

Stony PRESS

Vol. II, No. 8

Thursday, October 30, 1980

Nader Speaks

Interviewed by the Press,
Ralph Nader comments
on the electorial system,
the candidates
and the issues.

page A3



You Say, D'Amato

The conservative Senatorial candidate

Defends his record to the Press.

Cover, Outlook



Jake and Jerry

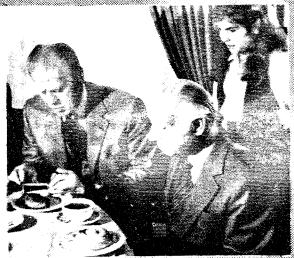
President Ford Endorses

Jacob Javits for

N.Y. Senator at

Waldorf Astoria Breakfast

page A2





Congressman
Bill Carney
seeks reelection
and change

page A7

At its annual meeting,
the Faculty-Student Association
elects a new board amidst politicking,
and new president Rich Bentley
speaks on FSA's future

page 3





Tom Twomey
fights for
liberal values
and against the odds

page A7

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...INVITES ENTIRE CAMPUS
COMMUNITY TO NEXT
MEETING. Thurs., Oct. 30,
8 PM, SB Union Rm. 236.
CPR demo & Lydia Probe
(Admin. Asst. to Comm. on
Academic Standings) will
discuss ins and outs of Univ.
rules and regulations.

Performance Car

Association

Upcoming Events:
Meeting Thursday 8 PM at the
Union
(Ask at desk for room info)
Pre-Auto Cross party Fri. night
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Auto Cross - Sat. in South-P Lot
10 AM

Stony Brook Ice Hockey 1980

The Ice Hockey Club congratulates the football club on its successful season, with hopes their success endures.

Hockey season opens this Saturday, Nov. 1st, Nassau Colis., 2:30 PM. Fans boost morale, so please come out and support your team.

CHINESE ASSOC.

An Amateur's View of Chinese Art in American Museums by Dr. C.N. Yang

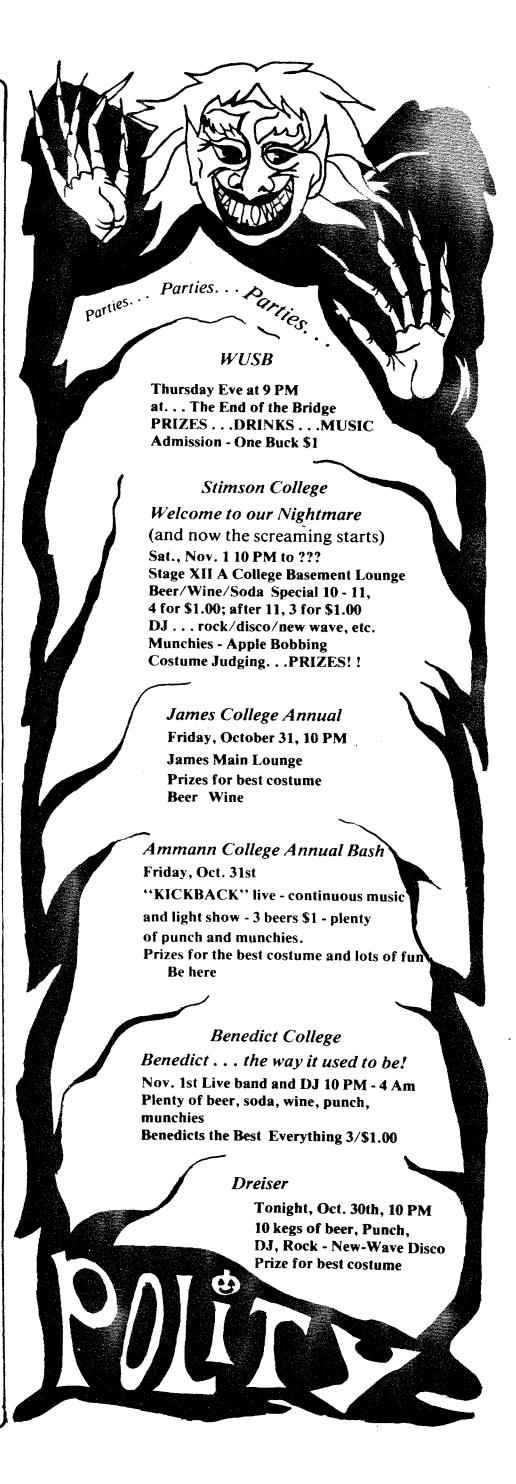
Old. Eng. 143, Oct. 30 8 PM With...film and slides, informal discussion afterward.

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POLITY



New FSA President Plans Reform

by Melissa Spielman

The Faculty Student Association is at a crucial period. With its financial situation improving there is a potential for providing more businesses and services for the campus; with the phaseout of dormitory bars, some of which FSA operates, and rumor of attempts at greater university control over auxiliary services, there is a potential for retrenchment.

FSA's newly elected President, Rich Bentley, recently granted an interview to The Press in which he offered some comments on the direction of the Association this year and the conflict surrounding his election.



Press: What are your plans for FSA this year?

Bentley: To have FSA involved in as many issues concerning the quality of student life on campus as possible, and to lose the decaying image that FSA has.

Press: How do you plan to accomplish

Bentley: By involving as many students as possible in FSA through Polity, GSO [Graduate Student Organization], and college legislature influence on FSA committees.

Press: What issues will you focus on

Bentley: Number one, FSA's involvement in dormitories - in pubs. vending machines and places for students to have a good time.

Number two is Lackmann's [food service role on campus. Are they fulfilling the need that we have, or are they just paying lip service to the students and grabbing as much money as they can?

Number three, to assist students in as many new operations as possible that wil be beneficial to students. And if it's good for students and faculty, it's good for the administrators not to block anything the FSA Board wants to do.

Press: Some people have said that FSA has been afraid to start new programs because of their past financial problems. Would you rather stay with existing operations or take chances?

Bentley: I think there's got to be innovation in FSA so it doesn't find itself stagnating. If one place is losing, and we don't want to give up that place, we should start other things that will be fiscally sound.

Press: What new operations would you like to see?

Bentley: Whatever the students want to do. I'm going to start by looking at other FSA's - the type of operations they have around the state.

Press:Why do you think you're qualified to be FSA President?

Bentley: I've had experience in students' rights, from organizing rallies, chairing [college] legislatures, and getting grants from Albany [for the H-Quad rehabilitation] to helping anyone I could through the bureaucracy of the administration building.

Press: Your election was controversial, in that the students on Class A [which votes for the Board of Directors] were obviously split over which candidate to support. Do you think that division was harmful to students?

Bentley: Yes, and I'm going to do my best to correct it as soon as possible, by speaking with all the people involved and finding out their concerns, and making student leaders realize that I can be a large asset to the operations and issues which they feel are important.

Press:Some students are worried that the division will be used against them by

administrators. How will you deal with

controversy' issues as quickly as possible so [administrators] can't use student disunity to their benefit.

Press: There is a fear among some Bentley: By settling the 'amidst students that the University would like to move in on FSA. Do you think this is a Continued on page 6

Student Split Evidenced

Disunity among voting student members of the Faculty Student Association led to a two hour delay of the Annual Meeting while students argued over whom to support for FSA President.

Rich Bentley, a Continuing Education student, outpolled Senior Owen Rumelt 12-10 after the nominating committee, seeing the students had reached no consensus, suggested that both run for president.

The president of the FSA has traditionally been a student since students gained a majority on Class A, the body which elects the Board of Directors, in 1974. The FSA is a non-profit corporation responsible for auxiliary services on campus, such as Lackmann

Rumelt commented, "Unfortunately, due to the factionalization the administrators [on FSA] were able to see division, and able, for the first time since students have held a majority of Class A seats, to elect a non-student president.'

Since the FSA bylaws have no provision for CED students, Bentley held an alumnus seat on Class A prior to his election.

Bentley responded, "I'm going to do my best to correct [the division] as soon as possible...if I have to fight Polity because of my status as an alumnus, it will make me less e at fighting administrators."

After the presidential election the meeting proceeded with greater calm,

as Associate Sociology Professor Andrew Collver was elected Vice President, Junior and Polity Election Board co-chair Jackie Lachow was elected secretary and Dan Melucci, the University's chief accountant, was re-elected treasurer.

Also elected to the Board of Directors were Sophomore and Residential Assistant 'Toscanini Maryellen Sullivan, Rumelt, Michael Kennedy (a graduate student and last year's FSA secretary), and Polity President Rich Zuckerman, who relinquished his seat to Polity Treasurer Larry Siegel The administrators' scats on the Board were filled by Vice President for Finance and Business Carl Hanes, and Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs Emile Adams.

Aside from the pre-meeting politicking, additional evidence of a student split came when Chris Fairhall, who ran against Siegel for Polity Treasurer, challenged Siegel's right to hold a Class A seat.

The Polity Treasurer is an ex officio member of ClassA; Fairhall attempted unsuccessfully to convince the other Class A members that Siegel, who was elected vice treasurer last year and later stepped into the treasurer's position, was merely an interim treasurer.

