Election Law's definition of residence "in an effort to avoid declaring the provision unconstitutional." This decision in effect gave local election boards the freedom to determine whether a student's residency on a college campus constitutes residency for voting purposes. The position paper asserts that "the local election officials continue to believe that (the decision) requires that students must, at the very least, intend to live permanently within their college communities in order to be permitted to vote there."

The second proposed amendment would change section 5-104(2) of the Election Law "by prohibiting county boards from considering such factors as age, marital status, financial independence, business pursuits, parent's residence, property holdings, etc., in determining an applicant's right to vote." This section presently allows election boards to consider these and other "highly personal" questions, such as motor vehicle registration, but does not specify the precise manner in which the criteria may be used. NYPIRG and SASU declare many of these standards to be irrelevant and inappropriate to an inquiry into whether a particular individual should be permitted to vote ("What possible significance does one's marital status have regarding the

(Continued on page 6)

**THE MOST OUTRAGEOUS EVENT  
OF THE YEAR IS COMING!**

**THE H-QUAD OLYMPICS**

**April 8th-April 12th**

**So, get involved and make it  
the BEST that ever was!!**

*Come to the H-Quad Activities Committee meetings,  
in the Benedict College Office on Sunday nights at  
11:00 p.m.*

*It's a Dynamite, Rewarding Experience, So—*

**BE THERE . . .  
ENUF SAID . . .**

**INTERESTED  
IN  
BICYCLE  
RACING?**

*If so, please attend a brief  
meeting of the newly formed  
CYCLING CLUB in S.U.  
Room to be announced on  
Tues., March 17 at 8 p.m.  
Intercollegiate racing will be  
the topic. If you can't attend,  
please call 'Bob at 298-4811  
p.m.'s*

**ANY STUDENT INTERESTED IN SERVING ON THE  
POLITY AFFIRMATIVE ACTION/EQUAL OPPORTUNITY  
REVIEW COMMITTEE:** Please fill in a Committee  
Application Form in the Polity Office (Union Room 258) and  
leave it for Rich Zuckerman, Polity President. The deadline for  
applications is Friday, March 13, 1981.

**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL**

*\*Campus Network  
presents*

**LYNN DOBRIN**

*Author and Board Member of AISUA*

**"International Human Rights Today"**

**Thursday, March 12, 7:30 p.m.**

**Engineering Lecture Hall**

**EROS**

*Peer counseling, patient  
advocacy, and referral service  
for birth control, abortion,  
and sexual health care.*

*Male and female counselors  
available. Free & Confidential.  
For students only. No  
appointment necessary.*

*Mon.-Fri. - 10 a.m.-5 p.m.  
Infirmary, Rm. 119, 6-LOVE*

**The University Chorus**  
along with the Chamber  
Singers, Professional  
Soloists and the Graduate  
Orchestra will perform the  
original version of Verdi's  
Macbeth, conducted by  
David Lawton. The concert  
will be on Saturday, March  
14, at 8:00 p.m., in the Main  
Auditorium. Tickets will be  
\$6.00 for general admission  
and \$3.00 for Senior  
Citizens or Students.

*Asian Students Association  
sponsors*

**BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT**  
(Men & Women Singles!)

**ON:** March 12, 1981 - Thursday

**TIME:** 8-11 p.m.

**PLACE:** Union Basement

*(Sign up sheet outside of ASA's Office: 073, Union)  
Come and "Rack" it Up!*

**TROPHIES!!**

# Toxics Threaten L.I. Water Supply

by Henry Ellis

There is rising public concern over the likelihood that Long Island's water supply is severely contaminated. Reports are now surfacing of highly toxic industrial wastes being dumped into landfills and municipal sewage treatment plants throughout Long Island. This continues even within the regulations of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the state Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).

Currently, an injunction to cease the dumping has been filed against Hooker Chemical, the only company known to be dumping on Long Island.

Many of the wastes, similar to those dumped at Love Canal, are known to be carcinogenic (cancer-causing), teratogenic (birth-defect causing), mutagenic (mutation-causing), and have been linked to various neurological and physiological disorders. Hooker has allegedly dumped untreated toxic chemical wastes at landfill sites in Syosset, Brentwood, Hauppauge, Old Bethpage and on the company's own grounds in Hicksville.

Long Island gets its water from natural underground reservoirs called aquifers, which are maintained by rain water seeping into the ground. Any material on the Island's surface will eventually find its way into the aquifers—and into our food, our drinking water and our bodies.

On September 1, 1979, Newsday reported that the State Department of Environmental Conservation cited the Hooker Chemical Corporation with 420 violations stemming from the dumping of industrial wastes at the Town of Oyster Bay's Old Bethpage landfill. Charges had also been made that Hooker officials deliberately falsified reports concerning the waste disposal practices of their Hicksville plant. Falsifying reports to the DEC is a felony punishable by one to five years in prison. The company refused to negotiate with the DEC in a Legal Compliance Conference. An injunction was filed against Hooker and the company was taken to court by the DEC. The case is still in litigation.

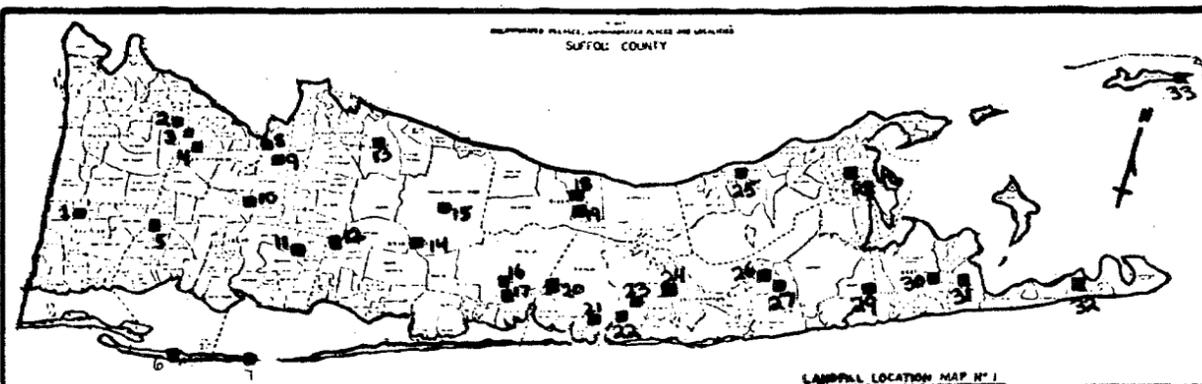
In a 1979 report by the Congressional Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation, it was disclosed that Hooker dumped approximately 380,000 pounds of the potent human carcinogen, vinyl chloride, on the company's Hicksville property between 1956 and 1975. Approximately 800,000 pounds of toxic wastes were dumped per year at the Syosset landfill between 1946 and 1968. At the Old Bethpage municipal landfill, Hooker dumped 1,600,000 pounds of solid and liquid chemical wastes per year between 1968 and 1978.

On July 9, 1980, the New York State Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG) released a report entitled *Toxics on Tap*. The report documents the severity of the groundwater contamination problem which affects the 3 million-plus residents of Long Island. *Toxics on Tap* reports an internal Hooker memo which stated that Hooker's own monitoring of their Hicksville facility showed positive ground water contamination. NYPIRG also reported that in 1951 Hooker began using 4 ester reactor in Hicksville, producing a minimum of 9 known toxins in their waste water. The poundage of wastes produced went from 50,000 to 250,000 in 1978. The wastes had been dumped directly into an on-site sand dump.

Because of the litigation in which Hooker is involved, the company did not make any statement pertaining to its dumping practices. However, a 1980 Hooker Environmental Fact Sheet stated, "Hooker Chemical Company has a corporate policy dealing with the protection of the environment which is designed to ensure the company achieves excellence and industrial leadership in environmental protection and regulatory compliance."

Hooker's current policy is to expose its chemical wastes to thermal destruction. The wastes are pumped into an incinerator which burns at 1400 degrees F. The then 'safe' wastes are discharged by Hooker into landfills for sewage plants. According to Walter Hang, molecular biologist and co-author of *Toxics on Tap*, the waste must be burned at 2700 degrees F. in order to break the molecular bonds and convert the wastes into manageable compounds (HCL, CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O). Over 60 wells have been closed in Nassau and Suffolk Counties; however, thousands of other private wells have shown contamination by pollutants, according to the study.

