

C.S.I. *The* COLLEGE VOICE

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SAY WHAT?

Board, Prez
Cut Deal;
Volpe
Reinstated
with
Stipulations

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VOLPE REINSTATED BY CUNY

President To Retire in June; Sabbatical to start February 94

by Andrea Rajas
and Shaista Husain

On Monday, November 22nd the CUNY Trustees voted unanimously 11 to 0 to restore Volpe to his position as President of CSI. In response to his reinstatement he has dropped his Italian-American class action lawsuit that was going to charge CUNY with discriminatory policies. Though Volpe was reinstated as President, Dean of Provost DR. Felix Cardegna will be running the college. It was agreed that Volpe will retire on June 30 and until then he will have his CUNY provided home on Grymes Hill and \$120,000 salary.

The New York Times reported that the "trustees and university officials portrayed the reinstatement as an act of reconciliation." An agreement was reached in order to channel the opposition against the consolidation program that she is overseeing. The other factor that is a concern to the Board and the politicians is the growing resistance from the students and faculty throughout CUNY. Governor Cuomo and Senator Marchi, an influential Republican in the Senate, had intervened on behalf of the President.

Volpe Returns Impotent
President Volpe was fired by the Chancellor and Trustees on October 25th. The reason for his firing was never clear, but it was believed that it was due to his mild opposition to consolidation and his refusal in giving the names of dissident students. His return was not a total surprise because negotiations have taken place over the past few weeks.

When asked about his rehiring the President responded that though there was resistance, there was ample pressure for his return. Governor Coumo had lent a hand in the process. However, it seems that his return is only a half-truth as he will be taking a sabbatical starting February 1st of 94 and will only oversee ceremonial events such as building

inaugurations and graduation ceremonies. "My compromise with the Board has been that they rescinded their action of October 25th and that is deemed to be interpreted as if that had never taken place. My compromise is that I request a leave of absence, like a sabbatical until the 30th of June when I will retire.

The Provost will be in charge of the college." When asked if he thought that he was being forced to retire he responded affirmatively.

When asked why he accepted such a compromise he replied by saying that this action will act as a healing solution between the two conflicting parties. He is hoping that his return will help to make the transition of the new administration easier.

What About Consolidation?
The President believes that his reinstatement will pose no threat to consolidation. "I do not believe that the Goldstein report [consolidation] is dead. He stated that some of his opposition has been against the Chancellor's actions and to defend the basic needs of a liberal arts education. "My position has not been to oppose Board policy ever." He feels that a minimum of liberal arts classes should be offered at each campus.

When students were asked about Volpe's reinstatement and consolidation the answers were mixed. Murat Sacks, one of the student organizers for the October 28th rally believes that Volpe's dismissal and return is of little significance for students. "I don't see how it could have much bearing. If he is in or out it is still a policy that comes down from 80th street." His feelings were that students should not have been led to think that Volpe's return was such an important factor in relationship to the greater issue of consolidation.

The issue of reinstating Volpe seems to be resolved, though in a dubious manner, but the consolidation of CUNY is still going forward.

*"My compromise is that I request a leave of absence, like a sabbatical until the 30th of June when I will retire."
President Edmond Volpe*

NYPIRG Addresses Association

by Laura Ojaste

A November 10 meeting of CSI Association proved to be quite controversial. The meeting covered the usual range of Association business from conference proposals, to Board of Trustee meeting updates. Yet this particular meeting encompassed the NYPIRG budget presentation.

Samaira Rifkin, chair of the Board of Directors for NYPIRG, presented the budget, along with a pro-NYPIRG speech which described the many benefits derived by students at CSI by NYPIRG's presence on this campus. This includes the individual projects which NYPIRG interns work on such as The Book Exchange, Small Claims Court and Toxics (which is currently fighting to clean up the Brookfield Avenue Landfill). Samaira went on to also describe how NYPIRG benefits students by making advocacy training available to all who are interested.

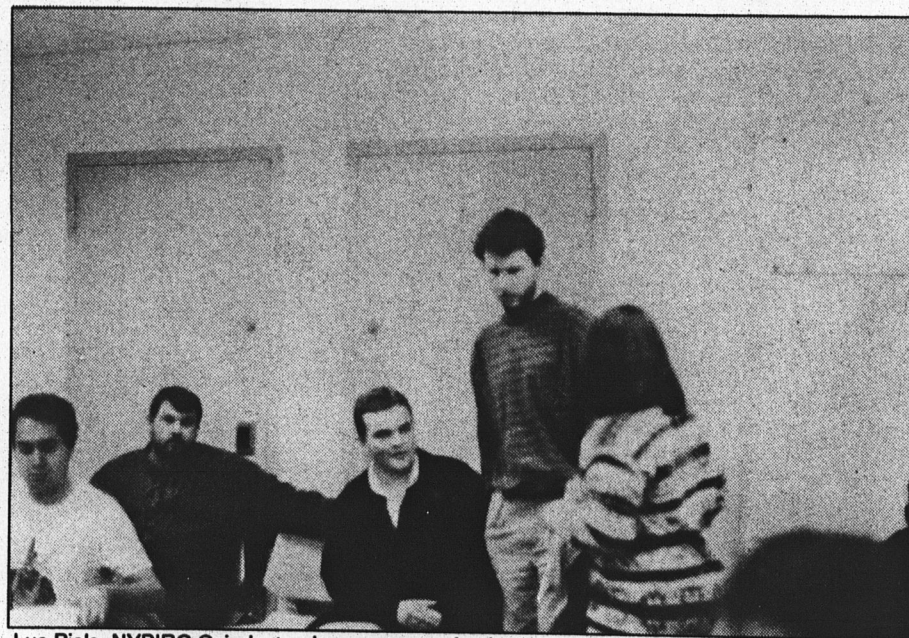
After the initial NYPIRG speech the PIRgers responded to many questions, most of which were specifically targeted at the apparent incompleteness of the budget, which was just a generalized categorical allocation as opposed to a line by line budget. The Association moved to request that a line-by-line budget be submitted by the time of the next Association meeting.

