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World Peace Declared Warsaw Pact Calls It Quits



by Jason Pomerantz

This just in — In a major speech before the Congress of People's Deputies in Moscow, televised throughout the Soviet Union, Mikhail S. Gorbachev has announced the complete surrender of all Soviet military forces to the NATO alliance. Declaring communism to be a "dismal

failure", he has announced his plans to transform Russian society into a pluralistic, multi-party, capitalistic democracy, with full guarantees of civil rights to all and completely open borders. He also recognized the total independence of the Baltic Republics and has offered the right of secession to the Ukraine and all other Soviet states, along with reaffirming his pledge of noninterference in Eastern Europe and the rest of the world.

All nuclear weapons in Soviet controlled Europe have been dismantled and the Warsaw military forces have reportedly thrown down their weapons and offered themselves as prisoners to their NATO counterparts. Mr. Gorbachev said that he looks to the West, and particularly to the United States, for moral support and spiritual guidance during this important period of Soviet transformation. He said the Russian people "humbly apologize" for their past crimes and beg the United States to use its military strength to insure that "we can never commit such atrocities again." The Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee of the Communist Party have voted overwhelmingly to stand behind Gorbachev's initiative and most of the Eastern Block's top military leaders have indicated that they fully support the moves.

Asked repeatedly for a comment, President George Bush, on his way to a fishing trip in New Hampshire, finally responded that, while he welcomes Mr. Gorbachev's initiatives as "positive" and "small steps in the right direction," they, "do not go nearly far enough," and contain much more, "Flashlike stuff than substance." He also warned the West never to, "lower its guard," or "the boom-thing might fall." Mr. Bush then commented, "As far as Gorbachev goes, I think it's clear that, realistically, we must always indicate that our opinion is, indeed, what our opinion is. We must remember that underneath the actual bilateral ceilings a metaphorical floor exists and, that we're not careful, we could easily trip on the Teddy Bears that the Russians leave lying around on the stairs, instead of picking up the silver dollar of peace and putting it in the pockets of or blue jeans while sprinkling salt on and shoveling away the snow of the past. No further comment."

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*Plus the usual selection of nutty stuff that you usually
find in the Press*

BUSH LEAGUE

It has happened. Global warming is finally wreaking havoc upon our world, but only in the political sense. As the cliché goes, the winds of change are blowing with full gale force throughout Eastern Europe as the Iron Curtain is being torn asunder. On the street in New York one can purchase what are purported to be pieces of the Berlin Wall for a mere seven dollars an ounce. Ah, the joys of free enterprise.

What began with Gorbachev's sweeping economic reforms and Communist party house cleaning has assumed historic proportions with the flooding of West Germany by East German refugees and the dismantling of the Berlin Wall. And now Czechoslovakia has picked up the ball as that nation's government agreed to the demands of a citizens group opposed to communist domination.

Referring to NATO and his upcoming meeting with Gorbachev President George Bush said, "That alliance is very strong. And it's going to be strong after this meeting, because I am not going to surprise them. So the surprise will be, if you're looking for a surprise, there won't be a surprise. That may come as a surprise."

What doesn't come as a surprise is Bush's remaining

firmly entrenched in his all too cautious catatonic reaction toward Eastern Europe as the world situation flips topsy turvy right before his eyes. He continues in the traditional cold war attitude towards the great bear, which anyone with eyes can see is rapidly evolving into a pussy cat. But then again Bush always complained of problems with that "vision thing". Perhaps he should switch eye doctors.

The fact is that while Bush gets steamed up over issues of such paramount importance as flag burning and tax cuts for the nation's gentry, the Cold War is turning to summertime. With the Red Menace receding the Republican Right is left with little reason for its hawkish policy towards the Warsaw Pact. Bush has announced that he does not intend to discuss arms reduction with Gorbachev at his upcoming meeting. Splendid. Bush continues to live in Oz while it's all too clear that there is no man behind the Iron Curtain.

As of this writing Gorby is scheduled to meet with the pope; a rendezvous that last summer would have been as likely to occur as George Bush meeting with flag burner Joey Johnson over tea and crumpets. Flag burning is one of George's pet issues which keep him,

from having to deal with world issues in any sort of decisive manner.

It is absurd that any American statesman should oppose flag burning because it is a manifestation, albeit a somewhat crude one, of the fundamental freedom of speech guaranteed U.S. citizens by the the Bill of Rights. The absurdity of proposing an amendment to ban flag burning is particularly acute since it comes on the heels of the Bill of Rights' 200th birthday and the struggling abroad for freedoms that we so often take for granted and the blindly patriotic would curtail such an amendment.

The issue is not one of supporting flag burning but of the right to express one's views in that specific manner. One need not necessarily support flag burning or abortion for that matter to realize that they are both guaranteed by the guiding principles of American political philosophy and that any abridgement of these specific right sets a dangerous precedent for the further limiting of other rights. So remember next time you're at that COCA movie don't yell, "fire" unless of course it's Old Glory that's in flames.

Letter

That's An Interview?

To the editor,

I am writing in reference to the article "Anthony Tells All" by Margaret Parker, which appeared in the November 16th issue of the Press. I found it lacking in anything resembling substance.

This interview was an excellent opportunity for Ms. Parker to introduce the Red Hot Chili Peppers to new fans and find out about old fans. Unfortunately, Ms. Parker chose to flirt with the lead singer rather than interview him.

Ms. Parker's questions were feeble at best. Instead of asking questions like "How does it feel to sit on a 30 foot tall woman," Ms. Parker might have asked why former drummer Jack Irons left the band, or where they found Jack

Smith or Frusciante. Ms. Parker might have mentioned Flea's many outside projects (such as playing trumpet on the Jane's Addiction album *Nothing Shocking*, and being in *Dudes* and *Back to the Future Part II*) and then asked if Anthony was working on anything. Such questions as, "Do you mind if I drink your drink?" don't quite cut it.

The only thing Ms. Parker succeeded in was showing us her musical ignorance (The Ohio Players were one of the most influential bands of the 70's). Ms. Parker's so called 'interview' presented a stale picture of Anthony and left a stale taste in my mouth.

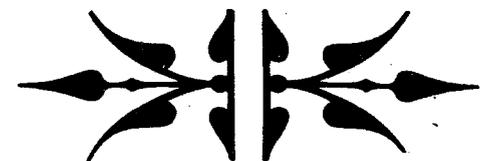
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The Press will pay anyone who gives us information concerning the man in the above picture, and will pay an even vaster sum of money can tell me why he chose a life of crime. Good luck!

The Stony Brook Press



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Science's Conscience

Animal Rights

by Lowell Thomas

Shortly after 3:00 PM, a small group of about twenty people, most of whom were from the campus organization called Students Against the Commercial Abuse of Animals, began gathering on that very cold and crispy Wednesday afternoon preceding the Thanksgiving holiday. They came to hold a silent "vigil" in memory of the animals that have perished across America through abuses ranging from their use in vivisection experiments in USB and medical labs, to their exploitation at the hands of private industry which uses them to deadly effect for product testing.

As they gathered inside the lobby of the Life Sciences building, many of them sporting buttons such as, "Animals Have Rights Too" and carrying signs, "R.I.P., for those who have DIED in the name of 'SCIENCE' we mourn your passing", faculty members, researchers and others came out to greet them.

As Dr. George Newman, of the Department of Neurology, put it, "I'm here to try and understand what they're saying and to help them to clarify their thinking..."

Stony Brook student Nelle Hodgson expressed her feelings on animal research, "I feel it's wrong that animals are used in any type of experimentation, because people don't have the right to decide. People don't have the right to eat, wear or experiment on animals." She added that, "People aren't looking for other alternatives as quickly as they should be." She summed up her position, by stating the whole issue boils down to arrogance and selfishness on the part of society as a whole. She stressed the importance of students on college campuses beginning to take a stand on this issue and emphatically stated, "We do not have the right ever to treat human beings in that manner."

At around this point, Dr. Newman, confronting Nelle on the point of vivisection said, "If you're going to inflict pain, you've better have a good reason for it. As a clinician, I'm presented with people who are coming in and dying..."

