

THE
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DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN TO YOU



HUNDREDS CUE UP FOR VODKA IN ST. PETERSBURG THIS SUMMER. SEE STORY ON PAGE 5

READ THE PRESS BAR GUIDE

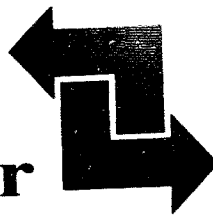
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Recycle It

A Message From W.W. Pecker



Why recycle? There are many reasons, but perhaps the best is, that it's the law. An executive order issued by Gov. Cuomo last spring stated that all agencies operating in buildings owned or leased by the state, by April 1, 1991, must increase efforts to reduce solid waste generation, recycle recoverable materials, and purchase recycled products. The Solid Waste Management Act of 1988 mandates that the New York state municipalities adopt local laws or ordinances requiring separation of reusable and recyclable materials from solid waste by September 1, 1992. The time is near.

There are other, and perhaps more important reasons, for you to recycle (and this means you).

In 1988, New Yorkers produced approximately 20.1 million tons of solid waste. By itself, this figure is not all that significant (although I'd like to see the folks of Gary, Indiana produce that much trash), but when combined with the fact that 82% of that went into landfills, it becomes devastating. The sad truth is that there is no room for garbage. In the 1960's, there were 1600 dump sites to put the state's trash in. Today, there are fewer than 250 landfills open, and only 100 are expected to remain open by 1995. Besides the landfills that are filled to capacity, many are being closed down by the Department of Environmental Conservation because they are polluting the environment. New regulations for landfills are being enforced by the DEC to prevent this, but communities that do not have the money to make the necessary adjustments are simply closing down the dumps. New landfills are not being built (for the most part) because they are expensive. State laws require new landfills to have combination synthetic and clay liners, leachate collection and treatment facilities,

and groundwater monitoring. There is also the "keep your stinking toxic trash out of my backyard because I do not want my kid to be some sort of mutation with three eyes and twenty-seven fingers because it will cause him to grow up with psychological problems due to an inability to be socially accepted by the snot nose kids in his school," phenomena more commonly known as: KYSTTOOMBIDNWMKTBSOMWTEATSFBIWCHTGUWPPDTAITBSABTSNKIHS syndrome, which basically means that communities do not want landfills near their residences.

For a while, New York state tried to simply ship their garbage elsewhere, but this is also too expensive, as well as embarrassing. I can't help but wonder where the infamous garbage barge is now; one can only hope it has found its way to the Bermuda Triangle.

If neither the law, or the lack of space to put garbage in is a good enough reason for you to recycle, then do it because it's the '90's, and recycling (like the Grateful Dead) is all of a sudden trendy - "don't bogart that joint my friend, pass it over to me!"

New York State's Solid Waste Management Plan has established a goal of 50% waste reduction, reuse, and recycle by 1997. Considering that the average household produces 70 pounds of waste a month that could be recycled, makes it clear that the role of the individual is extremely important to the success of this plan. The average New Yorker discards 5.5 pounds of trash per day, totaling 1 ton per person per year. Half of this is recyclable. - O.K. Here's what you can do.

The DEC recommends four things to do with your trash to help reduce your personal waste. The first is to reduce the amount of waste that requires disposal. - Buy bulk-packaged items to cut down on individual packing. Basically, make less trips to the supermarket and instead go to

warehouses and places like the Price Club, where you can buy a year's supply of toilet paper and enough Oreos to feed Ethiopia.

- Buy products in recyclable or reusable containers. Thanks to regulations by the DEC that went into effect in 1990, it is now very simple to detect which items are recyclable by a symbol that reads "recyclable" on the package. If your local grocer does not carry any such items, threaten to take your business elsewhere, or to bring all of your trash to his store.

- Do not buy disposable products when you can avoid them. It is understandable that such inventions as the disposable diaper would be rendered ineffective, and pretty disgusting if you could not throw it away. There was a time, however, when people used cloth diapers and actually washed them.

- Patronize restaurants and other businesses that use recyclable or biodegradable wrappings. McDonalds has to be commended for providing their customers with this service, although their food seems to generate a great deal of human excretory waste.

- Have your name removed from lists that send you unwanted mail. Several services are available that do that, here is one:

Mail Preference Service
Direct Mail Marketing Association
P.O. Box 3861
Grand Central Station
New York, N.Y. 10163-3861
(212) 689-4977

At least do this so you do not have to look at Ed McMahon ever again after Carson goes off the air.

The next thing you can do is to reuse items.

- Give old magazines, books and catalogs to neighbors, hospitals and nursing homes. (Be sure to include a copy of the Press.)

- Give unwanted clothing and repairable appliances to others, or donate them to

charity. Or, keep it for yourself. Fashion has proven that styles once thought to be outdated, miraculously rise from the dead every twenty years. Broken appliances, no matter how large, make great paper weights or toys for the kids.

Another important thing to do is to separate your trash. Obviously this means removing things that are recyclable or reusable. Who knows, you might find that you enjoy this so much that you will play with your neighbor's garbage too.

Finally, it is important to make sure that the items you have kept for recycling get recycled. Find out what recycling programs your community (this includes the campus of Stony Brook University) has.

One thing that you can certainly do, no matter what community you live in, is return bottles and cans. New York's Returnable Container Act requires at least a 5 cent deposit on carbonated soft drinks, beer, malt beverages, mineral water, and soda containers. Why not get your nickel back. Remember, every empty bottle of beer you find in your room on a Friday morning has monetary value.

This Act has increased redemption rates by 75-80% and reduced litter by 75%, since its induction. It has reduced trash, saved landfill space, kept parks and roadsides clean, conserved energy, and recycled glass, plastics and aluminum. It is obviously working and does not require much effort on your part to keep it effective.

Some people, for whatever disturbed reasons, will tell you that recycling is not a viable solution to waste management. They might tell you...

- that recycling is hard to do. - In actuality, it requires only some rinsing of bottles and cans, and some sorting of trash into separate containers. Can you honestly say that turning on a faucet or deciding which bin to put your trash in is too taxing a task?

continued on page 5

Save New York, Save Your Paper

by Josh Gazes

Recycling is an important issue, but paper recycling is an even more urgent one. The common misconception is that the importance in recycling paper comes from a lack or depletion of trees and our national forests. In actuality, there are more trees today than even 70 years ago (Popular Science, Oct. '91). Whereas there were 610 billion cubic feet of trees (in forests) in 1952, numbers have progressively increased to 751 billion cubic feet in 1986. A lot of the paper that the United States uses comes from 2.7 billion trees that are specifically grown for paper manufacture on tree farms.

Then why is there a need to recycle paper? Like all materials, to save space in landfills. Paper, however, is such a large percentage of the waste generated by this country that it becomes even more crucial. In both weight and volume, paper and paperboard make up about 40% of the products in landfills. Newspapers make up 16% in volume alone. The average household generates 53 pounds of newspaper a month, and the average American uses 600 pounds of paper products a year. 70% of this goes to landfills. Each American threw away a total of 1300 pounds of trash last year. One can see what a staggering percentage of this is paper, and how much paper ends up in the dumps.

As the amount of waste generated

increases, the amount of available space in landfills decreases. In 1979, there were 18,500 operating landfills nationwide. Today, there are 6,000 and only 2,000 expected in the next five years. Locally, New York state will have under a hundred landfills in the next few years, and Long Island may have none.

Laws such as the resource Conservation Recovery Act are presently being introduced so as to make sure that a large percentage of this paper gets recycled. It becomes obvious, that by just recycling paper, the amount of waste going to landfills can be severely cut.

There are things that individuals can do immediately to help cut down on paper waste. One solution is to reuse paper material. Such tasks as cutting up one-sided flyers to be used as note paper. Using junk mail return envelopes to write shopping lists on and to carry coupons in. Using brown paper bags that have been saved to wrap packages. Reusing gift wrap paper from gifts that have been received to line shelves or draws. These are all effective ways of cutting down waste. A consumer can also purchase products that use recycled content that would have otherwise gone to landfills.

It is estimated that the campus uses 14 tons of paper and cardboard a week. Of that, about 20,000 pounds is paper alone. It is also estimated that most of that does get recycled. However, a lot of this paper comes from computer paper and

newspapers collected in the academic buildings on campus. The residence halls have not been submitting as much material for recycling. The recycling program runs on a schedule, where custodians in the various buildings collect the materials for recycling and keep them in designated hampers. These hampers are emptied by work crews on daily pickups and brought to the campus recycling, where the material is then picked up by a vendor. At present, the university is negotiating with a new vendor who would collect bottles, cans and plastics as well. There is an attempt being made to have more soda machines on campus, to coincide with this vendor's wider collection. As someone involved in campus recycling said, "we must get rid of the real waste." Presently though, there is paper being collected all across campus and in the Health Science Center too. There are however, two problems with this program.

One is that students do not know about it. WELL NOW YOU DO.

The second problem is not so easy to solve. Paper is collected in buildings, all over campus, in a specially marked box that says "recycling" and bares the recycling logo. Janitors collect these boxes when they collect the garbage. The problem is that these boxes appear about as often as Haley's comet. Many suggestions have been proposed to explain this phenomenon.

One theory suggests that men in suits and

ties that are associated with big business, and whose ultimate goal is to destroy the environment, sneak out at night and steal the boxes.

Most researchers tend to believe this to be the truth, however new theories propose that the boxes are mistaken for ordinary garbage and are merely thrown out.

Yet one more theory contends that there is really only one box, and that it takes turns making appearances in the different buildings all over campus.

Whatever may be the case, students should make a conscious effort to find these boxes (or box if the last theory is true) and make sure they put their paper there.

It must be confessed that the Press does not use recycled paper. The same is true for Statesmen and most newspapers across the country because recycled paper is more expensive. This is not so careless as it might sound. Almost all recycled paper requires some fibre from trees to provide strength anyway. There is no shortage of trees. What is important is that when you are done reading the Press, you either have it recycled, or save it for posterity.

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Long Island, Cradle for Biotechnology

Stony Brook University will play an important role



GREG FORTE

**Dr. Richard K. Koehn, Director of the Center for Biotechnology
by Jean Rousseau**

Long Island's economical survival cannot be based on military industries alone, and it may well depend on biotechnology companies. More than 30 biotechnology firms are already installed on Long Island. In New York state, it constitutes the largest aggregate of biotechnology enterprises and within the United States, L.I. may become a biotechnology heaven, similar to Cambridge, Massachusetts or Emeryville, California.

Long Island strikes most of us for its inadequate railway transportation and a highway infrastructure that looks more like the longest parking lot in the world at rush hour. We can add to that the highest utility prices in the nation for electricity, high school taxes and wonder why any enterprises would want to elect their domiciles on L.I.

Dr. Richard Koehn, director of the Center for Biotechnology, located in the Life Science Building, admits that L.I. has problems of its own but it has not prevented new biotechnology companies from being created. In fact, Dr Koehn is impressed by the vitality of the L.I. biotechnology industry. Four years ago, a third of these industries did not exist; 10

years ago, it was 70% of them. Most of these companies commercialize diagnostic products for human diseases.

The Center for Biotechnology was created in 1983 and its goal is to promote liaisons between academia and the private sector. The center offers more than \$500,000 a year to researchers that want to push their research in a direction that could have demonstrable economic potential. At the same time the Center assists small business research in their early development program. Once again the Center provides funding for collaboration between researchers and small companies based in New York. The goal of this financial support is to advance the project to a stage where further funding can be obtained from other sources, such as venture capital.

The importance of helping starting companies to increase their chance of survival is summarized by the concept of the incubator. It consists of providing the expertise and the services needed for a fledgling enterprise so it can become viable. Originally started by the Center for Biotechnology and targeted specifically to biotechnology firms, the concept of the incubator has been extended to different high-technology enterprises. It has now officially become a collaborative

partnership between the University at Stony Brook, Urban Development Corporation, Research Foundation of SUNY, and Stony Brook Foundation. This collaboration and the services that are offered are now referred to as the Incubator. The Center for Biotechnology has no formal connection with the Incubator, but still helps biotechnology firms.

To enhance the role of the University as an important pole for the development of new technology, the Incubator will build a new \$6 million building on campus, north of the new Health Science parking lot, and will house starting high-tech companies. The building will not be a SUNY facility. \$3.5 million come from the State and \$2.65 million was borrowed from a bank. If the project goes as planned, the construction should start December 1st 1991 and be completed by September 1st of 1992. This permanent facility will be called the Long Island High technology Incubator. The 42,000 square foot facility will encompass two wings—one for office space and the other for laboratories. Right now many companies are renting spaces in the life Science building.

It would be unrealistic to expect that all companies that will use the services of the Incubator will launch viable products, but previous examples have shown that it has worked. For example, a company called Curatech, which has developed a growth factor to heal wounds spent 18 months to two years at the University. The firm recently moved out to the Stony Brook technology park on Route 347 in Setauket. The company has grown from six employees to 150, is engaged in joint ventures in France and Germany, and operates 33 wound care centers in the U.S. There is also Olympus Biomedical Research Center, which used the incubator between February 1988, and last January to develop a fully computerized hardware/software laboratory system to analyze blood and chemicals. Even though Olympus is a major Japanese corporation, the biotech subsidiary did not have the experience in biotech, and was helped by the academic community. This company was charged a higher price for renting space because it was not especially poor.

According to Dr. Koehn, L.I. possesses attractive resources for nurturing high-

technology industries, which overcome L.I.'s problems. Nurturing is a key word because you cannot build a new industrial sector by solely attracting established companies. Dr. Koehn declared that "you have to create the conditions that are good for starting new businesses." Among these conditions he mentions access to research expertise which include Stony Brook University but also Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Boas-Marks Biomedical Science Research Center at North Shore University Hospital-Cornell University Medical College at Manhasset and Brookhaven National Laboratory, and access to a fair amount of capital. L.I. also offers a well established infrastructure for suppliers, legal services and a qualified labor force.

For a region like Long Island, diversification from defense industries is a necessity. According to a survey from the Marine Midland Banks, Inc., the defense industry once accounted for 46% of L.I. manufacturing output. Last year L.I. has lost 21,000 jobs and Grumman Corp (Bethpage), a military contractor, has cut its regional workforce by more than 10,000 since 1986. Many industry observers indicate that more jobs are likely to be shed off in the near future.

BIOTECHNOLOGY PLAYERS

Biotechnology is a buzzword for biology applied to technology ends. Dr. Kevin Willoughby, a professor at the University of Western Australia specializing in technology policy, and an associate professor at Berkeley who has studied California biotechnology's for many years as a Fulbright scholar, describes biotechnology as "a technology in which biological systems established and controlled through the application of molecular biology, cell biology, or microbiology, are employed as a means towards the attainment of practical ends." Among the new techniques that has favored the emergence of biotechnology is genetic engineering, also called recombinant technology.

Two examples of biotechnology applications will provide an idea of the type of products and processes this industry is creating.

- Calgene, a company based in Davis,

Continued on page 7

What is Biotechnology?

by Laura Rosenberger

Biotechnology can be defined as a technology which uses living organisms, and processes which occur within living organisms to obtain different types of agricultural, chemical or pharmaceutical products. Many mistakenly believe biotechnology's aim is to design super-humans and clone them. First of all, attributes such as the intellectual quotient depend upon so many variables that it is impossible to pinpoint which combination of genes will yield to an "improved" individual. Moreover the expression of genes generates proteins whose multiple interactions with other proteins has to be understood, and possibly connected to what we call intelligence. The complexity of the task is daunting, and will not yield itself to the production of super-humans.

So far, genetic manipulations have been attempted on genes controlling specific proteins. If the culprit of a genetic disease is a single gene, it is relatively easier to

find out if a gene is missing or is defective. Last year for example, experiments on human cells replaced the defective gene causing cystic fibrosis in humans with a normal gene. These modified cells were injected into patients in preliminary studies.

There is also an important misunderstanding about cloning. Producing multiple copies of a cell is one thing. Still genes often mutate due to environmental changes and will produce altered proteins. Even though the starting cell of a multicellular organism had all the right genes, it is almost guaranteed that it would not be perfect due to mutations.

RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY

Today one of the most valuable and widely used biotechnology is recombinant DNA technology also known as genetic engineering. It is a complex process

involving biochemical catalysts known as enzymes.

The starting material is DNA whose given sequence of base pairs codes the information corresponding to a protein, which can then become an hormone, an enzyme or the building block of a tissue. A chemical reaction called polymerase chain reaction can be used to make millions of copies of a desired sequence. There is also the possibility of introducing the desired sequence within the genome or DNA of an organism, having the organism multiply and then harvest the DNA.

