

News and Blues

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Administration Releases Academic Budget Plan

By Fons Haffmans
GSO Vice President

Provost Tilden Edelstein released the Academic Budget Plan for the West Campus at Monday's University Senate meeting. The plan discusses how the West Campus (which does not include the Health Sciences or Medical schools) should deal with a budget shortfall of \$4.4 million in the next budget year.

The Provost presented his plan after receiving a report by an ad hoc advisory committee chaired by Professor Sidney Gelber (the Gelber committee). The Gelber committee was formed after the GSO made public a "draft academic plan" discussing the reorganization of the university. Excerpts and a discussion were presented in the last issue of the *News and Blues*.

The Academic Budget Plan had been scheduled to be released last Friday. However, it became apparent that the administration had some difficulty determining the exact size of the cut. The proposed cut differs significantly from the one presented in the first draft. In the earlier plan, the Provost foresaw a reduction in the budget of approximately \$10 million. In his new plan, the reduction of the budget over the same period of time is \$8 million. President John Marburger has agreed to forgive \$1.4 million that the Provostial area of the budget was supposed to repay from funds borrowed during this fiscal year. Marburger has yet to identify the source of the \$1.4 million. In addition, the correction of a simple calculational error led to a "savings" of half a million dollars.

\$1 Million Cut from TA Support

The plan reaffirms the proposal announced earlier to save \$1 million by decreasing support to incoming graduate students. This will lead to a cut of 125 TA/GA-lines on the campus. Edelstein insisted that this cut will need to be restored next year if the university is to preserve its graduate programs. The distribution of the cuts over the various divisions is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Division	TA/GA 1991/92 allocation	TA/GA 1992/93 allocation	change
Social/behav sciences	208	182	-26
Physical sc. and math.	154	127	-27
Col. of engin. and apl. sc.	105	84	-21
Harriman	8	10	+2
Hum. and fine arts	158	126	-32
Biology	58	53	-5
Marine Sciences	20	18	-2
Graduate School	23	9	-14
TOTAL:	734	609	-125

The total cut in lines may be a lot higher. Currently, 171 TA/GA-lines have been created by the deans using, among other things, money freed up by faculty on leave. Given the current budget crunch, this money may no longer be available. The loss of these 171 lines would lead to another reduction of almost \$2 million in TA/GA-support and bring the total reduction of TA/GA-lines to almost 300 lines.

The net savings, however, will only be \$700,000, as \$300,000 will be shifted to the office of Undergraduate Studies. Vice Provost Ron Douglas will allocate this money to departments that need to staff undergraduate courses. During the Senate meeting, Douglas indicated that he would allocate funds based on an estimate of \$2,500 a course and said he would leave it to the department chairs to decide how to use that money. Adjuncts are not provided a tuition waiver and hence cost less than a regular

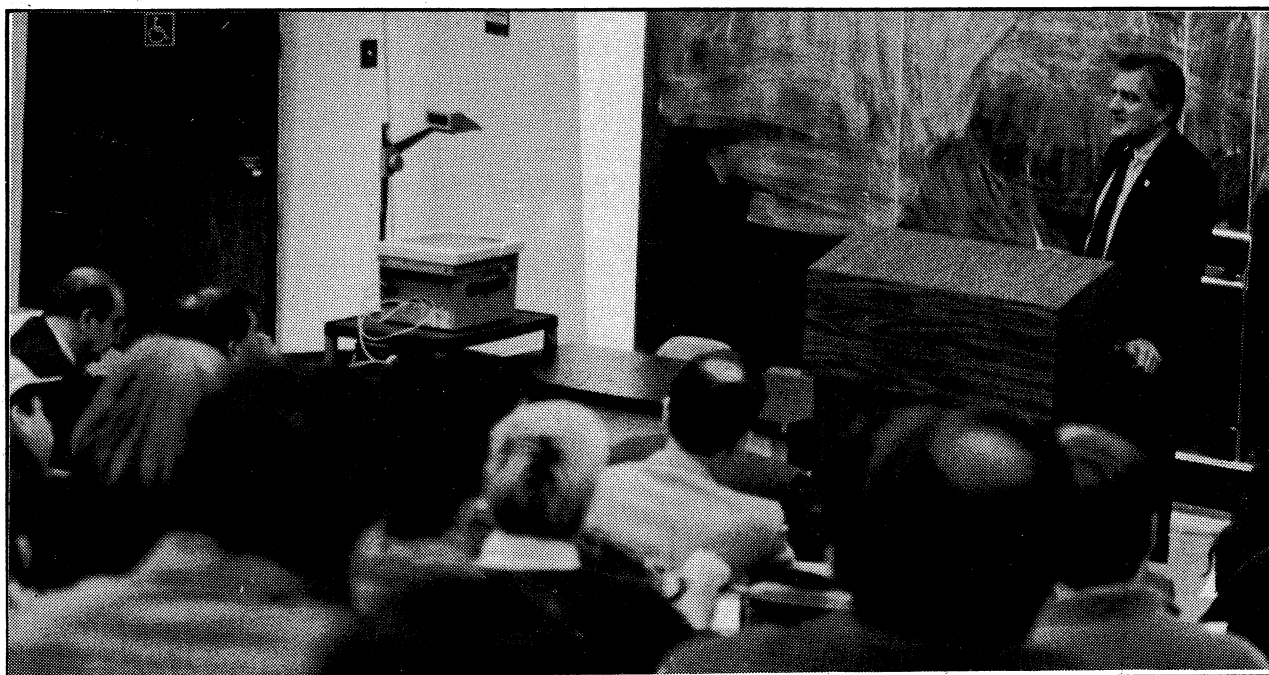


Photo by Greg Forte

President John Marburger speaks to the University Senate on Monday.

TA, as students with a TA line also receive a minimum stipend of \$4,425 per semester.

\$1.2 Million Cut from Departments

Academic departments will be cut by a total of \$1.2 million. The Provost will not cut departments across the board, but differentiate between departments in allocating the cuts. The criteria he will use has not yet been made public. The retirement of faculty is seen as a crucial element in reducing departmental budgets.

The reduction of clerical support staff is seen as a measure saving up to \$400,000. Reduction in funding for computing facilities will save a projected \$300,000.

In addition, Edelstein foresees a one-time windfall of \$1.2 million in indirect cost returns. Indirect costs are part of the research grants paid to the university as a reimbursement for administrative and other expenses.

Long-term Plans

The plan also proposes some measures that will reduce costs in the long term. Dean of the Humanities and Fine Arts Patrick Heelan proposed a substantial reconfiguration of his division, changing his departments to institutes in larger departments. His proposal has created quite a stir among faculty and graduate students. (Edelstein announced at the meeting that Heelan has just accepted an offer to go to Georgetown University-- more in the next issue-- *Ed.*) Edelstein has followed the Gelber committee's recommendation not that the university not merge departments or academic programs unless there is an added intellectual benefit in merging them.

The plan, however, contains one such move: merging the Department of Technology and Society with Applied Mathematics, with some faculty going over to the Center for Science, Mathematics and Technology Education. The Provost foresees a closer interaction between the Graduate School and the School for Continuing Education. Furthermore, an incentive program will be instituted to spread the instructional needs of CED students over several departments. This will in effect, cut departmental budgets even more and will increase the workload of the faculty and TAs in each department.

Edelstein also proposes that the university consider creating a College of the Arts and Sciences. Currently the departments constituting the West Campus are divided among seven divisions and schools. The proposed College for the Arts and Sciences would consist of departments currently in the divisions of the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Physical and Mathematical

Sciences, Humanities and Fine Arts and Biological Sciences. Edelstein claims that this would save an additional \$300-400,000. However, he doesn't justify this claim in great detail. He did express his almost unqualified support for this measure at the University Senate.

Plan Does Not Address Administrative Fat

The Gelber committee noted that the enrollment of undergraduate and graduate students has remained more or less constant over the past 10 years. However, the non-academic sectors have increased substantially more than the academic sector. According to the committee report, the academic area has grown by 27% over the last 10 years. However, the Campus Operations area increased by 154% over the same period. In other words, the growth of administrative "excess" has become significant. The Gelber committee felt that it was appropriate in the light of this to reduce the cut to the academic sector. Another proposal the Gelber committee made was to reduce the administrative stipends over the summer. But Edelstein didn't incorporate this proposal in his final plan.

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Academic Plan Is Cause for Concern

Provost Tilden Edelstein has finally released his budget plan for the West Campus. The release of the first "draft academic plan" by the GSO last month has-- we believe-- forced the Provost to consult closely with the university community. Consultation also involves making oneself accountable as an administrator to the university community. This means that the proposals should be carefully considered.

