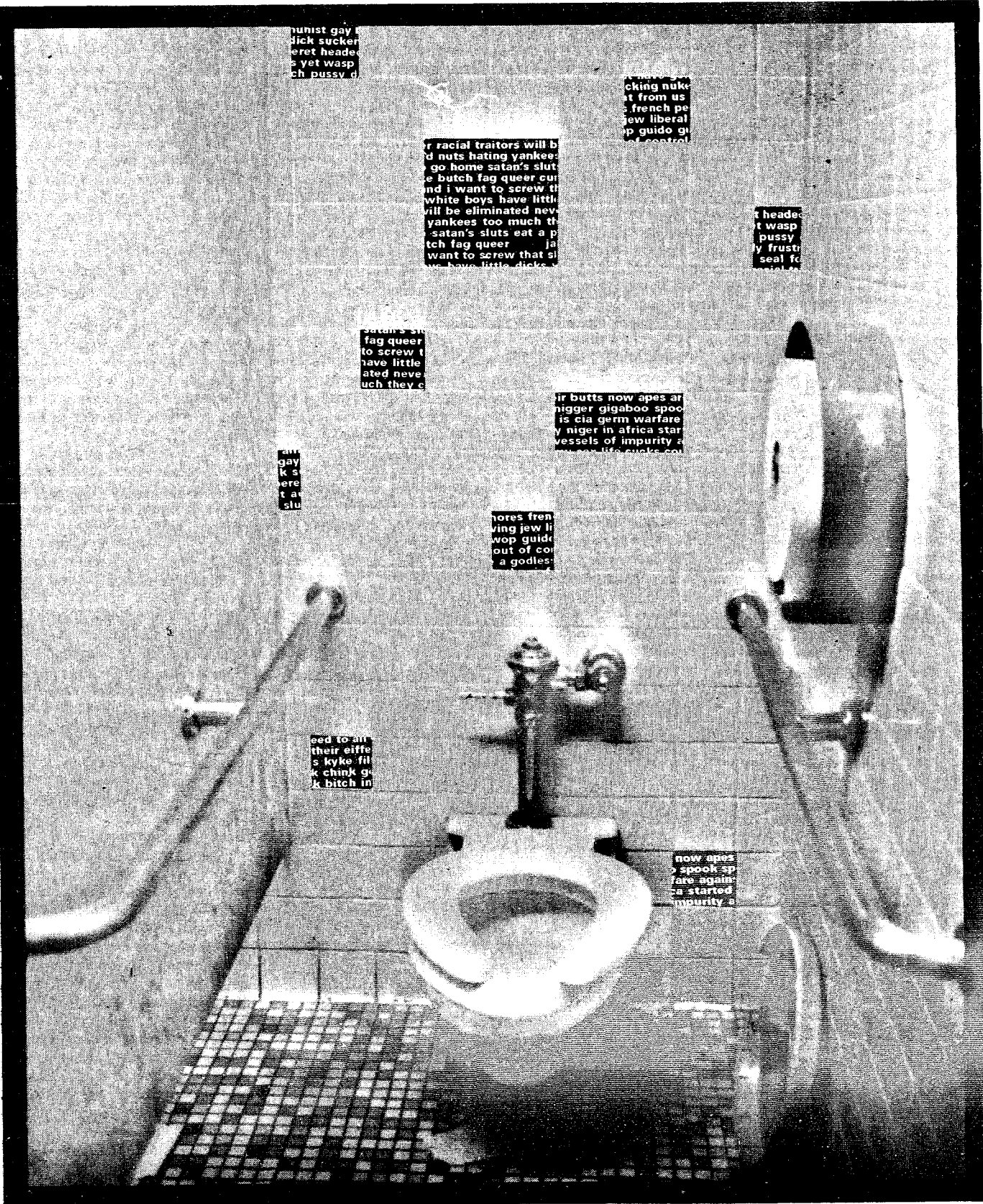


**THE  
STONY  
BROOK**

# PRESS

**Vol. 12, No. 10 : The University Community's Feature Paper : March 8, 1991**



## INSIDE

**DISCRIMI-  
NATION**  
p. 2

**Activism,**  
p.3-4

**Press  
Busters,**  
p.4

**Women  
in Politics**  
p.6

**Troupe/  
Baraka,**  
p.15

**The doors,**  
backpage

**CAMPUS RACISM** p.2

# CAMPUS RACISM/ TELECONFERENCE

by Stephen L. Shapiro

On Wednesday, February 20, 1991, during Campus Life Time, several USB groups sponsored a video conference, broadcast via satellite from SUNY Albany, entitled "The Rise in Campus Racism: Causes and Solutions." Featured in the program were Psychologist/Educator Na'im Akbar, from Florida State University, as well as Jawanza Kunjufu, author of *Countering the Conspiracy to Destroy Black Boys*.

The two hour program, held in the Javits Lecture Center, was attended by thirty individuals. One student commented "I wish more people would have attended so that more people could benefit from it."

Participating in the program were the Student Affairs Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Committee, the Department of Student Union and Activities, and the Student Affairs Staff Development Committee. "We need more programs like this at Orientation at all levels," stated Stressor Altemis, who works with the department of Student Union and Activities.

Senior Liberal Arts Major Adrienne Hawthorne commented, "I think that the issues raised by the teleconference was central to what colleges need to address: racial tensions within the college campus. Education on cultural diversity from the pre-school age to maturity will diminish the ugly face of racism indefinitely."

Recently, there was an incident on the Stony Brook campus at a blood drive. As a result of demonstrators' actions,

two Afro-American students face university and criminal charges. On the condition of anonymity, one student said, "The way that the situation was handled by the university's administration was repulsive. (President) Marburger and his inept administration are racist. This campus needs some fast reform on racism." Marburger was unavailable for comment as he was meeting with SUNY officials in Albany. As she continued, "Differences are good - yet, after close examination, you realize that we are all more similar than different."

Last January, at a Town of Brookhaven youth leadership weekend, an organization was formed in order to combat racism and bias of all types. Its acronym, S.T.A.R. - stands for *Students Together Against Racism*. In no time at all, this organization was at the forefront of addressing racism and bias. It is completely operated by students under the direction of an adult leader. Group facilitator Neil Curry stated, "Our goal for this year is to create awareness, to educate, and bring about change."

Stony Brook's Acting Director for Affirmative Action, Monica Roth, explained that "very few incidents are reported" and that when they are, "every attempt is made to rectify the situation amicably." In addition, Roth wished to convey the message to all members of the university community that any victims of racism should contact her office, located in the Administration Building, Room 474, at extension 2-6280. All matters brought to the office's attention are kept strictly confidential. ●

# Come on Jack

Marburger Doesn't Budge Concerning Military Recruitment

by James F. Barna

After three months of anticipation, USB President John Marburger responded to the University Senate recommendation that he reconsider his decision concerning the Resolution on Non-Discriminatory recruitment. His response, which was the eighth of nine items in a written memo to the Senate, was very brief, and gave scant explanation for his position. He made no verbal mention during his response to the Senate, until Senator Robert Hawkins questioned him about his response.

Marburger's response reads in part: "After holding discussions with Senate Executive Committee and receiving materials forwarded to me by various members of the campus community, and statements made in subsequent meetings of the Senate, I decided that my original response to the Senate Recommendation on ROTC and Military Recruitment of November 22 still represents my position."

Marburger's position is and has been that it is inappropriate for the University to make a policy decision that bars certain organizations from recruiting on campus, no matter if they do discriminate in those practices.

This position came in response to the University Senate's original Resolution on Non-Discriminatory Recruitment that was passed in October of 1990. That resolution read: "We propose that any organization, in order to use the services of (the University)... towards attracting new employees, members, or re-

cruits, be required to sign a statement that it does not discriminate in its employment practices on the basis of race, gender, age, sexual orientation, religion, disability, national origin, marital status, or Vietnam era veteran status."

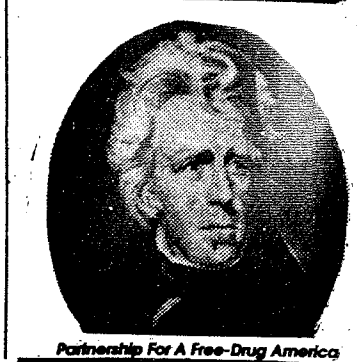
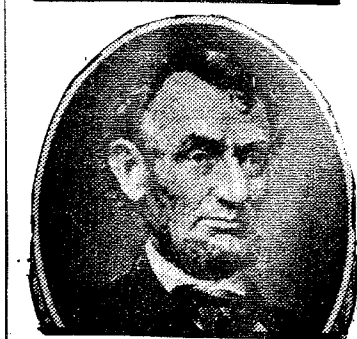
Professor Robert Hawkins, of the School of Allied Health, is responsible for much of the action that has been taken concerning this issue. "I'm not surprised at his response," he said, "I am certainly disappointed by it, because I think he had a chance to really make an impact, and he chose not to do that."

He continued by saying, "Until recruiters are denied access to this campus, they don't have to listen to diddly-squat. It will only be when they are denied access that they will understand that they have to start rethinking what their policies are."

When Professor Hawkins was asked whether he thought the Senate would do anything more concerning this issue, he said, "No, I don't. Meanwhile, I'm not waiting... I'm going to do my best to at least bring the issue to whatever legal bodies are willing to hear it."

He finished by saying, "It is now time for those of us who want things to change to get together, and see what we can come up with." ●

# TAKE DRUGS AND LOSE YOUR FRIENDS



Partnership For A Free-Drug America

# Recognition Or Rewrite?

NYS Board of Regents Tries to Even the Historical Scoreboard

by John Sealy & Gina Noriega

For years, the "minority" groups in the United States have appealed to local school boards to include more non-European history in its curriculum. In 1987, the New York State (NYS) Board of Regents decided to revamp its high school history program to include a two year world history course. The freshman-sophomore course contains African, Asian and European History. The NYS Board of Regents is the oldest organization of its type, and is often the educational standard other states set their own programs by. After deciding on its World History course, Educational Commissioner Thomas Sobol instructed a committee to investigate minority history in the NYS curriculum. In July 1990, the report, called "A Curriculum of Inclusion", was released. It stated that minorities and non-European were sadly represented in the NYS curriculum, and that NYS should start to make plans to add more minority history.

Now the debate is focused around how to implement the changes. How does one give credit without rewriting history? Many experts fear that re-writing history is exactly what will happen if the "Curriculum of Inclusion" becomes law and not a report. David Noble, Donna Ravitch, Dr. James Comer and other top educators claim the report is nothing short of racist propaganda. Even the report's many supporters have their doubts. Dr. Sobol is worried about a hodge-podge effort, and the state's history books becoming disjointed and confused. The United States unique history has placed a burden on the education system in our state. There are so many different nationalities represented in both state and national history that including all of their accomplishments in one coherent history could become a bigger task than anyone imagined. New York State already has an excellent program, augmented by many excellent teachers. The "Curriculum of Inclusion" report could be what many of them have been waiting for. It could also become a catch phrase for many groups who feel discriminated in our nation's rich history, and wish to promote their culture at the expense of others.

On the other hand minority history, so to speak, should not continue to be excluded from the history books. According to Randy Brown, "A Pro-Anglo-Saxon Social Studies curriculum is damaging to race relations." The task force reported that for this same reason there is a high minority drop-out rate in high school. Also, Maki Mandela (at a lecture on February 5, 1991 at Stony Brook) said that 99% of elementary school pupils do not make it to graduation. ●



Students demonstrating against Iraqi slaughter. See page 4.

Walter Chavez



Is It Over?



# The Sixties and Social Change - Then and Now



S.B. Coalition for Peace in student march on Malcolm X Day

Walter Chavez

by John Sealy

As part of a Black History Month Symposium, community, spiritual and business leader Tom Skinner contrasted the activism of the 1960's with that of the 90's and said, "African-American self-determination can be realized only through economic independence."

According to Rev. Skinner, although America is viewed as a haven of tolerance and freedom, the materialistic aspects cannot be overlooked. He continued by saying that slavery was chosen as the basis for the economic system of this country, following a path from the cotton fields to the textile industry.

As the economic system upheld slavery, so did the political machine support it. As Rev. Skinner explained, "Of the following cases, Dred Scott (1857), Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896), and Brown vs. Board of Education (1954), only the Dred Scott Decision - which made blacks unequal to whites - was obeyed by the social order." America supported its economic system by legislatively making African-Americans less than human through taxing blacks at the rate of 3/5 a person and dismissing adultery in cases that involved an African-American.

## Segregation vs. Integration

Some civil rights activists believe that only a complete racial integration can guarantee true equality. Others disagree, citing that integration will destroy the distinct ethnic identity of the African-American.

A positive aspect of segregation, said Skinner, was that there was no need for role models. "We had them living on the block. Kids with holes in their shoes lived in the same neighborhood as doctors and lawyers." Dropping the color barrier admitted a few to a white world and left the black communities empty-handed. Apparently "Buppies" explain their exodus from the neighborhoods by saying, "I paid my dues." Skinner says it is not a matter of the upwardly-mobile paying their dues, but realizing who is paying them. The anger of youth is left in the neighborhoods, but the expertise necessary for activism has been co-opted.

The Activism of the 60's  
Becomes the Apathy of the 90's

continued on page 4

## The Road to Malcolm and Martin the '60s

by John Sealy

African-Americans have been rebelling, revolting, protesting, and organizing against oppression since setting foot on American soil. The civil rights movement can be viewed as a continuation of the Civil War. Although there is no specific cause per se, of the civil rights movement, the modern movement is generally dated from the 1954 Brown decision.

In his book, *Origins of the Civil Rights Movement*, Aldon Morris (who received his PhD from USB) tackles the question by focusing on those factors which helped renew and sustain mass mobilization for change. Among these factors was the Black church, which since it was independent of White control, served as a center of organization and communication among African-Americans. Black-run media, which kept African-Americans informed of cases of social injustice further aided the cause.

Some important dates:

1619: First shipment of slaves to America.

1664: The harsh realities of a land rich but labor-scarce economy had become increasingly apparent to the Maryland settlers. The Colonial Assembly was ready to impose by force of law the statutes of perpetual slavery.

1857: Dred Scott vs. Sanford. Scott, a slave, was found not to possess the civil rights that other citizens enjoyed.

1865-70: The 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments conferred citizenship and the right to vote.

1876: The Hayes/Tildman agreement saw the loss of the civil rights which were gained as a result of the Civil War. Reconstruction came to an end in the South.

1896: Plessy vs. Ferguson. The "separate but equal" doctrine (Jim Crow Laws), which enforced segregation in public places and public institutions, became firmly entrenched in America.

1954: Brown vs Board of Education. Allowed integration of schools.

Profs. Cash and McAdoo contributed to this article.

by John Sealy

Malcolm X, (born Malcolm Little, later to be known amongst his peers during his period of criminal activity as Big Red and eventually adopting the name, El hajj Malik El Shabazz upon visiting Mecca), concluded that whites had purposely distorted the historical role of African Americans. He hoped also to impart pride, convey knowledge, and motivate black people. An energetic Muslim leader and well versed on the history of African Americans. He was a spokesman for Black nationalism.