A source later explained "There was never any question that Siegel was Treasurer...Fairhall was waging a political fight to insure that Bentley would be elected FSA president."

-by Melissa Spielman

Rape Hotline Commitment Honored

by Jesse Londin

Pursuant to the Womyn Center's committment to confront rape on campus and violence against women, the group this year is organizing a 'Rape Survivors Hotline,' scheduled to begin operation in January.

According to organizers, the service will be "the first and only rape hotline on Long Island."

The 24-hour hotline will be staffed by volunteers trained in rape counseling. The service will not function on a walk-in basis; it will handle clientele over the phones.

The five week training program began last Friday, headed by Janet Geller, a coordinator of Victims Information Bureau of Suffolk (VIBS), a telephone service on the Island that deals only perfunctorily with rape.

program's introductory lecture. attended by over 35 women, Geller explained that one goal of the hotline is to provide "immediate response" and comfort for the caller. The voice of the counselor must convey "understanding for the traumatized woman," and "assurance that she can go further in her cry for help."

Geller pointed out that one reason women are so traumatized by rape is that, "very few victims leave themselves blameless. Women don't react by saying 'this guy's fucked up, there's nothing wrong with me'." The coordinator concluded, "Rape is not an act of passion or lust, it is an attack with a weapon - rapists are using their penises as weapons."

The hotline will serve to support and reassure the victim and whenever possible, encourage her to report



Hotline holds first meeting.

counselors will be prepared to provide referrals and Center as an independent project. "That's not how information on legal and medical options for the victim. The hotline will also be able to contact Public Safety or, in the case of an off-campus call, the Suffolk County Sex Crime Unit, and will assist in arrangements for the victim to be taken to a hospital emergency room if necessary.

"We're not looking at rape in the strict legal sense of the word. Any physical abuse against women will be handled," said Deidre Black of the Womyn's Center.

Funding for a rape survivor's hotline was promised by last year's Acting University President, Dr. Richard Schmidt, shortly before he left the University. The agreement to assist in making arrangements and paying planning stage for a long time. for a room, phones, and coordinating fees was one of the concessions granted in the aftermath of the Womyn's

Center rally and sit-in at the Administration building last May. This semester, the question arose as to whether Schmidt's promise would be honored.

"Yes, the promise still holds," said University President John Marburger. "I'll try to find whatever funding is necessary. The promise has been made and I want to honor it and be as supportive as possible.'

However, Marburger admitted that he had "no idea where the money will come from at this point," but affirmed, "I want to address this problem the way women want to do it."

Hotline organizers have estimated the annual operating cost at \$15,000. Calling this figure "ridiculous," Vice President for Student Affairs Elizabeth Wadsworth pointed out the University can not the rape to the police and to press charges. The afford the hotline if it is coordinated by the Womyn's EROS got set up, that's not how Bridge to Somewhere got set up," said Wadsworth. In order to be monitarily feasible, "these things need to be done through Polity and through the University," she said.

Wadsworth, who expressed support for a rape hotline for the campus, said that she has made attempts to find operating space in the University hospital and Infirmary. These attempts were subsequently "aborted," but Wadsworth is presently scouting locations for a hotline office within the Department of Public Safety.

Womyn's Center activists are enthusiastic about beginning the hotline; the project has been in the

Women have been carrying the burden of rape around forever," said Lillian Brennan of the Womyn's Center. "It's not our problem, it's the rapists' problem."

Voting For The Future

even grocery store conversations tell us of and support will be needed. the electorate's growing disillusionment with both Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan. This is nothing new. Every four years there is the rediscovery of the basic dissatisfaction with the Democratic and Republican parties and their candidates.

To begin with - and assuming a large part of the electorate, though politically aligned, is fed up with the two leading parties (witness the enormous independent registration) - there is something wrong with the quality of candidates that our primary system produces. Men of vision, integrity and energy are the exception. Or, as one political analyst put it, "You're always voting for someone you don't like."

The voters, faced with two relative unknowns - in the case of Eisenhower versus Stevenson in '52 - may often find themselves voting against one candidate rather than for the other. The latter candidate is called the Lesser of Two Evils.

In other years, the incumbent will run for reelection. Only one president who had won the presidency on his own right -Franklin Pierce in 1856 - was denied his party's nomination four years later. Of the Presidents seeking reelection — and that is a very popular course with Presidents - only three have been defeated.

These facts may suggest a traditional contentment with the incumbent President. Yet, though certain Presidents may have certainly been beloved, the majority have evoked little emotion and much torpor. The basis for their reelection runs along the lines of the old proverb: "Better the devil you know than the devil you don't." Not exactly a mandate for action.

Are the national parties victims of the same social ill? It would certainly seem so. In the most accessible example, we might state that the Republicans are for business, the Democrats for labor. Yet industry contributes equally to the parties, and workers certainly vote for both. The differences, though they do exist, are nevertheless insubstantial in the long run. The language, approach, even the goals are imbued with a numbing sameness. (Witness the ease with which veteran Republican John Anderson casts aside his 20-year voting record, takes on a liberal platform, and is immediately embraced by Democratic voters. Why bother an old dog to learn new tricks when no one really wants him to perform?)

The Republican and Democratic parties have, over the years, become watered-down echoes of their original innovative, vigorous selves. Small parties, answering the call for new solutions and fresh approaches, responding with sincere proposals rather than tired rhetoric, can offer an alternative.

But the electoral system is a two-party system, and events and strategies maintain the leading parties. Not since the political realignment of 1860 (when the Republican party came to the fore), have the choices changed. Teddy Roosevelt came close with his Bull Moose party, but it was based on a personality rather than an ideology; and though it prevented the reelection of Taft, it did not result in the election of Roosevelt.) For an alternative party to

Opinion polls, news media analyses and preempt the preeminent two, much time

The Citizens' Party, for instance, is seeking not so much the election of its candidate and leader Barry Commoner, but dissemination of its ideology, and 5 percent of the overall vote - something which would bring essential federal funding next election year.

And so, many voters are faced with the perennial sticky-wicket: whether to be a conscience voter or a strategic voter. That is, to vote for a candidate, not because one feels strongly for him but because one feels so strongly against his opponent; or to "waste" one's vote on a smaller party whose ideals one embraces, it can't though one knows possibly win this time, the hope exists that with enough support it might someday grow into a viable alternative to the ludicrous national parties.

Obviously, the dilemma is not so nearly as cut and dried, and for the depressingly meager number of people who manage to drag themselves down to the polls, the mental gyrations they go through in making their decision must resemble a double helix in a blender.

What if I vote for the alternative, and throw the election to Reagan? What if everyone thought that way and nothing ever got changed? What if mediocrity in a major party is unavoidable, and when the alternative becomes the standard, it too will be unacceptable? The pursuit of answers to these questions alone can be exhausting, much less consideration of topics such as national defense and the economy.

There is no formula, of course. Each individual exercising his franchise must decide if he will cast a strategic vote or a conscience vote based on a little reasoning, a little luck and a little instinct. One guide, however, was offered by consumer advocate Ralph Nader. He suggested that voters take into account their region's partisanship. In states that are extreme in their disposition towards one candidate (California for Reagan, for instance) a lilleral voter will know his vote will not be wasted if he uses it toward an alternative

But these tactics, as important in their consideration and implementation as they are, are merely band-aids for a sore that has its roots far below the surface. To battle stagnation and ineptitude, alternatives to the major parties must be sought; and though this scheme may not bear fruit for many years, it is still only a temporary one.

Alternatives to the two-party system itself are needed. As it exists now, the electoral system must produce mediocre candidates espousing short-sighted policies. With five or six major parties, each capable of producing a winning candidate, varying viewpoints would prosper. Real choices would present themselves. Competition in a free market might finally produce a leader and an agenda that would address needed change, maintain stability and establish strong direction.

In the meantime, we will struggle with our sticky-wickets, and concede hope to the future.

October 30, 1980

Letters:

To the Editor:

On the Subject of Women Learning to Whittle.

In response to the October 16 article on Rape Prevention, advice was given to women to carry and/or improvise weapons to maim, not kill. I have a modest proposal.

I own a camping tool I use to whittle with. It is red and has multiple tools attached that come in handly, like a screwdriver, and saw. Whittling, to me, comes from my special love of wood; most of all whittling takes me to the mountains where I usually have to whittle a walking stick to assist me in my climb. One can whittle any shape that can be used as a weapon to maim, not kill.

So, my modest advice to all women on the Stony Brook campus is learn to whittle, but most important be certain to have your tool with you at all times. I wear mine in a leather case that fits conveniently on my belt.

Gail D. Vocht

The Press has openings for trainees Ĭn: news feature arts photo business Call 246-6832, or come down to 020, Old Bio.

Election '80 interviews were arranged by Prakash Mishra.

Letters do not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the Press.

