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News

Overheard on Campus

Carefully stepping over the sleeping bodies splayed out across the Staller lawns, students slurping down Starbucks and Ramen noodle soup still manage to get their two cents in between gulps in this week's tasty tid-bits...

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Opinion

The Buzz with The Bizz

Since the beginning of this semester, I have been hearing about this new club that formed on campus called the Stony Brook Beatboxers. They describe themselves as "a group that aims to promote beatboxing as an art..."

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Arts

Gift from God

Sometimes you gotta let the emotions brew before you can dish out a bowl of sentimental soup. Chills down my spine, smiles across my face, but my knees are weak, I'm nervous. Your words are like letters delivered by express mail to my heart," says Kadeem Hylton is his poem, "Gift from God"

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Sports

Seawolves Hit the Road, Seeking Third Win

After last week's homecoming victory over Presbyterian College, the Stony Brook University Seawolves (2-3) will play their last non-conference game this Saturday afternoon.

» page 12

President Stanley Speaks to Senate

Outlines Future Plans for Expansion at Home and Abroad



STATESMAN ON POLITICS

APRIL WARREN

Managing Editor

Addressing the University Senate Monday afternoon, Stony Brook's fifth president projected his vision for the campus, its international expansion and what role this educational center will play in the SUNY system.

During his first 90 days in the hot seat, Samuel Stanley has been doing one task repeatedly – listening. He met with university deans and every chairperson in the hospital. Next on the agenda is a "department tour" where he will talk with department heads and faculty to quarry for feedback.

On the top of the priority list is the "retention and recruiting of faculty" Stanley said, speaking from his podium in the Wang Center auditorium. An increase in student applicants has amplified the need for additional faculty and caused competition to increase among the candidates.

"I'm not interested in increasing students because there's not enough faculty," Stanley said. According to Stanley, increasing the teaching staff will also give members more time to devote to scholarship and research.

Research and scholarly connections are two reasons behind the new plan to create a satellite campus in South Korea, according to Provost Eric Kaler, who spoke briefly during the address. According to Kaler, this new campus would help increase study abroad opportunities that he says are lacking and also increase two-way traffic between students of both the Korea and Stony Brook campuses. "This has to make sense

for Stony Brook in all possible ways," Kaler said.

Korea aside, Stanley also chatted with the student body – in the dorms and over dinner – as well as elected officials and staff about campus concerns.

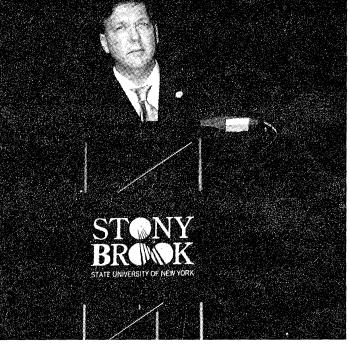
Many students are echoing the same concern: money. "Affordable housing around Stony Brook for graduate students who can't afford Long Island," said Stanley, who acknowledges this issue does not just pertain to the campus community. He

hopes to find a solution within two separate advisory boards that he now participates in.

The president also wants to ensure stipends for graduate students. During a question and answer session after the speech Stanley fielded a request from the Research Assistant Union who urged him to meet with them regarding the absence of their contract. Stanley acknowledged the importance of this issue but did not commit to a specific meeting.

Working with the campus community and the information he has gathered, Stanley plans to map out his course of action. "The goal here is not to replicate or duplicate what we've done in the past," said the president, who will apply past research to the current model. While the university jumped at the opportunity to partner with Brookhaven National Laboratory, other academic opportunities have passed by, according to Stanley.

The president's top priority is to have a clear image of where the campus is headed. While a \$28 million budget cut tidal wave looms overhead – \$13 million of which still needs to be dealt with – Stanley needs to have clear foresight. "Having a vision is helpful towards philanthropy," Stanley said.



Bradley Donaldson / SB Statesman Samuel Stanley addresses the senate and campus community.

Continued on page 3

Bees Become an Annoyance on Campus

AISHA BRELAND-HENRY

Contributing writer

It was a warm and breezy August day, when Ryan Seeram, a senior with a dual major in biochemistry and political science at Stony Brook University, walked toward Building E in West Apartments. As he happily greeted someone, a yellow jacket flew at his finger and stung him.

"It hurt for a couple of days," Seeram said. "I think the stinger was stuck inside. I still have a little dot there." He stuck out his left hand, exposing his middle finger. "It was red and big." Seeram, one of the many students affected by the yellow jackets that swarm the University's campus, also encountered the unfriendly flying insects outside of the Earth and Space Sciences building. Seeram squashed a bee on the grass. "Five minutes later, four more bees came to that bee."

According to Stony Brook University Integrated Pest Management Guidelines for Yellow Jackets, "Yellow jackets are important predators of pest insects such as flies and caterpillars and as scavengers help to recycle organic material." "They're still pests," said Rajiv Punn a junior in clinical lab science. "That's like saying fruit flies are beneficial because they decompose the waste from the garbage."

For some students, keeping the harmful yellow jackets out of the air is more important than preventing pest insects that go unnoticed on campus.

"There are always bees, and they are always attacking," said Nishi Joshi, a junior biology major. "Everyone does a little dance in the morning. It's a pattern that goes from right to left. You know it's happening and its embarrassing,"

The yellow jacket wasps, commonly mistaken as bees to the students who pass, cause an interruption in a students daily pattern. Some students walk faster, flick their hands in the air or even take a different route to class to stay away from the critters.

"They're yellow jackets, they're not bees," said Natasha Pohuja, a senior majoring in business management at Stony Brook University. "No, my attitude does not change. I'm still

Continued on page 3



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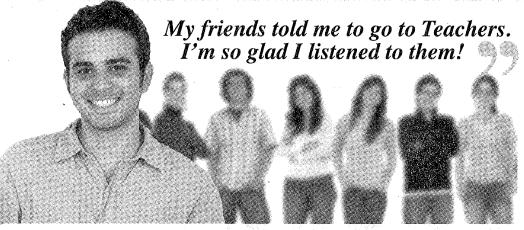
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Bees Become an Annoyance On Campus

Continued from page 1

envious."

For Pohuja, the yellow jackets pose a more serious threat to people than bees, for they have the ability to sting on more than one occasion in their lifetime.

From the Earth and Space Sciences Building, to underneath the scoreboard at the stadium, the yellow jackets hide out, as students keep an eye

However, some don't give the yellow jackets a second glance.

Chien Lam, a transfer student from Baruch College with a major in biochemistry, doesn't

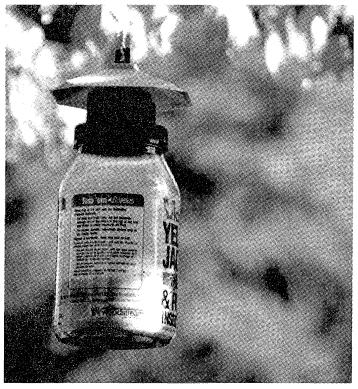
"They do brush up against my skin," Lam said. "It's only when I'm eating and I won't be eating for long. Some people sit out there for leisure. If it bothers them, they should just move."

When the jackets are hungry, instead of swarming students, they hover around garbage cans, eating what is left of a students' soup or salad.

To prevent the problem, the Environmental Health and Safety Office set up yellow jacket traps, which contain soda or other sweetened liquid, around campus. According to Terry Hulse manager of Environmencare as much when the yellow tal Protection, a large number

jackets come near him for food. of traps are hung near the academic mall, the stadium and the athletic fields. "EH&S begins removing nests in early summer whenever they are found," Hulse said. "The yellow jacket traps go up in August. Currently, over 200 traps have been placed around campus."

Hulse hopes that the efforts by the Environmental Health and Safety Office are being noticed. "If someone reports a problem with yellow jackets, EH&S Pest Management Staff takes care of the complaint as soon as possible," Hulse said. "Hopefully, the campus population will see that the traps are up and working."



Frank Posillico / SB Statesman

One of the yellow jack traps set up around campus.

Stanley Speaks to the University Senate

 $Continued\ from\ page\ 1$

According to the president, three areas that are usually hit the hardest from Albany's budget decisions are higher education, health care and K-12 schools. Two of the three affect Stony Brook. To deal with the budget deficit Stanley is increasing the budget committee to now include the Provost. "I think that SUNY is an important investment" Stanley said.

For now the best way to generate funds include philanthropy and research grants. The campus also received \$214,945 from President Barack Obama's stimulus plan.

SUNY Chancellor Nancy

Zimpher is another way. To help cope with some of the universal problems in the SUNY system the chancellor created six thematic areas; including economic development, quality of life, educational pipeline and others that will each turn into a town hall meeting across New York State within the next few months. One of the meetings will be held at Stony Brook in

While Stanley takes on academia, Assistant Vice President for the Health Science Center Jane Yahil urged the president to recall his medical roots. Said Yahil: "I would like you to remember that we are joining both sides of the street."



Karina Rose / SB Statesman Samuel Stanley spoke to members of the university about the future of

The New York BootStrapper Summit

CHARLES COSTA

Columnist

"Research has shown that monkeys are the most effective element of advertising" the previous quote being part of the light closing remarks of an intense day of presentations and roundtables which were a part of the New York BootStrapper Summit; an invitation only event for venture capitalists and entrepreneurs to network and learn from leaders in the industry.

For those who are wondering: the American flag and a family in front of a picket fence round up the top three most effective symbols to use in an advertisement.

Even if you aren't looking for investors nor have an existing business, the material covered during the sessions is essential. even for those who aspire but have yet to come up with a business idea. For example, the key point expressed throughout the sessions by multiple presenters said advertising is no longer a viable revenue model, with one venture capitalist going so far as to say they automatically reject business plans which use advertising as the sole source of

Regardless, such an aspect hasn't hindered innovation, as shown by the diverse array of startups presenting at the event. The new trend is in monetizing content rather than offering it for free. Although the topic cannot be fully discussed in this column, Robin Kent, founder of Robin Digital, mentioned a startup in the works which sounds partially like a mix of Pandora and eHarmony.

The startup is a dating site which has users take in-depth tests on their tastes in music and also has them pick ten songs they would like other users to buy for them. In turn, the system then picks matches for you based on the taste in music, which in theory is a more accurate picture of vourself than the blurbs people commonly write about themselves on dating sites. Kent upped the reception of the business model by mentioning how it is a way to get users to pay for music, even when they can obtain the content for free.

Going back to the advice portion of the conference, for those who reach a level where loans or investments are necessary it is important to note that debt, unlike equity, is expected to be repaid. In the world of business, investors expect high returns on their money (such as a stock doubling in value) whereas lenders focus on only getting paid for the money they lent.

Michael Moretti of SVP financial group seemed to emphasize this point the most out of his fellow panel members, likely due to the fact he was the only lender (rather than investor) on

Now, if you don't have an idea for a business or feel you should not bother with business because you feel like you are just a college student, you would be surprised at the opportunities that are afforded to students. Calvin Chiu, of Columbia Technology Ventures (part of Columbia University), cut straight to the point when he said that Universities receive government funding to back research for a reason - that the areas are havens of innova-

Of course, academia has a very different culture than the business world, an important point to keep in mind when trying to partner with universities. Alex Martinez, of Engineered Care and former professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, kept the solution simple by saying you need to understand the reasons people went into academia and from there strike a balance between the goals of the academics and the goals of your business.

Even if you are only a student, conducting a patent search and researching projects at your university can provide a foundation for you to work off of when searching for the next great idea. The official government website for patent searches is uspto.gov, however Google Patents (google. com/patents) is a worthwhile and simpler alternative.

