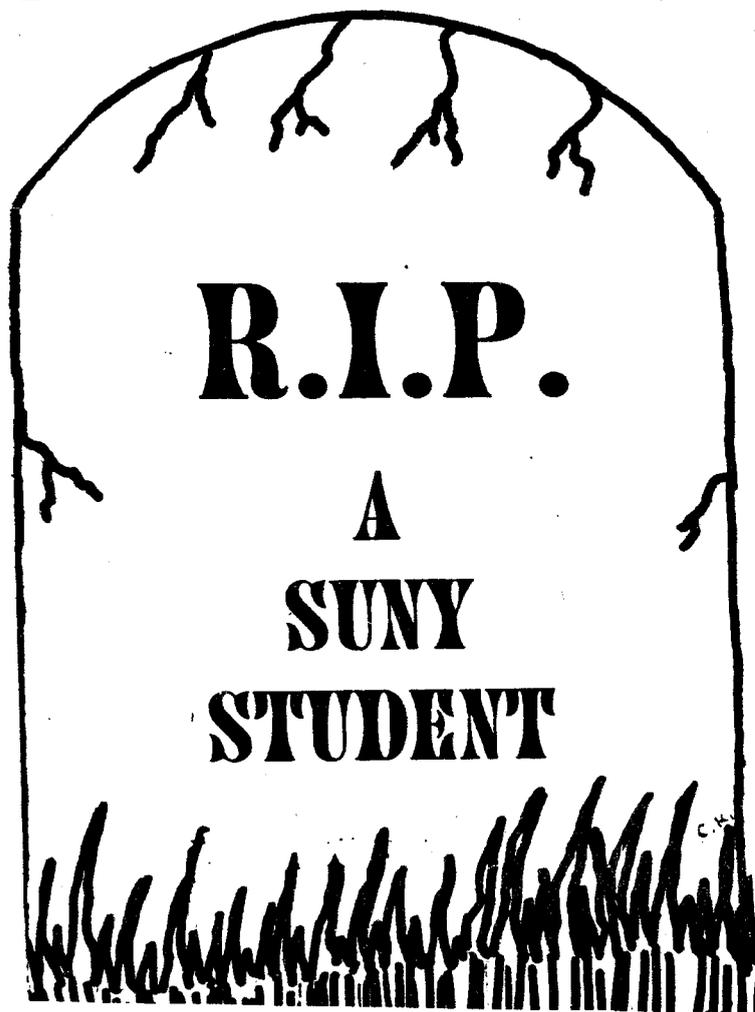
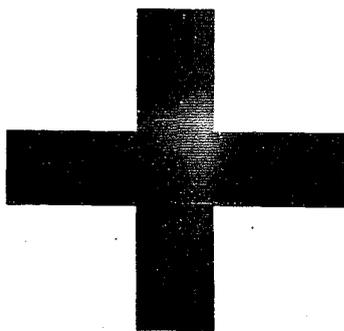
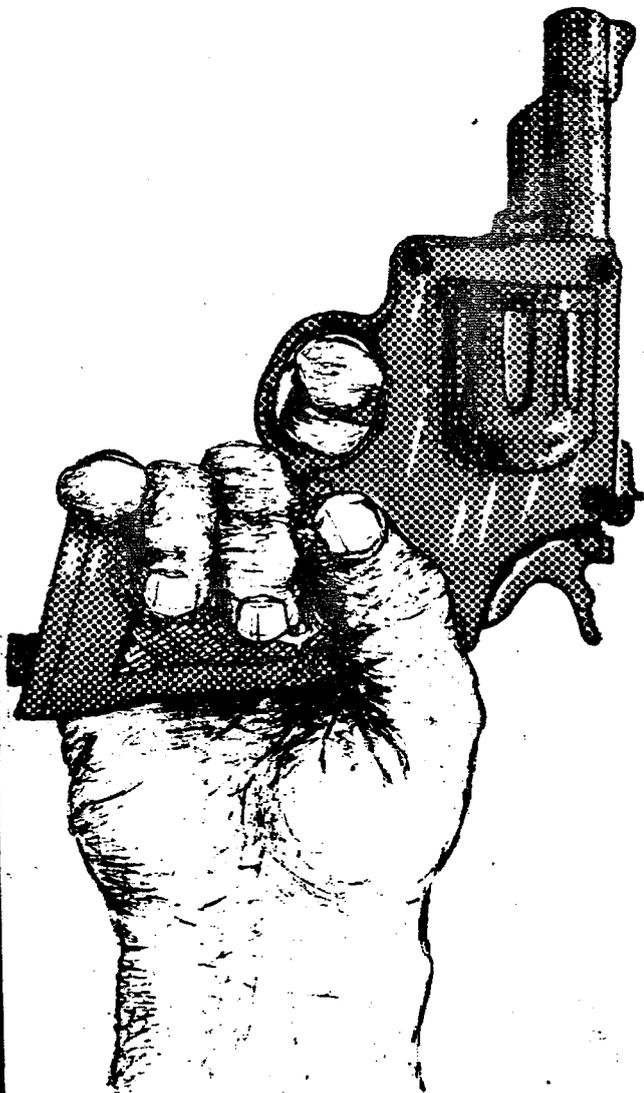


THE
STONY
BROOK

PRESS

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"YOU CAN'T USE THAT MONEY", "YES WE CAN"

Polity Versus the Bus Fee: Round 1

By Paul Giotopoulos

Wednesday's Student Polity meeting came to an abrupt end when Polity President David Greene and others, including the Vice President, Treasurer, and several resident senators, decided they had heard all they were going to hear on the bus fee issue and walked out.

At the time of the walkout, discussion on a motion for a referendum directing Polity to reserve funds offsetting the bus fee had gone well over an hour, and it seemed as though a vote on the motion was just ahead. Eagerly anticipating the vote were those who had brought forth the proposal, the Commuter Student Association. They had just defeated a motion to table the issue until next week by a vote of 17-13-1, and felt very confident that, with this previous vote, a victory was well in hand. Perhaps those who walked out felt the same way.

Many at the Polity meeting were wondering why the CSA had put the proposal together and presented it to the Senate when, just last week, the Senate had formed a committee to deal with issues relating to the bus fee. When asked this question, CSA President Vinny Bruzzese replied, "When we realized that David was wrong in telling us that according to the Chancellor's Guidelines we could not use activity fee money to support the bus system, we decided to act." When discussing the legality of using activity funds to support the bus service prior to the meeting, Greene had informed members of CSA that the Student Activity Fee could not be used to pay for the bus fee, and used the SUNY Chancellor's

Guidelines as the reason.

The SUNY Chancellor's Guidelines on administrative policies and fees reads as follows: "3) Funds which are collected under provisions of this section which require every student to pay the prescribed mandatory fee shall be used only for support of the following programs for the benefit of the campus community:... IX transportation in support of these programs; X student services to supplement or add to those provided by the university."

The CSA, initially deterred by the news on the guidelines, found new life after contacting Dr. William Murabito, Assistant Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs at SUNY Central, said CSA Vice President Jim Coffee. Dr. Williams, who is charged with the task of interpreting the guidelines in regards to Student Activity Fee support of the bus fee, said "Using activity fee money to offset the cost of a bus fee is an appropriate use of funds." This, coupled with news that SUNY Binghamton and SUNY Buffalo both use activity fee money to offset the cost of their respective bus systems, provided all the motivation necessary to present to the Senate a seven-page proposal.

The proposal outlines several aspects of the bus-fee issue and includes descriptions of the Buffalo and Binghamton bus systems. It also contains the guidelines in question and Dr. Murabito's interpretation of them. The motion within the proposal reads as follows: "Motion to put on referendum for the spring, an allocation of \$25 per student, based upon a 11,000 student enrollment = \$275,000 out of the Student Activity Fee (i.e.:

Council Reserve), to offset the cost of the bus fee; with the understanding that falls, such as the ICON X bankruptcy, which placed tens of thousands of dol-

"Using activity fee money to offset the cost of a bus fee is an appropriate use of funds."

-Dr. William Murabito,
Assistant Vice Chancellor of
Student Affairs

this will not raise the undergraduate Student Activity Fee. It will simply be taken out of the original Student Activity Fee which, as it stands, is the highest in the state. This will enable all Student Activity Fee-paying students to utilize the existing campus bus services at no further expense.

"All those who do not pay the Student Activity Fee will be required to pay for the service at the current rates. All the funds generated by these fees, in addition to other monies generated by programs, designed by the Bus Fee Committee, will go towards the next fiscal year to off-set the cost that Polity would be required to supply." Members of CSA say they are adamant about pursuing this issue as long as the council, which has discretion over the fund, suggests no other more deserving program.

Although the proposal for the bus fee maintains several positive and productive points, some drawbacks do exist. The reserve fund has in the past been used for unexpected events and short-

lars in accumulated debt upon Polity. Also, in past years the reserve fund has been used to supplement the PSC budget in order to provide several polity clubs and organizations with money for continued programming. But perhaps the most serious of negatives represented by Polity funds being used to supplement the cost of the bus fee is the precedent that it sets. The state just might become accustomed to student governments picking up the slack in funding whenever budget cuts to student services present themselves. So with all the possible alternatives to the bus fee, perhaps the most sound is the state refunding the service. However unlikely, the state and university both must be held accountable.

So, as the Polity Senate is split on the issue, so is this writer, who can only hope for some transportation angel to swoop down and provide all Stony Brook students with a free bus pass.

Wilt Thout Armist?

Marburger to Make Decision on Arming Public Safety Next Month

By Greg Forte

A long awaited decision of whether or not to arm Public Safety could be made by University President John Marburger by as early as the end of March. Marburger has declared that he wants to hear any final recommendations from the community on arming Public Safety by March 8th.