One item which was specifically questioned was the NYPIRG allocation to the Voter Registration Drive. NYPIRG claims to allocate \$3,400 per year at CSI alone in their Voter Registration Drive. It was questioned how this figure was determined when NYPIRG had stated earlier in the meeting that they utilized volunteers on

the individual campuses with the exception of the campus project coordinator who is a paid employer of NYPIRG. NYPIRG representatives responded that this figure included the cost of flyers and the graphics to produce them, as well as the Voter Registration Hotline which they ran. However, again, this NYPIRG defense was attacked on the grounds that their participants were volunteers, and that the phone bill was picked up by Student Government.

NYPIRG responded that they picked up the tab for travel expenses and other costs which students incurred while volunteering on the Voter Registration Drive.

NYPIRG was attacked by board member Sherman Whipkey for failing to work on the Consolidation issue, which he stated was the "first all-encompassing CUNY issue that has ever worked to join together the CUNY students in one cohesive movement". PIRgers said that their failure to work on the Consolidation issue was due to the fact that they are a statewide organization, and that the CUNY issue does not affect their SUNY represented schools. Whipkey responded with "Straphangers campaign fails to affect the SUNY schools as well, yet you work on that issue". NYPIRG then pointed out that the Consolidation issue is one of CUNY curriculum and not budget reductions, contrary to what East 80th street has been claiming, and stated that they have "never in the history of NYPIRG interfered with a Curriculum decision. This is the responsibility of Student Government". Lou Piels,



Luo Piels, NYPIRG Spinductor, leaves weary after intense Association meeting concerning NYPIRG's budget.

NYPIRG's local spin doctor, also pointed out that Student Government invited NYPIRG onto our campus in the first place.

NYPIRG has agreed to submit a line by line budget prior to the next CSI Association meeting.

Other Business

The meeting also was the forum for Student Government/CSI Association member Ryan Monroe's presentation of a CUNY wide budget to be utilized in the fight against Consolidation. The budget

called for the allocation of funds to purchase T-shirts, and rent buses for rallies. The budget was not approved, and will be sent to the Executive Committee.

Finally, it was announced that the Board of Trustees has voted to allow U.S.S. to once again receive their \$.85 student activity fee, which had previously been suspended. The fee will be reinstated for 3 semesters which will be followed by a referendum to determine whether or not it will be continued.

CLASSROOM "BURN OUT"

Users Claim Building Makes Them Sick

by Laura Saba-Ojaste

A meeting was held on Thursday, November 18 to discuss ailments suffered by many of the faculty, staff and students in building 2N.

This meeting was called as a result of the numerous complaints filed, many of which reflected symptoms of what is commonly referred to as "sick building syndrome."

Faculty and staff were represented from the History, Philosophy, SLS and CUNY BA departments. Three students who frequent building 2n were also present.

John R. Oppenheimer, Ph.D and Donna Gerstley, both from the CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE at the College of Staten Island were present as well as Dr. Levine of the Engineering Science department. They have agreed to act on behalf of the College to investigate the causes of the illness. Tests of the water and atmosphere are being run while questionnaires are simultaneously being circulated which question the symptoms of those who spend considerable time in the building. The College Voice was asked to refrain from listing symptoms at this time so as to not negate the survey process.

A memorandum which circulated the History Dept. on November 15 stated that numerous members of the department had become sick due to "either material in the vent system, which was released when the heat was turned on, or by the glue used to secure the rug." The

memorandum also advised that the college should "scan for different organic compounds in the air" and that the "ventilation system be checked and filters changed. The ventilation system should be turned to its maximum capability. You should open the windows in your office." The memorandum also called for a "Bake-out" during which the building should be completely empty for two days, "the heat turned up, windows opened and ventilation accelerated". This process was scheduled to take place over the weekend of November 20 and 21.

A second memorandum distributed by Robin Carey, Chairperson of the Economics dept., and Michael Greenburg, Chairperson of History dept., on November 16 advised that "windows be kept open at all times, setting the heating/cooling controls to keep temperature bearable." Occupants of the building were also advised to drink water "continuously while in the building" so that the dust accumulated in their bodies would be minimized.

Dean Pavia has responded to this situation by agreeing to take the following actions:

1. Check and clean the vents and change the filters.
2. Thoroughly clean the carpets.
3. Provide silicone to facilitate opening the windows.
4. Cooperate in a "bake-out".

Both Professor Oppenheimer and Ms. Gerstley evaluated the building and did confirm the severity of the problem.

If the "bake-out" fails to rectify the situation it has been determined that specialists will be called in to survey the situation.