There are many ways to introduce the DNA into a cell. One can use plasmids, and replicate these pieces of DNA exchanged between bacteria. These plasmids are then incorporated by a bacteria within their own DNA. In this case, the strategy consists of including the sequence within the plasmid by using restriction enzymes which are molecular scalpels that will cut the plasmid at a given location. This leaves jagged ends to the

DNA plasmid that can only pair to other DNA cut with the same enzyme or build with reciprocal jagged ends. The opening can then be filled by the desired sequence. It is also possible to introduce the given sequence in cereal plant cells by velocity microprojectile bombardment. The DNA sequence becomes the projectile. For human cells, harmless retroviruses have been effective vectors. In this case RNA must be used instead of DNA since retroviruses causes the cell to copy viral RNA into cellular DNA. Once the RNA is put into the retrovirus, the retrovirus does the rest of the work.

These cells are grown with nutrients and growth factors and allowed to reproduce until there are enough to produce large amounts of the desired proteins. This is how drugs such as insulin are produced.

These techniques are at the core of the new biotechnology industries, which now include activities in areas such as food processing, environmental remediation, medical testing and health cares.

New Group 'Peaces' it Together



by Shari Nezami

There is no denying the fact that the peace movement has been in decline during recent years. "The peace movement talks to itself" is a common saying among most activists. These facts have left many activists dismayed and dismal not knowing where to turn or what to do next. With this view in mind, a group of peace activists and lecturers have joined together to form *Speak Out!* Formed in January of 1990, *Speak Out!*, a project in connection with South End and Z Magazine under the auspices of The Institute for Social and Cultural Change, is the only not-for-profit national speakers group in the country. They feature over 100 speakers and have expanded their programs to include the distribution of political films and book fairs. According to *Speak Out!* director Jean Caiani, "people are really screaming for alternative news."

The main purpose of *Speak Out!* is to help bring people together, to teach them the spirit of co-operation, something that Ms. Caiani says Americans just haven't

been taught how to do. She also feels that what we need is a new kind of activism, one that connects people to one another, a living kind of activism that has continuity. "We need more than just to go and listen to someone speak and go home, we need something to connect us. We need to sit down and see why we're failing, where we want to go, and then figure out how we're going to get there." In their opinion, the entire movement has become too rigid. "Anytime there's a crisis, we take out the activist tool box, we go through a series of motions - demonstrate, rally, speak-ins, etc. but this isn't going to work anymore." *Speak Out!* uses the Montgomery Bus Boycott as an example of what activists should be looking at as an example. Ms. Caiani stated that this boycott went on for over a year and no one rode a bus for that entire time. This is the type of "continuity" activists should be pushing for, not just two hour protests that end with most going home discouraged.

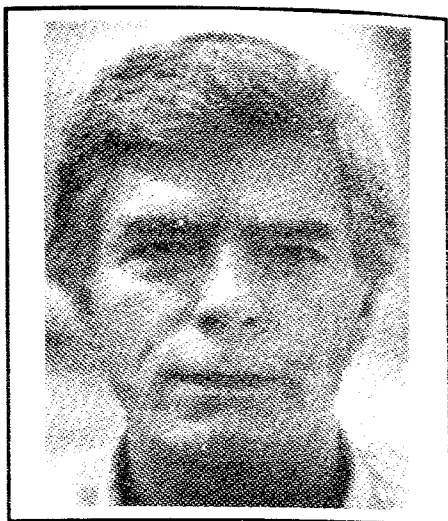
Although Ms. Caiani acknowledges that it will take some time for these kinds of changes to take place within the peace

movement, she also feels that there is tremendous hope in today's youth. For this reason, *Speak Out!* especially targets college campuses. Ms. Caiani feels that today's youth are new and fresh. They can see things more honestly than many activists that have been around for ten years and whose judgments have been clouded. She also feels, however, that there has been a "terrible penetration of right-wing thinking" on the campuses. She sights cases of hundreds of campuses around the country that have CIA members not only actively recruiting, but also teaching

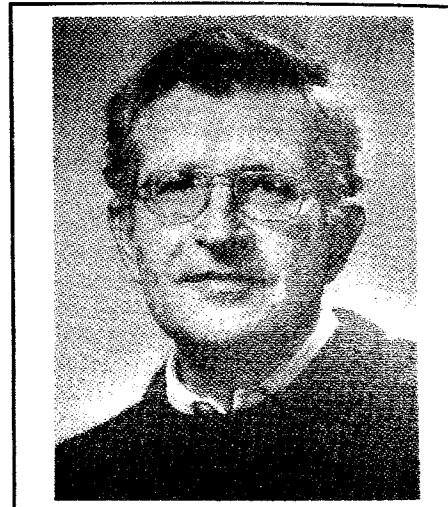
classes. It is exactly this type of attack on college students that has produced students such as the ones in Mississippi who have formed a "White Student Organization", a phenomenon that is happening all over this country.

Since education is always the first sector to be cut, this new and certainly refreshing form of "alternative education" is needed now more than ever on campuses in this country. *Speak Out!* has an impressive list of guest lecturers dealing with issues such as "The CIA and Human Rights" and "The Status of Women in the World" to name a few. In a decade when most had labeled the peace movement as dead, buried, and even passe', *Speak Out!* is the revitalization activists around the country have been praying for.

If you are interested in contacting *Speak Out!* for more info. or to sponsor a lecturer, please contact: Jean Caiani, 2215-R Market St. #520, San Francisco, CA 94114, (415) 864-4561



Philip Agee, the first CIA Secret Operations Officer to go public in protest, is also the most controversial critic of the CIA since its founding in 1947.

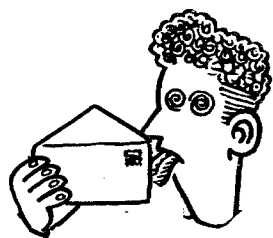


Noam Chomsky, MIT Professor of Linguistics, a long-time activist, writer, and lecturer speaks on a variety of social and political issues.

Tap Into The Old

g o o g o o g a j o o b

with **Bob Beakman**



In these hard-pressed times of recession, post war economic sluggishness, and general insecurity regarding the economy, employers are faced with many perils. Amongst these are the following:

1. Where can I acquire more indentured servantry?
2. What will I do with my present force of grossly over-paid minimum wagers?

The answer to the second question is easier than the first. As seen in every day life, most employers will simply discard their "unnecessary employees" like medical waste. So, expect to see them washing up on a pristine shore near you.

The answer to question one has metamorphosized with the passing of time. In the past, employers have looked toward the sea as a steady supply for the never ending demand for pseudo-slaves. It was recently realized though, in

general, when fourteen hundred and fifty seven individuals cruise up to our shores in a single dinghy, they bear little resemblance to earthlings. Their language is more primitive than that of the Druids from Stonehenge, thereby rendering them ultimately useful in the New York metropolitan area. However, there are only so many Te-Amos and taxi services needed in a single metropolis. Nowadays, employers have to look toward a new source, Grandpa Ned and Granny Bertha. Until recently, people past the age of forty-five were considered catatonic waste. Through the use of modern technology and "Amazing Discoveries," pulses have been detected in many of these thought-to-be corpses. According to reports by Manual London of SUNY Stony Brook's W. Averell Harriman School for Management and Policy, this

newly discovered force of droids is the last valuable commodity for employers to exploit. According to the study, these ancient masses possess intelligence and invaluable work experience, far outweighing the present workforce of Plutonian emigres. Much to the dismay of the nations leading slave drivers, the study also reports; "Ma and Pa kettle aren't willing to work for small beans." The average price of a Floridian condo is forever rising, never mind the need for shuffle board money.

The employer's dilemma is an ever changing one. He must weigh the pros and cons of an illiterate, Martian workforce who will work for bread crumbs against an untapped resource, covered by dust and BenGay, who could prove that the answers of the past are the answers of the future.

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The Accidental Tourist

by Greg Forte

It was late Tuesday night, and Peter Jennings had just reported that three people had just been crushed by three tanks in Moscow. It looked like the coup had been in full swing. My plane was leaving tomorrow night for Helsinki, and from there off to Leningrad (now St. Petersburg). I awoke Wednesday morning and miraculously Gorbachev was going back to Moscow and the coup that turned the clock back about eight decades had broken.

While in Russia, I stayed with Liza, a close friend whom I had met at Stony Brook. Liza had been involved with the Leningrad/Stony Brook medical exchange program, where Russian med students came to U.S.B. and Stony Brook students went to Leningrad observing each other's work.

It is not often that people just go over to Russia and I was curious to see if all the things I had heard about this country were true. The coup added an additional feeling of excitement and terror to the trip.

The first thing I noticed there was that there was no way I could get a cab ride without paying for it in American dollars. Cab drivers there thrive on tourists and their western currency. Tourists are easy for them to spot. They stick out on the street as though they were naked. Cabbies will usually charge a tourist any where from two to four times the cost of a ride.

One thing that we hear here in America that is true, is the immense lines. People wait on line for everything, from shoes, to milk, to fur hats. The biggest lines though were for vodka. The average line would be two to four blocks long (and that's only if the store had vodka that day).

Russians are spontaneous shoppers. If they see something they buy it, and that is most true of food. The economy right now

is set up so that a person can get food either from the state stores or from private entrepreneurs. The quality of the food procured privately is better, but cheaper through the state. Most Russians can not afford the prices of the farmers and marketers. For Westerners, however, it is all very inexpensive. The official exchange rate is 32 roubles for every American dollar. To represent how much that is, at the McDonald's in Moscow, I bought two Big Macs, two large fries, one shake, and an apple pie and it only cost me 30 roubles (one dollar). I spent only 50 dollars in a two week stay. Interestingly, McDonald's accepts roubles, but the profit they make is sent to the United States in vodka.

Tourists, unlike the Russians, can also purchase products on the black market. The black market is like a underground economy, that every Russian knows about. If a person wants to buy something, they can buy it legally from stores, or illegally from the black market. The catch is it is usually two or three times more expensive through the latter method. However, anything can be bought on the black market, furniture, T.V.s, chocolate, clothes (not just Levis), cars, and even home stereo equipment. Tourists can even change their money illegally.

Some of the young people that I talked to there have on-the-side jobs. One is to approach tourists and try to sell them things. There are some places like Ivesky Prospect, where a tourist can not go without being approached. Sometimes the Russians do not even want money. They will trade for clothes or shoes. I must have been approached at least ten times and asked if I wanted to trade my L.L. Bean boots. The trick to avoid this is not letting them know you speak English. Answering back in a different language will usually discourage them. My friend Alex sells art souvenirs in the summer market. Alex is also a student, but sells his lacquer boxes to

get additional cash. He sells them to the tourists and charges anywhere from ten to seventy five American dollars. A street sweeper will make two hundred roubles a month, and a dentist three to four hundred a month. Alex can almost make that on one box.

Utilities are cheap in Russia. Liza's family lives in a relatively big flat and pays thirty roubles a month for water and telephone.

To eat out in Russia is expensive for them, but not for tourists. A good restaurant in Leningrad serves one bottle of wine, one bottle of vodka, one bottle of champagne with every meal for 30-40 roubles (\$1.25).

Most of the stores are usually located in hotels, whereas the restaurants are on Ivesky Prospect (the Broadway of Moscow). In many of these places, roubles are not taken. Russians are allowed to go in, but they need western currency, and the only way to get it is illegally.

When I first landed in Russia, I was not sure what to expect. I saw tanks in the streets the day before on T.V. Now that the coup was over, I planned to see people rejoicing. The Russians seemed unaffected. People still waited on lines in stores that had few products. For the Russians, this represents a history of the people waiting and expecting things to get better. Fathers work hard hoping their sons will not have



to.

The Russians had supported Gorbachev when he was the general secretary of the party. Now the country is in the same shape if not worse as it was five years ago. As one Russian I met said, "he talks but he does not do any thing." It seems that on the streets, the only people who smile are the tourists. Leningrad, now St. Petersburg, was established by its founder (St. Peter "the great Westerner") to open trading with the west. I hope one day, they can call Gorbachev the "great Westerner II."

Fallin' I-CON?

by Robert Gilheany

I-CON is a major event every Spring semester that features speakers, films, literature, and comic books on Science Fiction fact and fantasy. This event has taken place here at Stony Brook for the last 10 years. Last year, I-CON was the largest yet drawing of 5,300 people. The people who attend I-CON are a mix of science fiction freaks, celebrities from science fiction shows, and astronauts. Last year they even had a cosmonaut along with assorted authors and artists.

Despite last year's success as far as attendance is concerned I-CON management's financial miscalculations turned into a huge deficit believed to be in the tens of thousands of dollars. Since I-CON is a Polity operation the student government has cast doubt on the future of I-CON and as of right now, I-CON is not going to get any funds from Polity.

Ralph Schiano ran I-CON for many years

and last year he handled the finances. When he left he took a lot of the know-how of the financial workings of I-CON with him. The new leadership of I-CON is stuck with a lot of questions about where the 40,000 dollars debt went.

I-CON money is spent on guest fees, hotels, travel, facility and vehicle rentals. "Expenses went beyond the income of I-CON's convention," said Bill Burns, one of the co-chairs of I-CON XI. He told The Press that overspending for guest fees was approved by Polity. Eyal Barnea of I-CON complained that bureaucratic red tape cost I-CON money last year. "It's a requirement to hire public safety officers if you're organizing big events." He explained that I-CON hires its own security, so they were paying extra money for nothing. Burns said, "Ralph knew what we were spending and expected to make up the money through attendance and other income."

The financial crisis has cost I-CON Polity recognition and their office in the Polity Suite, along with access to their files. Barnea said that since they don't have

access to their offices, they can't get to the financial record and collect on their accounts. He said, "What they are doing is making it impossible to pay them back."

When Polity took back the I-CON office it caused problems over who actually owned what was in the office. I-CON member Stephen Jones lent his computers to I-CON X. He just recently got his computers back. The books were another issue. The books were given to I-CON X under the agreement that they would be donated to the Science Fiction Forum. The question of who owns the books, I-CON or The Forum, will dictate if Polity can claim them.

Both Burns and Barnea claim that they have been denied their right to speak to the Polity lawyer about the situation. They said that they had an appointment with the lawyer but it was cancelled on them. David Green, the Polity Treasurer, said that the Polity lawyer is new on the job and has to learn the workings of Polity and its relationship to I-CON so "the legal counsel can't comment on what they don't know

about."

When asked about the fact that new people are running I-CON Green said, "We look at I-CON as a corporation. If you buy a company you inherit its legal and financial problems."

He went on to suggest that I-CON should seek incorporation and work out a restructuring of its debt. When asked about money for I-CON XI, he suggested that they go to the office of special events and conferences and talk to Ann Forken.

Green said, "I asked them to document all events leading up to the debt." He said that he has received nothing that documents the chronology of last year. He explained that the report he received from I-CON had no specifics on how the debt was incurred "no one actually knows where the money went."

Burns said "If things go the worst way they can possibly go, we will have I-CON XI in a bottle some place." He indicated that it probably won't come to that because I-CON has some friends in the administration.

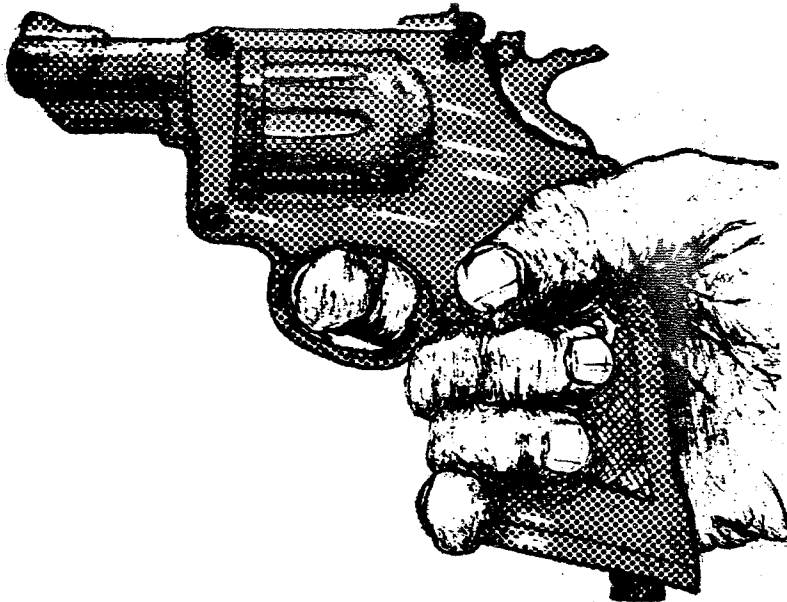
Happiness is a Warm Gun

Once again, Public Safety is requesting to be equipped with fire arms. Although it would be interesting to speculate on what the outcome of the recent struggle at Langmuir College would have been had the University Police had guns, it is also sophomoric. Recent discussions should direct us to another point of interest.