During his address to the University Senate on February 8, Marburger released the report from the University Safety Council on the issue of arming. The report primarily focuses on the risks and benefits of issuing guns to University Public Safety officers. The Council divided the arming issue into the pro and con arguments. Although they presented the case for each stand, the Council did not give a recommendation of their own. Under the recommendation of the University Senate and Marburger, the Safety Council was formed to re-evaluate the issue of arming and safety on campus. The Council is comprised of the two stu-

dent body presidents and 11 faculty members.

According to the report, the Council prepared an interim report on campus safety for President Marburger on June 2, 1992. In it, was contained recommendations to improve apron campus security, not counting arming as an option. Some of the recommendations, summarized by Marburger in a memo on July 7, 1992, such as restricting access to the Student Union after 9:00pm, and improving the lighting on campus, were never resolved. According to the report "The Council regrets that, to date, none of the administrators has responded."

For over one year, the Council conducted an extensive and in depth look on arming Public Safety, that would change their status from "Peace Officers" to "University Police." Currently, officers at Stony Brook are classified as "peace officers." They receive the same training as the New York State Police, except in the use of firearms.

For over thirteen months, the Council met thirty times. These meetings, some of

which included interviews from various faculty and staff officials including Director of Public Safety Richard Young, Vice-President of Student Affairs Dr. Fred Preston, Asst. Dir. for Safety and Security for Campus Residences Scott Law, and Director of Student Union and Activities Carmen Vazquez, as well as

various town hall style meetings, discussed and reviewed the viewpoints on the issue. This report is not a recommendation, but rather is supposed to be an objective view from both sides of the issue. It is divided into two parts: pro and con, each part including supporting rea-

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Crime	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*
Assault	28	19	24	16	18	19
Contraband Firearms	3	5	4	4	7	5
Rape	2	2	2	2	2	4
Attempted Rape	1	1	1	0	0	1
Robbery	2	2	2	2	5	6
TOTAL REPORTED CRIMES	2772	2698	2462	2521	2936	2380

Sources: Dept of Public Safety University Police Annual Report for 1990 and University Council Report * the last 10 months

Manning Marable Speaks to Stony Brook



Dr. Manning Marable

by Dennis O. Palmore

On Tuesday February 16th, the Africana Studies Department sponsored a lecture by Dr. Manning Marable. Dr. Marable is a Professor of Political

Science and History at the University of Colorado Center for Studies of Ethnicity and Race in America. He has published eight books and is the author of a column entitled *Along the Color Line* which appears in over 250 newspapers, including this one, and is broadcast over

more than 60 radio stations through out the world.

Dr. Marable's lecture focused on the important role that education, especially on the university level, plays in shaping new or existing social thought patterns. He stressed the importance of a "pluralistic, multi-cultural, and diverse democracy for the 21st century."

He began his lecture by reminding the audience that though the face of racism has changed, the basic patterns of racism as a form of oppression, political, social, and economical, has not changed. As an example he cited conducted by that American Bar Association which found that car dealerships charge "African-Americans and women higher prices than for white males." In the study male and female researches, both white and black, presented themselves to car dealerships as having the same credit ratings, in the same age and class groups, used the same negotiation tactics, put the same down payment for an automobile which cost \$11,000. The results were that white males were charged, on average, \$11,350 white women were charged on average \$11,500; black men were charged \$11,783; and black women were charged \$12,300. He com-

mented that "if that 's what happens to you when you buy a car, what happens to you when you buy a house...[or any]...major commodity." Dr. Marable went on to say that "when we talk about racism as being inequality...we're not just talking about bad human relations, we're talking about a practical material force that has an impact on your daily life whether you see a sign reading 'white and colored' or not..."

Dr. Marable sighted examples of racism in the work place referring to a 1991 survey in which only 10% of white males surveyed stated that women were getting too much help through Affirmative Action. However, 50% of them felt that African-Americans and Hispanics gained too much of an advantage through Affirmative-Action. According to Dr. Marable racism also permeates other sectors of society like the police forces and government decision making organizations in our society. "In the final analysis, everything in daily life tells inner-city people of color, working class, unemployed, low-income people, that for those in power and wealth in this country that black and Latino life, property, beliefs, dreams, and aspirations, mean nothing...That is

Arthur Fletcher at Staller Center: "A New Century, A New

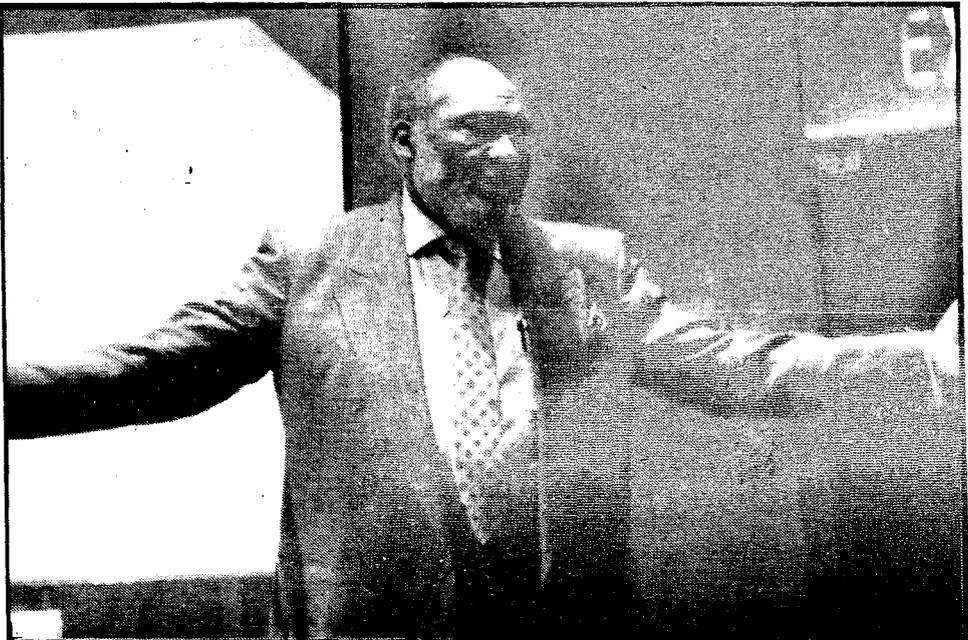
By David Yaseen

On February 18 Arthur Fletcher, chairman of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, came to the Staller Center as part of the University Distinguished Lecture Series for Black History Month. Beside the position he now holds, Fletcher has been Assistant Secretary of Labor, an alternate delegate to the U.N., Executive Director of the NAACP, and Chairman of the Negro College Fund, where he coined the phrase "A mind is a terrible thing to waste." He has received eight honorary doctoral degrees in recognition of his contributions to the cause of civil rights. In addition to his position in the government, he is also a Distinguished Professor at the University of Denver.

One of the main themes of his lecture was that "government sets the policy for the rest of the nation." Fletcher said that regardless of the content of civil rights laws currently on the books, if the tone and attitude of high-profile federal officials are not strongly in favor of their implementation, then companies and other levels of government will feel no obligation to do anything about them. One example he gave was the Fair Housing Act, in which a generally-worded law intended to insure that minority groups had equal access to federal housing in all areas in which it exists. The

reason for this law was that, very often, blacks from inner cities were only able to get federal housing in poor neighborhoods that was often in serious states of disrepair. When the act passed Congress, it was up to the executive branch to implement it, but it was not fleshed out with actual, specific regulations, rules or guidelines. Without such specific rules, the law was toothless, and didn't make any difference in the way federal housing was handled. "That's what happens to civil rights legislation across the board" if the government doesn't stand behind it, Fletcher said.

Another example of the government's leading role in making civil rights an actuality, according to Fletcher, was the GI Bill that became law after the end of World War II. Two million black soldiers fought for the U.S. in that war, and became entitled to funds for housing and, most importantly, education. Armed with government-funded college educations, many of these World War II veterans were instrumental in the civil rights activities of the 1950's and 60's. Without these educated blacks (including himself) working for the cause, Fletcher said, it would have been much more difficult to get the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 passed.



Arthur Fletcher at Staller Center

The most recent instance of governmental resistance to civil rights laws, in Fletcher's opinion, has been the tendency of the Right to make the economic issues that are the real reason behind civil rights legislation into social issues. "Equality" is turned into "quotas" and "special privileges," which "start[s] a debate that confuses everybody, and nothing happens. They [Congress] let the economic piece go. I have always felt that 90 percent of the race problem is

economic," he said.

The agency Fletcher now chairs, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, is an independent, bipartisan agency whose original purpose was to determine whether alleged practices of denying blacks the right to vote were anecdotal or symptomatic of widespread corruption. Currently, the agency's work covers many more aspects of civil rights, including hiring practices, business

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Matt Leone/Statesman

These Guns Were Made for Shootin'... (and that's just what they'll do)

Well, the issue is finally coming to a head—a decision on whether or not Public Safety will be armed will be made by March 22. Our beloved President has seen the light and decided that he will make the beneficent gesture of being objective in making his decision. While it is inconvenient at this time to use something democratic like a campus-wide vote to decide this issue, we are being assured that our interests will be the factor that determines the outcome.

So what *are* our interests? We want the crime rate on this campus as low as possible; we would like to see the number of burglaries drop; it would be good if people would stop raping and assaulting one another; and it is absolutely essential that the marauding bands of illegal parkers be brought to justice.

The reason there are so many burglaries here is that security measures, including the level of Public Safety presence on campus, are next to worthless. If Public Safety officers had among their duties patrolling the campus and its buildings, there would be fewer thefts.