He went on to paint the following scenario: Suppose you have a drug that drops a particular dopamine receptor — so it's having the desired neurological effect. Also it passes, the cell culture test. The Doctor then posed the question, "So do you take it and give it to someone?" It turns out that when given to rats, this particular drug (lisuride) produces testicular cancer.

Rich Siegel, who is associated with two New York based organizations, Transpecies Unlimited and the National Society of Musicians Against the Commercial Abuse of Animals, differs with the Doctor. He pointed out that, "between mice and rats, there's only a 40% correlation," which raises the question of the viability of data collected from experimentation on animals for studies pertaining to human beings. But Dr. Mendel continued, saying that, "It's an issue of probability. The art of medicine involves making decisions with insufficient information." He added that he doesn't know of anything in this world that gives us anything with certainty, adding,



"I feel it's wrong that animals are used in any kind of experimentation, because people don't have the right to decide... People aren't looking for other alternatives as quickly as they should be."

, "You don't do science to achieve certainty. You do science in order to increase the likelihood of what you want to do."

Later, upon my asking Mr. Siegel about his feelings on the use of animals in vaccine research, he stated, "vaccines do more harm than good." Saying that, "What the medical establishment tells us is that there's a negligible risk. What they don't tell us is that diseases, such as childhood cancer and epilepsy, are often the result of vaccinations."

Kimberly Poppeti, a student had this to say, "There are a lot of things that go on here that I think are cruel and pointless... personally you have to draw the line..., but was seized by some bystanders, one of whom asked fiercely, "Are your shoes leather?", to which Kimberly had to reply "Yes." This response, of course, caused a great deal of satisfaction on the part of the questioner, Dr Mendel, a professor in the department of Neurobiology and Behavior. Responding to Kimberly's subsequent statement, he coyly said, "I'm not here to inflict what I believe on you... I try to educate people. That's perfectly reasonable. I think it's a matter of consistency."

Dan Forbush, of the office of USB's

Department of Public Relations expressed the administration position on the matter, stating that, "The university is committed to the humane care of animals as a matter of policy." He added that, "The investigators that I know, particularly here on this campus speak to me with great respect of the animals." He then cited this fact, "90% of the animals used in research here at this university are rats and mice."

Mr. Forbush went on to say, "Many of the people here today, in fact many of the members that are gathered here, are here because of vaccinations... the polio vaccine, of course, was developed only after extensive use on animals. So I think that it's certainly important to remember our debt to animals."

Finally, he pointed out that most of the animals that are killed in a given year in this country are not from the medical community, but from organizations such as the ASPCA and Bidawee — citing that of the 15 million animals killed in a given year the research establishment accounts, "for perhaps 1/8 or even 1/15 that number." He then said, "so I wonder if the mourning applies to them as well."

At one point the demonstrators were all seated silently in a circle on the floor, each of them holding a lit candle. I looked around the ensemble and saw a prominent sign, "In Memory of 25,000 Sentient Beings," which referred to the number of animals that were requisitioned by the university in 1987. After a long pause, the following list of 1988 requisition was read. It consisted of, 420 dogs, 100 cats, 260 guinea pigs, 745 hamsters, 21 primates, 6 ground squirrels, 6 ferrets, 7 tree shrews, 7589 rats, and 5634 mice, — totalling 14,398 animals.

I went over to speak to Dave Stein, an attorney at the firm, Legal Action for Animals, which is currently assisting The ASPCA and Bidawee who are plaintiffs in a joint law suit against the university. The problem arose when a Professor Williams of the Behavioral Sciences Department, used ferrets, mice, and rats in an experiment which the class he was teaching participated. It turns out that some students taped the experiment on the suspicion that it was both ethically questionable and that the professor hadn't followed university procedure. As a result, a suit was filed by the plaintiffs with the hope of having the matter opened to the public. According to Mrs. Elizabeth Colville, who is president of the Volunteers for Animal Welfare, "We feel that the public should serve as the conscience of science."

Mr. Stein said that, "With the types of experiments that are done, we must have an animal care committee." He went on to say that Gary Francine, who is Bidawee's lawyer, "recently won a court decision in the state Supreme Court that the animal care committee should be open to the public. The university is presently appealing that decision."

Kimberly Poppeti then spoke about other recent instances of progress that have been made by animal rights activists on the front of private abuse by industry. She stated, "a lot of corporations use animals extensively in testing, for example, rabbits are often used in cosmetics because they're unable to blink it out...one of the testing methods used is the LCSO which they give to produce a high concentration until 50% of the animals die."

Kimberly went on to say, that Benetton which has a perfume called "Colors" for which they used animals in testing, recently stopped, as did Revlon — and added optimistically, "Avon says they're going to stop."

At the end of it all for me the reporter (the protesters had another two hours of "vigil" to look forward to) I went over to one of the Public Safety officers who overlooked the scene, and asked him what he felt about the issue of animal rights. He responded, "I agree with them. I live near Hecksher State Park, and I get to see deer coming out and walking the streets. It's a shame when people kill them..." He added, "It's too bad I can't sit down and join them because I'm in uniform. But I hope they pick up all the wax when they leave, otherwise we'll get complaints about it."

Post Black Politicians II

by Dr. Manning Marable

Theoretically, Douglas Wilder and David Dinkins should have been elected Governor of Virginia and Mayor of New York City, respectively, quite easily. Wilder had been a successful Lieutenant Governor following two popular Democratic governors; the Democratic administrations had taken credit for Virginia's rapid economic growth in the 1980's. In New York, registered Democrats outnumber Republicans by more than five to one. Moreover, the Republican challengers of Wilder and Dinkins, Marshal Coleman and Rudolph Giuliani, ran inept, and badly conceived campaigns. Coleman had alienated thousands of moderate Republi-

cans by taking an extreme position against abortion rights, and Giuliani had so alienated the conservative Republicans that senator Al D'Amato had refused to campaign for the former U.S. Attorney. Nevertheless, the final tallies illustrated that millions of white voters psychologically and politically still cannot vote for a candidate who is Black. White politicians like Coleman and Giuliani remained in their races only because "race" remains a decisive factor in white political behavior.

A desperate Coleman declared that the media had used "double standard" in judging the candidates, because it was reluctant to criticize Wilder for fear of charges of

racism. Echoing former President Reagan's opposition to affirmative action policies as a form of reverse discrimination, Coleman argued that Wilder had not met "the same high standard that Virginians have always demanded of their governors." It was a thinly veiled appeal to white solidarity. Wilder's spokesperson quickly denounced Coleman's statements as "offensive." Similarly, Brad Coker, president of Mason Dixon Opinion Research, observed that Coleman's only "outside chance of winning (was) some kind of direct racial appeal.

In New York, the racial politics were predictably less subtle. The Jewish vote, representing more than one fifth of the elec-

torate, was perceived as the swing constituency by both Dinkins and Giuliani campaigns. Since Dinkins' personal record on Israel and other Jewish issues rivaled or exceeded that of many Jewish elected officials, Giuliani's task was to establish Dinkins' "guilt by association." The black candidate had to be linked to controversial images or personalities which would frighten away white liberals. Dinkins' political friendship with Jackson was projected as akin to a criminal conspiracy against Jews. The Giuliani camp ran an add in a Yiddish-language newspaper with a photograph of Jackson and Dinkins together, under the dire warning to Jewish voters to "chose your destiny."

The media widely publicized the presence in the Dinkins campaign of Sonny Carson, a Black community organizer with a criminal record and a history of "anti-white" statements. One prominent Dinkins supporter, the Reverend Herbert Daughtry of Brooklyn, complained that Giuliani had "skillfully maneuvered the press into becoming more intense, more severe on Mr. Dinkins." Despite Dinkins' pro-Jewish record, he was "forever coupled" with Jesse Jackson—like "Siamese twins."

With Giuliani still behind in the polls, days before the election, his lieutenants resorted to political invective and outright distortions in an effort to mobilize white solidarity. In a classical polemic which was published in the *New York Times* on November 3, pro-Giuliani attorney Raoul Lionel Felder used nearly every trick to frighten voters. Dinkins was described by Felder as "a flawed phenomenon of our times...In truth, Mr. Dinkins is an inoffensive career politician on the precipice of pension. Indecision and mediocrity permeate his career."