DiBiase Steps Down As Student Activities Director

by Thomas Deignan

Citing health concerns and the burden of increased administrative responsibilities, Allan DiBiase has stepped down as the Director of Student Activities, a position he held at CSI for two years. Mike Daniels, the Campus Center Coordinator, has been named acting Director by Dean of Students, Carol Jackson. Daniels, for the time being, will handle the responsibilities of both jobs.

"From the time I became the Director of Student Activities, I was doing at least two people's work," said DiBiase, who will remain at CSI, working on a grant to create a campus-wide computer information system. "Then as we moved toward the new campus, the college really didn't hire people, within departments anyway, to help us prepare the furniture and equipment lists so it was like taking on another person's job."

DiBiase also noted that he had to be on the search committees involved in hiring new staff members, and such added administrative responsibilities were taking away from the student-oriented responsibilities of the Students Activities (SA) office.

"After a while, you feel like there are so many things to do and that they can't be done. Important things that you've worked on start to get edged out by all this type of administrative stuff," DiBiase continued.

DiBiase also contended that the CCNY tragedy, in which nine students were killed after a celebrity basketball game, added strict and strenuous regulatory responsibilities to all Directors and Administrators involved with student affairs at CUNY. The President and SA Director at CCNY lost their jobs in the wake of this incident.

CSI's move to its new Willowbrook campus also took its toll.

"I think (added responsibility) is a problem a lot of SA Directors face, but under the conditions of moving, and the special things we needed to do to get ready, and the fact that the help we got to do that work didn't come out until we were here, was extraordinary. I think that's beyond what most SA Directors have to put up with," DiBiase explained. He said he has been pondering this move since last April.

"The more traditional activities stuff, such as advisement to organizations, from publications to Students Government to PDC (Program Development Committee), none of these areas were really getting enough advisement to begin with. When we came to the new campus, it meant that we had the potential for expansion, we could have worked cooperatively with students on all this stuff if we had staff to do it. But none of that could be done."

DiBiase said that he conveyed to Dean Jackson that additional help was needed, and that he is "convinced she carried those concerns forward," but added that he understands that "everyone suffers this burden" at CSI. He added also that this is "absolutely" a problem the next SA Director will face.

Dean Jackson did not return phone calls.

"Students have suffered, and they are not able to get the type of service they should get. It pains me," DiBiase said, addressing the impact of this situation on the student body. He then added, "It's not irreparable, I just think we had a real opportunity to create change and the college fumbled the ball." DiBiase was quick to acknowledge the fiscal and budget constraints that lead to such situations, and reiterated that he felt, basically, that things are tough all over. He did, however, offer this analogy:

"CSI is on the short end of the stick, within CUNY. And within CSI, Student Activities and Student Services, stands as CSI stands within CUNY."

Asked why this is the case, DiBiase said that he understands that the college is attempting to build up its academic programs, but added that the lack of priority given to departments such as Student Activities is "negligent."

DiBiase's wife does work in the

President's office, however DiBiase said that the dismissal of President Volpe had nothing to do with his stepping down.

DiBiase's reaction, now that he has stepped down, is mixed.

"I physically feel better, which is most important, however I horribly miss the people I worked with and not having those people to work with now. I'll also miss the good relationships I had built up with students."

"We developed a plan, that fit into the college's plan, and this plan had some very important things in it, things other than running the building. And those are the things that get lost, not the administrative things the college demands you do. I was unwilling to table those things (that were in the SA plan)," DiBiase concluded.

In terms of options that could alleviate the pressures that have mounted on the SA office, DiBiase said there are no legitimate ones. One that has been discussed in the past is increased student say and participation in the day-to-day running of the Campus Center. DiBiase, however, branded this a "fantasy" simply because students are not in a position to accept the responsibility in the event of a serious incident.

"Basically, we'll get told is to wait. Wait for a better budget. Wait. Wait." DiBiase explained.

Dance Class Out Of Step

by Luigi Kapaj

A decision to move dance classes from the studio in Building K, Sunnyside, to that campus' former bookstore poses risks to students, according to Prof. Loretta DiBianca.

Classes will be held in the bookstore until next semester, at which time they will move to the Sunnyside gymnasium. No set date has been given for completion of the new dance facilities at Willowbrook.

"I was told that we would be moving to the bookstore, or the theatre, or the Gym. The theatre or the gym would have been fine with me, for one semester," Prof. DiBianca said, referring to earlier timetables which put Willowbrook's facilities complete by the end of this semester.

The danger lies in the concrete floor of the bookstore not having the give of a wooden floor like that of the dance studio. "If you jump and land on this floor, your knees just go into shock," DiBianca continued. "It's really bad. I've had five or six dancers injured... We don't have a dance major, so most of our classes are beginners. We don't

offer anything over a level two class."

"The first day I went in there, I stepped on a nail," said student Charise Cureton. "The floor is filthy, we have no mirror, and it's poorly vented. Sometimes there's a stench that won't quit. It's smaller, and we're crammed in there. Where we used to have the whole floor, now we just have this one mat."

The risk of injury was not a concern of the Performing and Creative Arts department (PCA), who, according to Security Director Eugene Martinez, approved the decision to move the classes. "The K building was closed primarily for safety reasons, and for mechanical [mechanical meaning maintenance] reasons also," as put by Martinez.

Security for the Sunnyside campus has not been altered in any other way. Patrols still go to the K building, and the J building continues to house the day care center which has the same security risks.

The problems should be remedied by next semester, when the classes will be held in the Gym, whose wooden floors pose little threat of injury.