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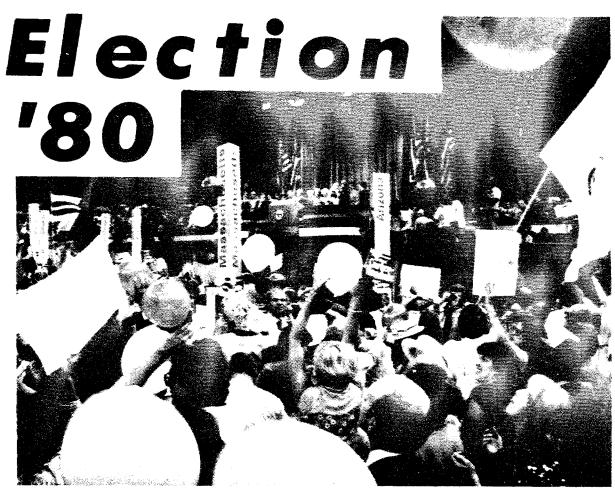
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Ford Endorses Javits Nader Discusses Election '80 page A 3 Three Major Platforms Twomey Challenges Carney page A7

..... page A 2 page A4



You Say D'Amato

Conservative Candidate defends his record to the Press

by Vivienne Heston and Jeff Zoldan

The biggest problem that Republican Alfonse D'Amato has in his campaign for Senator of New York is that the media is questioning his integrity.

With allegations that D'Amato received a blank check to use for his campaign, and that fiscal improprieties have occurred under his tenure as Hempstead Town Supervisor, D'Amato's integrity is on the line. Complicating matters further, as reported in the newspapers, are problems concerning D'Amato's turnaround stance on the Equal Rights Amendment, and the Town garbage recycling plant emitting toxic wastes.

Asked of his dislike of the media, D'Amato snapped, "Do you wonder why? If you were me would you be angry?" Running on the Republican and Conservative tickets, and not too far behind Democrat Liz Holtzman in the polls, D'Amato has given interviews to only a

few newspapers, including The New York Times and The Stony Brook Press. However, on October 21 he held a press conference in Manhattan that dealt with defense. Calling for a five percent "real increase" in the military budget.

D'Amato called the conference to release a paper, "Military Strength: The Key to Peace," but said little himself, relying on three advisers to explain his defense policy. One of them, Bruce Caputo, former Congressman from Westchester, declared, "The United States has neglected its role as a protector of the peace, and Al D'Amato is going to change that."

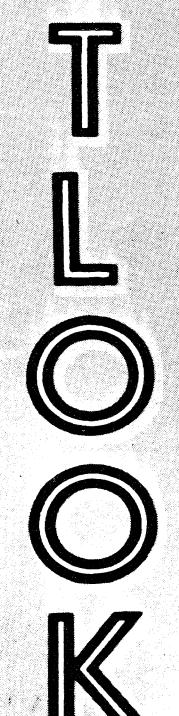
According to D'Amato's paper, the United States trails the Soviet Union in all phases of defense. However, it also showed that the U.S. has a greater number of nuclear weapons and strategic bombers than the Soviets, but that the U.S. equipment is outdated by comparison. "Peace through

strength" was the theme behind the conference where D'Amato attacked his opponents for their low support of military spending.

Most reporters left the Hotel Warwick immediately after the conference except Arthur Greenspan of the New York Post, who locked horns with D'Amato on several occasions. But, then again, that was to be indicative of much of the Press' interview.

While D'Amato does not support ERA, which is one of the reasons why he gained support of the Conservative party, this has not always been his position on the topic. In March, 1972, D'Amato informed Senator Javits that he supported the amendment. Asked of his change in position, D'Amato countered, "All you got to do is look at my wife. She's getting her master's degree in Computer Science. You're not going to

Continued on page A6



Gerald Ford Endorses Jacob Javits

by Chris Fairhall

Manhattan -Former President Gerald Ford last Friday gave his endorsement at a breakfast press conference in the Waldorf-Astoria to incumbent Jacob Javits, who is seeking his fifth term as Senator of New

Relating an endorsement that Bear Bryant had once given him, the former President said, "I'll put it this way If I had a quarterback who took my team from his own one yard line and brought the ball down to the opponent's ten yard line, I'd keep him in. I wouldn't take him out."

"I'm on Jack Javits' team from beginning to end," he declared. Defeated in the Republican primary by Hempstead Supervisor Al D'Amato, Javits for the first time ever will run on only the liberal line. Ford said it was the first time in his political career that he was supporting a candidate not endorsed by the Republican party. "I don't care what label Jack Javits is running under," Ford told Javits and the 40 reporters and community leaders present.

"I don't care whether you have an R or L in front of your designation on the ballot. I'm for you, and the voters of New York I hope and trust will show good judgement in supporting you on November fourth.'

With Ford's endorsement, Javits tried putting to rest the notion that he will pull out of the race. "I'm not considering pulling out. I'm in here campaigning," said the Senator. "I've heard lots of suggestions on the subject," he added, "But I certainly give no indication of a candidate who's going to retire."

As Javits is 76, many people have questioned whether he can serve another full term. "You judge people on the basis of their capabilities, not on the basis of some number," said Ford. "He is fully qualified in every way I know to be the Senator for the state of New York for the next six years."

While Javits is also confident he can serve another term, it is unusual for an incumbent to lose a primary, and in part that has been attributed to Javits' age. Ford commented, however, "I don't think the relatively small vote in the primary is indicative of the broad philosophical views of Republicans.'



Jacob Javits and Gerald Ford at the Waldorf,

With 24 years in the Senate behind him, Javits boasts an exceptional record. As ranking member on the foreign relations committee, Javits' name often comes up in foreign affairs, but he explained that he also spends much time on domestic affairs:

"The answer is of course that those lissues pertaining to Senate programs in the state | don't get the publicity that the foreign policy does. But I've spent certainly much more time in domestic matters than on foreign affairs. So ...I'm doing what needs to be done, and a great deal more." Javits said he has been involved with housing, personal affairs, secondary education, aid to

education, community underpriveleged areas and military spending.

Attacking Liz Holtzmann, his Democratic opponent who continues to lead in the polls, Javits said she does not have the senate experience necessary for a good job. On military spending, he said, "She can vote against any defense authorization of the U.S. for the last eight years," but that defense spending is needed. "I did vote against the B-l and for a good reason," explained the Senator. "The cruise missile for a fraction of the cost is a much better weapon."

In regard to economic problems, Javits said he feels they are contingent upon "improvement of the business industry." In terms of Holtzmann, he added, "I thoroughly disagree with the attitude she has against the American business community."

While many pollsters have said that D'Amato is running a highly ethnic campaign to attract Italians statewide, Javits said he is doing nothing to fight it, and is counting on the middle class.

Javits considers himself middle class, and said he has been working on jobs, inflation and peace for them. 'What can be more unified than that to the middle class?" he asked.

Liz Holtzman

Due to Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman's tight schedule she was unable to grant The Press an interview.

Holtzman is the New York state Democratic nominee for the US Senate. Her background includes leading the fight to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, starting an investigation into deporting Nazi war criminals who had illegally entered the US, and exposing fraud in the summer lunch program, saving \$40 million for taxpayers in New York City

Holtzman supports aid to mass transportation and increased military and economic aid to Israel, and opposes the B-1 bomber and MX missiles.



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Nader Envisions Third Party Growth

Ry Prakach Michro

Since his victory in Congress against the auto industry in the early 60s, Ralph Nader has been a powerful voice in the American political forum. With a range of experience from Harvard Law to the U.S. Army to extensive consumer advocacy, Nader brought his insight to bear on the current election in an interview with The Press. Following are excerpts from that interview...

Press: What are the qualities; necessary to be a good President, and do you feel any of the candidates have these qualities?

Nader: In addition to dedication, integrity and compassion and insight... the most important quality after that has to be a sense of what presidential leadership is all about. And a good part of presidential leadership is to empower the citizens around the country with the kinds of rights and remedies and information so that they can improve their own quality of lives, their own self-government, pursue their own rights.

Press: What do you think the candidates should add to their platforms?

Nader: Well, for example, they can pay attention to the issues that they are now ignoring. Clean up the campaign finance system, it's full of corruption. Private money coming in to buy senators, buy representatives or to defeat good senators and representatives. That's got to be replaced with public financing of campaigns and access to the mass electronic media by the various candidates.

Second, there ought to be a simplification of voting practices in our country. Some states like Wisconsin have election day registration. Why don't all states have that? There are so many barriers to voting that it's no wonder that we have the lowest voting turnout in the western world for our elections.

There's got to be more attention in campaigns paid to monopoly corporate power. That adversely affects small business, innovative competition and consumer rights.

There's got to be more attention in the programs to the health and safety questions. The papers are full of chemical waste dump contamination, contaminated drinking water, air and water pollution, polluted food products. And where are the candidates? They're not talking about that.

There also needs to be attention paid to the issue of poverty. Poverty used to be a campaign issue 15 years ago. 20 years ago. Now it's like a taboo subject even though 30 million Americans live in dire poverty and are not benefitted by regular economic growth in our society. There are the elderly, the handicapped, the minority poor.

There also needs to be more attention paid to what I call the empowerment issues. And that is, consumers should be given new rights to challenge corporations in court—consumer class actions. There should be legal aid for consumers and citizens who want to participate in government proceedings like the Food and Drug Administration and who can't afford it, unlike the drug companies or other corporations who can.