The question which must be addressed by these victories is what has the African-American electorate actually won? Once safely ensconced in office, will Doug Wilder's administration actually produce more government jobs for Virginia's Blacks, or a more aggressive affirmative action policy than the previous white Democratic governor? Will Wilder's conservative support for repressive right to work laws advance the interest of African-American blue collar, semiskilled and unemployed workers? How will a Wilder administration provide better health services, public welfare, and quality education to the most disposed classes when he campaigned specifically on a "no tax increase" platform? Can Dinkins really empower the African-American and Hispanic neighborhoods, at the expense of the prerogatives of the corporations, real estate developers and banks? How can Dinkins' economic and social policies really be significantly left of those imposed by former mayor Ed Koch, when before the election, the Black Democrat named Koch's former deputy mayor Nathan Leventhal to lead his transition team. The powerful post of corporate counsel was offered to Koch's former law partner, Victor L. Kovner. In short, Black activists and progressives are asking, are these elections a kind of "neocolonial solution" to the ongoing race/class crisis within the U.S., providing African-Americans, Hispanics and other people of color with the symbols of power devoid of substance. A Black or Latino symbol may occupy a figurehead position of prestige, but the levers of authority, privilege and power in finance, economic development, real estate and transportation and media remain in the hands of white male ruling elite.

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Bush On Ice

By Peter Boenning

Recent events in Europe which focus on the Berlin Wall reflect dramatic changes within the status quo of the NATO/ Warsaw Pact cold war era as the winds of change once again sweep through eastern Europe after a near fifty year hiatus.

What has become increasingly clear during the course of these events is that the United States has reacted to change in Europe with what can best be described as lethargy.

American lackadasicality in both policy and platform shows that we are firmly entrenched in an outdated foreign policy which is fertilized by all the wonderful fruits which are typical of adherence to dogma. In the early 1980's, the advent of Reaganism marked America's renewed and invigorated commitment to a particularly virulent form of capitalism which has subsequently given rise to such signs of affluence and democracy as: an increasingly fetishistic view of militancy and warfare; the sudden appearance of many millions of homeless people in the United States; and a return to closet bigotry and the cessation of racial equilibrium, among other things. This newly demoralized reality in America has not been without its own backlashes; Christianity is on the rise here again, but somehow I do not feel that more Christians and an increase in the flock of the amoral majority are exactly what can be said to be descriptive of health, especially when one notices that this particular sect of Christian goodness is characteristically juxtaposed over the same evil right wing business oriented governmental faction which currently runs the country, ideologically speaking.

In 1992, the Reagan administration will end its twelfth year in office, unless reelected. George Bush has kept an eerily low profile since taking office, and has done little besides giving the rich and wealthy an obviously needed tax break, thereby alleviating their near eternal torment, and secured himself and his cronies a puppet regime in Latin America to play around with, which they are starting to do now. If two words which describe Bush aptly are Model Republican, then the words Anal Retentive obviously apply with equal validity.

And while the cold war has ended, in America the people continue to graze themselves into oblivion. Reaganism and the business community have created a neo-Orwellian society which derives strength from the high turnover of capital. This is achieved by a high demand for U.S. dollars

abroad where they are used as means of common payment between individual trading nations, combined with the fact that the American consumer market is a cacophony of gluttony where workers spend their wages on frivolities quickly in their never ending pursuit of self-gentrification; all this is achieved at the expense of the environment.

Yet the changes in Europe have been underway for at least two years, because Gorbachev long ago told Reagan that he would cut the military buildup if Reagan broke up the American Industrial/Military power Elite. The fact of the matter is that the USSR simply can not afford endless drain to nowhere of the cold war military buildup; as a result, Gorby decided to end the cold war on his own, since Reagan obviously would not comply to Gorbachev's queries, as he himself has probably never read Mill.

Somewhere down the road the end of the cold war will affect us economically, since American affluence is largely derived from an industrial status quo which is geared towards a cold war reality. The dollar has already begun to fall abroad, largely due to the turmoil in Eastern Europe. However, the impact of the European Community, which is now in its infancy but scheduled for maturation in 1992 has yet to be felt. Americans take the idea of the European Common Market far too lightly in spite of the fact that a combined Western Europe has the highest GNP of any first world estate, as well as a well armed population of roughly 360 million. The value of gold and silver is already on the rise, while the dollar continues to weaken; this a sure sign that something is amiss in America's pocketbook. How much longer it will be before the Reagan bubble bursts is anyone's guess.

But what if Perestroika should go so far that all the nations of Eastern Europe are allowed in turn to join in the European Community? This would only become a reality if the USSR itself should decide on a policy of Finlandization for them. Imagine, however that the USSR itself should join the budding common market in Europe. This idea is not as far fetched as one might think, especially when it is considered that the USSR is the world's wealthiest nation as far as national resources and raw materials are concerned. The Politburo has given Gorbachev the ultimatum of either reviving the Soviet economy or stepping down. He is not likely to step down, nor to be deposed, since he has conferred more power onto himself than any other leader in the world since Stalin; likewise, he

has systematically purged the Soviet power elite of most hardliners and replaced them with pro-reform sympathizers. Joining with the West in an economic pact, i.e. raw materials from the USSR in exchange for technical and industrial modernization from the West is as simple a solution to the problem as can be conceived, since the Soviets would regain lost ground in the technical world while Europe would find a new and cheap source of raw materials.

America would be verily badly affected by this, especially if this new economic Leviathan didn't trade with us; we'd be stuck with Japan as our only trading partner. Europe buys much raw material from the U.S. for its production industry, but this would change if the Soviets started playing the game of capitalism. Japan is already kind enough to buy up our 2000 year old redwood forests at a genocidal rate (besides literally eating dolphins into extinction) and we of course are only too eager to sell them, in addition to any other forests we haven't already destroyed. They need our wood to fuel their service and export economy, so that they can continue to sell us everything which we don't produce ourselves, in light of the "trade gap."

The nullification of the Berlin Wall, then, is indicative of much larger change underfoot. France and England are paranoid about a reunified Germany, France because she has been defeated by Germany three times in the last one hundred years, and England, in addition to veritable defeat by the Germans on many occasions, does not want to see a united Europe which is dominated by German economic and industrial might. Poland also fears German reunification, for the same reasons, as well as a feared loss of territory which is the subject of the German/Polish border which is drawn along the Oder-Neisse Line.

America is oddly missing in all of these tumultuous affairs. Our interests aren't of concern to the European political *status quo*. If the people here do not wake up and smell the coffee soon, they might be eating a lot of sushi come Christmas. After that who knows. We can always start a war somewhere, to bail ourselves out of the mess which we made; standard American procedure, hasn't failed yet. Besides, those people in Panama have been enjoying peace and prosperity for too long anyway.

—Viewpoint—

Animal Rights Vivisected

by Herman Paredes M.D.

Over the past ten years I have witnessed the tremendous growth of the animal rights movement and its effect upon scientific research. With so much research conducted in college laboratories, the campus has become a vocal point of anti-animal research protests. But the campus is also the home of rational debate and free inquiry after the truth. What of the cost to human welfare if responsible animal research is ended?

I am convinced that the animal rights movement poses a greater hazard to human health than cancer, heart disease, or AIDS. For without the use of animals in medical research, scientists have little hope of finding cures for these or other diseases. Computers and cell cultures are useful tools, and their growing use by scientists should be encouraged. But they simply can not replace the knowledge to be gained from the study of living animals. We can not determine the effect of a new drug on a child by testing it on a few cells in a dish.

Scientists who enter research to learn how to alleviate suffering must care for the animals involved as humanely as possible. In most research the animals experience no pain or receive anesthesia or painkillers. Each university receiving federal funds has an Animal Care and Use Committee responsible for stringent review of proposals involving animals and facilities for animal care. According to some studies, the use of laboratory animals has dropped by as much as 50 percent in the last twenty years.

Nonetheless, the goal of the animal rights movement is the complete elimination of animal research, even where it

is absolutely essential in our search for cures for serious human diseases. To that end, animal rights protestors harass professors with bomb threats and obscene phone calls. They picket buildings, break into laboratories, destroy data, and release test animals. At Stanford University, mice and rats used for research on a vaccine for the AIDS virus must be guarded twenty four hours a day. Many researchers from other campuses report similar disruptions of their work.

