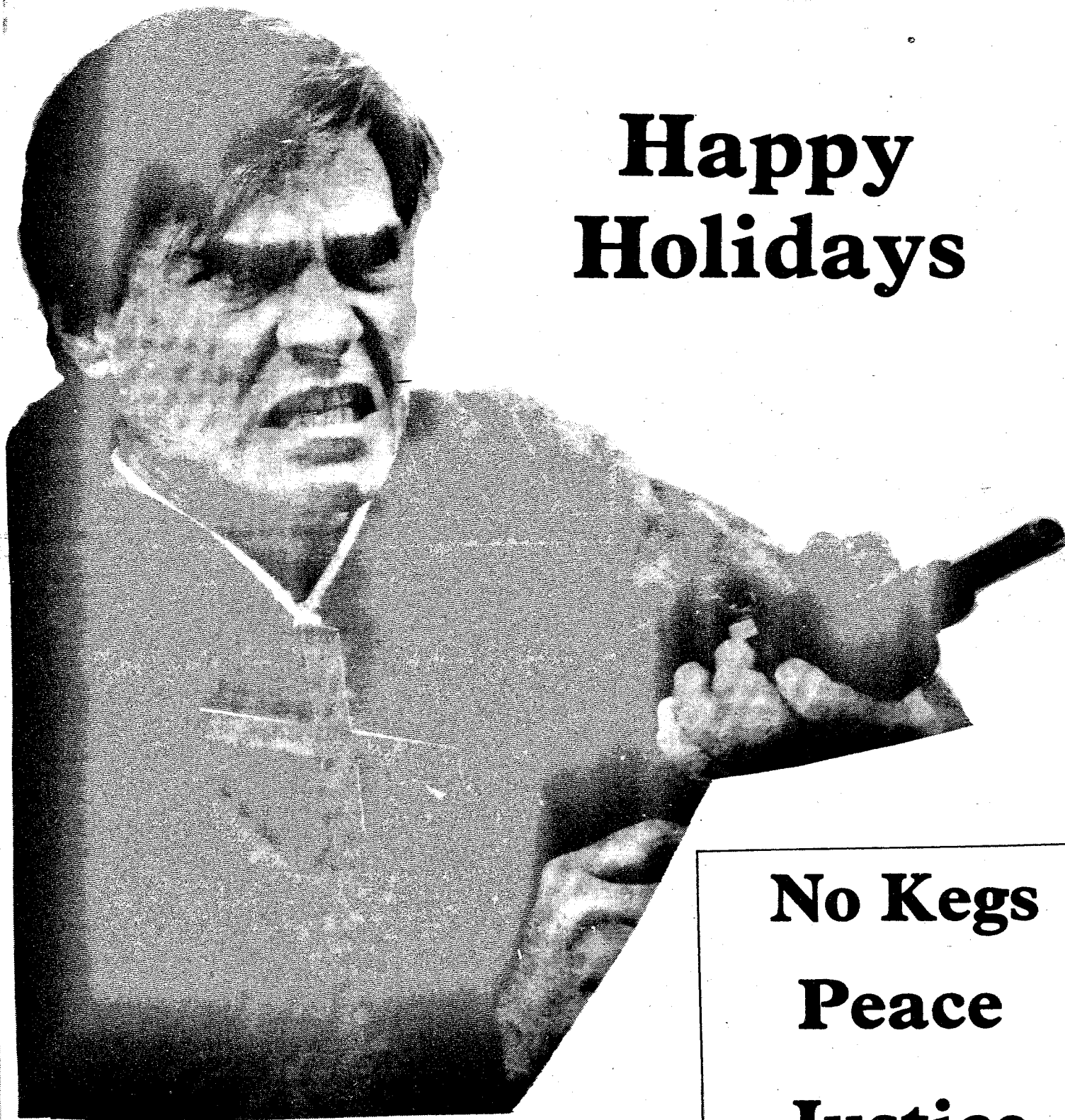


*The
Stony
Brook*

PRESS

Vol. 7, No.5 ● University Community's Feature Paper ● Dec. 12, 1985



Happy Holidays

**Confessions
Burma Shave**

**No Kegs
Peace
Justice
Exposed**

Where Justice Is A Game

When it's all over, and the dust has settled upon a new landscape with two dead cowboys hanging from two trees, they call it justice. When two men are put into jail for a life or two after killing three whites in a bar, they call it justice. And when a wanted street bum is arrested drunk for scrawling graffiti on a subway platform, and the arresting police officers are acquitted of murder after returning him in a coma, they call it justice.

In whose hands, though, does the fate of these "convicted" people lie, and do they drink martinis and watch the sun rise? When those cowboys were caught and hung by their posse, were they given a fair and "democratic" trial? Were the two black men who were arrested for murder, and judged by a jury of all white peers against the witness of two criminals who confessed that they lied treated fairly and equally? Were the six white transit police officers who returned a black graffiti artist under their custody in a coma from beating fairly and "democratically" acquitted by an all-white jury of their peers? Were does the justice underlie, with the criminals with their badges and robes or silently on the heels of Rimbaud on a hot New Jersey night?

Last month, after almost twenty years in prison and two racially slanted trials Rubin "Hurricane" Carter was freed by a federal judge in a ruling which argued that the ruling set in a retrial of the murder case with John Artis in 1976 was based on "an appeal to racism rather than reason, concealment rather than disclosure." Both Carter and Artis had been sentenced to serve two life sentences and one life sentence respectively, for the murder of three white patrons in a Paterson, New Jersey bar in 1966. That first trial was based on no motive by the prosecution, nor did

the prosecutors claim that any robbery had taken place, but essentially the sole evidence presented was the testimony of two men, a Mr. Bello and a Mr. Bradley, who testified that while committing a burglary nearby the Patterson Bar at the time of the murders, they had seen both Carter and Artis running from the scene with guns into a white car with out of state plates.

By 1975, both Bello and Bradley recanted their testimonies and confessed that they had lied in the 1966 trial under pressure from detectives. Due to this shattering of the prosecution's case from the 1966 trial, the New Jersey Supreme Court overturned Carter's and Artis's convictions. At a later trial in 1976, at which Bello recanted his recantation and claimed that he didn't lie when he said that he had lied, and where the prosecution based their case on racial motivation claiming the two black men had murdered the three whites in revenge of an earlier murder of a black tavern owner without any real motivation, the all white jury re-convicted the two men of murder.

Last month U.S. District Court Judge H.L. Sarokin argued on two defense lawyers constant appeals that there was no evidence for the racial revenge argument, and that due to that the trial had been "fatally infected" to the point that he overturned the convictions once more. While Artis was freed on parole in 1981 after serving 15 years, Carter was released from prison once again last month but could await another trial in the continuing game of justice.

Two weeks ago, six Transit Authority police officers were acquitted, three of homicide and all of perjury, in connection of the death of a young black graffiti artist Michael Stewart while in their custody. The

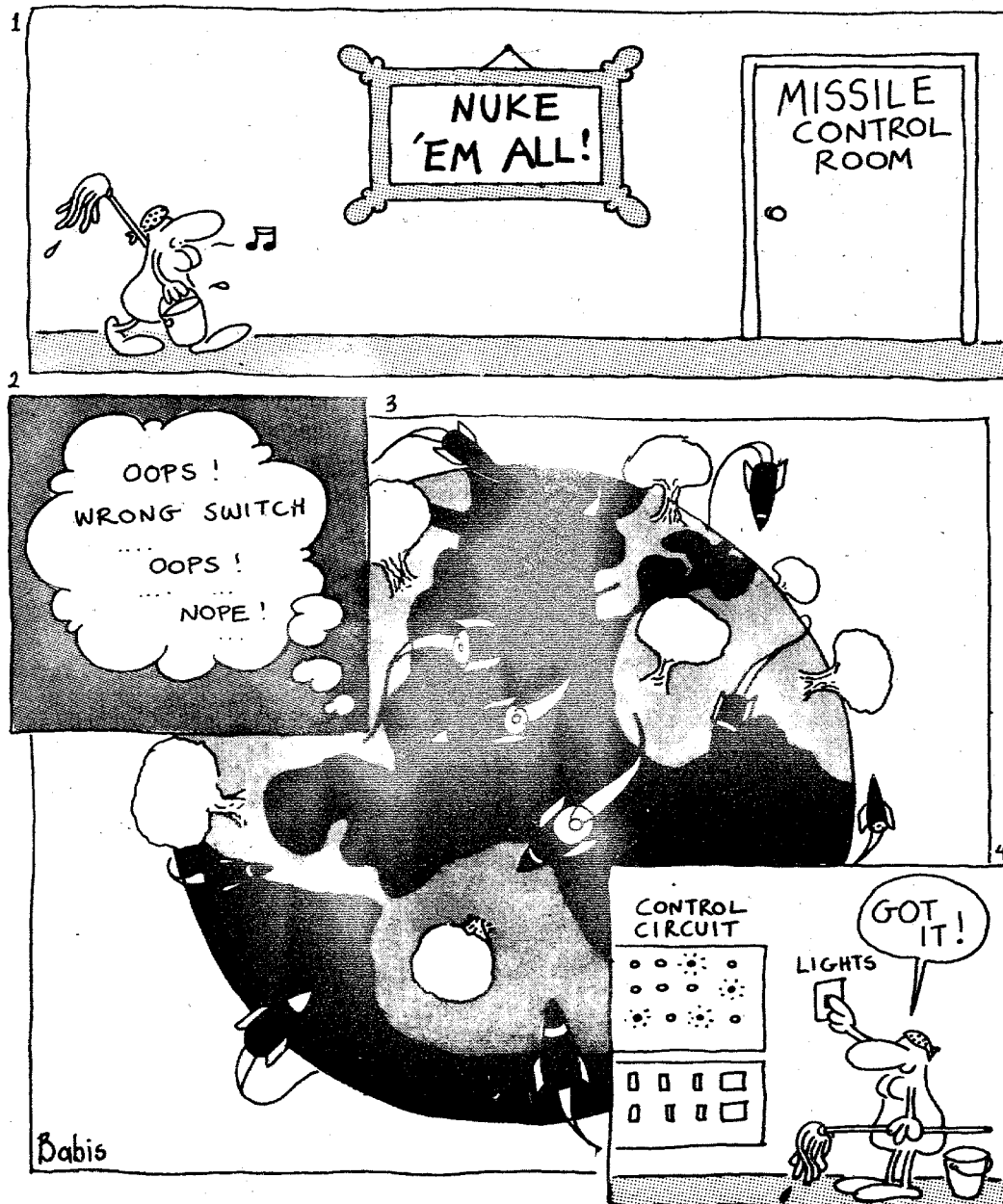
officers were white, as was the entire jury that acquitted them in a six month trial where Justice Jeffrey Atlas allowed all of the officers grand jury testimony to be read without cross-examination, while the prosecution's testimony was stringently cross-examined.