The right to bear arms is a civil right, without which all other rights are impossible to defend. We the students of Stony Brook University, should not be denied this right.

The second amendment of the Constitution of the United States clearly states this point. It is important to remember that the constitution does not grant this right, but instead, it protects the inalienable rights of all persons. How is it possible that the university can take this right away?

The university conduct code attempts to explain this. Violation 6 of the seven violations found to be extremely serious in the conduct code (the seven deadly



sins) states that- "possessing or introducing dangerous weapons (for example knives, fire arms, pellet guns, air pistols/rifles, chukka sticks, fireworks, or explosives) to the campus, is in violation of the conduct code. Out of the other six violations, there is not one in which having a gun

would in any way break these rules. The university regulation stated in violation #6 needs some explaining.

The preamble to the conduct code says that "An individual's conduct becomes a proper concern of the university if it adversely affects the academic interest of other members of the community, or the university's pursuit of educational objectives." How then does owning a gun become a proper concern of the university?

Bearing arms does not break the laws of the state. The university does reserve the right to its own special authority for the regulation of conduct which affects its particular interests as an academic community. How does bearing arms affect the interest of the academic community? It would seem that the "special" in special authority really means unconstitutional.

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Meating Face to Face

To the Editor:

After reading Matthew Schmidt's viewpoint ("The Proclamation of Animal Rights Is the Negation of Human Rights" in the last issue, Vol.13, No.1), I couldn't help but laugh. What he considers logic, is in fact, no more than too many words expressing too few thoughts. In a nut shell, he argues that to believe in (non-human) animal rights is to deny (human) animal rights. Therefore, anybody who believes that human and non-human animals deserve the same respect is "anti-human", is against the well being of humans, blah, blah, blah, and would rather have a two year- old baby die a horrible death rather than kill one rat. He is exceptionally misinformed.

He removes humans from the animal kingdom with an 'us or them' sort of mentality. He truly believes that to remove animals from scientific research is to go back to the stone age. WAKE UP. Just because animals were being used at the time that some diseases were cured does not mean that they were the only, best, or fastest ways to the cure, and it certainly doesn't mean that their use is the key to the future.

Mr. Schmidt, to state no one has ever told you which animals deserve respect for their rights, is to state that you have never spoken to an animal lover. Go to S.A.C.A. They will answer all the questions you have never asked. Snails and insects are no more or less alive than a bird or human. Alive is alive is alive.

Who is it that tells this man that only pain feeling animals have rights? Those who

use anesthesia as a justification to take the lives of non-human animals? Feeling pain has never been part of my criteria to establish who gets respect, because this excludes quadriplegics, those in a coma, those under sedation, and those who are exceedingly drunk.

The use of non-human animals is nothing more than the slaughter of BILLIONS of living, sentient creatures per year, and the waste of BILLIONS of dollars per year- billions thrown away to dead end projects- billions that could have been spent on new methods of research- methods that have not failed.

The use of animals in the fight against AIDS is the perfect example of flawed scientific procedure. Non-human animals do not get AIDS. When injected with the HIV virus, they get very mild flu-like symptoms, BUT NOT AIDS. Why then are millions of non-human animals killed each year in the name of science? In an effort to create a viable human model, researchers create such artificial conditions that there is no way any correlation is valid. Humans and non-human animals are fundamentally different.

Mr. Schmidt, you claim that the whole platform of animal rights is based on emotion rather than logic. Even if you were correct, do you mean to say that emotion is never logical? Or are you claiming that logic is the supreme maxim by which to live by? It would seem that logic alone cannot be the sole source of guidance for our actions. I call your attention to the perfectly logical experiments performed in Nazi Germany, for they were perfectly logical, in fact more logical than the current day use of non-human animals. The correlation from human to human is 1.00 (100%). Certainly their experiments were reprehensible, and the only reason I broach the topic is to make the point that more is needed than pure logic in our dealings with

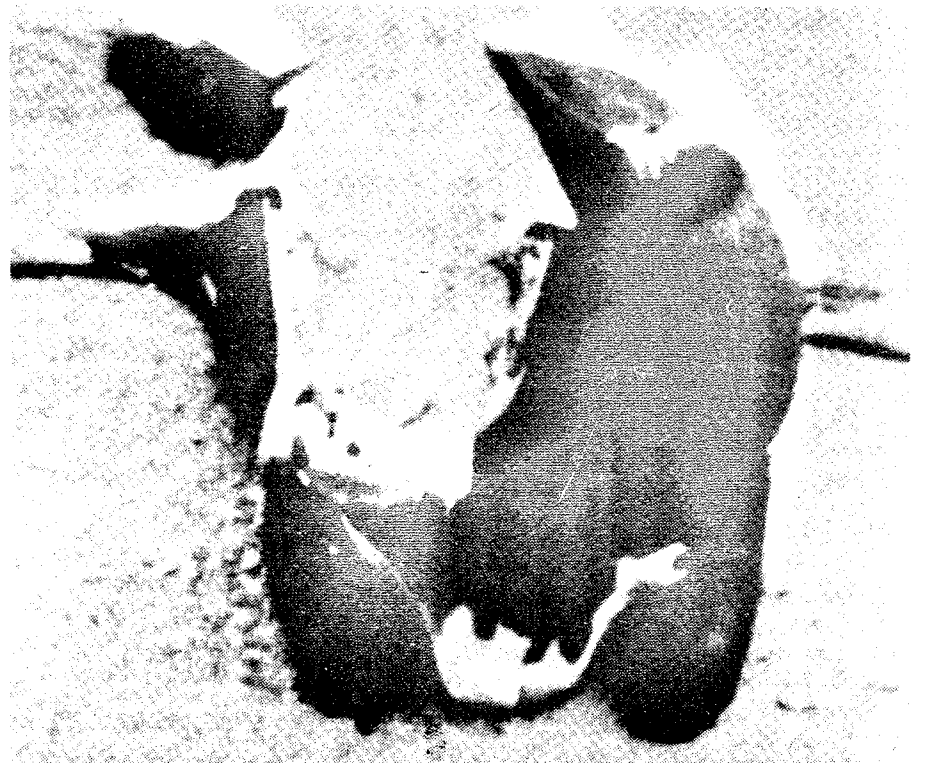
our fellow inhabitants. There is a desperate need for morality, ethics and kindness.

The only reason you were able to get your inaccurate views was because the animal rights movement has an open forum. You (in theory) attended the World Lab Animal day demonstration. If, as you say, vivisectionists have nothing to hide, why do they hide behind locked doors? Why do they defy court orders and keep the Animal Use Committee meetings secret? The only way atrocious laboratory conditions come to public attention is through the actions of animal rights activists. Through their actions, those who

use animals in the name of science have proven they can not be relied upon to continue their exploitation of animals in a merciful way. Through their silence, they have proven the need for public supervision.

If it sounds as if I am condemning all researchers (and even vivisectionists) as immoral, I am not, for I realize that the overwhelming majority truly believe they work for the good of personkind. I just don't share their assumption that the use of animals is imperative for the existence of our race.

BRAD JONES



LETTERS continued on page 12

BIOTECHNOLOGY

Continued from page 3

California, will produce new tomatoes for Campbell Soup Co, that have longer shelf lives, enhanced resistance to post harvest disease, and superior handling characteristics for shipping after vine ripening (Chemical & Engineering News, Aug. 19, 1991). The solution lied in the development of a new gene that reduces the level of an enzyme isolated from the tomatoes, which causes pectin degradation and fruit softening, by blocking its production.

The production of chemical or pharmaceutical products on an industrial scale requires complex machinery such as reactors where starting chemicals are mixed, heated or condensed. Even though a product can be synthesized in a laboratory, the scale-up to huge quantity is a long and costly procedure. The advent of recombinant technology has led to the creation of transgenic animals or animals genetically modified to bear human genes. The latest development in transgenic animals has consisted in transforming a calf into a small plant. This calf would produce in its milk human proteins with valuable therapeutic use. In the September issue of Bio/Technology, four papers have been published on transgenic animals. In one case a calf is secreting human lactoferrin in its milk. Lactoferrin is normally contained in human milk and has antibacterial and iron transport properties. Another example of transgenic animals is a goat that produces in its milk a tissue plasminogen activator, an expensive cardiovascular enzyme used to dissolve blood clots during heart attack. The editor of Bio/technology mentions in his magazine that these results "provide a

convincing demonstration of the feasibility of using animals as commercial bioreactors."

Even though the products may be safe, tampering with the genetic legacy of nature on a scale never seen before will have consequences. One of them is the decrease in biodiversity. By standardizing crops or cattle for productivity reasons, the danger of a devastating sickness that will affect a species on a scale never seen before is more likely. The development of transgenic animals raises the issue of our relation to the animal kingdom. Changing a calf into a plant has numerous advantages for an industry. The calf may not suffer from this modification but where do we stop?

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The release in the environment of new forms of life has been followed with a lot of attention. Activist Jeremy Rifkin, head of the nonprofit Foundation on Economic Trends has opposed successfully the release in the environment of genetically modified organisms on the base that their impact was unknown. For him, the dissemination of a new form of life carries the potential for disasters.

For many industry leaders, they oppose these so-called risks. Francis Hession, manager for Advanced technology at the Stony Brook Research Services, an arm of the SUNY Research Foundation, summarizes the regulatory issue with the following statement: "There should be no regulation until regulation is required." Mr Hession is also involved in the development of the Incubator. Too much regulation can be an impediment for the establishment of an industry. He considers that "we have a

greater responsibility towards helping sick people than fearing about the potential risks of new products."

The only regulation that applies to recombinant technology are contained in guidelines provided by the N.I.H.

RELATIONS WITH UNIVERSITY

The development of close ties between the University and private industries will favor the dissemination of the knowledge gained and developed within the university. For Mr. Hession the collaborations that can be established through the Incubator will not divert scientists efforts to applied research but facilitate the development into industrial products, of discovery that can have potential applications.

Collaboration with industry will inevitably modify the fabric of research. Scientists with direct ties to industry may consciously steer their research toward areas likely to yield commercial products. Even though, research conducted at Stony Brook cannot be proprietary of the companies, they may have the right to review scientific papers before they are submitted.

Corporate sponsorships has strings, but often the efforts are more subtle, reflecting nothing more than the academicians desire for continuing support. In a book entitled The Regulation Game: Strategic Use of the Administrative Process (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1978. p. 7) the authors, professors of business and economics, intrust would-be executives about how to exploit this desire. University faculty can be "co-opted," they suggest, by identifying the leading experts in each relevant fields and hiring them as consultants or advisors, or

giving them research grants and the like. This activity requires a modicum of finesse... for the experts themselves must not recognize that they have lost their objectivity and freedom of action."

STUDY ABOUT BIOTECHNOLOGY

For the best or the worst, Stony Brook is becoming an active player in the biotechnology field. A study sponsored by the Center for Biotechnology, the accounting firm of Ernst & Young (Melville), and the New York State Biotechnology Association based at the University of Stony Brook was just published last week. His author is Dr. Kevin Willoughby. The goal of this study was to give an accurate picture of the biotechnology industry in New York state, to help the public sector to formulate policy, to help industry in its growth and to help encourage the build-up of small clusters.

According to Dr. Willoughby "the only option for developing a strong biotechnology industry is the humble one of nurturing it based on local resources. The alternative strategy is that there is no alternative strategy." Dr. Willoughby sees an immense amount of enthusiasm among its members. An essential factor when it comes to building strong links among the different actors. For him, New York is quite an entrepreneurial place, but compared to California, for example, he considers that the industry is more conservative. People will invest in less risky ventures while an untested new drug may necessitate a capital of \$100 million. He is careful to warn that it is not a fact but more a hunch.

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- October 12 Last day to register in person.
- October 29 Last day to mail in absentee ballot application or letter of application.
- November 4 Last day to mail in absentee ballot or hand deliver absentee ballot application.
- November 5 **ELECTION DAY: 6 am - 9 pm**
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The Serbian-Croatian Conflict

by Darko Mrakovcic

If the center of a Mediterranean city comparable in its splendor to Venice and located within 150 miles of Venice is being heavily bombarded from the air and by multiple rocket launchers and naval artillery, can the American media fail to notice that? The answer is yes: such a devastation has been happening for the past ten days in the cities of Sibenik, Trojio, Zadar, and Split.

Such an indifference to a massive loss of life and destruction of medieval cathedrals is all the more incredible since all this takes place in the heart of Europe and the American media are often criticized for being "Eurocentric." In Europe, itself, the public opinion is alarmed and dismayed by the Croatian tragedy. Most of the TV stations there regularly devote the first ten minutes of their news programs to the events in Croatia.

THE SCALE OF THE WAR AND THE LEVEL OF DESTRUCTION

Although the war itself takes place only on Croatian soil, the warring sides are basically the two greatest republics in former Yugoslavia, namely Serbia (population about 9 million) in the east and Croatia (population: 4.7 million) in the west. Neither of these republics is ethnically homogeneous: Serbians make less than 70% of the population of their republic, while Croats make 78% of the population of Croatia. On the other hand, many Serbians about (2 million) live outside of their republics, mostly in the ethnically very mixed republic of Bosnia.

The war, which has been raging with ever greater intensity since the Croatian declaration of independence on June 25, has so far (until September 24) claimed 516 lives on the Croatian side only. This official Croatian figure is supposed to include civilian casualties (about one-third of this number), but given the complete obliteration of dozens of Croatian villages and at least one major town (Vukovar: population: 60,000), large scale destruction of about twenty towns and cities (like Split, population 250,000) and more than 200,000 refugees from the areas under Serbian occupation, there is no doubt that there are many more casualties which have not been accounted for. Incidentally, such a big number of refugees is explained by atrocities committed by Serbian extremists (members of the "cetnik" party led by MP Vojislav Seselj) with a clear intention of driving the Croatian population out of the occupied territories. It goes without saying that the number of victims of those massacres is not known and has not been included in the above figure. The assessments for the greatest massacre in the village of Dalj vary between 50 and 400. The Serbian side does not publish its official death toll, but Croats estimate that only in the battle of Vukovar ("Croatian Stalingrad") on the Serbo-Croatian border, about 2,000 Serbian irregulars and "federal" army reservists have died. This is explained by persistent, unsuccessful infantry attacks accompanied by a few hundred tanks which were completely neutralized by Croatian anti-tank weapons. According to Croatian sources, about 80 Serbian tanks have been knocked out in Vukovar. Of course, these claims are impossible to check, but the Serbian (or "federal") army has admitted that even its formidable armored column of 700 vehicles that left Belgrade last week has not made any progress on the Vukovar front. Also, there are reports of wide spread mutinies among army reservists in Serbia, caused, apart from lack of motivation for aggressive war, by rumors about losses in Croatia and families not officially informed about deaths of their relatives. Apart from Vukovar their have been many other fierce battles all over Croatia - for instance, according to the Croatian radio in Sibenik on the Adriatic Coast- the army has paid indiscriminate bombardment of the city from the air and heavy artillery by incredible losses. During the last week, 22 aircrafts were downed by stinger missiles and dozens of tanks were destroyed or captured. Sibenik now has its own armored units and naval units made of captured tanks and gunships. Of course, this was reportedly happening last week all over Croatia. According to the Federal News Agency, Croats managed to acquire 1500 stinger missiles and 3000 anti-tank missiles in August, so the infinitely superior fire power of the "federal" army could have been at least partially neutralized. The skepticism expressed in the September 24



A Yugoslav tank takes part in the Federalist's offensive against Croatia.

issue of *The New York Times* about Croatian claims is probably not justified. While that journalist says that it can only be confirmed that two MIG twenty nine fighter planes have been downed, BBC quoted different reports by foreign journalists according to which at least a dozen planes have been hit.

THE HISTORY OF CROATIAN SEPARATISM

There have been separatist tendencies in Croatia ever since Yugoslavia was formed after the first World War. In western media, that is often superficially explained by the primitive typically Balkan age old hatred between Croats and Serbians. No explanation could be less true than that; never in history before 1918 has there been any

centralism and even totalitarianism inherited from the long period of Turkish occupation clearly resulted in Serbian hegemony and economic exploitation of the richer Croatia.