In an attempt to inform the public of toxic chemicals in Long Island's water supply, NYPIRG has formed a group called the Citizen's Alliance. The Alliance has recently petitioned Hooker for a full disclosure of their past and present dumping practices and the types and



- (1) Babylon—Gleam St., W. Babylon;
- (2) Huntington—Old Deposit Rd., E. Northport;
- (3) Smithtown—Baler & Landfill, Old Northport Rd., Kings Park;
- (4) Smithtown Landfill—Old Northport Rd., Kings Park;
- (5) Islip—Sonja Rd., Deer Park;
- (6) Saltaire Incineration—Fire Island, NY;
- (7) Fire Island Pines—Utilizing Barges;
- (8) Montclair Ave., Smithtown;
- (9) S. Montclair Ave., Rear Hwy. Dept.;
- (10) Islip Landfill, blydenburgh Rd., Hauppauge;
- (11) Islip Landfill, Lincoln Ave., Sayville;
- (12) Brookhaven Landfill, Holtsville;
- (13) Pine Rd., Ecology, Coram;
- (14) Brookhaven Landfill, Horseblock Rd., Yaphank;
- (15) Brookhaven National Laboratory;
- (16) Brookhaven Landfill, Paper Mill Rd., Manorville;
- (17) Brookhaven Landfill, Yaphank Rd., Center Moriches;
- (18) Riverhead Landfill, N/S Youngs Rd., Riverhead;
- (19) Riverhead Landfill, S/S youngs Rd., Riverhead;
- (20) Eastport Landfill, Rte. 27, Eastport;
- (21) Westhampton, Old Country Rd., Westhampton Beach;
- (22) Westhampton Landfill, S. Country Rd., Quogue;
- (23) Old Quogue Landfill, S. Country Rd., Quogue;
- (24) Hampton Bays, Jackson Ave., Hampton Bays;
- (25) Southold Landfill, Sound Ave., Cutchogue;
- (26) Old North Sea Landfill;
- (27) North Sea Landfill, Major Path;
- (28) Shelter Island Landfill;
- (29) Sag Harbor Landfill, Sag Harbor Tpke., Bridgehampton;
- (30) Bulls Path Landfill;
- (31) East Hampton Landfill, Springs, East Hampton;
- (32) Hither Hills Landfill, Main Rd., Montauk;
- (33) Fishers Island Landfill.

amounts of chemicals which have been dumped. Greg Yatzyshyn, chairperson of the Hicksville Citizen's Alliance, stated that, "In order for any comprehensive clean-up action to be undertaken, Hooker must disclose exactly what types of chemicals were dumped, the quantities and the locations of all dump sites, Once Hooker, as the largest producer of toxins, complies with our demands the smaller companies will fall in line behind them."

Prior to Congress's 1977 Clean Water Act, the dumping of toxins was monitored by the level of contamination at the dump site. Pollution is now monitored by the concentration of toxins in the waste itself. The EPA has recognized 129 chemicals as prime pollutants — compounds which are potentially toxic to human health.

In order to insure that the discharge guidelines are adhered to, companies such as Hooker are required to obtain a discharge permit from the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES).

The SPDES permit program allows for monitoring of toxic discharges by the companies themselves. They must submit their reports of dumping activities to the Department of Environmental Conservation.

Industries can avoid the restriction of the SPDES program by discharging their wastes into municipal sewage collection systems. Sewage plants are not regulated by the permit program, and are generally unable to treat toxic wastes. On-line discharges to sewage plants pass into the environment, according to the NYPIRG study.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA)

guidelines, however, do not imply standards for individual chemicals but rather for concentrations of known carcinogenic organic compounds; 10 micrograms per liter (mg/l) for carcinogens and 50 mg/l for chemicals whose effect on health is under suspect and 100 mg/l for the composite total.

Enforcement of SPDES includes administrative orders and Legal Compliance Conferences, wherein the state and the company negotiate the terms of the permit and the penalties to be ensued. While lengthy court actions continue, the company proceeds to discharge toxic chemicals.

*Toxics on Tap* maintains that the contamination of LI ground waters is a direct result of the dumping of lethal chemicals from various industries and due, also, to the inadequacies of the programs responsible for the control and regulation of toxic pollutants. "This investigation proves conclusively that not a single component of the government's program to stem the release of toxic pollutants is adequate." The report also points out that New York's laws are among the strictest in the nation, which, the report says, is a reflection on the rest of the nation's ground water quality. Recently, officials put much time and energy into disavowing the validity of *Toxics on Tap's* findings.

In a critique of *Toxics on Tap*, prepared by Dr. Mahfouz H. Zaki, Director of Public Health for Suffolk County, it was stated that the authors "... misinterpreted facts, made unwarranted conclusions, resorted to a style of sensationalism and

(Continued on page 5)

## Professor Condemns Contamination

The basement, like most, was a verteran of dorm life—cracked plaster, dim lighting, sticky rug—and the speaker, too, was a veteran of Stony Brook dorm life, having lived in them during their infancy. Chemistry Professor Ted Goldfarb spoke in the basement of Kelly D Monday night about industry and pollution. The crowd was embarrassingly small, and passers-by stopped for little more than a sentence or two before hurrying on. But Goldfarb's topics were no less important.

Goldfarb spoke of "fundamental human rights"—the right to maintain a healthful life. He feels industry is infringing on that right, and that governmental regulation is inadequate to the task of protecting the populace.

"Almost all chemically- or environmentally-induced—or even radiation-induced—cancer," he points out, "is known take somewhere between five and twenty years to develop. And so, when some new substance appears in the environment, it doesn't immediately become apparent whether that's gonna cause cancer." This trial-and-error practice presents a life-threatening situation, Goldfarb said, a case of "short-sighted planning for long-range profits."

A member of the chemistry department for 21 years, Goldfarb is in his first year of membership in Science for the People, a national group concerned with moral and social applications of science. Though he believes Reagan's "New Beginning" is cause for disillusionment, he foresees an upswing in involvement and organization. His praise for the past and his formula for the future: "We really made progress. And that progress came about as a result of a lot of effort on the part of a lot of people."

-Henry Ellis and Eric Brand



Presented by

SAB

Union Aud.  
**TONIGHT**  
 7:00 &  
 10:00 p.m.

**FREE**  
**ADMISSION**

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**North Campus  
 Street Hockey  
 Association**

League Meeting Thurs. Night at 7:30  
 Outside Polity Office

Weds. 3/11	2:30	Ammann vs. Kelly E
	4:00	James D-2 vs. Zoo
Thurs. 3/12	3:00	Commuters vs. Trojans
	4:30	Geology vs. Freeze
Fri. 3/13	2:30	Head vs. Langmuir D-3
	4:00	Kelly A vs. Kelly E
Sun. 3/15	12:00	Geology vs. O'Neill
	1:30	James D-2 vs. Commuters
	3:00	Ammann vs. Head
Mon 3/16	2:30	Freeze vs. Irving B-1
	4:00	Langmuir A-3 vs. Kelly A
Tues. 3/17	3:00	Head vs. Commuters
	4:30	James D-2 vs. Langmuir D-3
Wed. 3/18	2:30	Geology vs. O'Neill F-3
	4:00	O'Neill F-3 vs. Kelly E
Tues. 3/17	3:00	Trojans vs. Zoo
Wed. 3/18	4:30	Ammann vs. Langmuir A-3

FORTNIGHT, The Stony Brook Feature Magazine, is now accepting submissions of Viewpoints, Photography, Art, Fiction and Poetry for publication in its next issue. Those interested in contributing articles, essays and ideas are also encouraged to attend our weekly editorial meetings - Monday Nights at 7:00 p.m. All interested are welcome.

Submissions should be typed - including name and phone number - and placed in the Fortnight mailbox in the Union Office or placed under the door of the Fortnight Office - 060 in the Union Basement.

**BOWLING  
 TOURNAMENT**

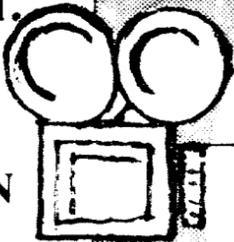
DATE: MARCH 19  
 TIME: 7:30-11:30 PM  
 PLACE: UNION BOWLING LANE  
 TEAMSHIP: 2 MALE 2 FEMALE  
 SIGN UP: Union Rm 013 During Office Hours



The Science Fiction Cult Classic

**DARK STAR**

presented by the  
 Science Fiction Forum  
 March 18th, 7 & 9:30 p.m.  
 Union Auditorium - FREE Admission!