The same holds for other crimes; criminals do not go blithely about their business in the presence of Public Safety officers, armed or not. Assaults and rapes happen when and where people get carried away with anger and/or lust. Unfortunately, Public Safety is usually only able to deal with such situations after the fact, because these crimes are not easily anticipated.

Obviously, the answer is to increase the presence of deadly force on the campus. Yeah, we'll put the fear of God into the bastards. They'll stop messing with us if they know they'll be shot if they keep it up. New York doesn't even *have* the death penalty. The only use that guns have is to shoot people. Supporters of giving them to Public Safety, whatever the reasons that they give for their opinion, have as their real motivation the desire to see people shot.

What will guns do to stop crime at Stony Brook? How would guns help Public Safety perform its duties? The answer to both of these questions is "not

much." It is argued that guns will help Public Safety in the apprehension of criminals who flee beyond the two-foot range of their nightsticks. How? By shooting them in the back as they run away? Some people say that an armed Public Safety would be able to deal with gun-wielding criminals on campus. The only difference that an armed security force would make is that, in these situations, shootouts would become much more likely. Criminals are generally quite loath to do harm to police officers because the law frowns extra-heavily on that. In nearly every case (the exception to which is some psycho who would blow people away anyway) criminals desist in their activities as soon as they see Public Safety.

Giving guns to Public Safety is giving them the option to shoot people, and it is certain that if they are armed, eventually someone *will be shot*. Is that what we want? Is the solution to our problems of theft, physical and sexual assault the addition of murder?

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FIGHT THE REAL ENEMY



Along the Color Line:

Self-Determination for American Minorities

By Manning Marable

Millions of people of color across the United States increasingly feel a sense of alienation from the "cultural mainstreams" of America, and its political institutions. In a recent visit to Hawaii, I witnessed a forceful example of this political unrest.

For five days in January, thousands of native Hawaiians demonstrated before Honolulu's Iolani Palace, marking the one hundredth anniversary of the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy. In a vigil lasting one hundred hours, the stone palace was covered in black cloth. Wearing their traditional clothing, native Hawaiians blew mournful notes from a conch shell, the symbol of the Hawaiian monarchy. Marking the occasion, Governor John Waihee III, the state's first governor of Hawaiian ancestry, ordered the removal of the American flag from state office buildings during the five day ceremony.

The anniversary provided a sharp illustration of the growing influence of the native Hawaiian sovereignty movement. About twenty-five percent of the state's one million residents trace their ethnicity to the native population of the island, prior to European colonization. Some ethnic Hawaiians favor the complete independence of their islands from the U.S., which parallels similar independence movements on Puerto Rico. But the vast majority of indigenous Hawaiians support a limited form of self-determination or sovereignty, based largely on the model of Native American people inside the continental U.S. The largest pro-sovereignty organization, Ka Lahui Hawaii, has 14,000 members.

Beyond factors of history, the more immediate reasons for the popularity of sovereignty are the unequal economic and social conditions of indige-

nous Hawaiian people. The data from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs indicated that native Hawaiians are far more likely to be arrested and imprisoned, below the poverty level, and/or jobless, than are Hawaiians who are ethnically European or Asian. Infant mortality among native Hawaiians is 28 percent higher than the state's average. Only one in twelve ethnic Hawaiians possesses a university degree, vs. one-fifth of all adult residents in the state overall.

The basic issue at stake in Hawaii is related to the unequal status of ethnic and racial minorities throughout the United States. Another example of this is found in the recent debate in Georgia concerning Governor Zell Miller's proposal to abolish the Confederate symbol in the Georgia state flag.

The controversy really began forty years ago, during the white Southern Backlash against the Supreme Court's school desegregation order, and the eruption of the democratic protest movement for desegregation. Utilizing white history as a tool for contemporary resistance, white Southern officials revived the Confederate battle flag of the "Stars and Bars" as their symbol for white supremacy. In 1956, Georgia adopted the Stars and Bars as part of a new state flag, and flew the symbol proudly over its state capitol building, as a gesture of defiance against desegregation. In Alabama, Governor George C. Wallace in 1963 raised the Confederate battle flag over the Montgomery state capitol building as a statement of white resistance. Mississippi's state flag already included the Confederate battle flag, and the Stars and Bars also flies over South Carolina's capitol.

For African-Americans and progressive whites, the Stars and Bars is similar to the hated swastika symbol of Nazi Germany for Jewish people. As Alabama state representative Alvin Holmes

explains: "When I walk up the Capitol steps, instead of seeing the American flag, the flag that I served under when I was in the U.S. Army, I see a flag that represents treason, sedition, slavery, and oppression toward my people." Georgia Governor Zell Miller has also characterized the flag as being a "racially divisive" symbol. And last summer, Virginia Governor L. Douglas Wilder, sparked criticism when he ordered a unit of the Virginia Air National Guard to remove the Confederate battle flag from flight suits and aircraft.

These battles over symbols really represent more fundamentally the question of whether people of color—indigenous Hawaiians, African-Americans, Native Americans, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, and others—will be accepted as "equal partners" within the culture, economic system and political institutions of the white majority society. Because "integration" is not just a question of finding new space for non-whites within the system—it should require the transformation of all symbols and structures to accommodate diversity and the beliefs of everyone. Multicultural, pluralistic democracy means rewriting the textbooks, and redesigning the flags, so that all members of the culture can participate fully and freely. And if we cannot take part in the society as equal members, the voices for self-determination and separatism among minorities will continue to find receptive audiences.

Dr. Manning Marable is Professor of Political Science and History, University of Colorado, Boulder. "Along The Color Line" appears in over 250 newspapers and is broadcast by more than 60 radio stations throughout North America, England, Costa Rica, and Jamaica.

Commentary

DABBLING IN OUR FUTURE: THE CLINTON ECONOMIC PLAN

By Sensate Mass

While the election-year rhetoric is over, which for Bill Clinton meant disparaging conditions under President Bush, everyone is still painfully aware of the poor economic situation in this country. Hype isn't necessary to keep us aware of the fact that our family members and friends are losing their jobs, that many people are having terrible problems making ends meet, and that college graduates cannot find jobs. And over all of us hang the ominous shadows cast by the deficit and by the conspicuous lack of any indication that things are going to get better any time soon.

So we elected a new president, with a different approach to the problems of America. His first departure from his predecessor is that he recognizes they exist, and the second is that he feels it would be a good idea to do something about them. That "something" is the subject of his recently-unveiled economic plan, which calls for increased taxes on nearly every income level and business, "front-loaded" investment incentives (as opposed to capital-gains cuts), increased taxes on energy, and a sizable economic stimulus package. It looks as if the "shared sacrifice" that Clinton talked about in his inaugural address is going to be a reality, and soon.

Increased taxes *will* hurt, there is little doubt about

that, but the amount of increase is prudently modest. Such an increase was inevitable after the Reagan-Bush years of low taxes and heavy borrowing, and if more jobs are created as a result or the deficit is reduced, then so much the better.

Probably the best elements of the plan are the investment incentives that it aims at business. Capital-gains tax cuts are only worth something to those who already have money tied up in investments. Given the current economic climate it is unlikely that, having pocketed their profits, such people would be eager to make more investments with their money. However, rewarding people for putting money into business ventures will create jobs and bolster the economy.

With regard to the proposed increases on energy taxes, one problem that people have is that, per capita, rich people do not use more energy relative to income, as poor people. Because of this, the increase is a regressive tax, one that takes more of a percentage of the income of lower-income people, and is unfair. Although this is indeed true, the current low level of energy tax (which is lower in the U.S. than in almost any other country) gives an unfair advantage to energy-related companies, and discourages the development of new forms of energy and methods of reducing consumption.

While it may seem that what is now necessary is a little stimulation to bring about a long-overdue cyclical

upturn, things aren't quite that simple. The only reason that our low interest rates and inflation figures aren't destroying us fiscally is that much of the rest of the world is having troubles of its own. The weak economies of other nations make it impossible for them to lose the business that raising their prices would cause. There are differences between us and most of our competitors, though. The first is that their deficit ratios are generally much lower than ours, and the second is that they are taking much more active steps to solve their problems than we have up to now. When their economies turn around, things will become more expensive for business and consumers both, the result being economic Armageddon here.

Interest and inflation will increase soon in this country anyway, and our deficit is so large that it will take at least 15 years to pay off (provided nothing expensive happens to us during that time) if we plow vast amounts of resources into reducing it. This plan, while it goes in the right direction, is simply not enough. We're in a bad situation, and it is showing every sign of getting worse. It is likely the stimulus plan will help the economy in the short term, and the infrastructure investments included in it couldn't hurt. If this country is going to be livable for us in the future, we're going to have to make *real* sacrifices, not symbolic ones.

GRAD STUDENTS BEWARE—

THE UNION'S COMING AND THE SKY IS FALLING!

By C.L. McMerick

Attention Graduate Students who perform employee-like tasks for SUNY, and especially Research Assistants: *Watch Out*—a dangerous movement is sweeping through SUNY like a computer virus. It threatens to suck the very lifeblood out of graduate students who perform work-like tasks, forcing you to be held hostage to the whims of a few, power hungry individuals. I'm talking about that evil organization, the GSEU!

This new union is a bad thing. Both Ronald Reagan and George Bush hated unions, and did everything they could to inhibit the ability of unions to organize workers—and hey, Ronnie and George were right about just about everything, no? I've talked to at least several of my friends, and I can tell you—this union is a very bad thing. It wants to bring health care benefits, better wages, better working conditions, and even such stupid things as sick leave and *job descriptions* to grad students who perform employee-like functions! Imagine, they want us to believe that we actually "work" for the university! What do we need any of that for?