Of course, this is the view from the Croatian perspective, but it could be supported by this almost irrefutable argument. There has never been Serbian separatism in Yugoslavia. Actually, Serbians are the only Yugoslav people who vigorously support the idea of "Yugoslavia," even now a days, when the remaining 60% of Yugoslavs categorically reject it. It should also be noted that the latest wave of Croatian nationalism and separatism last year was purely defensive. It was a direct response to a threatening rise of Communist totalitarianism in Serbia three years ago under Slobodan Milosevic. His objective was obviously to concentrate dictatorial powers in his hands, and his instrument was aggressive Serbian nationalism. He sent shock waves throughout the rest of Yugoslavia when he accomplished his goals inside Serbia and Montenegro. That meant a reign of terror for the 2 million Albanian minority in Southern Serbia and a bad oppression of Hungarian and Croatian minorities in Northern Serbia.

THE ESSENCE OF THE CONFLICT

The Croatian separatism does not seem to be the most contentious issue in the present war. After it became clear that it would be difficult to keep Croatia and Slovenia in the even more centralized future Yugoslavia, Milosevic magnanimously declared he didn't mind their independence. (Of course, that attitude could still change in case of total military defeat of Croatia.) After all, that is in accordance with the right of self-determination from the UN charter. But Milosevic introduced a postulate that you can't find in the UN charter: all the Serbians must live in one state. The right place to look for such a postulate in history is the political program of the Nazi party. Hitler thought that all Germans should live in one state. When applied to the independent Croatia, this postulate means that it must give up all those territories where Croats make only 70% of the population while Serbians make 20%. (Such a territory is for instance the densely populated eastern Slovenia where

'The real cause for Croatian separatism was the realization after 1918 that the common Slavonic origin was not a sufficient condition for a harmonious common state since the difference in economic development and mentality were too great.'

hatred between the two peoples. Even more, the Serbian and Croatian mid-evil kingdoms paradoxically never waged a major war against each other. A further proof that Croatian separatism was not caused by some irrational ancient hatred is the fact that "the Yugoslav" idea was born in Croatia in the early 19th century and that Croats consequently modified their official language in order to make it even more similar to the Serbian language. The real cause for Croatian separatism was the realization after 1918 that the common Slavonic origin was not a sufficient condition for a harmonious common state since the difference in economic development and mentality were too great. More precisely the Serbian traditions of

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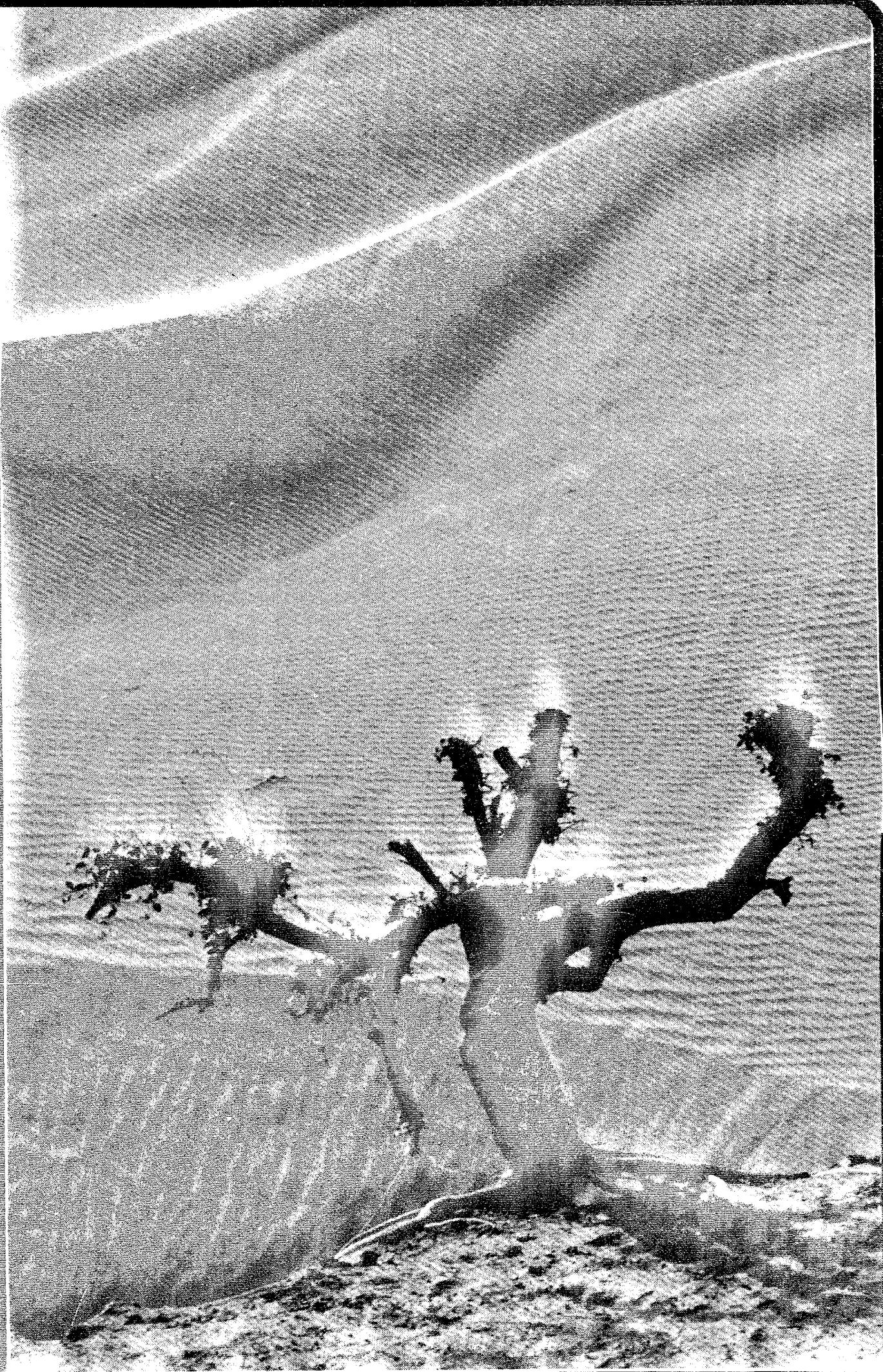
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BAR GUIDE

The Survival Guide for a Dry Campus

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Claimed to be "a heavy favorite with the women - because of the clean, upscale atmosphere," The Park Bench is the closest bar to campus. Besides televising all major sports events on its ten-TV video system, live entertainment and dancing is offered for a minimal cover charge most nights. A full daily as well as a late-night menu is available, and Busters, a deli counter specializing in barbeque dishes, is also part of the fair. Anyone interested in playing on one of many various Park Bench sports teams (football, softball, volleyball, basketball, lacrosse) should speak with any of the bartenders or managers. Football amateurs beware: The Bench's team has won the Suffolk County Men's Touch Football Championship for the past three years. Indoor sports include darts and pool. Weekly Specials at The Park Bench Cafe

SUNDAY

Sports Day and Nite - Happy Hour 3 to 9. The place where "Weekend Warriors" gather to watch the Games. Drink and food specials.

MONDAY

"Monday Nite" Football Headquarters - Ladies drink free at the bar. \$1 Miller Drafts. \$1.15 World Famous Chicken Wings. Free Halftime Buffet.

TUESDAY

Burger and Brew Nite - \$2 Burger with Chips. \$5 Pitchers of Genuine Draft. Dart Tournament. Prizes for top players.

WEDNESDAY

Star Nite - Laser Kakeoke Sing-a-long. Special prices for Hospital University Employees. Dancing.

THURSDAY

University & Ladies Nite - Live Music. Free Admission. Free Champagne for the Ladies.

FRIDAY

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SATURDAY

Day - Watch your Favorite NCAA Games. Nite - The North Shore's Biggest Dance Party. Live Music and D.J.s.

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689-8282

If you're a sports enthusiast, the downstairs floor of this bar/restaurant has all the bases covered. You can't miss the action with Carrington's extensive video system. A varied lunch and dinner, as well as late-night menu is available. The happening singles scene upstairs gives every patron the opportunity to score. Stop by and check out Monday Night Football as well as other daily specials.

The Checkmate
Off Rt. 25A
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Located within walking distance from campus, this tavern offers a comfortable alternative to university life. The casual atmosphere is appropriate, since this establishment, originally a house, has maintained its livingroom decor. In addition to its unique ambiance, Checkmate offers car service for those too impaired to drive their own cars home.

MONDAY

Football. \$3.50 pitchers, \$.75 drafts (Budweiser).

TUESDAY

Paul Zunno Live (of The Elevator Men).

WEDNESDAY

Live Music, each week a different band.

THURSDAY

Ladies Night with D.J. Arty (Rock & New Wave). \$1.50 bar drinks, \$.75 drafts (Budweiser).

FRIDAY

D.J. Arty (Rock & New Wave).

SUNDAY

Live Music, each week a different band.

The Country Corner
270 Main Street
East Setauket
751-2800

A must for sports enthusiasts, The Country Corner prides itself on providing complete sports coverage via satellite dish. This little bar/restaurant is only five minutes away from campus and offers a relaxed and friendly environment. Open daily from 12pm to 4am a hungry and/or thirsty customer can choose from among 22 varieties of bottled beer and select from a diverse menu featuring assorted Armenian specialties. Try the Lehmajoun - ground beef mixed with chopped vegetables, herbs, and served baked on pita bread.



SUNDAY

All football games are available via satellite.

MONDAY

\$.25 wings. Monday Night Football.

WEDNESDAY

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FRIDAY

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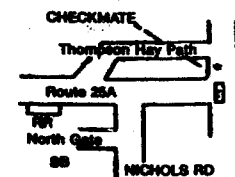
Specials:

MONDAY - \$ 3.50 Pitchers, 75 cent glasses of Budweiser all night. **TUESDAY** - Live Rock N Roll with Paul Zunno on acoustic. **WEDNESDAY** - More Live Music with Leon Miichelson **THURSDAY** - Ladies' Night: \$1.50 Bar Drinks **PLUS: Thursdays** - 75 cent Taps for the Ladies All Night Long; Rock and New Wave with D.J. Arthur

HAPPY HOUR EVERY THURSDAY AND FRIDAY FROM 4 TO 7 PM

\$3.50 PITCHERS, 75 CENT GLASSES OF BUDWEISER

Must be 21 or over. Car service available for those too drunk to drive.



PORT JEFFERSON

Village Way
106 Main Street
Port Jefferson
928-3395

You can't miss this one - just look for the huge hull of a ship protruding out toward Main Street. Inside, go sailing on a Banana Barge or swimming with a Blue Whale - just some of the exotic drink specialties provided at this nautical pub. Happy Hour at the Village Way offers landlubbers a chance to select one of three drink prices (full price, half price, or \$.25) through Happy Hour price tickets.

MONDAY

Monday Night Football. \$1.00 domestic drafts. Free food at halftime.

TUESDAY

Half-price appetizers and \$2.00 bar drinks 9-12.

FRIDAY

Free food 4-6 pm.

B.J.'s Cafe
34 East Broadway
Port Jefferson

Not only an indoor and outdoor cafe, B.J.'s offers a unique and somewhat intriguing bar atmosphere. Upstairs, a neon blue glow welcomes patrons to the block glass bar. If you're lucky, John Chichester, one of the bartenders, will entertain and/or baffle you with slight-of-hand illusions; keep an eye on your quarters. Even without this added attraction you will no doubt enjoy the classy, sharp ambiance of the bar. Professional service is a high priority through and through at B.J.'s.

MONDAY

Monday Night Football. Free Buf-fet. \$1.00 Bud-weiser drafts. \$1.50 Miller Light bottles.

FRIDAY

Happy Hour 4 - 7 pm. Free Buffet. \$1.00 16-ounce Budweiser drafts. \$1.50 Miller Light bottles. \$2.00 bar drinks.

Harbor Gates
109 Main Street
Port Jefferson
331-3355

Hour. Free food. Jim Rousse on piano.

SATURDAY

Jim Rousse on piano.

SUNDAY

D.J. and dancing.

Darin's Port
Main Street
Port Jefferson

A seafaring bar complete with mounted stools providing safe docking for the campus sailor. Tuesdays rock the boat with Nobody's Children, never a cover charge - and every night you can get rocked with the \$6.00 Bucket of Rocks special - Rolling Rock, that is.

MONDAY - FRIDAY

Happy Hour 4 - 7 pm. \$1.00 12-ounce Budweiser on tap. \$1.50 bar drinks.

TUESDAY

Nobody's Children (rock and roll). No cover charge.

THURSDAY

Keep an eye on the horizon for upcoming entertainment.

Billie's 1890 Saloon
304 Main Street
Port Jefferson
331-1890

Belly up to the long wooden bar and potbelly stove. Brick walls, a copper ceiling, and a big brass cash register direct from the 1800's make this antique rustic atmosphere complete. This bar & grill lends itself to the historic Port Jefferson Village's character and offers standard drink and food prices.

THURSDAY

8 - 12 pm half-price mixed drinks. \$1.00 Budweiser or Miller on tap.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

4 - 7 pm Gathering Hours (full, half-price or \$.25 drink tickets).

J.K.'s
201 Main Street
Port Jefferson
473-0086

A bargain with a view - the food and drink selections are extensive and reasonably priced and can be enjoyed with the impressive view of Main Street and beyond. Twofers at Happy Hour daily (4 - 8 pm) make the scenery all the more enjoyable - cocktail tables in front of the huge glass panes provide an ideal and rather romantic vista anytime. J.K.'s 8-foot TV screen can be seen from nearly any vantage point in the bar and doesn't allow you to miss a play.

MONDAY - FRIDAY

4 - 8 pm Happy Hour featuring twofers.

continued on page 5

Monday Night FOOTBALL

at... **Harbor Gates**

1/2 Price BAR FOOD **1/2 Price Drinks** **1/2 Price BEER**

Continue the Tradition

This is a great place for a quiet drink with the talented Jim Rousse at the piano on Friday and Saturday nights. The ebony and ivory decor paired with the baby grand make for quite the v o g u e environment. A big plus is that the kitchen is open until 3 am, serving "Fun Food: chicken, pasta, steaks and salads." The nightlife isn't always mellow, as Harbor Gates does feature D.J.'s and dancing on a weekly basis.

MONDAY

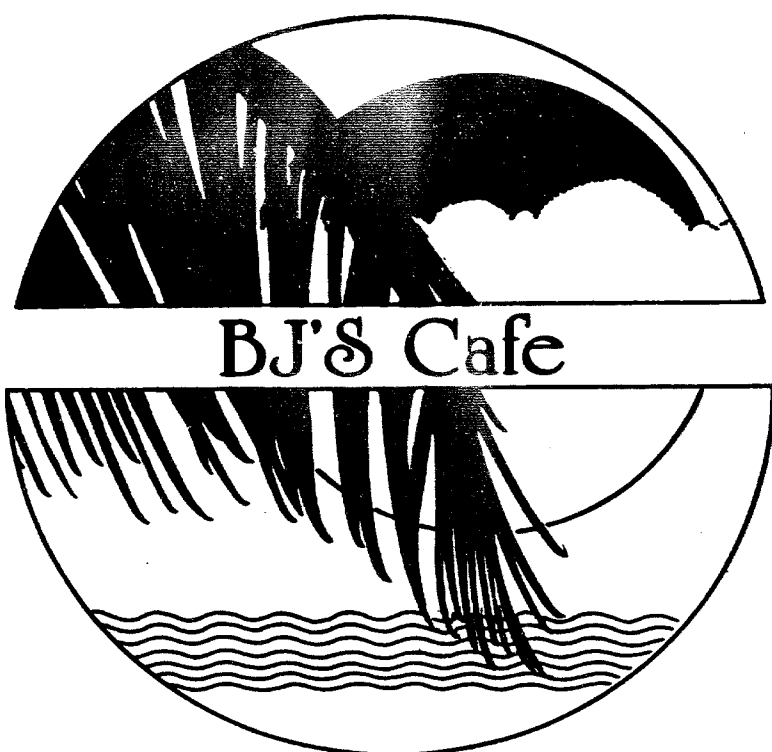
Monday Night Football. Half-price drinks and bar food.

TUESDAY

D.J. and dancing.

FRIDAY

4 - 7 pm Happy



pizza • pasta • seafood

474-CAFE

34 EAST BROADWAY
PORT JEFFERSON, NY 11777

HAPPY HOUR

MONDAY - FRIDAY 4 TO 7 PM.