**"ALTERED STATES"**  
 is coming to  
**HENDRIX COLLEGE**  
 on Friday the 13th

**WE WANT  
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 HILLEL'S  
 CO-ED  
 SOFTBALL  
 LEAGUE**

Anybody can join.  
 It's all for fun.  
 Come down, meet  
 people, drink some  
 beer and play ball.  
 Sign up now - m.  
 155, Humanities  
 Building. for further  
 information, call  
 the HILLEL OFFICE:  
 6-6842

The Polity Senate will be holding  
 Budget Hearings on Mondays &  
 Tuesdays. If your club wants to  
 get on the agenda, call the Polity  
 Treasurer, at 6-3673.

**ST. PATTY'S DAY PARTY**  
 Stage XII A's  
**SATURDAY, MARCH 14th**  
 10:00 p.m. - ???  
 BEER  
 WINE  
 MUNCHIES  
 LIVE D.J. 3 for \$1.00  
 HAPPY  
 HOUR 10-11

"Get Your Rocks Off on our Blarney Stone"

Asian Students Association  
 presents:

**Fresh Chinese Pastries  
 at Gershwin Cafe**  
 Every Sunday, 9 p.m.-1 a.m.  
**TOURNAMENTS!!**

This Week - **SPACE INVADERS** - 3/8, Sunday  
**BACKGAMMON** - Winner: **SHELLY**  
**ROAST PORK BUN EATING** - Winner: **TIMMY LANTIER**  
**CHESS - CARDS** and much more . . .  
**COME HANG OUT!**

**PRIZES!!**

# Court Postpones Professor's Trial

(Continued from page 1)

Baraka stated, "I think it's a normal reaction when somebody tries to hit you that you put your hands up." The two officers have since been indicted on charges that they "harassed" Baraka.

Before coming to Stony Brook, Baraka taught at Columbia University and in 1961, published his first set of poems under the name LeRoi Jones. Baraka also wrote volumes of essays, fiction and plays during the 1960's. At the onset of a new decade, Baraka began his tense involvement with the civil rights movement and continues his commitment by teaching at Stony Brook.

In an interview conducted by Press Assistant Editor, Vivienne Heston, Baraka explained the circumstances surrounding his arrest and the ongoing court procedures. The following are excerpts. -Higham

PRESS: What happened on February 23?  
BARAKA: The case was postponed again. It's been postponed twice in the last two months. At first it was going to be at the end of January, then they set it for February 23. And now, its been set for April 22.

PRESS: Why has the case been postponed?

BARAKA: There's a new judge on the case, Bernard Fried, and he said that the case was new to him and that more time was needed to prepare it. My attorney told him that he had never seen as much time and expense spent on a resisting arrest charge.

PRESS: Who is your lawyer?

BARAKA: Well, I have three: Conrad Lynn, Vernon Mason from the Black Lawyers' Guild, and William Kunstler.

PRESS: How much has this case cost you, approximately?

BARAKA: Somewhere between \$4 to \$5,000 that I can count. I've raised about the same amount through various fund-raising events. There was a very successful one held at Columbia University last November; about a thousand people attended. Tony Morrison and James Baldwin were guest speakers.

PRESS: Why do you think there has been so much delay?

BARAKA: Well, the courtroom has been crowded at each hearing. There were two hundred people the last time and one hundred and fifty the time before. The Prosecution thinks that things will be better the longer the case drags on but they're wrong: people will just be more aware of how I'm being harassed. I was convicted in December 1979 of resisting arrest and the Probation Department recommended probation because it would disrupt my teaching and the family income if I had to spend time in jail. That could be why my appeal has been pushed to April 22: that's close to the end of the semester. The whole thing is illegal. No charges were brought against me, so the arrest was illegal. The only charge they had left was resisting arrest. Judge Zarkin, the judge at the time, convicted me and sentenced me to 90 days in prison "to set an example for other people." I think he was trying to impress Mayor Koch. Zarkin was only a temporary judge. The ironic thing is he lost the election and now he's a legal clerk somewhere. Sentencing me was his last official act.

PRESS: Since you are a well-known author and have strong support, why would this said harassment persist?

BARAKA: I'm considered a threatening individual, requiring surveillance. The FBI just released a file on me spanning 20 years (1957-1977). The first amendment



Amiri Baraka addresses Stony Brook students on racism last year.

seems to offend them—the FBI, the judge on my case, the prosecutor. I've been talking about how this system has to change and be eliminated. I say things like "racism will not cease as long as capitalism exists and that capitalism is degenerating." They don't like that. What's happening to me could happen to anyone. They do what they want to do. I'm not in prison now, because I'm known. Otherwise, I would have been locked up long ago.

PRESS: Have any positive things resulted from your two-year ordeal?

BARAKA: The only positive outcome is that people are learning how the judicial system works. People know I'm being harassed. They know how unjust the system is.

PRESS: What are the negative aspects?

BARAKA: It's very draining—draining on your personality, your time and finances, which is what they want.

PRESS: How has this affected your family?

BARAKA: It's been very hard on my children. They were with me from the beginning. They saw their father being beaten by the cops. That brought on a negative reaction from them and they will have negative relations with the police. They don't like them and don't trust

them. And, of course, it's been a hard time for my wife—the constant question of whether I'll go to jail. We're all under a lot of pressure, it's very disorienting. Everything is so tentative. I can't project the outcome. The Police are now suing me, saying I brought "false charges" against them. This is in reaction to the complaint and testimony I gave recently to the Review Board.

PRESS: What sort of coverage have you been getting in the media?

BARAKA: All the papers, the Times, Post, the Daily News and television and radio reported the police side of the story when I was arrested. They all said I was beating my wife. It was total character assassination. The major media ignore what they want. The murdered children in Atlanta, you'll find them on page 20. If they were white kids, you'd see it on the front page, every day. They distort the news and shape it to benefit the system. I had some good coverage recently: Earl Caldwell did a good piece for the Daily News (February 23), the Amsterdam News was fair, WBGO in Newark, WBAI in New York, but mostly you find nothing.

PRESS: Are you finding time to get your work done?

(Continued on page 8)

## Company Contaminates Ground Water

(Continued from page 3)

maneuvers, the report would have accomplished its mission without augmenting the already existing cancer phobia and environmental panic."

Nassau County Health official Flisher stated, "... *Toxics on Tap* is 99% false or misrepresentative of the actual situation."

*Toxics on Tap* however, has been cited by the President's Council on Environmental Qualities and has been certified by several Congressional committees and subcommittees. The critiques of *Toxics on Tap* by both the Nassau and Suffolk Health Departments were said by Walter Harg to be political in nature and not scientific. "They didn't challenge any of the recommendations which we made... the critiques were full of doubletalk. This is the same political pattern which occurs whenever

utilized scare tactics. Had they refrained from these environmental carcinogens involve public exposure," Harg said. He added that "more and more people are being exposed to cancer-causing agents, until such a point is reached that the evidence outweighs the economic and political repercussions of admitting that a danger does in fact exist." Unfortunately, obstacles to completing and implementing the study remain.

"To do all the monitoring the testing of wells for the full 129 prime pollutants would cost about \$7,000 per battery of tests," said Andrew Yerman, spokesperson for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. "Which," he continued, "is highly impractical to ask people to do."

Yerman also stated that there is no basis on which to blame industry for the contamination of drinking water

around landfill sites. "We really don't know the actual sources of the pollution. Household garbage may be just as suspect as industry."

"This is a common cop-out," said Greg Yatzyshyn. "To protect the industries where the money is, officials feel they must prove consumers pollute as much as industries; 'How many toxins to you pour down your drain?' The blame can't be shifted." Yatzyshyn used terms such as "political football" and "bureaucratic stalemate" to describe the general "footdragging" of officials to enforce the existing regulations and to admit to the clear and present danger. He explained: "They seem to have the idea that we are attacking them specifically; we don't want to hang anyone, or throw anyone out of office. We just want the situation to be corrected and the job to get done."