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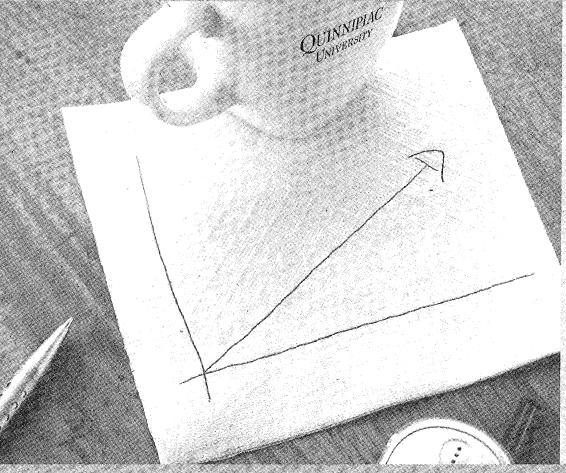
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A Book is a Book is a...Vook?

By Rhoda Feng Contributing Writer

Call me a Luddite, but I take umbrage at the "Vook," whose name implies an infernal desire to wheedle its way into our lexicon as a catchy neologism a la iPod and iPhone. The Vook seems to harbor latent aspirations of casting itself as the superior of the book, which (forfend!) may all too soon be rendered an antiquated form of expression. Forthose unfamiliar with this latest hybrid innovation, a vook claims to "blend a wellwritten book, high-quality video and the power of the Internet into a single, complete story." Such an arbitrary statement egregiously implies that any book without video supplements is not "complete." Atria Books, an imprint of Simon & Schuster, Inc., recently published four vooks: The 90-Second Fitness Solution by Pete Cerqua, Return to Beauty by Narine Nikogosian, Embassy by Richard Doetsch, and Promises by Jude Deveraux, the last two of which are fictional works. The online versions of Embassy and Promises cost \$6.99 each while the iPhone App versions cost \$4.99. Neither of these titles is available in print format; they are sold exclusively as vooks.

The act of combining two mediums as disparate as books and videos is tantamount to the genesis of an infertile and torpid mule by a donkey and a horse. Adding videos to fictional works is anything but a salutary solution for elucidating intricacies of plots and subplots. Doing so is commensurate with an atavistic regression to the days of codified cognition, and presages an evermore homogenized lingua franca. In seeking to augment a reader's understanding of the text, such officious videos serve only as affronts to the reader's imagination, which is consequently enervated by underemployment. Americans don't need another excuse to lead

ing, redundant summations of plot that any respectable editor would have excised from the text? In spite of any intrinsic merit the videos themselves may have, they are certainly more disruptive to the flow of the actual narrative than any prolix footnote can ever hope to be. Furthermore, the Vook website sanguinely proclaims that "No genre is off limits. We hope to cover every genre of books." This improbable statement adumbrates



Media Credit: www.vook.com

vegetative existences, forsaking the subtleties of riveting prose for derivative travesties of insight.

Bradley Inman, the founder and CEO of Vook contends that the videos integrated into the texts "create a seamless new reading experience that will energize and engage readers far more than the one-dimensional e-book options currently on the market." This peroration has a central orifice through which all reasoning dissipates. Just how "seamless" can the reading experience be if one is to watch 17 videos within the 131 pages of Promises (averaging one video for every eight pages), and 13 videos within the 125 pages that comprise Embassy (averaging a video per ten pages)? And just how insightful can the videos be before devolving into evisceratthe indiscriminate selection of works for publication as vooks based on the spurious pretense of enlightening readers.

While a few books (mostly in the nonfiction domain) can benefit from instructional videos, this conceit alone is hardly enough to justify the production of yooks of fictional ilk. I am wary of any author who sanctions his or her work to be published with, essentially, the "insights" of other persons imbedded within the actual story. As Anne Bradstreet advised to her "ill-formed offspring of my feeble brain" in her poem "The Author to Her Book," "If for thy father askt, say, thou hadst none." Authors can and should be inspired by other wordsmiths, and it is practically de rigueur nowadays for them to have arrays of people who, in

the vein of Bradstreet's metaphor, help raise their child, but all the creative content should be solely theirs, should only bear traces of the author's DNA and maternal life-force. Any attempt by a third party to add lackluster or mediocre content to an author's vision constitutes a breach of inviolable trust between author and reader. A good work of fiction should be able to stand on its own, sans appurtenances. Indeed, the concept of the video segments seems like a farcical interpretation of the appended "Further Resources" or "Notes" at the end of some books. The videos, at best, can serve as temporary respites for the reader from the wearying effect of reading pages of text on an electronic device, and at worst, can leave the reader feeling embittered for having been deprived of the best interpretation of all: his or her own. The truth is that text is simply not fungible with video segments, and Vook's quixotic aim to express the ineffable nuances that invariably accompany delineations of character, setting, and plot ruefully deprives its mission statement of credence.

Lest my sentiments be conveyed as tendentious diatribe, I won't begrudge a vook its quintessential entertainment factor. In fact, one book I'd really like to read as a vook is Going Rogue, An American Life by Sarah Palin, but as the hardcover won't be released for another month, I'll have to settle, in the meantime, for Tina Fey's impressions on 'SNL'.



THE BUZZ WITH THE BIZZ

The New Beat on Campus

JOHNNY "BIZZ" COFFARO

Columnis

Since the beginning of this semester, I have been hearing about this new club that formed on campus called the Stony Brook Beatboxers. They describe themselves as "a group that aims to promote beatboxing as an art form by impressing others with our skills, constantly improving our skills as well as ourselves, and to inspire others."

Beatboxing itself is seen as an art form that started in our very own backyards. The objective of this unique club is to bring this culture of music to the Stony Brook campus. I had the privilege of an interview with the Stony Brook Beatboxers representative David Lu and asked him a few questions about

the group.

Bizz: How do you feel about bringing this type of music to Stony Brook University?

David Lu: When I started this group, I noticed that there wasn't much school pride on campus. When the weekend hits, the campus is a virtual desert and the fact that a lot of people here are commuters, makes it hard for there to be a sense of any school pride to be seen.

Another problem that I see on campus is that I get a general sense that these groups on campus are not well known by many of the students. There are those who don't know what ASA is about, or CSO, or even know that our school's a cappella groups the High C's, and

SBU Vocalists even existed. The problem is with how groups try to promote themselves and with how the school's administration is stifling them. It's not that I don't think that the groups themselves haven't tried.

They do promote but its falling on deaf ears because students don't feel a connection to many groups on campus, they're either too big where people end

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Guidelines for Opinion Submission

Marie Comment









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The Crossing - "Sounds of the River"

By Rhoda Feng

Contributing Writer

Da Chen's "Sounds of the River," Stony Brook's 2009 first-year reading selection, chronicles the tale of the author's student days in the prestigious Beijing Language Institute, providing a personal view of a China resuscitated from the spell of the Cultural Revolution.

Mao Zedong is still revered by some authority figures, while others, like Da's friend Abdullah, are daring and irreverent enough to take a shirtless picture with his likeness. Indeed, Da's generation ushers in a new era when wizened grownups lament that respect for elders is no longer inculcated in disaffected youths.

Ultimately, the mellifluous memoir is as much a journey to a foreign world of profligate city slickers as it is an introspective odyssey.

Many leitmotifs inform the narrative, but perhaps the most prominent one is the metamorphosis of one's identity. Many things factor into the formation of a composite character, such as: the influence of family, friends, and foreigners, the ephemeral and the permanent, the true and the false. Da Chen learns early on that one must make allowances for the vicissitudes of life.

In anticipation of his departure from home, he had practiced wiping histrionic tears from his eyes in farewell to his parents. But this is not what happens on the actual day. He doesn't have a vision of his parents becoming diminutive dolls, with each blast of steam, on the horizon. When Da first sees the behemoth Beijing-Fujian Express, it seems like an anachronism, this breathing locomotive that comes rushing into his little provincial town.

Or, equally plausible, perhaps it is the farming boy, who is out of place – an oddity in a crowd of people assimilated with the

modern world. The train comes to signify the theme of social change, of the pastoral diaspora to urban cities.

No matter Da's bucolic-outsider status, from the outset, he proves himself to be an extraordinarily hard-working student. Another immutable quality is his pride, not in himself, but in his ancestors and heritage.

Da Chen comes from a line of scholars, but that fact alone, he gleans, does not guarantee his academic prowess. He knows that there is no magical formula for success, and he never takes a chance, not even when numerous fortunes portend an enviable future, by slacking off.

Furthermore, he refuses to let other people deride him on the basis of his background, and is rightly outraged by the undeserved attention paid to the progeny of blueblood parents attention that could send a wealthy child to America or land him a cushy job. And the worst part is that Da, for all his abhorrence of venality and gross fealty, is helpless to do anything about it.

Da Chen's mandarin prose poetically

encapsulates his feelings towards his teachers, peers, family and friends. His masterly evocation of the past is a testament to both his talent as a writer and his diligence to master the English language.

At times, however, the dialogue between his friends and him smacks of contrivance – almost too lyrical to pass for the colloquial conversation that occurs between friends or strained by an overdose of comity.

Also, the fleeting descriptions of Da's

encounters with other students seem to intimate that the few times he mingles with his peers are the outcomes of totally fortuitous events, such as the playing of his Chinese flute enticing (or rather, summoning) a foreigner.

While many of the university's professors are myopic about the concept of interacting with strangers from strange lands, Da becomes an outlier of this groupthink mentality, forsaking his belief in the dominating social construct as if it was a burdensome overcoat.

Where his teachers see a parlous influ-

ence, Da lionizes a fascinating specimen of refined culture, taste, and values. Secretly, he scorns the risible shibboleth that all foreigners are to be avoided. Perhaps this is one of his subtle ways of rebelling against those proponents of the social hierarchy, but his admiration of foreigners most likely stems from a desire to live the American Dream, indelibly incarnated by his friend Bob.

Another minor drawback of "Sounds of the River" is Da's heavy reliance on alliterations and adjectives. A laconic list of

the ingredients in a dish of messy noodles, for instance, is certainly more apposite than Da's list that describes each ingredient separately (in this case, he sacrifices authenticity for artistry, for the palate doesn't distinguish amongst different components, but appreciates a sapid dish for its overall taste). Also, Da's commentary, at certain points, serves only to stifle the flow of the narrative rather than evince his tenets, rendering the book less copacetic than it otherwise might have

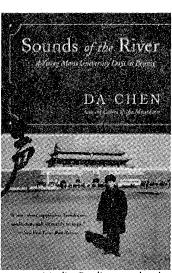
been.

For instance, early on, Da alludes to his future career path: "The interpreter pulled out a business card and gave me a snappy handshake before he disappeared into the throng. In four years I would have my own cards and be able to drop names like he did" (Chen 12). Though the last sentence does highlight the theme of the present as an illimitable process of repetition, would it not have been better to leave it out, letting the reader ponder the nuanced significance of the cards of fate?

The story Da has to tell is redolent of the bildungsroman; we witness him grow piecemeal from a naif into a cerebral and supremely ambitious young man. In retrospect, he provides a spate of vivid recollections both within the classroom and without. Where hedonists slack off, peruse dirty magazines or go on louche excursions, Da always has his head in a book, rolling words off his tongue like a waterfall spouting liquid into a foamy phenomenon.