SATURDAY NIGHTS LIVE ENTERTAINMENT 10:30 - 2:30



BJ'S Salsa & Chips	2.75
Crab Cakes with remoulade style tartar sauce	4.75
Foccacia Italian bread brushed with olive oil, grilled with tomato and basil	3.75
Mussels with marinara or white sauce	5.50
Texas Style Chili	3.75
Shrimp Cocktail	6.75



From the grill

(all sandwiches served with French fries, onion rings, carrot cole slaw)



We make our own

(all burgers served with French fries, onion rings & carrot cole slaw)



Linguini with white or red clam sauce	7.95
Tri Color Rotini Pesto with grilled chicken	7.95
Linguini Marinara	6.50



From our wood-fired brick oven

Traditional with topping 50¢ extra per selection	4.95
Toppings - pepperoni, mushroom, onion, sausage, peppers, meatballs, extra cheese	
Vegetarian	5.50
with cheese	6.00
Whole Wheat Vegetarian	5.75
with cheese	6.25
Five Cheese mozzarella, parmesan, goat, fontina, gorgonzola ..	7.50
BLT bacon, lettuce, tomato, mozzarella	6.50



&



- all entrees served with house potato or French fries and house vegetables -

Grilled Chicken Breast marinated w/garlic & rosemary	9.95
Caribbean Chicken Breast with orange segments, cilantro, garlic, white wine	9.95
Grilled Marinated Shrimp with a rosemary and garlic marinade	13.95
Fried Shrimp with remoulade style tartar sauce	12.50
Santa Fe Style Porterhouse 18oz porterhouse with Santa Fe barbecue sauce	14.95

FULL TAKE-OUT MENU AVAILABLE

MONDAY NIGHT FOOTBALL - FREE BUFFET

\$1.00 BUD DRAFTS & \$1.50 MILLER LITE BOTTLES

SUNDAY, TUESDAY-THURSDAY
10 pm - 2 am Live Music.

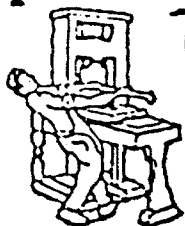
MONDAY
Monday Night Football on an 8-foot TV screen. \$1.00 Budweiser. \$6.00 buckets of Coors and Coors Light.

TUESDAY
Live Music. \$1.00 shots (anything).

WEDNESDAY
Live Music. Ladies Night (Ladies get five free drinks for a \$3.00 admission price).

FRIDAY & SATURDAY
D.J. and dancing.

the printer's devil.



Printer's Devil Restaurant
105 Wynne Lane
Port Jefferson
928-7171

"A pub of the ole type," the Printer's Devil surrounds their customers with colonial curios and adornment. Contributing to the "ole type" tavern climate is a well-worn

copper bar with saddle-shaped stools. From what appears to be a ten-gallon copper barrel flows Harp, Whatney's and Guinness for \$3.00 a pint. On Thursday evenings you can be entertained by not only Broadway Bill and Denise's rock and roll favorites, but also by any amateur bearing musical talent. The Printer's Devil in conjunction with Theatre Three of Port Jefferson offers a Special Dinner and Theater evening from September 28 - November 16. For the price of \$32.95 per person the Printer's Devil offers a dinner (shell steak, chicken, pasta) plus a Theatre Three ticket to "Man of La Mancha." Included in the Special is coffee and dessert, which can be enjoyed after the meal or after the play. Reservations are a must.

Village Pasta Company
318 Wynne Lane
Port Jefferson
474-2600

A new contender in the Port Jeff bar scene, this quaint bar/restaurant offers live music and happy hour specials. On Fridays singer/guitarist Kim Strongin performs Southern rock and on Saturday nights Leon Michaelson strums up Simon and Garfunkle, Beatles, and other sixties favorites. Monday Night Football finds a home at the Company with \$1.00 drafts - Budweiser and Coors Light, \$2.00 house drinks, and free food at halftime which consists of chicken wings, lasagna, and the like. Happy Hour runs 4-7

pm Monday through Friday with happy hour price tickets (full price, half price, and \$.25) determining the price of your beverage of choice. Special group parties are available during Friday Happy Hour where your party receives a complimentary buffet. On Wednesdays appetizers are half price and domestic beer, house drinks and wine are \$1.50.

The Backyard Port Jefferson

Formerly the site of P.J.'s Patio, this newly developed establishment will be opening soon with indoor and outdoor (seasonal) accommodations.

PORT JEFFERSON STATION

The following bars are one stop East from campus on the LIRR:

Tara Inn
1519 Main Street
Port Jefferson Station
473-9602

A long standing community favorite offering inexpensive food (\$1.00 burgers, 1 lb. lobsters for \$6.00, not to mention a host of other food bargains). Only one stop away by train, not only

FRIDAYS HAPPY HOUR

4pm - 7pm
\$1.00 drafts
\$2.00 bottles
\$2.00 bar drinks

landmark COUNTRY CORNER

LUNCH & DINNER

TAVERN
KEBOBS

270 RT. 25A

(516) 751-2800

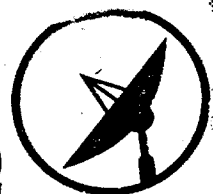
E. SETAUKET

WEDNESDAYS LADIES DRINK

1/2 price!
BAR SPECIALS
ALL WEEK LONG!

\$5.00 pitchers
during all NFL games

SATELLITE



WATCH ALL OF THE GAMES
FROM ALL OVER THE NATION
ALL OF THE TIME

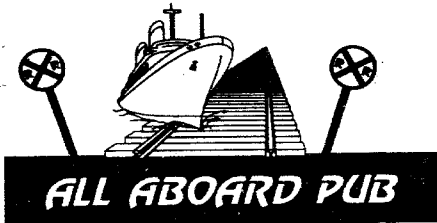
Your Satellite Center for Sports!

11 ENTREES
PIZZA WITH 9 TOPPINGS
ARMENIAN SPECIALS

16 VARIETIES OF APPETIZERS
8 KINDS OF BURGERS
ITALIAN SPECIALITIES
MONDAYS!! WINGS \$.25

can you satisfy your food and drink needs, pool, foosball, video games and basketball sharpshooting are available. Tara's too has the Happy Hour Price Tickets (full price, half price and \$.25) allowing you to determine your own Happy Hour drink prices. This well known Irish Pub is a staple in the community eating and drinking diet.

All Aboard Pub
1615 Main Street
Port Jefferson Station
474-0004



This bar/restaurant nearly straddles the railroad tracks in Port Jefferson Station and attracts a university crowd. Don't look for crushed velvet or chandeliers in this *drinking* establishment - but look out for those \$.75 burgers and loads of drink specials. There is a pool table and foosball for those indoor athletes, and live music is a frequent occurrence at this railroad rathskeller.

MONDAY - FRIDAY

Happy Hour features a spin of the Wheel at which patrons get to try their luck at \$.5, 1/2 off or \$1.25 drink prices (the \$1.25 ticket can be exchanged for a free cheeseburger).

MONDAY

No Potty Party Night - All drinks are \$.45 until someone goes potty; raising the drink prices up \$.15 for all clientele. Each subsequent tinkler raises drink prices up another \$.15 until the original prices are reached.

TUESDAY

Mug Night - any size mug filled for \$1.75. Also: 9:30 pm - Laser Karaoke Video Sing-A-Long.

WEDNESDAY

\$.75 beer on tap and bar drinks going up \$.25 until midnight.

THURSDAY & SATURDAY

\$7.00 cover charge includes free beer on tap, bar drinks and live rock and roll.

Murphy's Triple Crown
104 Main Street
Port Jefferson Station
473-9721

A spacious beer-drinking hall, Murphy's offers an informal and thoroughly casual ambience (to say the least). A plus for early morning drinkers: the tavern opens 8 am sharp and features a daily Happy Hour.

ST. JAMES

The following bars are one stop West from campus on the LIRR:

Tudor Tavern
472 Moriches Road
St. James
584-9663

Although a small bar that attracts a local crowd, the Tavern offers a big-time drinking deal on Sundays from 7 pm - 12 am when \$10.00 gets you all the beer on tap you can swill as well as \$2.50 bar drinks. A real plus for the beer drinker is the standard buck-and-a-quarter drafts served in frosty mugs. Pool and darts are available for the adventurous. The Tavern also occasionally offers exciting Black Jack games for popcorn. For the hungrier patron fresh hot bar pies are sold. Saturday nights live music rocks the Tavern.

The Tack Room
485 Lake Avenue
St. James

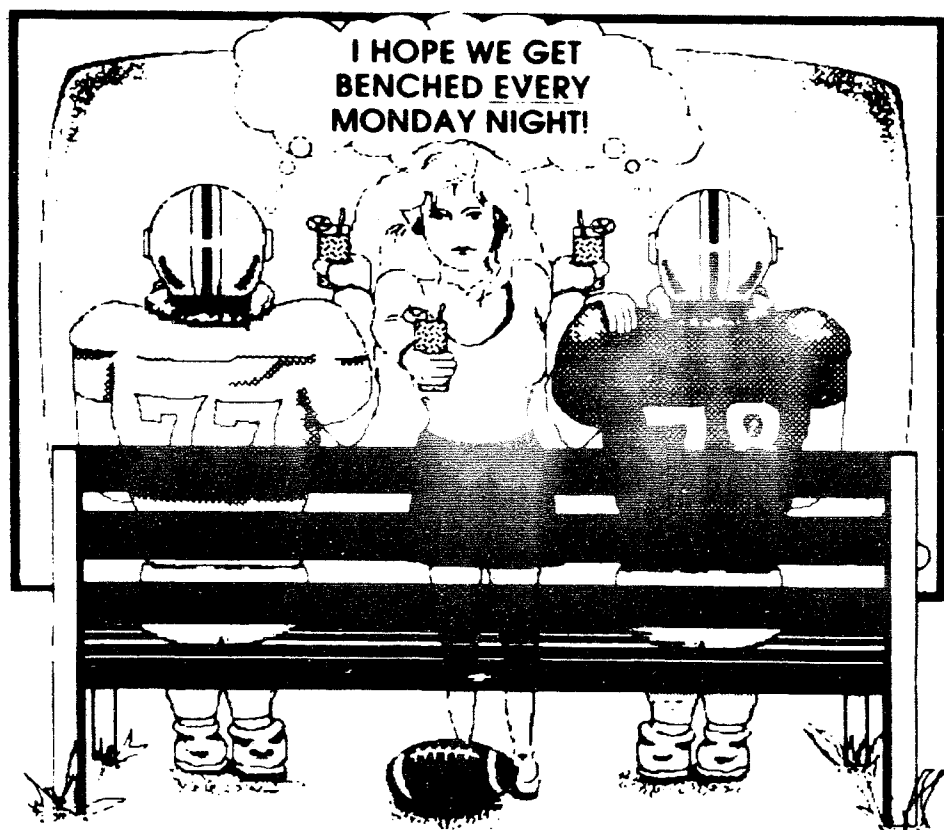
A little corner bar that features fresh clams, draft beer, and sports coverage on TV.

MONDAY NIGHT FOOTBALL is back at the PARK BENCH!

- Fun and Games on our Large Projection Screen T.V.s and Video System
- Complimentary Halftime Buffet!
- Prizes Raffled Off!
- Ladies Drink Free During Game at Bar
- Sports Celebrities
- Free Admission



1095 Route 25A • Stony Brook (516) 751-9734



Sponsored by **Miller Lite**



\$1 Drafts & 15¢ World Famous Wings

The Park Bench...where everyone meets on Mondays!

21 and Over Please • Proper Casual Attire

WEDNESDAY: Star Nite - Laser Kakeoke Sing-a-long. Special Prices for Hospital University Employees.

THURSDAY: University and Ladies Nite - Live Music. Free Admission. Free champagne for the Ladies.

shuffle bowling. What more can be said?

Pubbery Cafe
369 Lake Avenue
St. James
862-6789

Inexpensive bar food is a major feature of this impressive bar/restaurant (try the chicken fingers for \$2.75); the spacious structure allows ample space for both gathering at the grand rectangular bar as well as dancing in the adjacent room. The wooden cathedral ceiling lends to the roomy atmosphere, but doesn't infringe on the charming, warm climate. Sporting events are televised from the Pubbery's 8-foot TV screen as well as from numerous smaller sets around the bar. For those into shooting hoops, the bar has an electronic basketball game. Happy Hour is from 4 - 8 pm and includes twofers and free appetizers. D.J. and dancing for the entertainment of weekenders on Friday and Saturday nights.

The Pleasant Inn
Lake Avenue
St. James
584-9639

"The Friendly Place," is indeed just that - The Pleasant Inn carries with it a long local history and is a superb social gathering and drinking establishment. Folks from the ages of 21-the eldest Innman, Mr. Finn, 78, can enjoy each other's company in this relaxed scene. Local fisherman often share their catches with the customers, demonstrating the amiable quality found at the Inn. White Castle burgers are available for \$.60 at the bar and can be washed down with Fosters Oil Cans for \$4.00. Two pool tables are available in the back room providing plenty of playing time and no waiting. A unique added attraction to the bar is the availability of checkers and backgammon games for play at the cocktail tables. The Inn is now forming horseshoe teams that will be competing on Sundays.

Fuzzy's Pub
433 North Country Road
St. James
584-9715



Fuzzy's is open from noon to 4 am daily and presents a simple atmosphere - once a house, it retains a cozy quality. Cozy, but by no means boring, as the CD jukebox will play everything from Sinatra to Zappa, keeping any mover and shaker active - no shortage of classics here. The best table in the house is the alcove table - perfect for you and several friends during the \$10.00 for all the beer you can drink special.

MONDAY & THURSDAY

9 pm to 12 am \$10.00 all the tap beer you can drink. \$2.00 shots.

TUESDAY

Frozen Margaritas \$2.00 for regular, blue, or raspberry.

WEDNESDAY

Live Country Music. No cover charge.

FRIDAY

Live music. No cover charge.

SATURDAY

Live music: Micheal Schulze (acoustical). No cover charge.

SPECIAL INTEREST

Body Talk Lounge
Middle Country Road
Centereach

Located just West of Nicholls Road, this topless bar lives up to its name. The lovely ladies aim to please and provide a personal touch to the friendly atmosphere. Last Sunday, Alica from Israel was dancing and the athletic Tracy was swinging from the pipes. Friday is the big night with three dancers headlined by the luscious Leslie (There are usually two dancers each night). During Monday Night Football customers receive a free shot of booze whenever a touchdown is scored. Who says there is no such thing as a free lunch? The Body Talk serves up a free midday repast Monday through Friday to their patrons. A special service of the lounge are the Separation/Divorce/Bachelor parties. A minimum of eight guys pay \$35 each for unlimited drinking, and when there at least 20 men a 3-foot hero is thrown in gratis. The establishment requires a designated driver to be on hand for the parties. Talk to the management for more details. Body Talk also hosts a three-ball pool tournament every Monday at 9 pm.

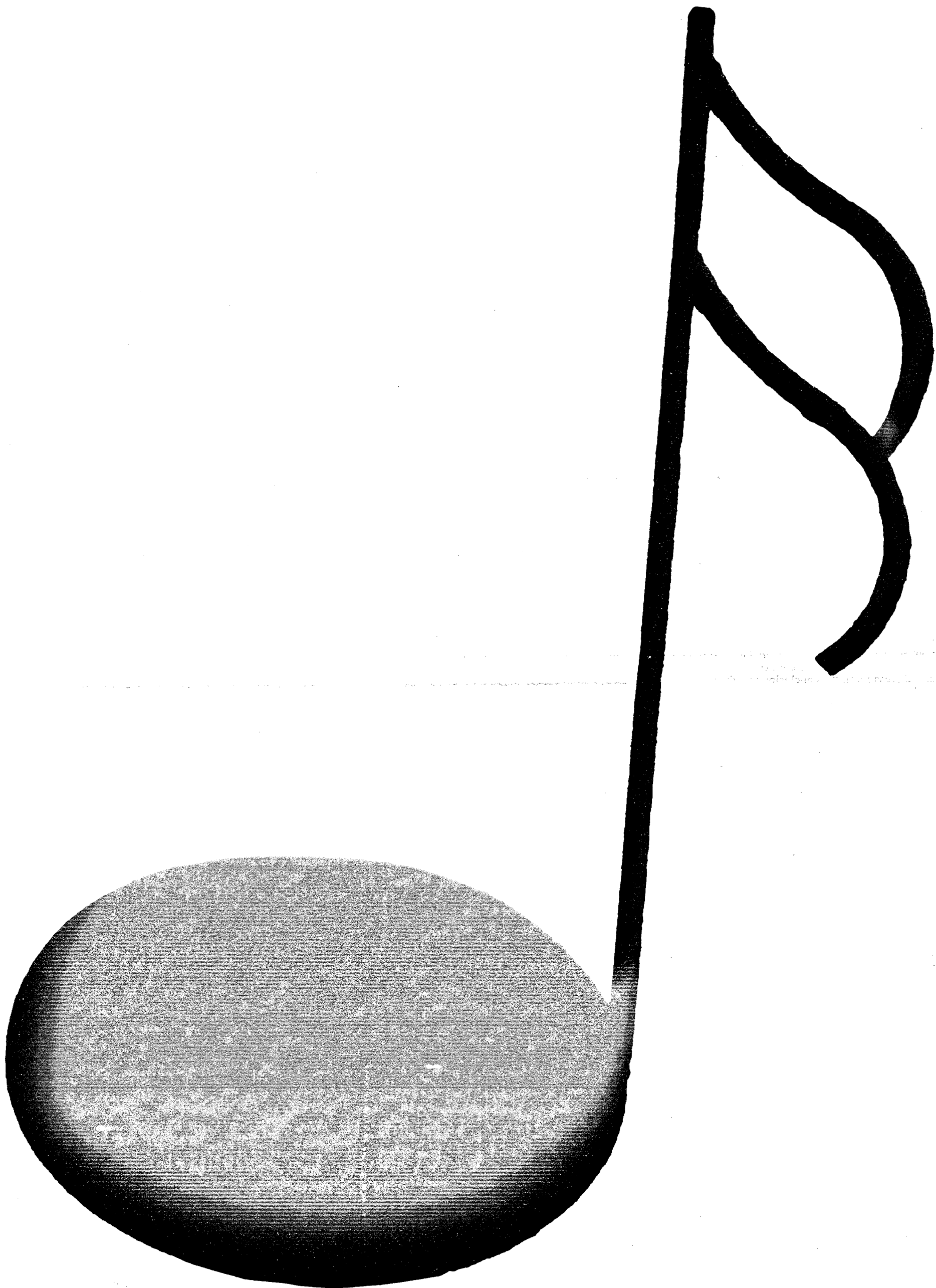
The Brass Monkey
Middle Country Road

Another free lunch? You guessed it. This bar offers free lunch Monday through Friday as well as exotic dancers. The bar is larger than the Body Talk Lounge and features three dancers on Wednesdays, and four girls Fridays and Saturdays. Kevin has worked here for four years and prides himself on the cleanliness of the joint.