It came as shock to us that the initial estimate of the size of the cuts was about \$2 million too high. Also, President John Marburger seemed to be able to add, almost magically, \$1.4 million to the Provost's budget. This is certainly a welcome addition. However, it raises the question how useful the budget information given out with the report actually is. Marburger himself admitted that it involved "smoke and mirrors," to some degree.

One of the claims Edelstein makes in his budget plan is that Stony Brook has too many Teaching Assistants and Graduate Assistants. The Provost cites as his sources the Jennings Report and the previous vice-provost for Graduate Studies. However, a comprehensive comparison of Stony Brook with its peers in this respect has not been done. Did the Provost consider that one of the reasons that Stony Brook has such a high number of stipended students is that it offers comparatively few Masters programs? Students in Masters programs usually don't receive stipends. In addition, the Gelber committee notes that the rapid increase in stipended graduate students was instrumental in building up the Graduate School. In short, we believe that Edelstein's contention is terribly short-sighted if his goal is to increase Stony Brook's reputation as a leading research university.

The Provost's Academic Budget Plan leaves graduate students little to cheer about. A \$1 million cut in the funding of incoming students was already announced. This cut affects all divisions (see table on Page 1). In addition, it is

feared that the 171 lines created by the deans will be lost as well. This will affect returning graduate students. The Provost did back away from another controversial plan: the merging of departments in the division of the Humanities and Fine Arts and the College of Engineering and Applied Sciences (save for the Department of Technology and Society).

The Academic Budget Plan doesn't exactly present an inspiring vision. The plan discusses, in the broadest possible brushstrokes, the intended savings. It doesn't discuss how savings might affect the intellectual climate of the university nor the decrease in services it might lead to. For example, Edelstein proposes a possible saving of up to \$400,000 by creating a mega-college of the Arts and Sciences. However, we regard this simply as tinkering with the power structure

without any real benefit to the university.

Rather, if Stony Brook is to continue to grow as a research university, it should carefully balance the amount of state support given to departments with the possibility of attracting large federal or industrial research funds. As such, it would increase its funding sources, and state support could be used to build up departments with little or no sponsored research.

The Gelber committee points out that the non-academic sectors have increased substantially over the last 10 years. This growth, according to the committee's report, is not due to increased enrollment. The President claims that the non-academic sectors have been cut much more severely than the academic sectors. Although this may be so, we believe that more careful examination of this matter is in order.

Attention

All Grad Students and Faculty:

On Thursday, April 16

**The Graduate Student Organization
Will be holding its**

SENATE MEETING

at 6:30 PM

in Room 201, Central Hall

Followed by an

Open Town Meeting

at 7:30 PM in Room 100, Central Hall

on

"The Crisis in Graduate Education"

Administration invited and expected to attend!

The GSO News and Blues

Volume 2, Number 8

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The GSO News and Blues is published by the Graduate Student Organization, which is solely responsible for its content. Editorials are written by a member of the executive council or its designee, and represent the majority opinion of the executive council. Letters for publication, comments, and items for submission may be mailed or delivered to the GSO office. For advertising information or more information about the GSO, call 632-6492. This issue went to press on April 14.

Last issue of the News and Blues for the Spring semester is May 5, Deadline: Friday, May 1.

Democracy, Graduate Education & the Future of the University

By Marianthi Lianos
Sociology Department
and Jean Rousseau
Speaker of the GSO Senate

The University at Stony Brook has been juggling scenarios for restructuring over the past year. Curiously, the university of Yale has also faced a similar fate. In an effort to restructure the humanities and social sciences, including serious cutbacks in the Linguistics and Sociology departments, Yale's administration invoked financial hardship. Graduate students at Yale refused to accept this logic and, facing a paternalistic administration, they formed a union. They also had many other grievances. After meetings produced no tangible results, they went on strike in February for three days. The administration had to negotiate with them. As a result of the strike, the administration has stated that "officially" no departments will be re-trenched at Yale.

The Graduate Employee Students Organization (GESO) at Yale has emphasized in its actions the importance of participatory process. Its efforts to ensure the continued excellence of teaching and research at Yale have also been a source of inspiration for many graduate students involved in the Graduate Student Employees Union at Stony Brook. When the GESO invited GSEU members to attend a conference on democracy, graduate education and the future of the university, six graduate students from Stony Brook went to Yale on April 10 and 11 to find out more.

Representatives from the graduate student employees unions of Cornell, Duke University, the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of Florida at Gainesville were also present. The conference began with a presentation by Stanley Aronowitz, professor of sociology at CUNY. He gave an overview of the transformation of American higher education.

The trend seems to be moving toward reallocation of private and public funds into fields that produce immediate utilitarian outcomes. Consequently, support for the humanities, the social sciences, and several disciplines within

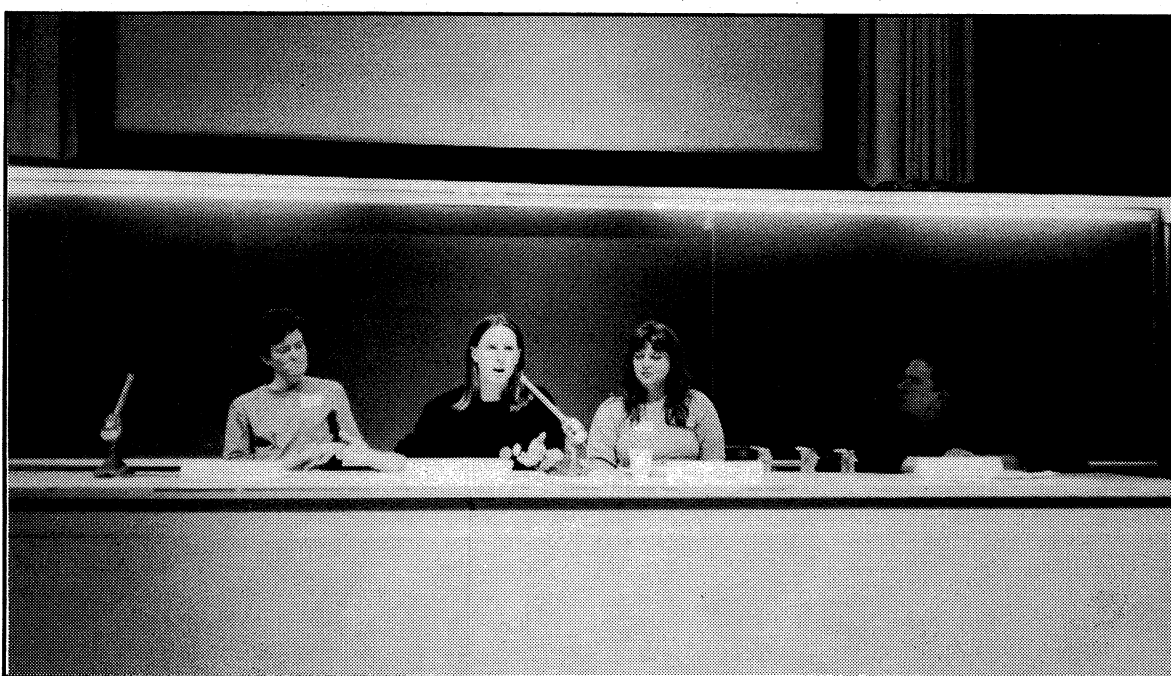
the applied sciences is rapidly declining.

Aronowitz referred to factors responsible for the transformation. First of all, changes in U.S. industrial production are affecting the focus of "Research & Development" funds. While one can argue that technological advancement may justify some of these changes, one should also distinguish between these and changes that reflect national "priorities" set by the federal government. Reducing, for example, support for Marine Biology seems to reflect a lack of commitment to environmental protection.

Aronowitz also referred to the current conservative backlash against universities. More specifically, the ongoing discourse about political correctness-- a caricature of political discourses developed in the 60's-- has become a tool legitimizing suspicion against cultural studies and multiculturalism. Some fields in the humanities and social sciences were and still are considered to be producing "subversive knowledge." The result is the underfunding of humanities programs through the nation.

In light of this situation, Aronowitz stressed the importance of student unions having a "non-traditional" form, in which graduate students would be concerned with broader, societal issues.

A panel discussion among representatives of the various graduate student unions then took place. A common situation for most of the unions is that it takes years before a union is recognized. Jean Rousseau, one of the authors of this article and a graduate student in the Chemistry department at Stony Brook, pre-



Jean Rousseau speaks at the panel discussion on graduate student unions. To his right is Lee Badget, representing Berkeley, and to his left are Julie Carter from U. Mass at Amherst and Chris Sturr from Cornell.

sented the situation of GSEU at the New York state level and at Stony Brook. He declared "that the questions debated by the members of the union cannot simply be articulated as labor versus academic issues. As employees, we are confronted with problems like sexual harassment and safety in the workplace. These issues, and also the values transmitted through our teaching and research, must be part of the social agenda of our respective unions." Beside this issue, it was remarkable to notice that only the unions which took direct actions, such as strikes and office occupations-- were able to obtain tangible concessions from their administrations.