Workers clean-up toxic chemicals at a site in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

### CRISIS IN EL SALVADOR

Wed., March 18, 7 p.m.

Lecture Hall 102

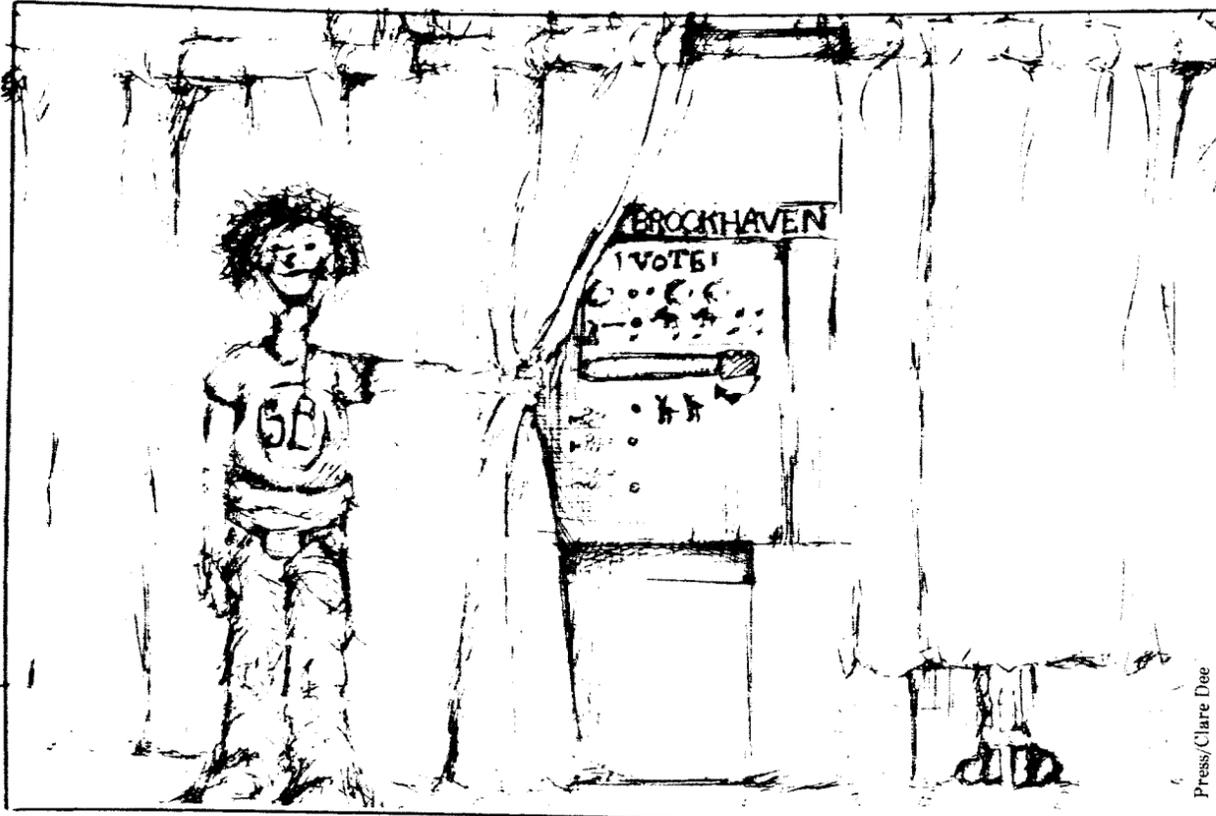
Arnoldo Ramos

Representative of FDR  
Revolutionary Democratic Front  
Speaks On

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN HIS COUNTRY

Sponsored by CISPES - Stony Brook

# Student Voting Disturbs Community



(Continued from page 1)

capacity to vote in a particular community?") and only foster "arbitrary and discriminatory treatment" of student voters resulting in the "disenfranchisement of a large segment of the electorate who are substantially affected by outcomes of local elections."

In support of their contention that students are bona fide residents of the communities in which their colleges are located, NYPIRG and SASU point out that "college students spend a minimum of nine or ten months per year in their college communities . . . are subject to local traffic and housing ordinances, local criminal laws . . . pay sales, gasoline, and resident income taxes . . . and indirectly pay property taxes through their rents. They would be considered residents of their college communities for purposes of jury duty and are included within the U.S. Bureau of the Census as residents of their college communities." The paper also states that students have a "tremendous economic impact on their college communities" and concludes with "students are subject to the laws of their college communities and are discriminated against by being denied the right to vote for the officials who administer those laws."

The present absentee-ballot voting system is also abhorred by most student groups and is seen by Janice Fine, Vice-President of SASU/Albany, as having been made intentionally complicated. "It's a five step procedure," she said. "Students must file an undue amount of time in advance and deal with processes that are not really necessary."

The problems encountered by the New York Student Voter Registration Drive in 1976 are, according to organizers, examples of the fact that "there are factions in the State who are not displeased by the notion of disenfranchising students." In his testimony before the Assembly Select Committee on Election Law on November 22, 1976, David Hopkins, the statewide drive coordinator, outlined the major obstacles his group was faced with.

Mr. Hopkins cited the non-compliance or partial and tardy compliance of many of the larger county election boards with the request of the State Election Board in 1976 for 100,000 mail registration forms to be delivered to NYPIRG in Albany for distribution to each of the almost 200 campuses in the State. He then listed specific examples of problems encountered in attempting to procure forms from Westchester County (they arrived on October 1, two days before the registration deadline), Erie County (severe economic hardship), Albany County (1600 requested, 400 received), and Schenectady, Onandaga, Broome, Monroe, Orange and Nassau Counties and New York City (not enough forms). Of the major county boards, only Suffolk County promptly filled the request for mail registration forms.

"Typical responses of county boards were that forms were too expensive to send out in large quantities, that all of the students who were interested in voting had already registered, or that the board had already given out an adequate number of forms," stated Mr. Hopkins.

The absentee ballot applications were delayed because they could be obtained only upon personal written

request subsequent to proper registration. Since the registration process was delayed by the county boards, many students did not receive absentee ballots in time to vote. Advocates of the NYPIRG/SASU position in the current voting issue view the above practices of local election boards as being intentionally discriminatory against students and something that a change in the election law will eliminate.

According to the Empire State Report, a bi-weekly issue of government and politics in New York State, a decision in favor of students' voting rights could make big changes. In its November 1-15, 1980 issue, the report states that Democrats stand to gain and Republicans to lose close races and that "political control of the State Senate and many local governments is at stake."

In the same year that the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed, the New York State Legislature enacted the Bell Amendment to the State Election Law (sections 5-104), which states that "for the purpose of registering and voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence . . . while a student of any institution of learning." According to the November 1-15, 1980 issue of the Empire State Report, the Bell Amendment was passed "while both houses of the Legislature and the governor's chair were controlled by the Republican Party and was specifically intended to head off the potentially devastating effects of the 26th Amendment" on that party.

The student voting controversy is now in federal court. On October 9, 1980, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York ruled, in *Auerbach et. al. v. Kinley et. al.* (80-cv-374), that college students, formerly required to vote by absentee ballots in their "home districts" — in practical terms the districts where their parents live — will henceforth be permitted to register in the districts where they go to college if the ruling, which is being challenged by the New York State Board of Elections, stands.

Jack Lester, the attorney handling the case for the Student Association at SUNY/Albany, stated that "discriminatory student voting statutes have been struck down by courts all over the country", with similar ruling handed down in California, Kentucky, Vermont and Texas. In the *Auerbach* decision, Judge Neal P. McCurn declared that the use of a questionnaire solely for students issued by Albany area election boards was discriminatory. College officials in that area had supplied the election boards with lists of students for the purposes of establishing residence. In *Syms v. U.S. et. al.* the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a Texas District Court which nullified use of the student questionnaire as a violation of the equal protection clause of the U.S. Constitution in that it denied to a particular group of citizens (students) the right "to participate in elections on an equal basis with other citizens in the jurisdiction." Said Lester, "If the Supreme Court told Texas that it couldn't discriminate against students, how are they going to let New York get away with it?"