Indoor sporting (besides enjoyment of the bar's main feature) includes a pool table and electronic basketball sharpshooting.



**SHOWER WITH
A FRIEND**



the bloodiest articles have taken place, namely the battles for Vukovar, Osijek and Vukovei). Of course, it is difficult to advocate this principle openly, but some Serbians try to do even that: they explain that the Croatian majority in such areas does not count since it is Croats who are leaving Yugoslavia. The main argument behind this theory is that Serbians and Croats are so inextricably mixed that they are doomed to live in one state and Croatian separatism is totally irrational. In order to refute this argument, it suffices to point out that in the Republic of Croatia, Serbians make only 11.6% of the population, and that the western half and larger parts of Southern Croatia are ethnically very homogeneous. A much more efficient way in which Serbian politicians "explain" their postulate to the impartial but uninformed foreigners is by muddling their objectives: they say that all Serbia wants is "Serb dominated areas of Croatia," i.e. a strict realization of ethnic principle. The point is that only one quarter of 600,000 strong Serbian minority in Croatia lives in countries with Serbia majority. Of course, most foreign journalists are not aware of this fact and that is precisely what is being exploited: some western media cast the battles for territories with clear Croatian majority as battles for "Serb dominated area." It is interesting to note that the real "Serb dominated area" is actually very sparsely populated limestone wilderness in the continental Dalmatia and eastern Lika and that this area is not even contiguous to Serbia. Of course, such a large scale bloody war is not waged for the sake of 150,000 Serbians inhabiting an economically worthless distant region, but for the sake of valuable territories with a clear Croatian majority or even purely Croatian (like the Dalmatian coast). Incidentally, most Croats feel that even the Serb dominated territory should not be given up. The justification is that the frontiers must be determined using a combination of ethnic, historic and economic criteria: such a small number of Serbians do not have the right to take away from Croatia such a large territory which is historically Croatian and which is, although waste, strategically important for Croatia. In spite of that, so far those territories have been saved from large scale war operations. They have been under the control of Serbian rebels all the time because Croatian armed forces avoided giving the Serbian republic and the "federal" army a pretext for launching an all-out attack on Croatia.

THE ATTITUDES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND MEDIA

Most outside observers who have paid the effort to learn the above facts on proportion of the Serbian population in the disputed areas reach the conclusion that the protection of the Serbian minority serves only as a pretext for waging a classic expansionist war. As a consequent of that, in the countries where the unfolding of the Croatian war drama is followed closely, the public opinion is clearly siding with Croatia (In President Bush's terminology, the war is perceived as a "clear case of good versus evil"). That is true of Austria, Hungary, Germany, Czech-Slovakia, Italy, France, and most of the other western European countries, except maybe for Great Britain. The Serbian argument that the Serbian minority is protected and existentially threatened by the fascist Croatian government has no credibility whatsoever: although the Croatian democracy is not seen as perfect, it is noticeably more developed than it used to be under communist rule. Besides, the Croatian authorities are known to have dealt with the Serbian minority extremely cautiously: not only that the highest world criteria for protection of minority rights were repeatedly promised, but an open armed rebellion has been tolerated for eight months without punishing a single Serbian rebel. On the other hand, the Serbian government is notorious all over Europe for its distinctly fascist methods of dealing with the 2 million strong Albanian minority in the territory (contiguous to Albania!) where Albanians make 90% of the population (at least a hundred demonstrators killed, virtually complete Albanian working force laid off etc.). So it came to no surprise to Europe when Serbia undertook the aggression against Croatia in the best fascist tradition- Milosvic was widely regarded as the Balkan Hitler long before that. But the brutality with which the aggression is conducted and the level of destruction done by the formidable heavily armed Serbian (officially still called "federal") army has taken everyone by surprise and alarmed the public. The pressure of the public opinion forced the governments to do something on purely moral grounds. As a result, there has been a lot of diplomatic hand wringing and conditional promises of recognition of Croatia. Although governments acting on purely moral ground is a rare phenomenon, it seemed that the European community was about to actually do something more than the usual futile attempts of mediation. But then, the initiative to send European peace-keeping forces was blocked by Britain. Of course, the only really productive step would have been elimination of the real cause of the war, i.e., the Serbian enormous superiority in arms. But recognition and arming of Croatia is still not in sight. Hopefully, the latest fighting (followed

**...those reasonable, cosmopolitan
Yugoslav federalists are most often
just disguised Serbian conquerors
- the federalist and the conqueror
both want an integral Yugoslavia...**

by shaky cease-fire) has shown to Serbian generals that Croatia is about to achieve a balance of power even without recognition.

WHY MAINSTREAM AMERICAN MEDIA ARE LAGGING BEHIND

The evolution of attitudes from an unconditional support for integral Yugoslavia to a decisive siding with Croatia has not yet taken place in those countries where the events in Yugoslavia are followed superficially, e.g. in the U.S. and perhaps in the U.K. Although there are notable exceptions (see the editorial in the September 21 issue of *The New York Times*) most often the Croatian war is still seen in the way suggested by the Serbian propaganda (disguised under the Yugoslav name). In other words, it is an ethnic conflict resulting from uncontrolled nationalist passions or even primitive tribal instincts unleashed by the fall of communism among the Balkan barbarians. Horrible massacres and atrocities are a convincing argument for that thesis - in *Newsday's* editorial on September 23, one can find phrases like "internecine slaughter in Croatia" or thoughts like, "The Croatian mess is a classic Balkan tar-baby. Anyone who touches it is sure to get stuck for a long time, with no predictable outcome save a nasty political smear."

Why does the Serbian propaganda encourage such attitudes depreciatory to all Yugoslavs, including Serbians? There are at least three reasons. Firstly, if both sides are equally guilty, the distinction between the aggressor and the victim of aggression is lost. Secondly, if the situation is so messy the *Newsday* article will reach the following conclusion on what the international community should do: "At this point, injecting even the faintest of optimistic suggestions about what's to be done

about the Serbo-Croatian war would be absurd. It would make Pollyanna seem like a hardened cynic." Thirdly, if both sides are irrational, then the only reasonable option is a strong federal state in which the primitive nationalists are tamed. What the impartial American does not see is that those reasonable, cosmopolitan Yugoslav federalists are most often just disguised Serbian conquerors - the federalist and the conqueror both want an integral Yugoslavia, they just use different terminology.

Why do many American journalists fail to realize that the Serbo-Croatian War is an ethnic war only in the sense in which the German-Polish war in 1939 was ethnic? Why do they not see that on one side the nationalism is aggressive and racist, and on the other side purely defensive (it is interesting that the Serbians and Germans shared the same idea of being "a nation of warriors")?

Certainly American reporters are not more naive or susceptible to Serbian propaganda like their European colleagues. But they could be much less interested in the Balkans than Europeans are. Perhaps depreciation of the Balkans is more intense in the Anglo-Saxon world than in Europe (this could be supported by the fact that many more Swedish than English or American tourists have opportunity to see - such as the Croatian medieval architecture in the cities on the Palmanian coast)?

Another reason is certainly the way World War II in Yugoslavia was viewed in America. On this issue, the official Serbian propaganda has manipulated large segments of Serbian population using its complete control of the media. But the curious fact is that it also managed to convince some American diplomats that Croats are almost genetically a genocidal and fascist people. Of course, it is generally known among historians that before WWII the dominant party in Croatia was a moderately nationalist left-wing (basically socialist-democratic) party, and that the marginal Croatian fascists (ustase) were not chosen by Croatian people but installed into power by Germans and that the Serbian claims about the genocide against the Serbian minority are exaggerated tenfold. It is a notorious fact that more than 100,000 Croatian left-wingers who were fighting the 30,000 fascists and German Nazis actually protected the Serbian minority and prevented a much worse genocide. At the same time, Serbian extremists committed a terrible genocide against Croats in Bosnia and the regular army of the puppet Croatian state after the war.

Darko Mrakoveic is a graduate student of the Math Dept. and a native Croatian who has lived in this country for four years.

AMERICAN RED CROSS CONTINUES HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATION IN YUGOSLAVIA



A special Family Parcel Program for civilians forced from their homes by the fighting in Yugoslavia is being continued by the American Red Cross (ARC) in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The ARC is a neutral organization and is offering assistance to all republics - Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia - regardless of their national or political loyalties.

Persons wishing to participate in the Family Parcel Program are urged to send a check, earmarked

**"Croatian Relief Parcels"
American Red Cross
PO Box 745
Yaphank, NY 11980.**

Center for Women's Concerns

General Meetings on Tues. at 8 P.M.
Langmuir D120 H Quad

Across from Infirmary

GET INVOLVED

It's a Woman's Campus Too.

**POLITY ELECTIONS
ARE COMING ON
OCT. 29**

**PICK UP PETITION FORMS
NO EARLIER THAN
OCTOBER 14**



WAGNER FALL BLOWOUT

WAGNER COLLEGE MAIN LOUNGE
(ACROSS FROM KELLY CAFETERIA)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1991
10 PM TO 4 AM

**MUSIC:
PHASE TWO D.J.'S
FREE REFRESHMENTS**



**POSITIONS
AVAILABLE
ON ELECTION BOARD
NEEDED BOARD
MEMBERS, POLL
WATCHERS**

APPLICATIONS
AVAILABLE
IN THE POLITY
OFFICE

**CALL
2-6470 &
2-3634
AND LEAVE NAME &
PHONE NUMBER**



Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Awareness Week 1991 October 4 - 12

Friday, October 4

Opening Ceremonies

Openly lesbian mother, civil rights activist and former Black Panther, Sojourner McCauley will speak on the theme of Awareness Week, "We Are Family." Refreshments will be served. **12:30pm, Fireside Lounge.**

AIDS Quilt Long Island

Selected panels from the AIDS Quilt, in remembrance of our brothers and sisters who have died from AIDS. **Union Art Gallery, October 4th-16th.**

Bisexuality Workshop

Sojourner McCauley will facilitate a discussion on bisexuality and biphobia. **Union Room 223, 7:30pm.**

Saturday, October 5

C.O.M.A.I. Presents Visibility and Liberation through Sound and Music

C.O.M.A.I., Creando Organizaciones para Mujeres Haciendo Alianzas Internacionales, is a multi-cultural group of Latina, African-American and Asian Lesbian artists who will present an evening of original music, poetry and dance. **Union Auditorium, 8pm. Free!**

Monday, October 7

LGBA Tabling

Literature, information, books, buttons and books on display. Find out more about the LGBA. **11am-3pm, Union Main Lobby, October 7th-11th.**

Parents & Friends of Lesbians And Gays

Members of PFLAG will discuss issues of the family surrounding "coming out", including the effects homophobia had on their families and their children. **Union B-Level, 2:00pm.**

Women and HIV

A Latina Lesbian who is HIV+ will discuss personal and political issues surrounding women and HIV. **Dreiser College Lounge, 8pm.**

Tuesday, October 8

Publishing from a Black Gay Perspective

Members of Other Countries, a group of Black Gay writers in New York City, discuss their efforts in publishing. **Union Room 231, 8:30pm.**



Student Union Building, Suite 045B • Information: (516) 632-6469

• Most events are free of charge • Some events subject to change - call for updates

The following groups are among those who have generously donated their time, effort, energy, space, resources and/or finances to make the dream of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Awareness Week become a reality. They deserve our highest gratitude and recognition: Ammann College • Benedict College • B-Wynn, New York • Center for Women & Concerns • CERF-PAC • Committee on Cinematic Arts • OAKA, Inc. • Disabled Student Services • Division of Campus Residences • Department of the Student Union and Activities • English Department • Equal Opportunity/Advisory Action Office • Equal Times Publications • Faculty/Student Association • Gay and Lesbian Youth of New York • Gay Men and Lesbians in Brookhaven • Gay People's Union at the State University of New York at Binghamton • Gershwin College • Graduate Student Organization • H Cafeteria • Hand College • Humanities Institute • Kelly Quad • Langmuir Human Development Living Learning Center • Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center of New York City • Lesbian Gay Bisexual Caucus • Lesbian History Archives • Long Island Gay and Lesbian Youth • MAMA DOESN'T KNOW! Productions • Minority Planning Board • New York City Mayor's Office for the Lesbian/Gay Community • Office of Conference and Social Events • Office of Finance and Management • Office of the President • Office of Public Relations and Creative Services • Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs • Poetry Center at Stony Brook • Play for Living Inc., New York • Private Lives Magazine • Public Safety • Statesman • Student Assembly • SUNY Central Administration • Student Association of the State University (SASU) • Student Cooperative (SCOP) • Student Cooperative/Audio Visual • Student Polity Association • Talent Network Inc. • Union Art Gallery • Union Crafts Center • United States Student Association (USSA) • Warr-Mannie Lenny • Wilde Side Ltd. • WUSB-FM Radio 90.1

All events are open to all SUNY at Stony Brook I.D. holders and their guests and adhere to the Union Guest Policy except where otherwise indicated or applicable. * Does not necessarily reflect the artists'/speakers' sexual/affective orientations.

Wednesday, October 9

Movie Day

Movies with Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual themes, such as *The Life and Times of Harvey Milk* and *Before Stonewall* will be shown all day. **Fireside Lounge.**

Homosexuality in

Asian-Pacific Islander Cultures

Members of Gay Asian-Pacific Islander Men of New York and Asian Lesbians on the East Coast will discuss the diversity of homosexuality in their native cultures, including the effects of World War II and Western influence. An open discussion will follow. **Langmuir Lounge, 8pm.**

Thursday, October 10

Homosexuality in Native American Cultures

Members of We Wah and Bar Chee Ampe, a "two-spirited" Native American group in New York City, will share their experiences as Lesbians, Gays and Bisexuals. Include in this event is a 15-minute video from a recent conference on HIV for "two-spirited" Native Americans. An open discussion will follow. **Langmuir Lounge, 8pm.**

Friday, October 11

NATIONAL COMING OUT DAY - Gay Jeans Day

Show your support for the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual community by wearing blue jeans.

