

The
Stony
Brook

PRESS

Vol 6, No.22 ● University Community's Weekly Paper ● Thurs. April 4, 1985

Alcohol Rules Bombshell

New Rules Would Limit Kegs Campus-Wide



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Restrictive Rules Refute Reality

Fred Preston's interim alcohol policy, proposed this week, is not only an insult to the sensibilities of the vast majority of Stony Brook students, but is lousy math.

A general alcohol policy was formulated in the fall by Preston and accepted by President Marburger. The setting of alcohol limits specifically was reserved for a still-unformed Alcohol and Drug Abuse Advisory Panel. However, for use until that body is formed, Preston has announced a new policy of one drink per person per hour of dorm parties and special events. As a rationale for this, Preston wrote, "An average person is able to metabolize one drink per hour without having a negative effect on his/her judgement and coordination."

In this, as in so many aspects of the new rules, Preston is wrong. He writes, "One drink per hour results in a blood alcohol count of .02, which is considered safe." However, according to the state's Office of Alcohol and Highway Safety, a person is not legally intoxicated until they have a blood alcohol content of .1, or five times the limit proposed by Preston. The limit for the states' definition of "impaired" is a blood alcohol content of .5, two and a half times Preston's limit.

But these legal definitions apply only to those people operating a motor vehicle, not to students at dorm party. Even Preston acknowledges this, in a backhand fashion, when he explains why the policy allows so little alcohol. He writes, "If more alcohol is

consumed, the blood alcohol content can rise to .05-.09 or .1 and above, resulting in possible behavioral problems and potential arrest for driving intoxicated or impaired."

Preston ignores the fact that there is certainly a range of blood alcohol content between .02 and .05, which the state considers perfectly safe for drivers, and also the fact that students will not be driving home at all.

Additionally, his estimates for the actual amounts of beer and food that will have to be served at a party are ridiculous. According to him, a half-keg of beer contains 200 12-ounce cups. In fact, however, they contain just less than 2000 ounces of beer, or 165 cups. Considering foam and spillage, though, one would be lucky to get 140 cups from a half-keg, or only 70% the amount of alcohol Preston says it has. A building would further be required to have about 200-250 cans of soda available at a party, and about 50 pounds of chips, far more than could ever be expected to be consumed.

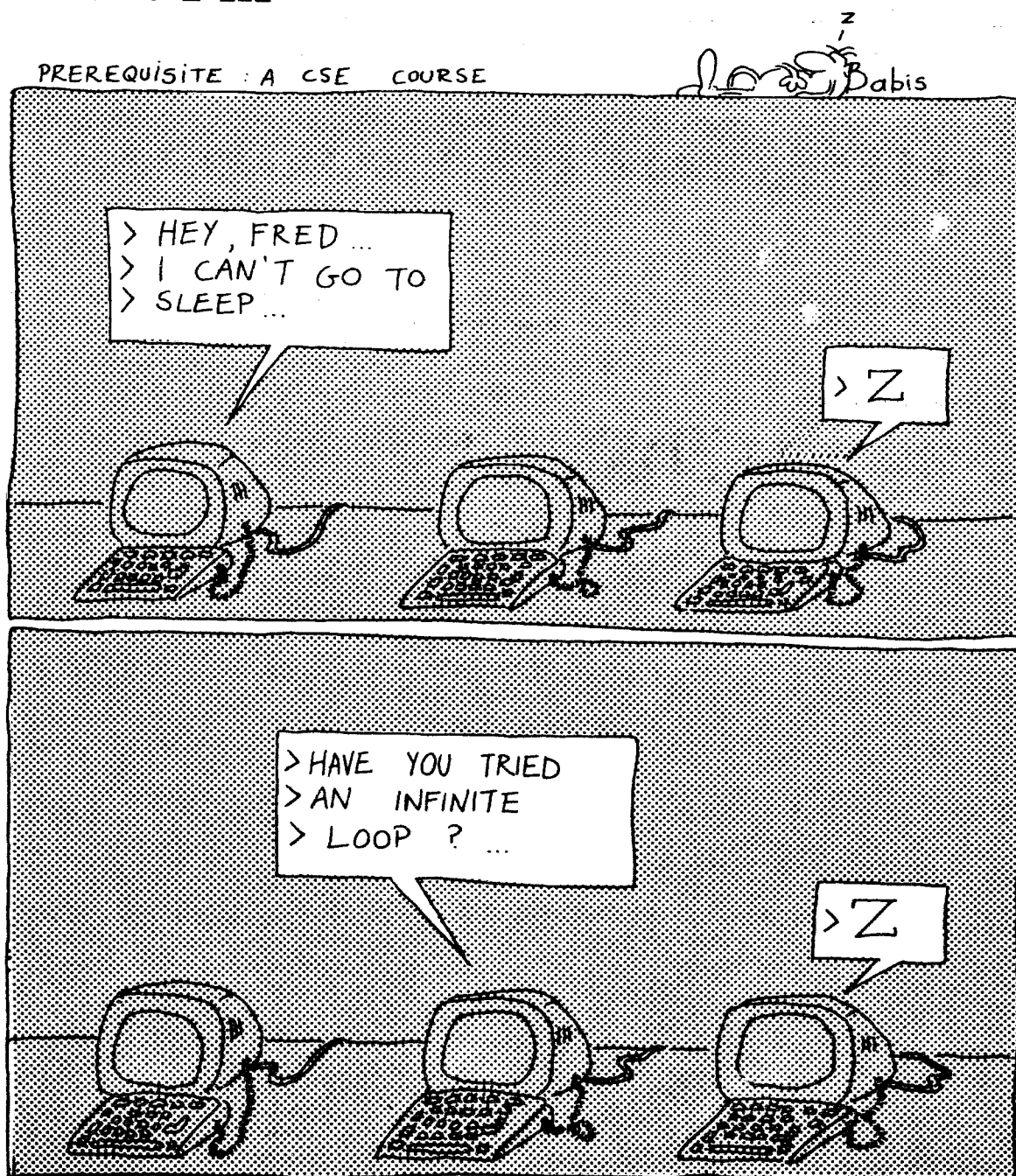
What will actually be the effect of these rules is not that people will drink any slower than before, but that the beer will run out earlier, ending parties by 11:00 or so rather than after midnight.

The new policy uses anti-drunk driving rhetoric to limit the legitimate activities of students in their dorms. It is about as subtle as the RHD pulling a fire alarm at 11:30 to end a party. It should be opposed by Polity and anyone concerned with student rights and the future of Stony Brook.

April Fool's Issues are an old and tired tradition of college newspapers across the country. After skimming Monday's "edition" of another campus paper, we at the Press decided that while we could certainly produce something better than that, we probably still wouldn't be funny. Consequently, we have elected to save your time and our money and spare you the great bulk of inane drivel and masectomy jokes that our "colleagues" have already provided in abundance. Thank you for your cooperation and have a lovely month.

Front cover photos:
Preston by John Tymczyszyn
Market by Haluk Soykan

— Press Pix —



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The Stony Brook Press is published every Thursday during the academic year and summer session by The Stony Brook Press, Inc., a student run and student funded not-for-profit corporation. Advertising policy does not necessarily reflect editorial policy.

Staff meetings are held weekly in the Press offices on Monday nights at 8:00.

The opinions expressed in letters and viewpoints do not necessarily reflect those of our staff.

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The Party's Over

by Ron Ostertag

Students at Stony Brook would be limited to an average of one drink per hour at all campus parties according to Interim Guidelines for Alcohol Service and consumption recently enacted by Fred Preston, Vice President for Student Affairs.