Malcolm X knew Black heritage and spoke out against prejudice. He mentioned that the Black man came from a high civilization in Egypt - the original masters of mathematics, architecture, astronomy, and builders of pyramids.

Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X, although both sons of Baptist ministers, were not of the same class and background. For example, Malcolm's father identified more with the Garveyite "Back to Africa" movement. They were to forever change the way in which the white man has treated Black people. They showed to the world that African-Americans were going to fight for equality.

Nevertheless, both men had many problems because it was not easy to demand equality, fight for the right to hold civil service jobs, to be able to go anywhere and live anywhere.

However, it would seem as if both men were preaching a conflicting line of philosophy or at best shared a common end, but preferred a different means. Malcolm insisted that African-Americans should never initiate acts of aggression, but that they had the right to defend themselves from brutality where the federal government was either unable or unwilling to protect them. He preached a physical defense as the means to the ends of racial equality, while Martin preached complete non-violence.

Elijah Muhammad, Malcom's teacher, did not want Black Muslims to get politically involved or organizationally involved in the civil rights movement-much to Malcolm's frustration.

As magnificent as Martin's dream was, many view his methodology as fundamentally flawed from the onset by not



incorporating more of Malcolm's philosophy. King understood that freedom belongs to anyone who has the power to take it. But Martin translated "power" as "redemptive love and suffering." [To kill a black man by Lois E. Lomax p.187 (King)]. King said that those oppressed

must be willing to suffer for the higher cause of freedom, because retaliation against the evil-doer was morally wrong and would only embitter both sides.

Shuva Paul contributed to this article.

# Change

continued from page 3

"The environmental movement, the women's movement, and the peace movement during Vietnam all came from the activism of the civil rights movement," said Skinner. "In the 60's, activism was a common denominator. People would say, 'Hey, have you been arrested lately?' or, 'Is there any action coming up?' People were interested. He said that in the 90's, we have apathy. 'Today, you can't get students to rally around a garbage pail.' Rev. Skinner discussed the power of 60's activism: 'We got rid of a

president (L.B.J.). The last poll I saw had 84 percent of the country in approval of Bush."

Rev. Skinner emphasized the youth of the civil rights activists of the 1960's, but criticized their failure to pass the reins on to the next generation. A main rift in the activism of the 90's is the split between African-Americans and Caribbean African-Americans. "The symptoms remain," Skinner says, "The activism does not."

continued on page 6



## Protesters March Against Iraqi Slaughter



Walter Chavez

by Robert V. Gilheany

The Stony Brook Coalition for Peace in the Middle East planned an anti-war vigil and marched through the campus last week [February 28]. As it turned out, a cease-fire was announced that day. The unforeseen cease-fire visibly affected the size and the character of the the action.

Because of the cease-fire, the turnout for the vigil was down to 25. The march was led by a demonstrator who wore an army officer's jacket, hat and a small Hitler moustache with a yellow ribbon tied around his arm. People marched and circled the sundial in front of the Administration building, chanting, "New World Order, Same Old Shit!" and other various slogans. The demonstrators then headed toward the Javits Lecture Center.

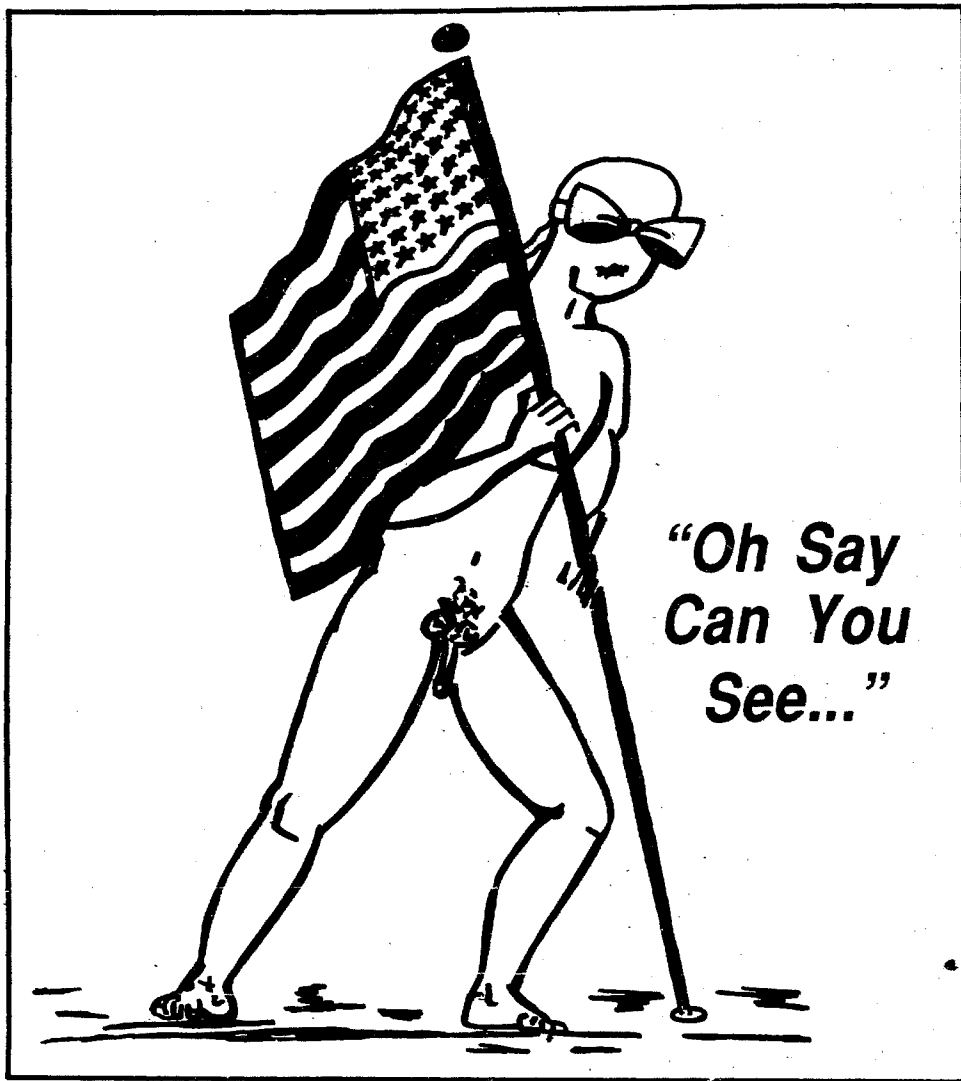
The march proceeded silently with a steady slow beat of a drum and went through the classrooms quietly. Hostile vibes from many students were felt - it was clearly a rough day to be an anti-war, anti-imperialist activist. Cat-calls started coming from the classes, as well as chants of "U.S.A.! U.S.A.!" At the same time some of the marchers raised their hands in a mock fascist salute to the chant. Marcher, Shoshanna Wingate said, "You'll

notice that the men yelled and chanted 'U.S.A.' and the women said, 'Let them [the marchers] make their point.'" At one point, the marchers went into a classroom where a test was taking place. They left immediately without a disturbance, and the class was thankful for that.

The procession then went through the Administration and Psychology buildings before coming to the Student Union. The peace demonstrators held a "die-in" in front of the Union. Several protesters smeared their faces with red paint and lay motionless on the ground, symbolizing the carnage of the war. A few arguments broke out between the protesters and passers-by. People talked about the "evil" Saddam Hussein and how he needed to be stopped, while the activists answered back, telling how the U.S. government had given the Iraqi Regime the green light on the invasion of Kuwait, and had stated that the U.S. would be neutral in an Iraqi-Kuwait war. Other protesters pointed out that former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark had recently returned from a fact-finding tour of Iraq and had concluded that the U.S.-led coalition forces deliberately bombed civilian targets inside Iraq. ●

# THE STONY BROOK PRESS

Vol. 12, No. 9 : The University Community's Feature Paper : February 22, 1991



## 2 LIVE PRESS

by Lan Wo

In an apparent violation of a Constitutionally guaranteed civil right, an employee of the university illegally suspended distribution of the *Stony Brook Press* in the Union lobby February 21.

Mike Ring, the Evening Coordinator for the Department of Student Union and Activities, said he found the cover "questionable" and after bringing it to the attention of his supervisor, Carmen Vazquez, the Director of the Department, said the issue was banned from the Union because its cover was "obscene."

The act of censorship lasted five hours, during which time the newspaper's staff sought the support of various organizations, including the National Lawyers' Guild, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the media. Polity President Dan Slepian was among those contacted. He was able to get the ban lifted after talking with Vazquez: "She [Vazquez] thought it would be wise if the Press staff could hand the paper out in the Union so that they could receive feedback from their patrons. Mike Ring sort of took that to mean you have to hand out the papers. She never told Mike to outright ban them from the Union."

Shortly after ten-thirty PM, Ring called the Press to lift

the ban: "I basically thought I was doing my job. Honestly, I think I don't feel as strongly as Carmen did. I think [the cover] is a good comic. I have had a lot of problems at work where I didn't call my supervisor in times when I should have, and since she was in the building I brought [the cover] to her attention . . . and I want to apologize."

The Senate of the Graduate Student Organization passed a four point resolution denouncing the attack on the freedom of expression, reaffirming the Constitutional right of the freedom of the press, requesting the Union management not to repeat such behavior, and informing the management and other officials of the university of the previous three points.

The G.S.O. drafted a letter to Ms. Vazquez March 1 reminding her that, "The First Amendment...applies to all of us...we cannot...accept the fact that you or one of your employees can jeopardize at will and without accountability the expressions of freedom on this campus. Stony Brook is an educational institution, not a mall, not a private corporation. It gathers a community that strives to develop a fine and free intellectual environment that will stand to realize its mission."

The University Senate was approached March 4 with a

motion to take a position on the action, but the item was reserved for one month to allow for investigation of the incident.

Similar resolutions were brought before the Residence Hall Association March 4 (it is expected to pass next week) and the Polity Senate March 6 where it passed easily.

Norm Prusslin, General Manager of WUSB and Chairman of the Campus Media Council said that he assumed the situation was resolved. He also said, "My sense is that the Department of Student Union and Activities is reconfirming our commitment to the rights of our campus' print and electronic media."

Vice-president of Student Affairs Fred Preston said, "I guess he [Ring] was bothered by what was on the front. As far as I can discern, there was no intent on the part of the Student Union management to violate the first amendment rights of the *Stony Brook Press*."

Two weeks after the incident Vazquez called the *Press* to offer an informal apology.

The newspaper has formed a committee to unequivocally reaffirm the right to freedom of expression of the campus community through the continued recruitment of assistance of campus governing bodies and the application of available legal resources. ●



# Commuter College: Hard Pressed for a Fire Exit

by Debra McKee

Most Stony Brook students are apt to pass through the Student Union every day. Some may even linger in this mainstream center, be it on the long line at the deli, located on the main level, or on the long line at FSA check cashing, located on the upper level. But how many souls have actually ventured down into the dark archives of the Union basement? There seem to be many secrets down below, for this is primarily unexplored territory. Among the hidden entities are the Rainy Night House, an arcade, a pool room, LGBA...and oh yes, of course, the Commuter College headquarters.

Just what the Commuter College is, and what it does, seems to be a vague issue for many. If one looks in the Student Handbook 1990-1991 in the first section (before the daily planning section), the College will be described as a "student run organization whose members include all activity fee-paying undergraduate commuting students." All? During a recent interview with a commuter she said she "didn't even know the Commuter College existed." It appears that at Stony Brook you can be a member of an organization and not even know it.

When walking by the College, clusters of commuters can be seen playing ping-pong, studying, or just hanging out. But the activities of the College run much deeper than those of a superficial social level. Also listed in the Student Handbook under the heading "Governing," this group holds Legislature meetings and elects senators who attend Polity Senate meetings. In consideration of the large number of Stony Brook commuters, the College is allowed to have twenty-three senators to represent them in Polity. The current figure of thirteen senators is actually a good number in comparison to the five that were in office at the beginning of last semester.

However, there is only so much information that can be gained from a student handbook. To really understand the Commuter College, it is necessary to talk to some of its members. One of the most vocal presences in the College is Steve Mauriello. In a recent interview he expressed some of his ideas for the future of the College and attempted to clarify some myths surrounding the organization.

Regarding the potential that can be developed within the College, Mauriello said that a primary goal of his is to get more representation and recognition for commuters, who he feels are an unrecognized group on campus. One means of accomplishing this, he suggests, is to work within the College itself and encourage the commuters to take a stand for themselves. In addition, he has been encouraging fellow senators to sign up for committees in order to play a more direct role in campus activities.

Like most subjects that are not that well-known, many assumptions have been made about the Commuter College. One

of the most prominent to surface has been the idea that the College is dominated by the presence of College Republicans. Mauriello seemed genuinely surprised at this. "There are no College Republicans in the Commuter College," he said. He believes that one proof of this is the fact that the recent proposal from SACA, regarding offering alternative options for students who are against dissection of animals, was approved of by the Commuter College.

Another popular belief that Mauriello addressed was whether or not he is a College Republican, himself. "Contrary to popular belief, Steve Mauriello is not a College Republican... They are okay guys and I hang out with them often, but they are not really my cup of tea. [They] are more concerned with political aspects. I am interested in campus-wide issues." He also added that one reason he did not attend their meetings was the fact that the meeting time conflicted with another organization he was involved in.

A Support the Troops rally was held on February 13. Politics were to be put aside and it was stressed that neither pro-war nor anti-war sentiments were to surface. That goal was overridden when speakers voiced their personal views on the United States's position in the Gulf. Although Mauriello did speak, and a fellow commuter senator, who wishes not to be identified, said that Mauriello's speech was "very passionate and patriotic," Mauriello himself clearly said, "I deny that it was Pro-war." He did add, however, that "Both sides were very built up...[There is] no way people could totally erase their biases."

Another occurrence at this apolitical event, which was not quite as publicized but spurred a great deal of talk, was the confrontation between Mauriello and an anti-war activist. The activist is currently in the process of pressing charges against Mauriello. When asked exactly what did happen, the Polity senator simply replied, "I am fully confident that the truth of the matter will be brought out through the student judiciary board."

Perhaps the best way to understand the collective conscience of the Commuter College is to see them in action. Recently the Polity senate proposed a resolution regarding the war with Iraq. This piece was actually composed of two proposals. While both declared support for the troops, one took a stand against the war itself and the other supported the war. After a very heated senate session, which was held on the very same day as the rally, the latter proposal was passed and deemed the official stand of students at Stony Brook on the Gulf War. Before the decision was made, however, there was a dispute whether or not to even vote on the resolution. One commuter senator opposed addressing the issue at all. He dubbed the discussion as "ideological" and said that it "did not affect the campus." In addition, he expressed no faith in the body

of senators that have been chosen to represent the student population when he added, "We do not affect them [the students] at all." In the midst of all of the confusion Polity President Dan Slepian summed up the almost comic irony of the situation by saying, "We are voting if we're in favor of voting."