Paul Lauter, professor of literature at Trinity College, addressed the problem of restructuring in higher education. Administrators in universities have used tactics similar to those employed by industries to gain control over the production of knowledge and determine the priorities.

The analogy with industry is pertinent in three instances. First, Lauter compared teaching professionals, tenured faculty, non-tenure track faculty (a creation introduced at Stony Brook), and the reserve army of TA's and adjuncts with an abundant and divided labor force. Secondly, the vision of larger numbers of students in fewer classes resembles a sped-up assembly line. Finally, the university is compared to a producer shifting the cost to the consumers; they pay more and get less.

The university will also try to produce a demand for certain programs, a form of manipulated consumerism. Lauter concluded his talk by denouncing the smokescreen of collegiality, which simply hides the authoritarian structure of universities. For him, unions can offer a

democratic and participatory vision of education, instead of a hierarchical and authoritarian one.

After these debates, attended by about 70 people, it was an opportunity to discover Yale and talk with the other participants over a few beers. A conversation with Chris Sturr, from Cornell, was quite illuminating. We asked him who their union represents. He responded "Nobody," but then added that their structure is that of a participatory democracy. Decisions are made by the people present at the meetings. They elect a coordinating committee that can only act in the spirit of previously voted decisions. If an issue arises for which they need a mandate, it is well publicized in advance.

On Saturday, a forum took place for the benefit of the union representatives. It was an opportunity to appreciate the diversity that exists among unions. For example, the type of signed agreements obtained by unions varies from university to university. At one end of the spectrum is the agreement at the University of Florida at Gainesville, which is a legally binding contract. If there is a breach, mechanisms are in place forcing the university to honor the agreement (through State labor laws).

On the other end, unions at Berkeley and Amherst have signed statements of agreement directly with their administrations. If these written agreements are not honored by the administration, students may enter a long-term legal and political struggle before resolution of their grievances. This implies that students must be ready to mobilize to make their rights respected by the administration. If union participation happens to decline, administrators could be tempted to cut back on student gains.

Attention Seekers Of Fame and Fortune:

The Graduate Student Organization is Now Accepting Nominations for the Following Positions:

PRESIDENT: Primary spokesperson for the GSO, representing it in the University Senate Executive Committee and the Graduate Council. This person will supervise and support execution of GSO legislation, make appointments of representatives to campus committees and, in general, help everything run smoothly and effectively.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Will assume the president's responsibilities in that officer's absence, convene GSO committee meetings, and aid in the general functioning and business of the GSO.

TREASURER: Responsible for handling all GSO funds and preparing the GSO budget. Convenes budget committee meetings and works with other officers to conduct GSO business.

SECRETARY: Keeps minutes of GSO meetings, supervises GSO correspondence and publications, and works with other officers in the planning and direction of various GSO activities.

Deadline for Nominations is Friday, April 24.

Term of office is July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1993.

GSO officers receive a \$200 monthly stipend from the organization. Any full- or part-time graduate student may become a candidate for any of the above positions. Anyone interested in running for one of these positions should inquire at the GSO office, Room 206 Central Hall, or call 632-6492.

The GSO-- We Can't Do it Alone!

Senate Discusses Balloons

By Fons Haffmans
GSO Vice President

The GSO Senate meeting of March 18 started off with President Monica McTigue announcing the resignation of Dominic Chan, vice-President of the GSO and-- incidentally-- President of the GSEU. Thank you Dom, you will be missed greatly. The Vice-presidency went over into the hands of yours truly, the former secretary. The secretary of the GSO is now Gary Halada, the former speaker. Jean Rousseau of the Chemistry department is now Speaker of the GSO Senate. After the executive committee gave its report, the members on several university committees gave theirs.

The Executive Committee intended for the Senate to focus on the approach the GSO should take regarding the academic reorganization. However, this was not to happen. A specter was haunting the GSO Senate-- the specter of Mitch Cohen, Revolutionary in Residence. Yes, Mitch still remembers what the campus looked like when the buildings

weren't there. After his request for funding of his publication "Dysentery" was turned down by the Budget Committee, he sought redress by the Senate. The request was to liberate his magazine-- on sale for \$4-- from the printers. The liberation organization would cost the GSO a mere \$800.

A two-hour long discussion ensued. The basic premise of the supporters of this proposal was that a fair amount of dysentery would indeed increase the diversity of opinion among graduate students. The opponents-- in fact yours truly-- felt that if the Senate decided to fund this publication, it should state clearly why. The budget of the GSO does not directly provide for the funding of newspapers or magazines other than the News and Blues. Ultimately the Senate decided to buy \$400 worth of "Dysentery," and copies of the magazine are to be made available free to graduate students who want them. Contact the GSO if you would like a copy.

The next senate meeting is scheduled for Thursday, April 16 at 6:30 in Room 201 Central Hall.

No Turning Back: Stony Brook Goes to Washington

By Gary Halada
GSO Secretary

8:40 AM... somewhere in southern New Jersey, just off the turnpike... a Big Boy's restaurant-- It is an unusual sight, several dozen busses sitting in the parking lot with "No Turning Back!" signs pasted in the windows. Inside the fast-food restaurant, a dozen grumbling bus drivers are buying pseudo-food and swapping stories about driving protestors to other demonstrations--perhaps even other abortion-rights demonstrations.

The license plates reflect a collection of Northeastern states-- New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut and even a few Pennsylvania plates, drivers who obviously decided

to pick the scenic route through the heartland of Jersey. It looks like some kind of mass exodus, a cross-section of society winding its way south on I-95-- and indeed it is, a myriad of genders, races and ages, all heading for the city of dreams, the burg of bounced checks, Washington D.C. All are heading to Washington to meet with pro-choice advocates from across the nation and deliver a message to their lawmakers that there will be "no turning back" the clock on abortion rights; and if the politicians do not heed the message then politicians who will heed that message will have to be elected.

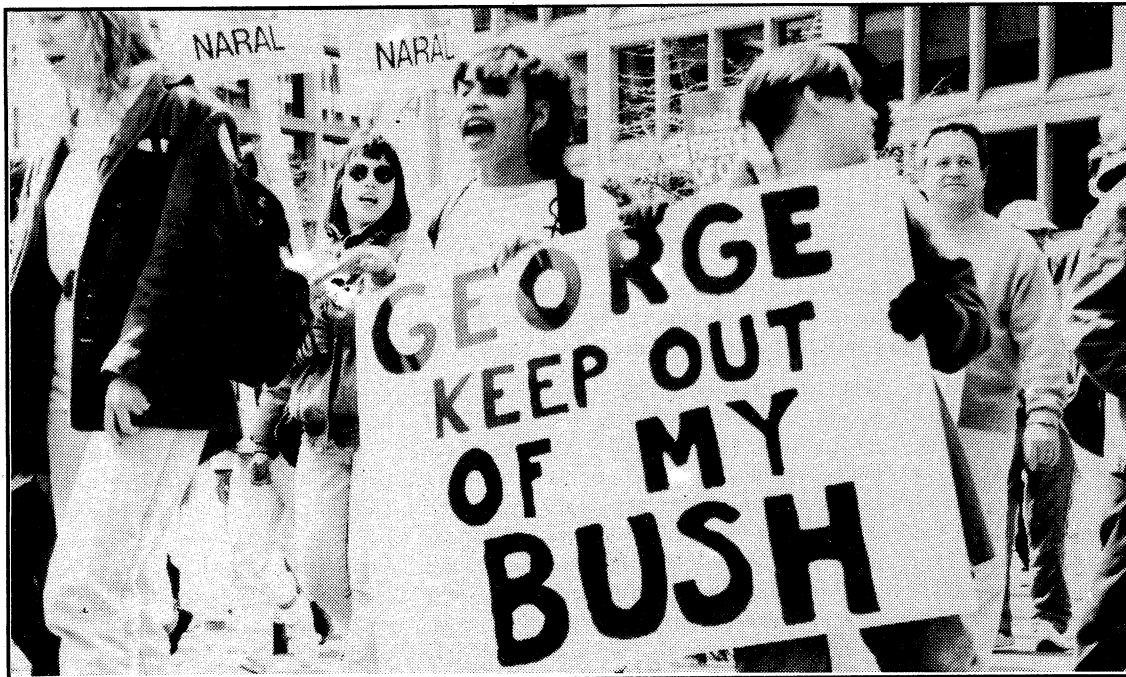
By 11 AM, when our bus started forcing its way down overcrowded avenues in the shadow of the nation's capitol,

hundreds of thousands of others had already arrived with signs and placards, baby carriages and cameras, drums and lunch, all unified behind a single message. It certainly was, in the words of one first-term congressman from Maine who spoke at the rally, "history in the making." The D.C. police estimated the crowd at over 500,000 and the organizers (the National Organization for Women) at over 750,000. In a sense they may have both been right, for while the police only counted those standing together in the Capitol Mall itself, it was clear that hundreds of thousands more were packing Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues, as well as a dozen side streets.