I am not patronizing, and I don't mean to sound like I know everything, but you TAs and GAs *ignored my earlier warnings about this unionization thing!* Each one of you (and about 2,000 other foolish, uninformed TAs and GAs in the SUNY system) voted for the union, ignoring the vague, confusing, ominous rhetoric I published last semester about the union's hand being in your pocket, the union lies, etc. (it didn't even work for *George Bush!*)

How did those union organizers so effectively brainwash you? Just because they met with nearly 700 of the 900 TAs and GAs at Stony Brook, answered your questions and signed up over 500 supporters doesn't mean that they *care* about you! You should have listened to me, because I was once something important in the GSO and I have the only *right* answer.

The answer is this: no one cares more about you than

your employer (whoops!), er, I mean, mentors and administrators—not even me, and certainly not the GSEU bureaucrats. SUNY and the Research Foundation *want* you to be happy, get better wages, and have health insurance. That's why they force international students to purchase it! And the fact that the Research Foundation is talking about offering health benefits to RAs now has *absolutely nothing* to do with the fact that TAs and GAs recently voted overwhelmingly to form a union, or that hundreds of RAs throughout SUNY have signed GSEU pledge cards. And once they give RAs health benefits, I'm sure they will give us *everything* else that a union contract can bring to RAs. They promised!

As one of the Research Foundation good-guys said in the *GSO News and Views* last week, "It is too bad that RF did not take action on this issue in the past; we are doing everything possible to correct this at the present time." I'm not gullible or naive, and I believe them. Don't you see? The RF just didn't know that we *needed* health insurance! If only a few more of us had asked for it, or shown up at school wearing neck braces or body casts, they would have gladly offered health insurance, union drive or not! Who can you trust if not SUNY?

And SUNY really does care about you—that's why they spent *millions* of dollars and eight years fighting the GSEU request to have a union election (also known as "self-determination" or "democracy"). SUNY knew that once some of you got going with this union thing, it would only be a matter of time before the virus spread. And now you want health insurance and pay raises! What's next—a phone in your office and free copying privileges? The cancer is spreading!

Here at Stony Brook, we've fared well. We don't *need* a union. We have good stipends, no one is underpaid or overworked, there's a child-care subsidy, and the same parking privileges as faculty. It was as easy as pulling teeth to get the administration to give us this—all it took was two little strikes, led by the GSO, in 1987. The admin here was ready to give all of that anyway—they just wanted us to work a little for it, to

empower ourselves. And who cares if they broke several of the "promises" they made to end the strike—they weren't "negotiating" with us in the first place.

We stand a much better chance on our own than through standing together as a common (READ: COMMUNISM!) unit. The union will destroy flexibility. A union contract will prevent individual departments or offices from rewarding their favorites with tenth-year GA lines, and force open hiring practices for GA positions that are currently kept secret. It will mean that grad students who perform work-like functions will actually be treated like *employees!* Grad students will suffer; no longer will you get the extra experience that comes from doing whatever your research advisor or professor tells you to do, whenever he asks, or from teaching extra classes (or extra-large classes), which helps you learn how to handle stress. Each of us should be free to negotiate our own back-room deals with our departments. After all, the real world is much worse, no?

To all you RAs, remember—once you sign a union card, your fate is sealed! You will forever be marked as a union supporter, and you won't even matter anymore, because *the union's hand is in your pocket.* Sure, dues will only be collected if, and only after, members vote to ratify a contract, but the union is only after your money! (By the way, contributions to help fund my research for this article can be sent to me via the *Press.*) And the fact that there will be an actual *election* to decide if a majority of RAs really want a union means nothing! The union lies. There is no turning back, for once the tide begins rising, it lifts all ships, smashing them against the rocks of fair negotiations with the State, and it will leave you high and dry.

I repeat, I am not patronizing you, but TAs and GAs did not heed my earlier warning! Who loves ya baby? RAs: don't fall into the same trap! The Research Foundation is promising us benefits, and SUNY never breaks its promises. We don't *need* it in writing! Grad students beware—the union is coming and the sky is falling!

Cont. Arthur Fletcher Speaks

opportunities, housing, public accommodations, and the treatment of women and minorities by governmental agencies.

The Commission has five principal duties, according to Fletcher. The first is to investigate complaints that people are being denied the right to vote based on race, sex, or improper allegations of fraud. Second, the Commission studies and collects information about legal institutions that are discriminatory, for example, the court in which the policemen accused of beating Rodney King were acquitted. This is a very important part of his job, Fletcher said, because the public perception that the legal system was racially biased was the main reason that the L.A. riots occurred. He mentioned the fact that there was no public disturbance when television stations showed the tape of King's beating, because blacks didn't expect the police to be fair. But when the justice system failed to correct this wrong, people became very angry and afraid because, according to Fletcher, "that's our last hope...When the justice system broke down right in front of the eyes of God and everybody, there was a riot." He took this opportunity to warn President Clinton and the national leadership that, "If you don't move quick, fast, and in a hurry to get a national summit [on race relations]... before the summer... you could be facing the same situation again."

The next part of the Commission's job is to examine federal policies that are discriminatory, such as the process by which contracts are handed out to private

companies. It also serves as a "national clearing-house for information on discrimination," and submits reports of its findings to Congress and the president, suggesting which courses of action it feels are the most appropriate.

In the course of its duties, the Commission goes to places where there are complaints that people's civil rights are being violated, and citizens there tell them their experiences. These people tell their stories before the Commission under oath, and the records of the institutions in question are checked for inconsistencies. Those who have credible information, along with people being accused of wrongdoing such as employers, police, and government employees, are subpoenaed to testify before the Commission. When this information is available, a report is sent to Congress and/or the White House. Fletcher said that the Commission itself has "no power to enforce," but only to make suggestions.

He said this country has come a long way from the conditions that existed for minorities and women, and its finest achievement in this area was the Civil Rights Bill of 1964, which Fletcher credits with giving blacks real citizenship in the United States. Fletcher said that, compared to the way things were before the bill's passage, "when you see the level of black participation, it will blow your mind." However, he said that the struggle is not over for civil rights. "We just know what the nature of the struggle is, and how hard it is."

Fletcher said that the ending of discrimination in this

country is not only right, but necessary. He referred to a census report predicting that by 2020, 83 percent of the U.S. workforce will be minorities and women. "We've become a world superpower with one arm tied behind us," he said. "We didn't use half of our workforce...We've lost the option of not developing every human being that is able to acquire a skill, that is able to acquire an education and enter the workforce." He was asked to deliver an address to the Senate recently, in which he said that we have no choice but to make equal opportunities available to all of its citizens if America is to be secure, stable, prosperous, and have a promising future.

Beerology 101

By John Dunn

Yes, it's wintertime, and this class of Beerology 101 will take a brief look at winter brewing as well as some gift suggestions for beer lovers throughout the year.

For hundreds of years brewers have made special brews for winter release. Generally they are a little stronger, fuller bodied, and more flavorful than typical offerings. Switzerland's Hurlimann produces Samichlaus, which is brewed once a year on December 6 when the Swiss celebrate Saint Nicholas. It is then matured and readied for release the following year. When first released, this beer made the Guinness Book of World Records with an alcohol content of 11%. This is a beer for sipping by the fire, not chugging by the case.

While even Coors now offers a winter style beer, the best domestic examples are produced by microbreweries. It seems that just about every microbrewery produces a wintertime brew, generally a different vintage each year. Samuel Adams Winter Lager is full of body and flavor as is the hoppier Catamount brewed in Vermont. In addition, try New York's New Amsterdam Winter Anniversary, Maine's Geary, or California's Anchor and Sierra Nevada (for starters). The choices are practically limitless.

For imports, Samuel Smith's Winter Welcome Ale is excellent and well worth the price (\$3.75 a bottle). Norway's Aass brewery (pronounced "orse") has a deep, rich tasting Aass Jule OL that you might want to by the bottle rather than the six-pack (which sells for \$11.39).

The most basic gifts would be of unusual beer. Most beer distributors offer "Beers From Around the World," packs and perhaps some unusual ales packaged with glasses. You can always assemble your own world beer selection which would be a little cheaper and show some more thought.

If you want to splurge, try some of the Belgian ales or lambics, England's Samuel Smith's products, or for the extra-special someone, England's Thomas Hardy's Ale. Thomas Hardy's has been releasing a different vintage each year since 1968 in numbered bottles, and recommends not opening the bottle for at least five years. It's high in alcohol (about 10%), syrupy if opened too soon, and expensive (\$9-10 for a 4 pack of 6 1/2 ounce bottles).

You could always purchase a home brewing kit to let your beer lover make his or her own. Try the yellow pages for brewing suppliers. They should be able to provide you with gift advice.

Besides the beer itself, there are the things to hold it in. There are always beer steins which can range from the inexpensive Budweiser one to large German Steins with names engraved on them. A set of mugs with a favorite beer is always a popular choice.