For him, books are apertures into other worlds; disinterred conduits to Jack London's Yukon Territory or Shakespeare's Venice. Comrade Chen is uniquely fueled by his love of the English language, which eclipses the pressure to perform at his absolute best. Furthermore, his descriptions of his familial gatherings are not overly maudlin or saccharine. It is clear to see how proud everyone is of Chen's successes – first of being accepted to Beijing Language Institute, then graduating on top of his class, and eventually venturing to America all on his own.

One truly feels, at the end of the book, that any "lucky breaks" Da got were well-deserved and if anything, that he should have been rewarded more serendipitous opportunities. As the saying goes, however, a man creates his own luck, of which, amidst a land of food rations and limited shower times, Da Chen, at last, had a surfeit.



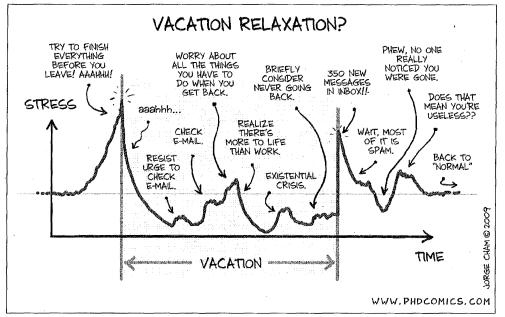
Media Credit: sunysb.edu

Comics

By Nathan Flintjer (RHD, Sanger)



PhD Comics by Jorge Cham



Literary Work:

Gift From God

By KADEEM HYLTON

Sometimes you gotta let the emotions brew before you can dish out a bowl of sentimental soup.

Chills down my spine, smiles across my face, but my knees are weak, I'm nervous

Your words are like letters delivered by express mail to my heart

You bypass the guards that guard my heart; they've grown tired waiting on anyone worthy of occupying this vacant vessel.

Taken by surprise at you

I gaze back in awe, patting myself on my own back for such a great find.

And great you are

I've been watching the sky for some time and you must be new, I haven't seen a star shine so bright, until now

I find myself thinking like Galileo wondering what these stars mean and they intrigue me

because though they are so far,

they are ever so close,

they shine so bright and twinkle to remind me of their presence.

And you somehow with every galaxy in this universe, found reason to shine in mine,

You shine ever so bright

If every day with you is a gift then God must have heard my prayer cuz its like every day is Christmas and I'm loving my presents

It's like every night there is a struggle to sleep because I'm full of excitement, anticipating the next day.

I imagine rolling out of bed, running down stairs, straight under the Christmas tree and there is one particular box with my name on it, neatly wrapped and tied with a bow.

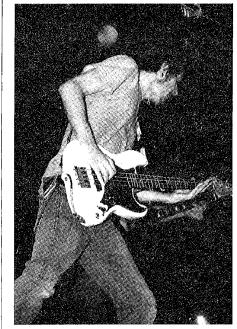
I open it to find you

Looking around at the mess I made ravaging through the wrappings, I see the milk and cookies on the mantle, untouched, uneaten.

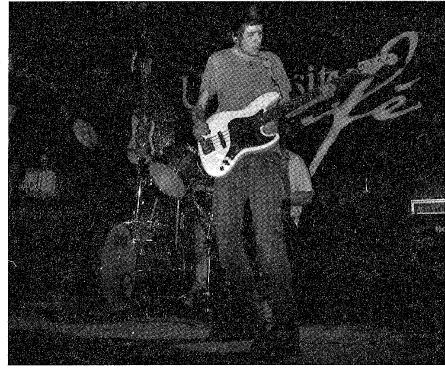
And immediately I know this gift was from God.

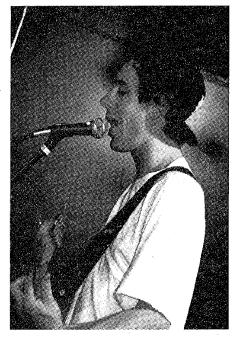
RockYoFaceCase

Photos by Frank Posillico

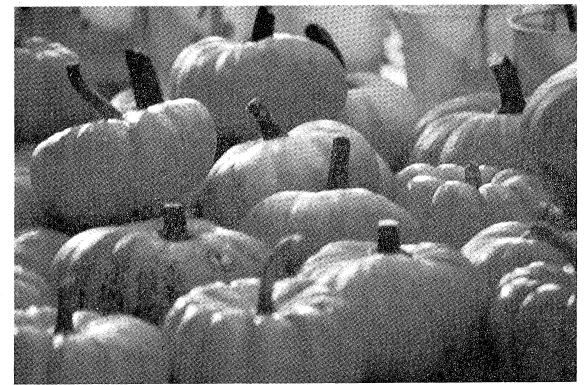








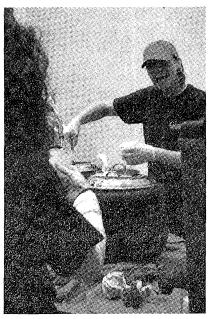


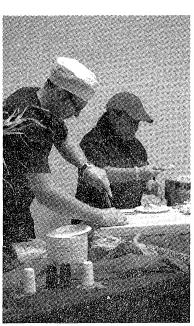


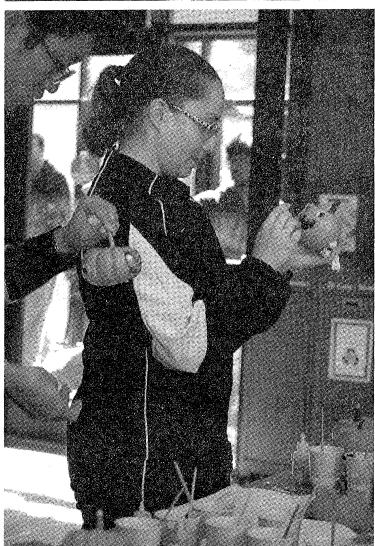
Autumn Festival

Photos By: Nick Genovesi



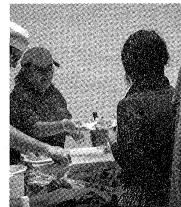












The Stony Brook Statesman Monday, October 5, 2009

The Buzz with the Bizz: The New Beat on Campus

Continued from page 5

up feeling lost in them, or they just don't feel a personal connection.

When I started this group, that's what I wanted to change. I wanted this group to not be just another group on campus. I want people to be actively involved with us, that there are people who do care about them and their support. Even if just for a brief moment, if we can all come together as one, I think this was all worth it.

Bizz: What strategies have you been using to get the Stony Brook Beatboxers out there, like the flyers I've seen in Tabler Quad?

David Lu: One method was to see where students spend most of their time on and where they may easily be reached and that's Facebook. I started an account on Facebook called "Stony Brook Beatboxers" and then just started adding my friends, and adding their friends and so on. However, when they accepted the request, I would take some time out to actually go to their wall and thank them personally. Though most of the wall posts followed along the same lines, I tried to look at their Facebook page, see what's going on, and respond to it in the most personal way as possible. For

example, one of the people who added us on Facebook had a recent status message about how they had lost a loved one. We made sure to address that as we know it's something huge in their life, and that even though we don't know them yet personally, we understand how they feel and we want to reach out to them. That's part of what we do, we want to reach out to people and show them that we care, and if we show that we care, I think they will care.

Bizz: I find that intriguing that you are making these lengths to show compassion for those who became fans on your Facebook page. How do you feel about the exposure clubs on campus in general?

David Lu: The predicament with group, trying to promote themselves is not that they don't try but the university in pedes on them. For example, I was surprised that one of the groups on campus was not nearly getting enough attention as they should have. I talked to them and told them that they should perhaps do random impromptu performances. The group's coordinator agreed with me and had that idea, but ultimately, the university regulations prohibit them from doing that. For some reason, it's seen as a disturbance

on campus. What kind of reasoning is that?! That's the type of behavior that stifles school spirit.

Bizz: What benefits from impromptu do you perceive?

David Lu: With groups performing impromptu on campus, it makes clubs visible and that there is a community waiting to be tapped into. It shows that this campus is more than just book smarts, but also about creative talent as well. It shows that we really do have culture, and I think it's a tragedy what the school has done to it.

Bizz: How does your group exploit their talent and try to grab a hold onto the public eye of campus?

David Lu: My angle was to go and take advantage of many chances as we could to get our name out there. I originally had planned only to perform for Tabler Café's Open Mic Night. So when there was a homecoming festival during campus life, and I saw an empty stage and just tons of people around, I immediately got myself and my friends together to perform. My friend Amit and Max killed the performance. We got an overwhelming positive response with people recording us as we did our thing.

I also did Open Mic Night at Tabler Café and that too was a huge success. The next thing I knew everyone on campus was talking about it. It's all about going to the people and having them realize you're there. We try to take advantage of every chance we get.

The publicity and the dedication that the Stony Brook Beatboxers have is truly outstanding and positive energy that I believe Stony Brook University needs. The group, which came out to the public realm starting its Facebook page on Sept. 30, 2009 then started a fan page simply titled the Stony Brook Beatboxers, is currently looking for more members who have some skill or who aspire to develop skills in beatboxing.

The ways you can reach this unique group are via our email: stonybrookbeatboxers@gmail.com, follow them on Twitter by going to twitter.com/sbbeatboxers, or access them on their website www.sites.google.com/site/sbubeatboxers. The other way to see the Stony Brook Beatboxers is to attend their events, bring a friend, and get ready to be entertained. Keep a healthy eye out for this group and show them some support.

Any clubs/groups who are dedicated and would like to be mentioned in the Statesman, contact us through sbstatesman.com and tell them you would like to be in "The Buzz with the Bizz."



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you could pick it up on the way to class...
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Stony Brook's only twice-weekly paper also available online

Carefully stepping over the sleeping bodies splayed out across the Staller lawns, students slurping down Starbucks and Ramen noodle soup still manage to get their two cents in between gulps in this week's tasty tid-bits...

Lost on Campus

Girl #1: "Why are we going this way?" Girl #2: "I was following you. Where are you parked?"

Girl #1: "I don't know, I think I'm parked over there."

Girl #2: "If you're parked over there, it's quicker that way."

Girl #1: "Wait, am I parked over there?" Girl #2: "What are we doing?" Giggling ensues

--Two girls cutting through the stadium parking lot Dumb and Dumber

Poor Kevin

Guy #1: "I didn't draw all of the intermediates..."

Guy #2 with Russian accent: "I know. I'm pretty sure I did this exercise not too pretty well."

Guy #1: "Instead of saying, 'This is the hydro collapse phase,' I said these are the intermediates for LIKE, everything. Did you see Kevin yesterday? Is he ill? I didn't see him in class yesterday.

Guy #2: "Yesterday, he was studying for the exam, and he was drinking 10 coffee."

--In front of Humanities building

Gossip Girls

Girl #1: "She was just saying too much, LIKE, 'How can I get rich?' and I'm LIKE..."

Girl #1 & #2 simultaneously: "But that's not the point!"

--Crosswalk in front of Student Union

"There are only two people in my group, and we are both stupid."
--On line at Starbucks

The Night Prowler

Girl #1: "He didn't buy a flashlight, and I was so offended."

Girl #2: "Why?'

Girl #1: (Emphatically) "Because, I'm here! I'm here, and he stayed in my room the past two nights."

--In front of the Student Union

By John Powers

Misdirection

Girl #1: "Uh...ok...well, we have to go around this way, so where are you guys going?