Dr. Preston was unavailable for comment on the memo outline the proposal, dated March 28, although he will be returning from Portland, Oregon on Thursday, according to his secretary. Carmine Vasquez, Director of Student Activities was also unavailable for comment before press time. The Interim Guidelines on Planning for Events Involving Beverage Alcohol have grown out of the new Alcohol Beverage Policy which was enacted in January. According to that policy, which was approved by Preston, University President Marburger, and the University Council, "quantities of alcohol to be served at an event will be established in advance and will not encourage intoxication based on New York State legal levels of blood alcohol." This is an interim policy, which awaits new permanent requirements by the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Advisory Panel (ADAAP), which has not yet been established but was mandated by the January policy. In order to meet this end before the Advisory panel meets and sets policy, as stated in Preston's memo introducing the guidelines "I'm adopting a standard of one drink per person per hour to assist students and staff in planning and hosting events involving beverage alcohol."

This standard is similar to that of other campuses both within the S.U.N.Y. system and across the country."

Preston uses New York State statistics as a basis of the one drink per hour rule stating "one drink per hour results in a blood alcohol content (b.a.c.) of .02, which is considered safe." With any more alcohol consumed per hour, according to Preston, "the b.a.c. can rise to .05-.09 (impaired) or .1 and above (intoxicated), resulting in possible behavioral problems and potential for arrest for driving while impaired or intoxicated." According to the Interim Guidelines, based on one drink per hour per legal age person, one half keg of beer would serve 50 persons for a four hour party or event at 200 twelve ounce servings per half keg. Also, one gallon of wine should serve 10 persons for two hours, and one fifth of liquor should serve 8 persons for two hours. Added to these Maximum Amounts of Alcohol to be served at events, Minimum Amounts of Alternative Beverages and Food mandate that two cases of soda must be available with each fifty persons served over a four hour period, or with each half keg, along with 10-15 pounds of chips.

F.S.A. President David Hill labeled the guidelines "unrealistic and absurd." Applied to a Tokyo Joe's party, the guidelines would reduce to 14 the 18-20 kegs currently consumed according to SAB Chairman Sean Murphy. "And after people got done eating all the chips we'd have to buy, they'd be so thirsty we'd need 10 more kegs."



Investigating Dorm Cooking

by N. Todd

In the upcoming year four buildings are planned to be phased out of the dorm cooking program. Though the students in those buildings are resentful at being inconvenienced and forced to move to other colleges if they want to remain on the program most students seemed resigned to having dorm cooking eliminated. David Gamberg, student member of the Stony Brook Council, however, is currently conducting an investigation of the program's history through interviews and letters.

Though in a recent letter President Marburger promised "full cooperation" for Mr. Gamberg's investigation, he apparently feels that he is getting less than that from some administrators. When Gamberg began his investigation, he requested the original 1972 proposal to establish dorm cooking from Fred Preston, Vice President for Student Affairs. After numerous requests, Student Affairs finally sent him the 1975 booklet "Where Your \$25 Goes" (the dorm cooking fee was \$25 then), a publicity booklet and not a proposal paper. Gamberg wanted the seemingly misplaced document so that he could illustrate clearly that the administration has not lived up to the obligations it placed on itself when it started collecting additional student fees to "modify the buildings so that they can handle student cooking."

As a member of the Stony Brook Council, Gamberg has sent a letter to Don Blinke, the Chairman of the SUNY Board of Trustees to determine the proper use of the cooking fee. Gamberg asked the board to

clarify a few points: 1) to detail how the fee was established in 1972, including all the steps of approval, 2) to outline the parameters under which the fee was supposed to operate. Gamberg also wanted to know if these parameters coming from the highest authority in the university system had the force of "administrative law," or were only internal rules that administrators could ignore, only to risk aggravating SUNY Central Administration.

On Tuesday, March 19, Gamberg interviewed Gary Matthews, the present administrator of the Dorm Cooking Program. Matthews maintained that the Dorm Cooking Program was "developed sloppily—it was bound for either failure or controversy, and went on to say that "the buildings can't take it anymore." He added that although the program was perhaps mismanaged under previous administrators, gross mismanagement was probably impossible to prove given the records the university has kept on the program. "That's exactly the problem," Gamberg pointed out. Matthews maintains that the present administration is not responsible for any mismanagement in the past, he is "trying to make the program work now." But Matthews freely admits that he is changing the nature of the cooking program.

It is this change in the focus of the cooking program and the scheduled reduction of the program that bothers many students. "When permission was granted to Stony Brook to allow cooking in the dorms,"

Gamberg said, "the State Legislature clearly stated that the university must start a program that would upgrade the buildings to a point where they meet all health, safety, and fire standards." The administration attacks the cooking program because they



David Gamberg

say cooking is hurting the buildings. That's because they so mismanaged the funds collected for the students that the buildings were never properly modified. Now it is their responsibility to complete the work. "You can't change the rules in the middle of the game."

Gamberg cited garbage carting, utility charges, and structural maintenance as areas in which dorm cooking fee money was being spent against the original intent of the program. "Over \$239,000 is going to be spent on those items," Gamberg said, "that's more than the entire dorm cooking budget its first year. Students should not have to pay for these items with their dorm cooking fees at all." Matthews maintains only that it is the university's policy now to make dorm cooking "self-sufficient". "Dorm cooking will pay for lightbulbs next," Matthews said in his meeting with Gamberg, referring to the residential plants plans to pay for some of the lightbulbs used in the endhall lounges from the cooking fee money.

Asked what his immediate goal in starting the investigation was, Gamberg replied, "to have a moratorium, stopping the administration from banning dorm cooking in four buildings next year. In the long run though, we students must apply all the pressure needed to have the administration run a dorm cooking program that meets our needs and the original intention of the program. Investigating mismanagement and even law suits are all tools we must use. We can't be jelly fish about this, we have to stand up for our rights."

POLITY

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Tickets: 75¢
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Slavic Club Presents

Bridging the East-West Gap

Grzegorz Wozniak, distinguished Polish journalist and New York Correspondent for Interpress will speak on Polish-American relations. Refreshments and question & answer period will follow.

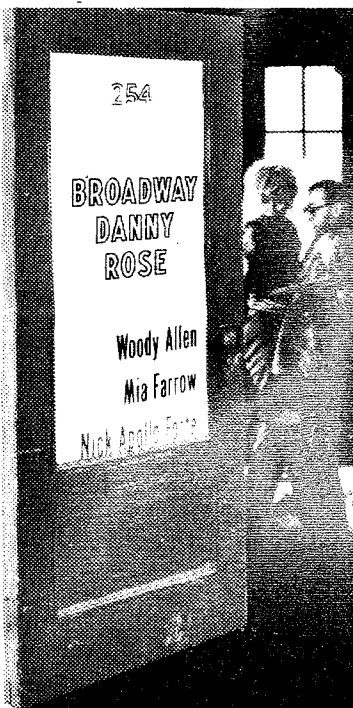
Date: Thurs. April 4th

Time: 7pm

Place: SBS N121

COCA Presents:

Friday 4/5:



7:00,

9:30,

&

12:00

in

Lec.

Hall

100

Sat. 4/6:

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hearing impaired for use in the
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3:00—6:00P.M.

MONDAY APRIL 15TH
8:30—11:00P.M.

Stony Brook Gym. Pool

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Phys. Ed. Dept., The Union T-
TH.11-1, Or Office of the
Disabled, Humanities 135

For more info. call 246-6051

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7:30 Union Rm. 213. If you can't make it, call
Adrienne at 246-7849.

Taxing Toxics

178 Dangerous Sites On Long Island

Following the announcement by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), that 449 additional hazardous waste dumps have been discovered due to the 'Community Right to Know' executive order issued by Governor Cuomo on December 31, 1983, the New York Public Interest Research Group, Inc. (NYPIRG), called on the entire Long Island delegation of Senators to support a plan to adequately fund the New York State Superfund from fees placed on industries responsible for polluting, and not out of the pockets of citizen taxpayers.