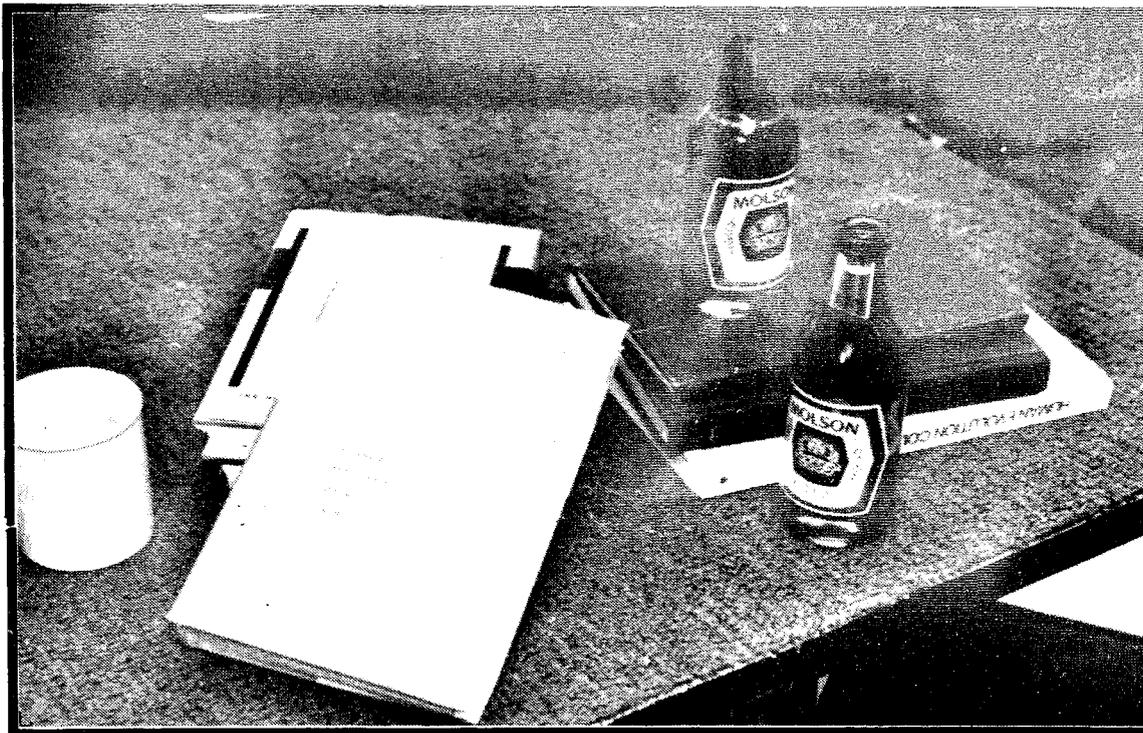
There are also books. There are two I could recommend. First is *The New World Guide to Beer*, by Michael Jackson. (Make sure to get the updated edition issued in 1988.) Everywhere from Austria to Zambia is covered with a plethora of brewing styles (care for a brew made from coconut sap?). Simon and Schuster offers a cheaper "Pocket Guide" version. Also a good

choice is *The Gourmet Guide to Beer* by Howard Hillman, which devotes a great deal of pages to the judging and evaluating of beer. This book will definitely expand your vocabulary for beer tastes, providing you with gems like "resinous."

Lastly, there are some videos around. There's the "Beer Hunter" series, starring Michael Jackson, shown several years ago on the Discovery Channel. Jackson travels to several major countries that have made contributions to the beer world. My favorite moment is when Jackson attends a seven-course meal in Belgium, with each course accompanied with a different style of brew. Not surprisingly, all of the guests enjoyed themselves more and more as the dinner proceeded.

Regionals in Review

This time it's one of the country's fastest growing regionals, the Boston Brewing Company of Boston.



Massachusetts, better known as Samuel Adams. The growth of the company combined with its critical success makes its story one worth telling.

Jim Koch, the company's president, is a Harvard-educated lawyer who gave up his \$250,000 a year job with the Boston Consulting Group to pursue a career in beer. Koch had come across his great-great grandfather Lewis' recipe for beer. (Lewis had had a small brewery in St. Louis before Anheuser and Busch started growing.)

In the summer of 1984, Koch traveled to the University of California-Davis fermentation lab to translate the 19th century recipe into 20th century reality. He brewed his first batch in 1985 as a New England specialty brew.

That the batch was a success is a severe understatement. Two months after its introduction, Samuel Adams Boston Lager won first place at the great American Beer Festival. In addition, Koch's Boston Lightship won a first place in its category. Both brews would receive first prize awards for three consecutive years.

Koch wasted no time in capitalizing on his success. In a controversial \$100,000 advertising campaign, he took on the German imports by challenging them to meet the demands of the German brewing purity law, the Reinheitsgebot (which several German imports would have difficulty doing). This was combined with the idea that Americans did not have to buy imported beer to get imported taste. "Declare your independence" became

the company slogan.

German brewers would later strike back at Koch when he tried to export his products into Germany. They claimed his products contained an additive enzyme which violated the Reinheitsgebot. Koch disagreed, stated that the enzyme was a naturally occurring product of the brewing process and proved his point by finding the same enzyme in many beers brewed in Germany. Originally imported, Samuel Adams is now contract brewed in Germany. It has also expanded into other world markets like Australia, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

Koch has continued to remain controversial with his promotion of producing "the Best Beer in America." There are many different categories at the Beer Festival (which explains how even Olde English 800 won a gold medal) and Samuel Adams hasn't won the overall award every year. In 1992, Samuel Adams Stock Ale won the gold as best "Dusseldorfer Altbier." Obviously

a lot of people think Koch is a bit pretentious, particularly those microbrewers with products equivalent in quality but lacking in advertising dollars.

Also, the fact that Boston Brewing's products were originally brewed under contract in Pittsburgh by Pittsburgh Brewing has brought Koch criticism. The contract-brewing continues in Pittsburgh and on the West Coast to meet growing demand for the product. Koch says the quality of the product hasn't lessened but he renovated the old Haffenreffer brewery outside Boston to meet his critics' complaints.

Koch's products have been acclaimed by many sources besides the Great American Beer Festival.

Beer aficionado Michael Jackson has called the lager the best example of a Pilsener made in the United States and the Lightship the best example of a light beer.

The foundation of the company is Samuel Adams Boston Lager which has a simple recipe (water, lager yeast, 2-row barley, and Hallertau and Tettnung hops) with fantastic results. The Lightship, although not overly promoted as a light beer, is nevertheless a light beer by most definitions, with 98 calories and 2.3% alcohol.

Koch also offers a variety of styles, most of which are only available on a seasonal basis: Stock Ale, Double Bock, Wheat, Octoberfest, Winter Lager, and Cranberry Lambic. The lambic is an interesting turn on a Belgian style, but seems to lose something in translation. About the only major styles Koch has yet to bottle are porters and stouts, although a cream stout is available on draft only. My mouth waters at the thought of a Samuel Adams porter. With the success Jim Koch has enjoyed so far, it will be worth the wait.

The Boston Beer Company is located at 30 Germania Street in Boston. Hour and half-hour tours are offered on Thursdays and Saturdays (no reservations required). And yes, free tastings are available at the end of the tour. Samuel Adams fans can also acquire a variety of merchandise—t-shirts, bar mirrors, glasses and mugs—most of which is also available through mail order.

DHORUBA IS COMING

FORMER U.S. POLITICAL PRISONER AND BLACK PANTHER TO SPEAK AT STONY BROOK



By Robert V. Gilheany

Former Black Panther and U.S. counter-intelligence target, Dhoruba Bin Wahad will speak on campus Friday, February 26 at 8 PM at the Union Auditorium, doors open at 6:30 Pm.

During the 1960s, social change movements grew across the country and the world. The Civil Rights movement and the anti-Vietnam War movements were happening simultaneously and were related to each another. The imperialism and racism that were the underpinnings of both of the forms of oppression that were executed by the U.S. government, its law enforcement agencies and volunteer propagandists.

The FBI took notice of all the developments within the social change movements. They set out to destroy all movements that were involved in the political struggle to liberate people so they can take charge of their lives. The FBI set up, among other things, a counterintelligence program called COINTELPRO. The stated goals of this program were "to discredit, disrupt, or otherwise neutralize" organizations and individuals who were involved in the freedom movement in one form or another. Some of the COINTELPRO targets were Martin Luther King Jr., Students for a Democratic Society, the Student Nonviolent Coordination Committee, and the Black Panther Party, among others.

The Black Panther Party was a major development in the Civil Rights movement. It was formed in Oakland, California by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale in the summer of 1966, a little over a year after the assassination of Malcolm X. The Panthers were a politically sharp and bold organization with a 10-point plan that called for the end of racist police brutality, community control of the police and were for armed self

defense. The Panthers set up free lunch programs for poor children in cities across the country along with medical care clinics that were also set up. They also called for an end to the Vietnam War, and for the government to stop drafting young Black men. They advocated armed self-defense for the American Black community.

Most of the COINTELPRO actions were against private American citizens who were exercising rights guaranteed

by the First Amendment, and were aimed at Black liberation movements and, according to the final report of the U.S. Senate Committee on this matter (the Church Committee), 90% of all COINTELPRO activities aimed at Black activists were targeted at the Black Panthers.

The mentality of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover and his cohorts can only be described as reactionary racist hatred. They labeled all groups working for Black human rights in a militant way as 'black nationalist hate groups,' and set up a program to prevent coalitions from forming and to stop their growth as organizations and to discredit them in the press through misinformation campaigns and to prevent them from recruiting, and recruiting young people in particular.

In a letter dated November 25, 1968, Hoover wrote to his FBI field officers to form hard-hitting counterintelligence measures to cripple the Black Panther Party and to report tangible results. The disruption campaign against the Panthers ranged from false correspondence to inflame political and personal differences within the party, to misinformation to slander the group in the press and malicious prosecutions to physical attacks and murder. The FBI worked in concert with local police forces in these activities.

The FBI/police efforts formed a split between the East Coast and West Coast members of the Panthers. During this effort to divide the party, the FBI sent false correspondence to Huey Newton's brother, stating that the East Coast Panthers planned to kill Huey Newton during his speaking tour. This was to be carried out by East Coast Panthers loyal to Eldridge Cleaver, who was in exile in Algeria at the time.

The FBI and New York City Police surveillance of the Panthers led to Dhoruba Bin Wahad, then known as Richard Dhoruba Moore, being placed on an Agitator Index. This was

a list of activist that were to be picked up and placed in internment camps in case of a "National emergency." Afterwards, the entire leadership of the New York Black Panther Party were arrested on "conspiracy to commit murder and arson" charges. The case became known as the "Panther 21" case. It was based on the testimony of three undercover cops and the trial went on for 8 months, the longest prosecution in New York history. It took the jury less than an hour to acquit all defendants on all charges.