Many came to watch and listen, shouting their support during speeches by Bella Abzug, Jane Fonda, Mary Travers (of Peter, Paul and Mary, who performed at the rally), a number of NOW organizers, Robert Abrams (Senate candidate from New York), a dozen or so members of congress (including Alan Cranston), and even Cyndi Lauper. And all came to march. From the White House to the Capitol, pro-choice marchers filled the streets, thirty or forty abreast. WHAM activists wore hospital greens and American flag gags across their mouths (to protest the Bush administration "gag rule" on doctors at federally funded clinics). Others wore Statue of Liberty caps and Supreme Court gowns to represent the justices who are soon to decide upon a key Pennsylvania anti-abortion law.

Giant papier-mache puppets representing various public figures as well as various sentient body parts (the two at times becoming indistinguishable) were marched through the crowd. The signs were everywhere-- thousands upon thousands of squares of cardboard on sticks rose up and waved during each speech, during each song and at each step of the march. Many of the signs were adorned with coathangers, and they ranged from hundreds of professionally printed, multicolored NOW signs to tens of thousands of hand-lettered placards shouting out slogans-- "Abortion on demand and without apology!", "U.S. out of my uterus", "If men got pregnant, abortion would be a sacrament (and federally funded)", for example. One graphic placard displayed a photo of a naked woman who had died from a "back-alley" abortion.

By the time the first marchers had begun to stream onto the
(Continued on Page 6)



Stony Brook Press/Debbie Eudene

A message that maybe, just maybe, the president can understand.

GSA Corner

Even in a Recession, Grad Students Should Be Paid

By Tom Pepper
Graduate Student Advocate

I found it particularly difficult to come up with something to write about this month. This is obviously not because there are no problems or because there is nothing going on worth writing about. Rather, there are too many things going on and with new information coming every hour, anything I write will probably be obsolete before the paper comes out. There's more to it than that, though: it's just hard to know how to respond to an economic crisis that is clearly beyond our control in a way more productive than the prevailing attitude of despair.

As we watch the rise in neo-Nazi and neo-fascist movements in the U.S. and Europe, and the establishment of a military dictatorship in Peru, many graduate students are becoming less willing to take any action that might endanger their jobs. Is there any connection between the increase in right-wing activity and graduate student apathy? It seems to me that there is. While most people can't or won't comprehend the real cause of the recession, many graduate students can and do. And the knowledge that we are virtually powerless against the global forces of capital leaves us in despair while many people around the world respond by joining hate groups and fascist parties. Many of us know better than to blame the recession on a lack of consumer confidence; the increasing organic composition of capital makes it impossible that spending could lead us out of the recession, since the rising percentage of capital that is fixed capital necessarily lowers purchasing power.

While we may not all know the details of the cause of the recession, graduate students

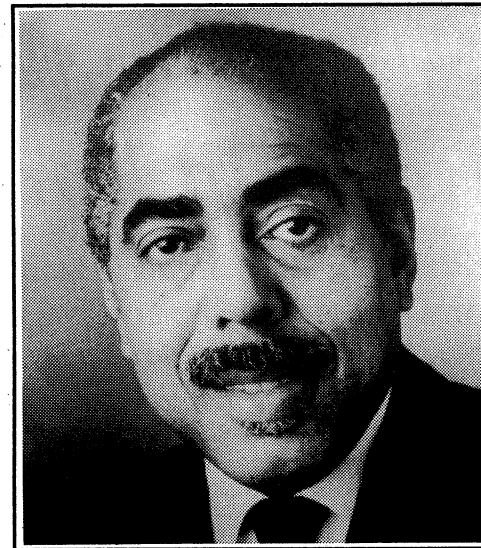
generally seem to know that there is little we, or even George Bush, can do directly to end the recession. It is no accident that working-class students are being shut out of higher education at the same time that capitalists are trying to recover from a recession. (Incidentally, fascism has historically proven to be effective in increasing the rate of profit.)

This does not mean, however, that graduate students have to give up their rights, or be exploited as cheap labor. In many departments people are being asked to teach on half lines, or for credits instead of pay, and there has even been a suggestion from Dean Patrick Heelan that students in the division of Humanities and Fine Arts teach for tuition waivers alone. These things contribute to lowering the quality of instruction that undergraduates receive, and make it virtually impossible to complete a graduate degree unless you are independently wealthy.

I want to urge people who are being made to work under these conditions to contact me at the Graduate School (632-7045). I am a graduate student myself, and I certainly won't mention your complaint to anyone without your permission to do so. In some cases there are actions that can be taken to prevent this kind of exploitation, and we may be able to figure out what to do if you let me know what is going on.

For now, it looks like all we can do is try to persuade administrators to keep graduate education alive, or at least leave it in a condition from which it can be revived. And let's all work to ensure that the so-called "collapse of communism" will accelerate the effects of the internal contradictions of capitalism, so we can move on to a better system.

"Science and Society: Changing the Relationship"



A Lecture by Walter Massey

Physicist, Director of the National Science Foundation

Monday, April 20, 1992 at 4 PM
Staller Center for the Arts, Recital Hall

This lecture is Free and open to the public

Sponsored by the Office of the Provost and Newsday

1991-92 University Distinguished Lecture Series

International Student Spotlight

Indian Music Demystified

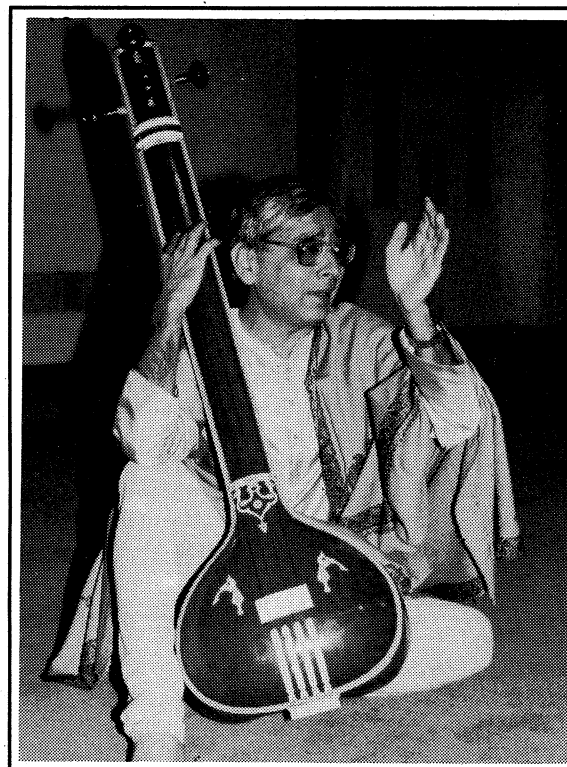
People sat cross-legged, as is appropriate in traditional learning situations in India, as Mukesh Desai, musician and musicologist, took them, step by beautiful step, through the ethereal world of Indian classical music at a workshop organized by the India Society and co-sponsored by the University Apartments on February 29 at the Schomburg Graduate Commons. It was a bit hard at first for the Americans, who were present in equal numbers with Indians, but as Desai explained and demonstrated the essentials of ragas,

khayal, dhun, and alankars, everybody forgot the here and now. Snatches and pieces of recollected music fell together in a gestalt of recognition and comprehension.

Desai was de-mystifying Indian music. Passersby who stopped to check out what was going on stayed to listen and longed for more. Soon there was magic: not only did the audience learn to identify the ragas and talas (beats), they soon found themselves actually singing classical music, thanks to the "audience-participation technique" used effectively by Desai. Within the course of two hours, Desai took the audience from tentative vagueness to informed confidence that was surprising to the audience themselves. It was a unique experience of "hands-on" music appreciation.

Upcoming Programs-- Note: The "Light" Music concert by Aparna Pai and the Phadkes has been postponed to later in the Summer. Arrangements are underway for a sitar concert by Surendra Phadke, a Kathak dance program by the famed Birju Maharaj troupe (possibly on June 28) and a Spring picnic are in the works. Details will appear in the India Society's next newsletter. To receive a free copy, call the Society office at 751-1810. (You can become a member by paying \$5 (students)). Members can also purchase cassette tapes of the India Society concerts by Vishwa Mohan Bhatt and Bangalore Natarajan at reduced prices: \$10 each (2 tapes), \$18 for both.