Girl #2: "I'm going to the Melville Library"

Girl #3: "I don't know where I'm going... wait; did I drive to school today?" Giggling ensues

--Three girls coming out of the Computer Science building

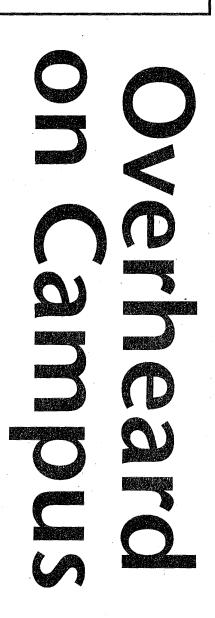
Odd, Curious and Cool

Book store employee: "Excuse me, can I ask why you are taking pictures?" Male Student: "Uh...my mom has this book, and I was going to ... (shows the employee the picture of the book on his cell phone) text her this."

Employee: "Uh...ok, just make sure that you don't go around taking pictures of the whole store."

Judging by where he was standing at the table of books labeled, "Odd, Curious and Cool," his mom is either reading, "Twitter Wit," or, "Go Tweet Yourself."

--School Book Store



Men's Soccer Struggles At UMBC



Sam Kilb / SB Statesman

By SAM KILB Staff Writer

The Stony Brook men's soccer team dropped its second straight America East contest Wednesday night, falling to the #25 UMBC Retrievers, 2-0.

Playing its second top-25 team in as many games, Stony Brook's attack again failed to find the scoresheet, producing only seven shots. The Seawolves had four shots on goal. Sophomore Wilber Bonilla (Brentwood, N.Y.) and senior Damion Brown (Kingston, Jamaica) tied for the team lead in shots with two each.

Forward Andrew Bulls of UMBC, who leads the NCAA in goals scored with 14, produced the game-winner in the 13th minute. Bulls has scored in all 11 games for the 10-1-0 (1-1-0) Retrievers.

Stony Brook has not won since its Sept. 6 contest against Bryant, and has not scored a goal since its Sept. 26 defeat at the hands of Adelphi. In its last three matches, the team has allowed seven goals while scoring just once. The goal came on a header from the senior defender Brown.

The Seawolves will be looking to end their week on a positive note when they face the Binghamton Bearcats this Saturday. Binghamton (6-4-1, 1-0-0) is coming off of a 2-1 victory over Albany in its conference opener. The match against the Bearcats is set to kick off at 7 p.m. at Lavalle Stadium.

An occasional column of sports opinions, predictions, and other

ramblings...

Extra Points: Edwards Drops the Ball, On and Off the Field

By Sam Kilb

Column as I see 'em...

* Braylon Edwards will not make a lick of difference to the New York Jets. First of all, you usually trade for receivers that don't drop the ball. Second, it will be even harder for him to catch the ball when he gets suspended for punching LeBron James' 130-pound friend, Edward Givens, outside a Cleveland nightclub last Sunday.

Freshman Midfielder Leonardo Fernandes in hot pursuit of the ball.

*A lot of people aren't surprised Stony Brook football won its homecoming. But, although the Blue Hose played in Division II until 2007, they have transitioned well into Division I-AA. Presbyterian was just over .500 in its first D-1 year in 2007, and beat eventual champion Liberty last season. Stony Brook needed to take care of business in that game, and did so.

*That being said, Stony Brook hasn't won away from home this year. They would do well to start that this Saturday against the North Dakota Fighting Sioux (2-2) in the 47th annual Potato Bowl. The Seawolves will be looking to mash a sixgame Potato Bowl winning streak for the Fighting Sioux.

*The New York Yankees will win the World Series. They're too good to not. There's no other option.

*The Stony Brook men's soccer team needs to find a way to keep the ball out of the back of its own net. In the past three games, they have conceded seven goals

for an average of 2.3 per game. During the same amount of time, the team has only scored once. Even more worrying, the goal came from a defender, senior Damion Brown, who also led the team in shots Wednesday against UMBC.

* The women's soccer team cannot stop winning at the moment. The win against UMBC Thursday night continues the club's undefeated America East Conference run. And if the ladies win again against Vermont on Oct. 11, it would set up an incredibly exciting match on Oct. 15 at home against Boston University. The Terriers defeated the women last year to ruin Stony Brook's America East title hopes. The Stony Brook-Boston University matchup could be a preview of what the America East tournament final will look like.

* This is all after the women suffered through a brutal non-conference schedule, during which they won only one game. The men also had a difficult nonconference schedule, but have not had the America East success the women have had.

* Women's volleyball is the hottest team on campus, having won seven

* That makes club ice hockey the coolest team on campus. The team won its home opener against Villanova, 6-2, in front of 500 fans forced to make the trek down 347 to the Rinx. Ice hockey is ranked 14th in the nation amongst club teams, but still has not been made an NCAA sport at Stony Brook. Their next home game is Oct. 17 against Towson.



Newest New York Jet, Braylon Edwards.

AP/Photo/Mark Duncan



By Sarah Kazadi

Sports Editor

After last week's lopsided homecoming victory over Presbyterian College, the Stony Brook University Seawolves (2-3) will play their last non-conference game this Saturday afternoon. The squad travels into uncharted territory as it heads to North Dakota, facing off against the Fighting Sioux for the first time in school history.

North Dakota (2-2) is also coming off of a homecoming win, rallying against South Dakota last weekend. Saturday's game will also mark the completion of the Fighting Sioux' 47th annual "Potato Bowl USA" festival, a week long event that celebrates the bond between the university and the Red River Valley potato growing industry.

A large crowd should be on hand. Both teams will be looking to stay in the win column after a bumpy start to the season, which should make for an exciting headto-head matchup.

"It's going to be a new environment for us for sure," says junior wide receiver Donald Porter (Charles Town, W.VA) about traveling to the Peace Garden State for the first time. Porter contributed a game high 156 reception yards on only four catches in the Seawolves' homecoming rout. "But I think with the win and the momentum from last week," he continued, "We feel that we can go out there and beat them at home."

The confidence is a good sign for a Stony Brook team that has had a tough nonconference schedule this year. Excluding the homecoming game, all of the contests have been competitive, whether they resulted in a Seawolves victory or defeat. But, come Saturday, the team will look to keep heading in the right direction and even its record at 3-3.

"We are very excited to get that first Big South win," said Head Coach Chuck Priore, "But now it is time to move forward and get ready for our final non-league game of the season." The Seawolves aren't satisfied with a below .500 record and look to do something about it on Saturday.

As usual, the Stony Brook will have red shirt freshman Wesley Skiffington's (Brandon, FL) services readily available. The Seawolves' placekicker recently received national recognition for his stellar play, being named one of the College Sporting News publication's National All-Stars this week. Skiffington is also a Big South Conference co-Special Teams Player of the Week, gaining the honor for the second time this season.

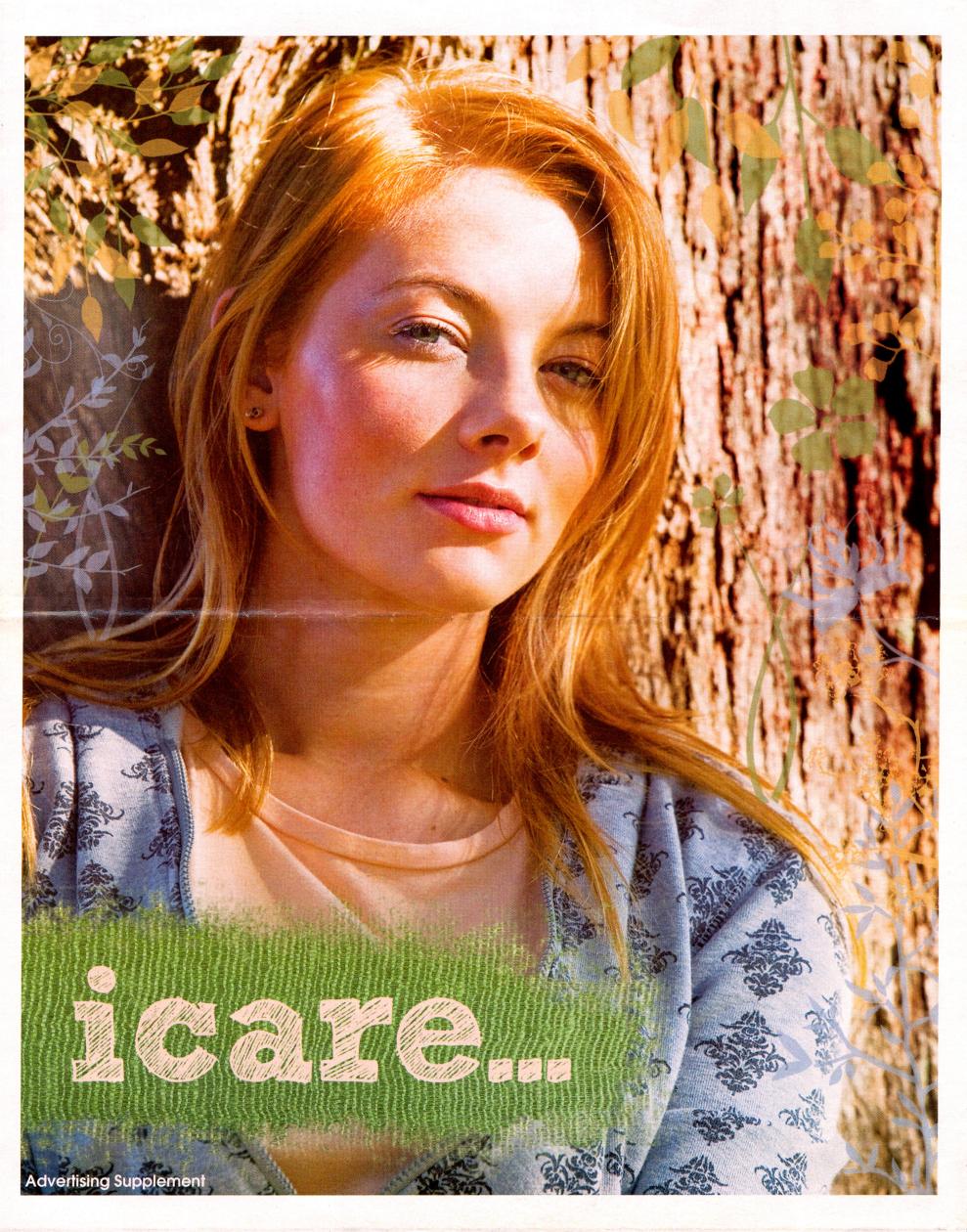
If the game is to be decided by a field goal, the Seawolves like their chances. However, they would prefer a large margin of victory. Kick-off is slated for 1:00 p.m. The game will be aired in its entirety on WUSB 90.1 FM.

Seawolves Hit the Road, Seeking Third Win

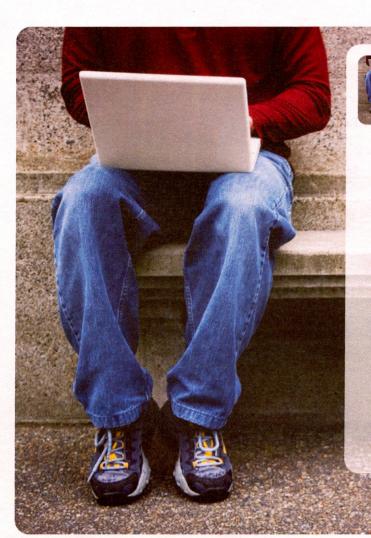


Kenneth Ho / SB Statesman

Freshman Running Back Eddie Mateo wrestles out of a tackle to pick up yards for the Seawolves.









Note from a father to Human Life Alliance:

I was a participant in two abortions with my ex-wife... It has been six years since the last abortion, nine since the decision for the first one. Every time I see children of the approximate age of the two lost ones, I cry, no matter where... church, the mall, the park, the library.