After the acquittals, Hoover had the surveillance of the defendants stepped up. The Nixon Administration set up Operation "Newkill," a program to set up Black activists by running fraudulent criminal investigations of them. Dhoruba Bin Wahad was a target of Newkill.

In late May of 1971, two policemen guarding the house of Manhattan D.A. Frank Hogan were shot and wounded. Dhoruba became a suspect and was arrested. A phone call from Mrs. Pauline Joseph to the police said that he was innocent, because he had been at her home at the time of the shooting. She was arrested and taken into custody for two years, while the authorities got her to change her story then she became the states star witness. After the trial Dhoruba was sentenced to the maximum 25 years to life. The prosecution withheld from the defense the initial phone conversation that exonerated Dhoruba, or raised serious questions about the other witness and evidence. The second key witness for the D.A. has recanted his testimony and furnished an affidavit stating that his prior testimony was given because of police pressure.

The Senate Church committee findings revealed that Dhoruba was a target of an FBI/NYPD frame up. After years of litigation, 300,000 documents have been released though the freedom of information act. These documents show a concerted effort to maliciously prosecute Black activists in an attempt to weaken movements of self-determination and liberation.

Dhoruba was released from prison in 1990, after 19 years. The ruling was based on the fact that the police and D.A. withheld evidence from the defense. Sadly, the story doesn't end there. The government is still going after him. They are trying to reinstate his conviction. Since he has been out of jail, Dhoruba has been a forceful spokesman for social justice. He has spoken at a Harlem rally greeting Nelson Mandela, spoken on behalf of political prisoners being held in the United States, such as Leonard Peltier of the American Indian Movement, Mumia Abu Jamal from MOVE in Philadelphia, and others, including Puerto Rican nationalists. and recently he has worked actively on behalf of Haitians who are being held in Guantanamo Bay in a concentration camp in U.S. bases. See him at the Union Auditorium this Friday.

cont. Marburger and Guns

sons.

Public Safety maintains that it cannot fully do its job of protecting students if its officers are limited to what they can respond to. Public Safety argues that having guns will not only provide them with the ability to deal with all types of crimes, but that it will deter crime as well. The reason is that Public Safety cannot move into a situation where a gun is involved. Suffolk County Police must be notified by Public Safety in the presence of a gun. On average, Suffolk County Police usually arrive anywhere between 5-15 minutes, sometimes even longer, after receiving a call from Stony Brook, according to the Report.

Several arguments in favor of arming were the amount of crime reported by Public Safety for the last three years. In fact, the instance of violent crimes over the past three years has increased at the University. For the total amount of reported crimes, 1991 ranked the highest with 2936. Arming, it is argued, can keep up with the amount of increasing crime on campus. Among them were the 1990 stabbing death of a resident student, shootings that occurred at Tabler Quad Residence and the Student Union, and the stabbing on a non-student behind the Student Union in 1992. (See chart; "Violent Crimes at

Stony Brook from 87-92")

Presently, the decision to arm Public Safety lies with each campus president. Most recently, SUNY Binghamton President DeFleur nullified a recommendation that would have allowed its officers to carry guns. Of the four main SUNY campuses, (Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo and Stony Brook) Stony Brook and Binghamton's remain unarmed.

Public Safety officers maintain that they perform the full range of police duties, but lack the tools as other officers of their class. Public Safety officers would be less severe in their tactics because of their familiarity with the campus. According to the report, "If the County Police are summoned to an incident, their actions should be expected to be swift and they would not be expected to approach the situation in the same matter as the Public safety officers." Public Safety officers respond better to the needs and sensitivities when and in their "understanding of the racial, ethnic, cultural, gender and behavioral orientations of those who live, work and study here."

Another argument raised against arming is that it could result in more injuries and create a far more serious situation as previously. It is doubtful, according to the report, that the presence of armed officers on duty would have made a difference in any of the recent incidents

involving deadly weapons on campus.

Arming could result in more injuries and create a far more serious situation than existed previously. In the event of crowd control situations, armed security officers are not authorized to enter, unless otherwise specified by the President of the University. In several case studies, such as the incident in the Student Union, it is unlikely that having armed officers in the ballroom would have helped the situation. In any case, it is unlikely that this incident could have been prevented.

The Council also emphasized that better relations and more interaction among Public Safety officers and the campus community, particularly with the students was necessary. The Council argued, followed this line of thinking, that "arming the police at Stony Brook carries the danger of heightening the salience of the contrast between police and students and weakening any feelings of trust between them." However, there was no evidence presented by the Council to support this argument.

The rest remains up to John Marburger. Presently, in light of this report, Marburger has asked for additional responses from the community. He wants to hear as many responses as he can up until March third. After that, it's up to him.

Letters can be addressed to Dr. John Marburger, President's Office, 310 Administration ZIP=0701

A BLACK HISTORY

EXTRAVAGANZA

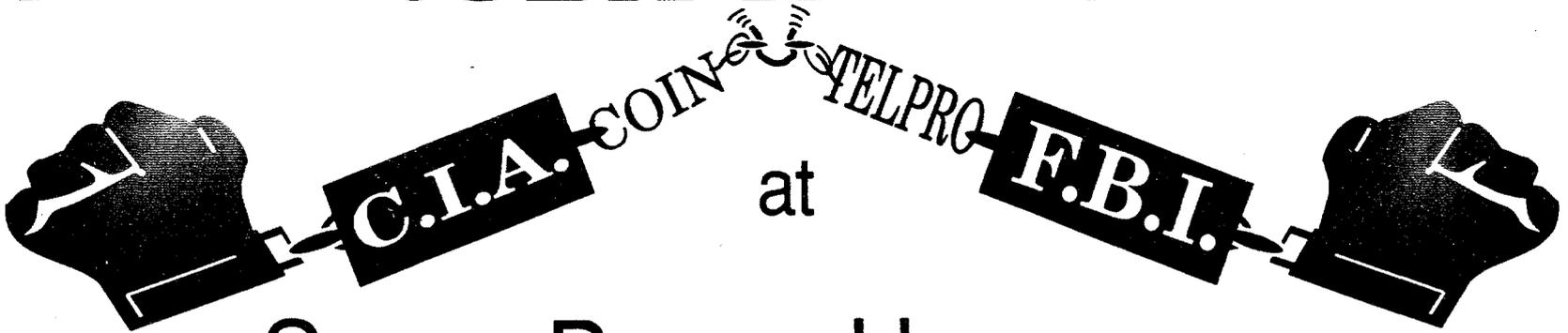
AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS ORGANIZATION