Vital studies have been ended or curtailed, researchers discouraged from using important models, and institutions across the country are currently grappling with amendments to the Animal Welfare Act that promise to increase the cost of animal research by at least 1.5 billion dollars. At a recent pro-research press conference at New York University, a panel of researchers, administrators, and NIH officials stated that researchers are being forced to spend 30 percent of their research funds to improve security and meet new federal regulations for animal housing and care.

There has been no estimate of the lost productivity or emotional cost to researchers and administrators subjected to harassment, groundless attacks, stolen animals or destroyed data. Each time a new medical breakthrough is announced that was based on animal research, the scientists involved can be expected to be targeted by animal rights supporters.

Faced with such threats, new and experienced researchers are increasingly opting to avoid some research areas because they cannot use animals altogether, or because they are forced to switch from large animals to less desirable models.

A number of researchers have left the country in order to continue their studies. Young scientists must balance their interests against the growing difficulty of conducting animal research when choosing a career path. Who knows how many promising young scientists are being lost to medical research because of the animal rights movement, or what discoveries will not be made?

Much needed research that has already been stopped or destroyed includes work related to addiction, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, cancer, emotional disorders, head injury, heart disease, infant blindness, infertility, malaria, Parkinson's disease, toxoplasmosis, and transplants.

And yet, the animal rights movement is composed of a small but extremely vocal minority of the public. A poll conducted by the American Medical Association showed that 77 percent of adult Americans support animal research. Few, however, are aware of the threat posed to their health and that of their loved ones by increased restrictions on the use of animals in research. It is one of the ironies of this issue that the same animal research that has removed the public's memory of the devastation of polio, smallpox, and diphtheria epidemics has made it possible for them to believe that such research is no longer necessary. We must all speak out to make the public aware that without humane animal research there will be no new cures or treatments for our modern plagues— cancer, heart disease, AIDS, drug addiction, Alzheimer's, or mental illness— and no hope.

(Distributed by the Collegiate Network)

Getting Out The Vote

by John Gabriel

In the late 1960's, Sarah Weddington, a recent law school graduate, was working in the research department of a Texas law firm. The firm would not hire her as an associate because — times being what they were and Texas being what it was — she was a woman.

At the same time in Texas there existed a law which stated that a woman could only receive an abortion if her life was endangered. One evening, some friends explained to her that well-to-do women could easily obtain an abortion in New York, where abortion was legal and safe, but poorer women with unwanted pregnancies had to take their chances in Mexico, where some of the clinics were very good and some were not. They asked her, "Can we tell those women which Mexican clinics are safe, or would that make us accomplices to a crime?" Ms. Weddington replied, "I don't know. I'll go to the library and look it up."

Last Tuesday, on November 21st, Ms. Weddington lectured at Stony Brook on the consequences of her library trip — i.e., *Roe v. Wade* — and its constitutional implications. Although very much the standard pro-choice appeal in some ways, her lecture was compelling and perceptive when focused on the legal issues of *Roe v. Wade* and the political consequences of *Webster v. Missouri*. Not oddly, she neglected to mention some of the peripheral civil rights issues currently entangled within the abortion debate.

Abortion And The Law

Until the recent *Webster v. Missouri* split decision — which by virtue of its ambiguous nature gave individual states more leeway in regulating abortions — abortion was considered primarily a legal issue. Ms. Weddington discussed these issues in a illuminating manner; a good thing too, given the fog of choice vs. life moral rhetoric threatening to obscure the legal and constitutional issue at stake. The legal issues, as presented by Ms. Weddington in the *Roe v. Wade* case, were:

- Is pregnancy fundamental?
- Is there a right to privacy?
- Does the state have and has it shown a compelling interest to regulate this right?

By fundamental, she means, "Is pregnancy a fundamental right? Does a woman have the right to become pregnant or not as she chooses?" On this issue the courts have close to unanimously agreed that pregnancy is fundamental.

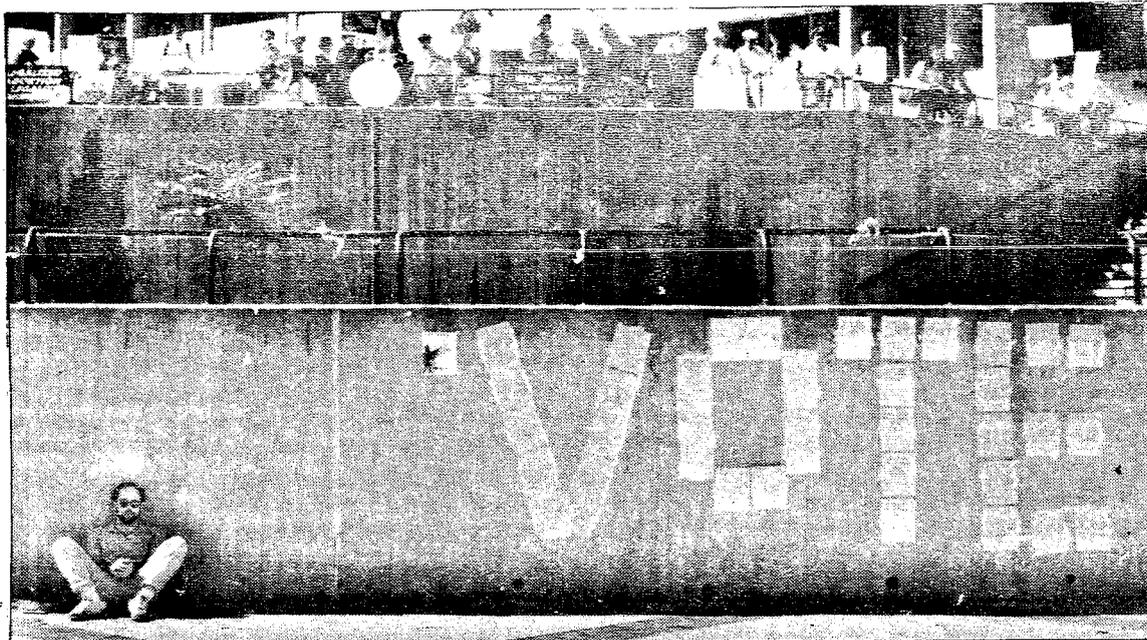
Is there a right to privacy? There are three general opinions on this question. Some — like Bork — insist that there is no right to privacy at all, that a right to privacy is not mentioned in the Constitution, that the right to privacy is merely a jerry-rigged appendage imposed on the framework of the Constitution by a Federal court possessing no right to create any such legislation. Although privacy is nowhere mentioned within the Bill of Rights, it does seem implicit within the first, third, fifth, and especially the fourth amendment, which states: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

A second stance assumes that there is a right to privacy, but that this right is revoked upon conception in deference to the fetus' civil rights. As regards the fetus' rights, the fourteenth amendment states, in part, that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States...are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside." Therefore, it can be argued that the Constitution does not guarantee any form of fetal rights.

And, finally, the third general position asserts that there is a right to privacy, and that it extends to pregnancy.

However, no fundamental right is complete. Freedom of speech does not guarantee the right to yell "Fire" in a crowded movie-house or to slander anyone by willfully distorting the truth. Thus, even if there is no constitutional prohibition against abortion, there is no law preventing the states from regulating abortion, provided they can show a compelling interest for doing so.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, abortion was



a dangerous procedure, often resulting in the mother's death, and the states definitely had a compelling interest in regulating or prohibiting abortion altogether. By the mid-twentieth century, this position was no longer defensible, due to technological advances and increased sanitary practices. In *Roe v. Wade*, several amicus briefs were filed for Ms. Weddington by various medical and psychological associations attesting that legalizing abortion would be safer and healthier than advocating a law which would leave illegal abortions or neglected offsprings as the only alternatives.

The state of Texas, as represented by District Attorney Henry Wade, was left in the intractable position of defending its ruling against abortion by citing as a compelling interest the fetus' rights. Since Texas had nowhere granted any privileges or rights to the fetus, it was incapable of showing any compelling interest to protect those rights. By a 6 to 3 vote, the Supreme Court decided in favor of Jane Roe, thereby legalizing abortion throughout the United States.