I want to call their names: Michelle, Danielle, Stephen, William. Their legacy is gone, their beauty unfinished, nullified by a decision to which I agreed...

I have gone from pro-choice to pro-child.

Pregnancy Help

Pregnancy Care Center – 24 hour (English and Spanish)

1-800-395-HELP (4357) www.optionline.org

National Life Center - 24 hour

1-800-848-5683 www.nationallifecenter.com

Birthright – 24 hour 1-800-550-4900 www.birthright.org

Help After An Abortion

Rachel's Vineyard – 24 hour 1-877-467-3463

www.rachelsvineyard.org

National Helpline for Abortion Recovery – 24 hour

1-866-482-LIFE (5433) www.nationalhelpline.org

Project Rachel www.noparh.org

Abortion Recovery InterNational www.abortionrecovery.org

Questioning the "Easy Way OUE"

im, I think I'm pregnant." My boyfriend sighed deeply, his gaze remaining fixed on the TV. He then muttered something that made me feel completely deserted.

I knew from firsthand experience how tough it was to raise a child as a single mother. I already had a two-year old daughter, Jennifer, from an earlier unsuccessful marriage. When my pregnancy was confirmed, Tim's non-committal response to my distress and his move to Chicago, 400 miles away, left me despondent and convinced that abortion was the "easy way out." I was already struggling financially with one child. How could I raise two?

I felt desperately alone. I often cried myself to sleep. I decided to confide in a couple of college professors who collected money to fly me out of town to have an abortion. Now I felt obligated to go through with it. Still, I agonized!

I was summoned to the room where the abortions were performed. I could hear a woman sobbing hysterically in the recovery room. That memory haunts me still.

As the doctor was examining me, prior to performing the abortion, he suddenly stopped and said to the nurse, "Get her out of here! She's too far along!" Relief instantly washed over me! How odd. I had thought I wanted an abortion but now felt instantly relieved to know I was still pregnant.

I decided to muster every ounce of courage to deal with my pregnancy. My ambivalence turned into love for my preborn daughter, Melanie. It took energy and creativity to support the three of us, but my two daughters inspired me to do great things. I finished my degree; then I went on to get my Master's and Ph.D.

When we endure something tough, our character and self-esteem are strengthened. Many women who have confessed to me that they've had abortions have discovered that the "easy way out" is just an illusion. Some are in abusive relationships, on anti-depressants, or just seem detached from life. Some sadly remember their aborted child's "would be" birthday each year.

I cannot promise that it will be easy. I can only promise that the anguish will pass and that there are people who will help you through this trying time. One day you will look back on the birth of your child and know that you did the right thing.

Sincerely,





I was 18 & Pregnant.

ince I had already enlisted in the Air Force,
I thought I had to have an abortion in order
to make something out of my life. My best
friend drove me to the abortion
clinic. It was like an assembly
line. When the ultrasound
was being performed, I
asked to see it. But this
wasn't allowed—so
much for "an informed
decision." Then I
asked how far

don't make help was the same mistake...

That hit me hard. I started doubting and wanted to talk to my friend, but I wasn't allowed to.

along I was. I was

told I was nine-and-

a-half weeks pregnant.

When it was my turn the nurse told me that I was going to feel some discomfort, like strong menstrual cramps. The truth is that the abortion was more pain than I've ever felt in my life. It felt like my insides were literally being sucked out of my body. Later, I went into shock. After the abortion, I tried to make up for it by trying to get pregnant again. I wanted my baby back, but I never got pregnant again. I don't know if I can ever have another baby. I named my

baby. Later I found out this is part of the grieving process.

Two-and-a-half years later, I ended up in the hospital with bulimia. I felt that no one had punished me for what I had done, so I was punishing myself. I became obsessed with women who were pregnant and my life was in shambles! I was suffering from post-abortion trauma.

When I was 21 years old, I received help from a woman who was involved with

pro-life activism.

I went through a program

called "Conquerors."

Not only did I experience forgiveness, I was also challenged to help others. I answered the challenge and started sidewalk counseling.

There is a healing process that comes from getting involved in the pro-life movement. I talk to youth groups and students and share my testimony. To them, and to you, I plead, "Please don't make the same mistake I did."

Michelle

The Long-Term hey tell you, "It's a quick fix." They say, "It will solve Effects of Abortion Effects of Abortion The Long-Term The Long-Te

'Abortion changes

you forever..."

Ann Marie

hey tell you, "It's a quick fix." They say, "It will solve your problems and allow you to get on with your life."

They're wrong. Few women have been told that having an abortion carries lasting physical and psychological consequences. If they had been warned, would their "choice" have been abortion?

One woman who wishes she had known better is Ann Marie. As a post-abortive woman, she shares, "Abortion changes you forever. I thought the abortion would free me up from a responsibility I felt I was not ready for. Instead it held me in bondage

to feelings of regret, remorse, depression and despair. My soul became a slave to self-hatred and worthlessness. My sanity was the price I would pay. Women deserve better than abortion."

These feelings of depression and despair are some of the common psychological complications from abortion. Pregnant women who abort have a six times higher rate of suicide than those who carry their babies to term. Teenagers who abort are 10 times more likely to attempt suicide than teens who have not had an abortion. A recent study found that, compared to women who gave birth, women who

aborted were 65% more likely to be at risk of long-term clinical depression.³

In addition to these psychological problems, women are susceptible to serious physical complications due to the nature of the procedures used to abort children. Women can face hemorrhaging that requires transfusion, perforation of the uterus, cardiac arrest, endotoxic shock, major unintended surgery, infection resulting in hospitalization, convulsion, undiagnosed ectopic (tubal) pregnancy, cervical laceration, uterine rupture, and death.⁴

Women who abort are more likely to experience future ectopic pregnancy, infertility, hysterectomy, stillbirth, miscarriage, and premature birth than women who have not had abortions.⁵

Women who abort are not only putting their own lives and health at risk; they also endanger the lives of their current and future children. Women who abort are 144% more likely to physically abuse their children. In addition, women who

have undergone previous abortions have a 60% higher risk of miscarriage.⁷

The physical and psychological consequences of abortion are devastating. Ann Marie is just one of the many voices of hurting post-abortive women. Countless other women have come forward to share their stories about the aftermath of abortion. Read some of their accounts at www.silentnomore awareness.org/testimonies/index.aspx. There is hope and healing after abortion—see page three for post-abortive resources.

¹ European J. Public Health. 2005. | ² Stress, Depression and Suicide: A Study of Adolescents in Minnesota. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Extension Service, 1986). | ³ Medical Science Monitor. 2003. | ⁴ Abortion Practice. 1990. | ⁵ Detrimental Effects of Abortion: An Annotated Bibliography with Commentary. 2002. | ⁶ Acta Paediatrica. 2005. | ⁷ BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology. Dec. 2006. | *For full citations visit www.humanlife.org/icare.php.

There is hope and healing after abortion—see page three for post-abortive resources.

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Abstisi

Emergency Contraception - Plan 8 (The Morning-After Pill)

Emergency Contraception (EC) contains synthetic progestogen (not to be confused with naturally occurring progesterone) and is a large dose of the common birth control pill, designed to be taken as a single dose within 72 hours after "unprotected sex." EC works in three ways. First, it attempts to stop ovulation. Depending on where a woman is in her cycle, ovulation may or may not have already occurred before EC was taken. Second, EC attempts to stop fertilization by impeding the transportation of the sperm and the egg. Third, EC tries to stop implantation by altering (thinning) the lining of the endometrium (uterus) so the embryo cannot implant and receive nourishment from the mother. The first two methods are contraceptive, but if they fail, the third method can cause an abortion because it occurs after fertilization. (see "What About Birth Control?" below)1

RU-486 - Mileprex (The Abortion Pill)

Mifeprex blocks the action of the hormone progesterone, which is needed to maintain the lining of the uterus and provides oxygen and nutrients for the baby. Without it, the baby dies. Mifeprex is used in conjunction with the drug Cytotec (misoprostol) which is taken two days after Mifeprex, causing uterine bleeding (sometimes profuse), strong contractions, and expulsion of the baby.

The pregnant woman first visits the abortionist to obtain the Mifeprex pills, returns two days later to receive misoprostol, and a third time to verify that the abortion is complete. The failure rate of this method is about 8% if the pills are taken within 7 weeks and up to 23% at 8-9 weeks. If the baby survives the abortion, there is an extremely high risk that he or she will suffer mental and/or physical birth defects from the misoprostol.^{2,3}

Vacuum Aspiration

In this first trimester procedure, the abortionist inserts a hollow plastic suction tube into the dilated cervix. The uterus is emptied by either a manual syringe or high-powered suction machine. The baby is torn into pieces as he or she is being pulled through the hose. 45,6

Dilation and Suction Curettage (D&C)

This is similar to the vacuum aspiration but is generally used after 14 weeks. After the baby is suctioned out of the uterus the abortionist inserts a curette, a loop-shaped steel knife, into the uterus. With this the abortionist cuts the placenta "There is a great and umbilical cord difference between into pieces and the intellectual support of a woman's right to choose and the

scrapes them out into a basin. The uterus is again suctioned out to ensure that no body parts have been left behind. Bleeding is usually profuse.7

Judith Fetrow, Former **Abortion Clinic Staff**

actual participation in the carnage of

workers...

abortion...seeing body parts bothers the

Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)

Once the cervix is dilated considerably further than in first trimester abortions. the abortionist inserts a narrow forceps that resembles a pliers. This instrument is needed because the baby's bones are calcified, as is the skull. The abortionist

inserts the instrument into the uterus, seizes a leg or other part of the body and, with a twisting motion, tears it from the baby's body. The spine is snapped and the skull crushed. Body parts are then reassembled and counted to make certain that the entire baby has been removed and that no parts remain in the womb. 8,9,10,11

Induction or Prostagiandin Abortion

Labor is induced using prostaglandin drugs and the cervix is dilated. To ensure the baby will be dead upon delivery and to start uterine contractions, the abortionist may inject saline (salt water) or urea (a substance naturally found in urine and blood). To guarantee against a live birth and legal complications, doctors will inject the drug Digoxin or potassium chloride directly into the baby's heart to kill the child before delivery. Other times the baby is delivered alive and left without medical intervention until he or she dies. 12 This method is used in the second or third trimester 13

Partial-Birth Abortion or Dilation and Extraction (D&X)

After undergoing two days of dilation, the abortionist performs an ultrasound to locate the child's legs and feet. The abortionist then uses a large forceps to grasp one of the baby's legs. He pulls firmly, forcing the child into a feet-down position.

What About Birth Control?

ccording to scientific research, all hormonal contraceptives have the capability to cause an abortion (the pill, patch, mini-pill, shot, vaginal ring, emergency contraception, 6 intrauterine devices, 7,8 etc). Hormonal contraceptives work in three ways: by attempting to stop ovulation (the release of the egg from the ovary), by thickening

cervical fluids to prevent fertilization, and by thinning the lining of the uterus to prevent implantation. The first two methods are contraceptive, but if they fail, the third method can cause an abortion since it occurs after fertilization.