2nd Annual

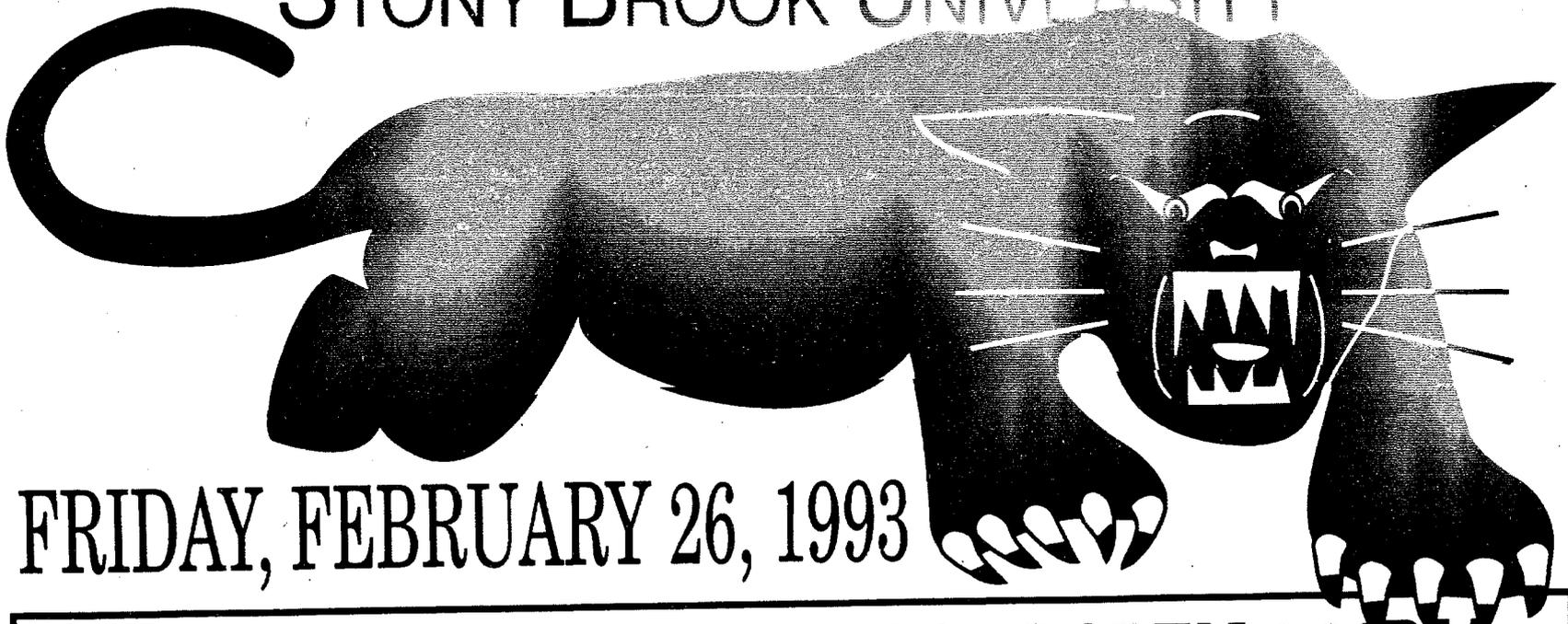
PRESENTS

2nd Annual

DHORUBA BIN WAHAD



STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY



FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1993

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Dysfunctional Fables

By Rachel S. Wexelbaum

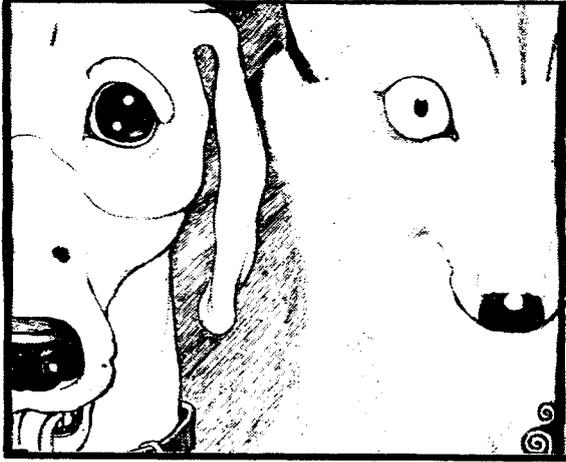
In the green rolling countryside of England lived a fox who enjoyed reading the Sunday Times, reminiscing about the old Empire and attending the monthly foxhunts as was expected of him. He was the oldest, wisest fox in Great Britain and no one, not even the most experienced hunter with a pack of faithful, foot-sore hounds could catch him. A battle of wits and wills had been waged longer than anyone could remember, but one grizzled huntsman refused to surrender. His name was Sir Alfred Gainesborough of Dorchester, and he swore to catch the fox and wear his tail on the antenna of his BMW for all to see.

Unfortunately, all of Gainesborough's hounds had died from the last foxhunt except two: an old veteran named Growler as mean as his master and a new, young dog named Swift. Swift had just turned one year old and had never seen a fox, but he already had the love for the chase. To him hunting was merely a game of tag—he chased a rabbit once, another time a squirrel, and another time a blowing newspaper—how he loved to run!

This attitude made Swift the bane of Growler's existence, and the young dog embarrassed him. Growler had found many foxes and killed many, and he loved

THE DOG AND THE FOX

the taste of warm blood in his throat. He had come close to catching the old fox, but every time he thought he had him the fox had already planted a trap just for him. The fox caused Growler many injuries, including the loss of an eye and two toes (not to mention eighteen kennel mates under a train), and that fox would pay with his life. He believed that the tail of the fox was his



by right. This is why he warned Swift to stay far away during the next hunt and abused him whenever he could.

After another cruel shaking from Growler, Swift

finally decided to run away. He left the estate behind and travelled through the hills in search of refuge. Hungry and tired, the young dog was about to sleep in a pile of bracken when all of a sudden the fox popped out and did a dance in the moonlight. Swift could not believe his eyes—this was the most amazing creature he had ever seen, and he longed to learn all of the tricks that this magical creature possessed. "Hey!" he yelped. "That's a really neat dance—can you teach me those things?"

The fox looked down his long nose at the wiggling dog barely out of puppyhood, assessed the situation and nodded.

The next day Gainesborough and Growler went out to find Swift, for he was a valuable English foxhound of good breeding, after all. However, once they found him they were very surprised that he did not wish to return. You see, he was very happy to live with the fox...and he was happy to help the fox lead Gainesborough and Growler off a cliff.

MORAL: It is better to do something for the pleasure of doing it rather than do it for the pleasure of the expected result.

MORE IMPORTANTLY: Do not expect the young to follow their parents' ways if they are shown better by their neighbors.

Manning Marable cont.

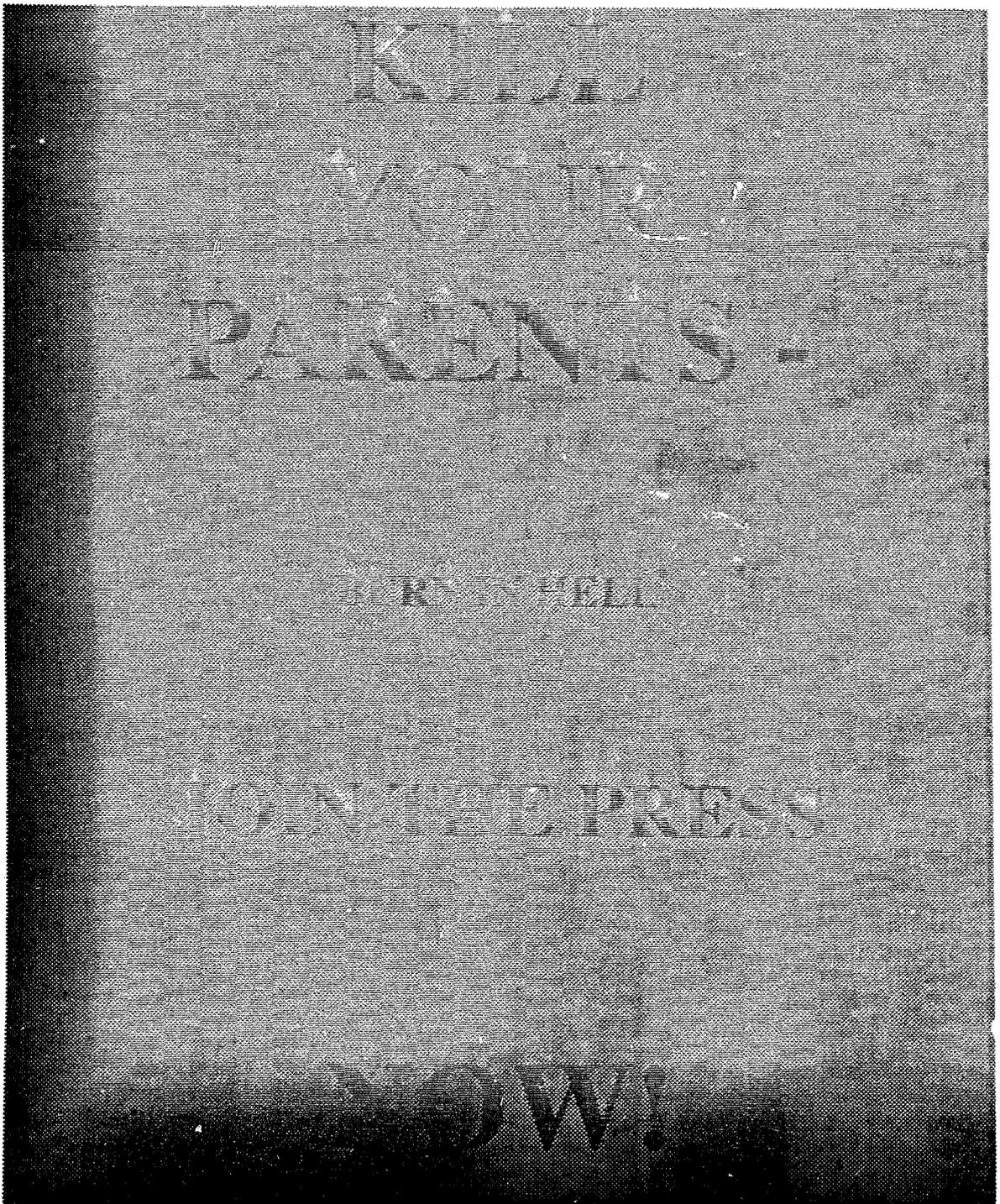
the cruelest manipulation of racism of all."