In the next issue: Reports on "Migrating Selves: Multicultural Experience at the University" and on the Ananda Coomaraswamy talk.



Mukesh Desai explains how the sitar is used to make beautiful music.

Health Insurance Info

By Rose Brown

Foreign Student Services

I am compiling a voluntary book of recommendations regarding doctors and dentists for use by other graduate students. If you have a doctor or dentist you would like to recommend, please pick up a questionnaire from the Foreign Student Services office (Room 113 Central Hall). This is strictly voluntary and for the benefit of students. You do not need to include your name with your recommendation. We appreciate any help and input.

By now you should have received your insurance cards for Spring/Summer. If you have not received a card, please call me on Tuesdays, Wednesday, or Fridays between 10 AM and 12:30 PM, so I can verify that you were rostered and the office has your current address. The phone number for Foreign Student Services is 632-7025. If you are registered and have paid, you are covered regardless of whether you have received a card. Read the entire card and all of the information that came with it for your own benefit and protection. The \$100 deductible does not apply if your first visit is to the Student Health Center (Infirmary), located on Main Campus across from G and H Quads.

Timing on claim submissions is very important. You should pick up a claim form from the Infirmary before going to an outside medical provider. You should fill out that claim form and send it in as soon as you have seen a medical provider other than the Infirmary, and as soon as you receive any medical bills. Only one claim form is necessary per illness/accident; but if someone else is mailing a claim form for you, you are safest also mailing one yourself to International Underwriters/Brokers, Inc. (see your insurance card). If you have not been notified of a payment being made on your claim after six weeks, call IUB at their toll-free number and ask about your claim (see my note that came with the cards and when you call, ask for the "Claim" office). Do not wait too long or you could cause problems that will be difficult to undo.

LASO Hosting Semi-formal April 25

The Latin American Students Organization

is holding a semi-formal

on Saturday, April 25

in the Union Ballroom

featuring an awards dinner

from 5 to 8 PM

and a party with a live band

from 9 PM to 2 AM.

Tickets are available

at the Polity Box Office

in the Student Union.

For more information,

call Maria Garcia at 632-1045.

Foreign Student Services Income Tax Advisory

By Lynn King Morris, Director

During the Federal Income Tax Seminar that I presented on April 7 in the Graduate Commons, it was noted that some students from tax-treaty countries believe that because they do not owe income taxes, they are not required to file tax returns.

That is a big mistake!

ALL F-1 and J-1 students who have earned income from stipends or employment and **ALL J-1 students** who have U.S. derived scholarships are required by Federal laws which came into effect in June 1990 to file income tax returns. The proper form to use is the 1040-NR. The deadline is June 15 for students for whom no withholding tax is taken from paychecks or scholarship checks. The deadline is April 15 for everyone else. The forms and booklets are still available in Foreign Student Services (Room 113 Central Hall).

The penalties for not filing are serious for students who intend to stay in the United States more than three years and for people who expect to receive visas to return to the United States at any time after they go home. The penalties for those who leave earlier or do not wish to make a return visit are still assessed by the IRS, but it is unclear whether the tax treaty agreements will lead to the U.S. government making claims, as they are allowed to do, against the assets

of the foreign national in his/her homeland.

Students who do not file or who file willfully false claims are subject to loss of treaty benefits after 18 months in arrears. That means that students who did not file for 1989 by December 15, 1991 have probably lost their tax treaty benefits and can expect to receive a bill eventually from the U.S. government based upon their W-2 form income report. (By law the W-2 forms must be mailed to the IRS by the University at Stony Brook.) The bill for 1989 will be 15% of the gross income plus 6% compounded interest and a penalty. The estimate for fully-stipended students is approximately \$1,250 to \$1,500. They can also assess taxes upon tuition-waiver awards if they so choose. That would add another \$750 or so to the total.

Willfully not responding to a Federal or State request for payment is a felony. If you have not filed and paid the charges after the 18 months is up, you have worse problem. In worst cases, IRS can claim you are guilty of tax evasion, also a felony. You might remember that our famous criminal Al Capone was finally deported on the basis of tax evasion, not on the basis of his many notorious crimes. After years as a respectable graduate student, you might find it humiliating to be put into that class.

Students who apply for green cards must prove that they have fulfilled all their income-tax obligations. Several things can happen. First, the IRS can assess principal, interest, and penalties which students must pay before they are cleared. The total amount of money due from a six-year, fully stipended student might be staggering. Two thousand dollars a year plus 6% compounded interest plus penalties!

In worst cases, the IRS is also able to charge those people with felonies. Upon conviction they can be denied green cards and sent home. Just because you don't hear from the IRS promptly does not mean that they will not get around to you eventually. They are now working on 1987 and 1988 W-2 forms. Call the office of Foreign Student Services (632-7025) if you have any questions.

The International Student Spotlight is a special section devoted to items of interest to international graduate students and those who would like to learn about the international-student community at Stony Brook. We invite all organizations to submit material for this section, and we can print brief notices in languages besides English. But we need your input. Call George Bidermann at 632-6492 if you would like to write something or publicize an event that your organization is sponsoring.

News and Blues from the Network

All material captured and forwarded by Fred "Steady Freddy" Mayer

U.S. Blows Another Nuke in Nevada

Peace Media Service

The United States exploded the first nuclear weapon of 1992 on March 25. The test, codenamed Junction and conducted by Los Alamos Laboratories, registered 5.5 on the Richter scale. It was conducted on Paiute Mesa inside the Nevada Test Site. A group of 23 Russian scientists observed the explosion to see that it did not exceed the 150 kiloton level set by the 1974 limited test ban treaty.

Six people were arrested at the Las Vegas office of the Department of Energy, the federal agency responsible for the development and testing of nuclear weapons, when they refused to leave after waiting for over two hours with no response to their demand that the US cancel the test. A statement from the protesters pointed out that, while American officials repeatedly state that the Cold War is over, the activities of the Cold War continue.

"This is a time when there is no perceived threat to the United States," they said. "We consider it a terrible waste of resources that could be used for the people of our country. It is also a risk for the workers at the Test Site and those living downwind from

the test site. We also believe that each test does serious damage to the environment.... The people and the governments of the former Soviet Union have ceased testing. They challenge us to join in a moratorium on nuclear testing. Legislation for a one-year moratorium is presently before Congress."

Among those arrested at the protest was Father Louis Vitale, former Franciscan provincial and now part of the Franciscan Center in Las Vegas. Charged with trespass, the six were taken to the City Jail. Another of those arrested was Erik Thompson, independent candidate for President. "I feel that it is important for the government to accept responsibility for its actions," he said. "If it continues to test nuclear weapons, they need to know that people are willing to challenge the structure and willing to go to jail."

This was the 937th nuclear explosion for the United States since 1945. A total of 1,912 nuclear explosions have occurred worldwide. Another US test, code-named "Diamond Fortune," is currently being prepared. France recently announced a moratorium on nuclear testing for the balance of the year.

Pentagon's War on Drugs: The Ultimate Bad Trip

Excerpted from *The Defense Monitor*

The Pentagon's greatest fear is to be without an enemy. That was the situation it faced during the late 1980s as the "evil empire" began to crumble. In order to justify its existence and budget requests a new villain had to be found quickly.

At the urging of the Reagan and Bush Administrations, and most members of Congress, drug trafficking has been designated the newest national security threat. The Soviet commissars have been replaced by Colombian drug lords. According to the Bush Administration, the 1989 U.S. invasion of Panama was justified, in large part, because Manuel Noriega had been indicted for drug trafficking. To eliminate such traffic the Pentagon became the ultimate antidrug "Robocop."

In fact, antidrug activity has become the routinely invoked justification for almost all military programs and budget proposals. The U.S. Navy even lauds its Trident nuclear missile submarine for its value as a drug trafficking deterrent.

Yet such action flies in the face of both tradition and common sense. Using the Department of Defense as law enforcement's "800 lb. gorilla" threatens the longheld policy of keeping the military out of domestic affairs. As then-Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger wrote in 1985, "Reliance on military forces to accomplish civilian tasks is detrimental to both military readiness and the democratic process."

Impossible Quest

Using the military to fight societal ills is to embark on a mission impossible. The problem of drug use in the United States is not new. For centuries people have regularly experimented with legal drugs such as alcohol and tobacco as well as illegal drugs. As long as there is a demand for drugs there will be a supply. Using military forces, whose primary mission is to kill people and destroy things, will not change this.

What it will do, however, is divert resources from the truly critical need: reducing domestic demand. It also threatens to strengthen anti-democratic military forces in such countries as Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia.