Once pandemonium was overcome, the votes of resident senators were also lacking in clear-cut quality, for they included not only pro-war and anti-war, but also abstentions. Some of the Leg's felt that the resolution was not presented to them in the best manner possible, and that they were not allotted significant time to address such a serious matter. Other Leg's simply had trouble organizing themselves. These two situations led to the abstentions.

**"Contrary to popular belief, Steve Mauriello is not a College Republican."**

The Commuter College also experienced problems during their Leg when proposing the resolution - such problems, in fact, that the officers declared the vote invalid. Yet, despite the invalidation of the meeting, the Commuter senators voted anyway, and their votes were split. When asked why the Leg had been invalidated, Commuter senator Paul Miller replied that the meeting had been hectic. Although there is an average attendance of ten to twelve people, (a figure smaller than the number of senators in the College), on this day there were approximately forty people in attendance. One of them, identified by Miller as a member of the Stony Brook Coalition for Peace in the Middle East, stayed only to vote against the war and then left. Many others were "unfamiliar faces."

In light of this chaos, someone asked the commuters how they could vote and honestly say that their constituents had been fairly represented. The same senator who dubbed the whole issue as ideological replied that if one had all 5,000 commuters in one place, they would be "hard pressed for a fire exit."

When it was announced that the official stand of Stony Brook University was to be in support of the troops and in favor of the war, a wave of boisterous cheers broke out among a number of the Commuter senators, including Steve Mauriello, who

jumped out of his seat with his arms raised in victorious glee. Disturbed by this outburst, Dan Slepian denounced these actions. "For me," he said, "it's a very solemn issue." In addition, he offered two prefaces for the resolution. First of all, he said that "No one - whether a Republican, or Liberal - no one favors war... No one likes death or killing...That's fair to say." He added that many Stony Brook students who had to go to Saudi Arabia were against the war, and had joined the military only to pay for college. One commuter senator's response to that was that "It was their own tough luck." In closing, Slepian said "The issue here is not

the troops-Polity always supports the troops." Slepian described the war as "barbaric and primitive."

"It's a good thing that war is so terrible or else men would love it too much." Spoken by General Robert E. Lee after a frightfully easily won battle, this statement addresses how easy it is to get caught up in the glory of war and the shine of medals. This is one man's opinion. But in the words of Dan Slepian, as he sat directly facing the Commuter College Corner, "We will always be against the war as human beings." ●

## STAC Club Focus

by Stephen L. Shapiro

Students Toward an Accessible Campus, or STAC, was founded in 1978 as an advocacy organization for the disabled at Stony Brook University. Membership is open to the entire university community, handicapped or non-handicapped. The goal of STAC is to bring the university to the individual student and to "help others help themselves."

Several students gave advice on how to approach Stony Brook - whether or not one is disabled. As Brian McCabe, a learning-disabled sophomore states, "There is a lot of help available if you make the effort to find it. Teachers are cooperative and usually are willing to accommodate you." Yet, as Junior Eunjo Lee insists, "Be very prepared - look at all your options and take USB for all its worth. Come to USB each day as if it were your first and don't be overwhelmed by Stony Brook."

Freshman Mike Cush admits, "Being blind has its obstacles, but one must always keep their head held high - do whatever is necessary."

Section 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is a vital piece of legislation affecting the life of the physically disabled student - that is, a student who has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more basic daily activities. These regulations place certain responsibilities upon the University so that the special, unique needs of disabled students will be met. Equal opportunity to all facets of college life conforms to the structured requirements set by the federal law.

The Office of Disabled Student Services, located in Humanities 133, provides supportive services for those students on campus with special needs. Such services are available upon request. As one STAC member claims, "People who have no disability at all sometimes take things for granted - that is, until

something happens, and they start appreciating what they have."

One concern of STAC is the plight of classmates, faculty, friends, and family of the disabled student. "I believe that my handicap has enabled me to understand and appreciate people more," said STAC President Valerie Palmer. "Things aren't as superficial." ●

Monica Roth contributed to this story.

## SOCER FEST

Have you ever gone into the Indoor Sports Complex? This building is brand new and spic-and-span clean. Stop by on Saturday, March 9 and watch the Women's Indoor Soccer Tournament. Time is from 8:00 AM - 6:00 PM. Call 632-7200 for info.

## Women's History Month

On March 13 at the Fannie Brice Theater from 12:30 - 2 PM, Panel women activists will talk about the Peace movement and their role as well. Sponsored by Roosevelt Quad, you may want to express your opinions on the issues involved. ●

**SPRING BREAK '91**

*cancun mexico* Air & Hotel Included!

**Space still available!!**

El Batab/Downtown.....	\$399*
Laguna/Cross Beach....	\$469*
Solymar/Beach Econ.....	\$499*
Las Perlas/Beach Med....	\$519*
Conrad Hilton/Super....	\$559*
Cancun Playa/Deluxe....	\$589*

\*Prices based on Quad occ.  
Organize a group & get a free trip!

For more information call  
**800-331-6002**

# AFS accommodates the Homeless

by John Sealy

The AFS community outreach program invited a group of homeless individuals to spend an evening with the professors and students of the AFS department of Stony Brook. Refreshments, love and friendship were provided. Children, small and not so tall sat quietly before parents who were quietly expressing degradation. Twice a month, Dr. Cash, caretaker for this event, attended by Professor McAdoo and 25 persons including students, gather in respect for the unfortunate.

This cultural and educational event featured films about how the media works, Black media, Black History, storytelling, video skits, etc. A story about historical truth being left out of the movie, "Glory" was told by Professor Cash. Cash noted that history has been distorted and mentioned that Sgt. William Carney, the first Black to win the Congressional medal of honor should have been acknowledged for his courage in the Civil War battles. Points of interest were brought out concerning Frederick Douglass and a Marcus Garvey art piece was shown with a slogan

that said, "A people without knowledge of its history is like a tree without roots."

Interesting but shocking were some of the various motives revealed for homelessness. Some of the old reasons are psychological illness, Vietnam vets and low wages. The new homelessness problem is layoffs. The question here is what can we do with these people other than turning them over to the streets. Some say that the system depends on this type of destitution. Jennifer, a homeless woman with a B.A. degree from Old Westbury College with 18 post-graduate credits at C.W. Post and a 3.7 GPA, spoke to the Press:

"I have three children. I worked in the Wyandanch school district for 3 years. This was a standard probational period, but unfortunately at the point of my tenure the school board began experiencing budgetary problems. Because I had not completed my masters in history, my position was axed. I've worked many months for the salary of a teacher's substitution which eventually led me into a homeless shelter."

Jennifer described the shelter in the context of a caste



system where the homeless are Black and the coordinators are white. The "rules" are reminiscent of a system Blacks have fought against for 300 years.

The Constitution says that the government should take care of the general welfare of the people. Truly, those who organize this function have not only kept this in mind, but have acted on it.

# Boggs: No Stranger

by Dave Suarez

Former Louisiana congresswoman Corrine Claiborne "Lindy" Boggs was a guest lecturer at Stony Brook University on Monday, March 4, addressing audiences in the Javits Lecture Center and at the Political Science conference room in the SBS building. Boggs, a Democrat, represented the second congressional district in Louisiana from 1973 until last year. She decided to run for congress after her husband Hale, who for a long time had been a representative of the district, was tragically killed in a plane crash.

When Boggs made her successful bid for office, she was no stranger to politics. She managed most of her husband's campaigns and was well known by many of his constituents.

Boggs encourages other women to take an active role in politics and has long been an advocate of women's political organizations. In 1976, she was the first chairwoman of the Women's Democratic Committee. Regarding women's roles in the military, Boggs praised the U.S. Coast Guard for allowing women to serve in any capacity of their branch of the services. She hopes that the other military branches

will eventually develop the same policy.

Boggs's lectures were part of a seminar series on Women in Politics which is being offered as part of Women's History Month at Stony Brook University. On Friday, March 15, Celine Lake, Chief Polling Analyst for the 1984 Mondale-Ferraro campaign, will give a lecture entitled "Packaging Female Political Candidates: A Focus on Campaign Strategy, Issues, and Voters." Negotiations are currently being made to schedule other speakers as well. All seminars will be held in the Political Science conference room, SBS N702 at 3:30 PM. Anyone who wishes to obtain more information about this

## LECTURE

seminar series may call Leonie Huddy at 632-7639 or Gloria Lebowitz at 632-7633. For more information on Women's History Month, contact Adrienne Munich, Director of Women's Studies, or Connie Koppleman, coordinator for Women's History Month. They can be reached at 632-9176.

# Change

continued from page 4

Skinner sees the racism of the past as more clean-cut than that of the '90s. "In the past there were cross-burnings, white sheets, and Jim Crow laws. You knew who the enemy was. Now the enemy is more powerful and subtle."

Nap Time

African-Americans have gone to sleep economically, and in regards to education, according to Rev. Skinner. He said, "African-Americans will spend \$300 billion in 1991. If they were ranked as a single nation, African-Americans would place as the 11th biggest spenders in the world." As it is, 6% of Black consumer spending is put into Black businesses. Skinner said that Blacks must believe that White-owned businesses have "whiter milk or colder ice" than Black-owned businesses. He questioned why Blacks buy 52% of the nation's peanuts, 45% of the malt liquor and \$600 million worth of candy each year, yet Blacks do not own any of these businesses themselves. "We have to control what we consume," he said, "this is about more than just getting a job."

Skinner criticized the academic preparation of Afro-Americans by comparing their SAT scores to the national average (nat'l ave. = 940; A-A = 710, and 635 in the inner city). These kind of figures show that in the coming years Blacks will be unprepared to function the workforce. This gap, Skinner says, is being filled by recently passed legislation that will increase immigration levels

from Eastern Europe five-fold by 1996.

Tom Skinner Associates operates "tech centers" in Newark, Bed-Stuy, and Atlanta which deliver three years of standard education in one year according to the Reverend. He says this end is accomplished through the use of "audio, video, and subliminal tapes." He defended the disproportionate numbers of males in the program (65: 35) by saying that, "Young African-American males are an endangered species...more African-American men aged 18-25 are in prison than in college."

## The Death of Ideology

When Nixon went to Moscow, the concept "Detente" was introduced as a turn in the ideological Cold War. 90 days later Ford, Chase Manhattan and Pepsi began business ventures in the Soviet Union. Recalling the film, "Network," Skinner said, "Forget ideology; Right wing, Left wing, Conservative, Capitalist, and the rest, as economics is at the base of everything. There are no countries, only corporations."

Stressing the fact that news sources are economic organizations, Skinner called "objectivity" nothing more than the message of the owners.

In conclusion Skinner called for a positive attitude to be displayed by each individual: "It was one woman, not 1000, that first refused to sit in the back of the bus."

Fletcher Johnson contributed to this article.

## THE GRADUATE STUDENT ORGANIZATION IS NOW ACCEPTING NOMINATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

**PRESIDENT:** Primary spokesperson of the G.S.O., representing it in the University Senate and Graduate Council. This person will supervise and support execution of G.S.O. legislation, make appointments of representatives to campus committees as well as appoint chairpersons of G.S.O. committees, and, in general, help everything run smoothly and effectively.

**VICE-PRESIDENT:** Will assume the president's responsibilities in their absence, convene G.S.O. committee meetings and aid in the general functioning and business of the G.S.O.

**TREASURER:** Responsible for handling all G.S.O. funds and preparing the G.S.O. budget. Works with other officers to conduct G.S.O. business

**SECRETARY:** Keeps minutes of G.S.O. meetings, supervises G.S.O. correspondences and publications and works with other officers in the planning and direction of various G.S.O. activities.

**NOMINATIONS END APRIL 15, 1991**

*G.S.O. officers receive a \$200 per month stipend from the organization. Any graduate student may become a candidate for any of the above offices.*

*Anyone interested in these positions should inquire at the G.S.O. office, Rm. 206 Central Hall*



# America: Shut Up or Get Out

*"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech; or of the press; or of the right of the people to peaceably assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."*

## -The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

It is easy for us to question the beliefs of others. It is easy to condemn expression that does not conform to society's standards. It is easy to censor that which confuses, challenges, or offends deeply held values and beliefs. What is difficult is tolerating the inconveniences of expression.

Free speech is not subversive. Opposing viewpoints do not wreak havoc upon our nation's moral fiber; quite the opposite, as through conflict solutions arise and progress is made. In fact, in order for any positive progress to take place in a society, there must exist an open and honest exchange of information and ideas. Most often, the out-of-bounds expression results in maximum growth and change. The principle is essential

in the continuation of any democracy. The First Amendment was created with this in mind, as the basis of the democratic experiment.

We, as Americans, do not call upon the First Amendment with every word we utter. Only when our words are questioned do we consider the principles of free speech. In casual conversation, no one challenges our right to say what we want. Most situations do not require us to whip out our copy of the Constitution and remind people of our right to free speech. We are taught that we have this right. We assume it. It is ingrained in our minds from youth. However, we can never be sure that the right is alive and healthy until it is challenged. Only when someone insists that we may not express ourselves in a certain manner is the law called in defense. The freedom of expression is a human right that the First Amendment acknowledges as fundamental, regardless of the law. It ensures that majoritarianism and other forms of tyranny and oppression do not occur, and that every individual's voice can be heard.

A university, like a nation, could not operate fairly and

effectively without acknowledging the principle of free expression. Education is deceptive and false without this basic human right. Academia necessarily must create an open forum to foster progress and learning.

The principle is intensified in the case of student newspapers. Every newspaper must have the First Amendment in order to operate. A student newspaper is meant to be extremely open to experimenting with its creativity, as well as its freedom to do so. As Thomas Jefferson said: "[A true press] is a noble institution, equally the friend of science and civil liberty." In other words, the press should aid in the progress of academia and democracy. Student papers must meet this high standard in a University setting.

Only un-American traitors respond to conflict with the altogether mindless "Love It or Leave It!" Only cowards band together in fear of the avant garde. The true patriots are those who embrace democracy, who fight not only for themselves but also for the rights of others, and who accept expression for what it is; not as a privilege, but as necessity; not as conditional, but as inalienable. ●

## LETTERS

### OBJECTIVISM: Principles Missing in Action

This article is written in response to Luis R. Murrell's viewpoint entitled *The Gulf War: Principles Missing in Action*, which appeared in the February 22 issue (Vol. 12, No. 9) of the Press.

The justification that Mr. Murrell offers for U.S. action against Iraq's invasion of Kuwait is that of taking back stolen property. Presumably, to follow Objectivist dogma, the role of the government is to protect the interests of its citizens, the paradigm cases of "interest" being property and the right to do business unhampered by any regulation. If this is the case, the U.S. is "justified" in trying to secure this right by preventing Hussein from seizing oil fields owned by U.S. corporations. At least two problems exist with this position.