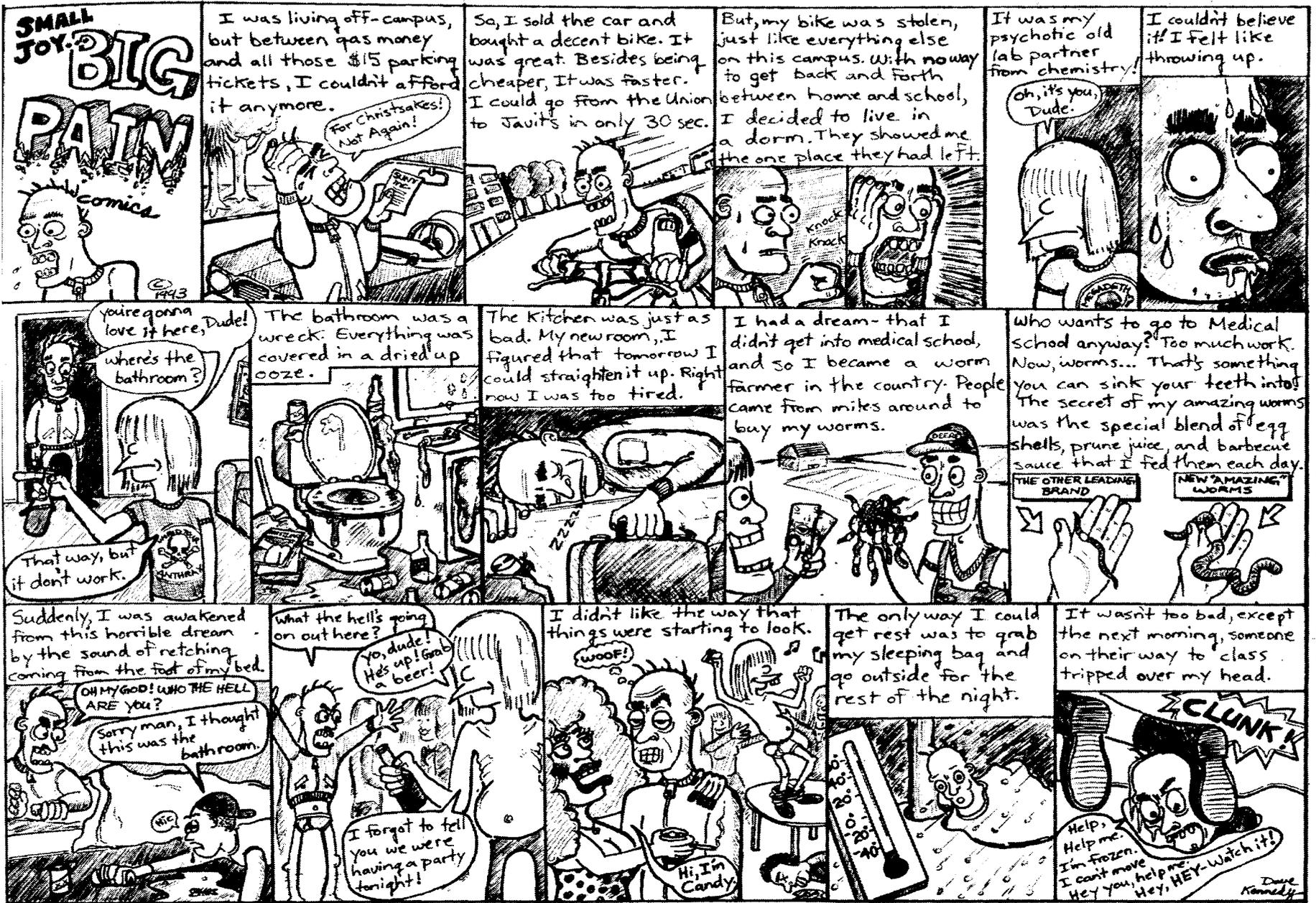
Dr. Marable also drew parallels between racism and sexism. He cited the unequal wages and distribution of power, the domination of white males in decision making positions, the unequal voice in government, and finally the violence against women which he called "the glue that holds sexism together and perpetuates women's inequality in the fabric of this society...[in this society] violence [in the forms of] ...spouse abuse, sexual harassment on the job, rape, are all essential to the perpetuation of a sexist society...sexism and racism are both forms of domination and linked to other forms of domination....they are learned behaviors within a societal framework, they're perpetuated by stereo-types, by myths, by fears rooted in hierarchies of superior, of dominator, and inferior."

Dr. Marable's main theme, however, was on the building of a multi-cultural society, which he said must start with the universities. His essential point being that there must be "an articulation of a coherent philosophy of cultural diversity which is endorsed by" all levels of a university's administrative body. The leadership in the university, according to Dr. Marable, cannot afford to be apathetic to issues such as race related violence or the hiring of minorities, stating that "a university needs to aggressively recruit in a diverse manner." He also went on to say that "teaching is not simply the conveyance of information to students...it is also an art...part of it is a person to person dynamic." According to Dr. Marable, it is important for minorities to be part of the education process not only because of the personal experience that they bring to the classroom but also because white students would benefit greatly by seeing them in a position where they can interact with and learn from them.

He ended his lecture by asking "Can we dare to articulate a vision of society in which all members of a society have full participation, full equal rights and participate with basis of their cultural and their heritage intact, but recognizing that that (sic) perspective leads to a broader community of humanity?"

Shari Nezami contributed to this article





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Wacky FUN HOUSE

Some assembly required...

BOXED IN

By Catherine Krupski

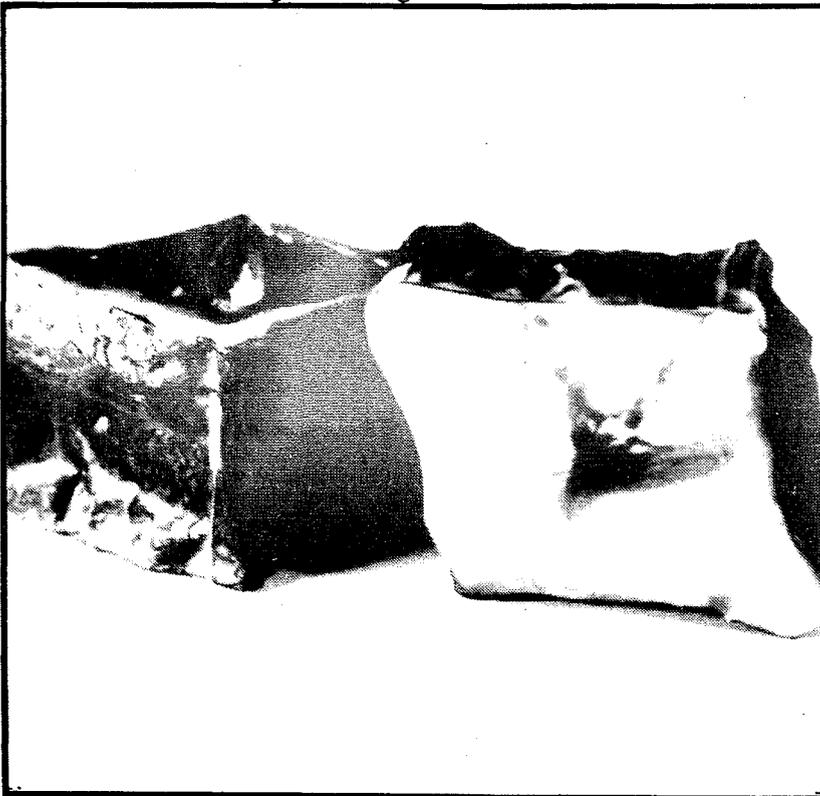
"You have to be tall to look at these," states an observer. "That's right," replies the artist. The artist is Vickie Arndt and she has her MFA Exhibit in the Main Library Art Gallery. She has about a dozen little boxes placed upon a podium. A short while after the gallery opened, there was a flood of people, eager to check out the eye catching display. I have never seen so many people rush in to see a Library Gallery exhibit before.

Each piece of work sets on a white podium and they all vary in height and style. She made each one for each box, specifically. You have to bend down, stand on your toes to see the details of the box. Some of the covers to the boxes are on hinges and are propped open; some to give you just a peak, some to expose every detail inside. Arndt says that in this way, the observer "has to actively participate" in the work.

Each box varies in the size, shape, color, and surface. She uses bees' wax to cover and fill her boxes. Some are yellow, which is the natural color. For the rest of the boxes, she used pigments to give it the color and surface shape that you see. The contents of each box varies; there

could be broken glass, shells, flowers, or photos. She uses things that she has a personal attachment to. Its as though each box were a miniature treasure chest with something important inside.

My favorite one was a closed box with the image of an angel on the top. The color surrounding the image made it seem more



divine. Someone told her that her work was reminiscent of the movie "Hellraiser." She was pleased that he enjoyed it and is

optimistic in that maybe he will visit another gallery as a result from this positive experience.

Arndt also has some of her work on display with five other degree candidates in the University Art Gallery at the Staller Center for the Arts in the Masters of Fine Arts Exhibition. Just as in Staller Center,

her works are left untitled. She said that she doesn't want to give more information than needed when viewing her art. She wants the viewer to use their mind to draw his or her own conclusions, rather than limiting them to see them only as she intended. She said that, even if she were to title the boxes, it would be something simple about the box; nothing abstract.

I found this exhibit fun, because it wasn't like your typical exhibit; this isn't a psychic litmus test to gauge your ability to comprehend art in the form of something plastered on the wall with a really weird title that makes absolutely no sense. I think it was therapeutic in that whatever you thought, you couldn't go wrong. It is very relaxing and worth a visit.

Review

Fearlessly Ahead of His Time

By Catherine Krupski

Fear, by L. Ron Hubbard, was published over fifty years ago and has been recently re-released in paperback with a short story by Hubbard, *Borrowed Glory*. This is a fictional novel and has absolutely nothing to do with Scientology.

Fear is about a university professor who does research in the field of archeology, and does not believe in the supernatural. He believes that it couldn't exist because it is not logical (this kind of dates the book, with today's discoveries in this area). He blanks out and mysteriously loses four hours of his life. In those four hours, he managed to lose his hat as well. He concludes that if he can find his hat, he can find his four hours. In his search he (obviously) has to encounter the "other world" and its wide array of inhabitants. It's in this alternate world where everything that is frightening comes out. This kind of makes the non-believing reader a believer, until the end, which has an awe-

somely sick twist, that blew me away.

Borrowed Glory is a short story with an old moral: honesty. It is about a wager between two angels, to tell whether humans are good or bad in nature. An poor, lonely, old woman is granted a wish to be young again with no restrictions, but only for 48 hours. She meets a handsome rich young man and they fall in love. Of course due to her curfew, she flees rather than tell him the truth. It was quite a sweet tragic love story until the ending, which I found to be overdone in a seventies style, and it freaked me back to polyester leisure suits when I read it. I was able to picture Mr. Rourke stepping out from behind a palm tree to give Tattoo the final ironic explanation of the plot. Yikes.

I kept in mind that *Fear* was written over fifty years ago. How horrific could it be? Could it stand the test of time? I think it has. I really enjoyed the book, and was surprised at how many stories today have similarities to this plot. The only difference is that his story isn't gory. Don't forget, this was the forties. There were

fewer outlets for the wild imagination; just look at the entertainment offered back then and compare it to today. It was not as evolved as what we are accustomed to. Once you realize this, you will see the difference between *Fear* and recent books like Gerald's *Game*. His writing was very creative and totally lead me to the unexpected. I found it fascinating, but I kept waiting for more things to scare me. This book is a cornerstone of all horror stories today and is a good change of pace from the pseudo-horror stuff that fills the shelves today.

HE IS
NOT
ALIVE