Photo / Mike Garofolo

Without studios at Willowbrook, Dance students have been relegated to the old bookstore Sunnyside

Lead Poisoning Flourishes In The Face Of Legislative Inaction

by Mary Ellen Saba

Lead Poisoning is the number one preventable environmental health threat to our children today, according to the New York State Department of Health. 1 out of every 2 children in New York could possibly be contaminated with Lead Poisoning.

At small levels, lead contamination can cause lowered IQ, impaired hearing, memory loss, stunted growth and learning disabilities. At higher levels, lead poisoning can induce seizures, comas, kidney dysfunction, and also affects the peripheral nervous systems. At any level, lead affects every function of the human body, and can cause irreversible brain damage. New York City spends an estimated \$40,000 per child a year in medical and special education costs for lead contaminated children.

One of the main causes of lead poisoning is the exposure to lead paint. The use of lead paint became illegal nationwide in 1978. However, any home or building built

before that year could contain lead paint. Children under the age of seven are at the highest risk, during their developmental stages. A child can be exposed to lead in several different ways, including drinking water, soil, lead dust, ceramics, and paint chips.

New York State Senator Volker introduced The Workers Certification Bill (S. 5159-B), which would require children under the age of seven to be tested for lead poisoning. It would also require that lead abatement workers be certified. Although a version of this bill was passed by the New York State Assembly, Volker's bill was killed in the Senate.

If the provisions of this bill are not passed, New York will forfeit approximately 500 Million dollars a year in federal funding under Department of Housing and Urban Development Guidelines. These funds will be given to other states that have approved similar bills, such as New Jersey and Massachusetts.

At present, there are no set standards for lead clean up in New York. The only way to hire a certified worker for lead abatement is to hire an out of state contractor. Not only will this bill set standards for lead clean-up in New York, it would also mean more jobs for New Yorkers.

The Staten Island Advance recently quoted test results of children on Staten Island with lead poisoning. Reported cases of Lead poisoning jumped from 5 to 49 children. Since testing is not mandatory, these results are not conclusive. It is predicted that if this bill is passed, results will be drastically higher because all children will be tested.

On campus efforts in making sure children are not needlessly exposed to lead poisoning are being coordinated by the New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG). Students have distributed postcards on campus aimed at passing the "Workers Certification Bill," aimed at putting pressure on local Senators.

NYPIRG'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

by André Woods

The New York Public Research Group (NYPIRG) recently celebrated their 20th annual student conference at SUNY Binghamton.

Every fall semester, students from across New York State convene and discuss topics that are relevant to today's students. Seminars held at the conference included: Getting M.O.R.E. for your money (Movement to Reinvest In Education); Lead Poisoning Prevention; Women in the Movement for Social Change; Working the Media; Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual forces in Social Change; Success at Last (organizing events on & off campus); Building Diverse Campus Movements; So You Think You Want to be a Lawyer; and New York City After the Elections.

One of the main focal points of the lectures was the perceived apathy that infests college campuses today. Students were motivated, then taught how to motivate others.

The seminar "Getting M.O.R.E. for your money dealt with NYPIRG'S campaign to deal with higher education, the budget cuts, the lobbying of Governor Cuomo and each Legislator. At the College of Staten Island, NYPIRG interns have been tabling in the Student Center, getting students to fill out postcards to be sent to the Governor.

The lecture on lead poisoning hit home to much of the CSI student body. Many students here are the parents of small children, and live in areas where the risk of poisoning is high. Children are extremely susceptible to lead poisoning.

Approximately 500 students from some 20 schools attended the conference, including delegates from CUNY, SUNY, and Private institutions. Students expressed interest in attending NYPIRG'S spring conference at SUNY Albany, which is tentatively scheduled for the first week in March.

Humanitarianism or Barbarism?

by Ramzi Roughi

Last Thursday, November 18th, Doctor George Rozos presented an analysis on the moral construction of the American society today, and its political implications on the global level.

He took as example the new Humanitarian Spirit which animates governmental policies. A phenomenological method of study of the construction of our Morals helped him uncover the layers which constituted what he called Humanitarianism. He saw monotheism, libertarianism and racism as the basis for the American move.

"Being human and making a duty of being so," was the subtitle of his presentation. Dr. Rozos, a Greek sociologist, presented his thesis which identified these seemingly quite contradictory ideas. He gave the dynamic relationship which ties them together a practical use. In other terms, he used phenomenological research and dialectical idealism as a method to arrive at his conclusions. He was quite successful.

Faculty members and students who attended the meeting enjoyed a very animated discussion. Dr. Rozos had to defend his thesis in front of a quite critical-minded audience. Self-Consciousness was treated by the Sociologist, at the individual and the social level, as a relative knowledge. The reason being the impossible total objectivity of the subject.

Serious arguments were presented to refute Dr. Rozos's methodological choice. Dr. Peter Simpson, philosopher, was quite critical about the complexity of the method. "Why do you have to use Hegel's abstruse system to explain a quite obvious matter?" he asked. Dr. Rozos appreciated the position of his critic and showed the necessity of his methodological choice. Dr. Simpson, a renowned Greek Scholar, did not present any reasons to why the deficiencies of the method to present a workable solution.

Dr. Stanley Barlow questioned the monotheistic origin of Humanitarianism. Dr. Rozos had shown, in a document distributed to the audience, how monotheism was the basis of the authoritarian structural violence expressing itself in our society. Dr. Barlow was not the only one to do that, several intervenants tried to make the same point.