The announcement by the DEC may add 64 new sites to LI's already large share of 114 of the most hazardous dumps in the state, bringing the total to 178. "This staggering increase in known or suspected toxic dumps here, coupled with the particularly sensitive location of LI's underground water supply, warrants an immediate response from the LI delegation of Senators to address this problem in an adequate fashion," said Jim Leotta, NYPIRG State Superfund Campaign Director. "So far what we have seen from the Senate is a plan that will burden the citizen taxpayers with the cost of clean-up and which will literally take hundreds of years to complete, while those responsible make only a token gesture at providing for the costs of clean-up," he added.

In 1982, the State Legislature enacted Superfund legislation that was supposed to raise 10 million dollars annually by placing a fee on the amount of hazardous waste generated by industries. In its first year the Superfund raised only 3 million dollars and many persons in the DEC believe the fund could go bankrupt without cleaning any of NY's most hazardous dumps.

Last year the Governor introduced a plan that would raise 31 million dollars from a



revised three tier fee system, which includes, in addition to a waste end fee, an up front on the initial purchase of raw chemicals used for production or sale, and a 3 cent per barrel fee on the first transfer of crude oil within NY state, a primary source of nearly all hazardous organic compounds. Under the Governor's plan, the fee system would be followed in two years by a bond proposal, which may raise up to 700 million dollars. The specific amount of the bond would be determined by the Governor based on recommendations made to him by the Superfund Management Board. The Governor's bill passed the Assembly overwhelmingly but was not acted on in the Senate, who passed their own bill, which would have raised only 10.5 million dollars

annually, almost half of which was to come out of the state's general fund.

This year the Governor has reintroduced his plan, (Department Bill 176), to provide up to 800 million dollars for the ailing Superfund. In contrast, the Senate plan would outlay 30 million dollars from the state's general fund, which may be paid back from waste end fees and by holding responsible industries liable for the costs of clean up. "What we learned from the past Superfund was that the waste end fee is simply not adequate, yet the Senate wants to base repayment of taxpayer money on this fee system which in effect may leave the citizen taxpayers of NY holding the bag for the estimated billions it would cost to deal with the problem," remarked Walter Hang,

NYPIRG's Toxic Project Director. Mr. Hang also pointed out a recent Supreme Court decision which ruled that companies may escape clean up costs by filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings.

NYPIRG criticized both the Senate's and the Governor's plan as being inadequate to fully deal with the problem. Based on 6 million dollars per site, as estimated by the DEC, the cost of cleaning up just LI's 178 most hazardous dumps may be over one billion dollars, while the cost of cleaning up the entire state inventory of most hazardous sites may be several billion dollars. "Unlike the Senate plan, the Governor's plan is a step in the right direction but does not go far enough to realistically come to terms with the problem," said Mr. Hang. "If LI got every nickel in the Superfund, under the Governor's plan it would still not be enough!" he added.

In particular, NYPIRG supports: a minimum of 31 million dollars raised annually based on a three tier system as proposed by the Governor, raising the limit on the 1987 bond proposal to at least two billion dollars, -moving up the date of the proposed bond to this year, -raising the industry based fees to equal the payments on the interest and debt service of the proposed bond which would preserve the 'polluters pay' principle, -giving equal representation on the Superfund Management Board to citizen dump clean up organizations, environmentalists, and business interests.

"Industries are lobbying furiously to escape responsibility for NY's toxic waste problems," said Mr. Leotta. "Each day that goes by without cleaning up these sites adds to the public health threat and the eventual cost of clean up, and each day we remain silent as citizens, the larger the bag we'll be left holding."

—preview—

Gay Fest

by Lois Geller

GayFest is a celebration of Gay culture and Gay life. This year's GayFest will be the biggest ever at Stony Brook. Sponsored by GALA (Gay and Lesbian Alliance), Gay Fest will be the first one here since 1982. The events are spread across the month of April, and include movies, speakers, two plays, and an all day conference of workshops about Gay and Lesbian life and politics on Saturday, April 13th.

The message of Gay Fest is "It's OK to be Gay" or, put more precisely by Craig Dean, Gay Fest organizer, "The idea of Gay Fest is to give Gay people on campus freedom to be themselves, and to expose the rest of the Stony Brook community to the fact that Gay culture exists and thrives. Gay Fest will also give the campus Gay and Lesbian community a united spirit." It is also hoped that the Gay Fest activities will give encouragement and support to Gay and Lesbian Stony Brook students and staff who have yet to "come out".

Gay Fest has been revived this year because of an active GALA membership and GALA's perseverance as an institution in the campus community. There is very little hostility towards Gay Fest here, but GALA Gay Fest organizers, in a recent communique, made their position toward homophobic aggression clear. It states, "Fear in the Gay community is our biggest enemy...it is fear that oppresses us, that

keeps us from liberation...Together, we can overcome harassment by taking pride in ourselves and our lifestyles."

This Thursday, April 14th, Gay Fest is showing the old favorite "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" at 7:00, 9:00, and 11:00 in the Union auditorium. Admission for this show is 75¢. Although a traditional stage show to accompany the film has not been planned, impromptu dancing is always possible. Moviegoers should refrain, however, from making a mess of the Union auditorium with traditional projectiles (toast and rice).

Saturday, April 13th, is the 1985 Long Island and New York City Gay/Lesbian Organization conference, which will present speakers and workshops on the political, social, and economic implications of living a Gay or Lesbian lifestyle. A schedule of speakers and workshops is listed (below). The workshops will be facilitated by professionals and students donations for the conference and the other Gay Fest activities have been given to GALA by the Womyn's Center, the Vice President for Student Affairs, Office of Conferences and Special Events, Graduate Student Organization, and Polity. About 100 invitations to the conference have been sent to Gay and Lesbian organizations in the metropolitan area. The conference cost \$5 for students, \$8 pre-registration, and \$10 on site for the general public. All members of the Gay/Lesbian and non Gay/Lesbian

community are invited to attend what looks to be an informative, thought provoking day.

"Before Stonywall" will make its premier New York area showing on Sunday, April 14th at 4:00 p.m. in the Lecture Center. The film has been shown at International film festivals, and its showing here at Stony Brook is a rare opportunity to view this powerful film. The film documents Gay and Lesbian life in the USA before 1969, the traditional start of Gay liberation. The film incorporates many stills and home-movies of the history of the Gay and Lesbian community. Tickets are available from GALA at \$3 each to this unique event.

Gay Fest closes on a high note April 25th, 26th, and 27th with the Lesbian play "The Great Nebula and Orion" and a Gay play "The Toilet" at Theatre 3, Fine Arts Center. The cast includes Stony Brook stu-

dents and a few GALA members. This show offers some good alternative theatre, which is rarely found so close to home.

Gay Fest is an opportunity for the non-gay community to show their support for Gay people's freedom of self-expression and cultural unity. Events like Gay Fest seem to give our campus its richness. GayFest is an integral part of the plethora of mass consciousness raising festivities on and off campus. Some of these events include: the Stop 21 and Divestment Lobby Bus, 4 days in Washington, Interart, No Business As Usual April 29th, and SASU Women's Caucus conference. Stony Brook, along with other campuses, will participate in April's general activities in many ways, and many different elements on campus will find expression and solidarity in this beehive of events.

Conference Agenda

11a.m.-1p.m. Registration begins in Student Union Fireside Lounge. Coffee and Doughnuts to be served. Late registration is possible.

1p.m.-2p.m. Keynote address begins. Judge Joan Lobis (N.Y.C Civil Housing Court) and Mr. Peter Drago (Governor Mario Cuomo's liaison to the Gay community) in Old Chem Lecture Hall.

2p.m.-3p.m. First workshop begins. Theme will be on the current status of the Gay political situation.

3:15-4:00p.m. Break. Coffee and Doughnuts to be served in Fireside Lounge.

4p.m.-5:15 Second workshop begins. Such topic choices as Lesbian Mothers, Gay Fathers, Gay lifestyle and spirituality, will be discussed.