Firstly, Mr. Murrell lays out some of the history leading up to our current involvement in Iraq. He rightly notes that the U.S. provided arms to Iraq, either by direct subsidies or by "allowing companies to do business there." However, he then criticizes the U.S. for allowing such transactions. Given the Objectivist position on governmental meddling in its citizens "interests," how can Mr. Murrell chastise the U.S. for providing arms to Iraq? According to Objectivism, businesses should never be hindered by their government from making money (pursuing their interests) - or should they? Well, which is it? Are these freedoms to be restricted, or should the government step aside and let these companies get on with business?

Secondly, there is this sentence: "The oil in the Middle East does not belong...to any nationality. It rightfully

belongs to the corporations..." The question comes to mind: If this oil truly belongs to no nation, how did it come to be "rightfully owned" by anyone? By what system of rights? What power authorizes this? A serious problem exists in the appeal to "property" and "rightful ownership." The problem lies in legitimization. If we are to acknowledge the right of a country to govern itself "free of coercion of any kind from any quarters," then Hussein's claim that he is taking back land that rightfully belongs to his country must be admitted as legitimate. Should Iraq be forced to submit itself to the decisions and laws of other countries (such as Britain)? Furthermore, whose laws determine how property is to be distributed?

We can begin to see the inconsistencies in this appeal to right and justice. I agree that Bush should have made it clear that our troops fought for the interests of major oil companies, if, indeed, this is the sole reason. But it seems doubtful that these corporations would show such allegiance to the U.S. unless their interests were directly endangered. One need only think of the closing of auto manufacturing plants in this country. General Motors and other car companies have found that it is much more profitable to operate plants in Mexico, where labor is cheap and environmental restrictions are virtually absent (or at least unenforced). But I suppose this is all well and good. Corporations should not be "hindered" or "dragged down" by excessive regulation. If so, why should Americans fight for these corporations? How is our loyalty to be explained from the position of Objectivism?

Mr. Murrell's viewpoint on the inconsistencies of Bush's marketing of the war is somewhat insightful. But, like much of Objectivism's proud braying of principles, it is blinded by its own dazzle,

deafened by its own roar. Certainly the appeal to the American people's sense of sympathy for the downtrodden Kuwaitis is lacking in that it does not extend this presumed sympathy to others in similar situations. But Bush's skilled manipulation of public opinion has nothing to do with an irrational character (which one is to presume of someone who does not follow Objectivist principles, since these principles are derived from "reason"). While it may be true that, to win a war, it is necessary that the nation attacked be "morally disarmed," it is equally true that, to fight a war effectively, it is necessary to gain public support on the attacking side. In this respect, Bush has acted most rationally as regards his tactics. Furthermore, if a nation is to be morally disarmed, its "spirit" must be ascertained in some way. But this would be impossible in the case of Iraq, since, as we are told, "one is in no position to determine the spirit of a nation after declaring that the nation is guilty at the start."

I hope that through this necessarily incomplete response to Mr. Murrell's article, some glaring inconsistencies in the Objectivist position have come to light. Of course, it might be said that, since I don't subscribe to its definition of reason, I am in no position to demand consistency and unambiguous statements. I must insist, however, that a philosophy which claims such incontrovertible authority must live up to such claims...or relinquish them. The terms which Mr. Murrell (under the guise of rational thinking) has gained so much mileage from are within themselves far from being "straight-forward" and "unambiguous."

Greg Recco

## THE STONY BROOK PRESS

Executive Editor  
Lara Jacobson

Managing Editor  
Debra McKee

Associate Editor  
Scott Skinner

Business Manager  
Michelle Fleck

News Editor  
Edward DeFelippis

Arts Editor  
Eric Penzer

Photo Editor  
Greg Forte

Copy Editor  
Joe DiStefano

Production Manager  
Rick Teng

Minister Sans Portfolio  
Fletcher Johnson

### STAFF

James F. Barna, Walter Chavez, Lily Eng, Robert Gilheany, Fred Mayer, MJXII, Jean Rousseau, John Sealy, Walter Schneider, Scott Warmuth

### CONTRIBUTORS

Captain America, William Capozzi, Daniel Mitchehl Cohen, Glasner, Ron Maimon, Wayne Myer, Greg Recco, Laura Rosenberger, Dave Suarez, Steve Shapiro

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

(516) 632-6451  
Suite 020, Central Hall  
SUNY at Stony Brook  
Stony Brook, NY 11794-2790

## MAIL CALL

5 FEB 91

Hi John,

John, I'm a part of a very powerful amphibious assault force. It is not only offensively powerful, it is highly defended. The task force left Pearl Harbor on the 12th of December. We then proceeded to the Philippines where we spent 4 days. We then continued into the Gulf of Oman. We are now within striking distance of Kuwait City.

We have been training vigorously as you should know. I'm confident that my fellow Marines can kill any Iraqi, who is trying to ice him first. In all probability I'll be a door gunner. I wouldn't be close enough to see the damage therefore I'm not going to lose much sleep. John it's often good to be afraid - it ensures caution.

On invasion day (I-Day) our squadron will dispatch 75% of its aircraft into the combat zones. Of these a certain percentage of the gunner crew will die. I'll have to supplement them. With GOD's help I'll survive.

I've informed my wife about the dangers involved. She understands in a half-hearted way - she knows she is caught in a Catch-22. My problem is Saddam Hussein!

Your brother

Ryan



# Read My Apocalypse



by Michel Cohen

Now that the war is over (or so we are told), most of the U. S. troops will be coming home alive -thankfully! Let's think for a moment, however, of this war's human costs:

More than 100,000 Iraqi civilians were killed or seriously wounded by the U.S. bombardment.

An additional 100,000 Iraqi soldiers, mostly teenagers, who were conscripted and forced to fight against their will, were also killed.

The U.S. targeted and bombed every fertilizer factory and agricultural manufacturing facility in Iraq, under the guise that "chemical weapons could have been produced there," releasing tons of deadly chemicals into the water, air, and food chain.

The U.S. targeted and bombed every dam, water purification and desalinization plant in Iraq, forcing the population to drink polluted water from the Tigris river. Tens of thousands of children are among those who are currently sick and dying of cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, and typhoid as a result, as if the bombs had fallen directly on their heads.

The U.S.-not the Iraqis - used chemical weapons (such as napalm), phosphorous bombs, cluster bombs, and sophisticated anti-personal bombs, and carpet-bombed civilian population centers from high flying B-52's, dropping the equivalent of one Hiroshima bomb every two days.

The U.S. also bombed a major nuclear reactor, releasing high levels of radiation into the atmosphere.

Where is the morality? What did these people (yes, they *are* people, contrary to the assertions of the government) ever do to deserve the terror the U.S. rained upon them? Do Americans, breast beating Americans, not feel the slightest sympathy for those who our government murdered, not one ounce of guilt, not a twinge of shame?

Does it not occur to you that maybe the reason the U.S. was able to win so quickly, with so few casualties, is because this *never* was a battle between equals or close to equals, but that we were lied to from the start about Iraq's military might, and probably about everything else as well?

The U.S. government and its media mouthpiece is a "free press" in name only.

The American mainstream media:

-Ranted for months about the danger of Iraq's chemical weapons. Yet, when asked about their use on ABC on Feb. 28, one of the generals said that none had been used in the war, and that none had been found!

-Built up hysteria about Iraq's "feared nuclear capacity." As it turned out (and as everybody knew well beforehand), Iraq's nuclear capacity is non-existent, and was never close to developing either the bomb, nor the delivery system.

-Painted Saddam Hussein as "insane," a "madman," and "worse than Hitler," who "gassed his own people." The CIA reports that there is no evidence that Sadaam gassed Iraqis or Kurds, and that it had been Iran who had gassed Iraqis during their eight year war. Insane? "He's insane for not withdrawing his troops before they were annihilated," government spokespersons have said. And for those who would be annihilating them? "Upright patriotic Americans" destroying 100,000 people "worse

than Hitler." Isn't that insane?

It's interesting that the leaders of the U.S. understand that the American people would never support their wars unless the "enemy" was turned into some sort of major league demon on the scale of Lex Luther, The Joker, and Adolph Hitler rolled into one. And it's a sad situation when the American people are so gullible and so willing to believe all that crap.

The government and the press turned Saddam Hussein, a two bit dictator - certainly no worse than the Emir of Kuwait, the Saudi Sheiks, and the President of Syria - into an intergalactic cosmo-demonic monster! It was all so well choreographed and orchestrated that we forgot that Saddam was even unable to defeat pathetic Iran in eight years of horrible warfare (a war in which the U.S. and the other "allies" armed both sides).

Saddam had, at best, a large *regional* army - never a match for the U.S., Soviet, British and French superpowers. If he had gas and didn't use it even in the face of utter destruction, doesn't that make him, in fact, *more moral* than the U.S.? And if he didn't have chemical gas, then all the bullshit that came from the White House intended to generate nationalistic ferocity among the American people was entirely deception.

Lie after lie was pumped through the press; by the time the liars were refuted, the U.S. government was already a dozen lies down the road. Remember the Iraqi atrocity, taking infants out of the 300 incubators? American doctors who worked in Iraq now report that there weren't more than 20 or 30 incubators in the entire country, and that all of those infants were accounted for! How gullible we Americans are! How willing are we to allow our government to murder by the tens of thousands - allowing the elephant to crush the flea?

In last SB Press, there was a stupid viewpoint by Luis R. Murrell. Murrell's claim was that the oil there doesn't belong to the people who live there but to "the corporations who's effort and money went into sinking those wells and providing the oil that is vital to sustain our economy."

For Murrell, people have no rights, nations have no rights, only corporations do! And yet he goes on to attempt to ridicule anti-war protesters for correctly pointing out that the war was indeed a war for control of oil, profits and control of land. He writes that the anti-war protesters "vainly attempt to foment hatred for the rich by denouncing the war as being "for oil company profits" -- in other words, those who have nothing new to say."

It is true -- we have nothing new to say. Imperialism is as old as empire, and moral resistance to it is equally as ancient. The fact that Exxon made \$1.4 billion in profits in the last quarter of 1990 alone, that Texaco was up 35%, Shell up 69%, Amoco up 46%, that Chevron was up over 400%, that the top five oil companies made \$4.8 billion in profits in the last quarter of 1990, and that the total amount they were taxed is at a rate equal to an individual earning \$5,475 is an outrage, and helps explain what the war was about. Other hints as to reasons for it:

The Saudi Sheiks and the Emir of Kuwait have over \$1 trillion invested in western banks explains why we defend their dictatorships and tyrannies, which are far worse than Iraq's.

Arab oil workers throughout the region had been organizing over the last decade and had been winning increases in living standards that threatened to cut into profits is part of the reason the U.S. (and Russia, and France, and England) saw fit to militarily break-up those working class communities.

The fact that most U.S. troops are being forced out of Europe as of next year and need some place to be based has something to do with creating the need for permanent occupation of the Middle East.

Oil prices had dropped drastically before the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Bush, with the other oil company bigwigs, wanted to drive prices up to make their fortunes. Iraq's oil production was nationalized - not run by private companies. This provided an opportunity for Exxon and other companies to bust it up and take it over in the name of democracy. They needed to control the production of Iraqi oil. Mark my words.

Bush will be making his pitch, now, for new weapons systems. "See what great murderers we were in Iraq," should be his pitch. The fact is that the American soul is owned by Exxon, Pennzoil and Chase Manhattan; what's more, it always has been, in one form or another, in spite of high-minded ideals and rules written on pieces of paper, never quite succeeding in reality. What's another couple-of-hundred thousand Iraqis to be added to the 2 million Vietnamese, the 30 million Black slaves, the millions of American Indians and thousands of other oppressed peoples? That's the price of imperialism, and the relatively minor crimes of Saddam Hussein not only pale in comparison, but have virtually nothing to do with what this war was about. Saddam provided U.S., Inc., with the opportunity to exploit and nothing more.





# End Notes for Phase 1



Red Ballooners chipping away in Manhattan on Malcolm X Day

Walter Chavez

by Fred Mayer

[Author's note: this article was NOT cleared by military censors.]

"I am convinced that this year will be the crucial year of a great new order. The world shall open up for everyone. Privileges for individuals, the tyranny of certain nations and their financial rulers shall fall. And last of all, this year will help to provide the foundation of a real understanding among people, and with it the certainty of conciliation of our nation." - Adolf Hitler, Jan. 30, 1941.

We have learned a great deal in the last seven months about the true intentions of those who lead the National Security State of America. We have learned that their goal was never the defense of Saudi Arabia, or the implementation of United Nations resolutions, or the addressing of "naked aggression," or the securing of oil fields, or the "liberation" of Kuwait. As was made abundantly clear during the final days before the onset of the ground campaign, the real goal was never anything less than war itself. Now the U.S. beast pauses, blood dripping from its grinning teeth, pondering the aftermath. Civil war is spreading north from Basra, and 600 oil well fires are raging out of control in Kuwait. Thousands of corpses rot in the wind swept desert; one in particular received the honor of an appearance on the front page of the New York Post, underneath a headline which read "The End." Meanwhile, back at the ranch, the boys are hailing "victory" over Iraq. Totally unnoticed are reports that U.S. combat servicemen are seeking psychiatric help in order to deal with trauma caused at the front by the endless screams of Iraqi soldiers being burned alive in their tanks.

## Interlocking Triads

We have "kicked" the "Vietnam syndrome." Remember Vietnam? That was the war we fought "with one hand tied behind our back" despite the fact that, as in the Middle East, we dropped more tons of high explosives than were used in Europe during all of World War II. We are back in the saddle again, and it feels so good to be "kicking ass." The question I would like to address now is this: What made this spectacular "success" possible? The answer lies in the mutually reinforcing relationship between two triads of American life. The first triad is composed of three driving principles, or attitudes: militarism, racism, and materialism. Militarism is evident in the glorification of war, the predominance of the military caste in Washington D.C. as well as in T.V. studios, and the buildup of a strong military organization in aggressive preparedness for war. Racism is a hallowed tradition in American life. Slaughtering hundreds of thousands of dark-skinned people has always been seen as honorable. In Southeast Asia our boys called the Vietnamese people "gooks." In the Middle East our boys call the Iraqi people "camel jockeys." Last but certainly not least is the principle of materialism -- the driving force behind the capitalist power structure and the consumer culture upon which it feeds.

The second triad is more concrete. It is composed

of societal institutions which facilitate the expression of the attitudinal triad described above. It is the academic-military-industrial complex. The military-industrial components of this triad are fairly familiar to us. President Dwight David Eisenhower himself introduced us to this sub-complex when he became a lame-duck. Recent Pentagon procurement scandals assure us that it has not gone away since his time. The role of the academic component of the second triad is much less understood. This is ironic because it is by far the most important. If you don't believe this, then I suggest you go to the library and look up the February issue of the esteemed journal *Science*, which is the mouthpiece of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science. In it, you will find an editorial entitled "War and Science," written by Daniel E. Koshland, Jr.. Using flawed logic along with skilfully applied equivocation, Koshland implies that science has "humanized" war by improving the accuracy of our bombs and missiles. (Naturally, he says nothing about cluster bombs, which have absolutely nothing to do with accuracy.) He also attempts to rewrite reality when he claims that the technology of television has provided a "basis for informed consent by the electorate."