Yet, in a recent, unprecedented gesture, the state of Missouri recently enacted a law stating, in effect, that life begins at conception, unless Congress or the Supreme Court determines otherwise. This sets a precedent for recognizing fetal rights and on this basis, Missouri has enacted a law denying both state funding of abortions and the use of state property for performing abortions; i.e. an abortion cannot be performed in a state-run hospital in Missouri.

This law was contested in Missouri by the *Webster* Reproductive Health Services and the case was recently reviewed by the Supreme Court. It is almost twenty years since *Roe v. Wade*. On the interim, several Supreme Court justices have left the bench to be replaced, as former president Ronald Reagan promised, by justices with for the most part a decided pro-life bias. Justice O'Connor remains the only Reagan appointee whose prejudices on this issue remain unknown. O'Connor has urged that *Roe v. Wade* be reviewed on the basis of fetal viability requirements and it is not known whether she wishes to overturn the decision or not; however, she did file a dissenting opinion against the Missouri law and she has shown a consistent history of upholding women's rights, especially in affirmative action cases.

In *Webster v. Missouri*, two issues were addressed:

- Is it within constitutional limits for the state to define life as beginning at conception?
- Does the state have the right to deny state funds or access to state facilities for the performance of an abortion?

The first question poses a tricky problem; i.e. what does "life begins at conception", mean in a legal sense? Ostensibly it would mean that abortion, terminating the "life" of a fetus, is murder. However, the statement is not continued in a law prohibiting abortion, or stating that abortion is murder. In fact, it leaves that issue to federal discretion.

This leaves us with the issue of whether the state has a right to deny state funding and access to its facilities for an abortion. With one justice absenting himself because of conflict of interests, the court came to a split 4-4 decision. It requires a majority opinion to overturn state law.

The ruling has had some interesting consequences. First, no one really knows what Missouri means by life begins at conception, but the absurd ramifications of the statement are already becoming evident. Since life begins at conception, one lawyer has argued, that since his client was pregnant, that the courts were holding her fetus imprisoned without due cause. Therefore, the lawyer concluded, the mother should be released. The Missouri courts disagreed. In another case a young man was arrested on D.W.I. charges just a few weeks short of his 21st birthday. D.W.I. in Missouri carries a far stiffer penalty for persons under 21. Since life begins at conception, his lawyer argued that his client was technically over 21, and that the lighter sentence should still apply. Again, the Missouri courts disagreed.

A more serious problem caused by the decision in favor of states' rights to regulate abortion was caused in the *Webster* case. In the *Webster* case, women of Missouri are left pretty much in the same position as Texas women prior to *Roe vs. Wade*: a woman with money can easily obtain an abortion; a woman without money cannot.

In this case, the court has not abrogated a woman's right to have an abortion, which must be taken into account. The court has merely granted to states the right to spend their money and use their faculties as they choose. By granting this right to the states the court has turned abortion from a legal issue into a political issue. Henceforth, and I don't see any reason to believe that a young, conservative court will reverse itself within the next twenty years, the availability of an abortion will be determined on a state by state basis by the representatives we elect. The right to have an abortion no matter what your income level, can no longer be taken for granted. Let me reiterate: the right to an abortion has not been abrogated, it will be decided on a state by state basis, and you can insure that it is protected by actively supporting and electing pro-choice candidates.

Do I think this is a good state of affairs? A thousand times, No! If it were to be decided on a state by state basis we might both see poll taxes being levied in the South to keep blacks from the voting booths (F.Y.I, an amendment prohibiting poll taxes, was not ratified until January 23, 1964, a scant 25 years ago). Forget for just a minute the woman's moral right to bear a child if and when she wants it, and ask yourself, "Is it in the government's best interest to carry to term an unwanted pregnancy?" I believe not. In a typical scenario a poor woman would be compelled to give birth to her child, and would then be compelled to stay home, in this period of decreased day care funding, to take care of it. In this way not only will employers be deprived of a potentially

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More Choices

continued from page 6

useful worker, but two mouths would be added to the welfare roll as well. In addition, an unwanted child may well wind up abused, turn to a life of crime, or both. Thus we turn one potentially useful citizen into two useless, if not positively harmful, citizens. Vote if you care at all about a woman's right to choose. You don't even have to be particularly well informed to know who to vote for— most pro-lifers indicate their stance right there on the voting ballot. All you have to do is vote against them. Now I agree that sounds like a pretty stupid way to make your political decisions, and I'd prefer that you do get informed, and know what each candidate stands for— but since most pro-choice candidates can boast a pretty good civil rights record anyway, I don't think any irreparable harm will be come if you simply vote against pro-lifers. There is, however, one clear exception to that clean civil rights record: i.e. We haven't protected the civil rights of pro-life protestors. As a consequence we endanger not only their rights, but our own as well.

“The court has merely granted to states the right to spend their money and use their facilities as they chose. By granting this right to the states the courts have turned abortion from a legal issue to a political issue...”

Abortion And Civil Rights

Towards the end of a short question and answer period following Ms. Weddington's lecture, a member of the audience asked how she felt about the recent reports of excessive force being used on pro-life demonstrators by police. “I find it difficult to believe,” she replied. Ms. Weddington is right — it is difficult to believe, but apparently some of our nation's officers recently trained in the use of “pain compliance” techniques, were eager to practice on the first groups of unpopular protesters to arrive in their fair cities. In fact, the San Diego police even used nunchakus against, by most accounts, nonviolent demonstrators.

Several weeks ago this practice was censured by Congress in a bill threatening to revoke community planning and development grants to any municipality failing to “adopt and enforce a policy prohibiting the use of excessive force” by police “against individuals engaged in nonviolent civil rights demonstrations.” This law was not proposed by any of our self-proclaimed “liberal” representatives, but by “conservative” Senator William Armstrong of Colorado whose ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) rating in 1988 was 5 out of 100 and zero for the previous three years.

Armstrong proposed the bill after viewing video tapes of the excessive force used by police against pro-life demonstrators in Pittsburgh. This kind of excessive force, these pain-compliance techniques have been in use—most prominently against pro-life demonstrators — for more than a year. Why wasn't this bill proposed earlier by one of Congress' civil rights stalwarts? Once proposed the bill had wide, bipartisan support. Sweeping in its generality, it protects all non-violent civil rights demonstrators, not just pro-life, but pro-choice, anti-nuke, any non-violent

demonstrators whatsoever. And yet, it was proposed by a die-hard conservative simply because pro-life demonstrators do not form a large portion of the civil rights supporter's constituency.

A cavalier attitude to police brutality threatens all non-violent demonstrators. Fortunately, non-violent demonstrators now have recourse to federal law, due to Senator Armstrong's intervention. But lo and behold, another civil rights threat looms in the courtroom doorway, and his name is RICO.

RICO is the Rochester Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act of 1970, designed to be a powerful prosecution tool against organized crime. As such, it makes it a crime to engage in a pattern of two or more racketeering acts in conducting the affairs of an enterprise. The penalties include: up to twenty years in prison, heavy fines, forfeiture of proceeds gained from the crime and any shares of interest held in the enterprise. In addition, a defeated RICO defendant can be sued for triple damages and legal fees.

Operation Rescue is an admittedly extremist pro-life group given to heartfelt, if odious, tactics such as harassment, disruption, even going so far as to occasionally pull the plug on abortion clinic equipment, for which activities they should very rightly be carted away and locked up, that's not the problem. The problem is that Operation Rescue and other assorted pro-life groups are currently under attack from RICO suits.

Out of the whole slew of troublingly ill-defined words within the RICO act, perhaps the most troubling is “enterprise”. An enterprise can be just about any group of people working together for a common goal, such as a company, a local government, the Press, the 100,000 pro-choice demonstrators in Washington three weeks ago, and, of course, pro-life organizations. When town governments and abortion clinics bring RICO suits against pro-life demonstrators, they are setting a precedent for RICO suits to be brought against any demonstrators.

Thus if it can be shown that you have engaged in a pattern of criminal offenses (such as sitting in the front of the bus, telling women where the good clinics are, or smoking a joint), and if it can also be shown that a number of people are working with you towards a common goal (such as desegregation, freedom of choice, or legalization of marijuana) then you too can be slapped with a RICO suit. Thirty days may not be so bad when fighting for something you believe in, but twenty years? Sounds implausible?