5:15-5:30p.m. Break

5:30-6:45p.m. Third workshop begins. Topics to be discussed include: Bisexuality, Separatism, AIDS, Ageism, and Crisis Intervention.

6:45-8:30 Dinner Break (Cold Buffet) and Entertainment.

8:30 Fourth workshop begins. Topics to be discussed include: Dealing with parents and friends, Racism, Lesbian and Gay counseling, and Gay political and Community organizing.

10p.m. Farewell address

10:15 Dance Party in the Union Ballroom

Priceless

NYPIRG Investigates Item Pricing

Nine out of 10 New York grocery shoppers favor placing price labels on items in all supermarkets, according to a statewide survey of 1123 consumers conducted last week by the New York Public Interest Research Group, Inc. (NYPIRG).

The survey, conducted over a two-day period by more than 100 NYPIRG students and staff in 14 cities and counties throughout the state, was released as the New York State Legislature contemplates continuation of the "item pricing" law, due to expire in December.

"New York consumers want and need the item pricing law," said Jay Halfon, NYPIRG Legislative Director. "Now it is up to the Legislature to pass the law, make it permanent, and stiffen the penalties for stores that don't obey it."

The current law mandates that any supermarket that grosses more than \$3 million in one year must place price labels on all but 3% of non-sale items. Unpackaged bulk or fresh produce, milk, eggs, snack items, and food sold on the premises are all exempt from the law, but stores must have a list of all exempted items and they must show that list to any customer who wishes to see it.

NYPIRG found that 75% of all stores surveyed—50 out of

67—did not carry lists of exempted items. At seven of those seventeen that claimed to have lists, employees refused to provide them.

Of the 8 stores surveyed on Long Island, only one produced a list upon request. Four claimed to have priced all non-exempt items and 3 were not in compliance with the law and failed to produce lists. Those three include King Kullen, Setauket; Pathmark, Lake Grove; and Waldbaums, Lake Grove.

"Supermarkets have been able to flout the law because it is unenforceable," said Lisa DeCarolus, NYPIRG Project Coordinator at Nassau Community College. "Now, any store has 30 days to correct item-pricing violations without fear of a fine."

"What a deal!" DeCarolus added. "Every New Yorker would love to have 30 days to correct traffic violations without fear of a penalty."

NYPIRG supports eliminating the 30-day "free" self-correction period.

"The Assembly needs to send a clear signal to the Senate, particularly Senator Paul Kehoe and his Consumer Committee members which include Senator Tully and Senator Lack, that the people of New York want this law," said

DeCarolus.

Other highlights of the survey include:
★87% of those surveyed use the price of an item to compare prices in a store;

★82% of those surveyed compare the price of an item to what they are being charged at the checkout counter;

★7 out of 10 check the price of groceries against the register tape after purchase;

★2 out of 3 consumers said they compare the price of just-purchased items to those products already at home;

★76% indicated they would be willing to pay the extra costs should item pricing extend to all items;

★3 out of 4 do not believe that stores would pass savings onto the customers if the item pricing law were abolished;

★3 out of 4 surveyed said they had been charged the wrong price on a sale item (sale items are not required to have price tags), and, of that number, 66% said the mistake had happened "occasionally" or "often".

The survey was conducted March 11-12, at supermarkets in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Queens, Nassau County, Suffolk County, New Paltz, Albany, Binghamton, Cortland, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Fredonia.

Viewpoint

DWI Scapegoats

by John Higgins

It is a logical premise to classify citizens of this great country by the rights to which they are entitled. The more rights and individual possessions, however, is often disjoint with responsibility. One such instance of this apparent contradiction is the New York state drinking age law, setting the minimum age at 19, one year above both the voting and draft ages.

Early in his administration President Reagan called for draft registration of all males 18--21. This immediately indicates that these citizens are involuntarily responsible for the defense and security of this nation to the price of their lives. No greater test of loyalty of fidelity to country could ever be put than to accept this burden: indeed, perhaps the greatest responsibility any citizen could possess. Yet President Reagan also backs a 21 year old drinking age, apparently seeing no irony in designating a portion of the population "second-class" citizens and simultaneously expecting this same portion to defend their inferior status with their lives.

The argument is unacceptable that while the draft is instituted by the Federal government, laws such as the drinking age are the responsibility of the states. The states should be even more powerless to effect such a sweeping legal stratification. Citizenship and the rights inherent within should be of one uniform, non-discriminatory quality throughout a state: equality of races, equality of sexes, and equality of all adults, young and old. It is therefore the responsibility of the Federal government to ensure that young adults' citizenship is safeguarded from the same "majority opinion" that in the past kept blacks slaves and women servile. Anti-civil rights legislation of this type endangers all minority voting groups and the spirit of our Constitution.

Equally invalid is the statistical argument for raising the drinking age. The laws of America are idyllically founded on justice, not statistics, for statistics can be deceiving. The drinking law is an example of the confusion: statistics were cited to the effect that the age group 18--21 had an abnormally high incidence of DWI's, and the raising of the

drinking age to 19, soon to 21, was proposed as a solution to the problem. These same statistics showed that women in this age group are responsible for only a small portion of these DWI's. But the drinking laws equally strip women and men of the same privilege. The problem is that while government is willing to accept women's equality with men, and recognize that the problem of drunk driving, while largely caused by men, is instead the ail of all society, it is unwilling to accept that the ails of young adults are symptomatic of the entire society. You may logically conclude that the problem is young adults' drunkenness, since all adult age groups are perpetrators of DWI's: is middle-age drunk driving more excuseable than young adult drunk driving?

What we have here is a failure to obtain a logical basis of the laws. Over 99% of 18--21 year olds are not guilty of DWI. How can the crimes of the few be made the crimes of the many? And particularly, how can you convict individuals of a selected group whose only crime is not being 21? And how can you acquit the group over 21 who commit the same crime, but whose fractional portion differs by a fraction of a percentage?