In 1983 25 year old Stewart was arrested for writing his initials on a subway platform, but he didn't reach the police station before he was in a coma of which he died 13 days later. 24 students testified at the trial, having observed Stewart in police custody in Union Square Park, and New York City's chief medical examiner the infamous Elliott Gross altered his post-autopsy cause of death three times finally conceding that severe blows to the head and beating had killed Stewart.

Somehow, between a Union Square subway platform and Bellevue Hospital, all the while under Transit Police custody, Stewart had been beaten unconscious into a coma. The three white arresting officers and three white supervisors of the Transit Police, all responsible for the well being of their prisoner, however, were acquitted by an all white jury of their peers in a muddled game of justice.

The cowboys are dead, guilty or not no-one would ever know. Hurricane is again free, celebrating in the historical parking lot in sunburned California. Whether he and Artis were guilty, another trial wouldn't prove, although logic did twenty years ago in that case as well as today. Stewart is dead, whoever did it the criminals in their coats and ties have as much chance of bringing justice upon, as the murderers of the three white patrons in Paterson's Lafayette Grill in 1966. It seems that justice serves no-one, and it won't give back any time done.

Press Pix



The Stony Brook Press

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No Kegs New Alcohol Policy Restrictions

by Sandy Nista

While the 21 year alcohol purchase age recently put quite a damper on campus parties and many students access to beer and other such social drinks, the University administration is taking steps to dry out Stony Brook as much as possible.

While Vice President for Student Affairs Fred Preston claims "there is no plan to make this a dry campus...", the up-dated campus alcohol policy prohibits kegs in all areas of the residence halls as well as any private consumption by those under the legal purchase age.

With the new alcohol purchase age as of December first came the closing of Whitman Pub do to its presence in a dormitory as well as its serving essentially under 21 clientele. The Rainy Night House also stopped serving alcoholic beverages since they must serve more than students over 21. What the campus is left with is two drinking establishments: the GSO Lounge and the End Of The Bridge, both of which only serve to those over 21, and an addition to the Campus Alcohol Policy which reads as follows:

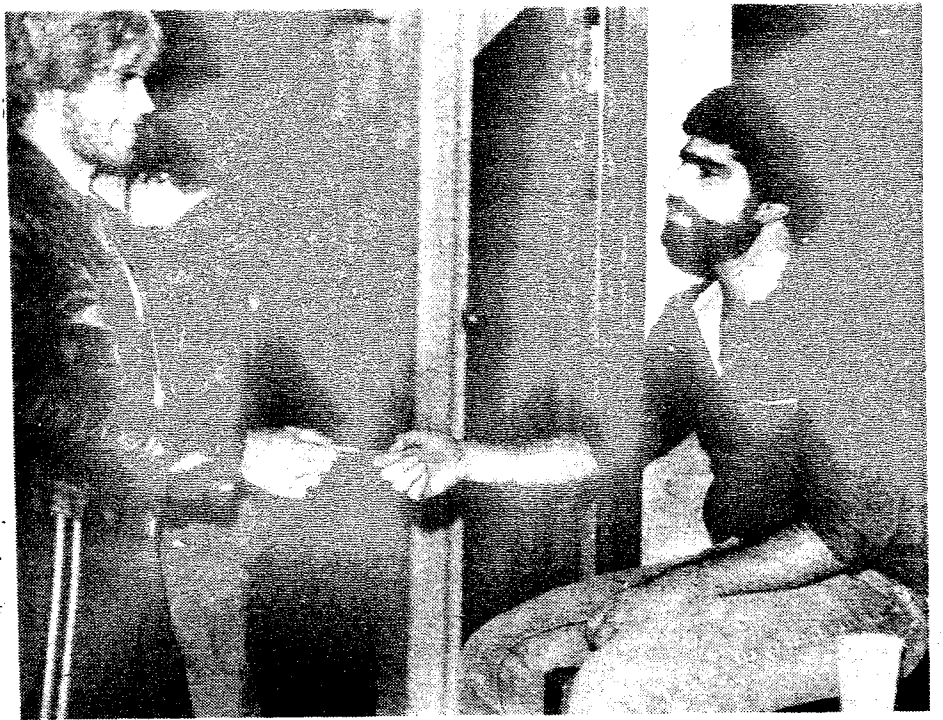
Alcoholic beverages may be consumed in residence halls in the privacy of bedrooms, suites, and/or apartments by students, residents and guests who have attained the minimum New York State purchase age of 21. The sale, service or consumption of alcoholic beverages shall not be allowed in residence halls, public areas, or adjacent outside public areas. This shall include the prohibition of alcoholic pubs and fests in the student residential areas. Bulk containers of alcoholic beverages

larger than two gallons (e.g., kegs, beer balls, draft containers of wine, etc.) shall be prohibited in all areas of the residence halls.

While the new alcohol policy represents stringent guidelines for alcohol consumption in residents halls, their enforcement as the administration has indicated will be just as strict. Asked whether Residence Assistants will be requested to enforce the alcohol policy on the halls at last November's Town Meeting, Director of Residence Life Dallas Bauman responded "...if you put them in that position (drinking out of guidelines) it is their job to enforce campus policy...". The office of Student Affairs has also proposed an addition to the Student Conduct Code which would help to further enforce the alcohol policy which reads: "All students, residents and guests are expected to comply with elements of the campus policy for On-Campus Sales, Service and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages."

Already, the Office of Student Affairs is threatening disciplinary action against James College Resident Anthony Tesoriero, for the alleged placing of an advertisement in the **Stony Brook Press** headlined "Drink 'Till You're Green" and suggesting "Drink 'Till You Drop You Crazy Nuts," for a James College St Patricks Day Party this October, in direct contradiction to Section 2 Paragraph 4 of the campus alcohol policy.

With restrictive laws and still more restrictive campus guidelines, Stony Brook is looking towards a very dry new year and a sure decrease in an already low quality of student life.



Traffic Deaths Increase With Purchase Age

CLEVELAND, Nov.23(UPI)—Alcohol-related traffic deaths among 18-to-20-years-olds have increased in several states that have raised the legal drinking age, according to two researchers at Case Western Reserve University here.

Fredric Bolotin and Jack Desario, both assistant professors of political science at the university, examined records of alcohol-related traffic deaths in 13 of the 29 states that have raised the drinking age and found that Texas and New York were the only

states to show decreases in the percentage of traffic deaths related to alcohol. Both states also passed tougher laws against driving while drunk, they said.

Statistics in Massachusetts and Tennessee remained the same, the researchers said, while nine states showed an increase in the percentage of alcohol-related traffic deaths. They were Florida, Georgia, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, West Virginia, Virginia and New Hampshire.

Trading Books The Polity Book Exchange

by Rita Solorzano

As prices for books constantly increase it becomes more and more difficult for students to afford even used books from the local bookstores. A system where students could sell their books to other student would be much more advantageous not only to the buyer but to the seller of the used book as well.

That is why during exam week of this semester and add/drop period of next semester Polity will be running "The Book Exchange" on the second floor of the Union, Room 223, a system designed to save students time and money.

During these three weeks, "The Book Exchange" will be accepting textbooks from most popular courses. The books will

be priced by the seller and left registered under the seller's name. (A suggested price will be posted).

During add/drop period of next semester students taking any of these courses are invited to come to "The Book Exchange" to purchase their used books. A small fee of no more than one dollar will be placed on each book in order to override the costs of operations.

After the sale period ends, the sellers will be notified as to whether or not their books were sold. At which point they will be able to receive their checks or their unsold books.

So now, that used Calc book on the floor of your closet has more value than if you sold it otherwise, not only to you, but also to the consumer Calc student of the future.

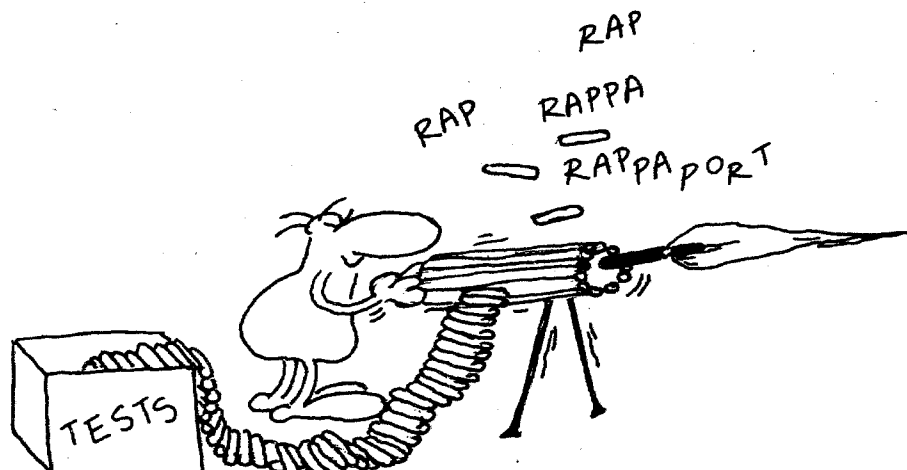
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PSC agendas for
the Spring 86

semester will be
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for the spring semester

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Due Date 2/6/86

The Student Polity Assoc. is
going to run a book exchange at
the end of this semester and the
beginning of next semester.

Applications for positions to
run book exchange are available in
the Polity office (Union Rm. 258).

Due Dec. 13, 1985.

Positions Available

For further info,

call

Rita at

6-3673

Grant Error

To the Editor:

An article which appeared in your October 31 issue contains an extremely serious error which refers to me personally, and I am clearly entitled to a public correction. The article in question carries the by-line: Petros Evdokas and is entitled "Male Culture." The error in question appears in the penultimate paragraph and reads as follows: "The two thirds of a million dollars that goes to biological warfare research on campus funded by the Pentagon (to one Dr. Bauer of Microbiology) is a good place to start looking for funds." Well, this is the first that I have heard about such a munificent grant. If Petros Evdokas knows something that I don't, I would certainly appreciate learning about it. The appearance of such a slanderous statement in print is especially offensive since I was never asked for confirmation.