Hormonal contraception does not always stop ovulation. When breakthrough ovulation occurs there is a possibility of fertilization. Studies have shown that ovulation rates in women taking oral contraceptives ranged from 1.7% to 28.6% per cycle. Ovulation rates for women taking progestin only pills (the mini-pill) ranged from 33% to 65%.9 When these contraceptives do not stop fertilization, they are designed to cause an abortion by making it difficult for the embryo to implant and receive nourishment from the mother. Birth control manufacturers insist that their products do not terminate an existing pregnancy. However, they have redefined the terms "conception" and "pregnancy" to mean the moment of implantation rather than the moment of fertilization (implantation happens 7-10 days after fertilization).¹⁰

Emergency contraception (EC) is a large dose of the common birth control pill. EC is also known as the morning-after pill and is designed to be taken as a single dose after "unprotected sex." Documented side effects from EC include nausea, abdominal pain, fatigue, headache, dizziness, vomiting, diarrhea, breast tenderness, menstrual changes, 11 and ectopic pregnancy. 12 Contrary to popular arguments, increased access to EC does not decrease the rate of pregnancies and surgical abortions.¹³ In England, sexually

transmitted infection rates have increased significantly since EC became widely available. 14 16

2008. National Abortion Federation. 2008. National Abortion Federal 2008. National Abortion Federation. 2008. National Abortion Federation. 2007. Marcinal Pregnancy Association. 2006. National Abortion Federation. 2007. National Abortion Federation. 2008. National Abortion Federation. 2008. National Abortion Federation. 2008. National Abortion Federation. 2007. National Abortion Federation. 2008. National Abortion Federation. 2008. National Abortion Federation. 2007. National Abortion Federati

Using his hands instead of forceps, the

abortionist delivers the baby's body in a manner

similar to a breech birth. The baby's head remains

inside the birth canal. The abortionist uses surgical

scissors to pierce the child's head at the base of the

skull. The scissors are forced open to enlarge the skull

opening. The abortionist then inserts a suction catheter

into the brain and vacuums out the child's brain tissue

with a machine 29 times more powerful than a house-

Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003 was upheld.

frequency of late-term abortions. The "Ban" merely

regulates one method used in late-term abortions. It

is still legal for a doctor to kill a child up until the time

he or she is born using a modified version of Partial-

Birth Abortion. The baby can be delivered up to the

*Duramed Pharmaceuticals. 2006. (Also see citations from "What About Birth Control?" below) | 2 National Abortion Federation.

2006. | 3RU486Facts.org. 2008. | 4 American Pregnancy Association.

2006. | 5 National Abortion Federation. 2008. | 6 National Abortion Federation.

navel and then killed. 14 1/4

The Partial Birth Abortion Ban did not limit the

In the 2007 decision, Gonzales v. Carhart, the

Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceuticals. "Full US Prescribing Information." | ² Ibid. | ³ Ibid. | ⁴ Pfizer Inc. "Depo-Provera and Deposubq Provera US Physician Prescribing Information." | ⁵ Shering-Plough Corporation. "NuvaRing Prescribing Information." | ⁶ Barr Pharmaceuticals, Inc. "Plan B Full US Prescribing Information." | ⁸ Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals. "How Mirena works." | ⁹ Larimore and Stranford. Archives of Family Medicine. Feb. 2000. | ¹⁰ American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. **Terminology Bulletin. Sep. 1965. | ¹¹ Barr Pharmaceuticals, Inc. "Plan B Full US Prescribing Information." | ¹² User Stranford. Mirena Willed Mirena Workshop Mirena ¹² Harrison-Woolrych, Mira, MD. "Progestogen-Only Emergency Contraception and Ectopic Pregnancy. Prescriber Update 2002." | ¹³ Obstet Gynecol. Dec. 2007. | ¹⁴ Paton, David. "Random Behavior or Rational Choice? Family Planning, Teenage Pregnancy, and STIs." Nov. 2003. | *For full citations visit www.humanlife.org/icare.php.



To hear an audio of a preborn baby's heartbeat, visit www.humanlife.org

weeks

"I want the general public to know what the doctors know—that this is a person; that this is a baby. That this is not some kind of blob of tissue..." — Dr. Anthony Levantino,

Former Abortionist



Sove the Humans... Day 1: Fertilization Jun to form one cell. This one cell contains the

The sperm joins with the ovum to form one cell. This one cell contains the complex genetic makeup for every detail of a new human life—the child's sex, hair and eye color, height, skin tone, etc. From that moment on, nothing new is added but oxygen, nutrition and time.1

1st Month (1-4 Weeks) The first cell divides in two and

cell division continues as the newly formed individual travels down the fallopian tube to the uterus. Over 500 cells are present when this tiny embryo (the blastocyst*) reaches the uterus 7 to 10 days after fertilization.2 Foundations of the brain, spinal cord, and nervous system are already established, and by day 21 the heart begins to beat in a regular fashion with a blood type often different from the mother's.3 Muscles are forming, and arms, legs, eyes, and ears have begun to show.

*The blastocyst is the stage at which many researchers want to destroy the embryo in order to harvest stem cells, which are the building blocks of life.

2nd Month (5-8 Weeks)

By 6 weeks, brain waves can be detected by electroencephalogram and the brain is controlling 40 sets of muscles as well as the organs.4 The jaw forms, including teeth and taste buds.5 The baby begins to swallow. amniotic fluid, and some have been observed hiccupping.6 During this time, the stomach produces digestive juices, and the kidneys begin to function.7 Fingers and toes are developing, and at 7 weeks the chest and abdomen are fully formed.8 Swimming with a natural swimmer's stroke in the amniotic fluid, she now looks like a miniature human infant.9, 10

3rd Month (9-12 Weeks) Unique fingerprints are evident and never change.¹¹ The baby now sleeps, awakens, and exercises her muscles by turning her head, curling her toes, and opening and closing her mouth. Even though mom cannot feel movement yet, the baby is

very active. She breathes amniotic fluid to help develop her respiratory system. The gender can be visually determined and family resemblances may appear as well!12 By the end of the month all the organs and systems of her body are functioning. 13

4th Month (13-16 Weeks)

20 weeks

By the end of this month, the baby is 8-10 inches in length and weighs about one half pound. Her ears are functioning and she hears her mother's heartbeat, as well as external noises like music. Mom begins to feel baby's movement; a slight flutter at first that will become stronger. 14 Lifesaving surgery has been performed on babies at this age.

5th Month (17-20 Weeks)

If a sound is especially loud, the baby may jump in reaction to it. Thumb-sucking has been observed during the fifth month. ¹⁵ Babies born prematurely at this stage of development often survive, thanks to advances in neonatal medicine. 16

6th Month (21-24 Weeks)

Oil and sweat glands are functioning. The baby's delicate skin is protected in the amniotic sac by a special ointment called vernix. She grows rapidly in size and strength while her lungs become

7th Month (25-28 Weeks)

The baby can now recognize her mother's voice. She exercises by stretching and kicking as she grows even bigger. She uses the senses of hearing, touch, and taste, and she can even look around with open eyes at her watery home. 18 If the baby is a boy, his testicles descend from the abdomen into the scrotum.19

8th Month (29-32) Weeks)

The skin begins to thicken, with a layer of fat stored underneath for insulation and nourishment. The baby swallows a gallon of amniotic fluid per day and often hiccups.20 Though movement is limited, due to cramped quarters, the baby's kicks are stronger and mom may be able to feel an elbow or heel against her abdomen.21

9th Month (33-36 Weeks)

Gaining one half pound per week, the baby is getting ready for birth. The bones in her head are soft and flexible to more easily mold for the journey down the birth canal.²² Of the 45 generations of cell divisions before adulthood, 41 have already

taken place. Only four more come before adolescence. Ninety percent of a person's development happens in the womb.23 16

Footnotes:

¹ American Baby. 1989. | ² Mayo Clinic Family Health Book. 2003. | ³ Moore and Persaud. The Developing Human. | ⁴ JAMA. 1964. | ⁵ Langman's Medical Embryology. 1995. | ⁶ Early Human Development. 1985. | ⁷ The Gale Encyclopedia of Medicine. 2nd ed. | ⁸ Mayo Clinic Family Health Book. 2003. | ⁹ Valman & Pearson. British Medical Journal. | ¹⁰ Mayo Clinic Family Health Book. 2003. | ¹³ Moore and Persaud. The Developing Human. | ¹² Flanagan. Beginning Life. | ¹³ Cunningham, MacDonald et al. Obstetrics. | ¹⁴ Flanagan. Beginning Life. | ¹⁵ Clinical Reference Systems Annual 2001. | ¹⁶ New York Times. Mar 18, 1989. Miami Herald. Oct. 4, 1985. | ¹⁷ The Gale Encyclopedia of Medicine. 2nd ed. | ¹⁸ Ibid. | ¹⁸ Clinical Reference Systems Annual 2001. | ²⁰ Ibid. | ²¹ Ibid. | ²² Ibid. | ²³ Sassone. Robert L. "Interview with Prof. Sir A. William Liley." The Tiniest Humans. | ¹⁶ For full citations visit www.human life.org/icare.php. *For full citations visit www.human life.org/icare.php.



To see a 3D ultrasound, visit www.humanlife.org

24 weeks

"But I think the greatest thing that got to us was the ultrasound... The baby really came alive on TV and was moving.... That picture of the baby on the ultrasound bothered me more than anything else.... We lost two nurses.

They couldn't take looking at it." — Dr. Joseph Randall, Former Abortionist



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Abortion (Breast Cancer

A Woman's Natural Way of Resisting Breast Cancer

Women who experience at least one full-term pregnancy in their lifetime develop four types of breast lobules. During adolescence, the majority of lobules are Type 1 and Type 2, which are immature and cancer susceptible. Throughout the first trimester of pregnancy, the number of Type 1 and 2 lobules rapidly increase. As a result, breasts have more sites for cancer to start. In the second trimester, the breast lobules start maturing into Type 4 lobules, which are cancer resistant. By the end of the third trimester, 85% of the breast has fully matured. Only 15% of the lobules remain immature and cancer susceptible, leaving fewer opportunities for cancer to start. After birth and weaning, Type 4 lobules regress to Type 3. There is evidence of permanent changes in the genes of Type 3 lobules which provide life-long cancer resistance.

How does abortion affect this process?

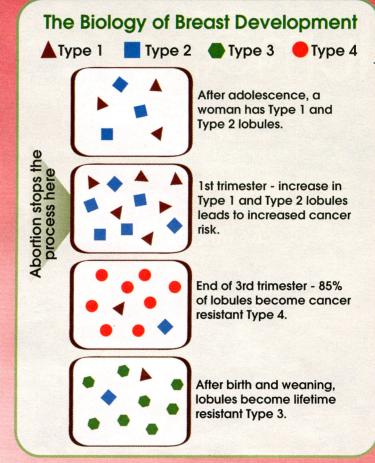
A premature delivery before 32 weeks doubles the risk of breast cancer because it leaves the

breast with more places for cancer to start. In the same way, abortion also stops the progression of breast lobule development. This prevents the development of Type 4 and subsequently Type 3 cancer resistant lobules. Induced abortion of a normal pregnancy results in increased risk of breast cancer for the mother since more Type 1 and 2 lobules remain.

What about miscarriages?

Approximately 90% of miscarriages occur in the first trimester. However, the vast majority of natural miscarriages in the first trimester do not increase the risk of breast cancer. In these cases, pregnancy hormones are lower than those of a normal pregnancy due to either a fetal or ovarian abnormality. Therefore, a breast may not have grown more Type 1 and 2 lobules (sites where cancer starts) in response to pregnancy hormones, or at least very few. W

For more information on this subject visit: www.bcpinstitute.org/reproductive.htm.



Adapted with permission from: Breast Cancer Prevention Institute. "Reproductive Breast Cancer Risks and Breast Lobule Maturation." 2007. Breast Cancer Prevention Institute. "Breast Cancer Risks and Prevention: Fourth Edition." 2007. **For full citations visit www.humanlife.org/icare.php.