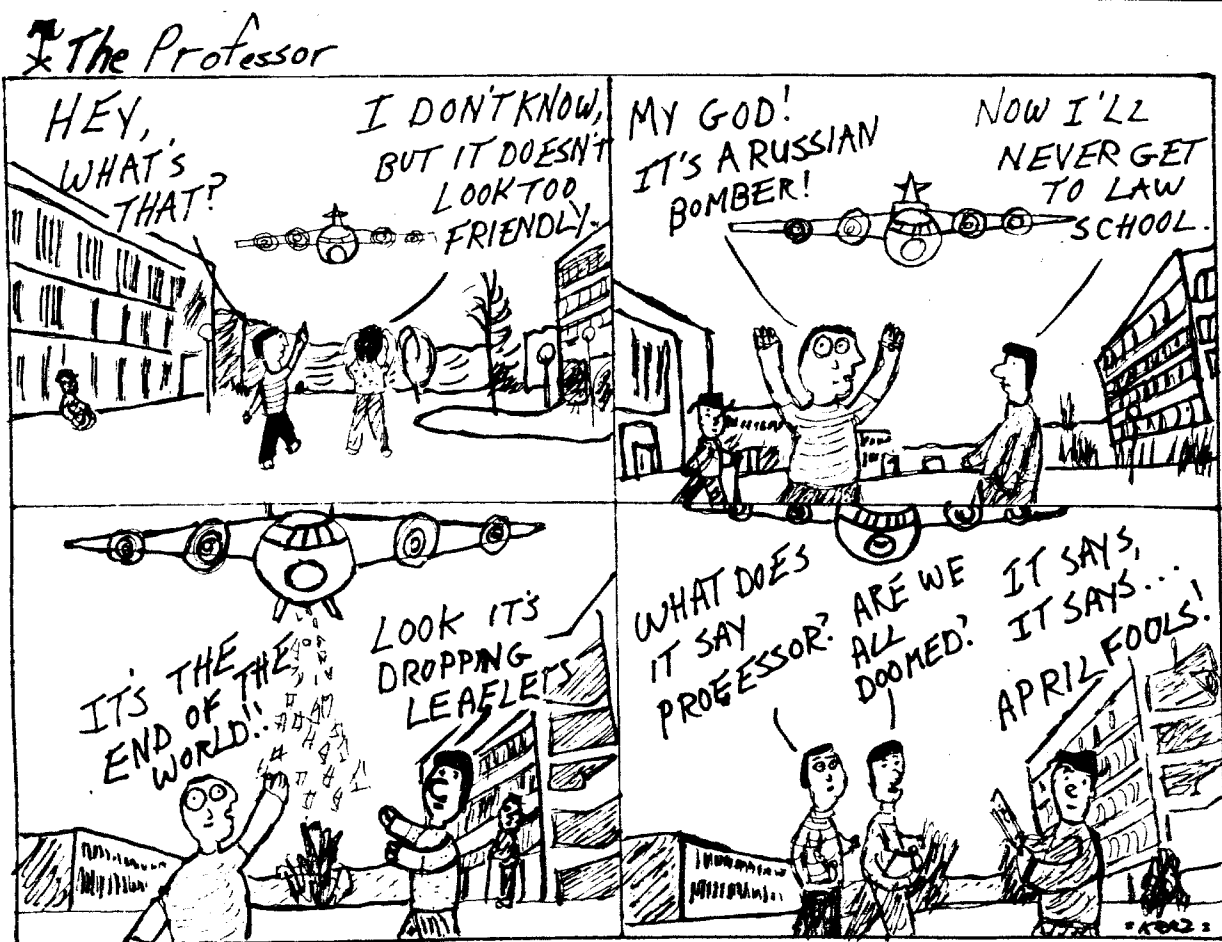
Our governor Mario Cuomo stated that if the raising of the drinking age "saves one life" then it would be worthwhile. This comment is quite revealing: DWI's are a serious problem, it is responsible for tragic deaths and countless accidents. Our lawmakers are panic-stricken to find a quick and easy solution. Prohibition was tried and failed. So now they support selective prohibition, not that it is just of effective (SASU has written and published arguments which refute all of the cited statistics), but rather that it is "proof" to the voters, and themselves, that they are concerned about drunk driving and that they are "tackling" the problem.

Therefore, consistent with our Constitution and in American thought, I propose there must be an Amendment to the Constitution reading:

"No Federal, State, or local government shall pass any law which discriminates between its adult citizens (draft and voting age) solely on the basis of age."

Let the year we accept responsibility for defending our country be the year we attain full rights and privileges within our country, and let these be impervious to attack from state and local laws.

In view of the proceedings in Albany where a whole age group was selectively stripped of its rights to drink, our whole age group convicted and sentenced drunk driving (a crime most of us did not commit), without judicial legal process, I feel this is the only way to ensure equal blessings of this great country for those who must die for it. Should we one day have to fight for our country and principles, let that vision of America be one of a citadel of equality and justice, not one marred by scapegoating.



Fair Elections

Our student government, like our federal government, is established on the principles of democracy. Democracy, based upon consent of the governed, is then dependent on elections for its legitimacy. It is for that reason that we must take the details of the administration of the upcoming Polity elections seriously. After the recent Anderson-Yearwood election scandal, it is appropriate that there is some concern over the fairness of the election process. The introduction of voting booths is one move that the council has taken to insure the fairness of the elections.

We don't, though, think that merely introducing voting machines on campus is the proper answer to this problem. This is so because the present plan calls for polling places in central quad locations instead of the one per building that is required by the Election Board Rules & Regulations. This rule was written to encourage voting by as many students as possible. The efficacy of this measure is proven by reviewing the turnout in past Polity elections. When there

were election boxes in each building the turnout is almost twice as high as when the polling places were limited to quad offices. The danger of a low turnout is evident when one examines what election turnouts represent; it is through this ritual that people establish their belief in the legitimacy of a government. A lower turnout removes some of the legitimacy. High voter turnout is important in other areas, too, including Polity's dealing with Admin. For instance, at an FSA meeting four years ago, University Business Manager Paul Madonna pointed across the table at then Polity President Jim Fuccio and said, "You can't argue here, you don't really represent the students." Madonna was referring to the turnout in Fuccio's election. Election

machines were used instead of ballot boxes in each building and a total of 700 people voted. There are other ways of reducing the possibility of election day mischief than bringing in a limited amount of election booths. These, though, are a little harder and require a little more effort. Starting with the Election Board,

people must be hired who are competent enough to do the job and are devoted to running a good election and willing to make the time commitment required. Just as important, if not more so, we need honest pollwatchers. These people should not be assigned to watch the polls in their own building and, more importantly, they should be committed to running a clean election.

They should be screened by the Election Board to determine their trust-worthiness and lack of conflict of interest (ie. friendship, residence, or other connection with a candidate). This is already the responsibility of the Election Board. The lack of screening to date has been a serious problem.

In the end though, the responsibility for the Election Board lies with the people who appoint them, the Polity Council. We hope the Council will take the needed steps to insure an efficient and fairly operated election. Limiting the polling places to make election administration easier is not the answer.

Viewpoint

True Confessions Chairman Defends S.A.B.

by Sean Murphy

While walking through the Union on Tuesday morning I was confronted with a Polity Questionnaire that asked, "Are you upset about the current allegations against SAB?" "What allegations?" I said to myself, being SAB chairman. Well, let's talk about the allegations. I have been involved with SAB for over three years, and every year without fail, Statesman has printed articles that allude to alleged improprieties in SAB financial operations. And every year they fail to provide any evidence to back up their allegations. As a matter of fact, these allegations go back as far as 1970, when Statesman claimed there was a discrepancy in the ticket receipts of a Grateful Dead concert.

But getting back to the present, SAB had a party. People claim, (nameless people) that the party was a waste of student money. But how did SAB get the money we supposedly wasted? It's easier to get blood out of a stone than to get that money out of Polity. In order for SAB to get money from our Polity Budget, SAB has to submit a voucher and an invoice to the Treasurer's office. A voucher is a request for funds and an invoice is a retailer's written bill for the goods to be purchased. When an invoice is

unavailable the voucher is considered an "advance payment" and a written receipt has to be produced to the Polity Bookkeeper after the goods have been purchased, so as to prove the money went where it was supposed to.

So let's follow a voucher on its quest to become a check. First the voucher is submitted to the Polity receptionist, who logs it in. The voucher is then brought to the Treasurer's office where it is assigned to a particular Assistant Treasurer. If it is deemed worthy, it is allowed to be sent to the Treasurer. The Treasurer can then either dump the voucher into the garbage, or he can sign it and send it on the next leg of its journey. The next stop for an approved voucher is the office of the Executive Director of Polity. The Executive Director's job is to be responsible for all of Polity's financial deadlines. If he finds the expense to be a valid one, he then sends the check to the Polity Bookkeeper, who is responsible for the writing of the check and the collection of the appropriate receipt. After she writes the check it is then sent back to the Executive Director for his signature, and then back to the Treasurer for his signature. Then, after both of these officials have signed the check, it is given back to the receptionist, who

disperses the checks.

Looking at the length of this procedure it's a wonder anybody gets anything done. But somehow people manage to get things done. After all, SAB managed to "sneak" a party past 5 trained administrators, and nobody noticed SAB was having a party until it was over. **Bullshit!!**

So as one can see, there's never any secret as to where SAB is spending its money. It's actually rather difficult for SAB to spend its money because the organization is regulated to death.

But despite all of this over regulation, SAB still manages to make a profit with students' money. For those of you who didn't know, SAB made \$11,000 in profit in the last two weeks. Not a bad waste of student money if you ask me. By the end of this Spring, SAB can be expected to "turn over" \$325,000 in expenses. What this means is that with a \$65,000 dollar budget (concert's present budget) SAB has managed to turnover its budget five times. In other words, students got \$5 worth of programming for every \$1 invested. Merrill Lynch should do so good.