Furthermore, drug trafficking is a global problem. Building up a massive U.S. antidrug force flies in the face of President Bush's call for a "new world order" which should seek to solve international problems through a revitalized United Nations and strengthened multinational agencies.

Actually, growing reliance on the military is a tacit admission of failure in antidrug efforts to date. As Lt. Gen. Stephen Olmstead, a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for drug policy and enforcement says, "In describing our current antidrug abuse efforts I often hear the word 'war.' I have a few years of experience in war, and I don't think we're in a war. War, defined by Clausewitz at least, is a total commitment of a nation. I currently do not find that. What I find is: 'Let's make the Army the scapegoat. We don't know what the answer is to the drug problem, so let's assign it to the Army and let them try and solve it.'"

A report by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment finds that "[t]here is no clear correlation between the level of expenditures or effort devoted to interdiction and the long-term availability of illegally imported drugs in the domestic market. However, given the profitability of drug smuggling, a worldwide glut of drugs, and the view that the United States is the favored market for drugs, interdiction alone will probably never result in more than a short-term or relatively small reduction in drug availability."

Wrong Target

In large part, committing the military to drug interdiction activities is based on a false premise. It is that the solution to the American drug abuse problem lies in the hands of foreign nations that produce the most important illegal drugs. While the executive and legislative branches may argue over how much money to devote to "production control," unfortunately public officials raise critical questions about the wisdom or effectiveness of it as a basic strategy.

As Donald Mabry, a scholar at Mississippi State University, testified before Congress, "For almost a century American antidrug policy has blamed foreigners for the American drug disease, thus preserving the myth that Americans are naturally good but corrupted by evil foreigners." Actually, the United States is the largest market for South American cocaine, sells the chemicals necessary to produce it and the firearms with which the major cartels arm themselves.

The failure of a strategy which focuses on limiting supply is
(Continued on Page 8)

AIDS: The Second 100,000 Cases

Health Infocom Network News

The first cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) were reported in June 1981. From 1981 through December 1987, 50,000 AIDS cases had been reported to CDC, and by August 1989, 100,000 cases had been reported. From September 1989 through November 1991, state and territorial health departments reported 100,000 additional cases. By December 31, 1991, a cumulative total of 206,392 cases had been reported, and the cumulative number of reported deaths associated with AIDS was 133,232. This report presents characteristics of the first and second 100,000 persons with AIDS.

Overall, most reported AIDS cases occurred among homosexual/bisexual men (i.e., men who reported sexual contact with other men) (59%) and injecting drug users (IDUs) (22%). Of the first 100,000 reported AIDS cases, 61% occurred among homosexual/bisexual men with no history of IDU, and 20% among female or heterosexual male IDUs. In comparison, of the second 100,000 reported cases, 55% occurred among homosexual/bisexual men with no history of IDU, and 24% occurred among female or heterosexual male IDUs.

The second 100,000 cases reflect an increasing proportion of persons with AIDS who have been reported to have had heterosexual exposure to persons at risk for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Of the first 100,000 persons with AIDS, 5% were attributed to heterosexual transmission, compared with 7% among the second 100,000-- a 44% increase. Of all AIDS cases among women, 34% were attributed to heterosexual transmission, and women accounted for 61% of all cases attributed to heterosexual transmission. Of the first 100,000 persons with AIDS, 9% were women, compared with 12% of the second 100,000 persons. The first 100,000 persons with AIDS included 1,683 children, of whom 81% were born to mothers with or at risk for HIV infection; the second 100,000 persons with AIDS included 1,702 children, of whom 87% were born to mothers with or at risk for HIV infection.

A disproportionate number of AIDS cases continues to be reported among blacks and Hispanics. Of the first 100,000

reported cases, 27% occurred among blacks and 15% among Hispanics; of the second 100,000 reported cases, these proportions increased to 31% and 17% for blacks and Hispanics, respectively.

The proportion of AIDS cases related to transfusions as a mode of exposure declined in both adults (2.5% to 1.9%) and children (11% to 5.6%) from the first to the second 100,000 cases.

Reported by: Surveillance Br, Division of HIV/AIDS, National Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC.

Editorial Note: The cumulative total of more than 200,000 reported AIDS cases emphasizes the rapidly increasing magnitude of the HIV epidemic in the United States. The first 100,000 cases were reported during an 8-year period, whereas the second 100,000 cases were reported during a 2-year period.

The number and proportion of AIDS cases associated with heterosexual transmission of HIV has been increasing steadily. Factors associated with an increased risk for heterosexual transmission include multiple sex partners and the presence of other sexually transmitted diseases. In the United States, men and women who have unprotected sexual contact, particularly with partners known to have risks for HIV infection, are at increased risk for HIV infection. A recent analysis of expected trends in AIDS cases in the United States suggests that by 1995, the infection rate among nondrug-using heterosexual men and women may be associated with a doubling of AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual transmission.

Of the estimated 1 million HIV-infected persons in the United States, approximately 20% have developed AIDS. Approximately half of all persons who have been diagnosed with HIV infection and who have evidence of severe immunosuppression (i.e., CD4+ counts less than 200 cells/uL) meet the current AIDS surveillance case definition. Approximately 125,000 persons who do not have an AIDS-defining illness are estimated to have a CD4+ lymphocyte count less than 200 cells/uL (CDC, unpublished data). CDC has proposed expanding the AIDS surveillance case definition to facilitate more complete reporting of all persons with severe HIV-related immunosuppression and who are at the highest risk for developing serious illnesses or death.

Pro-Choice Rally in Washington--

(Continued from Page 4)

lawn in front of the Capitol, barely a third of the protestors had entered the rear of the march back at the White House. (Incidentally, President Bush was out for the day at Camp David but this didn't stop a number of speakers from addressing the White House with challenges and epithets.) Many who were marching had been on this same lawn three years ago at the last NOW demonstration, and all expressed their determination to return every year to defend the right to privacy secured by the 1973

Roe v. Wade decision. Most hoped that by their efforts they could help elect pro-choice candidates to office. Although they did not speak, two of the Democratic candidates for president, Governors Jerry Brown and Bill Clinton, were present to emphasize their pro-choice positions.

Throughout the Capitol Mall, tables were set up with information, buttons and t-shirts with pro-choice messages. At one corner of the mall, a handful of anti-abortion activists had set up a number of small white crosses and a few gravestones that carried the names of both women and the doctors who performed their abortions. None would comment on how they obtained this information. Most of the pro-choice marchers ignored the counter-protestors.

In case anti-abortion laws in various states are upheld, a few groups were handing out pamphlets on home abortion techniques and devices and many demonstrators carried signs supporting the introduction of the French "abortion pill," RU 486, into the United States. However, if the size and intensity of this demonstration is any indication, lawmakers in this country will find themselves having to heed the voice of a pro-choice majority.

The GSO now has an attorney on retainer to give free legal advice to grad students. If you or a graduate student you know needs legal assistance, call Ida at 632-6492.

Bouler's Sculptures and Photos Lack Mettle

Reviews

By Mariani Lefas-Tetenes

Department of Art History

Jim Bouler's photographs and bronzes, currently on display at the MFA Gallery in the Main Library through April 17, present a serious problem of intention and execution. As the second part of the artist's MFA presentation, they reveal his continued involvement with other art forms besides painting. However, in this case it seems that the artist may have spread himself too thin.

The bronze pieces sit directly against the wall. Recognizable as body parts, they display the body as disconnected and objectified. You get the feeling that these are the private fetishes of some human organ collector, pinned to the wall like catalogued butterflies. *Lungs*, for example, transforms that fragile, pulsating organ into a blunt, sharp-edged object. Tubular elements protrude from the surface, splayed at the tips. *Stomach's* twisting form is reminiscent of some animal skin, petrified from overuse. The two *Inhabitable* pieces consist of tubular openings attached to the wall at groin level. Slits on their sides suggest genitalia, while the openings alternatively resemble budding plant life, the anus, or the explosion of bursting pipes. Below them stand stool-like structures.