These are some of the issues that are neglected in the campaign. Political campaigns are supposed to be about power, political power, who has it, who doesn't have it, who should have it. And the grand issues of political and economic power are neglected by all the presidential candidates.

Press: Why has poverty become a taboo? Why wasn't it taboo 15 or 20 years ago?

Because we're in particularly inflationary, recessionary times, and the poor are always getting low priority, it wasn't by accident that the poor received some attention when inflation was low and employment was high in the 1960s. . . There's a kind of middle class now concerned because they've been told that they pay more taxes and the poor don't. [And the poor] take the benefits. And there are some people who are most susceptible to that point of-view instead of looking up to the big corporations who are ripping the country off.

Press: If you had to rate five of the candidates, take President Carter, Mr. Reagan, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Commoner, which one do you feel is more than the others a champion of the consumers?

Nader: Mr. Commoner, without any question. His positions and platform on consumer protection, environment, energy policy, corporate reform are far and ahead more public spirited than the other candidates. The worst one is Reagan, by far.

Press: How does Mr. Carter rank?

Nader: Of the three major candidates he is the least objectionable, but he is quite objectionable,

nevertheless. He's pretty much now knuckled under to the power of big business and particularly big oil. He's given them what they wanted. He's lifted price controls on U.S. oil and gas. He's funneling billions of dollars into a synthetic fuel program which involves a subsidy to the Exxons, and Texacos, and Mobil oils. But if you look at him compared to Reagan, Reagan would turn the entire country over to the oil companies. So it's kind of the least worst choice that we're confronted with so far as the Democratic [and], Republican candidates are concerned.

Press: Do you think voters in clear conscience should vote for Mr. Carter because he is the lesser of two evils? Or should they vote for someone they really believe in, and risk the chance of getting Mr. Reagan?

Nader: Well, it's not that simple. You can have a conscience vote and you can have a strategic vote. A

but right now, who do you think would win?

Nader: Right now, I'd say that Carter will squeak through. But, there's still almost two weeks left.

Press: How do you think Barry Commoner's going to do in the end?

Nader: Well, you know the whole campaign is run on a tight shoestring. He'll probably get somewhere around three quarters of a million votes.

Press: Mr. Anderson has dropped a lot in the polls. What doyou think of the chances of third parties growing in the next several years?

Nader: I think there are going to be more third parties and more significant ones. This year I'm sure the Libertarian Party will do better than it did four years ago. Anderson has shown that the two parties can not take the public entirely for granted any more.

conscience vote and you can have a strategic vote. A Press: What would be the major differences between a



conscience vote is when you vote for who you want to and let the chips fall where they may.

In a strategic vote, you look over the situation, and you can say to yourself, look I am in California, and Reagan's going to win California. And so I don't have to throw my vote to Carter. I'll vote for my conscience...

So, that's one strategic factor you take into account. Another one would be vote your conscience and you try to persuade someone to switch from Reagan to Carter if you really want Carter to win, and cancel it out. I mean people go through those kinds of exercises. A lot of people are staying home, saying they don't want to participate at all in the election.

Press: What do you think government should do to get the people to come out and vote?

Nader: First of all, you have it on a holiday. Second of all, you open the polls for 16 hours. Third of all, you eliminate obstructions to voting like ridiculous residency requirements for national elections . . . registration requirements. . .

Next, you facilitate transportation for the people who have trouble getting to the polls. And just that alone will increase [voting] probably from 55 percent to 70, 75

Another way of course is to give people the feeling there is a real choice, not tweedledee, tweedledum, that there are real issues, differences between the candidates so that the campaign is important and exciting, instead of trivial and dull.

Press: While we were talking before you said that you feel that Mr. Reagan would do less than Mr. Carter for consumer advocacy, but the polls show that Mr. Reagan is ahead of the President. Why do you think that's the

Nader: First of all Carter has a record, and people tend to have the feeling, "throw the rascal out," if they don't like him — no matter who's coming in. Second, the polls are beginning to shift. Third, Reagan is a very slick campaigner. He manages to avoid reminding people what he said a year ago.

He changes his issues. Like he said he doesn't care much for New York, or aid to New York, and last year he said that. This year, suddenly, he's all for New York. So he's kind of slick in that way. But the tide seems to be changing a bit.

Press: I don't know if you would want to answer this,

Carter administration and a Reagan administration?

Nader: It would just be an extension of what now occurs. More military spending. Less scrutiny of waste in the military budget. More big business power over government. I think poorer choices for the federal courts and the Supreme Court. Less minority voice in the Reagan administration. Certainly, virtually no consumer protection. Weak regulation for health and safety standards... A real reduction in environmental health activity. More subsidies to big business from small tax payers... And more belligerance overseas.

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The Party Platforms of

DEMOCRATIC PARTY



I. Economy:

A. Employment:

- 1. A \$12 billion job program to create at least 800,000 jobs, especially for those of minority background.
- 2. Target tax reduction to inflation fighting measures, especially for low and moderate income individuals and families.
- 3. New tax laws on depreciation in an effort to increase capital investment.
- 4. Simplify the tax code to assist business planning.
- 5. Incentives for savings by low and moderate income taxpayers.
- 6. Reform patent codes to stimulate research, especially by small businesses.
- 7. Government cooperation with labor and management of the steel, auto and shipbuilding industries.

B. Labor:

- 1. No cut in minimum wage level for all workers, regardless of age.
- Specifically help unemployed workers in the steel, auto and shipbuilding industries.

C. Consumer Protection:

1. Favor the establishment of an independent consumer protection agency to protect consumer interests in government proceedings.

II. Government and Human Needs:

- 1. Favor a national health insurance plan, with universal coverage.
- 2. Cover diagnostic and therapeautic cities. activities, and cost of "catastrophic' injury or illness.

- uninformed sterilazations.
- 4. Oppose the restriction of funding induce competition on the market. for health services for the poor.

B. Abortion:

- 1. Support the 1973 Supreme Court decision protecting women's right to
- Oppose any constitutional amendment designed to change this
 - C. Social Security:
- 1. Oppose raising the age limit at which benefits can be collected.
- 2. Oppose any cut in taxation of benefits.

1. Require work in public and private sector or necessary job training for all capable of work except the elderly and those with small children.

E. Education:

- Support the Department of Education and favor the enforcement of school integration with busing as a means
 - F. Housing:
- 1. Establish lower interest rates to induce lower inflation.
- 2. Aid to stimulate jobs in housing and construction industries.

G. Transportation:

1. Federal funding to maintain mass transportation.

H. Urban Policy:

- 1. Increase employment in the private sector to stimulate business activity in the
- 2. Support a public works program to rebuild cities, jobs and the revitalization

I. Regulation Reform:

- 1. Deregulate business operations to
- J. Tax Reform
- 1. Close tax loopholes and use the money this generates to aid lower and middle class citizens.
- 2. Restrict the deduction of expense account items on tax forms.
- 3. Reform tax laws to lessen discrimination against working married

- 1. Support the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
- 2. Oppose states' ability to rescind their vote for ratification.
- 3. Push to invalidate past state actions to rescind ratification.
- L. Civil Rights:
- 1. Support affirmative action goals in education and employment.
- 2. Stop the abuse, harassment and searching of minorities by police and immigration officers.

M. Civil Liberties:

- 1. Reform the grand jury and revise the Uniform Code of Military Justics.
- 2. Enact charters for the FBI and intelligence agencies to allow them to perform their duties but with respect for civil liberties.

III. Energy:

- 1. Cut oil imports by one-half by the end of the decade.
- 2. Favor the establishment of massive residential energy conservation grant program
- 3. Launch major effort to develop synthetic and alternate renewable energy sources, especially solar, and an increase
- 4. High priority in dealing with the disposal of nuclear wastes.

IV. Environment:

- 1. Favor congressional passage of hazardous waste clean up proposal.
- 2. Stricter adherence to automobile pollution standards.

V. Agriculture:

- 1. Expansion in the exportation of farm goods.
- 2. Protect farm prices and income by targeting prices to cover the cost of production.

VI. Foreign Policy:

A. Defense:

- 1. Increase wage standard in all volunteer force to retain experienced personnel.
- 2. Registration for the draft of nineteen year olds.
 - 3. Oppose a peacetime draft.
- 4. Oppose the exclusion of women in registering for the draft.
- 5. Favor the development of the MX Missile System, Trident and Cruise missile programs.
 - B. US Soviet Relations:
- 1. Ready to negotiate to maintain and increase peace and a successful detente on issues including strategic arms control and forces in Europe.
 - C. Arms Control
- 1. Favor the ratification of the SALT II Treaty.
- 2. The deterrance of Soviet aggression. and a balanced arms control agreement, are security priorities.

D. Mid-East:

- 1. Autonomy for inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.
- 2. Committment to maintaining Israel
- 3. The Camp David peace accords are the basis for peace in the Middle East.
 - 4. Support a continued generous



the Leading Candidates

supply of military and economic aid to Israel

- 5. Oppose the sale of sophisticated offensive equipment to Israel's potential enermies.
- 6. Jerusalem shall be undivided with access for all faiths to the holy places.
- 7. Oppose the establishment of a Palestinian state.