Lester and the student groups involved are presently in the process of gathering information from campuses across the state to support their contentions of statewide

discrimination against student registration. Judge McCurn's decision only grants the petitioners—students in Albany County—permission to register and vote and does not extend to other counties. Lester expects to compile evidence of statewide and present it to Judge McCurn in anticipation that he will broaden his decision to include Ulster and Broome Counties.

New York Election officials are expected to appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. "If they do", says Lester, "the decision will probably be made statewide immediately. If they don't, it may be a tedious business of going county by county to extend the Albany decision." He added that if the New York State Attorney General's office got involved the whole State would probably be required to enforce the proper registration of students in each district. According to Lester, "The Attorney General could really clinch this. He could issue an advisory opinion having the force of law or a consent decree, although up to now he has done nothing to help us."

According to the Empire State Report, Tim Gillis, spokesperson for Attorney General Robert Abrams pointed out that the Attorney General is mandated to defend the constitutionality of the statutes passed by the Legislature, including the Bell Amendment. He also said that the Attorney General had sent letters to the State Board of Elections mandating that students "be assured of their lawful option to establish a residence and vote in a community where they pay taxes and often hold jobs". The letters also warned against procedures that were "arbitrary and unlawful."

Gillis also said that if any local election officials solicited the advice of the Attorney General's office, the advice forthcoming would be for local boards to register college students in all counties under the terms of the *Auerbach* injunction, even though on its face Judge McCurn's order applies only to Albany County.

Critics of the order, the Report says, indicated that the judge never really addressed the crucial question of whether the election law amendment stating that students had neither gained nor lost a residence was in itself constitutional. That, they said, is a matter for trial.

Opponents to a change in the law argue that the vast majority of students live a maximum of four or five school years in their college communities and are not there to experience the long term ramifications of their electoral decisions. "While the Democrats are more optimistic than the Republicans, they are still uneasy," stated the Empire State Report. "Even Democrats fear students' voting for huge operating and capital expenditures and then moving on, leaving more permanent residents to pay the freight through increased

There seems to be no consensus either among students polled or among community residents polled. Although the immediate reaction of many students was one of favoring a change in the law, some said that they feel a stronger attachment to their home areas and are less concerned with what happens here. Others, however, have come to consider Stony Brook their home and applaud the NYPIRG/SASU proposed amendments. Several of these latter have no address other than their campus address.

"Polity is in favor of the proposed changes," stated its president pro tem David Berenbaum. "Students should have the right to choose whether they want to vote in their parents' districts or here."

University President John Marburger also supports the proposals. "Students are a lot more responsible than most people think they are," he stated. "They do live here for three quarters of the year and should have some say in what goes on in the area. I am in favor of giving them that right."

Most area residents are opposed to giving students the right to vote in local elections.

"Students are not wage earners," stated one community resident. "The amount of money they spend yearly and the amount of taxes they pay are minimal compared with the expenses borne by the average homeowner with a family, not to mention the fact that they will probably be gone by the time much of what they have voted for comes to fruition."

"Those students who intend to make their college community their permanent home are in the vast minority," stated a local businessman. "If they demand resident status for voting purposes, let them establish residency like everyone else. Those who do not intend to stay must understand that the political climate they have moved into existed before they came and will continue exist, more or less, after they leave. By giving these "temporary residents" the right to influence local decisions, we are not looking after the long-term

(Continued on page 8)

# Madison Ave., U.S.A.

As commercialism becomes more pervasive with the further entrenchment of capitalism, the line between luxury and necessity, status and value, image and reality, blurs. The following satirical piece was published in the June 30, 1980 New Yorker:

*You're waking up, America. It's morning—and you're waking up to live life like you've never lived it before. Say hello to a whole new way of being awake, America. Say hello to us.*

*Who are we? The idea people. A family of companies. America's supermarket. We're all this—and more. All day, every day, something we do will touch your life. At home. At school. Whether you need us or not, we're there.*

*We're watching you, America. We're watching you when you work—because, America, you work hard. And we know that afterward you've got a mighty big thirst. Not just a thirst for the best beer you can find, but a thirst for living. A thirst for years of experience. America, you're thirsty.*

*You're spelling more today, America. You're spelling a lot of things. Words. Words like "cheese." "Relief." And you're using those words to make phrases, and you're talking with those phrases every day, keeping America's telephone system the best in the world. America, you've got something to say, and you're coming in loud and clear.*

*"Cheese relief." "Relief cheese." You said it, America.*

*Where does America go when it wants more of everything? It comes to us. Who are we? An American tradition. We provide a broad range of services. In eight major markets. Sixteen times a day. All across this great country of ours. Who are we? We're people.*

*People who know that America is digging in. People who come from all walks of life. People whose job it is to serve you. And we're doing it—better than ever. We're working harder to serve you, America. Because you're entitled. You've earned it. You deserve the best—the very best. From the skillful management of natural resources to the thirst-quenching beer you drink: you know what you want, and you grab it. You expect more, and you get it. Ask for it by name, America.*

*You're on the move, too—and we're doing our best to beat you there. Around the corner, or around the world: we're waiting for you. Who are we? America's host from coast to coast. We are insight. We are knowledge. We are the future. And we're changing—changing to keep up with you.*

*America, say hello to something new. Say hello to quality. Quality you can see. Quality you can feel. Quality you can say hello to. (How do you spell "quality," America? Real quality—quality you can trust? The same way we've been spelling it for over a 150 years.)*

*You're looking good, America. And we're looking at you. Who are we? People building transportation to serve people. Where are we? What the Colonel cooks. How did we get here? We are driven.*

*We want what you want. It's that simple. And we're giving it to you. At work. At play. Because America works as hard as it works, and plays as hard as it plays. When America has nothing to do, it reaches for us, and we're there—in energy, in communications, in research. With the meticulous attention to detail that comes only from the choicest hops, the finest barley.*

*We're Number One. You're Number One. You're a winner, America. And we know what you're thinking. We know how you feel. How do we know? Because we take the time to tell you. We take the time to care.*

*And it pays off. We're here, America. And the next time you're here—the next time we can tell you who we are and what we do—we'll be doing what we do best.*



The following is a serious advertisement printed by Mobil in the New York Times:

*American passion and achievement are what we do best. Look at the way our Revolution touched off so many others. It's still the most potent political idea on the earth: freedom, free people making their own free choices—at home, on the job, about what they'll do and where they'll live, what to choose in the voting booth and in the market as well. . . The idea's still coming on strong after more than 200 years, still manages to upset tyrants great and petty. Can't help thinking how the hope of freedom kept those hostages going so long, and with a dignity their captors could never understand. And then their joy at experiencing freedom again! Reminds us all it's our most precious asset. Releasing those 52 Americans could trigger the release of a whole new era where freedom's the big thing again in America. . . I figure most of our friends around the globe are sort of waiting expectantly to see what will come of yet another of America's fresh beginnings. Don't see the American people waiting, they've already begun. . . Maybe the key is that always-fresh "rise and shine" idea. Seems obvious now to everyone that the people are in a mood to rise again—their way, not some bureaucrat's way. Their way had a lot more success than many recent political experiments: the pie got bigger and the jobs got better and just about everyone got a larger piece of it. This later development, the Shrinking Society, didn't appeal to anybody but the guys in charge of the laundry. . . You can feel the change in the air lately, the confidence we're going to see a rise in spirit, in production, in economic growth and national wealth, in energy (both moral and mineral), and in social achievement as well. . . Because there's the most shining page in the American record: not just the national wealth a free people created but how well they shared it. . . No country ever got more people out of steerage and slums into decent homes and satisfying jobs and good schools. No people ever nursed more food out of the earth or let that abundance flow so widely. No people ever gave such a manifest demonstration that restless achievers, free to make their own choices and set their own goals, can light up history with life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. . . Got the feeling we're all in a mood to rise and shine and do it one more time. . . Maybe we Americans have learned something over the past few years: small is beautiful, sure; big is beautiful too. . .*

Is life real or is it Memorex?

Next week, along with the University, the Press goes on vacation. We will publish next on April 2. Good luck on your exams and have a good vacation.

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## Baraka Trial

BARAKA: Yes, I'm extremely busy.

PRESS: What sort of things are you doing now?

BARAKA: Well, this is African History Month (February), so I've been doing a lot of lecturing. I lectured at several high schools—Hempstead and Wyandanch on Long Island to name a few. I've been to many universities this month—California State at Northridge, USC, Farleigh Dickinson, and Hofstra. And, of course, I'm teaching here at Stony Brook, two courses this semester: Pan-African Literature and Civil Rights.