In point of fact, I receive no funds from the pentagon and would in no circumstances be a part of any research even remotely connected with biological warfare. Furthermore, I assure you categorically that no one in the Department of Microbiology engages in any research related to biological warfare. My own research is concerned with areas of molecular biology connected with public health: to wit, the morphogenesis of vaccinia virus and the structure and function of superhelical DNA. The writer's misinformation apparently arises from having heard about a grant proposal submitted jointly by UCLA and Stony Brook to the Navy for the funding of a proposal entitled "Topological and Energetic Characterization of Local Structural Elements in Superhelical DNA." This proposal was not funded, primarily because it failed to fulfill

the military mission of the particular program involved. So much for biological warfare, which, I should add, I find personally to be extremely repugnant. I regard the allegations in this article as a serious matter, and a public apology by the author of this article and by your newspaper is requested. This request is made in the interests of fairness and, of course, in the interests of the maintenance of proper journalistic standards.

Yours sincerely,
William R. Bauer
Professor

The article in question entitled "Male Culture" was a viewpoint as clearly pointed out in the printed issue, written by a member of the Red Balloon Collective and whose purported factual information on Pentagon grants was based on a Red Balloon fact sheet. Upon investigation through the Research Administration Office by the Stony Brook Press, unfortunately after the printing of and due to the response to this article, we learned that the assertions made against Dr. Bauer, as well as against a Dr Herley were not in all entirety true. The Red Balloon fact sheet, unfortunately makes the mistake of mixing grant proposals with awards and Mr Evdokas makes assertions based on grant proposals which were not awarded.

While the Press attempts to keep its hands washed of the contents in general and most especially "the opinions expressed" in viewpoints, since they are not written nor researched by or under the direction of staff writers, such a potentially damaging statement should have been caught through more careful editing.

Open Letter To the Campus Community:

The Rainy Night House will no longer be serving alcohol to anyone, venen those of legal age, until such time as it is not the only establishment on campus which allows entrance to students under 21. The SCOOP Board of Directors did not made this decision lightly. However, the decision by both the End of the Bridge and the GSO Lounge to restrict evening entrance those of legal drinking age, forced us into this position.

We realize that students do not make the decision of whom to socialize with based upon age. Suitemates, hallmates, classmates, etc. form the initial basis for friendships - not whether someone is a 20 or 21 year old. As a small, totally student run enterprise, we do not have the adequate resources to handle being the only establishment where all ages can mix, while still insuring that no violations of our liquor license occur.

We fully understand the reasons why the other establishments made their decisions. They are primarily drinking establishments and cannot afford to jeopardize losing their liquor licenses. However, we believe the End of the Bridge can easily be transformed to accomodate all ages. Temporarily walls can be built to separate the bar area from the dance floor area. The bar area can be restricted to over 21, while the dance area can be open to all, with a juice bar set up near the kitchen entrance.

DAKA is reluctant to make that type of expenditure as it will be removed, possibly as early as the start of next fall semester, when the new establishment is opened in the former Barnes and Noble space. From a business perspective, that is not an unreasonable reluctance. We feel, therefore, that it is FSA's responsibility to insure that whatever is necessary is done to remove the age restrictions from the Bridge until their new establishment is built.

We strongly suggest that students exert a little pressure to insure that FSA moves with all deliberate speed. Contact any or all of the following individuals to let them know the FSA should take action now:

Mike Tartini - FSA President - 6-7102
Dick Solo - FSA VP - 6-7003
Pam Leventer - FSA Secretary - 6-7103
Aaron Rosenblatt - FSA Treasurer - 6-5102
Eric Levine - Polity President/FSA Board -
Chris Maryanopolis - Polity Treasurer
Fred Preston - Univ. VP for Student Affairs
Carl Hanes - Univ. VP for Administration
John Marburger - Univ. President

Sincerely,
J.Y. ten Doesschate
Executive Director
SCOOP

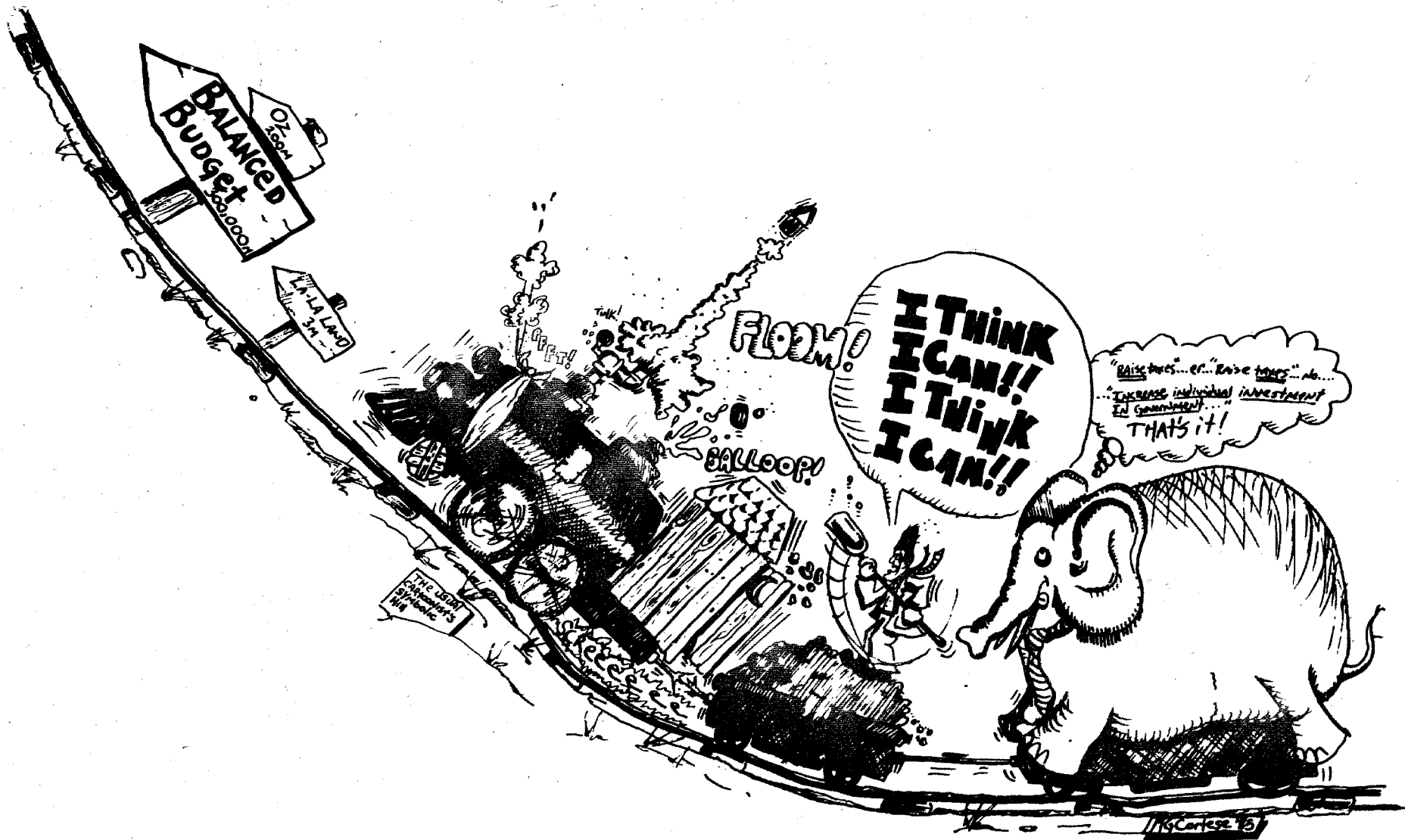
To the Editor:

In an editorial called "Unfit to Print," which appeared in your October 17 issue, Mitchel Cohen asserts that the August 17 explosion of a nuclear device by the United States went "completely unreported in the U.S. press — indeed, one might say it was completely censored out."

Mr. Cohen is mistaken. To quote from page A-11, in a continuation of a page one story, of the August 20 (Tuesday) issue of **The New York Times**, "In Washington, the Department of Energy said today that it had exploded an underground nuclear device at its Nevada test site on Saturday, the first American nuclear explosion since the Soviet Union declared its testing moratorium, which was effective August 6." Microfilm copies of this issue are available in the main library for anyone to inspect.

Mr. Cohen's writings are worthwhile for the campus community by raising the issue of nuclear arms control. But those of us who rely upon him for our facts do a real disservice to ourselves and those issues.

Sincerely,
Michael Barnhart



S.U.N.Y. Exposed

by Mitchel Cohen

South Africa, Nicaragua, and the nuclear arms race are on the minds of many people these days. The threat of war, annihilation, and also the opposite — liberation, freedom, peace — are battling it out in the newspaper headlines and on the stage of history. Many of the actors in the life and death drama have already taken their parts. Sometimes, most of us feel, at best, as though we're part of a vast, intercontinental audience, and all the world's a stage. We watch, sometimes passively, sometimes frustrated, rooting on our selected teams. Only rarely do we catch a glimmer that we, too, must select the roles we wish to play, that we are not an audience watching and consuming the spectacle, that we can and must overturn the apple-cart of rotten lies and deceit for it is, in the final analysis, our own lives and those of people we love that hang in the balance.

and which has controlling or substantial interests in Allegheny International Inc. (2,025 employees in S. Africa); Ashland Oil (\$9 million in sales to S. Africa); UniRoyal (\$50 million in annual S. African sales and \$32 million invested there); Equitable Life; IBM; AT&T; Pan Am; and Kimberly Clark (makers of Kleenex, heavy investments in Central America and S. Africa, and the company responsible for throwing the *Lou Grant Show* off TV because of Ed Asner's progressive anti-intervention in Central American politics).