REPUBLICAN PARTY



L. Economics:

1. A balanced budget.

II. Employment:

- 1. Committment to full employment without inflation.
- 2. Encourage development of small businesses in areas most affected by unemployment.
- 3. Reduce tax rates to restore incentive to produce.
- 4. Reform Business depreciation.
- 5. Increase surtax exemption.
- 6. Abolish excessive inheritance taxes.
- 7. Incrase small business' share of federal research and development funds.
- 8. Reimburse small businesses which win legal suits against federal agencies in regulatory matters.
- III. Labor:
- 1. Support fairness in labor relations free from unecessary involvement.

2. Support state right to work laws. IV. Governmental Operation and Reform:

- 1. Pursue federal deregulation.
- 2. Reduce the cost of government as a percentage of our gross national product, by reducing federal savings.
- 3. Reduce the size of the executive
- 4. Impose a freeze on hiring federal employees.
- 5. Reform lending practices of federal credit programs.
- 6. Conduct a detailed review of every industry. department and agency that lives by federal appropriation.
- 7. Decentralize federal government, plants. returning power to state and local levels.

V. Tax Reform:

- 1. Support an across the board federal tax cut of 10 per cent.
- 2. Propose 30 per cent federal tax cut over the next three years.
- 3. Support exemption from income taxes of at least some portion of the interest earned from savings.
- 4. Support indexing of tax rates for inflation so that cost of living pay raises do not push poeple into higher tax brackets.
- 5. Support tax credit for persons who pay tuition for education.
- 6. Support ending the "marriage tax." Support ending taxation of
- American citizens living and working abroad.

VI. Government and Human Needs:

- A. Health:
- 1. Oppose national health insurance.
- B. Abortion:

- pay for abortions in cases where the life of the mother is not in danger.
- C. Social Security:
- 1. Insist the Social Security System be reformed to insure "sound and stable" protection

D. Education:

- 1. Support transferring general federal educational funding programs back to the state and local school districts along with tax resrources to pay for them.
- 2. Support abolishing the Department of Education.

- 1. Support tax incentives to encourage investment in the construction housing
- Favor expansion of urban homesteading as a means of restoring abandoned housing.
- 3. Favor combining public and private efforts to spur availability and affordability of housing.

F. ERA:

- 1. The Equal Rights Amendment to the federal constitution would not itself redress inequalities in rights.
- 2. Support equal rights and equal opportunities for women, including enforcement of equal opportunity laws government and elimination of discrimination.

- 1. Conservation can help in the short term, but it cannot permanently solve the problem of diminishing domestic oil and gas supplies.
- 2. Favor elimination of energy price controls.
- 3. Favor the development of coal's
- potential as an energy source. 4. Favor exploration of domestic off-shore and land oil and gas supplies.
- 5. Call for reduced government intervention into the nuclear power
- 6. Favor the reduction in the time for government licensing of nuclear power
- 7. Support exploration of synthetic fuels and solar energy, but a control of oil and gas will eliminate any necessity for government support.

H. Environment:

- 1. Recognize importance for safe and clean environment. "Environmentalism" must not be pursued.
- I. Agriculture:
- 1. Emphasize the need for free market. 2. Call for less regulation.
- 3. Expand markets, particularly the export market.
- 4. Condemn government grain reserves. 5. Call for immediate termination of
- Carter's grain embargo.

J. Foreign Policy:

- 1. Top priority to insure combat readiness of armed forces and prepare industrial base.
- 2. Revitalize military research and development.
- 3. Reject peacetime draft at this time. 1. Support a constitutional ban on Pledge specific steps to support all

- 4. Call for adoption of comprehensive military strategy.
- 5. List specifics for immediately modernizing nuclear forces; reject Mutual Assured Destruction as nuclear policy.
- 6. Revitalize US intelligence capability by general, specific steps.

K. US/Soviet Relations:

- 1. The USSR's global ambitions are the premier challenge facing the US...and the entire globe.'
- 2. Negotiate with the Soviets from a position of unquestioned strength.
- 3. Oppose transfer of high technology to the USSR and its sattelites.

L. Mid-East:

- 1. Central objective of American Middle East policy is to prevent the extension of Soviet influence domination.
 - 2. Support Israel.
- 3. Reject involvement of PLO in the Mid-East

LIBERAL PARTY



I. Economy:

- 1. Rebuild the steel and auto industries.
- 2. Rebuild inner cities.
- 3. Support adequate assistance to provide job training and education in the private sector.
- 4. Promote special assistance for unemployed youth.

II. Inflation:

- 1. Support tax incentives to encourage saving and investing.
- 2. Oppose tax cuts as a means to curbing inflation.
- 3. Support a larger interest and dividend income exclusion. Increase productivity through research and development, through 10
- percent tax credit and upgrading labor market skills and patent reforms. simplify Reform and tax-depreciation allowances and promote
- new tax incentives to promote capital 6. Balance the budget for fiscal year
- 1981.

1. Oppose the exemption of small business employing fewer than ten employees from health and safety standards.

IV. Senior Citizens:

- 1. Liberalize Social Security.
- 2. Strengthen the enforcement of the
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act need Minimize the institutionalization of the infirm through the expansion of federally assisted hhome
- health services. 4. Support cost-of-living escalation for
- 5. Oppose limitations on earnings allowed by Social Security.

V. Education:

- Department of Support Education.
- 2. Oppose discrimination based on handicaps in federally funded programs.
- 3. Support federal funding for higher education.

VI. Health Care:

- 1. Close gaps in existing medical coverage
- 2. Reform health care financing.
- 3. Support health and safety federal regulations.
 - 4. Encourage preventative medicine.
- 5. Attend to alcohol and drug abuse debilitating diseases, and health needs of the elderly.

VII. ERA:

- 1. Support the ratification of the ERA.
- 2. Vote to extend deadline for ratification.

VIII. Civil Rights:

- 1. Vote for the Open Housing Act of 1968.
 - 2. View housing as an essential right.
- 3. Oppose a constitutional amendment acheive school banning busing to desegregation.

IX. Regulatory Reform:

- 1. Support Regulatory Reform Act of 1979 to promote competition and reduce government red tape.
- 2. Set an 8-year time limit for a Congressional review of regulatory agencies.

X. Energy:

- Support a 50 cent energy conservation tax on each gallon of gasoline to fund Social Security tax reduction on income, and rebate.
- 2. Support decontrol of gasoline and natural gas prices.
- 3. Support conversion of oil burning electrical plants to coal plants.
- 4. Propose federal aid to accelerate development and commercialization of renewable energy sources and technology. 5. Support a moratorium on
- construction permits unless adequate safety standards can be employed. 6. Support increased research into

nuclear fusion.

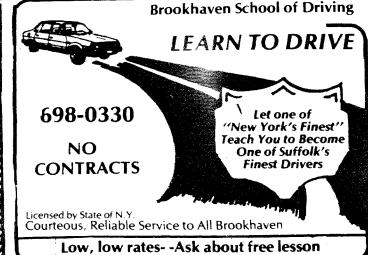
XI. Environment:

- 1. Support federal regulation of air and
- water pollution. 2. Support Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

3. Support legislation to restrict coastal development and to clean up oil spills.

These platforms were compiled by Jeanne Williamson and George Kimmerling of NYPIRG. Due to lack of space, the platforms of Barry Commoner and Ed Clark were ommitted, and the platforms printed were condensed.





D'Amato Defends His Record

Continued from page Al

find anyone more liberated, and the amendment didn't do that for her." He then assailed his opponents for their "inadequate action on showing and identifying discriminatory laws."

The Right to Life Party also endorsed D'Amato. The Republican Conservative asserted, "We've gone too far on the abortion issue . . . I'm not telling you what to do with your body. That's your business. But there is a right of the unborn." D'Amato however supports the Hyde amendment, permitting abortion in cases of incest, rape, or endangerment to life of the mother.

While D'Amato was presiding supervisor of Hempstead, 83 million of potentially earned interest revenue was not realized

deposited in non-interest hearing accounts, accoding to a Grand Jury report. Because of a change in a Federal Reserve Band regulation in 1974. The Receiver of Taxes, a separately elected official, could have deposited tax monies into interest bearing accounts. This was also permissible under the Nassau County Administrative Code. D'Amato declared that the allegations of financial abuses are "Totally wrong, absolute distortion.

"That money which is under my responsibility," D'Amato continued, "every peany nickel and dime has been invested into interest-bearing accounts, if they possibly could." The Grand Jury report of 1978, which dealt with Nassau County fiscal policies, contradicted D'Amato's necause tax monies were assertion, It said that the Nassau County Administrative Code empowering the receiver to deposit tax monies in interest bearing accounts was not followed, and found the town practices of Hempstead and other municipalities to be "a waste of taxpayer money."