## The Blood Matrix

"These [anti-war] people would have us forsake our country... They yell and scream, and they discredit our leaders. They would have us feel guilty for our country's greatness." - Steve Mauriello, February 13, 1991.

Having described the components of the two triads which together make up the buzz-saw of the U.S. imperialist war machine, we still need to address an important question: What holds it all together, especially during the most critical escalatory phases of the crisis? The answer lies in the growing burden of guilt which besets our population, and the ability of national leaders to use this guilt for their own purposes. Due to the fact that American psychologists have for half a century denied the existence of Freud's work, we know very little about this incredibly powerful force. (In our own department of psychology here at S.B., there is not a single course available on Freud at either the undergraduate or graduate levels.) Let me quote the late Ernest Becker, author of the Pulitzer Prize winning book *The Denial of Death*. Concerning the power of the leader, he wrote:

"Many people may feel deeply guilty if they violate long-standing and deeply-felt moral codes on his behalf. Yet, ironically, it is just this that puts them even more in the leader's power, makes them even more willing putty in his hands. If...the group comes ready-made to the leader with the thirst for servitude, he tries to deepen that servitude even further. If they seek to be free of guilt in his cause, he tries to load them up with an extra burden of guilt and fear to draw the mesh of his immorality around them. He gets a

really coercive hold on the members of the group precisely because they follow his lead in committing outrageous acts. He can then use their guilt against them, binding them closer to himself. He uses their anxiety for his purposes, even arousing it as he needs to; and he can use their fear of being found out and revenged by their victims as a kind of blackmail that keeps them docile and obedient for further atrocities."

This explains the fact that we saw no significant shift in polling data following the televised aftermath of the incineration of women and children in Baghdad, as well as the incredible level of popularity which President Bush now enjoys. The blood spilled in our names provides the glue which holds together the imperialist war machine, and makes new U.S. aggression even more likely in the near future. Cuba anyone?

## On the Positive Side

In the face of the incredible disaster which this war has wrought, it is difficult to find reasons to be hopeful for the future. Nevertheless, it is the case that a small but determined peace movement has gathered itself together in an extremely short period of seven months, without a draft. (Yes, the draft was by far the most important motivating factor behind the peace movement of the '60s, all claims to the contrary notwithstanding.) Within the last two weeks, two major anti-war events have added to a strong sense of solidarity within the movement. On Feb. 21, a spirited student march through Manhattan, punctuated by a series of rallies, celebrated the memory of Malcolm X. The event was part of an international day of student and youth actions. The New York Times coverage of the day's events once again demonstrated the contempt which the Eastern Establishment has for the peace movement in this country. The Times article claimed that the day's events "fell short," while absolutely nothing concerning the over 2,000 students who marched from Federal Plaza to the New York Stock Exchange.

In Chicago, on the weekend of March 1-3, a national student anti-war conference was sponsored by the National Network of Campuses Against the War. With over 430 registered student activists from all across Canada and the U.S. (including this author) participating, the conference featured plenary sessions and uncountable workshops dealing with subjects as diverse as "Imperialism and the New World Order," "Israel and Arab Nationalism," "Racism at Home and Abroad," and "Computers in the Peace Movement." (Audio tapes of conference events can be obtained by contacting the Stony Brook Coalition for Peace, 689-7290, or 689-6319.)

Finally, I would like to convey an important thought. Those of us who have been working against the war can draw a great deal of solace from the fact that by standing up for peace, we are rejecting the guilt which our sick society has been trying to shove down our throats. Nevertheless, the struggle continues, despite the claim that "the war is over."



Chris Saporita greets the new world order on "V-Day"

Walter Chavez

# Homeopathy, Does It Heal Anything? Science Scope

by Jean Rousseau

Ah! the smell of coffee beans. Finely ground, they will yield a savory delight, propitious to intellectual endeavours. Once in a while, I need to resupply, and a good place is *Village Natural Food* on Rt. 25a. It is one of these stores for health-conscious people where you will see shelves full of different vitamins, organically grown vegetables and also homeopathic medicines.

Out of curiosity, I looked at a line of homeopathic remedies produced by Bioforce Swiss Homeopathic Medicine. It carries the logo of the American Association of Homeopathic Pharmacists. I could not find any indication of the ingredients on the label. On one box identified as "Immunoforce Immune Formula," and it is written that it aids in stimulating and building up the general immune system. Another box is called "Menosan Menopause Formula." It is for the relief of symptoms associated with menopause, described as hot flashes, mild depression, headaches, irritability and feelings of hysteria.

The description of the symptoms are vague and could be applied to many other situations. But as you will see, homeopaths do not feel that there is any fuzziness. They affirm that their remedies are safe, effective and natural. From a compendium of herbs and minerals that treat different symptoms, they will find the right preparation to help you. Supporters of homeopathy appreciate the attention they receive when they talk to an homeopathist. A diagnosis requires a lengthy interview that includes standard medical questions and many other questions about such things as emotions, moods, food preferences, and reaction to the weather. In an age where a discussion with a physician is often impersonal, homeopaths seem to have the time to listen.

Homeopathy is part of the holistic medicine movement, which claims to be an alternative to modern medicine. "Its advocates blend a plausible request for preventive medicine and a reasonable concern for behavioural, and environmental, and social causes of illness, with all sorts of crank therapies and diagnostics." (Examining Holistic Medicine, Prometheus books, 1989, p. 10)

## Origin of Homeopathy:

Homeopathy dates back to the end of the 18th century. It's founder, Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), a German physician, formulated its basic doctrine.

At the time, medicine consisted of bloodletting, leeching, purging and other procedures that did far more harm than good. Medication like calomel (mercurous chloride) was given at doses that caused mercury poisoning. (Stephen Barrett, *Skeptical Inquirer*, vol. 12) Hahnemann objected to this practice and abandoned conventional practice.

After a personal experience he developed the "law of similars." Hahnemann stated that the symptoms of disease can be cured by substances that produce similar symptoms in healthy people. He went on to test his theory with healthy people. They would keep a record of the effects that they thought would be due to the herbs, minerals and other substances they would ingest. But contrary to contemporary practices, where a detailed protocol would include some double-blinded study with comparative groups who would receive a placebo (inert substances) and some who would not be given anything, Hahnemann did not proceed this way. Any symptoms would be due to the substance. Hahnemann got all the headaches and drowsiness he asked for, and much more.

In Hahnemann's own guide, which is still used by his followers, thirteen pages is filled with the effects of chamomile. These included vertigo, especially when talking....dull, aching pain in the head, when sitting or reflecting....single, long stitches in the ear, especially when stooping, accompanied by the inclination to find fault and getting angry about trifles....violent desire for coffee....erection in the morning....burning pain in the hand in the afternoon (Exam. Holis. Medic. p. 32).

Hahnemann also drew the conclusion that smaller doses were more effective. Nowadays, pharmacologists have shown that it is exactly the opposite. But Hahnemann went on to prepare remedies by diluting them over and over (he typically took one part in 100 and repeated this step more than 30 times). The remedy was

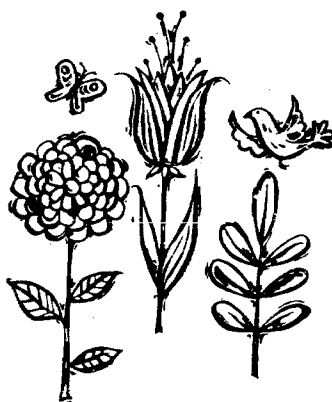
still supposed to be effective. The problem is that such a dilution goes beyond the Avogadro number which corresponds in chemistry to the amount of molecules in one mole. Stated differently, it means that the dilution is so large that there won't be any molecules of the original material left in the final solution. You then end up drinking a glass of water.

For Hahnemann and modern homeopaths it does not matter. What counts is the agitation of the solution. In fact, the agitation would create a print or spiritlike essence in the water of the active ingredient supposedly present initially in the dissolved material. The spiritlike essence would then cure by reviving the body's "vital force." These theories have never been accepted by scientifically oriented physicians. They charge that these remedies are placebos.

"The placebo effect is well-known in medicine. It is a psychological reaction to treatment that results in improvement of symptoms. It matters little whether the treatment is medication, diet or incantation. The key factors are the patient's confidence in the healer and the healer's faith in the therapy - especially when the faith is communicated to the patient." (Consumer's reports, Jan. 1987)

## Modern Days

When homeopathy was introduced, it was much safer than contemporary medical practices. At the turn of the century, homeopathy had some 14,000 practitioners and 22 schools in the United States alone. But progress in medicine created a decline in homeopathy fervor. Its schools either closed or were converted to modern methods. The last homeopathic school closed during the 1920s.



Homeopathy gained official recognition in 1938 through the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. A provision of this law recognized as drugs all substances included in the compendium written by Hahnemann. Now in its ninth edition, this collection of more than 1000 drugs was based on "observations" obtained more than 150 years ago, not scientific testing.

In most states, homeopathy can be practiced by any physician or other practitioner who is licensed to prescribe drugs. The American Association of Homeopathic Pharmacists, a group of leading homeopathic manufacturers, has proposed that homeopathic remedies remain marketable without a prescription for minor ailments that do not require complex medical diagnosis or medical monitoring. This is contrary to the principle preached by "classical" homeopaths: that each individual has a specific illness. Homeopathic remedies can now be found in different food stores.

Public protection regarding drugs is based on a framework of federal laws that require drugs to be safe, effective, and properly labeled. The FDA has not applied its own rules to homeopathic medicines because the active ingredients are either absent or in such small amounts that they are innocuous. It seems that the FDA simply has more important things to deal with. If the requirement demanded for pharmaceutical drugs were applied to homeopathy, this industry would disappear.

In an article published in *Consumers Report's* (Jan. 1987) and dealing with homeopathy, the author concluded that: "Even though homeopathic drugs are essentially non-toxic, self-medication can still be

hazardous. Using them for a serious illness or undiagnosed pain instead of obtaining proper medical attention could prove harmful or even fatal.

By spending a lot of time with their patients, homeopaths also renew with a tradition from the 20's when a good doctor would truly care for you. At a time when there were maybe less than 30 effective drugs, sympathy was sometimes the only thing a physician could offer. Beside attention, homeopathy has nothing else to offer. ●

## The Day The Materialists Destroyed Themselves

by Laura Rosenberger

Economic scholars named a number of causes of this recession: the war, the federal budget deficit, foreign competition, bureaucracies, the S & L Scandal, but I believe these are only the symptoms of another disease. This disease is within the hearts of every individual. It is materialism.

Both the republicans and the democrats, are blind to the fact that no matter how we divide up the luxurious garbage on the market, it ruins us. Take the example of the parents who shower material gifts upon their child. The child becomes so spoiled and preoccupied with games that he doesn't feel like studying and working. The ones who pass that stage sell themselves into slavery to maintain these "necessities" which, like other addictions, can never satisfy them.

One day I walked into the appliance section of Caldors and saw mechanical self-cleaning hairbrushes, nail-polish dryers, and other things I have lived very comfortably without! Businesses are stockpiling this stuff and hoping that people won't wise up. Just to be sure of this, they advertise, tempt, seduce, spoil, and manipulate the minds of the younger generation. The Republican party aids them in their "noble" cause.

Some distinguished economic scholars believe that pumping money into the business industry will create more jobs. People then will have more money to spend and the economy will improve. This would not be true if one defined the state of the economy as I do: The G.N.P. is the ratio of the number of hours you work to the amount of fulfillment you get out of life. (Personally, I think material things are not too fulfilling.)

Some believe in a society where people simultaneously work less and produce more. It would be wonderful, but it is as impossible as breaking the laws of thermodynamics. At best, this condition can exist in only part of the world (at the expense of others) but not in the whole world. Better technology may achieve this, although at present it's accomplishments have not exceeded it's expenses - time wasted in technical education, energy shortages, health hazards, pollution to our precious environment, and new problems to be solved. My strategy to end this recession is to boycott luxury items (which removes the cause, but doesn't treat the symptoms). Poverty would decrease tremendously with the lower cost of food. Then we would have to motivate people to have less children.

Ending materialism may end the war with Iraq. When we stop exploiting third world nations, they would no longer have reason to oppose us. When the recession is ended, the work week could be cut. The extra 20 hours would allow more time for the spiritual life- the family, friends, relationships, dinner parties, storytelling, etc. Actually, it's inevitable. People are doing this now. Business will redirect its efforts to producing the essentials of life more cheaply and efficiently, recruiting the most brilliant minds for this task.

Would you like to make this a reality? The Spiritual Revolution that begins in the year 2000...It is in your hands. ●

"You cannot serve both God and money." -- Luke 16:13



# Bad Credit

## Part Two

by Ron Maimon

Damnit, my hand hurts, Jim thought, as he tried in vain to keep up with the pace of his Sociology professor, who was positively going a mile a minute and seemed not to even pause for a breath of air. Resignedly, he lowered his pen and decided that maybe something will sink in if he just sat there and listened.

"As I was saying," his professor continued, "the year 2015 marked a cataclysmic point of our nation's history. Crime raged unchecked in our streets, especially crimes of violence. The police force was becoming less and less effective as the increasing economic recession caused many officers of the law to take bribes from organized crime and from gangs. After long debate, our government finally realized that it had to take drastic steps in changing the laws and the economy of this nation.

"Operating with uncharacteristic speed, Congress quickly set up a thirty year plan to reorganize and reform the laws and economy of our country. For this purpose, the D.C.F. corporation was born. With all credit companies united under one roof, so to speak, the government would have better control over the assets and debts of its people. By acquiring the latest computer technology, the One card was born, and now it's linked up in a satellite network, enabling D.C.F. to immediately inform cardholders of any problems with their accounts.

"In addition to this, social reforms were needed immediately. For this purpose, each state was to come up with a plan of action to curtail the incidence of crime, as each state had different levels of it. California's plan of action, as was many other state's, came up with the social reintegration plan.

"Under this plan, anyone guilty of a crime, no matter how small, be it shoplifting, loan default, murder...whatsoever, would be sent to a social reintegration center where they would use various psychological and psychiatric methods including drugs to alter a person's pattern of behavior and reintegrate them into our

society. Thus it was intended to serve as a more effective social tool than the prison system. This system has yet to prove its effectiveness, as it has not yet been implemented."

Jim sat on his bed with his legs crossed and the blinds drawn. The only light was coming from his t.v. set, but was drowned out by his room's air-conditioner. He was examining his face in a small mirror, and noted his brown hair, eyes and tan skin, which he'd spent many hours in the sun to get just the right shade and show that he was a real sun-worshipper. All in all, he thought himself quite good looking. Every single one of his friends knew him as the displaced Californian, as Jim lived in New York when he wasn't going to school.