The Rockefellerers control the Boards of Trustees of several major universities (including SUNY). They appoint their own corporate executives, and use their control to help shape policies and the terms of public debate. The most powerful of these, as well as the one almost exclusively associated with the Rockefellerers, is Harvard University, which spewed forth Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski

in, especially, "Third World Development". The "tri", meaning "3", stands for the U.S., Japan, and W. Europe (led by W. Germany). It is nothing short of an international government; its decisions control all economic (and thereby social) policy and legislation. Its members sit on the Council of Foreign Relations (CFR) in the U.S. (4)

Wharton's History

Wharton got his MA and Ph.D. in economics from the University of Chicago in 1956-8. (That Economics Department has been made famous by Milton Friedman, who headed it later, and who collaborated with the fascist junta in Chile in 1973 and since, setting up the now totally disastrous "smash the worker" monetarist program.) IN 1957, Wharton was a member of the Agricultural Development Council, a proponent of the "green revolution" in the Third World. The "green revolution" "miraculously" grew special cash-crop seeds, helping to make local agricultures dependent on international markets and suppliers, while destroying the ability of the local area to feed its own people. (5) Local farmers, who saw "miracle rice" as a way out of their poverty and hunger, soon found their seeds were dependent on special fertilizers (petroleum by-products — and who owns the petroleum industry? No fair, that question's too simple), which cost a fortune and which they could not afford without international loans and increasing debt-burdens. The Agricultural Development Council, of which Wharton was a member, was set up and chaired by... John D. Rockefeller III! (Oh, I almost forgot to mention how Rocky III found Wharton. Guess what University the Chancellor attended as an undergraduate? If you said "Harvard", you're beginning to catch on. Next thing you know you'll end up believing that our *own* Bored of Trustees — SUNY — has for years been controlled by Rockefeller executive appointees. Hmmm.)

Now begins the strange interlude in Wharton's career, which equipped him to be Chancellor of SUNY. Already on the Rockefeller payroll, he began travelling around the world. (6) An example of how useful certain academics were (and still are) to the odious work of the CIA, often ending in the murder of thousands of innocent people, is a seemingly harmless CIA-paid for program at the Stanford Research Institute, which issued a secret report for the Pentagon entitled: *A special study of mobility in the Mekong Delta area of South Vietnam. While pretending to be an academic agricultural study ("pure research"), this paper supplied the CIA with vast information useful in its attempts to set up a puppet government in Vietnam and destroy national liberation forces.* (7)

"S.U.N.Y. Chancellor Wharton sits currently on David Rockefeller's Council On Foreign Relations, the voice of the international banking sector of the ruling class."

All this is tied up, more or less, with the refusal of the Stony Brook administration to grant tenure to South African professor Fred Dube, whose appeal is now before SUNY Chancellor Wharton — who visited Stony Brook on Thursday, November 21, at 9:30 am.

We have uncovered what appears to be conclusive evidence that before becoming Chancellor, Wharton was a CIA operative who had worked extensively for organizations that were CIA fronts. Indeed, he usually presided over organizations and institutions set up, funded, and promulgated by the Central Intelligence Agency, which were used to overthrow governments, assassinate the leaders, castrate just rebellions, and render them "soft" for U.S. multi-national corporate investment and domination.

The titles of these organizations sound innocuous. But they have been decisively exposed by former CIA agent Philip Agee and many others, including the magazines *Covert Action Bulletin*, *Counterspy*, and *The Public Eye* as CIA fronts. Two organizations with which Wharton was closely involved were the Agency for International Development (AID), and the Institute for International Education (IIE). Both have been definitively exposed as CIA operations. The latter was headed by the former Chairman (sic) of the SUNY Board of Trustees, Mrs. Maurice T. Moore who, not coincidentally, recommended and approved Wharton's appointment as SUNY Chancellor. Mrs. Moore's maiden name was Luce (as in *Time-Life* Luce), one of the wealthiest families in the U.S., with very strong ties to the Rockefeller empire.

To understand all the intricacies of CIA operations, you have to be cognizant of the Rockefeller family, the wealthiest and most powerful grouping of bankers, politicians, and corporate executives in the world. I'm not going to go into the whole thing here. What you need to know for this article is that David Rockefeller was the head of the Chase Manhattan Bank, controlled outright by the five Rockefeller brothers, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and various other Rockefeller set-ups. When you hear "Chase Manhattan — the Family Bank", you know exactly which family they mean. The Rockefellerers have controlling interest in *Time Magazine*.

The South Africa Connection

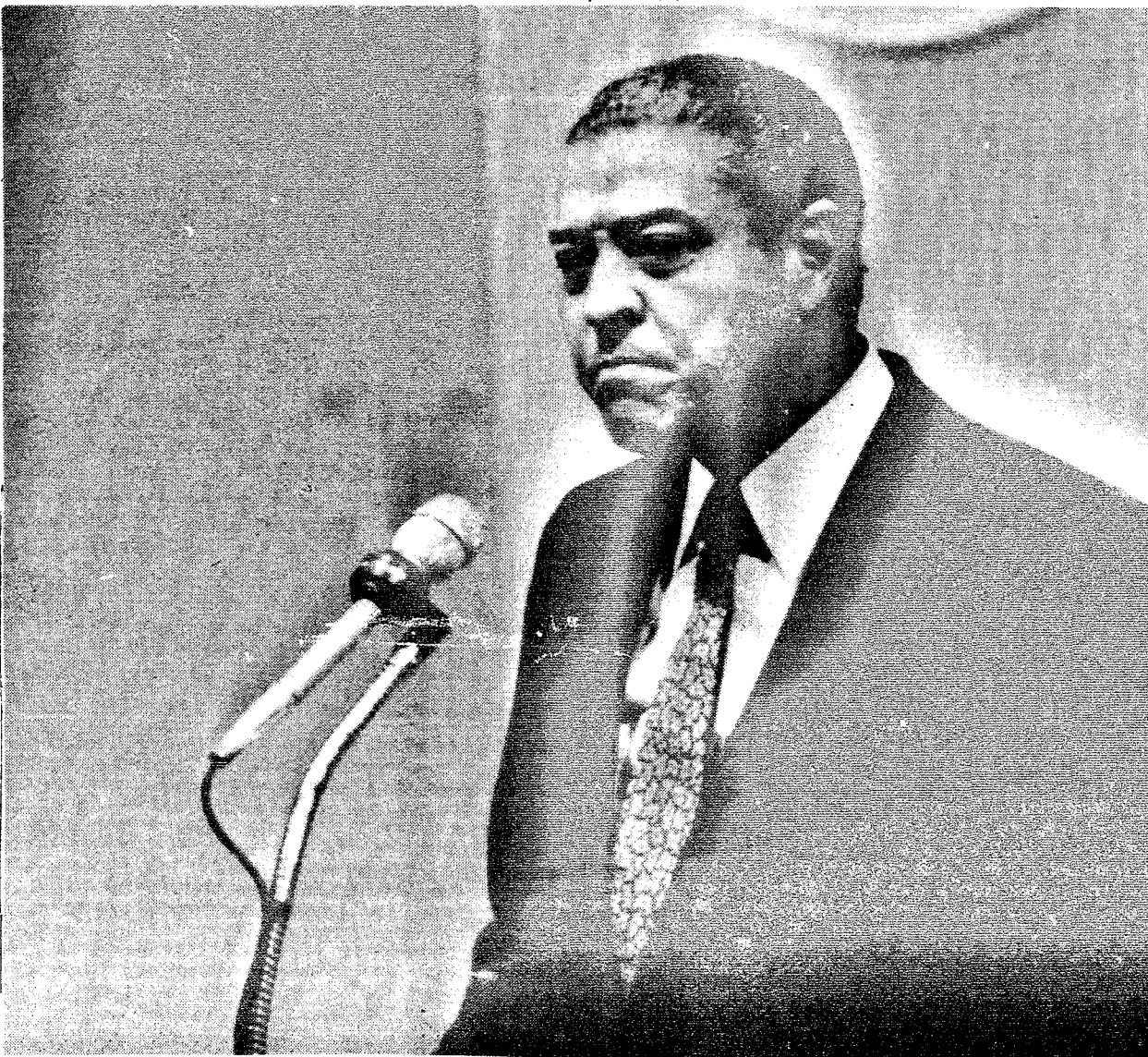
Chase Manhattan has \$397.3 million (on joint loans of \$1.0275 billion) outstanding loans to the South African apartheid government. It has substantial controlling interest in Exxon (530 employees in South Africa, and investments there of \$162.8 million) and Mobil Oil (3,577 employees in South Africa, \$600 million in sales there, along with \$426 million in assets). It is through the Chase Manhattan Bank that the Rockefellerers exert power over many of the world's governments and corporations, holding controlling interest in: Domino Sugar (Central and South America); Eastern Airlines; Borden (vast holdings in Central America and South Africa); CBS and NBC (the latter owned by RCA, located in — that's right — Rockefeller Center!); Allied Chemical; American Express; Metropolitan Life; Anaconda Copper (partly responsible for the fascist coup in Chile in 1973); and Standard Oil. (1)

The Rockefellerers also have substantial or controlling interests in Chemical Bank, which has \$192.0 million in loans outstanding to the South African "master race" regime,

as sequential Secretaries of State, while Nelson Rockefeller was appointed Vice-President by Gerald Ford (after he pardoned Richard Nixon for "suffering enough", if such a thing is possible).

Two of the levers the Rockefellerers use to decide on and control political policies are perhaps still unknown to most people: The Tri-Lateral Commission (set up by Nelson in 1973) and the Council on Foreign Relations from which is selected the infamous "Committee of 40", closely tied to covert CIA operations in Chile and around the world, formerly chaired by Henry Kissinger, and the most powerful cabal of "leaders" in the U.S. Virtually all main trends in U.S. foreign policy in the last 40 years have been developed and executed (literally!) by this committee, and the majority of cabinet officials in all administrations, Republican and Democrat (until Reagan (2)) since World War 2, have been members of it. The CIA is a major instrument set up and used by these groupings to promote "friendly" climates for the expansion of Tri-Lateral economic and political interests, all over the world. (3)

The Tri-Lateral Commission brings together the leading international bankers, politicians, and academics interested



Chancellor Tied To C.I.A.

There were, and still are, many studies financed by the Department of Defense, the CIA (often through, of all things, HEW), and various governmental agencies, which on the surface appear to be inconsequential to any military import. Long and bitter experience has taught that this "pure research" is simply not true, and that *all* DOD-funded projects, no matter how utterly benign they may seem to the researchers, always serve some larger purpose of the war machine of which we — because we don't know all the pieces — are often unaware. Agricultural studies were critical to the CIA's covert war throughout Southeast Asia. In 1958-9, Wharton, the "agricultural expert", was planted in Malaysia during the revolutionary upsurge there, as an "Agricultural Council Associate." He was very active throughout the region during the murder of 1,000,000 leftists by the fascist U.S.-sponsored Indonesian dictatorship.

Over the next eight years, Wharton continued to be active in "agricultural policy" in Southeast Asia. The list of countries he served in is a kaleidoscope of U.S. covert armed efforts: Laos; Vietnam; Thailand; and Cambodia. In 1970, as the campuses across the country were in uproar against U.S. imperialism, Wharton was appointed President of Michigan State University, where he specialized in economic development (AID), higher education (IIE), and U.S. foreign policy (Tri-Lateral Commission).