Referring to an opinion made by the State Controller in 1974. which said that town receivers were not to invest collected monies, D'Amato declared, "If I show you that damn opinion, will you take my word when I told you about the situation that I didn't give these guys a great big deal and a great big break?"

D'Amato received three loans from the Bank of New York, which heid Hempstead non-interest bearing accounts. The interest rate on the first loan was 10.5 percent, which was eight points below the prime commercial lending rate offered that day. The second loan was again at an interest rate of 10.5 percent and the final loan was only a half point above the prime rate. D'Amato, however, contended that his loans were "borrowed at the highest rate of interest permissible under the law."

D'Amato denied that there was any connection that he got his loans from the same branch of The Bank of New York where he deposited millions of dollars in interest free accounts. "I borrowed \$100,000," he said. "I have on deposit \$50 or \$60 thousand with that bank. I've done business with that bank for a dozen years. They're right around the corner from me."

In other fiscal questions, this time relating to campaign contributions, D'Amato allegedly received a blank check from a firm that Hempstead

contracted to for a recycling center. Barbra Waks, a former D'Amato aide, recently told Village Voice reporters that she personally witnessed D'Amato accept a blank check from Carl Landegger, then President of the Parsons and Whittemore firm which the Town hired to build and operate a recycling plant. According to Waks, "Al held up the check, and said, 'I can write any number on it I want.'

Records filed with the Nassau Board of Elections indicate that D'Amato accepted a check signed by Landegger on October 28, 1977. This directly coincides with the date that Waks claims she witnessed the blank check incident.

"The Landeggers are furious," D'Amato asserted. obviously went and looked up and saw when the check came in from the records, because every single penny I received. I reported. She saw the records and went ahead and made up this grand story.'

Law enforcement agents and three Parsons and Whittemore officials, according to the Voice, have said they gave blank checks to D'Amato on occasion.

"Did I ever get a blank check from anybody?" D'Amato demanded.

not," "Absolutely responded.

"When a person . . . besmirches a person's character, they have to be willing to pay the price. There will be a day of accounting in regard to that," the Senate hopeful warned. "If you think that when this election is over, that I'm not going to sue, then you're wrong."

Waks three weeks ago was subpeoned to appear before a federal grand jury investigating alleged corruption in the building and operation of the recycling plant.

"I kept from having to bury a half a billion pounds of garbage," D'Amato boasted, because of name the \$135

million recycling plant. Because of environmental and economic problems, however, the plant has been shut down indefinitely. An Environmental Protection Agency report last spring revealed that dioxin was present in the plant's emissions.

"I'm sad we don't operate the plant right now because the federal government doesn't have any standards in terms of dioxin," said D'Amato. Dioxin, an element of Agent Orange, has been banned for use in pesticide because scientists consider it a carcinogen. Dioxin in addition is considered a "no threshold" cause of cancer because no safe level of exposure to it has been established.

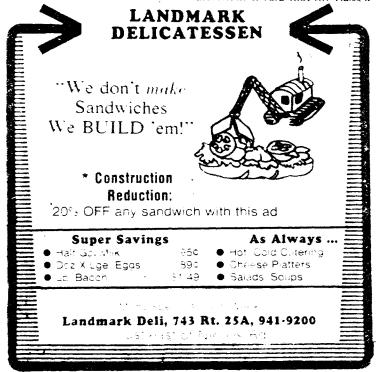
"Whenever you have new technology, you have those problems," D'Amato commented.

"We were able to dispose of the garbage at the lowest rate possible," D'Amato told the Press.

It was agreed that during the test runs of the plant, Hempstead's garbage would be processed free. However, the town immediately paid \$16.30 per ton, while private carters in the area were paying as little as \$8 per ton.

Amidst the roar of streetnoise on 54th Street, D'Amato concluded his interview with The Press in front of his County-owned car. On the final question, whether the integrity issue will hurt his campaign, D'Amato affirmed: "Oh, I think there are some people who may not be supportive as a result, but I also think that there will be a backlash because I'm not the kind of person to sit down. I have the record. I cut taxes, I reduced the number of people on my Town (staff) from 3200 to 2600. I've corrected most of the abuses ... I dealt with them."

(Special thanks to Prakash Mishra, Matt Tallmer, Wayne Barrett and Joe Conason for all their research help





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page A6

The Stony Brook Press

October 30, 1980

Twomey Challenges Incumbent Carney





Carney opposes social programs

by Chris Fairhall

While the power of incumbency in an election is great, Bill Carney said it also has its drawbacks. "We're in Washington until October 4," said the Republican candidate for the First Congressional District. "I was in Washington during the primary race."

Carney, however, has sufficient name recognition so that he does not need to work in a grass roots campaign. "I visit political clubs, service organizations . . . whatever," he said. He in addition has the funding to make himself known in the district through

Carney said he will spend about \$75,000 on his quest to recapture the House seat. His largest contributors are Grumman, the National Republican Party, the American Medical Association, and the National Rifle Association. "All contributions are under FEC rules, said Carney, and "once or twice we turned back contributions," because he feared the contributors were seeking political favors.

In regard to economic policy, Carney attacked President Carter on inflation, saying, "He's approached that problem. He's doubled it." Carney did not lay blame on Carter alone, however. "The Congress for the last 25 years consecutively has been Democratic," he asserted.

Because the Democrats hold such a majority, Carney conceded that it is tough for Republicans to implement their policies. "It is frustrating," he declared. "We're going to see a lot of change, though ... With the census, and many seats changing, people are leaving the Congress," and Carney believes they will be replaced by Republicans.

In overall economic policy, Carney said he would like to see a "balanced budget, increased military preparedness, and clean up of governmental waste."

"Only 20 percent of the military budget goes to hardware," Carney complained. Twenty years ago, he said, 9.5 percent of the annual budget was spent on the military, while now it's only five percent.

Carney's views on military spending and preparedness seem to coincide very well with Ronald Reagan's. In an interview at his office in Farmingville two weeks ago, Carney said he looks forward to a Reagan win. "He's got three more weeks to make no more mistakes. Carter is an incumbent President. He was elected from the public's trust. . . . Four years later he's done nothing but go back on what he said."

Carney said business should be regulated as little as possible. "The business community believes in that," which is why it supports him, Carney said.

Claiming that Democrats "have stayed to the theory that you can solve problems by spending money," Carney said he is adamantly opposed to a number of established social programs. The food stamp program, for which the requirements have recently been made tougher, has skyrocketed from \$700 million a decade ago to \$11 billion today. "It's the most abused program I can think of," he declared.

Carney is also against the CETA program, saying, "We have to put the incentives back to save jobs." He added that Democrats have taken out incentives through social programs, and, consequently, "It solidifies class structure."

In respect to higher education, Carney said that the federal government should have as little to do with it as possible. He explained that "block grants" should be given to individual states, and that the Department of Education is "a political ploy" and is used to "overregulate."

Working on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Carney said, "We've passed an ocean dumping bill" and he also supports a "fisheries promotion act prohibiting foreign fishermen in a 200 mile zone" off the American coast.

Projects in which Carney is involved, dealing with the local area, include a bill "introduced to protect the Fire Island National Seashore," and a "solo effort" involving preserving the Moriches Inlet.

Carney also works on the Science and Technology Committee, and is in favor of solar energy. He added, however, "that to become energy independent of the OPEC nations, the first thing to do is conserve."

There is no discernible foreign policy being carried out by the government, according to Carney and because of it, he said, "We have very few nations now in the world that trust us." Carney cited a weakened Central Intelligence Agency as a major problem. "I would not have allowed the CIA to be disseminated to the point where it can not be an intelligence gathering agency," he explained.

'We have become second to the Soviets in military capability," warned Carney. Worse yet, he added, "The U.S. no longer carries a big stick and speaks softly. Its speaks softly, and hides in the corner."

Twomey gets Grass Roots

by Chris Fairhall

In order to win the race for the first Congressional District, Democrat Tom Twomey will be making a lot of pit stops at the local supermarkets.

Acknowledging that his opponent, Republican incumbent Bill Carney, will outspend him 2:1. Twomey says he will go directly to the voters in a grass roots campaign. Money is not the issue; Twomey, who has collected less than \$25,000, asserts, "If I can get the kind of help I need from the grass roots."

Twomey, 34, has been sweeping back and forth throughout the district, which includes Stony Brook, and has spoken on campus several times. His last appearance on October 23 was scheduled to be a debate against his opponent. Carney, however, never showed up at the Stony Brook Union auditorium. Taking advantage of the situation, as about 125 persons came to see the debate, Twomey had a one hour question and answer session, and also attacked Carney on many fronts:

Claiming that Carney's "record is one of the worst in the country," Twomey declared, "One of the reasons Long Island hasn't seemed to be getting it. Ishare . . is because he doesn't show up to work in the morning." Twomey claimed that Carney is often absent from Congressional meetings.

-In 1978, according to Twomey, "He received \$85,000 between October and the end of that year for the election Seventy-three percent of that money came from "big business, including the oil companies. Consequently, Twomey claimed, "Every single time they [the oil companies] wanted a vote, he gave it to them.