The intervention of Mr. Manjula Wijerama, a student, addressed a perceived weakness in Dr. Rozos's position: his idealism. For Dr. Rozos, ideas were the only things in question, material conditions were not essential to the issue. Mr. Wijerama's criticisms implied that, from a Marxist perspective, there were short-comings in Dr. Rozos's paper. Dr. Rozos ignored the political and economic conditions under the New World Order. The globalization of the market and its consequences on the Third World was seen by the student as the major problem. Dr. Rozos countered this criticism by calling Mr. Wijerama an idealist himself.

by M.D. Wijerama

A forum entitled "Crisis in Haiti - Can the U.S./U.N. Promote Workers Democracy In Haiti" was held on Thursday, Nov. 18 during club hours in the Green Dolphin Lounge. It was co-sponsored by the Revolutionary Socialist Group and the Young African Alliance. The panel included Daniel Simidor and Marty Goodman from the "Haiti Anti-Intervention Organizing Committee" and CSI professor Calvin Holder of the History Department. The event drew a diverse audience of around fifty students, including roughly a dozen of Haitian origin.

"Racism - At Home and Abroad"

Professor Holder spoke first. His presentation focused on the theme of race relations in the U.S. and their ramifications on U.S. policy towards Haiti and other Third World states. He reminded the audience that it was only twenty-five years ago that Blacks in the U.S. gained basic civil and human rights. He thus illustrated the socio-political backdrop to the creation of US policy towards Haiti, which has been an independent Black nation since a massive slave revolution ejected the French colonialists some two hundred years ago. The US which was practicing slavery at the time immediately imposed a political and economic embargo against the newly independent Black state. This "hostile attitude" lasted until the Civil War in the US.

Holder drew a connection between the re-emergence of US aggression towards Haiti in 1915, when US Marines invaded and took over Haiti, and the dramatic escalation of aggression against Blacks in the US in the same period. Wanton lynching of Blacks and "mob rule" were ignored by the legal authorities according to Holder. This same callousness towards human life guided US policy in Haiti at the time which murdered thousands of Haitian patriots, elevated light skinned Mulattoes into a local elite and created the beginnings of the current Haitian police state.

Alongside the deep seated racism of the US ruling class the other theme which Holder accorded significance to in forging US foreign policy was an obsessive anti-communism. "American foreign policy towards the Third World has not been to establish democratic institutions first and foremost, its policy has been essentially, fundamentally to protect, promote and advance capitalism while simultaneously stopping the growth of Communism...democracy has been incidental". In regard to Haiti, he said, "the government in Haiti under Duvalier and indeed the present government in Haiti are not deeply offensive to the US because Duvalier was anti-communist, there is no threat that a Cuban type regime would come to power."

While pointing out a recent NY Times article which revealed that current military junta in power in Haiti are on the CIA payroll and thus how a US orchestrated return of Aristide will not entail any real change he concluded his remarks on a somewhat ambiguous note. He said, "Workers democracy in Haiti at this point is a dream, under the circumstances Aristides return to the country, a purging of the military and the implementation of some basic humanitarian institutions" and the creation of a "parliamentary democracy" is "perhaps the best that can come out of this".

"United Nations - Fig Leaf for US Interests"

Marty Goodman, an official observer during the election which brought Aristide to power spoke next. He re-emphasized the importance of the history of Haitian independence and militancy. He spoke of how the "mighty Haitian Revolution of 1804" was seen by the US as a threat. "No small wonder", Goodman said sarcastically, "revolutionary Haitians were training US slaves to rebel and sending arms to Simon Bolivar to fight for independence in Central and Latin America".

Goodman strongly opposed U.S. or U.N. intervention in Haiti. He recommended and quoted from a 1952 book by I.F. Stone entitled, "The Hidden History of the Korean War" which he suggested was a "great history lesson of the United Nations". He summarized Stone's portrayal of the U.N. being used as a cover of the U.S. to invade North Korea in the guise of a "peace keeping mission". This invasion took place before the U.N. which was supposedly leading the effort even discussed military operations.

Goodman illustrated along the lines of Professor Holder, how U.S. foreign policy has been thoroughly racist in addition to being terroristic. "The racist specter of Chinese hordes was a constant image of US war propaganda. Napalm attacks predating Vietnam and heavy bombing

Crisis In Haiti



were indiscriminate. An eerie scene depicted in Stone's book showed Korean villagers barbecued by napalm, evoking images of Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

He suggested that the UN still plays the role of a "fig leaf for US interests". He said, "Clinton's foreign policy is carrying on the Republican efforts to recast the original as a sort of broker for the free market - New World Order".

He elaborated on the dangers of supporting these very same interests in regard to Haiti. He revealed that the US's main intelligence contacts on Haiti have clear ties to the current right-wing military regime. Womack, a chief expert, who resides with the notorious Haitian police commanders sister and husband in South Florida was quoted in Time magazine as saying he offers Haiti, "a white mans thinking", said Goodman. In fact one of his main "brainstorms for Haitian development" according to Goodman is "to obtain loans to buy garbage from New York for reprocessing in Haiti".

Goodman quoting from a LA Times article showed that it was not simply a "band of CIA nuts" who are behind US policy in Haiti but other wings of the US state apparatus like the State and Justice Departments are also involved.