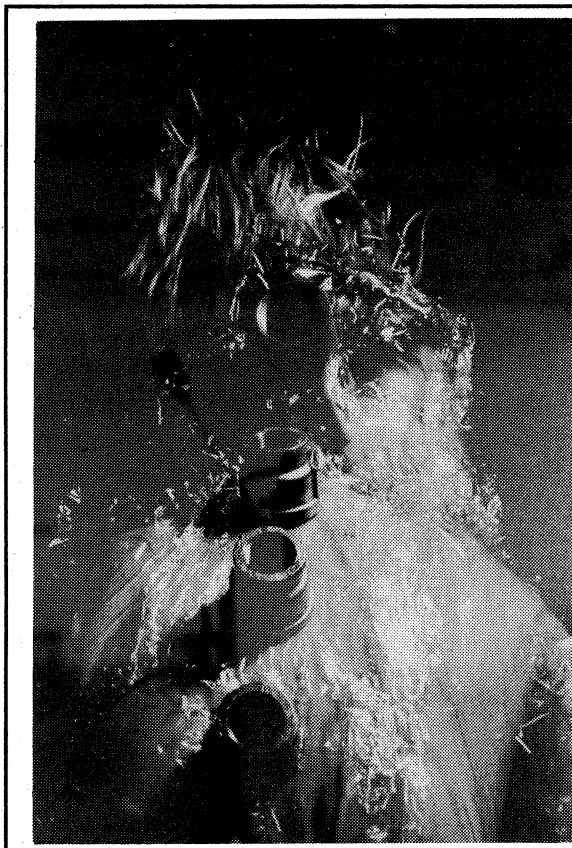
This combination rather obviously suggests kneeling, peeking and entering. While vaguely alluding to confession and sexual penetration, the visual effect does not meet up to these conceptual underpinnings. Whereas *Lung* and *Stomach* are more interesting in terms of shape, texture and their interaction with space, the *Inhabitable* pieces are inert and deadpan. Their rigid frontality combines with a static arrangement. Instead of prompting speculation, they quickly halt it. In this context, the artist's written statement hinders rather than helps his purpose. By citing obtuse concepts like tele-industrialization and social

history as relevant to the work, Bouler deflects attention from the visual impact the works themselves should elicit.

Surely the first thing that hits you about the photographs is their obsessive tying up of the female model, but this seems to me to be of secondary importance. Bouler obviously doesn't want to repress the female; the ropes are loose, the figure can unravel herself. Even *Ophelia's* stifling pose, with the body covered in plastic and the breasts and mouth trapped by heavy metal pipes, does not strike me as fundamentally vile.

What does disturb me, however, is a kind of pretentiousness in Bouler's approach to his subject. The titles underscore this. They are obviously addressed to the elite viewer. *Venus*, *Medea*, *Ophelia* and even the references to Christo (the artist who wraps real landscapes in plastic) and to the caryatid figure that acts as a supporting column in a Greek temple, stimulate all kinds of elevated expectations from the photographs. Perhaps intended to divert the focus from the provocative subject matter, they fail to convince this viewer of their usefulness to the impact of the images. Instead, they reveal that the images have trouble standing without them.

Bouler uses the accoutrements of a kind of staged photography that is popular right now—masks, ropes, stuffed toys and daggers, as well as slightly more original props like plastic, pipes and a stuffed Olive Oil (as in Popeye's girlfriend) dummy. Most of the tighter compositions like *Ophelia* and *Wrapped Figure with Olive Oil* indicate a fascination with surface. In the latter photograph, the body becomes almost inconsequential, a prop for these



Jim Bouler, *Wrapped Figure with Pipe*, 11" x 14"

special effects. We revel in plastic sheen, lustrous highlights and the tactile roughness of the rope. The artist could just as well have substituted another object. He wraps the body in order to submerge it, not

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Christopher Yates Ponders Nature, Regeneration

By Tricia Laughlin

Department of Art History

Christopher Yates is a poet as well as a visual artist; this fact was eloquently demonstrated in his MFA thesis exhibition "Translations," which was at the Library Gallery from March 16 to April 3. As winter began to lie down for spring and restless, mid-semester longings for inspiration or escape seemed to pervade the atmosphere at Stony Brook, Yates' array of 18 sculptural constructions, mixed-media boxes, books and prints pondered themes of nature, regeneration, and the complexities of human experience.

These engaging constructions of wood, glass, gold leaf, and found natural and detrital objects range from elegiac to rhapsodic in mood; they have the compressed potency of poems in that, like words combined in an effective poem, the formal elements

are concise and evocative of the artist's personal vision of the world.

Descent consists of the body of a small bird preserved in casting resin and presented in a delicate gold and black wooden box. Here Yates prompts us to consider the fragility of life and the beauty of that fragility; at the same time, it is difficult to feel the impact of such a descent without also being moved by ideas of ascent and flights of the spirit. Thus an image of death makes a reference to life as well, with its risks and limitations; Yates achieves the poet's goal of making the viewer (reader) see an ordinary object in a different way.

Images of birds in reference to cycles of life and death also appear in *Rise and Fall*, a hand-colored lithographic print. A dark landscape against a lambent sky of shades of orange and blue, *Rise and Fall* is patterned with faint fossil-like images of birds'

skulls and bones. This combination of images of fecundity and decay forms a lyrical vision of the powerful forces of regeneration in nature and recalls the thoughts of Walt Whitman, from whom Yates draws inspiration.

Beyond, or perhaps behind, the notion that Yates' best constructions have the quiet power of poems lies the fact that the artist is a writer as well. Many of Yates' visual images came from poems that he has written; sometimes the poems are incorporated into the artwork with the words of a poem painted carefully in script around the edges of an image, forming a frame of sorts. Other works are created specifically for the poem, such as *I Swim Oceans*. This unbound sheaf of poetry and lithographic images of nature is ensconced in a box covered in gold leaf and of curious proportions; large, slender, and rectangular, it is somehow reminiscent of a medieval illuminated manuscript. Its unwieldy size gives it an air of importance.

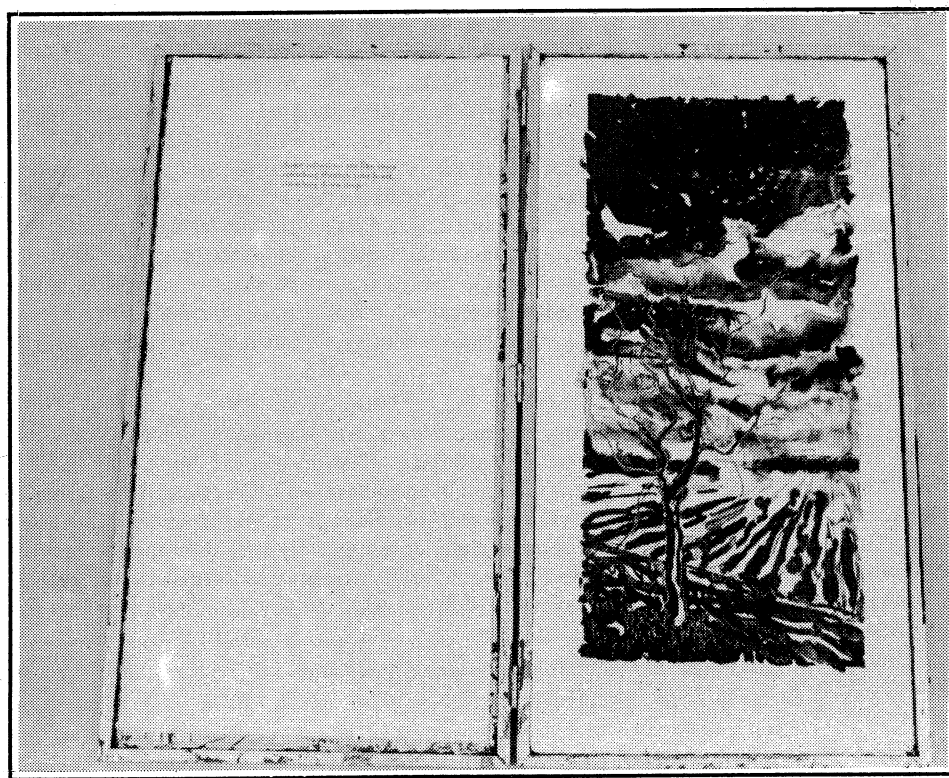
Like many of Yates' works, *I Swim Oceans* is as tactile as it is intellectual; the varied textures of fine papers and the delicate gold surfaces must be touched but also require reserve and a certain reverence. Most visitors must have felt an irresistible urge to touch the smooth or carved wooden and metal surfaces, the delicate papers, to test the handmade hinges and fittings. The reverence comes from the fragile, one-of-a-kind nature of the pieces, but also from the sense that these objects are very much an extension of the artist. Yates is a skilled craftsman who loves his materials and effectively conveys this material pleasure, along with his poetic temperament, to his audience.

Art Students Win Awards

Grad Art students J.D. Larson and Vickie Arndt were recently honored by the Huntington Township Art League for their entries in the 37th annual Long Island Artists' Exhibition at the Hecksher Museum. Larson and Arndt's entries were chosen from more than 700 entries in the competition.

Larson received the HTAL Award of Excellence, the highest honor given at the show, and Arndt received the Gladys Service and Nora Hambuechen Award. The exhibition will continue until April 26 at the Hecksher Museum in Huntington.

Larson and Arndt both teach undergraduate course in painting and drawing at Stony Brook.



Christopher Yates, detail from *I Swim Oceans*, 19" x 20"

Photo by Greg Forte

Short Takes

And Last Licks.....