Answering questions from the audience, Twomey said that residents of the East End of Long Island should be given the right to have their county. "Even if it costs them more, they should have it," he said.

He added that he wants to "break the oil company grip," and spent a great deal of time discussing energy policy."

Giving his credentials on energy, Twomey said, "I've been on the New York State Energy Advisory Council . . . as a result of that experience, I concluded that energy is the number one issue of the 1980s." Working as a public interest attorney in the last seven years, Twomey said he was the trial attorney during the Long Island Lighting Company's court fight to build several nuclear reactors on Long Island. And, he exclaimed, "We stopped LILCO's plans at Jamesport and nine more after that."

"I worked with hundreds, hundreds of individuals," Twomey said of his experience fighting LILCO. Many of these people were farmers from the East End who feared they would lose their property. Twomey in a prior interview with The Press said he also "fought a number of battles to preserve Suffolk farm land." This included fighting against the construction of a super highway that would have run through the East End.

While many Long Island roads were deliberately constructed in such a way by Robert Moses to be unusable by mass transportation, Twomey declared, "I believe in mass transportation. . . . We've got to spend more money just to conserve energy if nothing else."

In regard to energy, Twomey said that "hydroelectric from Canada, natural gas from Mexico" and coal can be used until the year 2000. He also advocates using solar energy, and added that "centralized power sources should be built only when they are necessary."

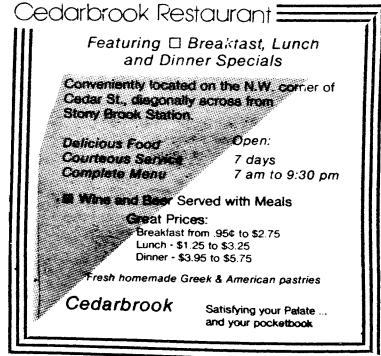
On student matters, Twomey said he "would be in favor of students voting where they live 10 months out of the year" so long as it would not affect local town elections.

In addition, he said, "I'm opposed to the draft. The first priority of the country is to spend the money to keep up the volunteer army." The Armed Forces presently are having problems retaining people because their salaries are too low

On women's issues, Twomey said he "fully supports" the Equal Rights Amendment, and is opposed to any sort of amendment making abortion illegal. Abortion, he said, is the last place that government should interfere.

Twomey feels that New York is not getting its fair share of money from Washington in terms of education. "All we have to do is get our fair share of our own tax dollars,"

And to gain support of the different groups he mentioned, in order to secure victory on election day, Twomey will have to bring his supporters in by using the same techniques that stopped LILCO. It starteted small, and grew, he said, "and when two people go out and get two others, and they get four, and eight and 16...it's magic."



Community Calendar

Thursday, October 30

ART EXHIBITS - "Otto Piene," inflatable sculpture and works on paper through Nov. 21, Fine Arts Center Gallery, M-F, 12-5 PM; "SB Fine Arts Students," exhibit through Oct., SB Union Gallery, M-F, 9 AM - 5 PM, Info: 246-3657; "Photographs by Ivan Dunaief," Nov. 4 - Dec. 4. Administration Gallery, M-Sun., 8:30 AM - 6 PM; "Tapestry of Long Island," human and natural history tours available. Museum of Natural Sciences. ESS, Info: 246-8373; Museums at Stony Brook, Info: 751-0066

LITERATURE LECTURE - Prof. Thomas Kranidas, "The Poetry and Fiction of Owen Barfield," 12 noon, 283 Humanities

PARENT TEEN WORKSHOP - For teenagers and their parents to improve communication, 3 PM. Health House, 555 North Country Road (25A), St. James, Info: 862-6743

GEOLOGY LECTURE - Geologist James O'Neill (US Geological Survey), topic to be announced, 4 PM, 450

THIS WEEK IN SPORTS - Radio program, 6 - 7 PM, WUSB 90.1 FM, call-in

LAST DAY FOR PAYMENT OF DEFERRED FALL SEMESTER FEES

GUITAR RECITAL - Pasquale Biancolli, 8 PM, Recital Hall, Fine Arts Center

RAPE CONFERENCE - Film and discussion including myths and misconceptions about rape, 7:30 PM, Health House, 555 North Country Road, St. James, Info: 862-6743

METROPOLITAN CONCERTS - Grateful Dead, Radio City Music Hall: Frank Zappa, Palladium: George Thorogood & the Destroyers, Malibu: Wilson Pickett, The Ritz

Friday, October 31

COCA MOVIE - "Halloween," by John Carpenter, 7, 9:30, midnight, 100 Lecture Center, two per Stony Brook ID

TOGA PARTY - For the Yacub E.L. Shabazz Scholarship Fund, Kelly Cafe, Info: Lance, 246-4996

METROPOLITAN CONCERTS - Grateful Dead, Radio City Music Hall; Hubert Laws, Carnegie Hall; George Thorogood & the Destroyers, Town Hall; The Crusaders, Avery Fisher Hall; Frank Zappa, Palladium; The Plasmatics, Malibu; New Riders of the Purple Sage, Rock Away Beach, Queens

Saturday, November 1

VARSITY SOCCER - SB vs. NY Maritime, 12 noon, Athletic Field

FOOTBALL - SB vs. ST John Fisher, 1:30 PM, Athletic

COCA MOVE - "Halloween," see Friday

CONCERT - Harpsichordist Robert Zappula, 8 PM, Recital Hall, Fine Arts Center

METROPOLITAN CONCERTS - Frank Zappa, Palladium; Larson-Reiten Band, My Father's Place; Surf Punks, Malibu: New Riders of the Purple Sage, Rock Away; Angel City, Ritz

BIRTHDAY - Alex Marburger, 12:01 AM to 11:59 PM

Sunday, November 2

BAND CONCERT - University Band, 3 PM, Main Stage.

CLASSICAL GUITAR - Howard Greenblatt, 5 PM. Sunwood Estate, Mt. Grey Road, Old Field, \$6, part of the Sunwood Sundays at Five series, Info: 246-5678

SINO '80 - radio program with So Chang & frien WUSB 90.1 FM

METROPOLITAN CONCERTS - The Larson-Feiten Band, Bottom Line; Frank Zappa, Palladium; The Slits/Max Romeo, The Ritz; Talking Heads, Radio City

Monday, November 3

LAST DAY FOR UNDERGRADS TO WITHDRAW FROM A COURSE OR P/NC OPTION

WOMEN'S TRIBUTE - "Women's concerns in the Upcoming Elections," an interview with Betty Schlein, Special Assistant to Gov. Carey for Nassau Co. and Glen Cove Councilwoman Ann Gold, radio program, WUSB

INTERNATIONAL FOLK DANCING - 8 - 10:30 PM, Tabler Cafeteria, Students, senior citizens \$1, others \$2.50, Info: 935-9131

PIANO RECITAL - Pianist John 3' eek, 8 PM, Recital Hall, Fine Arts Center

METROPOLITAN CON 'FRTS - Airto & Flora Purim. Bottom Line; The Slits Jull Hand, My Father's Place; Ry Cooder & Friends, Ritz; Talking Heads, Radio City

Tuesday, November 4

ART EXHIBITS - Photo Exhibit begins, see Thursday

ELECTION DAY: NO DAY OR EVENING CLASSES

PSYCHOLOGY LECTURE - Prof. Richard E. Whalen, "Gonadel Hormones and Behavior Cycles," 1:30 PM, HSC, L-3, Room 110

TUESDAY FLICKS - "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," and "Dementia," 5, 7:30 and 10 PM, SB Union Auditorium, 25 cents with SB ID, others \$1

BLUES - radio program with Mike Bifulco, 7 - 9 PM, WUSB 90.1 FM

METROPOLITAN CONCERTS - Levon Helm, Ione Star Cafe: Airto & Flora Puriin, Bottom Line; Burning Spear, The Ritz

Wednesday, November 5

ART EXHIBITS - See Thursday

PSYCHOLOGY LECTURE - Lyn Abramson (Clinical -Depression and Helplessness), discusses her life and work, 11 AM, SSA 111

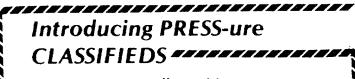
PRES. MARBURGER SPEAKS — with SB Council Chairaman R.C. Anderson, "Women's problems at the Stony Brook campus," 12 noon, S-216 SBS, Buffet lunch ART LECTURE - Prof. Ilona Elinger, "Art as a Mirror of Religion; Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam in the Indian Subcontinent," 12:15 PM, Fine Arts Center Gallery, part of the Topics in Art Lecture Series

LECTURE - Elinor Polansky, "Women as Caretakers of their Disabled Family Members," 6 PM, Health Sciences Center, Social Welfare Faculty Lounge - Level 2 (next to SW office)

BLUEGRASS - With Jim Ross, radio program, WUSB 90.1 FM, 7 PM

ORGAN RECITAL - Organist Carlo Curley, 8 PM, Main Stage, Fine Arts Center, \$5, \$2, Info: 246-5678

METROPOLITAN CONCERTS - Levon Helm, Lone Star Cafe; The Downtown Executives, Malibu; Nina Hagen, The Ritz



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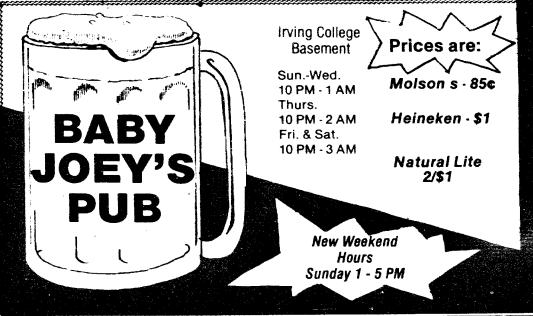
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Bentley Brings Vision to FSA

Continued from page 3

valid concern?