He indicated that the current US brokered agreement for Aristides return to Haiti is a package that contains all "the promise of a Trojan Horse." Along with 1600 US/UN personnel, a US Special forces Unit, a Green Beret Special Forces Unit, a International Criminal Investigation Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) unit - a FBI program - will be sent. The latter he said is known for its training of police forces in Latin America like that of the "death squad government of El Salvador". It will be in charge of training a 5500 strong Haitian Police Force and also a so-called "Urban Disorder Unit" which according to Goodman is aimed at crushing any mass resistance.

Goodman pointed out that the "School of the Americas", a central funder of ICITAP, is known in Latin America as the "School of the Assassins". Amongst its star graduates are General Hector Gamacho, "mass murderer of Native Americans in Guatemala, military officials in El Salvador right wing ARENA government and Haiti's very own Lt. Col. Michel Francois current Haitian Police Chief".

"For Peoples Power In Haiti"

Daniel Simidor, a native of Haiti and a leader of the Haiti Anti-Intervention Organizing Committee (HAIIOC) was the final speaker. He proceeded to outline possible strategies for a solution to the Haitian crisis on the basis of the historical and empirical evidence cited by Goodman and Holder. He began by saying, "History tells us that there is no problem that does not bring with it elements of a solution". He outlined three broad options for Haiti: "1) A foreign solution 2) a reformist solution or 3) a peoples solution".

Those who advocate the first option are basically calling for US/UN intervention to restore Aristide to power in Haiti said Simidor. However Simidor felt that this is not even a workable solution even from the "standpoint of accepting the principle of intervention" since there is "no unity in the US ruling class" about its policy towards Haiti. Even the economic embargo is not firm since the US fears a continued influx of refugees.

Some in the pro-intervention camp suggest a so-called surgical strike. Simidor indicated that some Aristide supporters are using the label "narcoterrorist" to refer to the Haitian government. He charged that this was "a veiled

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SPECIAL ORDERS

Volpe's Return: Victory or Defeat?

On October 28th the students organized a rally to oppose the policies of East 80th street. In particular what instigated a turn-out of over 1000 people was that CSI President Volpe was fired by the Board of Trustees, at the behest of the Chancellor only a few days before. The rally represented an opportunity to clarify the inherent problems of the system; however, what was an opportunity to educate the students turned out to be a rally in support of the administration and the demand that Volpe be reinstated and Chancellor Reynolds be fired.

Here, three weeks later the President has been reinstated, but the Chancellor has not been fired. Volpe's return was due to back door discussions between politicians, such as Governor Coumo and Senator Marchi, and the students at the rally were the shock troops for his return. Student leaders, who insisted on the demand of Volpe in/Reynolds out, now have to face the reality that a returned President will not resolve the problems facing the student body. Volpe's return, a compromised return that even the President himself has admitted is a rotten deal, will not bring about a miraculous cure.

On top of that, consolidation of CUNY is proceeding full steam ahead. A *NY Times* article (11-1-93/Metro section) states, in detail, how the Presidents of each campus have until May '94 to decide what part of the curriculum will be cut. The final say rest with the Board and the Chancellor. The return of the President, or the hiring of any other, will not reverse the downsizing of CUNY. What appeared to many student leaders on that day as a victory is quickly turning into a defeat.

The problem facing those student leaders, who called for the return of Volpe, is to explain what good has it done for students, and can it be considered a victory. It seems that the call by some students to unite uncritically with the administration served only to confuse the issue.

Follow The Papertrail

There has been plenty of wasted paper coming out of the Faculty Senate about the "loss of confidence in the Chancellor" and how this college needs Volpe back. Now that Volpe is back what will the faculty do, pass another toothless resolution?

Over the course of this semester the faculty has passed resolutions condemning the actions of the Chancellor, believing that the Faculty Senate is a source of where change can take place. As of now that body has had little effect in changing the course of events. What will the Faculty Senate do now that an impotent President is back. A question that should have posed itself already to the faculty is to what degree has the President protected the faculty? One would think that the increasing course load, adjunct professors (notorious cheap labor), and the deteriorating classroom conditions would have motivated these learned people to take a stance beyond voting for a resolution. They might as well write to their Senator or congressperson as well and expect a similar response. Now that the President is back, and nothing has changed, it is time to take decisive actions beyond a twenty minute discussion and vote

Another route that the faculty may decide to take is to start to pressure their union to start defending their rights. A move that would prove to be both tactically smart and the most helpful would be to take up the issue of adjuncts more seriously. In a university system where over 40% of the professors are adjuncts, a union strategy that looks to improve the working conditions of this cheap labor market would advance the cause of higher education in many ways. Students would benefit from the additional time these professors could spend with them due to the increased pay and office hours (presently adjuncts do not keep office hours.) Professors would benefit from their increased presence also by alleviating their work load. Adjuncts are only one source of increased strength, there are the numerous paid staff. Secretaries, who in many cases run the offices, and other personnel could add a dynamic that the struggle has historically been missing.

In the end it is the faculty and staff that could deal the most lethal blows to the administration (or in their case management) because of their relationship to the university. The struggle that now confronts the faculty is not so much the burden of "protecting CUNY," but has now shifted to protecting their own jobs. When they do this properly then maybe the crisis that confronts CUNY can be dealt with.