Letters

To the Editor:

This is in response to one of the most backwards articles I've ever seen in *The Press*. I'm referring to "We are the World Revisited" by Allan Fogel in Viewpoint March 28, 1985. Allan stated that the U.S.A. for Africa production of "We Are the World" was no more than a "copycat effort" done by publicity-seeking celebrities. He went on to say that this showed a lack of originality and therefore a lack of social concern or awareness on the part of the American performers. I disagree.

First of all, what is wrong with re-using a good, effective idea? Does Mr. Fogel mean to say that only those who originate a beneficial program should receive praise? And that anyone who does it after them is less sincere and should therefore be discounted or belittled? It's a good thing that the other hunger relief programs around the globe don't take that attitude. What a sad world it would be.

Secondly, I hardly believe that the prime motive for making this record was publicity. Sure, it looks good, but those performers are always in the limelight anyway. Is Allan Fogel implying that the likes of Kenny

Rogers, Diana Ross, Bruce Springsteen, or Michael Jackson need to make a benefit record to boost their popularity? (Give me a break!) If I say that these artists are truly concerned with the state of matters in Ethiopia. Their public visibility is simply a channel through which they can play a role in helping.

Furthermore, there are plenty of socially aware and active performers in America. Sally Struthers promotes an overseas children's fund (the name of which I'm not sure). Jackson Browne performs countless benefits for social and political reasons. And Harry Chapin was quite active in the fight against world hunger. There are many more, too.

Okay, so the idea wasn't an original one. But "We Are the World" is a well-written song, and written for a good reason, as well. I don't understand how Mr. Fogel could put the U.S.A. for Africa group down so badly. They gave their time and talents freely. Perhaps instead of berating the honest efforts of others we should all take a lesson from them and find some way we can help, too. (Even if somebody has done it already!)

Dawn Ferris

The Press publishes Letters and Viewpoints Weekly.

To the editor:

While perusing your tabloid two weeks ago, I noted with great consternation that although you had the kindness and good sense to print my letter, you had the unmitigated gall to print it last. After all, I am the Supreme Being!

Granted the announcement of the Armageddon Chess (\$39.99 each month) doesn't rank with other momentous announcements I have made (remember "Let there be light"? That was a biggie!),

but as Devine Creator of all things bright and beautiful, dull and ugly, I deserve more consideration.

I trust that this incident will not recur. You Bastards! You're doing it again. You think the roaches are bad in Old Bio? Wait till you get the Plague of Locusts! I don't need you, you know. I could write letters to the New York Times. Jimmy Breslin would take dictation-I wouldn't have to lift a pen. You'll be hearing from my attorney!

God

Women In Cuba:

The following report of the women of Cuba and their slow integration into Cuban society has been compiled by Dr. Judith Wishnia, who recently toured Cuba and conducted extensive interviews with Cuban women. Dr. Wishnia is assistant professor of History and Interdisciplinary Social Sciences at SUNY Stony Brook, and she also teaches women's studies and history.

by Judith Wishnia

The women in their flowered blouses, the school girls with the red scarfs of the Pioneers around their necks, applauded as they stood beneath the hand made sign welcoming us to a block meeting of the Federation of Cuban Women in the city of Cienfuegos.

We were 10 women — scholars and journalists from all over the United States — who had been invited to Cuba by the Federation to do research on women. We had visited technical schools and day care centers, maternity hospitals and cooperative farms. We had interviewed the women in charge of the sex education program and a leading member of the national assembly, Póden Popular. And, of course, we had met with members of the National Board of the Women's Federation in their beautiful headquarters, the former mansion home of a banker, in Havana.

But the highlight of our tour was to be the evening with the women of Cienfuegos, where we answered each other's questions, exchanged ideas, experiences and, eventually, hugs.

Integration Into Cuban Society

Wherever we went we peppered our hosts and hostesses with questions, and from their answers and our own perceptions of what we saw we concluded that one of the most important developments of the Cuban Revolution has been the integration of women into Cuban society, what Fidel Castro has called "a revolution within a revolution." Although many problems remain to be solved it is clear that the lives of Cuban women have improved greatly since the victory of the Revolution in 1959.

The benefits include the intergration of women into all levels of the economy, the improvement of health care, especially in material and pediatric medicine; the spread of literacy and education at all levels; the beginning of women's full participation in the political system, and, most critically for family and personal life, the gradual erosion of "machismo" among Cuban men.

Federation of Cuban Women

Crucial to the governmental efforts in integrating women into the economic and social life of the country has been the Federation of Cuban Women (La Federación de Mujeres Cubanas). Founded in 1960, just a little over a year after the victory of Fidel Castro's revolutionary army headed by Vilma Espín, a heroine of that army, the organization has become one of the largest mass organizations in Cuba. Eighty two percent of women over the age of 14, in all 2.6 million women, belong to the Federation, paying 25 cents in dues each month, enough to make the organization finally independent from the government. Organized into municipalities, blocks and brigades, the Federation has been and continues to be the prime mover for employment, health, education and changes in sexual mores of Cuban women.

The Cienfuegos women told us how they began, going from door to door, coaxing reluctant women to come to sewing circles, to join literacy classes and, eventually, to participate fully in community life. The first task of the Federation was to train and encourage women to enter productive work outside the home. Before the Revolution, barely 10% of Cuban women worked outside the home; the majority were domestic servants or prostitutes. We were told endless tales of "macho" husbands reluctant to allow their wives to leave the house, to wear pants, to come into contact with other men, to become economically independent. Aside from encouraging women to enter the factories, offices and schools of the nation, the Federation working with the government, established special training centers for women who had never worked before, night schools to train maids and laundresses for new occupations and special centers for the prostitutes who did not flee to the United States. Now approximately 40% of the work force is female and the guiding rule is equal pay for equal work. In a prefabricated housing factory, we watched women operating cranes and pouring cement. Women have moved into all kinds of technical and professional fields — 37% of physicians are women.

Problems of Tradition

Problems remain. Despite the encouraging figures for

technical and professional woman, most Cuban women, like their sisters in capitalist countries, are still concentrated in the more traditionally "female" sector of the economy, doing service and clerical work. One of the goals the Federation has set for the next few years is the integration of women into all sectors of the economy, including the traditionally male dominated occupations.

With women making up 50% of the technical and professional students, and with special efforts being made to shift thousands of women into new categories of work, there is hope for the eventual integration of women into "non-traditional" work. One of the remaining roadblocks to total integration is the hesitancy of men to do "women's work." While women are becoming engineers, bricklayers and physicians, men are reluctant to become secretaries, day care teachers and nurses (96% of the nurses are women).

Another roadblock to women's total integration into the economy at all levels is the small number of women who hold positions of authority in industry and agriculture. While we met the female head of a cooperative farm and the chief of gynecology at a maternity hospital, many women are kept from true equality of opportunity at the highest levels of management with the excuse that women, because of their greater family responsibilities, simply cannot be expected to put in the long hours and dedicated work needed for these positions. And indeed, one of the problems being addressed by both the government and the Federation is the problem of the "double shift," the household and family responsibilities working women must face when they come home at night.

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Before the Revolution, barely 10% of Cuban women worked outside the home; the majority were domestic servants or prostitutes.

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One of the most important steps taken to alleviate the problem of the "second shift" had been the widespread establishment of well run, low fee day care centers open from 6:30 am to 7:30 pm, which take care of approximately 100,000 children aged from 40 days to six years. The day care center we visited, located in a new housing project in Havana, was airy and clean, filled with activity and, of course, adorable children. The older children sang, recited and drew pictures of butterflies and sunshine for us. Special programs cater to the after school needs of older children and there are numerous semi-boarding schools where children can stay during the work-week, returning home weekends. This is especially popular at the technical and secondary levels and in the provinces. But even here old attitudes prevail. It is the mother who gets called for the sick child and while hospitals have established the progressive policy of permitting a relative to stay overnight with a child (or adult) patient, only female relatives, viewed as the more nurturant of the sexes, are allowed.