The Art of Doing Drag

Learn techniques for cross-dressing, such as movement, makeup and outfitting. A demonstration of female-to-male and male-to-female drag is included. Bring specific questions about cross-dressing techniques. **Union Room 223, 2pm.**

Beyond the Kinsey Scale

Kelly Corcoran, a gay woman of color, discusses a new model for lifestyle orientation that goes beyond sexual orientation. **Union Room 223, 7pm.**

Saturday, October 12

The "GET OUT AND VOTE" Dance

The LGBA celebrates its 18th year of existence with an evening of multi-cultural music that includes house, new-wave, reggae, rap, and salsa. Sponsored by Wilde Side Ltd. **Fannie Bryce Theatre, 10pm-2am, \$2.00 Admission**

Workshops/ Panels/ Videos/ Speakers

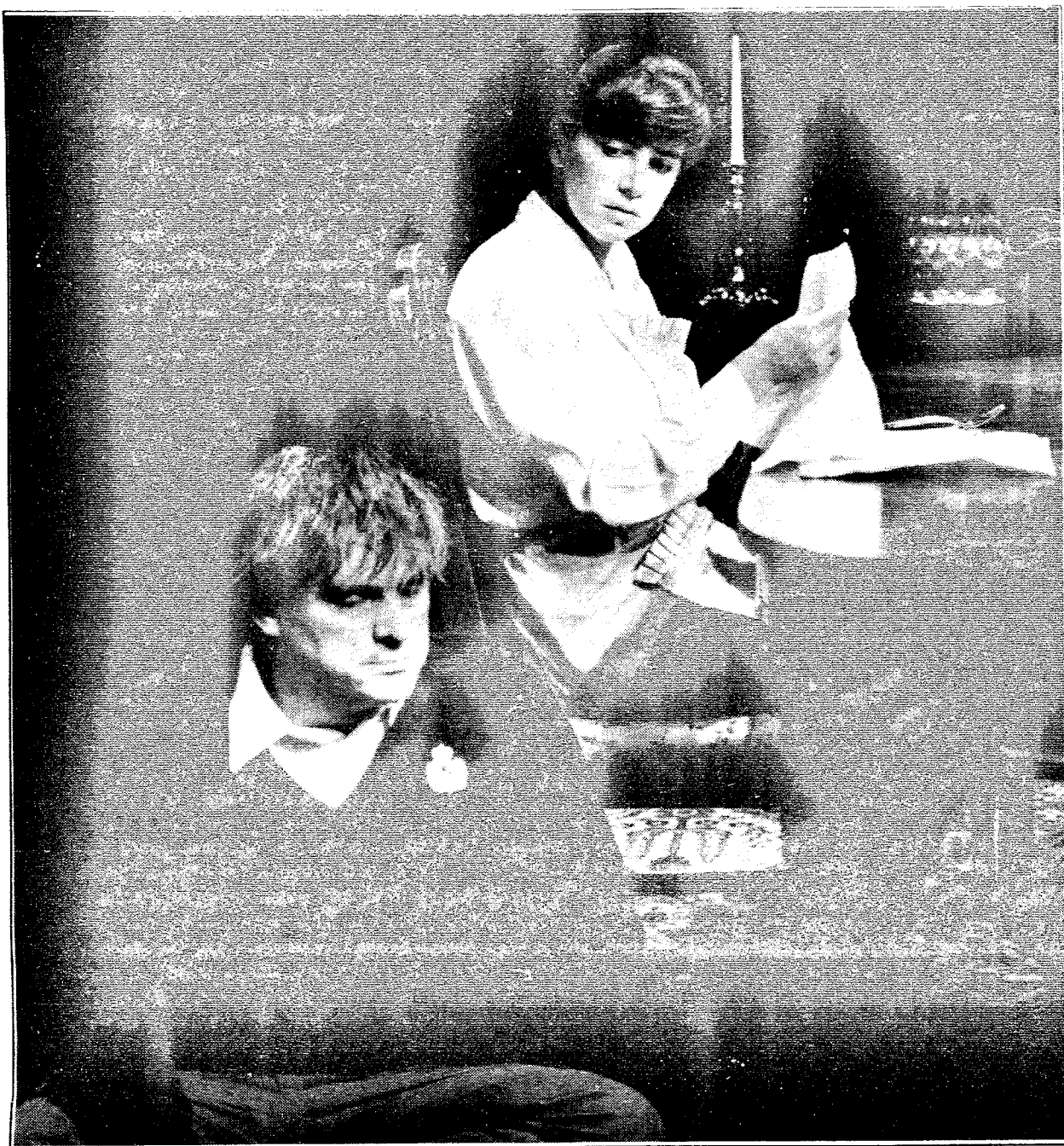
Various activities incorporating a large array of people, issues and information all related to lesbianism, gayness and bisexuality. **Dates and times to be announced. Ammann and Irving College, G Quad Benedict College and H Cafeteria, H Quad Hand College, Tabler Quad Gershwin College, Roth Quad and various other residential buildings.**



ASL (Sign Language) Interpreter will be provided at various events. All events are wheelchair accessible.



**POSITIONS AVAILABLE
IN THIS SEMESTERS POLITY ELECTIONS.
THE POSITIONS AVAILABLE ARE
TREASURER, FRESHMAN REP. & JUDICIARY SEATS.**



Dinner Time

By Valerie Berke

In our lives, we have seen time and again the falling of a culture that once flawlessly controlled this country. We have seen them arrested on drug charges and sexual assaults. In our sociological studies, we have decided that their wealth, expensive schooling, and proper manners are not realistic. The culture of which I speak about is the white anglo-saxon protestant, and the play, "The Dining Room", deals with this decline.

Stony Brook Theater has recently done an excellent job with this difficult play. The play has only one setting, a dining room. From here, we are shown a powerful assessment of American culture. The dining room, once the pinnacle of the American family, becomes a room for special occasions, for typing term papers, or even for anthropology projects when a nephew decides to study a dying culture: the WASPs of the northeastern United States.

This decline is gradual though, and the play takes us through a sixty year period in 18 scenes. In one act, the importance of the table is pronounced. Children must behave in the dining room, and maids, although treated kindly, keep their place as servants. One of the more enjoyable scenes was one in which a mother tries to control four screaming children at her daughter's birthday party by explaining to them they must act like guests at a dinner party. At the same time, she must contend with her lover, whose wife knows all.

Act two, opening with a Beatles' song in the background, takes us to a more serious place. In this act, Gurney comments on the youth takeover of WASP culture. Two school-aged girls drink, one even sitting on the dining room table, as they wait for boys to come home, and decide that parents are uncool. A family is distraught because their elderly mother has forgotten where she is and who they are, and as a total contradiction to the iron fisted grandfather of act one, here we see an old man telling his

son how he wants his funeral to be arranged.

The "Dining Room" is not a "fluff" play, but it is quite enjoyable. One must not expect to see a story, for no character ever reappears. The scenes are short and seem to make no sense, but when following one of the many themes throughout the play, it becomes a powerful statement of our society. One may even be able to relate to some of the personalities on stage.

As for Stony Brook Theater's performance, I would have to say I was captivated. The play seems a very difficult one to perform. The actors had not only quick costume changes, but character changes, as well. Many had to transform from adolescence to adulthood or old age in a matter of seconds. Another aspect that made this play a challenge was the timing. The scenes, although each important in their own right, had to keep in the general circle of the play. There were many times characters had breaks of action or no written lines, and the movements and emotions just seemed to continue.

The cast worked very well as a unit, which is important in a play such as this with no central characters. Each one was challenged with roles of different ages. For example, just when the audience had gotten used to Donald Graham as a father figure, he plays a little boy in love with the housekeeper.

Three cheers for director Loyce Arthur and her choice to have scenes overlap in act one. This gave the audience a chance to adjust to the style of the play and it helped to take the focus off one specific incident. The simple dining room setting was also effective, as a complicated set might have implied more than the audience was supposed to get.

It was interesting to watch the introduction of many themes as the play unfolded. The desire to list them all is great. But instead, I will merely suggest to anyone who needs a change from the movies and wants to see something different, the "Dining Room". Don't miss the start of Stony Brook Theater's 1991-92 season!

LETTERS *Continued from page 6*

Mr. Ed Speaks

To the Editor:

I am writing in response to an article printed in your September 12th issue, "Assistant Vice Provost Accused of Sexual Harassment." There are several inaccuracies within the article as I see it. I nor does [sic] the Department of Student Union and Activities set the building hours for academic buildings. The meeting with Assistant Vice Provost Warren Randall was to obtain information on the new hours for Central Hall since we, Union & Activities, had many concerns on the effect the new hours would have on student clubs and organizations. To my knowledge I have not been accused of any ransacking of offices in Central Hall by anyone. The first I learned of any accusations was through your article. The Gaming Club did not "officially" receive there [sic] space until the end of the spring semester. They did not, as requested, submit a list of officers to Union and Activities for access to their space. I do not install nor do I have any direct control over the installation of locks on campus. That responsibility rests with the Physical Plant. I merely try to facilitate such changes or repairs. By the way, for your information, my title is Assistant Director for Building Operations (in the Stony Brook Union).

The staff in the Department of Student Union and Activities has and will continue to support student activities of all types on campus in order to improve the quality of student and campus life. We make ourselves available and accessible for all students whenever possible.

Sincerely,

Edward H. Quinn

RECYCLING

Continued from page 2

-They will tell you it is time consuming. - Well, maybe it is if you store piles and piles of trash in your house for a year, and then begin to separate it. On average it should take you 5 minutes a day.

-They just might tell you it requires special tools. - This is true if you consider your hand incredibly special or extraordinary.

-They might say it takes up a lot of space. - Separating your trash requires slightly more room than unsorted trash does, and there is probably piles of junk already existing about your abode.

-They might say it will be dirty to store this material and will attract bugs - but have you ever rinsed out a can that you were throwing out? Your piles of material to be recycled will be cleaner than your normal trash.

-They might tell you it wastes energy to recycle. - Less energy is required to manufacture products from a recycled material than from a virgin material, just like less energy is required to entice some one in to bed if they have already been there, then it is a virgin.

-They might say recycling increases unemployment. - Recycling increases jobs, and allows those who already collect trash to continue their service.

-They might tell you other lies too, but who the hell are "they", and what do "they" know.

You have been told the facts. The rest, friends, is up to you!

Much of the information for this article came from literature provided by the New York State Department of Environmental Services. For further information, they can be contacted at: (518) 457-7337

HEAT WAVE
VACATIONS INC

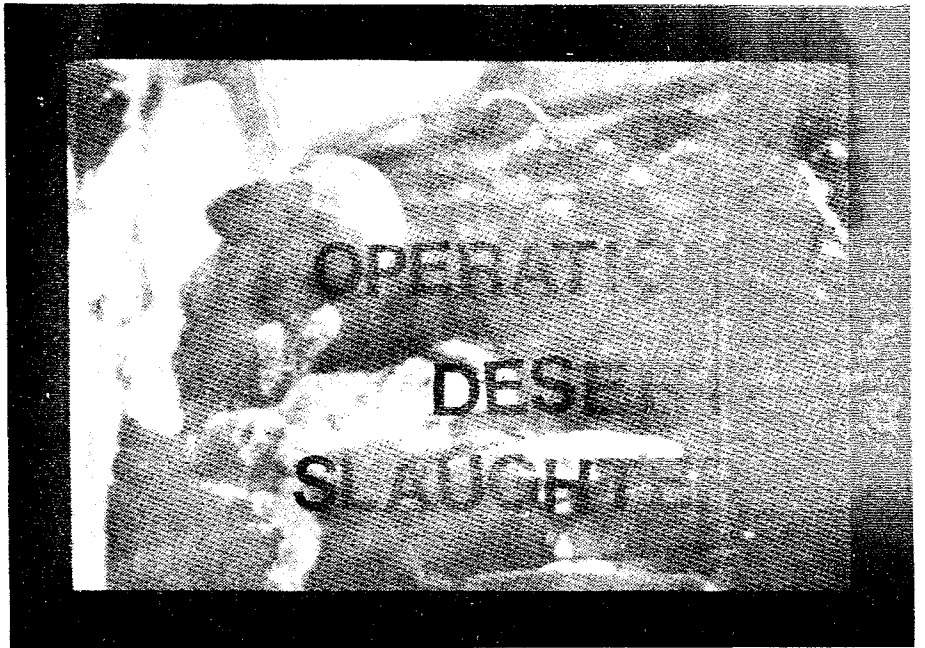
HeatWave Vacations, Inc. is looking for bright, personable individuals to promote our European skiing and Caribbean Spring Break trips. Earn free vacations and big paychecks. For more information, call Gregory at (800) 395-WAVE.

DON'T FIRE ANY OF THESE FACULTY ARTISTS!!!

FACULTY SHOW '91



Howardena
Pindell, *War
Series: Video
Drawing*, 1991



Thom
Thompson,
Toby, 1991

Individual student styles brought to the campus are important to preserve, but the influence of their professors is just as important and is clearly seen in the development of the Fine Arts student. The sheer talent of these professors gives the campus community a great deal of confidence and inspiration. One outlet for the talent of our Faculty Artists is the Annual Faculty Show.

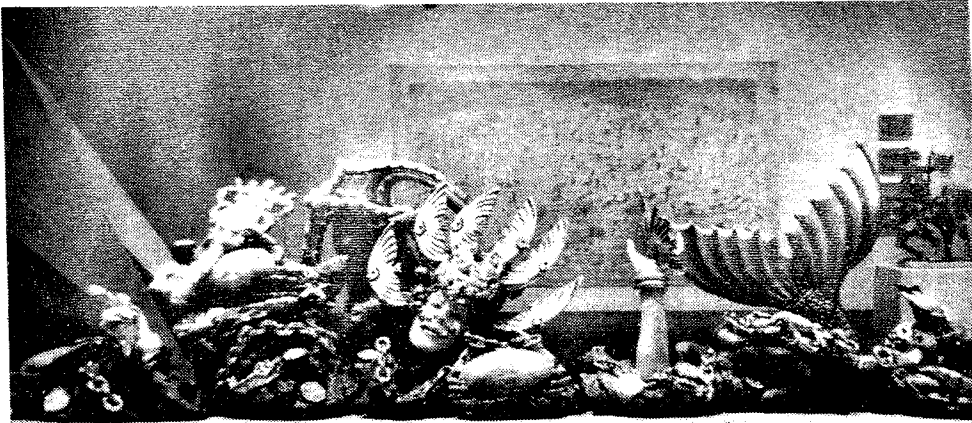
Right off the bat, one walks into the Staller Center

Department.

Professor Howardena Pindell brings shocking and pertinent political commentary to campus through her "War Series: Video Drawings." I felt both frightened and enlightened upon contact with images of skulls and bones of the dead, Agent Orange deformities, Apocalyptic political leaders, the dummiheads that lie and cheat and underestimate the voice of the people. She supplements her work with printed commentary, giving us all a lesson

way. I love these uncultured people in these pictures who totally relax in their unattractiveness, we catch them off-guard in positions that are unflattering but they don't seem at all uncomfortable.

Kay Walkingstick's whose naturalist "Tucson" paintings should be in Arizona Highways. Someone should let them know about the sensitive and beautiful, authentic Southwestern Native artwork. Catch her speaking about her paintings at the Humanities Institute's Faculty



WALTER CHAVEZ



WALTER CHAVEZ

Toby Buonagurio, *Radiant Creatures of the Blue Coral Sea*, 1991

Gallery and sees Prof. Toby Buonagurio's 'Idle Powers', a brilliant, hot, technicolor work, which for me was a highlight. This and her two other works, "Radiant Creatures of the Blue Coral Sea", and "Sunken Treasures Gilded Pleasures", bring a better-than-real undersea world, and some present-tense Atlantean culture artifacts or as she puts it, "a deliberate reference to common images of a 5 & 10 store for aquariums...I transform these images for my own ironic purposes...they are interesting when used subversively as contradictory icons of our culture, the resulting artwork becomes a metaphor for our own conflicting life goals." She paints herself as a heroic female figure in "Radiant Creatures...", aggressive and nurturing, as contrasted by the dagger in one hand and the fish in the other. This goddess factor carries over in my favorite "Idle Powers," where the mother-goddess is represented in brilliant lifegiving hues, nurturing bathing light, and organic texture.

Tucked into a far corner is Terence Netter's epic and startling "The Fourth Day." The vibrant shapes, which are made through Mr. Netter's own special printing process, knock the viewer into a primordial reality, a biblical epoch of light and power. However, this painting did not reflect the strong religious background of the artist, instead "it reminded me of creation...it recalled the creation myth," as all art reflects creation as a concept. Thus "The Fourth Day" is not a study in the creation myth, but instead an echo of it. For a special treat, students may wish to duck into the congenial Mr. Netter's office and ask permission to see "The Big Bang" a work that hangs in his office and sadly did not appear in the show. People like Mr. Netter and Prof. Buonagurio would be sorely missed if the art department succumbs to the pressure brought on by budget cuts, and gives any of the present faculty the axe. The sickening Cuomo disease recently seen in the Philosophy Department should not be allowed to spread to the Art

on the-right-to-know, and our own responsibilities to inform ourselves enough *not* to vote for perpetrators of filthy imperialism, the royal powers that be.

Other notable works include Mel Pekarsky's "Ghosts" a fanciful landscape whose playful characters evoke a cartoon western set in some Lego desert, truly enjoyable. Also the wonderful brutish images of Shan-Qing Zeng a visiting artist and lecturer whose strong primitive ink and watercolor drawings, almost comically portrays base human bodily functions. Huge lips of some bald Monk of an Asia past slurp food in the most undainty and ungainly

Colloquium Series lecture "Paintings: 1975-1990" on Thursday October 10 at 4:30 pm in the Humanities Institute.