"But the National Cancer Institute says... Official Testimony from Angela Lanfranchi, MD FACS*

> s a breast cancer surgeon over the last 25 years, I have cared for ever younger women with breast cancer; my youngest was 28 years old. There has been a 40% increase in incidence of breast cancer over my career as well. I have researched the causes of these alarming increases over the past ten years and have become knowledgeable about the reasons for these trends, one of which is induced abortion.

> > The February 2003 Workshop on Early Reproductive Events and Breast Cancer which was initiated by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) concluded that there was no association between abortion to the American public about and breast cancer,1 save for

one dissenter who wrote a minority report, which is available at www.bcpinstitute.org/factshts.htm.

However, as a governmental agency, the NCI has a demonstrably poor record regarding timely warnings to the American public about cancer risks. For example, in 1928, a British journal reported a study linking cigarettes with lung cancer. Yet many decades passed before the NCI strongly supported that link which impacted the economies of its Southern tobacco-producing states as well as the health of the American public. In fact, it was only after the 1964 US Surgeon General's report linked cigarettes to lung cancer that the NCI acknowledged a link.

In regard to breast cancer, there was data in the literature supporting links between estrogenprogestin combination drugs (those found in hormone replacement therapy [HRT] and oral contraceptives [OCP]), and increased breast cancer risk for over 20 years.2 However, it was not until 2002 that the public became widely aware of those

cancer risks."

studies on HRT through the popular press coverage of the Women's Health Initiative study published by the British journal Lancet that year.3 Similarly, it was a full year after the World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer published a report in Lancet Oncology before the NCI acknowledged on its web site that OCPs increase breast cancer risk.4 Yet there has been no public warning to the 75% of American women who have taken OCPs by the NCI other than a web posting on May 4, 2006.

It has been 50 years since the first study

"The NCI has a linking abortion to breast cancer was published in 1957.5 Before 1999, when demonstrably poor record regarding timely warnings

the abortion-breast cancer debate had become even more prominent in the public arena, there were 17 statistically significant studies linking abortion

and breast cancer which remained largely unknown to both the lay public and professional medical community. In fact, 13 out of 14 epidemiological studies on American women then in the published record showed increased risk among women who had any induced abortions.6

The failure of the NCI to warn the public about the abundant published evidence of abortion's links to breast cancer is particularly striking in light of the fact that abortion is one of the most common elective procedures performed on women. W

Dr. Angela Lanfranchi is a Clinical Assistant Professor of Surgery at Robert Wood Johnson Medical School and the co-director of the sanofi-aventis Breast Care Program Steeplechase Cancer Center, Somerville, NJ.

*Angela Lanfranchi, MD FACS. Statement on Senate Bill 690. "Limited Service Pregnancy Centers—Disclaimers." Presented to the Senate Finance Committee.

Maryland. 3/5/08. | ¹NCI Summary Report: Early Reproductive Events and Breast
Cancer Workshop. Updated 3/25/03. | ² Cancer Res. 1988. | ³ Lancet Oncol. 2005. | ⁴
NCI Fact Sheet 3.13. Reviewed 5/4/06. www.cancer.gov. | ⁵ GANN. 1957. | ⁶ J
Epidemiol Community Health. 1996. | * To see full citations or read the unabridged testimony visit www.humanlife.org/icare.php.

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Reproductive Racism



he vision of Planned Parenthood, founded in 1916 by Margaret Sanger, became the working arm toward eugenic goals. The stated vision was "reproductive freedom" through legalization of contraceptives to be used by the wealthy and imposed Eugenic Sterilization Laws as "birth control" for everyone else.

The organization most responsible for propagating the bigoted concepts of "Social Darwinism" is the American Eugenics Society, Founded in the early 1900s, Akua Furlow this organization was the sister organization of the British

Eugenic Society which embraced the white more specifically, the Anglo-Saxon—race supremacy doctrine. In the United States, eugenics became more than an abstract philosophy. It degenerated into an active campaign to eliminate all those deemed inadequate and resulted in a worldwide crusade to abolish all human inferiority. The American Eugenics Society fostered the Jim Crow Laws of the South and Eugenic Sterilization Laws nationally. The Society's anti-Semitic doctrines encouraged Nazi Germany atrocities during the Jewish Holocaust and defined South-African Apartheid.

Despite claims that Margaret Sanger was not a racist or an anti-Semite, the fact remains that "she openly welcomed the worst elements of both into the birth control movement."2 Henry Pratt Fairchild who wrote, "Birth control and eugenics are by nature closely related, and neither one can attain its complete fulfillment, or render its maximum service to society, without the other"3 and Lothrop Stoddard, author of The Rising Tide of Color Against White World Supremacy, were two of many eugenicists who worked closely with Sanger.

Historical documents prove that Planned Parenthood acted as the willful arm of the American Eugenics Society and developed a plan, the "Negro Project," as a propaganda program to infiltrate the black community with a "birth control for health" campaign through their civic leaders. 4 Margaret Sanger expressed disdain for the poor and disabled whom she frequently dubbed "undeserving," "unfit," and "dysgenic." Her call for their sterilization and segregation⁵ is well known and is likely to have been the motive behind her "Negro Project."

Lest one think reproductive racism was merely an issue of the past, current numbers prove the problem persists. Racial targeting by abortion providers, Planned Parenthood being the foremost national provider of abortions, has demonstrably resulted in a disproportionate number of minorities obtaining abortions. White women are 75% of the female population and

> "We do not want word to go out that we want to exterminate the Negro population..."

> > Margaret Sanger

Sanger, Margaret. Letter to Clarence J. Gamble, M.D.

account for 34% of all abortions, black women are 12.7% of the female population and have 37% of abortions, and Hispanic women are 12% of the female population and have 22% of abortions.^{6,7} According to updated census reports, African Americans are no longer the largest U.S. minority population.8 Abortion and population control have taken a devastating toll on the African American and Hispanic communities.

Akua Furlow, B.S., M.A. is the author of the book The Tuskegee Syphilis Study—What Really Happened. Contact Akua Furlow at q.kuwie@gmail.com.



¹War Against the Weak: Eugenics and America's Campaign to Create a Master Race, 2003.| ² Ibid.| ³ Birth Control Review, January 1933.| ⁴ Letter from Sanger to Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, 11 November 1930, New York, MSCLC. DuBois served as director of research for the NAACP and as the editor of its publication, The Crisis, until 1934.| ⁵ Sanger, Margaret, The Pivot of Civilization. 1922.| ⁶ U. S. Census Bureau. 2000.| ⁷ Guttmacher Institute. July 2008.| ⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. 2007.| *For full citations visit www.humanlife.org/icare.php

THE WORLD

The Overpopulation with

minous warnings of millions starving to death in a world overcrowded with people carried into the late 20th Century. Panic struck. It was no coincidence that family planning programs—including the abortion procedure—were developed and accepted at the height of this scare. However, the 21st Century brought the realization that the sudden increase was actually due to a plunging death rate. Earth Report 2000

acknowledged that, "World population increased not because people were breeding like rabbits, but because they stopped dying like flies."1 Although the world population has continued to grow, the number of children has decreased drastically and will therefore cause an eventual population decline.

According to Philip Longman of the New America Foundation, "Global fertility rates are half what they were in 1972."2 To merely maintain its population, a nation's fertility rate must be at least 2.1 children per woman.3 Unfortunately, every developed country is

currently at or below this level.4 While the average fertility rate of the U.S. is 2.04,5 the current rate in Europe is a dismal 1.45.6 In addition, one must consider that 60% of the U.S. population growth since 1990 has come from immigrants and their children.7 With the acknowledgment of looming economic disaster, governments in Russia,8 Japan, Australia,9 and most European countries10,11,12 have

initiated monetary "pronatal" incentives for having children incentives that have not yet proven effective in raising fertility rates.

Global demographic trends are continually studied at the highest levels of leadership, dominating any discussion of the United States' long-term fiscal, economic or foreign policy direction.13

These studies show that population growth, which supplies an increasing source of workers and consumers, is vital to maintaining a stable economy, national strength and security, and ultimately a free society.14 However, this information isn't getting to the average citizen.

Maintaining sufficient workers to share the economic burden of providing Social Security and medical care for the elderly proves crucial to a population that exhibits increased life expectancy. When considering that there are currently 26 elders (those 65 and older) for every 100 working-age adults (20-64), the future looks bleak. Predictions show 42 per 100 by 2030 and 49 per 100 by 2050.15 Carl Haub, of the Population Reference Bureau, believes tinkering with the economy and adjusting the retirement age will not solve the problem. He says, "You can't keep going with a completely upside-down age distribution [...] You can't have a country where everybody lives in a nursing home."16 16

¹Bailey, Ronald. Earth Report 2000: Revisiting the True State of the Planet. 2000. | ²The Empty Cradle: How Falling Birthrates Threaten World Prosperity. 2004. | ³United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division 2007. | ⁴Center for Strategic and International Studies. 2008.| ⁵United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2008. | *Ibid. | *"Demographic Winter." 2008. | *The Washington Post. Jan. 3, 2007. | *New York Times. May 11, 2006. | "BBC News. Mar. 28, 2006. | "United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. 2004. | ¹²Newsweek, Inc. Sept. 27, 2004. | ¹³Center for Strategic and International Studies. 2008. | ¹⁴ The Empty Cradle. 2004. | ¹⁵Center for Strategic and International Studies. 2008. | ¹⁶The New York Times Magazine. June 29, 2008. *For full citations visit www.humanlife.org/icare.php

Recommended Resource: Demographic Winter: The Decline of the Human Family. 2008. (Order at www.demographicwinter.com).

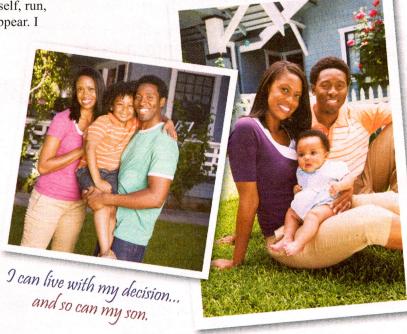
Adoption: A Living Choice

sat on the floor of the shower trying to muffle the noise of my sobs. I wanted to crawl inside myself, run, hide, disappear. I had never

felt so lonely or

confused. I wanted my boyfriend to be supportive. I wanted him to be the man he didn't yet know how to be. I shouldn't have been surprised when he told me to have an abortion, and my mind raced to justify the procedure. Perhaps my child would be better off dead than in a broken family with parents who didn't even love each other. I decided that abortion could be the answer to my problem. Then I tried to convince myself that my child wasn't really a baby, he was just tissue. I told myself lie after lie until I finally made the appointment.

But no matter how hard I tried to fool myself, I knew I carried a baby. I knew, deep down, that if I were to take my baby's life I would forever regret it. I didn't show up for the appointment. I began to see my baby as a gift, and realized it was my duty as a mother to protect my child's best interest and give him all that I could. Out of love for my child, I began to look at adoption.



Many relatives didn't understand why I was even thinking about adoption. Who in the world would give up their child? Me...that's who. Of

course I wanted to be the one to watch him grow. But beyond my wants, I realized that my child deserved more. My child deserved a stable, loving mother and father.

Although my boyfriend was not overly thrilled about adoption, he was willing to interview several different couples with me. The couple we chose was married, deeply in love, and welcomed our child as their own. Their love for my child is divine.

The birth father, my family and friends came to congratulate my decision and understand that it was out of pure love. I thank God I don't have to visit the memory of an aborted baby, the grave of an innocent life. Yes, I grieve the loss of my child and it's hard, but the joy far exceeds the sorrow. I rejoice in all he has gained!