Michigan State

Why Michigan State? How were Wharton's credentials especially suited for that particular institution?

Michigan State, as you may not know, is notorious for its CIA activities. In the late 1950's and early 1960's, Michigan State professor Wesley Fishel and his cohorts actually wrote the South Vietnamese Constitution, which the U.S. then imposed on South Vietnam (remember the 20,000 U.S. "advisors" there?), while Wharton was still stationed there. The dictator of South Vietnam, Ngo Dinh Diem, had been installed by the CIA in 1955 and maintained power until 1963, when Diem began to grow a little too independent and so the CIA murdered him. Diem had shipped his entire palace guard and elite shock troops to the East Lansing Michigan campus to receive professional training from this same group of Michigan State professors! It was in South Vietnam, as a CIA operative, that Wharton's future presidency of Michigan State made its initial links.

Other Related Piggery

During the McCarthy era, Wharton was not an idle man. He headed the Reports and Analysis Department for the American Association for Economic and Social Development in America. His interest in Latin American affairs and world agricultural activity transcended an academic concern for hungry people. He put his expertise up for sale to selected multi-national corporations which hoped to reap millions from the cheap labor and vast natural resources of Latin America. Wharton's vigorous activities were later rewarded.

Wharton eventually became a director of Ford Motor Company (6,509 employees in S. Africa; manufacturers of explosives for the S. African high command). Along with Bored of Trustee member Manly Fleischmann and others, Wharton served as director of Equitable Life (Rockefeller). He became Chairman of the Board of International Food and Agricultural Development for AID (CIA).

SUNY Chancellor Wharton currently sits on David Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations, the voice of the international banking sector of the ruling class.

In 1969, at the height of student unrest across the world, Wharton was at Nelson Rockefeller's side during his disastrous tour of Latin America. Students pelted Rockefeller's cavalcade with rocks and bottles, and drove the bloodsuckers back to the U.S., only to face heightened confrontations here at home as well. In 1966, Wharton was a member of Lyndon Johnson's task force on agriculture in Vietnam. He was also a member of the Commission on U.S.-Latin American relations.

Wharton's wife, Delores Duncan, serves on the Boards of Directors of Phillips Petroleum (heavy in S. Africa), the Kellogg Corporation (S. Africa and Central America), and the NY Telephone Co. (Rockefeller), which a former

Chairman of the Board of Trustees of SUNY, Phalen, also chaired. Wharton, as Chancellor of SUNY, has had access to all sorts of student files and records (8), as well as final say in orienting curriculums, appeals on tenure, and influencing research grant proposals. The Chancellor's decisions on where to invest the billions of dollars of tuition monies garnered from the entire SUNY system has been continuously rubber-stamped by the entire Bored. If you think that education is not a business, ask the hundreds of companies clawing each other to shreds in order to gain some of the SUNY investment billions! It has only been very recently, as a result of enormous student pressure (a few students even served two weeks in jail), public outcry, and the Chancellor's fear that the revolution in Africa might win (and all those investments would go down the drain!), that the Bored finally decided to divest its stock holdings in companies that do business in South Africa. (Guess which banks SUNY keeps the bulk of its money in? Oh, Rockefeller, you little devil!)

The Dube Case

It is supremely ironic that Wharton will be the last appeal for Professor Dube, and not the other way around. Dube's scholarship is not in question, nor is his excellent teaching. Stony Brook, joining the wave of many universities, has carried out a campaign against leftist professors for many years. The names of Rusty Eisenberg, Padgett Henry, Brett Silverstein, and now Fred Dube come to mind immediately, all fired (oh, excuse me, "not renewed") within the past few years. All were excellent instructors who taught their students to think critically, for themselves, and to question the line of the Rockefellers and the CIA.

Dube attempted to get people to explore the possible link between Zionism and racism — as one of many questions students could choose to answer, taking whatever side on that question that they desired, no less! Even that eensy-weensy questioning attitude was too much for Marburger, and the masters he serves. Immediately, Gov. Cuomo

gravation than we would have had dealing with Public Safety). Some people talked about "kill the niggers". Racist graffiti mushroomed all over the campus. The Political Science Department decided to drop the cross-listing of one of Prof. Dube's classes. Student protests multiplied against all these racist acts.

Of course, Marburger disassociated himself from the more blatant racist statements. But in the end, he allowed them to prevail.

Zionism & Racism

Last week, Prof. Amiri Baraka wrote a blistering letter to Statesman. He denounced "Israeli Imperialism" and tried to locate the horrible decision against Prof. Dube in the context of what's happening in the world.

What Amiri didn't state explicitly I, as a Jew, will: The Israeli state is the third largest trading partner with South African apartheid. It sends hundreds of millions of dollars in military hardware to South Africa, and shares its nuclear capabilities with it, allowing South Africa to not only more fully oppress the overwhelming Black majority, but also to sweep into Angola, Namibia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and other neighboring states with brutal military might. The Israeli government does the same in Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile, the Philippines, and Argentina. When the U.S. was barred, by law (before it was changed) from shipping military supplies to these fascist governments, the U.S. government shipped the supplies to Israel which, in turn, shipped them on to the desired dictatorships. In Israel, there is a huge debate among the people over what the government is doing, even if that debate is not reflected in the Jewish community, to any great degree, in the U.S. Just on these grounds alone, without going into anything else, there is sufficient basis for indicting the Israeli government, along with that of the U.S., W. Germany, and others, on the charge of collaborating with, instigating, funding, arming, and in many cases actually performing mass-murder around the world on the service of fascism, in the name of democracy.

"Over the next eight years, Wharton continued to be active in 'agricultural policy' in Southeast Asia. The list of countries he served is a kaleidoscope of U.S. covert armed efforts: Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia."

publically denounced Dube. Marburger lost no time in "disassociating" the University from what Dube was teaching (one of the questions we should ask Dr. Mumbleburger is what exactly teaching context he was disassociating the University from?) At the same time that the Stony Brook administration was cracking the whip at Dube, its Stony Brook Foundation held stocks in South Africa and in the giant, exploiting companies in Central America. It wasn't until 200 people slept-in in the Administration Building in May 1985, demanding both divestment as well as tenure for Dube, that the University began to "disassociate" itself from investing in apartheid.

The Zionist blitzkrieg blasted the University for allowing Dube to teach at Stony Brook. That is not an overstatement. You probably have no idea of the letters, phone calls, pressure and intimidation that Marburger (let alone Dube!) was under. The Jewish Defense Organization threatened to murder Dube, and sent teams of fascists to bust up Dube's and Amiri Baraka's classes. Stony Brook's Finest, led by Gary "Kent State" Barnes, said: "There's nothing we can do. You should not have protested our getting guns," so we were forced to form our own defense squads (a blessing, actually, for we took care of ourselves with far less ag-

What Dube refused to state outright (and yet, for which he was never the less attacked), I, as a Jew, will: Zionism — as practiced by the state of Israel — is in the service of racism, apartheid, and fascism. So is U.S. imperialism. Zionism — which is a political movement *separate* from the practice of Judaism as a religion or philosophy — is today a terrorism at its peak. The stupid fuckers who hijack ships and murder a few un-involved civilians are dead wrong and must be condemned. But the extent of their crimes, however reprehensible, is *nothing* compared to the thousands blown apart, oppressed, and kept in slavery by the state-terrorism of the Israeli and U.S. governments not only in the Middle East, but in Central America and South Africa.

For Dube to even ask people to *think* about some of this — without forcing them in any way to adopt his views (he didn't even express them in class) — was more than Marburger, Cuomo, Wharton, and the other "free speech" proponents of democracy could stand. Wharton may be Marburger's master. But he has his own masters to serve. Cuomo wants to be President. Marburger wants to survive as university president and hopes the volatile atmosphere will go away. Dube is the scape-goat. Tomorrow the tides will turn, and the judges will be judged.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Standard Oil Trust is alive and well in every country in the 'free' world ('free' if you can afford it). It includes: Standard, Mobil, Amoco, Arco, Esso, Exxon, Enco, American, Chevron, Citgo, Humble, Sinclair, Marathon and others. It refines more than 1/2 the oil sold in the U.S. It's worth over \$100 billion.

2. Alexander Haig and George Bush (former CIA head) were two Tri-Lateralists on the cabinet. Baker, recently joining the cabinet, is also a member of the Tri-Lateral Commission. Jimmy Carter had been Chairman of the Tri-Lateral Commission at one point, and Mondale, Vance, and scores of others sat on it.

3. It was no accident that Nelson Rockefeller was selected by Gerald Ford to run the special hearings on 'possible' U.S./CIA involvement in the

overthrow of the democratically elected Allende government in Chile in 1973. That was like appointing the fox to guard the chicken-coop.

4. I wrote about these interests and their plans for South Africa in *Apartheid and South Africa*, *Statesman*, Sept. 11, 1985. See also: *Apartheid and Trilateralism: Partners in Southern Africa* by Stony Brook professor Carolyn Brown, in *Trilateralism: The Trilateral Commission and Elite Planning for World Management*, ed. Holly Sklar.

5. See my article: *The Politics of World Hunger*, co-authored with Ali Kamyab, in *The Stony Brook Press*, Feb. 1985, for a lot more detail on this.

6. For those interested in how the CIA operated in terms of foreign governments and people — and how news of it was censored by the U.S. press — I recommend reading Noam Chomsky and Edward Hermann's *The*

Political Economy of Human Rights, as well as Hermann's even more devastating book: *The Real Terror Network*.

7. See *The University and the Military*, published by the Red Balloon Collective, for the indepth research as to Stony Brook's war contracts that pass for "pure research", as well as a more indepth historical and argumentative overview. Also, see the recent article by Petros Evdokas: *Male Culture*, in *The Stony Brook Press*, Oct. 31, 1985, which re-opens this issue on-campus.

8. To think that such political files don't exist is naive. In the mid-1970's, the highly-touted Dave Woods, director of University Relations, gave confidential information about student protesters on several different occasions to undercover agents of the N.Y. State Police force, which had been keeping an illegal secret file, containing over 300,000 names.