Several months ago Operation Rescue staged a nonviolent, sit-down blockade in front of a West Hartford abortion clinic. At the arrival of the police, the demonstrators went limp. Rather than simply picking up the bodies and carting them away, the police chose to practice the aforementioned pain-compliance techniques. On top of this humiliation, the town filed a RICO suit against Operation Rescue, any demonstrators who gave their names, and John Spear, an Orange County newspaper editor who was not in West Hartford that day. Spear is charged with writing editorials that have “actively supported the illegal activities of Operation Rescue” and, for his editorials criticizing the use of excessive force by West Hartford police, is also charged with trying to “extort a more favorable response from West Hartford police” at the next anti-abortion protest. In addition to the usual damages and expenses, West Hartford is also suing for \$43,000 in extra police expenses incurred that day. Since this is a RICO suit, if they win, they win triple that amount, and the losers also pay their legal fees.

With an elected President dead set on making abortion illegal, pro-choicers may soon find themselves in a similar situation. Think about it.

El Salvador

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strategy that excludes the FDR-FMLN from participation. To get on the ballot you need 3,000 signatures, that in itself would be a death list. Anyone suspected of supporting the FDR-FMLN is a target of the Death Squads.

In the mid 1980's the presidential contest was between the Right Wing Roberto D'Aubuisson and Christian Democrat Duarte. The political situation in the U.S. was whether or not the U.S. should fund the El Salvadoran military (which it has for decades). Reagan wanted money for El Salvador so it was important for Duarte to win. It would be hard to justify sending money to D'Aubuisson who was the leader of the Death Squads, and who's responsible for countless murders.

The Death Squads brutally murdered 6 Jesuit priests on the grounds of the National University and cut their brains out. This act caused an uproar and forced the U.S. into assuming a response and it knows who's behind it and funding will continue.

The U.S. gives over 1.3 million dollars a day to the El Salvadorian Death Squad Government and that money has gone towards the killing of more than 70,000 people in the last decade. There has been many a demonstration in the time to cut El Salvador's life line and things must happen. This weekend in New York City there will be an organized March and Rally to stop U.S. aid to El Salvador. There will also be a funeral march on campus mourning the deaths of the 6 Jesuit priests killed by the Death Squads. For more information on helping to stop the war in El Salvador you can also contact The Emergency Committee To End The War In El Salvadore by calling Tim D. at 516-751-6224.

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“Newspapers always excite
curiosity. No one ever lays one
down without a feeling of
disappointment.” — Charles
Lamb

Read the Press.

El Salvador Examined

by Robert V. Gilheany

The revolutionary movement in El Salvador is at a fever pitch. The Revolutionary Front, the FMLN (Ferdinando Marti Revolucion Nacional) has launched an offensive on the nation's capital San Salvador, and is currently holding large working class neighborhoods. The offensive has been a struggle for the city—a fight between the U.S. backed government and the FMLN.

The roots of the conflict lay in land distribution problems. In El Salvador only a small group of people have land and everyone else is exploited. Originally land in El Salvador was communally owned. Through force and legal trickery the communally owned lands changed hands to become privately owned by coffee growers. When specialized growers expanded and people were forced to move from share cropping to laboring on estates, it has always been a bad deal for the campesino. These expansions have always been made at the expense of staple crops, thereby making food more expensive due to import fees and the depression of wages—once again proving the horrible effects of the exploitation of wage labor in the third world.

In 1931 El Salvador had its first free election. The race was between a maverick land owner who supported economic reform and a member of the landed elite. The reformer had held office for almost a year when the military staged a bloody coup, after which followed a massacre in which tens of thousands of people were butchered. The event went down in history as La Mantanza (the massacre). After this event the military, oligarchy alliance took power in El Salvador and never left.

In Central America the 1960's were the alliance for progress decade. This was a Kennedy Administration plan to create a Central American common market, diversify the Central American economy with light industry, build roads to help the expansion of cotton crops and cattle ranches (all of these things have a negative effect on the campesinos) and help set up better economic and military ties between Washington and the Central American oligarchies.

The military oligarchy's political party, the Party of National Reconciliation's (PCN's) corruption has become clear to many Salvadorans, and opposition parties have started to form opposition parties that ranged from the leftist and Marxist parties to the moderate Christian Democratic Party. Christian Democratic Jose Napoleon Duarte was

the mayor of San Salvador for years. The people who supported these parties were peasant activists, labor organizers, human rights people, and others who began to organize in the countryside.

The government moved to counter political opposition that was organizing in the countryside, and during this time an organization called ORDEN formed. Although ORDEN is unofficial it was founded by the chief of the National guard with help from U.S. special forces (The Green Berets). Orden worked with the Salvadoran National Security Agency ANSESAL, a military police organization that was founded in 1962 with help from the U.S. military and the CIA. There are other ways that the U.S. tried to

believers of Liberation Theology was Arch Bishop Oscar Romero who was gunned down during a mass by the Salvadorian Death Squads in 1980.

Opposition to the government was organized for the election of 1972. A coalition was formed between the Christian Democrats and the Communist Party with running mates Duarte and communist party leader Guillermo Ungo. They ran on a platform of land reform and Democracy. The Duarte/Ungo ticket was showing a considerable lead when the military intervened in the vote counting and perceived their candidate the winner. Both Duarte and Ungo were exiled.

People began to realize that it was no longer politics as usual in El Salvador. The only way to change things in El Salvador was through direct action and popular resistance. Peasants, Campesinos, Labor, and Human Rights Activists joined the Fernando Marti Liberation National, FMLN. Others joined the Front for Democratic Revolution, FDR, which is an above ground political organization. This seemed to trigger off the Death Squads. The Death Squads are funded by the Oligarchy and is made up of members of the military and the treasury police. Right Wing president Hamberto Romero enacted a fascist order public law which outlawed Assembly strikes and enacted censorship. As a result the rate of assassinations was going up as was the numbers of people disappearing without a trace.

In 79' a coalition government was formed consisting of people, Christian Democrats, and social Democrats like Ruben Zamaro. The Duarte was working on land reform ending the repression, but the Military/Oligarchy alliance would not allow any reform no matter how small and the efforts failed. The massacres and Death Squad activities went out of control. Thousands of people were murdered by the U.S. backed Salvadoran Government. The Military Oligarchy connection is the power in El Salvador. If they don't want something to happen they have the power to stop it.

Both Reagan and Carter approaches to stabilize the situation in El Salvador included excluding the FDR-FMLN from power. Carter was concerned with human rights and put pressure on Romero to clean up his act. His mixed signals made it clear to the right wing that these actions would have no consequences. The Reagan/Bush strategy includes a military defeat of the FMLN, and an electoral

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“Originally land in El Salvador was communally owned. Through force and legal trickery...lands changed hands to become owned by coffee growers.”

manipulate the popular resistance in El Salvador. One way was to funnel it away from legitimate Salvadorian groups by setting up it's own groups. The AFL-CIO got involved with the International American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) this group is set up to weaken foreign-populace movements by funneling people away from them. Orden and ANSESAL would later grow up to be the infamous El Salvadorian death squads.

The Catholic population of El Salvador was and still is greatly influenced by the theology of liberation. This brand of Catholicism emphasizes helping others and making the world a better place in which to live. One of the main

—Footnotes—

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The Student Association of the State University of New York (SASU) is a statewide, student-run, student Union with a twenty year history of victories and empowerment.

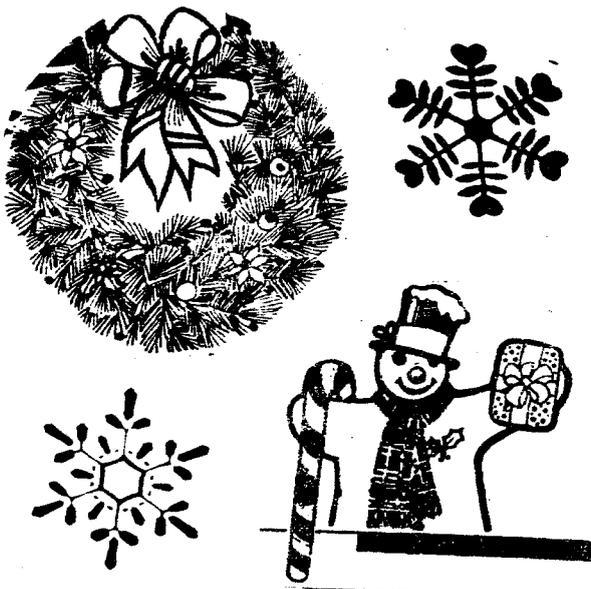
SASU builds effective grass roots campaigns around low tuition, financial aid, recruitment and retention of students of color, womyns safety, electoral reform, and student's tenant rights. Positions include communications director and organizing director, and not only can provide good experience in the form of assuming a role in student leadership, but they also provide a pretty hefty salary— i.e. 12,000-13,000 dollars. If you are interested, send your resume to SASU Search Committee, c/o SASU, 300 Lark Street, Albany, New York 12210.