Deadline For The Last Issue is December 10th

Auxiliary Services Update 3

On Tuesday November 23, 1993, the Board Of Directors of the CSI Auxiliary Services Corp. held a regular monthly meeting. In light of what occurred, I opted to change the format of this regular letter from a rough interpretation of the minutes to a focus on the importance of the issues brought to the table.

First off, a quarterly budget was reviewed. It was specific enough to the satisfaction of the board. The only items it lacked were items still under negotiation (i.e. insurance).

Now for the most substantial point: Dean Jackson's request for \$30,000 to help fund the Student Center.

The Dean of Students was finally able to personally make her request as a presentation. She presented an admittedly unrealistic and error filled budget that places an emphasis on a clutter of administrators with minimal responsibilities. Most of which are being handled by what staff they already have.

Dean Sussman motioned to approve the money. The discussion over which revealed just where the interests of the Board members lie. In spite of Prof. Hulton-Baker's request for votes on the issue to be held by secret ballot, the lines were clearly drawn between students and non-students.

The corollary issue of 24 hour access to the Student Center was, by administrative members, fought against being discussed in spite of the Board's unanimously passed motion from the previous meeting to table the funding request until Dean Jackson was able to discuss both issues in conjunction with one another.

Both professors, in a change of position, sat idly by while Deans Torre, Sussman, and Alsworth assaulted student concerns as being irrelevant. At previous meetings they supported these concerns at least as far as considering them relevant and in need of discussion before any action is taken. This support was expressed through both their discussion and the way they voted. In this meeting they expressed no verbal support and tried to disguise their voting obedience to administration by calling for a secret ballot.

Dean Jackson made a commendable effort to be reasonable. She suggested creating a formal committee with the job of finding a solution to the satisfaction of both administration and students.

I put her suggestion in the form of an amendment to the current motion. Dean Alsworth tried to throw rules out the window and refuse the amendment because he and Dean Sussman didn't like it. It was voted down.

A call to question was made and accepted with the resulting vote passing the funds in spite of student opposition. Immediately following the vote, Dean Sussman suggested that the Board start being more responsible in the handling of money in contrast to her earlier argument of giving away \$30,000 with no concern over how it's spent. The final insult came with Dean Torre's claim that he represents students unlike those of us on the Board elected by students as their representatives.

by Luigi Kapaj

Dear Sports Editor(s),

I recently acquired the November 8th issue of the College Voice, and naturally I turned my attention to the sports section. After reading the article "Enough Is Enough" I was taken with so much anger that I took the paper and threw it in the wastepaper basket where it belonged (or at least where Jason Castor's article belonged).

First of all, Castor's article should not have been posted in the sports section, but rather where the editorials are kept. Who cares what he thinks about sports anyway? Is he the Mike Lupica of CSI? I doubt it. The reasons he gives for his opinions are so paper thin I can see through them from a thousand miles away. Don't get me wrong, I really care about our school paper. I find Ed Hicks' articles to be honest, insightful, and noteworthy. However, is the schools sports section in the Voice so run-down it needs crappy articles like Castro's to fill up space? For sports fans like me, last issue was a huge disappointment.

Secondly, I do respect Castor's opinions, but I think his style of writing (if you'll call it that) is almost as bad as his article. To even think that he is a sports journalist is scary. Journalists don't use phrases like, "I'm going to puke, he belongs in Bellevue, the Rangers are shmucks, baseball is a joke, realignment sucks, etc., in order to make a point. Trash talk like that belongs in the Fresh Kills dump, not in a newspaper.

I really don't think that the College Voice will print this letter because it's states a negative opinion. Even so, it's the way I feel, and I thought someone had to speak up about Castor's article. As for Ed Hicks, the usual reporter, keep up the good work (and the interesting stories), but for the sake of CSI, give Jason Castro an assignment he can handle, and please: NO MORE EDITORIALS IN THE SPORTS SECTION!!!

D.P.

The Greek letter organizations Alpha Pi Delta & Alpha Phi Delta are sponsoring a raffle in the stunned center, to benefit Project Hospitality, a tax exempt not for profit organization which help homeless adults and families as well as AIDS patients on Staten Island. Project Hospitality is located at 530 Bay Street and was started in 1982 by comment volunteers who lroyht clothing & meals to the homeless people at the ferry terminal and along the water front. A chance can lie peurchased for only \$1.00 in the cafeteria and the prize is a gift basket which includes, shampoo, lotion, soap & bubble bath

by Marie Brea



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NAFTA -Shock!!!

NAFTA: Exploiting the Free Market

by John Paul Patafio

"Gentlemen! Do not be deluded by the abstract word Freedom! Whose Freedom? Not the freedom of one individual in relation to another, but freedom of Capital to crush the worker. Why should you desire further to sanction unlimited competition with this idea of freedom, when the idea of freedom itself is only the product of a special condition based upon Free Competition?"

Karl Marx

"Speech on the Question of Free Trade"

Though these words were spoken over 100 years ago they frame, with striking clarity, the contention over Free-Trade today. Pundits of NAFTA claim that if the market does not expand uninhibitedly working people will be the ones to suffer. They admit that the immediate effects may be bad, but ... in the long run ... the working class will benefit. What do Free-Trade agreements mean for working people?

The need to increase profits is a constant principle under a capitalist system. This agreement is a measured maneuver to insure that the rate of profit for Transnational Corporations (TNC) will go up by exploiting labor at a cheaper cost.