PRESS: Any books or plays in the making?

BARAKA: Yes, I'm coming out with a collection of essays called "Daggers and Javelins." It'll contain works done between 1974 and 1980. It's being published by Garland Press and should be released in September. A play I wrote in 1979 called "Boy and Tarzan Appear in the Clearing," is at the Henry Street Theater in the East Village. Then, hopefully sometime either late summer or early fall, a jazz opera planned since 1979 will open at the La Mama Workshop in the city. It was supposed to be at the Paris Opera and in Berlin but the American authorities turned us down.

(Readers wishing to write letters on Amiri Baraka's behalf should address them "To Whom It May Concern:" and send them to either: The Honorable Judge Bernard Fried, 100 Centre Street Court, Part 1, New York, NY or William Kunstler, 15 Gay Street, New York, NY.)

# Student Voting Conflict

(Continued from page 6)

stability of the community."

Another area resident stated her view. "The idea of giving students residency status for voting in this area when they are residents elsewhere does not seem right. Simply by attending school away from home should not entitle them to a dual residency status."

Mr. John W. Pratt, an Associate Professor of History at Stony Brook, specializes in U.S. Constitutional and political history and the history of New York State. "Residency is a real can of worms," he stated. "there are so many respects in which one can qualify as a resident such as taxes and motor vehicle registration. Of course, if students can vote in political contests, they can in school elections. I can appreciate the opposition of community residents in this area. It really depends which one of these issues you fight to the death on."

The reactions of local elected officials showed them to be rather uniformly against the broad-sweeping proposed changes, with one exception.

"Sure, why not? If they're old enough to fight, they're old enough to vote" was the initial reply of Suffolk County Legislator Ferdinand Giese (R - E. Setauket). When apprised of the facts that the issue is not whether students should have the right to vote, but whether they should be considered residents for the purpose of voting at Stony Brook and that 6,300 on-campus residents and an additional several thousand off-campus residents could affect the result of his next election, Mr. Giese replied, "It doesn't matter to me. That's for the courts to decide."

Other elected officials of this area hinge their positions on the interpretation of the term 'residency'. A spokesperson for State Assemblyperson George Hockbruekner (D-C-2nd Dist. Suff. Co.) stated that the assemblyperson agreed that students should have the right to vote here "if they consider themselves residents."

State Senator Kenneth LaValle (R 1st Dist. Suff. Co.) stated, "You must use a test of what is residency. If a student is truly a resident, that is, considers this area his home, he should have the right to vote here. But if he is

just here for school, he should not be given that option. I have found," he continued, "that many students have more interest in what's going on at home."

"Unless the student said he is a full-time resident, I find it (the proposed change) to be a contradiction," stated Brookhaven Town Councilperson Dooley (R-C). "There's got to be a way to say that you are a permanent resident. I don't want to disenfranchise anyone from voting, but we must ask, "What are your roots going to be?"

Martin J. Kerins (R), Brookhaven Town Attorney, agreed. "If the student intends to become a permanent part of the community, that is, continue to live here when he graduates, then he should be allowed to vote here, but not if he has not permanent ties to the area."

Jack Lester believes that "it is inevitable that the decision will go for student voting rights." The Empire State Report asserts, "Although many predict students will not register to vote in significant numbers, and many will continue to vote in the communities in which they were raised, Lester suggests that now that their votes will make a difference, more of them will participate." He points to local issues such as housing codes, nuclear power, environmental issues and "the feeling among students that they can't get a fair break in town courts" as factors that will motivate them to register and vote.

The Report states two options for opponents of the proposals: go to trial on the constitutional merits of the Bell Amendment or seek to amend the statute in such a way as to avoid discrimination while still prohibiting students from voting in their college communities. "It is not likely," the Report claims, "that such an amendment would pass a Democratic Assembly."

Presuming the 'inevitable', that students are awarded status as residents in their college communities. "It is not likely," the Report claims, "that such an amendment would pass a Democratic assembly."

Presuming the 'inevitable', that students are awarded status as residents in their college communities, the question remains as to whether their votes will make a difference.



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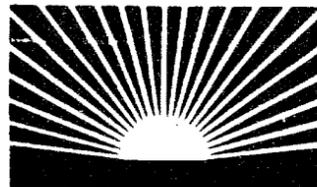
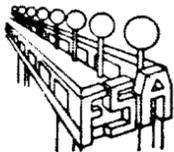
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# Revitalized Jorma . . .

by Jeff Zoldan

On March 8, 1968, the Jefferson Airplane, along with their young lead guitarist Jorma Kaukonen, opened for the first of their many appearances at the Fillmore East. Thirteen years later, Jorma, sporting a new haircut, a new band and a new album has opened at the Union Auditorium before an audience just as eager to hear him now as they were at the Fillmore in '68.

Casually strolling on stage wearing a cut-off sweat shirt and worn dungarees, with a Molson in his hand, Jorma quietly sat down in a chair with his acoustic guitar and began to pick away at the "Hesitation Blues," the first of a six song acoustic set that was dominated by tunes from *Quah*. His nimble and deft finger-picking was sharp, crisp, and clean, giving it the full tonality that has become commonly associated with Jorma.

The entire ambience of the evening was low-key as Jorma acknowledged the audience, only occasionally looking up to introduce a song. But he was there to play, and play he did, as his gin-soaked, grainy vocals and extended leads quickly commanded the attention of all. Ending the first set with "Death Has No Mercy" and "Hamar Promenade," Jorma proved once again that he is a master of the blues guitar, able to grasp the emotion and intensity concomitant to the finest blues.

Stepping back onstage accompanied by the two players that make up Vital Parts, Jorma broke out into a powerful rocking tune, extending all his finger-picking abilities onto electric guitar. The strong back-up of Alex

Mitchell's bass and Meatloaf drummer Joe Stefko's percussion was an excellent vehicle for Jorma's driving leads and fills. But while the first set was a neat package of acoustic songs, the second set was one that could not always contain its

sheer energy and volume. With a poor mix responsible for the instruments overpowering the vocals, Jorma's already hazy vocals were hard to construe.

As Jorma's latest release *Barbeque King* currently retains a place on the charts, it was surprising and refreshing that Sunday's performance did not become a showcase for the LP. Only halfway through the second set did the first song from *Barbeque King* appear—"Roads & Roads"—whose melody line closely resembles many old Hot Tuna selections. Only four songs from the new LP were performed and they, unlike all the other songs of the evening, were faithful reproductions of what appears on the album.

But the man who has had his entire back tattooed was not without a few twists. Introducing "Man for all Seasons" from the latest LP as "Johnny's on Angel dust" shortly after performing "Ken Takes a Lude," Jorma's new lyricism deals with drugs and drug addicts. Capping off the end of the set was "Runnin' With the Fast Crowd," a fast paced tune comprised of quick chord changes and layered with some subtle harmonies, which warned of being involved with the wrong kind of company and life in the fast lane.



Hot Fuck'in Jorma!

In all, the legend of Hot Tuna was recalled Sunday night as Mitchell and Stefko rounded out the power trio that was propelled by the energy known as Jorma Kaukonen. It is hoped that his new band and new album will be the incentive to keep Jorma active on the concert scene. With a talent and character like Jorma, it should be interesting to see what will develop in the years to come. In the meantime, the flame of yesterday still burns brightly.

# ... and A Disgusted Chris Rush

*Chris Rush is a damn funny comedian. It's not difficult to understand his popularity at college campuses as his humor emphasizes sex, drugs, Reagan, and the draft—the average undergrad's favorite topics.*

*Yet opening up for Jorma Kaukonen at the Union last Sunday proved to be no small feat for Chris. His monologue was marred by constant obnoxious interruptions from the audience, many of them local high schoolers, drunk and rowdy. In between his tow shows, the Press spoke with Chris as he let his hair down about the audience and life in general.*

Rush: If they have IQ's just below bread mold don't let them into Stony Brook gigs. I was shocked. I looked down and the guy in the front is going, "Fuck you!" He's got snot running down his face. This is a fucking college student? What the hell is he majoring in? Posture? I did five gigs here and they were all wonderful. I want to write this out of my memory tract. This don't count. I got to go back there. I'd rather have route canal work than go back there.