Ah, the Classics!

In the way of high culture, the Staller Center for the Arts will be hosting the Beau Arts Trio on Friday December 8th at 8pm. The trio will be performing their renditions of the works of Haydn, Smetana, Copeland, and Brahms. Pianist Bella Davidovitch is also due to play at the Staller Center on Saturday December 16th at 8pm.

Bohemian Rhapsody

The Holiday crafts sale will be from December 5-7 from 10am-5pm every day, and admission is free.. Artists, craft people and music will be in the Lounge and lobby of the Union, and so should you. This is advanced notice, so you'll have no excuse for missing it.



Bah Humbug!

Guess what—for those of you in the holiday spirit Charles Dickens' A Christmas Carol is coming to town! Tiny Tim and the gang will be at Theatre Three in Port Jefferson until December 30th. For more info call 516-928-9100.

Humanistic Diffusion

Michael Lerner will present "The Founding of the New Journal: Tikkun as part of the Humanities Institute series of guest lectures entitled "The Diffusion of the Humanities". Mr. Lerner is a new left political activist and psychotheapist who is also editor and founder of Tikkun, a widely circulated intellectual/ political magazine which addresses American culture, philosophy, and politics, as well as Jewish issues. The presentation will be on Monday December 11th at 4:30 pm in room E4340 of the Melville Library.

East Meets West

Nassau County Democratic Socialists of America presents a Saturday seminar on December 16th entitled, "Will convergence take place between Western European Social Democracy and Eastern European (and hopefully more democratic) Socialism?" Meetings are from 10am till noon at 43 West John Street Hicksville. A four dollar cover charge is requested to cover the cost of copying and mailing a short piece of work for discussion. Call Mort Greenhouse at 799-4088 or Mark Finkel at 538-9882 for more information.

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Club Calendar

Saturday December 2

● Spyro Gyra
at IMAC

● Shinehead/Ipsa Facto
at Bay Street
APB/Urban Blight
at the New Ritz

Monday December 4

● Psychedelic Furs
at the Beacon Theatre

Tuesday December 5

● A Flock of Seagulls
at the Bottom Line

Wednesday December 6

● Jean-Luc Ponty/Suzanne Ciani
at the New Ritz — and Thursday

Thursday December 7

● Flesh For Lulu
at the Cat Club

Friday December 8

● Mr. Big/Princess Pang
at the New Ritz

● They Might Be Giants
Union Ballroom

Saturday December 9

● Meatloaf
at Bay Street

Monday December 11

● Paul McCartney
at Madison Square Garden — through
December 15

Thursday December 14

● The Alarm/Kevin Mc Dermott
at the New Ritz

Friday December 15

● The Ramones
at the New Ritz

Friday December 22

● David Sanborn
at Westbury Music Fair

Sunday December 31

● Milli Vanilli/Young MC
at the New Ritz

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Dear EROS,

Are home pregnancy test kits reliable and accurate? I'm considering buying a kit I saw in a supermarket. What do you think?

Dear What Do You Think:

Although home pregnancy tests help maximize privacy, convenience, and control over the experience, the test may give false results.

Home pregnancy tests are quite expensive. For \$5.00 you can have a confidential urine test at the infirmery if you are at least two weeks late. Bring in your first morning urine, caught in midstream. If you bring in the sample between 8 and 9 AM, you can find out the results by about 2 o'clock that afternoon. Many abortion clinics and Planned Parenthood give this test free of charge. Call them first, they may have special lab hours.

— EROS

Dear EROS,

What is bisexuality? I've heard of homosexuality but never bisexuality.

— Just Wondering

Dear Just Wondering:

Bisexuality is the capacity to find love, affection, and/or sexual satisfaction with someone of either gender. Homosexuality is the capacity to find love, affection, and/or sexual satisfaction with someone of the same gender. Heterosexuality is the capacity to find such satisfaction with someone of the opposite gender.

— EROS

EROS is a student-run, peer-counseling organization, that provides information counseling and referral on birth control, sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy and sexual health care. If you have any questions that you would like answered in our column, please submit them to our office or to the Press office, room 020, Central Hall. EROS is located in the Infirmery, room 119. Stop by or call 632-6450.

Dear EROS,

I've been reading a lot about date rape on college campuses. How can I protect myself?

Dear Scared: — Scared

Date rape occurs between people who know each other. There is no perfect way to protect yourself but you can reduce your risks. Realize that everyone is a potential victim and act in ways that make you feel and look strong. Be cautious about dating someone you do not know well and do not go into their room alone. Try to arrange a double date or a group activity. Know your sexual limits and communicate them clearly. It's OK to be rude to someone who is sexually pressuring you. Avoid alcohol and drugs as they can impair your judgement.

— EROS

MUSIC 90.1FM

TOP 35

1. Galaxy 500
2. Jesus and Mary Chain
3. Seven Seconds
4. Primitives
5. Voivod
6. Nine Inch Nails
7. Poi Dog Pondering
8. Queen Latifah
9. Wonder Stuff
10. Screaming Blue Messiahs
11. Cold Cut
12. Mudhoney
13. Mekons
14. John Lee Hooker
15. Sinister Attraction
16. Smitherens
17. Alien Sex Fiend
18. Tinklers
19. Gang Green
20. Red Lorry, Yellow Lorry
21. Katie Webster
22. Spacemen 3
23. Front 242
24. The The
25. The Hour
26. Kate Bush
27. Animal Logic
28. Shawn Colvin
29. Georgia Satellites
30. House of Freaks
31. Eric Clapton
32. Map of the World
33. Pastels
34. Ian McCullough
35. Einstrangende Neubausten

continued from back page

by John Bua

The Lemonheads are back with their third and best album yet, *Lick*. Still on Fang Records, this Boston based band is starting to get the recognition that they deserve. More melodic than their first two albums, *Lick* has something for everyone.

In *Spin Magazine* *Lick* gets a poor review by a man who compares the album to R.E.M. I honestly can't see the basis for comparison. I could never see Micheal Stipes singing in Italian as Ben Deily dose on "Cazzo di Ferro". Don't worry though—there is enough English here to satisfy all. Prime cuts on this album include "Anyway", "Come Back D.A.", "Ever", and my personal favorite, a hardcore cover of "Luka" (God I hope I never hear the original song again!) The group's sound, I think, is more comprable to early Descendants music, with their songs about band members being dumped on by uncaring girls.

For anyone interested in something new I can fullheartedly recommend this album. It's loud, fast, and funny, but not too fast

(i.e. it's not speed metal).

For anyone with feelings of insecurity, inferiority, or just plain depression this album will pick you up and the lyrics will make you laugh. You can relate to the songs because they've got ordinary lyrics for ordinary people; there are no pretensions here, just good, clean, fun.



Pure Fun

by John Bua

The second LP from the best band to spring from England in the eighties is finally here. The Primitives released *Pure* a few weeks ago and I finally tracked down a copy. After one listen I know why its been sold out across the state.

Some of you might be familiar with the song, "Secrets" which has been getting massive airplay on college radio, and that is just one of the great tunes on this album. Sick of It, Way Behind Me, All the Way Down (beat version) are all Pure Fun.

My roommates and I threw a party on some cuts from this album, and let's just say

unanimous praise. With bands like this touring this year I wonder why dinosaurs like the Rolling Stones get all the media?

I can promise that this album has something for everyone. Bouncy, fast, clean, crisp songs no one can refuse. It's dancy without synth-pop disco beats (no way) and it's loud, fast without hour long screaming guitar solos.