Through pictures and letters full of heartfelt thanks, I hear the laughter of a living, breathing son with loving parents. I can live with my decision...and so can my son.

With no regrets, Mahli

WHAT ABOUT RAPE AND INCEST?

Abortion accentuates

traumatic feelings associated

with sexual assault.

athleen DeZeeuw's son Patrick was conceived in rape when she was 16. "I feel personally assaulted and insulted every time I hear that abortion should be legal because of rape and incest," stated Kathleen. "Having lived through rape, and also having raised a child 'conceived in rape,' I feel that we're being used by pro-abortionists to further the abortion issue, even though we've not been asked to tell our side of the story."

25 years after the abortion of her child, Edith Young, a 12-yearold victim of incest, agonized that, "the abortion which was to 'be in my best interest' just has not been. As far as I can tell, it only 'saved

their [my parents'] reputations', 'solved their problems' and allowed their lives to go merrily on."

As traumatic as rape is, abortion does not un-rape the mother. In fact, studies show that most women who become pregnant through rape don't want an abortion. Patricia, a victim of rape, said:

In my experience, abortion only compounded the trauma and pain I was already experiencing[...] While it may seem to be the quickest and easiest solution to a painful, humiliating 'problem,' abortion is a band-aid approach. For me, the effects of abortion are much more far-reaching than the effects of the rape.\(^1\)

In the only major study of pregnant rape victims ever done, Dr. Sandra Mahkorn found that 75 to 85 percent chose against abortion.² Joan Kemp, a rape crisis center counselor, said, "I am familiar with no case of incest-related abortion that did not make matters worse for the victim."

Studies also show that incest victims rarely ever voluntarily agree to abortion. Instead of viewing the pregnancy as unwanted, the incest

victim is more likely to see the pregnancy as a way out of the incestuous relationship because the birth of her child will expose the sexual activity.

Researchers David C. Reardon, Julie Makimaa, and Amy Sobie completed a nine-year study on pregnancy outcomes of sexual assault victims. As part of their research the authors found that after any abortion, it is common for women to experience guilt, depression, feelings of being "dirty," resentment of men, and lowered self-esteem. These feelings are identical to what women typically feel after

rape. Abortion only adds to and accentuates the traumatic feelings associated with sexual assault. Rather than easing the psychological burdens, abortion adds to them.

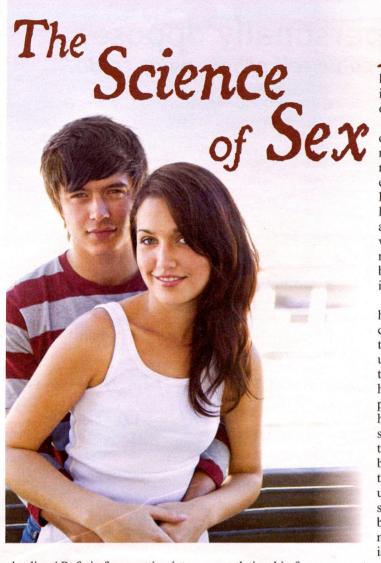
The three stories above are just the beginning surrounding the tragedy of

of what is being exposed surrounding the tragedy of abortion due to rape and incest. Reardon, Makimaa, and Sobie identified testimonies from 192 women who became pregnant as a result of rape or incest and 55 children conceived in sexual assault and compiled them in their provocative book, *Victims and Victors*.⁴

Pregnancy resulting from sexual assault is actually a contraindication for abortion. A doctor treating a sexual assault victim should advise against abortion precisely because of the traumatic nature of the pregnancy. The testimonies and studies quoted in this book confirm that both the mother and child are helped by preserving life, not by perpetuating violence.



¹ The 'Hard Cases' of Abortion. 2000. | ² The Psychological Aspects of Abortion. 1979. | ³ The 'Hard Cases' of Abortion. 2000. | ⁴ Victims and Victors. 2000. | *For full citations visit www.humanlife.org/icare.php. | For further information visit www.afterabortion.org.



uring sexual activity, powerful hormones are released in the brains of men and women that produce lasting bonds with their partner. The most influential neurohormones of these are oxytocin and vasopressin.

Oxytocin is a bonding hormone released during childbirth and nursing that causes the mother to bond with her infant. It is also released during sexual activity and acts as emotional super glue between partners.1 Both men and women have oxytocin and release it during sexual activity, but women are more affected by oxytocin and men by vasopressin, another bonding hormone released during sex. Vasopressin helps a man bond to his partner and instills a protective instinct toward his partner and children.^{2,3}

This bonding effect of sex, due to the hormones oxytocin and vasopressin, can be compared to duct-taping a couple's arms together. Imagine ripping off the tape and using the same piece of duct tape to wrap the girl's arm to a new guy's arm. What happens is not exactly pleasant. By switching partners several times, particles of skin and hair left on the tape reduce the adhesiveness so it doesn't attach effectively. The same is true of sex. Research suggests the ability to bond and produce oxytocin is damaged by the stress hormones released during a breakup. Just like debris on duct tape, previous sexual experiences reduce the ability to bond correctly. Oxytocin levels can return to normal if sexual activity is stopped and time is given to address physical and emotional

healing. 4 Refrain from getting into a new relationship for a year or two and commit to save sex for marriage. Conversely, imagine the duct tape was never removed. The duct tape would begin to feel like a part of the arm and the adhesion would be strong.5 When a couple waits until marriage to have sex, and remains faithful to each other during marriage, oxytocin and vasopressin increase the biological bond between the husband and wife. W

¹ The Female Brain. 2006. | ² Nature. Oct. 7, 1993. | ³ Progress in Brain Research. 1998. | ⁴ Keroak, Eric, M.D. "Oxytocin: Is This Nano-Peptide a Chemical Type of Human Super Glue?" 2006. | ⁵ Ibid. | *For full citations visit www.humanlife.org/icare.php.

YOU KNOW?

- On January 22, 1973, abortion was legalized in the U.S. through the 9th month of pregnancy.1
- Since 1973, 50 million preborn babies have been killed due to surgical abortion.2
- 22% of all pregnancies (excluding miscarriages) end in abortion.3
- Each year, 47% of women in the U.S. who have abortions have had at least one previous abortion.4
- Women age 20-24 have the most abortions.5
- White women are 75% of the female population and account for 34% of all abortions, black women are 12.7% of the female population and have 37% of abortions, and Hispanic women are 12% of the female population and have 22% of abortions. 6,7 (See "Reproductive Racism" on p. 9)
- 11,700 late-term (>21 weeks of pregnancy) abortions were performed in 2004.8
- A developing baby's heart begins to beat at 21 days.9

¹Doe vs. Bolton. U.S. Supreme Court. Jan. 1973. ²Guttmacher Institute. July 2008. ³Ibid. ¹4bid. ¹6 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Nov. 2008. ⁶U.S. Census Bureau. 2000. ⁷Guttmacher Institute. July 2008. ⁸Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Nov. 2008. ¹6 Color Atlas of Life Before Birth. Yearbook Publishers. ¹For full citations visit www.humanlife.org/icare.php.

Why is the only difference between abortion and unjustified killing the short distance of the birth canal? Stephen Schwarz uses the acronym SLED to show there are only four differences between a preborn child and a newborn: size, level of development, environment, and degree of dependency.

Size: Yes, embryos are smaller than newborns and adults, but why is that relevant? Men are generally larger than women, but size doesn't equal value.

> Level of Development: True, embryos and fetuses are less developed than you and I. Should older children have more rights than their younger siblings? Some people say that selfawareness makes one human. If that were true, newborns would not qualify as valuable human beings.

Environment: Where you are has no bearing on who you are. Does your value change when you cross the street or roll over in bed? Location cannot change the essential nature of the preborn from non-human to human. If the preborn are not already human, merely changing their location, moving 8 inches down the birth canal, can't make them so.

Degree of Dependency: If viability makes us valuable human beings, then all who depend on insulin or kidney medication are not valuable. Conjoined twins who share blood type and bodily systems would also have no right to life.

In short, although humans differ immensely with respect to talents, accomplishments, and degrees of development, they are equally valuable because they share a common human nature.

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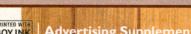
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My body, The term "pro-choice" avoids talking about what

talking about what

you're choosing. Most people agree that we can be "prochoice" about many things without offending anyone (i.e. chocolate or vanilla, paper or plastic). The term "choice" is in fact value-neutral and meaningless unless we have some idea of what we are choosing. Society generally limits people's choices when it comes to behaviors that are harmful or potentially harmful to other people. We, as a society, are "antichoice" when it comes to theft, arson, murder, and a whole host of other crimes. (See p. 6-7)

I'm personally opposed but can't tell others what to do.

What if U.S. citizens had been willing to accept this justification for tolerating slavery? Our forefathers took away the "rights" of slave owners in order to give freedom and respect to African American people. Our youngest and most vulnerable are still slaves to the life and death decisions of others. (See p. 9)

It's just tissue.

Consider the following facts: Simple tissue does not have a beating heart, brain waves, fingerprints, and unique DNA. A woman can carry a baby with a different gender or blood type from her own. After the moment of fertilization, nothing new is added to the baby except oxygen, nutrition, and time. The only differences between a newborn and a preborn baby are size, level of development, environment, and degree of dependency. All of these facts confirm the reality that you are a person worthy of protection from the moment of fertilization. (See p. 11)

A woman's right It sounds almost patriotic. Our great American freedoms are freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, etc. Individual rights are important, but you will not find a

"Back-alley" abortions

According to the Centers for Disease Control, 39 maternal deaths occurred due to illegal abortions in 1972 (the year prior to the Roe v. Wade decision that legalized abortion nationally).2 Any loss of life is tragic, but this is nowhere near the alleged "thousands of deaths by backalley abortions."

are important, but you will not find a

right to abortion anywhere in the Constitution. We have come too far to reduce a woman's "right" to mean the right to kill her own children.

How about fetal deformities?

No one's perfect. Abortion for fetal deformities is a form of discrimination against disabled people. Recent U.S. studies have indicated that when Down syndrome is diagnosed prenatally, 84% to 91% of those babies will be killed by abortion.3,4,5,6 Who's to say their lives aren't worth living? There are waiting lists of people who would be willing to adopt a special needs child. When we make life and death judgments based on "quality of life," it can lead to eugenics.

Your value does not depend on the degree that someone wants you. A child is a child. No baby can be called unwanted when there are over one million couples waiting, hoping, and praying for a chance to adopt a child. (See p. 10)

afe"abortion

believed this lie until it was too late. The book Lime 5 documents over 200 cases of women injured or killed by legal, so-called "safe" abortions.1 The end result of an abortion is a dead baby, and the potential for cervical cancer, breast cancer, infertility, and psychological pain. Where's the "safe" part? (See p.4)

As traumatic as rape is, What about abortion does not un-rape the mother,

rape & incest? The baby doesn't deserve to die for the crime of his or her

father either. In fact, most women who become pregnant through rape don't even want an abortion. People often assume that abortion is the best answer for incest victims. However, Joan Kemp, a rape crisis center counselor, said, "These abortions are done for the benefit of the adults involved, not the incest victim." 8 (See p. 10)

Lime 5. 1996. | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2007. | Prenat Diagn 1999. | Am J Med Genet. 1998. | Genet Med. 1998. | GeneLetter. 1997. | National Council for Adoption. Accessed 5/18/09. | The 'Hard Cases' of Abortion. 2000. |

*For full citations visit www.humanlife.org/icare.php.