Bentley: I see that as one of the biggest problems that we'll be dealing with this year. There is already talk of another auxiliary services corporation which might not have the student influence the FSA has. It took so long for us to create an FSA with student domination that it would be a great loss if FSA doesn't get its act together and prove that it can be the best auxiliary services corporation on campus.

auxiliary services corporation?

President's office, but in my first meeting interest. with the President he only offered as that rumor...another auxiliary services students' influence on FSA? corporation would undermine the FSA.

some concern among students that you manufacured worry. will have a somewhat

Bentley: As Liaison to Finance and effective at fighting administrators.

Business, I was involved with projects that brought me up to SUNY Central, where I dealt with Vice Chancellors and members of the Board of Trustees. The administrators here at Stony Brook...had to deal with me as upfront as possible and by doing that we were able to make Stony Brook look a lot better than it had to Albany. We even got the H-Quad rehabs done over the summer, and that was something that two students, [last year's Polity President | Dave Herzog and Press: Who's been talking about another myself — not administrators — initiated. Students must be the innovators if Bentley: It was rumored that it was the student life is going to be in students'

Press: Because you're a Continuing much help as he could give to make this Education student, FSA regards you as an FSA work. But I will have to investigate alumnus. Do you think this will affect

Bentley: That's a worry that students Press: Last year you were the Polity on FSA, and Polity leaders, have. I will Liaison to Finance and Business. There's just have to prove that that worry is a

If I have to fight Polity because of my administration-influenced point of view, status as an alumnus, it will make me less



.......

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Jazz/Bluegrass: No Generation Gap

by Richard Silverman

Introduced as "the new sound for the 80s," the David Grisman Quintet thrilled a packed Carnegie Hall October 18 with perhaps the most innovative acoustic music to come along in years, if not decades. Mandolinist Grisman split the bill with his long time idol, jazz violinist Stephane Grappelli.

Performing first was Grisman, known by many for his session work with Old and in the Way, James Taylor, Linda Ronstadt, and more recently, as composer of three brilliant instrumental albums. A relative necomer to the jazz field, though he prefers to call his style "Dawg," the 35-year-old New Jersian is a bluegrass musician turned virtuoso.

"This is sort of a classical-reggae-bluegrass-jazz tune," joked the bearded Grisman as he introduced a piece from the band's latest album, Quintet '80. Four tunes had mysteriously elapsed and expressions of amazement had softened to satisfied grins. Many were shocked that two mandolins, a fiddle, string bass and guitar (all the makings of a folk hootenany), could produce such rhythmic intensity. Yet, despite frequent stops, starts, and syncopations (not to mention mid-tune style changes), the ensemble maintained each arrangement's continuity with split-second precision, returning often to the gypsy-like drone that has become their trademark.

As expected, each instrumentalist was featured on lead. All breaks were clever, some were astounding and reactions ranged accordingly. When 19-year-old flatpick guitar champ Mark O'Connor tore into a Spanish mandolin style solo on "Dawgma," the often silent crowd literally gasped, then roared with approval. The guitarist's technique, again with bluegrass roots, could be compared somewhat to that of Doc Watson or Norman

Second mandolin Mike Marshall, swing fiddler David Anger, and bassist Rob Wasserman, whose solos were not as awe-inspiring (it's hard to shine when playing with the likes of Grisman and O'Connor), functioned well in creating rhythmic effects, dynamics, and formation of frequently used harmony lines.

But clearly it was Grisman's show. All works performed, with the exception of John Coltrane's

"Nima," were of his own wild imagination. Heavily extreme loudness or special effects of some modern day influences by the traditional mandolin form, Grisman has taken the instrument far beyond its former limitations. Not only does his mixture and perversion of scales set him apart, but so too does his emphasis on off-beats when chopping chords. The resulting barking sound serves as percussion for both bluegrass and Grisman's hybrid, neither of which use drums.

The show marked the first New York City appearance of both the Grisman and Grappelli groups on the same ticket. The two first met in 1977, after the mandolinist requested Grappelli to record a score with him for the film King of the Gypsies. They have since played several concerts together, including a show last summer at My Father's Place.

Early recordings of Grappelli with the legendary gypsy-jazz guitarist Django Reinhardt have had a significant impact on the Grisman sound. Said the Frenchman in an interview with "Rolling Stone" magazine, "I like my programs to have something soft, something energetic, something slow, something blue, something red, and something burning." Apparently, that plan was followed last weekend, as his fiddling indeed revealed its multifaceted personality. Resembling the shifting moods of Grisman and company, but with greater emotional impact, Grappelli mixed long, melancholy strokes with sizzling harmonic runs and swing rhythms. The 70-year-old violinist charmed his audience with an ease that could come only from performing worldwide for nine months every year.

Grapelli's brand of jazz also excludes percussion, and features string instruments rather than traditional brass. Rounding out the quartet were three London based musicians: John Etheridge and Martin Taylor on "F-hole" guitars, and Jack Sewing on string bass. All instruments were of acoustic design with transducer pickups providing amplification (Grisman's quintet played directly through microphones).

The resulting sound was quite clean, though basic electrification and use of volume pedals allowed for greater flexibility. Grappelli once remarked, "We are a bit victimized by the new aspect of electric music." implying that he couldn't (thank God) attain the

Highlights of his set included a solo by each guitarist. some downright sly bass improvisation, and a short but well received rendition of "Sweet Georgia Brown."

For his finale the violinist called upon both bands to join in for a dizzying, triple fiddle version of "Tiger Rag." Unfortunately, this super high energy point ended the two hour concert which occasionally, though rarely,

Despite a 10 minute standing ovation, the crowd was disappointed as house lights were turned on and stage hands began dismantling the acoustic backdrop. "We're



sorry but when you're out of time you've got to go," said the announcer. "Let's hope we can have them return some day soon." Amen.

Zappa Induces Lukewarm Reception

by Ray Katz

"Welcome to the show but sit down." said Frank Zappa blandly greeting the packed house at the Stony Brook gymnasium Sunday Thirty-nine years old and emaciated, with stringy black hair, Zappa looked more like a derelict than an innovative underground rock musician turned star. As two mountains of speakers blasted his songs out for an hour and a half, alternating vawns enthusiastic whistles emanated from the audience.

Zappa's music is difficult to describe. It is a heavy metal sound combined with various doses of jazz, blues, synthesized classical, and extra-terrestrial cacophony. The consistency of the blend ranges from farina to lumpy outmeat. It is a strange bunch of seemingly amorphous sounds, but pleasantly unpredictable.

The performance at the late night show was, more than anything else, an impressive display of technical skill. Besides Zappa himself, who somehow manages to keep a low profile even at center stage, several other performers did an outstanding job. Ray White's resonant voice and intricate guitar solos were a joy to hear. In a (more or less)



screams of the bass player, relentless beat. One thing was important message. very clear. The style of music this band plays may be erratic, The concert did have some but the playing itself is tight.

lyrics aim to tickle and jab with peculiar paucity of referring to the "ruins of Studio show (five washed out color 54" and batters religion by slides were shown on a screen). reminding us, "there's a Zappa spoke to the audience difference down and bending over." He couldn't help but wonder if the attacks politics as well, man knew what town he was in number one/And that number one ain't you/You ain't even particularly relevant to this number two."

blues number, Ike Willis played began his recording career no Eat That Yellow Snow" started success at the concert may have

some fine blues guitar, backed longer hits so sharply. In 1980, up by the blood-curdling cynicism is rampant. Songs like "I Don't Wanna Get Drafted" as Vince Colaiuta, the drummer, click because of its musical set an exhaustively varied and merit, rather than sending an

faults, at least relative to what Zappa's message has changed one would expect from a Frank very little over the years. His Zappa show. There was a satire. He attacks chic culture, and a thoroughly dismal light between kneeling very little and sometimes one "Washington takes care of the said that the story of the ''Enema Bandit' area). Also, the audience seemed The lyrics are still funny, but bewildered by hearing so much some things have changed. What new material at once, though was shocking, controversial or some favorites were played disgusting in 1966 when Zappa during the encore. ("Don't You

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- an epidemic of smiles.) Overall, no true Zappa fan was too

disappointed. If Zappa's purpose was to promote the material from his new album, Crush All Boxes, his been limited. Most of those songsfreceived only a lukewarm response. But for his followers. the true believers, the faithful Zappa addicts, the concert was like a breath of fresh nitrous