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Press

/pres/ n 1. act or process of printing 2. University's only feature newspaper

Literary

/lit-a-er-er-ee/ adj 1. of, relating to, or having the characteristics of letters, humane learning, or literature 2. incisive, illuminating, legible

Supplement

/s-p-l-a-ment/ n 1. something that completes or makes an addition 2. the best place to have your poems, stories, or artwork published

You heard right. All of you creative people who are itching to get published and recognized now have your chance. The Press will be publishing a Literary Supplement in the final issue of the semester, December 14th. Deadline for all submissions is Monday December 4th at 8pm.

We'll print the best of what we get. That includes poems, short stories, essays, photographs, and artwork of any kind. Although we will be happy to make suggestions, any work that appears in the Supplement will remain completely and wholly untouched by our grubby fingers. What you write is what you get. All we ask is that all written material be typed, and that photos or drawings be in black and white (clean xeroxes of drawings are fine). Include your name, address, and phone number. no originals please. Submit only copies of your work.

The Press Literary Supplement

Look for it on December 15th

Cynical Cinema

Woody's Latest

by Kyle Silfer

All right. If you haven't hiked your ass down to the local climate controlled multiplex and caught the constantly entertaining four-star great filmmaking thumbs up real comic savagery hits the bull's eye Woody Allen film **Crimes and Misdemeanors**, then you'd better stop reading right now and go see it, because this is one of those smartass "serious" film reviews that spoils everything, including the ending, so watch out. And here we go...

There is a tradition of creative expression characterized by a lack of respect for things as-they-are, as-they-were, or as-they-will-be. Those who produce such critical material usually begin their careers as young, hellraising wise guys with a keen eye for social stupidities, and end up, by virtue of their observant and reflective natures, as bitter old fatalists. It's an inevitable progression, it seems—perhaps best exemplified by Mark "Samuel Clemens to you uptight English majors" Twain—but not, I think, a bad one, particularly if the process begets a film as gleefully pessimistic as **Crimes and Misdemeanors**.

Previous Woody Allen films have exhibited a healthy, caustic cynicism, but in recent years this sharp edge has been tempered into something more like a jagged bludgeon. In **Hannah and Her Sisters**, terminal illness is the comic relief subplot and in **The Purple Rose of Cairo**, a diverting escapist fantasy is capped by a denouement of astonishing cruelty. Similarly, **Crimes and Misdemeanors** ends not only unhappily, but in the worst of all possible ways—the villainous (and the merely rotten) get all the goods while the virtuous (and merely decent) fall victim to plague and famine.



"Crimes and Misdemeanors Kicks Considerable Ass"

Crimes and Misdemeanors pulls no punches, which is something you can't say about much that gets onto those big white screens these days, and for that alone it is refreshing. Its two interrelated tales play off one another remarkably well. The parallels between the Will-Martin-Landau-Kill-His-Mistress story and the Will-Woody-Allen-Get-the-Girl story become more distinct as events progress, and when we finally discover the unpleasant resolution to each dilemma, Allen and Landau, the parallel protagonists, sit down for the symbolic heart-to-heart pictured on all the lobby posters.

That scene—the grand finale, the big wrap-up, the closing ceremony—pretty much sums up what works and what doesn't

in this film. A well-crafted dual plotline finally intermeshes to form a single, inevitable conclusion. Protagonist A has, against all conventional narrative logic, gotten away with murder and lived to prosper immeasurably by his actions; Protagonist B has, against all conventional narrative logic, gotten the romantic shaft and seen his worst fears realized. Both have discovered, from radically different circumstances, that there is no poetic justice, no overall moral code on which the universe operates. They have nothing in common, yet they have everything in common. And here they sit, side by side, in a dark room at a cocktail party, away from the crowd and deep in thought. No further comment necessary.

But, unfortunately, comment there is. Concerned, apparently, that his audience might not "get it", Allen has indulged, throughout the film, in the kind of expository dialogue that could give Ayn Rand a run for her money. At the drop of a hat, ostensibly normal, rational characters will launch into the kind of complex philosophical discourse that was played for laughs in **Love and Death**, instead of relying on situation and character to transmit his subtext, the author-director-creator intrudes on his microcosm and speaks through the mouths of whomever happens to be handy. Granted, this soapbox dialogue is relegated mainly to the mistress-murder story, but the bad faith generated by such cheap tactics permeates the film, significantly dampening its effectiveness. Preachy characters can preach, and there's one such character who appears in a few flashbacks (so he's okay), but somehow everybody manages to get in a little oratory at some point. Very uncool.

Despite that criticism, **Crimes and Misdemeanors** kicks considerable ass. A solid cast offers some excellent performances (Alan Alda, Woody Allen, and Anjelica Huston, in particular), and there are moments of hilarity and pathos in the appropriate plotlines at the appropriate times. That, too, is something hard to come by in today's comfy, modular cineplexes: a film that fails to be stupid. **Crimes and Misdemeanors** is thought provoking, amusing, and entertaining, and all those other adjectives that wind up being quoted out of context in newspaper ads. And if you were dumb enough to read this thing before you saw it, then go now. I left a lot out. Support decent mainstream cinema, or pretty soon there won't be any left.

—Vinyl—



NEW ORLEANS OPERA

Fire Party

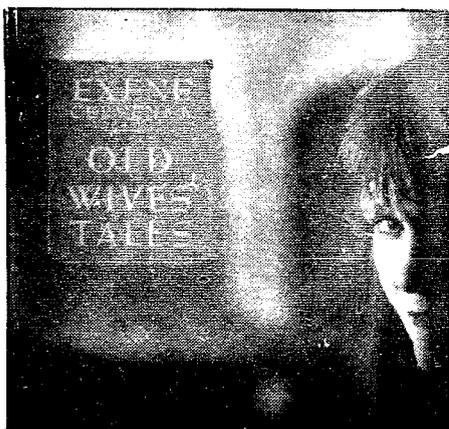
by John Bua

The newest release from one of my favorite record labels is another success. Dischord Records just put out **New Orleans Opera** by Fire Party, D.C.'s all girl band.

After just one listen I can see a vast improvement from the first 87' LP, an album that was simply called **Fire Party**. The only real problem I find with this band is that they haven't mastered the skill of finding a catchy hook, and it does take a couple of listens to distinguish one song from another. The lyrics are very poetic and very

cryptic, and even though the *music* needs a bit more work, Amy Pickering's vocals are excellent.

Fire Party's raw sound may not appeal to everybody, but if you enjoy bands like Fad, Mudhoney, Sonic Youth, then Fire Party is worth checking out. For the more mainstream among you wait for their next album, because if the improvement remains the same, their next album will be something else.



X

by John Bua

Remember a few years ago. One of your favorite bands was called 'X'? Remember as they faded into obscurity? I did. One of the most influential punk bands from L.A. just disappeared.

Well one by one members of this band have sprung up here and there. DJ Bonebreak and John Doe did the soundtrack to **Great Balls of Fire** and Doe has produced bands like Thelouise Monster. Dave Alvin has a solo album out that I have not listened to yet. If any one knows what Billy Zoom is up to please call the sky writers, buy megaphones, send up smoke signals, let the world know! It's a shame that one of the greatest guitarists since Eddie Cochran has not been heard from since '85.

Well the main poet and lyricist of X has put out a new solo album that will be the main topic of this article. Exene Cervenka's **Old Wife's Tales** is a nice change from the loud music of her past. The record has some of her best lyrics and great points are made. I don't know, maybe I'm just a little tired of the "folk revival" that's going on now. Let's go forward into the nineties with optimism and open minds, let's burn our tie dyes and close the book of the past. A new decade, a new hope. Let's have new music.

Don't get me wrong, I loved her record, had it come out maybe 15 years earlier it might be considered a classic and played on BAB, but it didn't. If you're into folky music this is for you. **Old Wife's Tales** is honest

and powerful (although a bit too slow) and songs like "She Wanted", "Here Come The Crucifiers", and "Famous Barmaid" evoke strong feelings and even stronger points. My favorite cut on this album is "White Trash Wife" which says so much about our male dominating society. Buy it, it's worth it. It blows Edie Brickell and the Old Bohemians away (and it doesn't even have a video!)



Lick