Press: I think the second show ought to be a little better.  
Rush: Oh yeah? That's not what I heard. I heard they're chug-a-lugging sterno on the fucking line.

Press: Where are you from?

Rush: I'm originally from Brooklyn and I lived half my life in West Babylon, Long Island. But I'm basically a New York person. And my favorite audiences are college audiences, 100% college audiences.

Press: Do you ride the subways a lot?

Rush: No, but I did the subways (referring to a portion of his monologue) because there's so much flak about it. I wanted to see what it was like. I haven't been down there for years. So I go down there . . . why do people go there to piss? They come from Argentina to piss at 14th Street. It's like a tourist attraction: "Get a picture of him pissing at 14th Street!"

Press: Were you actually tempted to come off the stage and punch somebody out?

Rush: I'll put it this way: There's a bunch of 18 and 17 year old obnoxious fucking assholes out there. Now I headline a lot and open a lot. And I've opened for them all and I never saw anything like this. I love the illusion. There's a prick. He's got one fucking muscle and he's going, "Fuck You!" I'm from fucking Brooklyn, man. I could kill him with my foreskin. And I look at him and say, "I'm alive, I'm a live person I'm not a television I'm not like click, next channel."

Press: Any special reason you wear a gi (uniform worn for the martial arts)?

Rush: Yeah, for assholes like that. Two special reasons. Number one: There's no hot water in my building, I've got 300 pounds of dirty laundry so I couldn't wear my jeans. Number two: You sweat a lot. I like to move around, so I wear the gi.

Press: It's better wearing the black belt than a white belt.

Rush: Yeah, because the white belt makes you look real puny. Also you get tremendous portions when you go to Chinatown: "Waiter, 700 more wontons."

Press: So, what have you been doing these days? You

opening or headlining? Rush: I'm working the 17th through the 21st at a place called O'Neal's on 6th Avenue and 57th Street in Manhattan. It's the first time they're doing entertainment. They're a restaurant. I said, look, man, I don't want to make lasagna come out of peoples' noses. So they said there'll be no serving of food. So I'll be doing that. I'll be doing another gig at the Bottom Line at the end of April. In the meantime, I'm putting together a bunch of films to sell to—don't attack me—but they wanted me to sell it to Saturday Night Live. They suck. I know they suck. They suck horribly. I'm either going to sell it to Saturday Night Live or Fridays. Tomorrow I'm having a meeting with a guy who wants me to go on Fridays and do a thing. They say we don't do stand-up comedians but they saw me with John Mayall at the Bottom Line and they said he's not a normal guy. Kind of makes me feel like Quasimodo. But I'm not normal.

Press: Most people aren't. Rush: The normal ones are strange. Give me a guy that's a little weird, ties a little Roman candle to his pubic hair once in awhile. People that look really straight. All of a sudden they go beserk



Comedian Chris Rush jokes around with an impatient Stony Brook audience.

and push an IBM machine out of a 47th floor window, killing the pretzel man.

Press: He was always a quiet guy, axe-murdered his parents . . .

Rush: That's right, killed the whole fucking bus! I like people who are a bit outrageous. You know, we live in an insane society. I never met normal people. And I like college people because they let it hang out. They don't even try to be normal. Except for preppies. Preppies are hot shit. I dig every type of audience, every type of school and I love it. This is one of the few bad times because of 18-year-old assholes with two different sized eye-pupils. When you have two different sized eye-pupils you have to figure something's wrong with the guy because there are only two things that cause that: concussion and brain damage. This was like playing to an animated group of Karen Ann Quinlans. They have T-shirts that say "Long Island Lighting: No Chromosomes."

Press: Are you going to go on doing colleges for eternity? Are you going to be 95 years old . . .

Rush: Doing colleges? No. I love it more than anything, so if I can I will. My favorite thing is stand-up performances. However, I had an album pressed a year ago and the album company went out of business, which is indicative of the money problems in this country—and I'm counter-culture in that I've never done mass media. Now, just to stay where I'm staying—which is to make a grand or \$1500 dollars a night and do all the colleges in the world—just to do that and be cool, I'm going to have to sell out. Not sell out, but do mass media. So I'm aiming at the two shows that seem viable, the shows you watch: Saturday Night Live and Fridays. S.N.L. sucks so bad it makes me sick to my fucking stomach. It's hard for me to get involved with them. Next time you should hire the Hell's Angels to do security here. I'll pass out tourniquets from the stage.

Press: Hey, what do you think of the court case in California about teaching kids that we come from monkeys?

Rush: There are people who still don't want to teach evolution in the schools. That blows my fucking brains. They want to say that God built the earth in 6 days and then he was a fuck-off and took the seventh one off. God?! You ever see a redwood tree? That's a bitch to make one of them. The fundamentalists are one thing. I can't believe there's that kind of resurgency. I mean we've been getting brighter and brighter and there's a backswing towards stupidity now. They want a college-level biology professor to get up and teach evolution and then say, "And here's an equally valid thing: 'And then the Lord moved his arm, and he made sunlight.'" We don't descend from monkeys? The fact that Anthony Quinn is so fucking close to a gorilla—look at the shape of his head—they don't want to mention that. Of course we evolved from the monkeys. Look at the first row of the audience.

Press: Why do you shave your head?

Rush: When I was a kid, I had a fixation with my . . . knee . . . I was going bald on the sides. I didn't have nice hair like you. I had funny hair, hair that would stick out on the sides. And I was going bald on top, so if I didn't shave I'd look like a fucking Bozo. So I just shaved. It's been like this for 8 years now.

Press: Has anyone ever asked you to do things like Curly from the Three Stooges?

Rush: No, I get weird groupies who want to fuck you for the head. One had a Ban deodorant roll-on fetish. Kept wanting me to rub my head in her armpit. You know what I mean? I got a rash and I don't dig that kind of shit. One said, "I've always had a fantasy about fucking a cantaloupe. Bend down while I stamp 2 for 89 on your head." No, I never had any exploitation about my head. I've turned some down. I've turned down two television commercials that wanted to exploit the head. I don't want to exploit the head. I want to exploit the brain inside the head.

Press: Thanks a lot, Chris. This is going to make a lot of good copy.

Rush: No doubt about that. Mention in your article the low-life quality of some of the people that came on campus today. Mention Brooklyn, too.

# Music Revolutionary Clash

by Eric Corley

A new album by a talented band is something well worth waiting for. And, until rather recently, this wait was usually long and frustrating. But now that new wave has become the dominant popular force of music — in fact, the *only* force that seems to be progressing — creativity is on the rise. Never before has there been so many musicians doing so many different things at one time.

Much of this creativity, though, is cast aside by the public. Some for a good reason, others for no reason at all. The Clash has been fortunate. Since their entrance into the music world via London in the mid '70's, their reputation and support have soared. But what is truly astounding is that the band continues to do what they want to do, not what everyone else expects them to do. To produce and release a triple studio album, while having released in the previous year two and a half records, is a daring step few groups would have the guts to try.

Musically, the Clash show just as much integrity and imagination. *Sandinista!*, their newest release, is an engaging compilation of different styles and roots, the likes of which are rarely seen on this planet. While wandering through the almost two hours of new music, one will find reggae, rhythm and

blues, gospel, space cadet rhythms, and even some familiar rock and roll. But *Sandinista!* does not come off as a simple hodgepodge of sounds, as many similar efforts have done. Throughout the 36 tunes that appear on the album, there is a sense of continuity. This is because the Clash tends to carry a common theme through their music: misery and anger. Anyone who's more than ten days old can readily see that there's no shortage of either of these in today's society, which explains why the Clash is so productive.

This is not to say that *Sandinista!*, or any of their other works, are overly depressing. In fact, they're quite inspirational. For one, they do not present things as being totally lost. There is hope, and the title of the album is living proof of this. The *Sandinista Revolution*, of Nicaragua in 1979, is looked upon as a true uprising by the people of a nation against an oppressive dictatorship supported by the United States. Compared to similar revolutions, this one appears to have fared rather well. "Washington Bullets" deals with this particular subject directly and passionately. Its tropical flavor and the examples of Nicaragua, Cuba and Chile bring forth the frustration and bitterness of having a world power impose its

will upon the people of a small nation.