Changing Attitudes

Other efforts to relieve women of the labor of the "second shift" have been the establishment of communal laundries, improved evening shopping hours and the serving of main meal lunches at school and places of employment. But this does not solve the basic problem of who does the housework. Lack of appliances, male attitudes towards cooking and cleaning, make housing chores a source of contention with family and in the society at large. Fathers adore their children but mothers wash diapers. Everywhere we went, while the men squirmed, women talked of this problem. At a cooperative farm we were told that it was women who had influenced their husbands to join the new farming community because the farm's housing units, built by the state, had running water, stoves and refrigerators, amenities rarely seen in the pre-revolutionary countryside. They also laughingly told of

men, who pressed, would weep the kitchen floor but not the balcony where they could be seen by neighbors.

The government, the Communist Party, and the Federation of Cuban Women are all working toward the goal of shared responsibility of men and women for familial obligations, was issued. But clearly, this remains a goal rather than a reality. Some men talk proudly of "helping" their wives, others told us they would prefer divorce to cooking dinner. And there is a high divorce rate. With more economic independence women, with marriage now based on love and companionship, both men and women have used easy divorce laws to escape loveless or painful marriages. The high divorce rate reflects, as well, the remaining gender conflicts over sharing family responsibilities between newly independent active women and the more old-fashioned men.

In an effort to change attitudes toward home and family roles, there has been a campaign in the mass organizations and in the mass media to air the problem. An actress told us of her role in a thirteen part soap opera now being presented. The main character, a woman from a rural village, is elected to the municipal council. Occupied with her job and the responsibilities of public office, she can no longer perform all the household chores, including what has apparently been an important indication of wifely devotion in the countryside, preparing and supervising the husband's bath. The marriage falters; the old-fashioned mother-in-law criticizes the wife, neighbors tell the husband about his wife's activities — she is seen driving with male council members — and he is upset by her "neglect" of his needs. The serial will end with the determination that these problems have to be solved, not by the woman alone, but by the entire family unit. I kept wondering what Marvin Kitman would do with this; Dynasty, it's not.

Health and Education Campaigns

Cuban women and the Federation have also been deeply involved in two major campaigns of the Cuban Revolution — health and education. Before the 1959 Revolution, there were only 6,000 MDs for the 7 million people of Cuba. Immediately after the Revolution, one-half of these physicians went to the United States. Cognizant of the poor health level of the country only 20% of women had their babies in hospitals and there was high infant and maternal mortality as well as high child mortality, especially in the countryside, from easily cured diseases — an enormous effort was made to increase the number of physicians and other health care personnel (including mid-wives) and to build health care facilities. There are now 16,000 doctors for approximately 10 million people; over one-third of the doctors, including the specialists, are women. Medical students are now equally divided between the sexes. There is an impressive network of clinics and hospitals. The Federation block groups also work in sanitary brigades vaccinating children; others give standardized psychological tests and do pap smears.

We spent an afternoon at one of the large maternity hospitals in Havana, one of two hospitals in the world, by the way, built to resemble from the air, a uterus connected to two ovaries. The woman who headed the obstetrics and gynecology section answered our questions for two hours. All working women are allowed 18 weeks paid maternity leave (6 weeks before and 12 weeks after delivery) and job security for one year. There are special food rations for children and expectant mothers. This focus on prenatal and maternity care has reduced the infant mortality rate from 52 per thousand live births

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We were told endless tales of 'macho' husbands reluctant to allow their wives to leave the house, to wear pants, to come into contact with other men, to become economically independent.

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A Revolution Within A Revolution

to 16.8, one of the lowest in the world. The maternal mortality rate is down to 3.2 for every 10,000 live births. The caesarian rate at this particular maternity hospital was one-half that of the United States. There remains the problem of "too-young" mothers. The centuries old traditions of early marriage and immediate pregnancy have been hard to change. Almost half the first babies are born to women under twenty many are 14, 15, 16. When we visited the wards, we saw some of these young girls, "babies" having babies. The Cienfuegos women particularly try to reach young, unmarried pregnant women who are hidden away by their families. It is hoped that this problem will be alleviated with the current campaign for sex education.

The massive campaign for sex education was inaugurated in the mid-seventies with the initiative of the Federation of Cuban Women and we were able to meet with Monica Krouse, the head of the Spanish program. She explained that because of four centuries of Spanish Catholic attitudes toward female sexuality, the task of changing sexual mores continues to be formidable. Men, raised in the tradition of "machismo" proved their manhood by impregnating women. Women, raised in the tradition of obedience, deference and the concept of sex as something "dirty," were hesitant to discuss their sexuality and to practice birth control. Unwanted pregnancies usually resulted in abortion. Now sex education begins at an early age and there are books and lectures for every level of age and understanding, including medical school. IUDs and the pill are the preferred method of contraception. Because of residual taboos about sex organs, diaphragms are less popular with women, and condoms, associated with prostitution and the prevention of disease rather than preventing conception, is less popular than other methods with men. Efforts are being made to popularize condoms; they come in enticing colors. Ms. Krause told us with a sardonic smile that she is called by her detractors, the Queen of Condoms. If these methods are not used, if fail, abortion is available to all through the health care system. Within the first 12 weeks, the woman alone makes the decision; after 12 weeks, the doctor is consulted in case there is a possibility of complications. But what is most unique about the Cuban sex education program is their definition of what sex education includes. Aside from the usual "how to" and "how not to" make babies, there are discussions about relationships between sexes centering on the concepts of marriage and family as founded on love, partnership, and equality between the sexes. The effort to change sexual attitudes and to equalize relations between the sexes remains one of the major challenges of the Cuban Revolution.

Cuban women have also been among the prime movers and receivers of the massive campaign for literacy and education. As soon as the Revolution triumphed, literacy brigades criss-crossed the countryside, teaching in living

rooms, meeting halls, make-shift and eventually newly-built schools. The result is the lowest illiteracy rate in Latin America. By 1980 all Cubans had reached the state goal of a sixth grade education and there is now a campaign to reach the ninth grade level. The women of Cienfuegos showed us their study guides and work books; they hope to have their block at ninth grade level by this summer. Another mass organization of women, Militant mothers for Education, with 1½ million members, works with the schools, encouraging students to study and to remain in school. One-half the students in universities are women.

Women In Politics

If Cuban women have advanced rapidly in employment and education, their participation in the political system has been less spectacular. Nevertheless, steady gains are being made. Women make up 25% of the membership of the Communist Party, 15% of the Central Committee. Twelve Percent of the representatives to municipal assemblies, 20% of provincial representatives and 24% of representatives to the national assembly are women. The wider representation of women at the national, as opposed to the local level, reflects heightened consciousness about the necessity of female participation among the political leaders of the country. Compared to the 4% female representation in the U.S. House of Representatives and 2% in the Senate, this is impressive.

Because of the changing role of women, improved sexual attitudes and the power and influence of the federation of Cuban Women, Cubans claim that violence toward women rape and spouse abuse is nearly eradicated. Certainly we did not see in Havana the every day violence one considers normal to urban life in the United States and we as women alone felt completely safe on the streets at night. Yet it is hard to conceive of a total eradication of such violence have all the rapes gone to

“Men, raised in the tradition of ‘machismo’ proved their manhood by impregnating young women. Women, raised in the tradition of obedience, deference and the concept of sex as something ‘dirty’ were hesitant to discuss their sexuality and to practice birth control.”

“Some men talk proudly of ‘helping their wives,’ others told us they would prefer a divorce from cooking dinner. And there is a high divorce rate.”

Miami? If there is, as claimed, little violence toward women, that would indeed be a major achievement of the Revolution.