Much concern is displayed in the voices of professors and graduate students alike at the prospect of 1.5 faculty positions in the Art Department being cut. Go see the Faculty Show, see the wealth of talent inherent in the faculty here, AND DO NOT LET THIS HAPPEN!

MJXII



Kay Walkingstick, *Is That You? I*, 1989

TRAVELERS AND THIEVES



BY ERIC PENZER

Blues Traveler has risen from the rank of "bar-band." Their self-titled debut record, released on A&M Records in late 1990, reflected their straightforward rock/blues style and basically made the group sound like an excellent party band. With the release of Blues Traveler's new record, *Travelers And Thieves* (A&M), the band breaks their party-rock mold and reaches maturity. The disc contains 12 songs that are both musically complex and lyrically thought-provoking.

Not that Blues Traveler wasn't always this brilliant; most of the songs on the new record were in Traveler's live repertoire around the time they recorded their first record. I guess A&M decided to let the band express themselves a little better this time around. Thank goodness. The album opens with a spacey instrumental entitled, "The Tiding." This leads seemingly into the powerhouse "Onslaught," which can almost be termed "hard rock." From

the first song, it is apparent that the band's live energy has been captured on the studio reels to wonderful effect. The album, at times, sounds as if Blues Traveler was playing in your living room (if you crank it up loud enough).

The next song is the mammoth "Ivory Tusk." It is this song that first reveals John Popper's brilliant harmonica playing and, if you listen carefully enough, his complex lyrics. The version is very similar to the renditions performed live, except for the omission of a longer, extended solo. After "Tusk," we are treated to a good version of the live standard, "What's For Breakfast," which Popper introduces live by explaining that the band wrote this one when they were all very hungry. Ok, so maybe some of their lyrics are not deep and meaningful. Regardless, the song is still great. Later, on the first half of the album, are two more great songs, "Optimistic Thought," and "The Best Part." "Optimistic Thought" has been a part of Traveler's live show for quite some time and the mellow version

presented here adds another dimension to the song. "The Best Part" should really be called "The Best Part's Evil Twin." Unlike the brilliant live version, the studio rendition leaves much to be desired. This time, the song is played much faster than its live counterpart and features a double-tracked vocal that just sounds muddy. I guess those of us who are used to seeing and hearing Blues Traveler play live are a bit spoiled. Nonetheless, the rest of the album more than makes up for the so-so version of this song.

"Sweet Pain" has been one of my favorite Blues Traveler songs, not so much for the music (which is very easy to flow with) but for its story-like dialogue. Even when John Popper performed this song solo in one of his rare acoustic performances, it still kept me interested and intrigued. The version here is nothing short of breathtaking.

Next comes what may be the first single off the new record, "All In The Groove." Again, this song is performed in a brilliant version, although I think that it could have

used some sax playing to augment Popper's harmonica. "Support Your Local Emperor" has been a live Traveler favorite for a long time. Although the studio version doesn't contain the extra-long solo in the middle, it's still a nice touch to the collection.

The album draws to an end with "Bagheera" (which is based on the big cat in *The Jungle Book*) and "Mountain Cry." The latter features guest Greg Allman. The song has a nice long jam, the only lengthy solo on the record.

Although some of the songs on *Travelers And Thieves* don't compare to their live counterparts, this is really a minor detail. After all, it really is impossible to capture every bit of a brilliant performance on tape. If you are not accustomed to seeing Blues Traveler's mammoth performances, you won't be disappointed with this record. It just goes to show that after a long time traveling, maturity is a natural and inevitable side effect.

MAJESTIC WARRIORS: THE WAILERS



Back before UB40, Shabba Ranks, sampling, DJ style dance hall, and dreds as a mainstream fashion statement, Bob Marley and the Wailers introduced and popularized a legacy of music that has influenced everyone from Paul Simon to Fishbone.

Their new release "Majestic Warriors," is dedicated to "all Freedom Fighters, past, present, and future", as well as Bob Marley and Peter Tosh, two now-deceased ex-members of the Wailers. This is appropriate as the reggae on this album is timelessly philosophical and reflects a simpler organic Island music of the 60's and 70's, a folk music of a physically impoverished people, but culturally and spiritually rich and diverse.

The album starts with "Liberty," a powerful social message intertwined with some heavy jammin'. Then the philosophical "Trip," mesmerizes the listener with the moody lyrics "...life is a trip." "Dancing Boys" is a pleasant continuation of the trip back to the roots of reggae as pure socially conscious dance music. The ethereal "Sweet Cry Freedom," encourages the listener that freedom is there for every man, woman, and child. The band continues to reminisce on a cover of their own tune "Could you be Loved."

This album is flavored by a more mature musicianship, especially in the keyboards by Earl "Wia" Lindo and booming minimalist basslines by original band member Aston "Familyman" Barrett.

For fans of traditional reggae music and people who dig out their old Bob Marley albums every once in a while this album, an A&M Records release should liberate and satisfy.

- MJXII

Spin Doctors Live!

By Eric Penzer

SPIN DOCTORS' marathon, energetic live show is certainly well-known in and around New York City. However, that leaves much of the country (and record-buying public) unexposed to the wonderful music of the Spins. Ok, so what does a smart, up and coming band do to remedy this situation? Well, how about go on a theme tour of colleges? Smart move. On Wednesday, September 25, Spin Doctors brought their show to Stony Brook University's Union Ballroom. Although much of the relatively small crowd was obviously unfamiliar with Spin Doctors, by the end of the evening, the crowd was singing and dancing like any other New York bar crowd.

The near-two hour show opened with one of the band's trademark songs, "What Time Is It." Although Ballroom acoustics prohibited you from hearing any of the vocals throughout the beginning of the song, the problems were remedied quickly (although vocalist Chris Barron continued to plead from the stage for less monitor feedback). Other early set highlights included "40 or 50" and the crowd pleasing "Little Miss Can't Be Wrong." The latter Chris Barron introduced by saying, "You don't have to be a woman to be a bitch; you just have to be a bitch to be a bitch." The song went on to tell of...well, a bitch. One part of the song reads: "I hope those cigarettes are gonna make you cough/ I hope you hear this song and it pisses you off/ I take that back, I hope you're doing fine/ If I had a dollar I might give you 99...."

Later in the set, the band played more of their live standards, such as "Big Fat Funky Booty" (which turned into a crowd sing-along), "Hard To Exist" and "Shinbone Alley." Although the majority of the band's show consisted of songs from either their debut live EP, *Up For Grabs-Live* (Epic) or their new record, *Pocket Full Of Kryptonite* (Epic), they also played some songs not yet released. Most memorable were "House" and the show's first encore, "About A Train." The show closed with the Spins most popular song, "Two Princes" (also the first single off their new record).

The Spin Doctors show, although plagued by Stony Brook bullshit (such as the metal detectors and the SB I.D. policy), was an excellent way to start off the fall concert season. It was like being in a crowded New York City bar, only the music was clearer, the air was less smoky, there was no alcohol, and, well, we had big security guards. Overall, it was a nice evening.

Before the show, Spin Doctors' lead vocalist Chris Barron and guitarist Eric Schenkman casually spoke with me at length about albums, touring, record companies, and life in general:

EP: Did you have a choice about going on this tour, or was it all put together by the record company?

CB: We could have come out on this tour or not come out on this tour. We're happy to be out here, though. We're playing for a lot of college kids. Right now, we're trying to get our album on the college radio, so this tour's a good thing.

EP: Let's talk a little about your first live disc. Whose decision was it to make your debut live? I would think that having an album where most of the song clock in at around ten minutes would sort of prohibit radio airplay.

CB: We actually got quite a bit of college



radio airplay. "Big Fat Funky Booty" was number one at a couple of stations around the country. It was in the top twenty for months. (At this point, Eric Schenkman walks in the dressing room). Anyway, we thought it would be a kick-ass, crazy thing to do to release the live disc.

EP: Do you see the live material as your forte?

CB: I like the studio and the live material equally. They both have their pitfalls, and their good sides. I think once we put out some more albums, I don't think people will still say, "Hey, you guys are a totally live band." I think we're pretty versatile. (Eric, who is in the bathroom, flushes the toilet) I think that's a pretty good commentary on what I'm saying.

EP: Was there anything that you were afraid wouldn't be as good in the studio as it was live?

ES: The segue. (he is referring to the last two songs on the new album, "Hard To Exist" and "Shinbone Alley" which are segued together) That was done pretty live. I just added another guitar, that's it. I didn't take anything out, I just added another one.

EP: Did the record company tell you how they wanted the record to sound?

ES: They wanted "Little Miss Can't Be Wrong" on the album because they like that song, that's all. But it turns out that that wasn't the first single anyway, "Two Princes" was.

EP: "Two Princes" is the first song everyone gets turned on to from the Spin Doctors.

ES: That's why it's a really good single. It's got a lot of Spin Doctors in it. That's

our sound.

CB: It's got a certain something that makes it our own. "Two Princes" is a rock song with a little Spin Doctors in it, but "Little Miss" can't really be classified as anything but Spin Doctors.

EP: How would you classify your music?

CB: I classify it as, like, various. (laughs) I'm realizing this more and more. It's inevitable that we're going to be compared to other stuff, but if you check out our repertoire, we have a pretty wide range of material. "Off My Line" is crazy, "40 or 50" is like psychedelic. If you consider everything spawning from rock and roll, the distant grandchildren of rock and roll, then we're rock and roll.

ES: I'd say we're rock and roll because we play loud through amplifiers. That's what rock and roll is. It's inspired by jazz and blues, but it's mainly rock and roll. Basically, we play music. We didn't start this band to play a certain kind of music, or to be put into a category.

EP: It must feel good to be popular now. I mean, there was a time when you guys played to the bartender at Nightingales, and now you can't even get in the door to see you at the Wetlands.

ES: It doesn't sound good at The Wetlands anymore. There are just too many people, and you can't hear the band. If you're too far back, you can't even hear. You know, you can go to see the Spin Doctors in any town outside of New York, and you can be guaranteed that you'll hear us and see us.

EP: At your shows outside of New York, do you think that people come because they've heard your music or just on your reputation?

CB: I think a lot of people come down

because now we have a record out. If we see people mouthing the lyrics, then we know they come out to see the band a lot. Or at least that's how it was before the record came out. Now, a lot of people are getting the words off the record. A good percentage of the people are at least somewhat familiar with a small portion of the music.

EP: Do you feel you have to play the songs that everyone knows?

CB: We sometimes change it around. Like in a soundcheck, we'll play a song really weird or throw in something not on the record. You'll hear it and say, "Hey, that ain't on the record!" At the same time, we want everyone to have a good time and come out and hear something they're familiar with.

EP: I've heard from other bands that record companies put a lot of restraints on their bands. Has Epic given you any problems?

ES: We've surprised them with a couple of things. They'd come around and say, "We want to do the record cover a certain way." We'll look at it and say, "This isn't the way it should be at all." Then we'll turn around and redesign it overnight and have it be better than what they had. They sort of found out that we have a certain way of relating with each other. And we have a certain attitude towards the record company.

CB: I think it's because we never had the same attitude that a lot of bands had, which is like, "let's showcase and do the standard thing and try to get a record deal." We were just trying to pay the rent. we weren't bring down serious bread, but we were all paying our rent as musicians.

ES: We were all paying our rent from one band, which is rare. Most people who do this for a living hire themselves out, and tour with other bands.

CB: So as far as the record companies go, we didn't come to them and say, "please sign us." They came to us and offered us a deal. It's kind of funny that we got signed. No one expected it. None of us did. It's such a joke. The whole thing, day after day after day turns into this big running gag. People like, admire us, and tape the shows and soon you find yourself being so serious, you have to slap yourself and say, "this is me!" I shit in my pants when I was a little kid, what's so great about me now, you know? I think we have a pretty healthy attitude about it, not taking ourselves too seriously.

EP: Do you have any directional plans for the next album?

ES: It's gonna be more of a consolidated Spin Doctors thing. We've pretty much recorded live. And the next album will be more consolidated, because we've learned how to make an album. this tour will probably end up with an album.

EP: You definitely have the material.

ES: We have the material and, no doubt, there'll be more by then. We just have to go into the studio and capture it the best we can. We're trying to find out how to be Spin Doctors. We're trying to figure out how to explain it to people. It's a little bit mysterious, but it's pretty damn obvious at the same time. You know, you can spin a tale, you can spin a coin, or...

CB: You can just spin a top!

STRAIGHT FROM THE UNDERGROUND

RAVE

ACCEPT NO IMITATIONS



Brought to you by Trepp.

Rave is nothing more than a cheap line of hair products to most Americans, and hopefully it will stay that way, at least until they are ready to accept what attending a real Rave truly entails. The state of affairs are currently looking grim, because people are being misled by greedy capitalists, who worship the almighty dollar, and imitators, who are simply uninformed pirates. Rave is not a fashion show, a channel for negative energy, or a haven for sluts, muscle heads, or drug addicts.

The first Raves started overseas in England, and rapidly spread across the European continent. There are different interpretations of how the scene actually originated, but it seems the first English Raves were acid house parties. However, in 1988, an English club called Shoom was born and it was the mother of this new dance culture. Shoom was the result of a unified effort launched by various individuals who "shared the love of atmosphere, and love of going out," according to Joey Haller, executive director of the Long Island based Rave publication *PHANTAZMEGORIA*. Basically, "they were tired of over priced, poorly run, and poorly DJ'd clubs; consequently they took control", remarked Joey Haller. Shoom's promoters were not seeking profit; in fact, they were "elitist," according to Haller, at the door. This was only a precaution, a measure to protect the atmosphere of the club. However, the inner atmosphere was "anti-elitist."

Initially, acid house was the preferred music, but there were other favorites as well (i.e. the **Happy Mondays**, and **The Stone Roses**); however, as the scene's intensity increased the music followed suit. The birth of Techno had an immense effect upon the Raves. Within a brief period of time Techno music dominated the Raves. The scene grew, and there were soon Raves in fields, warehouses, airline hangers, stadiums, and beaches. The outdoor Raves started because the clubs closed early and Ravers wanted more, and they got it.



NU GROOVE recording artists **Jimmy Crash** stated, "these kids will just go for days on end. There's nothing like that in New York, or anywhere in America." **Crash** attributed that to the European culture; he feels that New Yorkers are far too concerned with their appearances, and images to actually express themselves. **Jimmy Crash** spoke of his initial visit to England with DJ **Frankie Bones**. He said he looked out to an immense crowd, "who looked back at me like, 'Yeah, who are you?', I put my first record on, and it skipped, the mixer was buggin', and there was no level, but within fifteen minutes he had the crowd movin'. At the end of his hour set, a group of Ravers forbade him to leave the DJ booth, a truly moving experience.

But is Rave merely a night out, a party? The Raver's

answer is definitely no. The intensity of the music in conjunction with the loud volumes at the Raves trigger an intense buildup of pressure within each Raver. The Rave is the outlet; the vehicle which will take you however far you are ready to go. The intensity boosts one's energy level so high it allows one to completely break out of any confines which normally inhibit them. Joey Haller believes the scene is very reminiscent of the 60's - the peace, love, and unity movement. "Rave is deeper than fun, it's a life changing experience. To see so many people interacting in a positive way is truly inspirational." One may wonder how a scene which is based on the peace, love, and unity mentality of the 60's can be the host of the new techno craze. When asked this question, Joey Haller remarked, "that's what's so incredible about Rave. There's this incredibly hard music, and a multitude of people dancing with happy faces." **Jimmy Crash** believes the intensity of the music helps people release their frustrations; in fact, he hopes the movement will help promote human harmony in New York.

However, although there are some positive Rave organizations active in New York, there are many more imitators out there. Another problem the movement is facing was addressed by **Jimmy Crash**. He stated, "a lot of kids from the hardcore and alternative scenes are crossing over to the techno scene, and this is good. The kids comin' from the mainstream don't understand what we are trying to do; they've never been a part of the underground, and that's where the problem begins." Basically, certain people are aware of the revenues at the Raves and they are attempting to capitalize, but they fail to realize Rave is a state of mind. It seems that most New York promoters are not willing to accept a decrease in revenues to promote real Raves. Consequently, there are many misinformed youths attending pseudo-raves.

Rest assured, people like **Frankie Bones & friends**, **Club Atmosphere**, **Adam X & Jimmy Crash**, **Heather Heart**, **Phantazme Productions**, and **X-cubed** will be promoting real Raves, events void of slam dancing and negative energy, at an illegal location near you.



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