The only thing that bothered Jim about his appearance was his balding hair, which seemed to be thinning on top, causing a small bald spot. To compensate, he grew his hair long on top in an effort to mask it. However, the small bald spot could always be seen if you looked hard enough, and his friends always chided him that he would be bald at twenty-three. Well, he thought, even if it was true, he had five years before that would happen, and he would get a hair transplant before it got really bad.

Casting aside his mirror, he resolved to look at his mail. Only one letter was addressed to him. It had a very vague return address, as if the person mailing the letter didn't want Jim to know his identity. Curiously, he opened it, not knowing exactly what to expect.

With a shock, he discovered that the letter was from D.C.F. incorporated and read like so:

*Dear Mr. Roth,  
Our records show that your credit account is maxed out. The date for first payment has been surpassed. You are already late one month, and a twenty percent fee is being assessed.*

*We urge you strongly to avoid greater difficulties and commence payment promptly.*

*Your new due date is: 02/20/44; we must have payment by this date.*

*Your new balance is: \$1,200.00  
Minimum payment: \$365.00*

*Thank you,  
Ray V. Ellsworth;  
Accounts division; D.C.F. Inc.*

With a start, he reached for his wallet and pulled out his One card. It was flat, the size of Jim's palm, and colored a shiny silver. It had a keyboard and number pad on its surface, and a small screen, like that of a calculator. On the upper right corner, there was a space for a thumbprint, and, right above it, protruding from the card, were three small metallic rods. On the bottom left corner was his name, and right above it, printed in bold were the words "One Card."

Jim's fingers raced on the keyboard surface, punching in his access code and placing his thumb on the thumbprint square when the card prompted him to do so.

"Access which account?," appeared on the small screen.

"Checking. Verify balance," Jim typed.

"Accessing..." and after a few seconds, "account balance: \$15.21" appeared on the screen.

Rapidly, Jim scanned his credit and savings accounts, and found to his dismay that his savings account was drained, and indeed on his credit line appeared, "Balance due: \$1,200.00." It had already been entered on his card! His heart now beating rapidly, he opened his drawer and spilled its contents onto his bed. Sorting through the various trash, he managed to find all his credit receipts and added them up. In disbelief, he found that they indeed added up to a thousand dollars.

One receipt in particular caught his eye. It was a receipt for the use of a limo for three hours, dated almost a month ago. My date with Brenda, he thought. What a waste! I never even saw her again. She just seemed to vanish into thin air.

However, he was most shocked at his last purchase; an eighteen karat gold herringbone necklace that he bought a Macy's for two hundred dollars. What a waste, he thought. He hadn't even worn the necklace since he bought it; instead, it lay in his drawer. He pulled it out of the mess on his bed and put it on. If I spent the money on it, I might as well wear it, he thought.

He could find no way to pay the bill, and he certainly couldn't ask his mother who was paying for his education and barely scraping by as it is. Dejectedly,

he looked up at the t.v. screen. Maybe there would be something on to get his mind off of his problems.

The news was on, and Jim reached for his remote control to turn the volume up higher.

"...are here today," the announcer said, "at the I.S.R.; the Institution for Social Reintegration, a new program introduced by California's governor, Peter Johnson." The camera panned behind the reporter, and the building came into view. It was surrounded by a high wall topped with a fence on which a sign could clearly be seen read: "Danger! Electrical fence! Do not touch!" The building itself was a grey monolith against the desert sky, from which could be seen no windows. Only one lone road could be seen leading into and out of the complex.

The announcer continued, "This experimental project is intended to replace our overcrowded jails and prisons, and to save the state millions of dollars in expenses. In contrast to the current prison system, the I.S.R. promises to be the solution that the prison system promises to be. In this program criminals are brought here to learn social skills from the beginning, as if they were just starting out in life. Using the well proven techniques of Classical and Operant behavioral conditioning, leading psychiatrists have said that it could be done. However, until authorities start placing prisoners in this program, it has proven to be an expense which cost the state approximately a hundred million dollars.

"For C.B.S. news this is Alfonso Myerson, at the I.S.R. in the Palm Desert south of Los Angeles."

"Hey, what's up?"

Jim looked up and saw his roommate standing by the door. He said, "Oh, nothing. Just watching some t.v. and trying to make head and tails out of my bills," and accentuated his last word by tossing the papers on his bed into the air.

His roommate laughed. "You going to be doing that all day? 'Cause I happen to know of a party on fraternity row that's going to start in about an hour, so you better get ready. You don't want people to think that you're a nerd, do you?"

"No way, man. I'll be ready to party hardy and I won't be tardy!"

Jim urgently dialed the phone number to his house in New York, hoping his mother would be home. He glanced down at his watch, specifically the small

continued on page 13

## SKINNER'S BOX

# Stony Brook versus Toshiba Brook

by Scott Skinner

Once upon a time, not so long ago, a tower existed called Citicorp. Unlike other towers that dotted the land, Citicorp Tower was unique. No, it wasn't any taller than the other towers. And no, it wasn't lit up like a Christmas tree all nice, shiny, and bright. In fact, Citicorp Tower didn't even have a point. But this is what made Citicorp Tower so special. While other towers were flatheads, or tried to stick the sky's eye with a needle, Citicorp's summit was boldly slanted, forever gazing upward into the heavens. The vanguardian slope was so distinct that people stared from miles around, and Citicorp Tower was transformed into a skyline. This made the other towers jealous...

Americans used to own Citicorp Tower, but not anymore. Now it is owned by the Japanese. Does this make you mad? If it does, then the recent Japadvertising blitzkrieg must be working. Everywhere I look, it seems like the media is portraying Japan as our enemy. I wonder why? Is Japan manipulating and invading smaller nations? Is Japan spending millions of tax dollars on conventional military weapons for the post cold war era? The answers are unequivocal no's. Far worse than being an imperialist nation stuck in a recession, the Japanese are guilty of being good capitalists, of beating us at our own game. Little by little, they are taking over our country. Haven't you heard? The "Japs" are even responsible for the recession that we are now wallowing in. What are we

waiting for? I say we blow the fuckers up!

On the other hand, maybe blowing up other nations is not the best foreign policy after all. Maybe we won't be manipulated by corporate commercialism and mainstream America, which tells us all too clearly that Japan is our economic enemy. "Don't buy Japanese," moans Big Business. "Don't buy Japanese," groan the Labor Unions. While Americans moan and groan and spend money that they don't have, the Japanese are saving away for a rainy day. Now we are subtly and systematically being told not to buy Japanese products. I don't know about you, but I like my Toshiba laptop, my Panasonic television, and my Sony walkman. I enjoy these amenities because the quality is decent and the prices are affordable. Japanese products are far better than America's anemic offerings. Who cares if Japanese capitalists are beating American capitalists? If the end result means better quality and cheaper prices for me, the consumer, then I am all for it.

Imagine what would happen if the Japanese were to compete with SUNY. Picture Toshiba Brook, a facsimile of Stony Brook, but with the following differences. First, no self-respecting Japanese would live in the dumps that resident-students live in, and certainly \$353 a month is not what they would call competitive. Toshiba Brook would offer quality housing with the features that you expect for your money. Heat and hot water shortages, water leaks and asbestos, inadequate security and lighting, and roach and rodent problems would be trademarks of Stony Brook, not

Toshiba Brook. Cutting the costs would be as simple as cutting the payroll of SUNY's bloated bureaucracy. Why hire so many staff personnel when students can do the same job without the union hassles? As for education, Toshiba Brook would hire teachers to do the teaching, not researchers who couldn't care less about the education of today's youth. Business and political science majors would assume the responsibilities of over-paid administrators, thus receiving on-the-job training with a salary and credit toward their majors. The Japanese know the value of competition, which is why Toshiba Brook would never permit DAKA to have a virtual monopoly on all sources of food. Instead, space would be allocated for a food mall where different companies would be required to compete. In addition, Toshiba Brook would never allow Barnes & Noble to mark up books for the sake of profit. Instead, the campus book store would be a non-profit organization run by the students. Finally, let us not forget the campus itself. At Toshiba Brook, the icing on the cake would be the soothingly scenic vistas which the Japanese are so fond of. The subtle beauty and elegant simplicity of Japanese gardens would be a welcome change from the eroding concrete structures of Stony Brook.

With so much attention focussed on the needs of the students, Toshiba Brook would certainly give SUNY a run for their money. Who do you think would win? I don't know about you, but my transfer application would be in the mail faster than you can say "Japanese minimalism." This is why I pray to Buddha everyday that the Japanese will soon takeover SUNY. Until such time, Toshiba Brook will always remain the wet dream that it is. ●

## THE CENTER FOR WOMEN'S CONCERNS PRESENTS:

**MOVIE: *Miss or Myth: Rethinking the Myths of America's Dreamgirl***

Wednesday, March 13 at 8:00 p.m.

Langmuir Fireside Lounge  
-Refreshments and discussion to follow-

For more information call 632-2000

## STUDENT ACTIVITY

BOARD

presents

CHOCOLATE

PUDDING

WRESTLING

TO ENTER THE RING: Open to all Clubs, Frats, Sorors, Teams etc.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED CHOCOLATE PUDDING



WED. MARCH 13 AT 9 p.m.  
UNION BALLROOM  
\$2.00 w/ SUSB I.D.

For more information call S.A.B. at 632-6454

## LGBA

### Calender of Events

March 1991:

- 3/5 Tues. - **Support Group for Students**  
8:30 p.m. LGBA office..Every Tuesday.
- 3/6 Wed.- **Lesbians and Lesbian Relationships**  
3:30 - 6:00 p.m. HSC Lvl. 2, Rm. 4
- 3/7 Thurs.- **Queer Nation Speaks**  
9:00 p.m. Union Rm. 223
- 3/13 Wed.- **Information Panel**  
9:30p.m. Tabler Quad, Hand
- 3/14 Thurs. - **Lesbian Film Festival**  
9:00 p.m. Union Rm. 223
- 3/15 Fri. - **Information Panel**  
9:25 - 10:20 a.m. Old Chem Rm. 144
- 3/21 Thurs. - **Gay AA Speaks**  
9:00 p.m. Union Rm. 223

Long Island's Oldest Lesbian, Gay,  
and Bisexual Organization

For more information call 632-6469

## S.S.A.D.D.

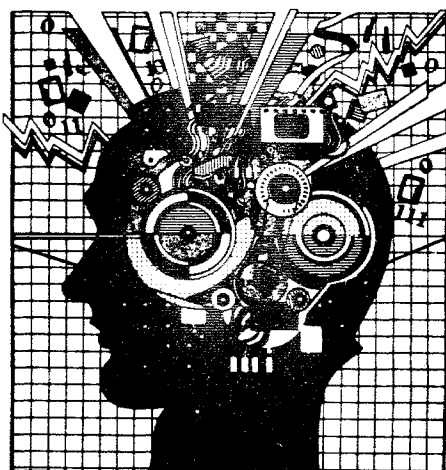
Stony Brook Students Against Drunk Driving

Meeting: Monday, March 1, 1991

ALL WELCOME

Union Rm. 231

you can make a difference!



## "Attacked by the Digital Sound"

by MJXII

If you're an alternative music lover and love music on 'WDRE', MTV's '120 mins.', or even more underground music like you hear on WUSB's 'Happy Nightmare', there may be a space opening up on campus for you to hear, and dance to, popular alternative bands such as Skinny Puppy, New Order, Front 242, and the Cure.

"We want to set up a place for people into alternative music on campus", says DJ Circuit, whose partner DJ Slide originally came up with the concept for Technetium Crossfire, a club set up in the Union Bi-Level, which will open April 4th. DJ Slide (Wayne Myer) is a Mechanical Engineering major in his freshman year and has been a DJ on and off for about two years. He feels that "the alternative music scene is anemic at best" on campus, and

elicited the support of his friend DJ Circuit (Chris Kelly) to help him to "get something different on campus-something that hasn't been around."

The club, named after the radioactive element #43, will feature CD sound, and clubbers can request songs and even bring in music to be played, although Circuit and Slide will basically stick to their mix of popular alternative bands. "We have more than enough to play each night" says Circuit.

April 4th is a "test run" however, and "non-student attendance may be in jeopardy" says Slide, due to administrative concerns over the unfortunate incidents occurring at the recent "Special Ed" concert where several people were injured before the scheduled performance. But Circuit notes that the "Urban Dance Squad" and "Living Color" concerts, as well as two major parties, have went on since then without incident. Slide and Circuit have been working with Brian Dooreck, the SAB/ Tokyo Joe's Chairman, in beefing up security for this event, and may sell tickets or passes to insure that only Stony Brook students and their guests can "hang out, relax, listen to good music, and dance" as Circuit puts it.

So if dancing from 10-2 to the likes of Ministry, the Pixies, and Depeche Mode is for you, call Polity and express support for Technetium Crossfire, and get "attacked by the digital sound."

## Art Trek

If you are bored, stuck on campus, broke, and nothing is happening, truck around and check out some of the art shows. You may invite a few friends along or even a date to display your passionate love for art. From March 4-15, the Department of Student Union and Activities will show "Painting and Sculpture Exhibition" by artists Erika Votruba and Michelle Herman. Located in the Union Art Gallery, you can visit from noon - 5:00 PM (call 632-6822).

In the University Art Gallery at the Staller Center, the works of Frederic Amat and Roberto Juarez will be on exhibit. Call 632-7240 for details.

Further into the future, after the present show in the Union Gallery, "The Joycean Year" will be on exhibit, with paintings by Gerald Davis. His exhibited paintings will relate to the writings of James Joyce.

## Council Travel

### SPRING BREAK

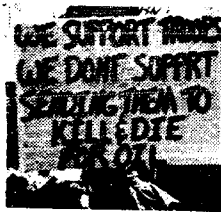
from New York  
Cancun starting at \$459  
Jamaica starting at \$489

Price includes:

- Round trip airfare & transfers
  - 7 nights accommodation & hotel taxes
- Low Student Airfares!

CALL FOR MORE  
INFORMATION

205 E. 42nd St. 35 W. 8th St  
New York New York  
212-661-1450 212-254-2525



SODUMB  
HUSSEIN



Without free speech no search for truth is possible...no discovery of truth is useful...Better a thousandfold abuse of free speech than denial of free speech. The abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people, and entombs the hope of the race. Join The Press.

Charles Bradlaugh 1833-1891



## FICTION

continued from page 11

window that indicated the day of the moth. The little number was "19." Now he was starting to panic.

"Hello?" came the voice over the phone.

Jim recognized the voice only too well, it was the voice of his little sister. Having no desire to speak with her, he said quickly, "Lana, is mom there?"

"What's the matter with you, Jim? You didn't even say hello."

"Nothing's the matter with me! Just give me mom o.k.?"

"O.k., o.k., jeez! Hold on a second."

A short silence followed as Lana was getting his mother. Then he heard the receiver being picked up and his mother's voice came over it, "Hi, Jim. How are you?"

"Mom! Hi! How's everything?"

"Fine," Jim's mother said slowly, then added, "How's everything with you?"