Khallid Muhammad to Speak On the Black Nation's Future

A coalition of campus organizations including the UNITI Cultural Center (UCC), the Afrikan-American Students Organization and the Latin-American Students Organization is sponsoring a lecture by Dr. Khallid A. Muhammad on "Who Shall We Follow, and What Shall We Do, to Prepare the Black Nation for the 21st Century." The lecture will take place on Wednesday, April 22 at 7 PM in the Staller Center.

Muhammad, associate director of the Urban Crisis Center, a race relations/human relations institute in Atlanta, is a scholar/historian who has lectured throughout the world and also serves as national assistant to the Honorable Louis Farrakhan. Several members of the Polity Senate, claiming that Muhammad's views are racist, tried to push through a resolution last week that would have pulled Polity funding from the event. It was overwhelmingly defeated by the senate.

The UCC's African Dancers and Drummers will also perform. Tickets are \$3 with Stony Brook identification and \$6 for the public, and can be bought at the Polity Ticket office in the Stony Brook Union (632-6464). Doors open at 6 PM. Call the UCC at 632-6577 for more information.

Long Island Poets to Read At Poetry Center Benefit

Local poets will read from their works at a fundraiser on Thursday, April 16 at 7:30 PM in the University at Stony Brook Poetry Center, Room 238 of the Humanities Building.

Among those scheduled to read are Rabbi Adam Fisher of Stony Brook, Vince Clemente of Setauket, Mindy Kronenberg of Miller Place, and Claire Nicholas White of St. James. The reading will be hosted by George Wallace of *Long Island Quarterly* and Cornelius Eady, assistant professor of English and director of the Poetry Center.

Admission is \$3 and will go toward supporting the Poetry Center's programs. A reception is scheduled to follow the reading.

Music Department Planning Graduate Recitals

By Elizabeth Keathley

Hear new music by Stony Brook graduate student composers on Tuesday, April 28 at 8 PM in the Recital Hall of the Staller Center free (donations gladly accepted, however)!

Stony Brook graduate students will play a concert of specially commissioned new music, Five Premiers, at Merkin Hall on Tuesday, April 21. A special preview concert, free of charge, will be given on Wednesday, April 15 at 8 PM in the Staller center's Recital Hall.

Pulitzer Prize-winning avant-garde composer George Crumb will visit our campus on Thursday, April 23. Afternoon events will include a colloquium and a masterclass, followed by a concert of Crumb's music performed by Stony Brook graduate students at 8 PM, again in the Recital Hall.

DMA student Greg Hesselink will be the featured soloist in the University Orchestra's

Jim Boulter at Library Gallery—

(Continued from Page 7)

to reveal something new about it.

For this reason I feel that *Wrapped Figure with Pipe* is Boulter's strongest photograph. The female body disappears beneath the obsessive layers of plastic and growth-like protrusions of metal down the length of the spine. Here, there is no pretense of using the body to refer to something beyond itself. This piece holds my interest on the decorative level. It has a strong impact of outlandish ritualistic costume or bizarre terrain.

On the other hand, works like *Medea* and *Wrapped Caryatid Supporting Black Entablature* show how it takes much more than props to make a convincing photograph. If you've seen Delacroix's forceful painting of Medea, to which Boulter's *Medea* wittingly (and perhaps foolishly) alludes, this version seems contrived and incoherent. Obviously the artist attempts to set up tensions between the cheap gilt frame, the dramatic character Medea and a modern caricature by using glassy-eyed stuffed dolls to represent her murdered children. But despite some thoughtful areas of lighting on the figure, the intention does not congeal. The effect is one of a theater production, somewhat polished in terms of technique but hampered by a weak script.

The tantalizing combination of large-scale, high-contrast black and white photography and a flashy frame reiterates this claim to powerful art. The problem is that there is no culmination in terms of substance. Unlike the relentless, vicious visions of Joel Peter Witkins' or Cindy Sherman's staged photography, Boulter seems to be unsure of what he wants to do. Is he after pathos or caricature? His choreographed scenes and *Inhabitable* bronzes show their deadpan seams without making any lucid or original point about them. It seems that Boulter's bronzes are stronger precisely because they are more his own and less concerned with appropriating concepts and imagery which he fails to revitalize. Clearly it is not enough to merely display controversial subject matter. The real provocation lies in what you do with it.

performance of the Haydn "Cello Concerto in C Major" on Saturday, April 25 at 8 PM on the Staller Center's Main Stage. Student discounts are available at the box office.

Graduate student recitals are polished performances of works ranging from early music to avant-garde. Check the Staller Center box office for scheduled events. Every Tuesday and Wednesday, the Music Department holds Noon Concerts in the Recital Hall featuring a variety of works performed by both graduate and undergraduate students. Recitals and Noon concerts are free (but donations are accepted). Call the Music Department (632-7330) for more information.

Hair Brings the '60s Back to Staller Center

University News Service

Theatre-goers can take a trip back in time to the psychedelic, idealistic days of the 1960s with the university's production of *Hair: An American Tribal Love Rock Musical*.

The story of a young man torn between his conventional upbringing and the hippie counterculture, *Hair* evokes an era when the country was in turmoil over the war in Vietnam, and young idealists talked of peace and love. Memorable songs from the show include "Aquarius," "Good Morning, Starshine," and "Easy to Be Hard."

Performances in Theatre 2 of the Staller Center are scheduled from Wednesday, April 15 through Saturday, April 18 at 8 PM, and Sunday, April 19 at 2 PM. Tickets are \$8 for students, \$10 general admission, and can be ordered through the box office (632-7230).

Presentation Planned on The Multi-lingual Child

The Toscanini Infant Center will present a pot-luck supper and presentation entitled "The Multi-Lingual Child" on Wednesday, April 22 from 5:30 to 8:30 PM. Toscanini parents will discuss the practical aspects of rearing a multi-lingual child following the dinner. In addition, some really cool kids, like Debbie, Wei-Huan, Akilah, Julian, and hopefully Andre, will be tearing up the place and having a generally good time.

All are invited. Please consider bringing a main dish to share. Call 632-6933 for more information. The Toscanini Infant Center is the second building on the left as you go in the campus's main entrance to University Hospital.

Pentagon's "War" on Drugs—

(Continued from Page 7)

inherent in the structure of the problem. Producer countries jointly lack either the motivation or the means to reduce total production. For the Andean countries in South America, cocaine is merely the latest manifestation of their dependence on producing export commodities for foreign consumption. Furthermore, even a vastly more effective interdiction program will make little difference with respect to such drugs as cocaine and, to a lesser extent, heroin. This is because the price of cocaine does not really rise until it is inside the United States.

The peasants who grow coca-leaf do not make any great profit. Growers sell a metric ton of leaf to middlemen for about \$600. One ton produces about seven kilograms of finished cocaine. The price, when it leaves Colombia is probably something between \$5,000 and \$7,000 a kilo. Cocaine sells in Miami for about \$15,000 a kilo. The effective retail price is on the order of \$200,000 to \$250,000 when it is broken down in one gram units. One can seize an enormous amount of cocaine that costs between \$5,000 and \$15,000 per kilo without making any major difference to the \$250,000 street price. Thus, the grower gets only .0003 percent of the eventual street value of his crop.

As Peter Reuter, a senior economist with the Rand Corp., testified before Congress, "The only thing that interdiction can do is raise the price. It can't, at this stage, given the maturity of the cocaine business, affect the amount that enters this country. There's too much leaf capacity; there's too much production capacity. There are too many experienced adaptive smugglers.... Interdiction simply works on a part of the system, at least with respect to cocaine, that is incapable of accounting for a large share of the cost of cocaine, given the risks that are faced by dealers within the United States."

Wrong Strategy

U.S. military involvement in anti-drug efforts is an inappropriate mission. It is the demand by U.S. citizens which fuels drug trafficking. When the demand drops, drug traffic will dry up. As it now stands the military is engaged in an endless and futile effort. It is gearing up to intervene in Third World countries when the real solution is to provide expanded education, prevention, and treatment programs. Drug use in America is ultimately a health and police issue, not a military one. Involving the military diverts scarce money from the necessary demand-side programs. It also threatens to undermine the wise policy of keeping the U.S. military out of the law enforcement business.

Last Licks: The editor of this esteemed publication will, with any luck, be receiving his Masters degree this May. That means the *News and Blues* will, with any luck, need a new editor next fall. The position pays well (how well we won't tell unless you call), there are lots of perks (such as Ida's wonderful cooking) and, most of all, the graduate student community needs a newspaper to get out information and keep up the writing skills of the precious few who contribute. If you are interested in editing and producing the newspaper next year, call 632-6492 for more information.

I'm outta here....