Other Problems

Other problems bothered us. Despite the massive campaign for sex education, it was clear from the responses to our questions about Lesbian women that homosexuality is feared and despised by the average Cuban. While Cuba has moved away from the shameful period when lesbians and Gays were sometimes imprisoned and there are now no laws against homosexuals, much remains to be done to raise the national consciousness about this segment of the population. The leadership of the Federations agreed. One hopes this will “trickle down.” We were also distressed by night club acts yes we did go the famous — Tropicana — which still relies heavily on nearly naked women (and men—a revolutionary change?) outfitted in gigantic feather head dresses. While there was none of the explicit sex so common when Havana was the favored city of gamblers and underworld figures, it was still disheartening to think that more could not be done to change this form of entertainment. The daiquiris, on the other hand, were great, as was a new discovery for us, seven year old rum which tastes like brandy. Cubans also readily admit that there are still prostitutes, selling themselves to foreign visitors, not for money, but for the consumer goods, the tape decks and VCRs available only in stores catering to non-Cubans.

Cuba, as we have been told over and over again, is only 90 miles from the United States, near and yet so far. Travel to Cuba has recently once again been restricted by the United States government; only scholars and journalists are authorized to visit. Since there is much information and experience to be shared, especially by women, this seems an enormous pity. Cuba is fearful of an American invasion, a fear heightened by memories of the Bay of Pigs and the recent events in Grenada. There are trenches surrounding the headquarters of the federation an all citizens, including women, regularly report for guard duty. How much better it would be for all of us — Cubans and Norteamericanos — if the money going to military in both countries would go instead to the schools and hospitals we all need.

MARCELLINE Q.



POLITYPOLITYPOLITYPOLITY

NEW CAMPUS NEWSREEL

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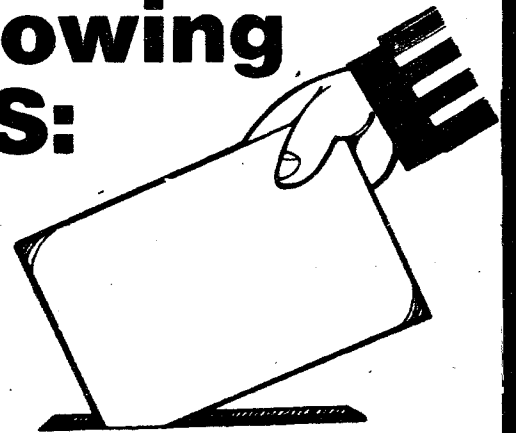
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Thursday, April 4th 6:30pm
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Issues:
Stop-21
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Funky Fresh From Hollis Queens

by Harris Cander

There's always that lag...it takes White America a few, sometimes many, years to catch on to what Black America has been listening to. Jazz, blues, and rock and roll were all Black "noise" before they were commercialized into something White America could appreciate. Black rock and roll pioneers like Chuck Berry did not gain acceptance on White radio stations until a well-handled White commodity named Elvis paved the way by singing the same music with a similar style. Even the resurgence of the '60's Motown hits was in part fueled by the soundtrack to the movie *The Big Chill*, which featured an all white cast and was geared more for white audiences.

It makes you wonder what White America is going to do with rap music: since rap was born in non-white ghettos as the expressive attempts of people searching for identity in the mechanical, computerized pace of urban environments. The persistent beat of rap music expresses this pace and the harsh, boastful words are the attempt of urban minority people to be heard. Yet, it appears

that white America is dipping its toe into the pool of rap music. You can walk through the Village on a Saturday or Sunday and see yuppies forming semi-circles around B-boys (break dancers), or you can look at your stereo tuning dial and watch Whodini's "Friends" and UTFO's "Roxanne" moonwalk from WBLS and WRKS over to WPLJ. Why, MTV might even show you a video by Kurtis Blow (the king of rap) squeezed between Duran Duran and David Lee Roth.

Despite this initial curiosity towards rap, I don't think White America will ever embrace RUN D.M.C. This is a shame because RUN-D.M.C.'s latest albumn *KING OF ROCK* documents the most innovative and influential rappers on the mikes.

When they first hip-hopped from Hollis, Queens, onto the scene a few years ago with the hits "It's Like That" and "Sucker M.C.'s", RUN-D.M.C. established a powerful style by yelling raw, threatening, mothers-take-your-children off-the-street rhymes, with simple beat box and scratch backing. The message was clear until they rapped to rock rhythms and the freelance



The variety of music forms on *KING OF ROCK* includes the heavy metal sounds of the title cut and island influences of "Roots, Rap, Reggae", which features Reggae personality Yellowman on the mike. "You Talk Too Much" and "It's Not Funny" are a return to the classic RUN-D.M.C. style with simple beats backing the contrasting voices of D.M.C. and D.J. Run.

The first two cuts on side B are the peaks of the album. "Can You Rock It Like This" has a butt-bumpin', uptempo beat with synthesizers and guitars that will appeal to fans of new wave. "You're blind, you can't see/ you need to wear some glasses like D.M.C." is guaranteed to haunt you while you try to sleep.

Both jams successfully blend rap with the rock and/or new wave and I think that is

what RUN-D.M.C. is striving for. *KING OF ROCK* could influence the music of rap the same way "The Message" influenced the words of rap. RUN-D.M.C. establishes that you can rap to beat boxes, rock, or new wave and still put out funk.

The atmosphere of *KING OF ROCK* is filled with the brash, no crime--no Kleins style of RUN-D.M.C. Many people will not be able to relate to rhymes about urban ghetto experiences rapped to urban tempo beats, and for them the album will more likely be classified as noise. So, while RUN-D.M.C.'s music broadens, their audiences might stay the same. Whether RUN-D.M.C. reaches a wider audience or not, their album *KING OF ROCK* is an imaginative and significant offering that may withstand the test of time...just in case there is that lag.

Last Week's Top 40 Airplay on WUSB



| this week | artist | title |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Tears for Fears | Songs from the Big Chair |
| 2. | The Bongos | Beat Hotel |
| 3. | Eric Clapton | Behind the Sun |
| 4. | Richard Thompson | Across a Crowded Room |
| 5. | The Smiths | Meat is Murder |
| 6. | George Thorogood | Maverick |
| 7. | Joan Armatrading | Secret Secrets |
| 8. | Pablo Moses | Tension |
| 9. | Third World | Sense of Purpose |
| 10. | The Blasters | Hard Line |
| 11. | Aztec Camera | Live |
| 12. | Sade | Diamond Life |
| 13. | The Drongos | Small Miracles |
| 14. | Husker Du | New Day Rising |
| 15. | Nuggets Complation | |
| 16. | Cosmetic | So Tranquilizing |
| 17. | The Android Sisters | Songs of Electronic Despair |
| 18. | Aswad | Rebel Souls |
| 19. | Tones on Tail | 7" single |
| 20. | Ini Kamoze | Statement |
| 21. | Monyaka | Reggaenomics |
| 22. | The Stranglers | Aural Sculpture |
| 23. | Norman Salant | Sax Talk |
| 24. | Howard Jones | Dream into Action |
| 25. | Julian Cope | Fried |
| 26. | Cabaret Voltaire | Micro-Phonies |
| 27. | Uncle Bonsai | A lone grain of corn |
| 29. | Sad Lovers & Giants | |
| 30. | Ronald Shannon Jacks | Decode Yourself |
| 31. | Jet Black Berries | Sundown on Venus |
| 32. | The Parachute Club | At the Feet of the Moon |
| 33. | Toure Kunda | Live |
| 34. | Til Tuesday | Voices Carry |
| 35. | Absolute Grey | Green House |

Top 5 Adds

1. Emily Remler- Catwalk
2. Graham Parker- Steady Nerves
3. Peter Gabriel- Birdy Soundtrack
4. Lords of the New Church- Method to Our Madness
5. Chick Corea & Steve Kujala- Voyage

adds

John Rosenfelder, Music Director Mary Devine, Program Director

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