Jim knew the tone of voice that his mother had. She knows something is up, she's just waiting for me to tell her, he thought. Sometimes he just hated it that his mother knew him so well.

"I'm fine. Listen, mom, I was wondering if you could send me some money."

"Jim, is something wrong? You know how tight we are with cash. That's why you have a work study job; to take care of your small expenses so that I don't have to send you money every month."

"Well, I was just hoping you could give me a loan."

"For what?"

"You know. For clothes and stuff I that I need, that I can't afford on my workstudy money."

Jim could hear his mother take a deep breath. "How much do you need?"

"Not much. I mean it really isn't much if you think about it."

"How much do you want, Jim."

"Four hundred dollars."

"What?! What do you need that kind of money for? You going to buy clothes made of gold thread? You know that I just enrolled Lana in a private school, and it's taken up all my extra money every month. Do you know how long it's been since I bought clothes?"

"Yes Mom. You've told me that a hundred times already. Well, can you send me anything?"

Again his mother took a deep breath followed by, "I can send you a hundred dollars."

"Oh."

"Jim, it's the best I can do. Otherwise, I won't have money to buy food! I'll send it to you today by express mail. You should get it tomorrow, o.k.?"

"O.k. Mom. Thanks."

"You're welcome. I love you."

"I love you too. Bye Mom."

"Bye."

There was a loud knocking somewhere in the darkness, and Jim could not place its location. No matter which way he faced, he couldn't place the location of the sound.

Jim awoke with a start. He glanced at his radio and saw that it was a little after three a.m. He glanced at his roommate. He was asleep. There was a loud knock on the door. Warily, Jim got of bed and went to the door. "Yes?" he groaned.

"Open the door, this is the police!" a harsh voice resonated from behind the wooden door.

Jim unlocked the door and opened it quickly. Behind the door was a man dressed in a suit, holding a large white envelope, and behind him were two police officers in uniform.

"Jim Roth?" the man in the suit said, in a surprisingly high pitched voice.

"Yes?"

"Mr. Roth, I have a warrant for

your arrest. Please come with us quietly."

"On what charge?" Jim asked flabbergasted.

"For having outstanding monetary obligations to the D.C.F. corporation. In other words, bad credit."

The two officers came into the room, grabbed Jim and handcuffed him. They then dragged him out of the room. The last thing Jim saw before they closed the door, was his roommate's face, asleep.

Jim opened his eyes and looked over at the opposite wall. Ebanizer had finally fallen asleep on the floor. His stomach growled and Jim realized that he was hungry. Looking around the room carefully, he saw the small shape of the grey mouse slinking along the wall. Jim got on his hands and knees and started to follow the mouse very slowly to make sure

that he made no sound.

As he followed him Jim hummed quietly to himself a song that he knew from a cartoon he used to watch when he was a little kid. "A hunting we will go, a hunting we will go..."

## Woody's Corner

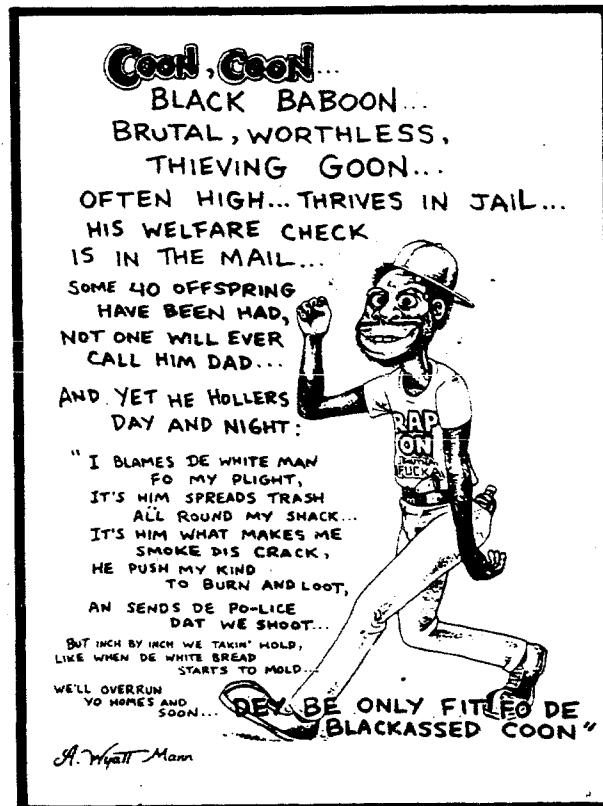
*Scenes From a Mall* is W. Allen's most recent bombardment of our finer sensibilities. Within the new re-vamped semi-urban environment of Los Angeles (or is it Queens?), there is, despite all probability, a re-enactment of a picturesque life; overkill, no doubt. It would seem as though the 'ennui' present has not been properly

sublimated, just as the repression itself has again become undone. There is an absence of the original power and force found in the early Allen days, however that classic naivete is no longer truly significant. It would seem that W. Allen has been caught in a cultural phenomena over the past few years wherein film has taken on a diminutive stance quality, exchanged for better cinematic technology. The question must be asked: "if W. Allen is no longer funny, can he claim malpractice? Can he somehow escape the new seriousness? Can he somehow not be normal? Can he ever be funny again? Will he forever become tiresome and droll?"

Mitchell Weissberg

PAGES

# Blood In The Face: The Ku Klux Klan, Aryan Nations, Nazi Skinheads and the Rise of a New White Culture



Propaganda posters distributed by the White Aryan Resistance

By James Ridgeway  
Thunder's Mouth Press, 202 pages,  
\$18.95 paperback,  
\$29.95hardcover

by Scott Warmuth

This is a heavy hitting book. Author James Ridgeway, best known for his work as a staff writer for the Village Voice, has delved deep into the world of the racist far right and returned with this report.

Ridgeway's writing is lucid and to the point. His research, often from first person accounts, is top notch but what first drew me into the book was the extensive reproductions of anti-Semitic and racist tracts, cartoons and verbatim transcriptions of sermons and speeches. Some of these rants are among the most crazed that I have ever seen. For example, a sermon by Christian Identity minister Jim Wickstrom is reprinted in part. Christian Identity is a religion based on the notion that the Anglo-Saxons are the true descendants of the ten lost Tribes of Israel so Wickstrom is coming from a strange angle to begin with, but he goes further into the twilight zone when he discusses the evils of soap. "They take that bar of Dove, which should be spelled pig, and they take that sweaty, slimy piece of pussey pork and they wash

their whole body with that piece of pig ... you're a greased pig when you come out [of the shower] just like the nigger carrying the football down the field ...," pontificates Wickstrom.

The book's title refers to the belief that one of the ways to determine if a person is a true white (as opposed to one of the "mud people") is the ability to blush. This is just one of the myriad of crackpot theories presented which would be laughable if they weren't so dangerous. Ridgeway also outlines the roots of the mythical "International Jewish Conspiracy," and the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, an anti-Semitic rant that was originally dreamed up by the Czar's secret police, later spread through the U.S. by auto maker Henry Ford, and which is still widely touted today.

Ridgeway also gives up profiles of the main movers and shakers of the racist far right from the founding fathers in the earlier part of this century to today's leaders. There is an in-depth examination of David Duke's transition from a Klan leader in the seventies to a serious mainstream political candidate in the ninties. Ridgeway's investigation of Tom Metzger, the KKK member who went on to form WAR, White Arayan Resistance, is based in part on first person interviews.

Ridgeway's analysis and investigation of the Skinhead movement is the most informed that I have seen in the mainstream media, especially when dealing with its origins, but there is one aspect that I take umbrage with. The Skinhead movement is split today along racist lines but Ridgeway only gives the other side a one sentence mention, "It should be pointed out that not all skinheads are Nazis, and a movement of skinheads in opposition to the Nazi model has asserted itself in recent years." This split deserves more attention. A look at a group like SHARP, Skinheads Against Racial Prejudice, would have provided a more balanced look at the skinheads and could have helped to take the Nazi stigma off of non-racist skins.

In *Blood in The Face* Ridgeway does a good job of keeping his own biases out of his reporting. He doesn't go for the exploitative flash favored by the television personalities like Geraldo. Instead of baiting Nazis to throw chairs at him, Ridgeway tries to gain their trust and in doing so he also gains a deeper understanding of what makes them tick.

Ridgeway has produced an in-depth look at the state of the racist far right today, its origins, the interconnections of various groups and he shows their true colors through their own works.

A film by the same name is a companion piece to the book and will make its broadcast premiere later this year on Public Television.



## Sting's Soul Cage

By Eric Penzer

In 1990, when Sting was preparing to record his latest studio album, it had been about three years since his last album, 1987's *...Nothing Like The Sun*, hit record stores worldwide. However, Sting was faced with a problem concerning the new record: no material. Sting recently said of his writer's block that, "since the recording of *...Nothing Like The Sun*, in 1987, I hadn't written as much as a rhyming couplet, much less a whole song." This story ends with Sting trying to give his mind a jump start by booking a recording studio in Paris (to record what, he had no idea), and hiring studio musicians. *The Soul Cages*, recently released on A&M Records, is the result of these sessions.

*The Soul Cages* begins with the low-key "Island Of Souls." The lyrics to this song, like many songs on the record, are very descriptive and narrative. The FM favorite, "All This Time," follows next. Perhaps the most uplifting song on the album, the idea for "All This Time" came from Sting's earliest childhood memory. When he was writing this song, he asked himself, "What's your earliest memory?" And his answer was, "Easy...A great big bloody ship...And the river...The river flowed to the sea." "All This Time" is, melodically, similar to recent upbeat Paul Simon compositions, but with a twist that makes the song unique.

Perhaps one of the reasons that this record is so appealing is that Sting enlists the talents of only the best studio musicians. The song, "Jeremiah Blues (Part I)," features expert saxophone work by Branford Marsalis. Rhythm is also a key part of this collection. *The Soul Cages* features seven different percussionists. At all times, Sting's band performs flawlessly. It is my experience that this flawlessness is not limited to studio work, but is also apparent when the band performs live.

Other album highlights include "Why Should I Cry For You," which is perhaps the sweetest and most prolific love song Sting has ever written. "Saint Agnes And The Burning Train" is an instrumental that features an ear pleasing medieval-styled mandolin lead (this tune would have been great on the Hamlet soundtrack!). The album's title track comes as close to straight-forward rock as Sting ever gets.

Not only do you have to admire Sting for his musical ability, you should also know that he is an environmental activist. *The Soul Cages* sets precedence as being one of the first major artist releases to forego the traditional, wasteful, CD longbox format. After the initial 300,000 units (shipped in longboxes), the disc is to be packaged in the alternative Digitrak, which reduces paper and cardboard waste. It is rare for a major artist to stand up to his record company and insist that they spend more money on a release. However, it is quickly becoming apparent that Sting knows how to break all the rules. ●

## McGuinn Is Back

By Eric Penzer

With the release of Roger McGuinn's first solo album in over ten years, *Back To Rio* (Arista), the ex-Byrd proves that he is definitely back in the world of music. And he couldn't have come at a better time. 1991 marks the Byrds' silver anniversary, which brings with it their induction into the Rock 'N' Roll Hall Of Fame. Yes, it is definitely time to celebrate one of Rock and Roll's greatest talents.

How does McGuinn stand as a solo artist? Tall and proud! The album's first two songs are the pleasant "Someone To Love" and the silly parody-like "Car Phone" (Roger, I don't believe in modern technology either, but this is ridiculous!). The third cut on *Back To Rio*, however, forces one to listen to the rest of the album. The Elvis Costello penned "You Bowed Down" stands as one of the best songs on the album, certainly the best song on side one.



*Back From Rio* also marks the reunion of McGuinn and fellow ex-Byrds David Crosby and Chris Hillman. The trio harmonize on "Suddenly Blue" and "Without Your Love" (the latter song is, perhaps, the sweetest love song the trio have ever sung). It's really good to hear these three men singing together again; their voices blend so effortlessly, it sounds as if they never stopped performing together.

Another collaboration that makes this album so enjoyable is McGuinn's long overdue duet with Tom Petty on the McGuinn/Petty composition, "King Of The Hill." This song has the two men singing about the misconceptions of life at the top: "Your driveway is long, your princess is lovely/ Your servants all wait for your knock on the door/ How many years will you crawl through this castle/ So satisfied and still wanting more..." Petty and McGuinn have very compatible voices (as should be apparent when Petty covers Byrds' songs live), and the sheer brilliance of this song, along with the masterful vocals, makes "King Of The Hill" a song you will find yourself listening to over and over.

Aside from the fact that about seven of the album's ten songs sound very similar (also true of many Byrds albums), *Back From Rio* is as good a comeback record as I've ever heard. Although McGuinn has been away from the mainstream, it's good to see his return. *Rio*? Well, wherever he was, make no mistake, he is indeed back. ●

## Screaming Trees

By Wayne Myer

Don't call them psychedelic. "It [the term psychedelic] evokes images of a band trying hard to be something from the past, which we're not," says Van Conner, the Screaming Trees' bassist.

The band, which started six years ago in Ellensburg, Washington, has just released their debut album, *Uncle Anesthesia* (Epic). Screaming Trees is a hodge-podge. Their influences range from The Beatles to Black Sabbath to Duran Duran, and early MTV. Band-member's ages range from 22 to 28 years old. They are Mark Pickerel (drums), Gary Lee Corner (guitar), Van Conner (bass), and Mark Lanegan (vocals). In the six years of their existence, each member has left the band, and returned, at least once.

The music, although often sound-derived, retains its own style. Lanegan's vox bears a resemblance to that of Wayne Hussey (Mission U.K.). The guitar commands attention and dominates the music, while the bass drives it. Screaming Trees' lyrics are poetic and surreal, often holding meaning open to individual interpretation. It makes for good rock and roll as well as fitting into the new "Manchester Sound" category that includes

the Charlatans U.K., Stone Roses, and My Bloody Valentine.

This is music to be played (very) loudly. *Uncle Anesthesia* is good "bumming around" listening due to its laid-back style, yet fast and hard enough to permit slamming. Any fans of the Cult, Mission U.K., or "Manchester" bands will like Screaming Trees. ●

### WUSB TOP 35 90.1 FM As of 3/7/91

1. Pop Will Eat Itself
2. Cocteau Twins
3. CMJ Vonas Voinus
4. Chick Asau Mud Puppies
5. Morrissey
6. Meat Beat Manifesto
7. Galaxy 500
8. 100 Flowers
9. Blake Babies
10. Helmet
11. Daniel Ash
12. Plastic Land
13. Daniel Dax
14. KMFDM
15. Dust Dents
16. Limbo Maniacs
17. Babylon Pink
18. Nine Inch Nails
19. NRBQ
20. Buffalo Tom
21. Pile On
22. Renegade Sound Wave
23. Bug-Out Society
24. God's Acre
25. Ming Two Black Two Strong
26. Lush
27. Jellyfish Kiss
28. Three Head Coats
29. Snapshot
30. Art Ensemble Of Chicago
31. Boss Hog
32. Sun Ra
33. Urban Dance Squad
34. Unryolux
35. Trash Can Sinatras



## Imperial Tinkle

By James F. Bama

The Imperial Bells of China appeared at USB's Staller Center's Main Stage, performing the music, dance, and poetry of the Ancient Chinese Kingdom of Chu. The performance, which was on Saturday, March second, was centered around 120 musical instruments uncovered in 1978 from a tomb in China's central Hubei Province.