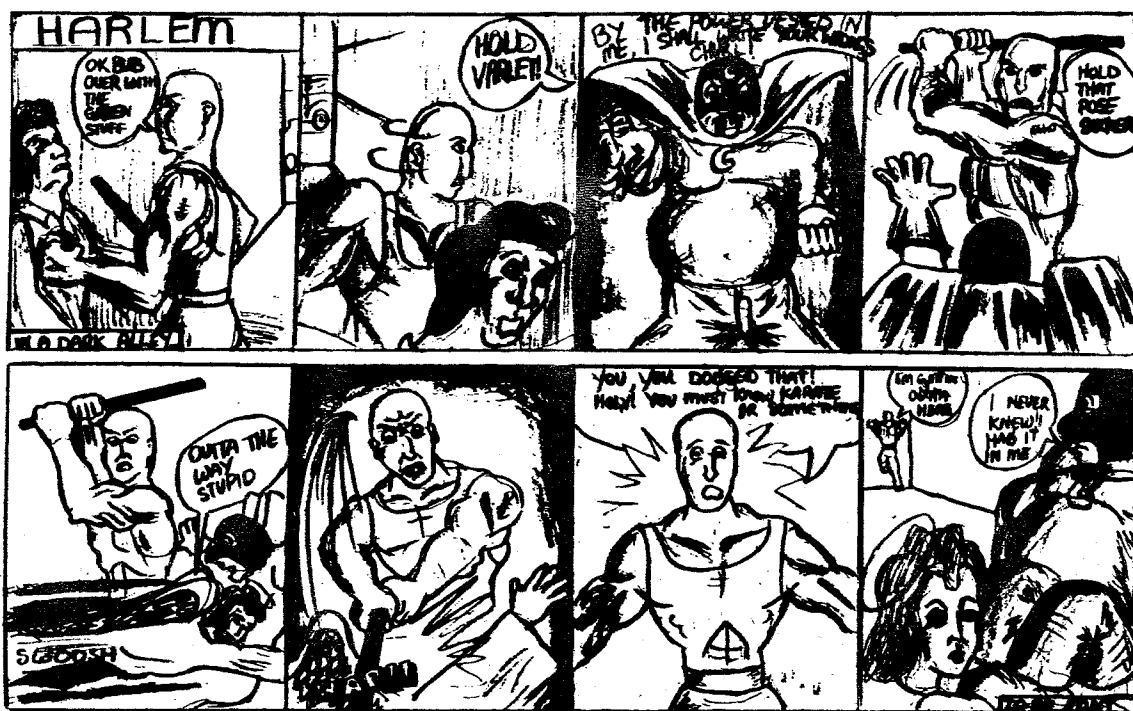
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By Enoch Chan

Vol. 1 #4

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The U.S. In Nicaragua From Managua To East Setauket

by George Noble

The public perception in the United States of what is happening in Nicaragua is based on accusations made by the Reagan administration, the U.S. Government using these accusations to justify to its own people its interference in the affairs of the Nicaraguan people. But they remain accusations nonetheless.

In the meantime the Nicaraguan people live in the midst of a war. The country is bogged down in a war-time economy because it must devote its resources to building a strong defense in order to protect its national sovereignty. The war is a direct result of the Reagan administration's support of the activity of the contra mercenary forces since 1982. Consequences of this financial and tactical support include: attacks on agricultural centers and the consequent economic losses, mass immigrations, assaults on health care centers and on schools, and several thousand deaths and numerous reports of Nicaraguans being tortured.

An important aspect of the war and U.S. involvement in it is revealed in the U.S. people's perception of the conflict. The discussion about Nicaragua in the United States centers around the legitimacy of the Revolution, and scrutinizes the activity of the Sandinista Government. The right of the U.S. Government to intervene in the affairs of the Nicaraguan people is overlooked. But what right does the Reagan administration have to attempt to change the political direction in Nicaragua through military force?

When the Reagan administration talks about a Soviet threat in Nicaragua or the danger of communism, not only does it distort the historical reality of the situation but it seeks to create a climate of support in the United States for its ultimate goal of overthrowing the government of Nicaragua. As millions of dollars are distributed to the contras, the suffering of the Nicaraguan people is prolonged and grows worse. Only the people in the U.S. can stop the threat of catastrophe and slaughter in this war-torn country.

The latter would result from a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. The Reagan administration's perspective of the conflict differs greatly from the common views held within Nicaragua. The contras are despised inside the country because they use cruel tactics to harass the people. Between private donations and direct aid from the government, the contras will receive over \$50 million from U.S. sources this year. This money pays for the weapons and equipment the contras need to carry out their assaults against small communities in the Nicaraguan countryside, after which they flee into the mountains and the forests. The Nicaraguan people regularly comment on the cowardliness of the contra tactics.

I lived with a Nicaraguan family in Managua for nine weeks this summer while I was studying Spanish in a language school. One of the things that impressed me about the people was their ability to differentiate between the government and the people of the United States. They blame the government for the economic and military aggression being waged against them everyday, at the same time that they respect the U.S. people and do not hold them responsible for these actions. In fact they understand that the only thing that can prevent the Reagan administration from sending in the Marines to overthrow their government is the U.S. people's opposition to such an invasion.

Their ability to distinguish between the U.S. government and the people is even more surprising when considered in a historical context. In 1912 a U.S. Marine invasion crushed an insurrection against the government of Adolfo Diaz, which had replaced the Jose Zelaya government after U.S. opposition to its policies had forced it to resign. U.S. interests in Nicaragua at the time centered around the building of an inland canal through the country to serve the purposes for which the Panama Canal was later built.

Nicaragua was under direct U.S. control from 1912 - 1933. However, internal opposition to domination by the United States led by General Augusto Sandino forced the U.S. government to create a Nicaraguan police force to maintain its interests in the country. The creation of this police force initiated a period of Nicaraguan history described as one of the most forceful and blatant forms of the internalization of the foreign domination of a country anywhere in the Western Hemisphere.

The Nicaraguan people suffered under rule of the Somoza family and the National Guard from 1934 - 1979. The Guard was the police force organized and directed by the United States beginning in 1928. Somoza's reign, supported by the strongarm tactics of the Guard subjected the Nicaraguans to 35 years of exploitation and oppression. Today the people struggle against the same forces of aggression that Sandino opposed — Yankee imperialism, foreign domination of their country for sake of external business interests.

Despite this historic precedent the Nicaraguan people continue to distinguish between the aggressive policies of the U.S. government and the hope the people of the United States offer them. Yet this distinction is not made in the United States. The contra attacks funded by governmental and private sources in the U.S. regularly terrorize and kill Nicaraguan people. The destruction of crops and the disruption of activity on transportation routes inhibit the

people's ability to grow basic grains and take them to market. Nicaragua is predominantly an agricultural country, and a disruption of production results in serious economic setbacks. And who is victimized by such consequences? Who suffers when spare parts are not available for farm equipment, U.S. markets are closed, and international financial assistance is blocked? Not the government of Nicaragua, but the Nicaraguan people. Yet still they make the distinction.

Nicaraguan people say that their country gained its identity with the victory over the Somoza dictatorship in 1979. They refer to this important event as simply *the triumph*. The history of the Revolution and the events of their lives are recounted as what happened before and after the triumph. During the reign of the dictatorship Nicaragua did not possess its own identity because national politics and the running of the country were dominated by U.S. interests. The Somoza government adopted the U.S. line when voting in political forums like the Organization of American States and the United Nations.

The Nicaraguan people seized their history and established a national identity with the triumph over Somoza. Every year the people celebrate July 17 as the "Day of Happiness," *el dia de alegria*, because Somoza left the country on that day in 1979. Two days later the Nicaraguan revolution triumphed.

"From Managua to East Setauket" will be a series of articles on the conditions of the present struggle of the Nicaraguan people to defend their country and the accomplishments of their revolution. The title of the series is intended to bring home the fact that Nicaragua is not some unreal place where some unknown evil force prevails. When people in the U.S. consider the Nicaraguan situation, their first question concerns the Soviet/Cuban influence: the threat of communism. However, the U.S. government through the major media has controlled the people's understanding of the situation in Nicaragua by restricting the analysis of U.S./Nicaraguan relations to a superpower conflict. In the meantime, the forces of U.S. imperialism continue to trample on the lives of the people who live in Managua, Masaya, Estelí, Jinotega, Bluefields, San Juan del Sur...

The writer is a graduate student in Comparative Literature. After spending the summer in Managua, he moved to East Setauket.

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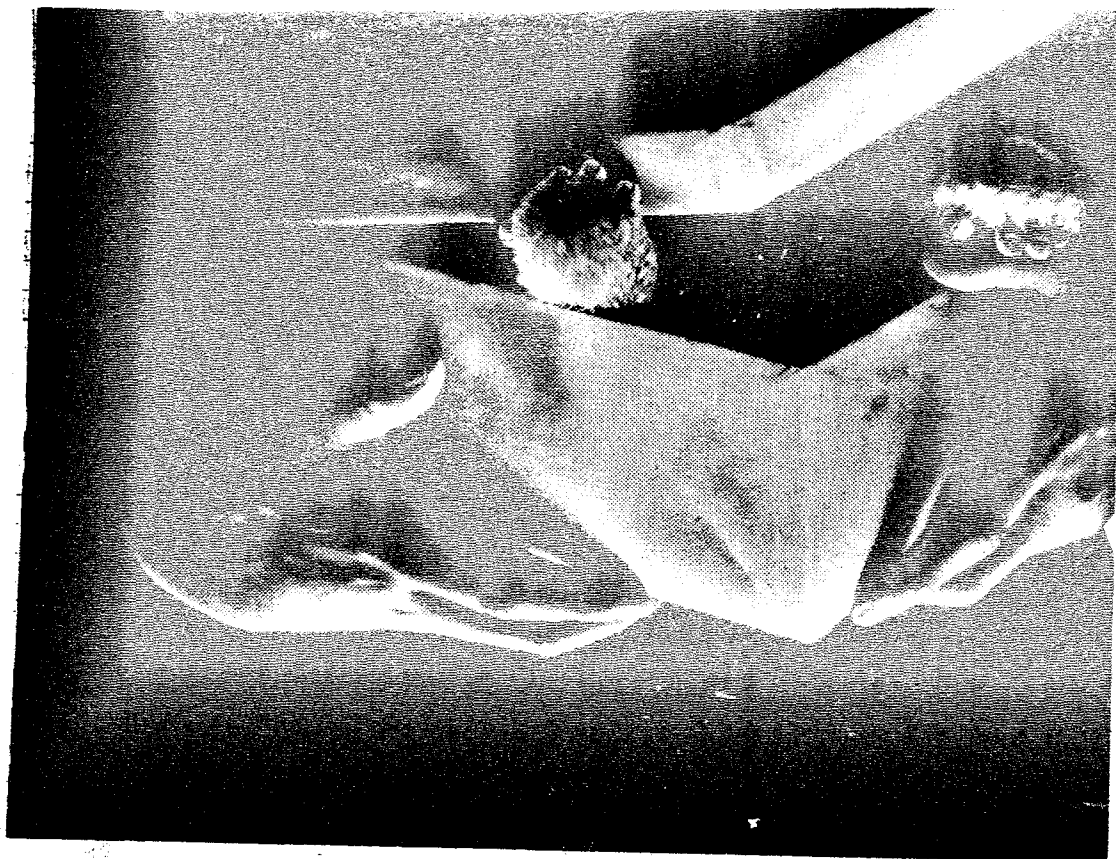
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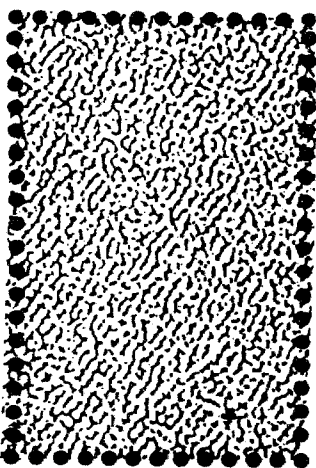
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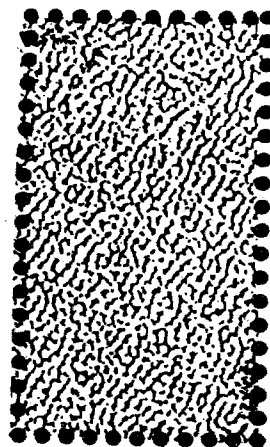
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The Great Peace March