In case anyone gets offended by all the anti-USA rhetoric, there is plenty of criticism of the Soviet Union, China, and England throughout the rest of the song and the album. "Ivan meets G.I. Joe" is about the inevitable confrontation staged on the dance floor of Studio 54. The result is a multitude of imaginative correlations and delightful double entendres that accomplishes much more than a direct protest song.

The Clash condemns fascism and monotony not by saying they stink but by illustrating them as they operate. "The Magnificent Seven" does this the most graphically, dealing with the dreariness of the working day — from bosses to cheeseburgers to FM radio. Its pseudo-disco beat is simply another reminder of the monotonous sameness so many of us wake up to.

"Something About England" is an attack on their home country and the rising belief that "it would be wine and roses if England were for Englishmen again." This is also reflected in "Charlie Don't Surf," one of the album's spacier selections that opens yet another musical door for the Clash. "One More Time" is an exceptional reggae piece that explores the miseries of life in the ghetto. "Watch



when Watts Town burns again" is the grim warning voiced here.

In addition to the important messages carried in *Sandinista!*, there are some extremely catchy rock and roll pieces that are destined to become classics. "Somebody Got Murdered," "Police On My Back" (an old Eddy Grant composition), "Lightning Strikes," and "Up In Heaven," are just a few.

Apart from the meaningful lyrics and musical solidity of the album, the range of style is what is stalwart. From an engaging gospel parody called "Sound Of The Sinners," to a reggae version of an old blues number entitled "Junco Partner," to the children of guest keyboardist Mickey Gallagher singing "Career Opportunities" (an old Clash tune from their first LP), *Sandinista!* covers all sides of the spectrum.

It would be very easy to say, since this is a triple album, that much of the material is filler. Admittedly, they are not at their best on all the three dozen

songs. But none of the selections can be described as painful to the ear, which in itself is an accomplishment these days.

The more abstract pieces, such as "Mensforth Hill," which is nothing more than "Something About England" played backwards, begin to reveal predictable structures and harmonies after repeated listening. There are other tracks, such as "Junkie Slip," that sound as if they belong on a Beatles outtake package. Even so, they prove to be musically sound and engaging as well.

For the listener who is unfamiliar with the Clash, thirty-six new songs may seem a little scary. But they may also be used as the perfect introduction to a band that's undergone a lot of musical change and development. Considering the depth, meaning, and imagination contained in *Sandinista!*, it would be a tragedy for anyone to pass this one up without listening.

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# The State of the Artexpo

by Jesse Londin

In a seemingly out of character gesture by a public official who openly admits to having no interests "other than politics," Mayor Koch gallantly and officially declared March 7-13 "Art Week" in New York City.

And not a moment too soon. Just when we thought it was safe to go back to the city's 600 plus museums and galleries, when we had finally reburied the Treasures of King Tut and sent Picasso back to Guernica—enter Artexpo 1981, a new concept in the commercialization of fine art. Artexpo is something like the World's Fair of painting, sculpture, graphics, photo and video. The concept itself seems to be modeled by marketing experts after the Smithhaven Mall, except the goods are much more expensive.

This third annual five day International Art Exposition at the New York Coliseum drew 270 exhibitors and 7,000 registered fine art dealers from 22 nations. The work was exhibited according to gallery, not artist, and each participating gallery was allocated a section of the fair to display its collection. Naturally, representatives from all the galleries were on hand to promote their products, quote prices, hand out business cards and talk shop.

Some people were naively expecting to see an art exhibit. One representative from a British gallery was surprised by the consumerism surrounding art in New York. "It's such a commodity here. We didn't expect this. It's almost like selling cars," she said.

Each party involved had a different motive for its appearance. The dealers showed to make a killing. The artists were there to establish or reaffirm their reps. The galleries wanted the exposure, and the Coliseum was in it primarily for profit. But not all of the visitors at the Art Exposition were serious collectors or even casual buyers. Many were "just looking." In fact, most of the art viewers left without purchasing a single print. The stuff was just too damn expensive. Aside from the postcards, the cheapest item on sale was the Coliseum's Artexpo ad poster in two varieties, both about the size and quality of a Cheryl Ladd pin up—selling for 34 dollars.

The exhibits were good, however, and much of it was quite exceptional. The state of the art in contemporary aesthetics—at least as far as western convention is concerned—the same perspective and mentality that brought us Da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Rembrandt, etc. If you were interested in African, Oriental or even Latin American works,

20th century European and North American artwork. The best of our modern day masters contributed to Artexpo: Picasso (of course), Chagall, Gross, Dali, Bragg, Miro, Rockwell, Calder, as well as the contemporary talents of Peter Max, LeRoy Neiman, among others.

Artexpo's wallhangings were certainly not at a loss for diversity, either. From the abstract geometrics of Laurel Higgen's "Mirage" and Saul Chase's "Gulf Station," to the colorful and simple serigraphs of Sabelis (with Indonesian influence as well as some elements of late-period Matisse); to the subtle linear eroticism of Bruno Bruni, these tapestries had the variety to please all art lovers.

Three dimensional, the achievements were also far-ranging and innovative. Nobody is doing busts of famous figures anymore. The torsos of today are simply feats in spatial contortion and aerial imagery.

The most notable aspect of Artexpo is that, while it is elitist, it is not a show catering to the works of a small group of artists or a single movement. It spans the techniques and talents of the entire contemporary era, at least, in terms of the established dealers' circuit.

Modern art, in all its forms and transformations, thoroughly embodies roots from and elements of the 20th century movements of post-impressionism, fauvism, dadaism, surrealism, futurism and pop. It is not a new wave, but rather the manifestations of many tides of collective expressions rolling out in numerous directions simultaneously. For certain, realism is long gone. Today's work is playful and profound, abstract and absurd. The sculpture explores realms far beyond that of wood and stone. These days it boldly encroaches upon the territory of light and



Paul Wunderlich's "Woman at Table."

visual technology.

Artexpo is a supermarket of consumable fine art of the 20th century. It is a grand survey of the most marketable work of today's professionals. Although conventional in its commercialism—the annual Avant Garde festival in New York extends itself much further into the fringes of contemporary art expression, displaying more controversial and decadent works such as laser and punk art, which wouldn't sell and is therefore not Artexpo material—the show does provide an extensive education in what today's artists are doing, at least the ones who aren't starving.

Not the last word on contemporary world art, Artexpo is certainly an important event. Even if you couldn't find Mayor Koch.



Atlantis II: An abstract etching on display at Artexpo

Some of the artists themselves came to New York for their event, to schedule appearances with their galleries to sign their books, prints, and anything else that wasn't already signed.

The name of the game was promotion.

there was little to be seen (although this year's exhibition was proud to announce its new display of sculpture from Zimbabwe).

For the most part, this monumental "international" show was a tribute to

## Accardo; Virtuoso on Violin

by Jonathan Kurtz

In keeping with its promise of superb cultural entertainment, the Fine Arts Center earlier this month presented violinist Salvatore Accardo, a virtuoso of great stature and notoriety. Accardo entertained his audience with works from Schuman (Sonata in A Opus 105 No. 1), Brahms (Sonata No. 1 in G, Opus 78), Prokofiev (Sonata in A Opus 105 No. 1) and Ravel (Sonata). Accardo, acknowledging the ovation from the audience, performed another piece by Brahms for his encore.

Accardo, who has been performing since the age of 13, is now in his late 30's. A product of hard work, desire, and determination, Accardo's background consists of performing with such groups as

the Berlin, London, and Royal Philharmonics, along with the English, Scottish, and Netherlands Chamber Orchestras. The list goes on and on.

Although this was the reviewer's first opportunity to hear this talented performer, it was a performance that won't be soon forgotten. Accardo's tremendous concentration and ability to entertain an audience with such style and poise for two hours while playing rather difficult and diverse melodies, proved to be a wonderful way to spend a Sunday afternoon.

Once again the Fine Arts Center, under the direction of Terence Netter, has provided cultural entertainment to our area that is second to none.

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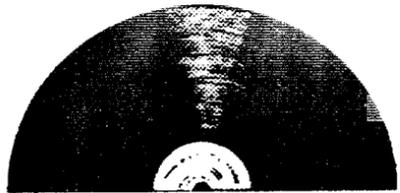
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