"The tomb, which dates back more than 2400 years, belonged to a high-ranking noble, a certain Marquis Yi, of a small kingdom called Zeng. Of special interest was a fully intact set of sixty-four bronze bianzhong-chime bells. Not only was it physically impressive as an exquisite work of art, it was, moreover, the earliest example in China of an instrument of such broad range employing a chromatic scale, with set pitch."

The performance consisted of short scenes that alternated music and dance. It began with traditional music and dance that was created through extensive research with indigenous people deep in remote regions of Hubei Province. One scene of note consisted of Farming Dances that were inspired by the Zuo Zhuan, a

commentary of "Spring and Autumn" attributed to Confucius between 551-479 BC. The Bianzhong Chime Bell solos were also an interesting display of Chinese music.

The second half of the performance was more mirthful than the first. The ensemble relaxed its traditional style, and began to use more Western Dance styles and music. The dance became representational, like ballet, and the ensemble began to use more Western melodies. At the end, as a gift to the audience, the ensemble played a medley of "American Folk Songs," including Jingle Bells.

I must admit that I found the first half of the performance difficult to enjoy. The melodies seemed strange and shrill, and I didn't understand the dance.

This, however, turned out to be only a cultural difference. When I spoke to a Chinese-American woman about the performance, her opinion was the opposite of mine. For her the first half was enjoyable precisely because it contained traditional music, dances and poetry, unadulterated from other influences. The second half was less enjoyable because it attempted to mix Western styles and melodies with traditional music. ●





## Quincy Troupe Returns to USB

by James F. Bama

Quincy Troupe Jr., who spoke at the Poetry Center on February 28, began his talk by mentioning that the circumstances of this visit were different than the last time he was in Stony Brook. This time he was here as a distinguished poet and writer, appearing as the final speaker in a month long celebration of Black History. In 1989, however, he came to USB to aid his son who was accused of rape.

The events began in March of 1989. On Friday the 24th, during the last days of spring break, a 20 year old female student from upstate New York was assaulted, dragged to a grassy knoll between Douglass and Dreiser College, and violently raped.

According to police reports, the rapist was black and wore a fraternity jacket. However, as the days passed, the police made no arrests. Then, one week after the crime, in what many saw as a desperate attempt to pacify the public, the Police arrested Quincy's son, a senior engineering major, and a fraternity member.

Almost immediately there was an outcry among the students. In the subsequent days Stony Brook was polarized by protests demanding the release of Troupe. It became apparent that there was no case against him. On May 10th, Troupe was released and cleared of all charges.

Troupe's mention of these events, though brief, served to validate his poetry and gave its themes tangible meaning.

One might characterize Troupe's poetry as working to recapture and celebrate a culture which has been repressed by "mainstream" society. His poetry emphasized subjects of particular interest to the African-American community, evoked through the mastery of true American language. As he noted during his talk, "poetry, after all, is the art of language."

However, as he admitted during the talk, he didn't always write for the advancement of his culture. He mentioned

that "Being an African American poet is a different thing." He then showed through his early poetry how he wrote for two different groups. He wrote for a mostly white audience to gain notoriety and become established. He also wrote for himself and his own people. As his career has progressed, though, he has changed to writing more for himself.

Today, Quincy Troupe is enjoying tremendous success with poetry as well as other writings. In 1990 he received the American Book Award for "Miles: The Autobiography, Miles Davis with Quincy Troupe," which was an international best-seller.

He also edits several periodicals, is a Professor of Third World Literature at the College of Staten Island, and is a faculty member of the Columbia University graduate writing program. ●

## Calling All Poets

Fannie Brice Theater/Capozzi presents The International Poetry Reading (hosted by Captain America) on Tuesday, March 12th at 7:30 PM. This is an open microphone reading but, if you are going to read it would be nice to register by calling (516) 744-4409. The reading will be followed by an electric performance by B.C. (featuring the Anowa Drummers and members of the Mighty Underdogs). Fannie Brice is located in Roosevelt Quad. There will be a \$2 cover charge (\$3; non-student) that will be used for the publication of the 1991 Brook Spring. Bring your poetry submissions with you for the magazine. CANYOUPASSTHETEST?CANYOUPASSTHETEST?CANYOUPASSTHETEST?PSYCHED ELIC/BLUES/LREGGAE/JAZZ/ROCKANDROLL!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! ●

## The Words Of Baraka

By James F. Bama

Amiri Baraka, the award winning poet, dramatist, civil rights activist and professor, spoke at the Uniti Cultural Center on February 26, 1991 to help celebrate Black History Month. Baraka, who teaches Pan African History (AFH330), read from several of his books, to give a general view of his poetry and its changes over time. He prefaced his reading by simply saying that his material "...goes back ten years, up into contemporary stuff. You'll know the difference."

Baraka is known for his distinctive use of jazz during his readings. He often performs with a jazz quartet behind him, providing a necessary melody and rhythm to his poetry. During this performance he was without accompaniment so he provided it himself. He started to use beats and rhythms made with his hands on the podium. The poetry came alive with the performance of Baraka, as he injected melodies, tempos, songs, screams, hell and suffering.

The poems he performed were alive with the strength and suffering of African-Americans. As the reading went on Baraka poured more and more emotion into

the poems, transforming them and himself. So emotional was his performance that Baraka began to lose his voice after only reading for some forty minutes.

At one point after reading a particularly fervent poem, Baraka smiled and quipped, "You start reading about slavery too long you get bitter; you want to konk people on the head."

After his reading, Baraka urged students to take their education seriously, and to oppose any effort to lessen the quality of the university's education. He emphasized nearly everyone at USB had relatives and ancestors that sacrificed to get them there.

One wonders how long Baraka himself will stay at USB. While he is at Stony Brook now, for several years he has been trying to gain tenure at a University closer to his home in Newark, New Jersey. As was reported in *Newsday*, on March 27, 1990, although Baraka received tenure from USB in 1982, during 1988 and 1989, he was a visiting Professor at Rutgers. In early 1990 he was denied tenure at Rutgers. At the time Baraka vowed to pursue the matter of tenure denial through legal means. At least for now, Baraka continues to teach at Stony Brook. ●

## Dreams of Damnation

I stared out my bedroom window  
at a black and clouded sky  
suddenly  
the clouds quickly took form  
first there were fingers  
then several grey fists  
stretching out of the sky  
with divine strength and  
power as their guide  
bashing the buildings  
destroying man  
and his cancerous creations  
I stood crying with no hope of salvation.

Fleeing from the fires  
of burning, sinful souls  
searching for safety  
from the lustrous  
grasp of Satan  
the Chosen few  
finally settle in seclusion  
among three towering trees  
praying and pleading  
with God the Creator  
that this  
would free them  
from the darkness of death.

Rows and rows of lawn chairs  
ar Ground Zero we sat  
talking  
and laughing nervously  
in anticipation  
of the flash of Light  
which would freeze  
this moment  
in the shadows of despair.

-Michelle Fleck



## PROTECT YOURSELF

"One Spray & They Are Down  
For 30 Minutes"

A (C.S.) Military Tear Gas Canister in the hands of a person about to be assaulted is the finest weapon of our time.



POLICE UNIT \$14.95



POCKET UNIT \$10.95



KEY RING UNIT \$10.95

AMT.	TYPE	COST
	POLICE	
	POCKET	
	KEY RING	

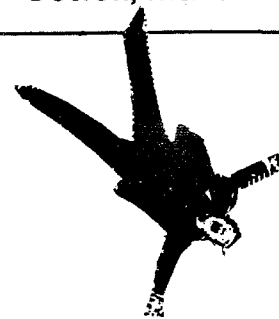
Mail to:  
Metropolitan Marketing  
Columbus Circle Station, Box 20870  
NYC, NY 10023-9991

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
\$1.50 Handling per unit. Allow 3 weeks.  
Check or Money Order only.

## Scholarships, Fellowships, Grants

## Ed's Services

Box 3006  
Boston, Ma. 02130





## Strange Daze

### the doors reopened

by Rick Teng

The movie theater was littered with young American "rock-music-bred" people, casually waiting for the feature movie about a particular rock band from the drug-cultured, and streetwise atmosphere of Venice, California during the existentially hedonistic period of the Sixties. *The Doors*, directed by the ambitious Oliver Stone, reopens with an abrupt turn of the knob, hurling the audience into a historical account of the group on a wide screen that, with incredible cinematography and special visual effects, made everything surreal and larger than life. Surprisingly, the movie worked extremely well as a documentary; a dream-induced account of a social phenomenon that eventually lead to Morrison's death in a Paris bathtub.

The Doors, a band that came out of the Venice gutter, may seemed to have gone into the back alley when Jim Morrison died in 1971. But this movie, made 20 years after Morrison's death, has made the myth even stronger, raising the dead Indians from Morrison's tomb and onto the screen with such intensity that I was sucked in, wide-eyed and thrilled. *The Doors* is definitely worth your time and money; no one will be disappointed (especially with the peyote sequence in the desert).

Even though the filmmaker's intent may have been to make this a documentary-like film, the movie remains as yet another

statement, polished by Oliver Stone (with the help of the book, *Riders On the Storm*, written by Doors member John Densmore), on the deafening political voice of the psychedelic Sixties. For those familiar with the group, the film seemed to be a compilation of remade vintage Doors' concert footages (*The Doors Are Open* and *Live from the Hollywood Bowl*) and the music video, *Dance On Fire*, with familiar Doors songs playing in the background during almost every scene. The film at times fades into a MTV-like spectacle, decisively patched together by a screenplay that almost succumbs to the music itself. Mr. Stone has mixed this musical treat with a very simplified but daring dialogue, filled with the madness and all the fears and hopes of the Doors generation - at least the era that made rock history as coined by the book, *No One Here Gets Out Alive*, written by Jerry Hopkins and Danny Sugerman.

Mr. Stone's visual statement works very nicely. The time comes alive in an awe-inspiring mesh of energy, psychedelia, and confusion. The Venice boardwalk, the Sunset Strip and the Whiskey A-Go-Go flash into life like voyeuristic revelations.

There were a lot of vital ingredients missing though, such as a detailed account of the band's formation, the UCLA years (when Morrison lived poorly in a shack and on Dennis Jacob's rooftop where he wrote many of his poems), and many other things a Doors fan would look for.

But of course, this movie was made to appeal to everyone, especially to today's young generation. It's making profit and it's Hollywood. But Mr. Stone was careful in not making the legend a weak one. The dead has come back to life. The movie is flawed in not giving Morrison an artistic brain. However, we are aware that he was once an intellectual loon, as depicted in a scene showing him reading passages from Nietzsche (the cover of the book wasn't yet designed back then), and the camera zoomed in on an array of intellectually cool books such as Rimbaud's *Season in Hell* and so on. This process was slickly done as the camera moved like an invisible observer prying into Morrison's world (opening the door, so to speak). But it was disappointing when every poem and lyric was cut short and fused together to create an uneven dialogue. When Morrison was singing *The Soft Parade*, whatever happened to the line, "The Monks bought lunch?"

*This is the best part of the trip, this is the trip, the best part...*

The movie begins astonishingly as the title of the movie sweeps across the screen (like in *Star Wars*) with an enormous Arizona-like landscape revealed in the background. Soon we, like an eagle, zoom into the scenario of an accident on the New Mexico highway. We witness Morrison as a chubby child first confronting death, as several Indians lie bleeding and dying. Then, after his mother has tried comforting the confused Jim, "ghosts crowd the young child's fragile eggshell mind." The monochromatic (light orange) effect of this sequence creates a convincing and nostalgic return to the past.

Suddenly we are transformed into the future where we encounter the streetlife of Venice as Morrison follows a red-head chick to her pad. Slowly, as the camera shifts and turns, we see Morrison spying on this girl behind a bush as day turns into night. The effect here is almost hypnotic. Throughout the entire movie, this camera work remains the same; shifting, turning, and moving from scene to scene like a time traveler zooming in on certain moments of Morrison's life and the Doors' adventures in the world of fame and corruption.

Val Kilmer's portrayal of the public Jim Morrison is excellent, and he never fails to capture the myth so embraced by the press and media of that time. But the only things that came out of the actor's mouth were glimpses of Morrison's poetry, lyrics, and other deep talk, mixed in with some very superficial and "nonlinear" metaphors (including that famous line from William Blake - "If the doors of perception were cleansed...").

Kilmer's Morrison was convincing at all times, swaying with sexual gravity and defiance, even while with his "cosmic mate," played by Meg Ryan. This stripping of the intimate Jim Morrison as a real person has sadly reduced the man to a drug-crazed, self-destructive rock star (even though he was). I was disappointed with

this limitation, since I was hoping that Jim Morrison, as an artist, would come into light and be justified. But how else can a two-hour movie approach the sensitivity and sincerity of the Doors' story without first addressing the controversy involved; without bringing back the sex symbol, alcoholic image of Morrison that the public eye wants to know?

The concert scenes are great. Waves and waves of a thousand extras acted out a hysteria so real that it was like a true Dionysian ritual. Screaming hecklers, tripped-out fans and naked freaks danced into a frenzied oblivion that I truly believed was a real Doors' concert. The image of the group as a public threat is revealed as policemen lined up on stage whereas Morrison screamed, danced, and jumped around them like a nerve-wrecking time bomb. Kilmer looked just like Morrison. The policemen looked just like real policemen. The audience looked just like a real audience. The fire-like light show in the background gave the concert image a blistering intensity. And at one point in the movie when Morrison was swirling onstage, the sound faded away into a dying echo, showing Morrison in a state of isolation and separation from everything. Is Morrison a victim of excessive demands from his fans, a pawn in the hands of greedy promoters and managers, demanding fame and pressure? One would think.

**"Ghosts crowd the young child's fragile eggshell mind."**

The movie ends with a guide to Morrison's grave in Paris' Pere Lachaise Cemetery (the real one). But before this finality, we see Pamela, Morrison's wife, in their Paris apartment, calling for Jim. She sees a tattooed, naked bald man walking out of the bathroom that Jim is in. The naked man then disappeared into an astrological doorway after taking a final look at Pamela, an eerie scene that signifies Morrison's departure into the next world (this man symbolized death, I assume). Pamela walks in and sees Jim resting peacefully in the bathtub. He's dead, and Pamela weeps from a distance.

How did Jim Morrison die? What caused his death? What caused his self-destruction? We can only guess.

#### The Doors

Directed by Oliver Stone; written by J. Randal Johnson and Oliver Stone; music by the Doors; produced by Bill Graham and Sasha Harari and A. Kitman Ho; released by Tri-Star Pictures; 135 minutes; rated R.