What do you do when your seven year old niece tells you she's going to die in a nuclear war? If you're David Mixner, founder and Executive Director of PRO-Peace, you plan an event so captivating, so inspiring, that it just might lead to the end of the arms race.

From March to November of next year, PRO-Peace will hold "The Great Peace March." Five thousand people will leave homes, jobs, and schools to walk across the entire nation, from Los Angeles to Washington, D.C.. Their one goal: world wide nuclear disarmament.

After a rousing send-off in the L.A. Coliseum, The Great Peace March will travel fifteen miles a day, passing through Los Vegas, St. George Utah, Loveland Pass in the Rocky Mountains, Denver and the Great Plains. The March will continue on through Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, New York City, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Upon reaching the final destination, Washington, D.C., the March will be joined by one million supporters for a candlelight vigil and a demonstration urging all governments to "Take 'em down."

Mixner cites two reasons for the choice of such a complex and monumental means to get the message across. First, "People have lost hope and the belief they can make any difference." Second, "Members of Congress have made it very clear that nothing will happen to dramatically affect the arms race until there is literally, a citizen uprising." The March, Mixner reasons will both restore people's faith in their own power and impel world leaders to respond.

While the mission behind it is certainly serious, the March itself will be exciting and fun. Steve Perkins, in charge of logistics, is seeing to virtually every detail of life on the road. "To describe the way things will work," he says, "it's best to follow the marchers through the course of a day."

Upon waking up, according to Perkins the marchers will gather for breakfast in the cafeteria tent of one of six interconnected "towns." Their diet will stress variety, balance, and whole foods. Once on the way, they will tune their portable stereos to the PRO-Peace radio station, a traveling signal providing the day's March and weather information, as well as entertainment and news of the outside world.

Walking at their own pace along shoulders of safe and scenic highways, the marchers will be provided with vitamins and supplements prepared especially for long periods of exercise. Upon arrival at the evening campsite, which will be brightly colored and arried with the work of many well known artists, the marchers will turn their backpacks into folding chairs and relax.

Once they have scrubbed down in solar heated showers, the marchers will conduct any necessary business with the PRO-Peace post office, bank and store. On some nights, open to nearby towns, a "Roadside Peace Show" will offer celebrity entertainment. Most of the time, however, marchers will be entertaining one another, participating in educational, games, book exchanges and concerts.

At night, the accomodations will include a two-person tent with a skylight and a heavy-duty floor, along with a modified "mummy" style sleeping bag which closes tightly for maximum warmth and opens flat for quilted lounging.

Although self-contained The Great Peace March will in no way be isolated from the cities and towns it passes through. "Victims of radiation from atomic testing will lead the marchers through St. George, Utah," explains Tim Carpenter, PRO-Peace Field Director. "An elderly woman in Springdale, Utah has pledged to enlist all three hundred people in her town for a big party when we arrive. In Denver, there will be a ticker tape parade. Church bells will ring. Wherever we go, both children and adults will line the streets to demonstrate thier support."

As a mobile village, The Great Peace March will actually be larger than many of the communities along the rout. During the course of the march close to four million meals will be served, more than one million showers will be taken, over 40,000 shoes will be worn out, and 2,500 tents will be set up and taken down daily.

"However, don't think we will leave anything but inspiration behind," warns Steve Perkins. "We will use electric cars for much of our shuttling, no live plant life will be cleared, people power, instead of machinery, will accomplish most of the work, and a conservation corps will scour each site once the March moves on. Environmental protection is our major priority."

Thorough planning in all areas has yielded PRO-Peace an impressive list of supporters. Religious endorsements have come from the Unitarian Universalist General Assembly, the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, and the Episcopal Bishop of New York.

Technical backers include the Southern California Federation of Scientists and the Aerospace Engineers/Workers for Social Responsibility. Peace groups behind the march include Nuclear Freeze Campaigns in Texas, Utah, Iowa, Georga, Maryland, Wisconsin and California.

Because at least one third of the marchers are expected to come from the college population, PRO-Peace is pleased to have the support of the U.S. Student Association, two hundred student leaders, and five state student coalitions. Altogether, these campus endorsements represent more than two million student.

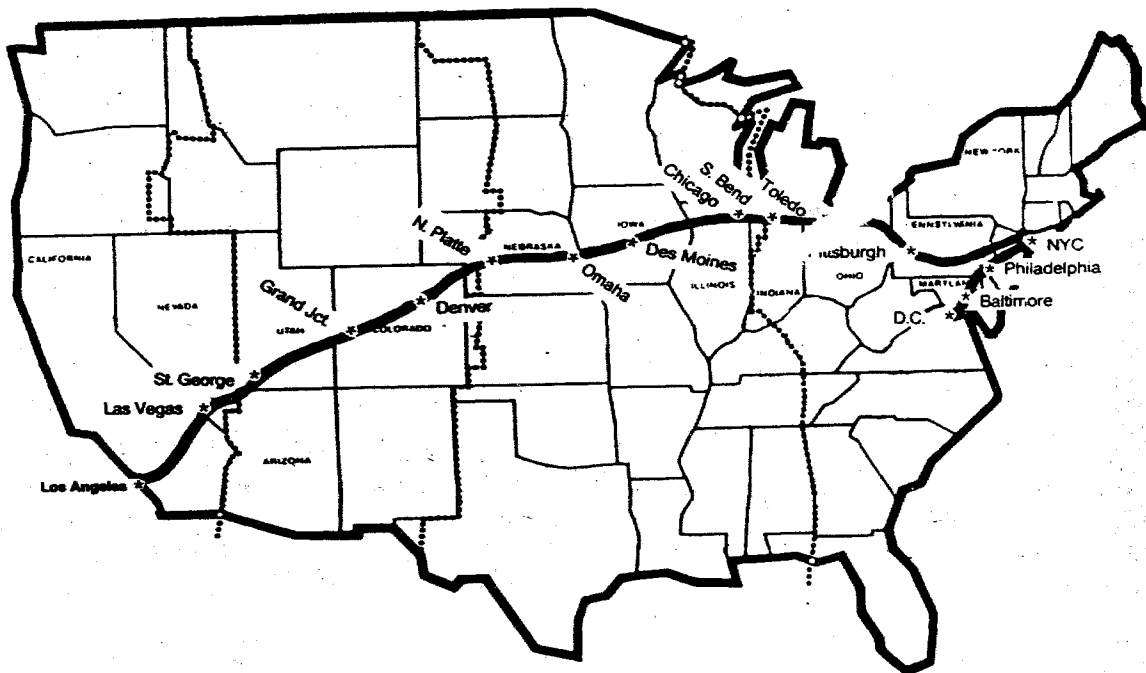
In addition, the entertainment community has demonstrated strong commitment through numerous benefits and fundraisers. Celebrities for the March include Paul Newman, Richard Dreyfus, Jack Lemmon, Ed Asner, Leonard Nimoy, Jodi Foster and Judd Nelson.

Beyond endorsements, individuals and organizations are getting involved by contributing money for March supplies. On a grand scale, universities such as Harvard and USC have pledged to pay for large medical and community tents.

On a person to person level, those who can't come along are participating in the Adopt-a-Marcher program. In exchange for a contribution of a dollar per mile--the total of one marchers costs--sponcers will recieve letters and photos from their adoptees, as well as an invitation to join the March for an in-person visit. Donations to pay for tents and sleeping bags are also being sought.

To find the five thousand willing, able, and committed people who will make up the March, PRO-Peace is undertaking a wide spread recruitment campaign this fall. Teams with banners and tents will appear on college campuses, ads will be placed in newspapers and magazines, radio and television features will air. Individuals will be asked to "Put Yourself On The Line"--the 3,235 mile line, that is--and cities around the country will be asked to "Step forward" for The Great Peace March.

Surely David Mixner's niece, when issuing her prophetic statement, had no idea what a monumental undertaking would result from it. Says Mixner thoyugh, "Never before in my twenty five years of organizing has anything come together so easily. Optimism, idealism, energy--there's more than enough to carry this thing through."



GREAT PEACE MARCH
March - December 1986

Disarmament Pro-Peace For History

by Karen Litfin

As students, we so often find ourselves acting as observers of the world rather than participants. We study history, but we seldom dare to dream that we can actually change its course. While the world drifts towards nuclear suicide, we watch helplessly, or turn away.

If you could make a change, what would you be willing to do? Would you be willing to participate in what CBS News has termed "the largest civilian undertaking in history?" On March 1, 1986, 5,000 people will leave their homes, jobs, and schools to walk for nine months from Los Angeles to Washington, D.C. It will be a great sacrifice for a great goal: global nuclear disarmament.

PRO-Peace, the sponsoring organization, is building a large international citizens movement based on the belief that the arms race is a moral and personal question, not just a political one. As Eisenhower put it, "The people want peace so much that one day the governments of the world will get out of their way and let them have it."

The Great Peace March will put the nuclear issue at the center of public attention and keep it their for nine months. The world and its leaders will watch as a city of 5,000 moves across the nation. The marchers will be inspired by the belief that through their personal sacrifice the dream of nuclear disarmament will be realized.

Though it sounds lofty, the March is being planned down to the smallest detail. Over 70 professionals in finance, organizing and logistics have put aside careers to make the

Great Peace March happen.

Students will play a crucial part in the effort. PRO-Peace expects that half of the marchers will be students, and plans to involve thousands of students in the organizing and financing of this mammoth project. Already, six schools have pledged to raise a total of \$75,000. Many professors have offered to give academic credit to marchers who do a project or paper based on their experience.

One of the main objectives of PRO-Peace is to dispel the image that students are apathetic and fatalistic about the prospect of nuclear war. Students will get involved when they see that they can make a difference.

While we educate ourselves for future careers, we must work to insure that there is a future. As students, we have the most to lose and the most to gain. It's our responsibility; we have more freedom than most to devote a year to peace.

Nuclear war is the most important problem of our time. If we don't solve this one, we may never have the opportunity to solve others. Join the March. See America. Make a difference.

For more information, contact Marshall Mayer, Campus Coordinator for PRO-Peace at (213) 653-6245, or write to 8150 Beverly Blvd., Suite 301, Los Angeles, California 90048.

Karen Litfin is a Doctoral Student in Political Science at U.C.L.A. She is also a volunteer for PRO-Peace.

Burma Shave "Rain Dogs" and More

by Paul Yeats

Version number twenty two goes something like this, and then some. Docks, downtown at dawn, all wet and noisy with far away clanging sea sounds, seething with the mysteries of the cargo unloaded upon their ancient wood of so many years. Steamships carrying oil and tug boats pulling garbage out to the middle of God's ocean, Staten Island Ferry whistles by. Smoking a Kool, holding the lapels of overcoat together because all the buttons have fallen off against the blistering wind, a sip of whiskey. Fog whistle blows, look around real quick like a tough cowboy would, something falls, distant noise approaching closer, footsteps... This rumbling water, pounding icy waves, splatters cheeks with dirty salt and beard begins to itch. Scratching face small skinny fellow, all Chaplinesque with hair cropped short at sides and raggedy and wild on top slides up beside dressed in neat suit complimented by sharp cowboy boots. Voice grumbles like nothing ever heard before, light up another Kool so as to momentarily see face better and get a clearer make on that voice. "Nickles sent me".

Casting a focus on the low-down and grim, Tom Waits, as much as I hate to apply the word, is some kind of artist. Virtually unparalleled and unrecognized, but for an occasional hipster, Waits has been writing singing performing for years now, sweating over his piano, clutching a drink while distinguishing the dirty in visionary elegance.

His new album *Rain Dogs* continues the tradition of Tod Browning-like characters, freakish, down and out, seedy would be an overstatement. But Waits nonetheless infuses their respective existences with literary tact

and humor of self-realization. Not glorified, sentimental or exploitive. Curious though, for all of Waits' enchantment and fascination with the low-down, he remains generally divorced from the goings on. That is, even though he's sitting at the table in the back of a dingy Spanish restaurant on 10th avenue while Charlie is confessing some life tragedy, Waits keeps his distance. The rare song is delivered in first-person while the standard is third-person. More curious is how all of the numbers are successful regardless of Waits' position in them. *Salvation/Resurrection/Emancipation*, for Waits, are offered in a variety of cities, or at least sections of cities. East St. Louis, Pittsburgh, West L.A., Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, especially west 14th street. Basically metropolitan areas. Waits don't like country sides, a circus is heaven, and he used to slick back his hair with motor oil.

New album sounds like German show tunes to a questionable few and a legitimate expansion in a valid direction to others. To be sure it has rock 'n' roll sensibilities, Keith Richards and Robert Quine (of Television and Lou Reed fame) help out in that department. The music is also left-handed and intentionally dissonant at times, Waits reorganizes piano scales into lop-sided polkas. Still, all is swing.

His voice is a grumble a howl, an immaculate breathing exercise devised to kill and maim, unbelievable. It starts off real low and gone, at the very bottom scraping the floor and spirals upwards until it entirely takes over the piece. Songs like *9th and Hennepin*, *Blind Love* and *Time* display this outstanding range and mercurial roughness. It can also be likened in these terms: Add



Louie Armstrong's timbre to Dylan's phrasing and divide by Captain Beefheart over a *Darkness on the Edge of Town* Springsteen, coat with sandpaper and presto.

In concert at the Beacon Theatre two Wednesdays ago, Waits relied heavily on his new material maintaining their arrangements while sparking around the stage reveling in funky dancesteps and twenty-five cent show devices. He moved from solo singer in front of a tight band to piano to harmonium to a red electric guitar for extra cool. He dwelled his hands constantly over his Derby hat and pushed it backwards or forwards according to the mood of the song. He grumbled too.

The characters continue on and so does Waits' obsessed chronicling...An alley at midnight, holding yesterday's newspaper trying desperately to look interested waiting for Angel in her red shoes to arrive. The corner drug store drops its shades and flashes on its blue neons, kicking pieces of broken bottles all over the place. The race track form always tells the truth. Steam comes cascading out of the manhole covers in the twilight. Talkin Potter's Field Blues and you won't get to know anything for sure except the address of a blind card shark way down town.

Confessions of a Salvadorian Refugee

by Louis Grimaldo

Stanley Alas is just one of many El Salvadorians who has fled his country to avoid political persecution. Last month the fireside lounge Stanley, in his early twenties, related his story of being smuggled into the U.S. through way of California by being locked in the trunk of a car for eight hours. He also told his experience of being tortured by the military: "they sent electrical shocks throughout my body," said Stanley, a method widely used by the military.

I was able to interview Alas at Crecen, a Salvadorian refugee organization where Alas works as a volunteer. He also works odd jobs in the Hempstead area where he lives. Alas, like many Salvadorian refugees, has had a difficult time living in the United States. "We do the jobs Americans won't take, we clean bathrooms and work in factories. We work as busboys and housekeepers for less than minimum wage. I have heard of some Salvadorians who are working six days a week, ten hours a day for sixty dollars. Employers take advantage of us when they find out that we are illegal aliens. A lot of us don't have health care and can't make enough money to pay the rent, so we sleep in the streets where we run the risk of being picked up by immigration."

Once picked up by immigration, Salvadorians are pressured into signing voluntary departure papers and since most Salvadorians cannot read English, they do not know what they are signing. Crecen and other Salvadorian refugee organizations are now informing Salvadorians not to sign anything unless in the presence of a lawyer. Many of these refugees fear being sent back

to their country where they could face long jail sentences and even death.

Small in stature, sporting a pencil thin mustache, Stanley has a young boyish look that makes him seem like a sophomore in high school. He speaks in almost a whisper with a heavy Spanish accent, but speaks English incredibly well. A religious man, Alas wears a small cross hanging from a piece of thread. On his U.C.L.A. sweatshirt is a button which says "Peace for El Salvador," the cry of all Salvadorians.

Alas came to the U.S. because his life was in danger. He claimed that the death squads threatened his life because he refused to join the army. Alas was fifteen years old at the age of the threats. "In El Salvador, students and teachers and are the majority of the enemy," he argued. Whoever doesn't participate in the army is an enemy of the government. "I refused to join the army because of the atrocities it had committed against the people of El Salvador."

Alas showed a great dissatisfaction with the Duarte government. He recounts tales from his family in San Salvador of the continued bombings of the civilian villages. Between the months of October of 1984 and February of 1985, at least 133 bombings of the civilian villages have been conducted. The army has occupied 20 health clinics and 5 hospitals because employees were striking for better working conditions. For Stanley, the question is not whether to have democracy or communism, but one of social justice. "The people of El Salvador believe in democracy," said Alas, "but they want also to see justice in the country. Before he was president, Duarte promised

peaceful solutions to all our problems; yet he has not delivered any solutions to them. He promised to bring justice to the murderers who killed Bishop Romero and the four nuns. The people do not hate Duarte, but he has done nothing to solve the serious problems of our people."

The Reagan administration has claimed that there have been many improvements in the social and economic conditions in El Salvador, and that the Russians and the Cubans are inciting revolution by supplying the guerrillas with arms. According to Alas, however, "the people had a revolution, hoping they could change the unjust system. In El Salvador, 14 families own all the land. Does this seem right to you? The problem in El Salvador has to do with our own people. As far as the Russians sending us arms — I don't see how it is possible. The U.S. has military installations in Honduras which borders our country. The seas are patrolled by the U.S. navy which makes it very difficult for anyone to send the left-wing groups arms. The problems of El Salvador are internal problems."

After Duarte won the election of 1984, questions arose regarding the validity of the '84 election. Many U.S. government officials hailed the election as a success; but many Salvadorians questioned its fairness. "500,000 Salvadorians cannot vote because they are displaced in refugee camps. It is difficult even for Salvadorians to understand how Duarte is saying to the congress that the majority of the people vote," said Alas with a smile. A large percentage of the voters were unable to vote because of mismanagement. The majority of the peasants

don't know how to read, so they are unable to find where they are supposed to vote."

The U.S. has increased military aid to El Salvador after Duarte was elected, to which Alas argued: "The United States should stop giving aid to El Salvador. This gives more power to the few rich people in our country and also to the military. Reagan has sent non-military aid to El Salvador, but I don't think the people receive any of it. Many people are starving in El Salvador. Many people are unable to read and write. The people are also not receiving enough medical care. If the Duarte government has so much support from the Salvadorian people, why does the United States keep giving the government so much military aid. This will only prolong our suffering."

Stanley Alas is planning to visit other universities to inform students on the social conditions in El Salvador. He feels one of the obligations of Salvadorians is to contribute to the ending of U.S. intervention in El Salvador; either through talking with Americans about their personal experiences or by assisting El Salvadorian refugees in this country.

Stanley would like to go back to El Salvador, but he feels he would probably be killed by the death squads. He hopes different countries, including the U.S. will help in finding a peaceful solution in El Salvador. For now, Stanley Alas can only hope and pray peace will come to his country, he is waiting for the day when he can rejoin his family in San Salvador. But until that day, Alas will keep up the struggle for all the people of El Salvador.