Though the popular cry is that jobs will be lost this is not the primary reason to oppose NAFTA. Only a fool can not notice that hundreds of thousands of jobs have been lost over the last decade. Though this will certainly speed up the loss of certain jobs in sectors of industry, it is not unforeseeable that other sectors may indeed find an increase in the workforce. It is not

that jobs will be lost in all three countries (this has already occurred both in Mexico and Canada) but that the rights of the working class and the standard of living will decrease at quicker rate. Essentially, this agreement will lower the living standards of working people through the reductions of benefits and wages by having one sector of the working class compete with the other. This competitive line of thought will lead working people into the dead end street of nationalism.

Fair Play?

Though the debate in Congress was two sided, heightened by the Perot contingency, it was maintained in the framework of what is best "for our country," and not in an anti-capitalist direction. The debate avoided any substantial critique of the growing ills of the market system. In reality the "debate" was like looking into a mirror at a fun house. The reflection was recognizable, distorted only in size or shape. What was left untouched was the essence of the mass opposition, the class antagonisms which exist under capitalism. However, this mass opposition had to be channeled and this is where Perot's coalition filled the void by directing the anger in a *us vs. them* mentality.

The debate remained in the lexicon of nationalism. The immense resistance from the working class was directed to the defense of the fatherland in order to stifle the alternative program that lies beneath the surface; challenging the State's role in supporting this oppression. One can understand why the ruling class used all of its

means to keep the debate within the parameters of national interest when viewing the "free-trade" debate from the vantage point of Marx's analysis of class antagonisms.

For those in power nothing makes more sense than to have reality distorted so that workers internationally take up arms against each other rather than the state that supports the interest of capital. Better for the bourgeoisie to have workers kill each other over crumbs from the bosses table than to have them look up and see a few people stuffing their faces.

The role of congress was to legitimize the "debate" in the face of the mass opposition by the working class, and secondly to settle the dispute amongst the ruling class. In the end the State serves as a means to oppress the working majority and to democratically settle the dispute amongst the ruling minority.

Saint Perot and the Working Class

If anything was peculiar about this affair it was the 3rd party, representing a popular front, led by Ross Perot. What became lucid was that the Perot phenomenon is nationalist and depends upon populist rhetoric to advance its own purposes.

Perot's coalition of disgruntled petit-bourgeoisie (i.e., the ambiguous middle class made up of small business owners, yuppies and union bureaucrats) is not quantitatively large enough to pose as a real threat. However, the working class is needed to serve as shock troops to storm the gates and place them into a position of power. Needless to say, Perot is not against the exploitation or oppression that exist

under capitalism for that is exactly how he maintains his position of power. His campaign was led in a nationalist direction and not an anti-capitalist one because in the end it would undermine his own source of power. What typified this petit-bourgeois coalition was its slogan/demand *Save Your Job, Save Our Country*.

The reason why this popular front would inevitably fail for the workers, and why it failed for the capitalist who stand to lose by this agreement are different in nature due to their class content.

For workers, Perot's nationalist coalition failure to win can be traced to the historical roots of nationalism. However, succinctly put nationalism defends those who already have power and a stake in the current system of production. As stated earlier in the piece, nationalism does not challenge the relations of production under capitalism it only seeks to protect the interest of those owners of capital who stand to lose. Nationalism places the survival of working people in the mystical hands of the homogenous nation state. The antagonisms between bosses, who maintain power through the capacity to buy labor, and the workers, who are forced to sell their labor in the "free-market," is glossed over in the interest of the nation.

The capitalist, who opposed this agreement, lost due to the fact that in today's highly globalized Free-Market, competition amongst other TNC's demands that the borders protecting national markets give way to international ones. (Interestingly, this agreement claims to be in the interest of the Free-Market, but has many stipulations which will protect this largest "free-trade" zone against those nasty Asians, and not so nasty Western Europeans.) Perot, who will benefit either way (as pointed out by V.P. Gore on CNN) was looking to fill a power vacuum created by the deteriorating conditions workers find themselves the world over. However, what Perot, and other segments of the ruling class could not fight against was the intrinsic nature of capitalism's need to expand beyond its own borders in search of cheap labor, raw materials and new markets, especially in times of contracting profits.

Though Perot lost this battle, if the debate remains restricted to the parameters of the Free-Market it is not unforeseeable that his demagoguery will win a majority of workers down the road of nationalism and the establishment of an authoritarian state.

Alternative Beyond the Borders of Nationalism

In order to move beyond the dire straits of Nationalism the working class needs to organize around a program of international solidarity and the needs of the working class. The demands put forward should be frameworked by the needs facing working people, such as an increase in the minimum wage to \$10 an hour, stringent environmental standards, and a broadening of democratic procedures. Unions exist throughout the continent and should be the focal point of organizing. In the US a third party should be established by the unions modeled after the Workers Party in Brazil. The point should not be to have a new NAFTA agreement, but to expose the role of the State in supporting the exploitation and oppression of workers the world over.

This NAFTA is a DISASTA

by Ryan Monroe

Treason, oppression, exploitation, and ruination; these are a few words I would use to describe the infamous NAFTA agreement. This agreement has now been passed by the two houses of Congress. The agreement was passed with a bipartisan effort. I always thought that once the congress began to work together in this fashion the American working person would be the beneficiary. Now I see this new coalition working against what is in the best interests of the American people.

Bye-Bye jobs. We can thank Clinton, Congress, and the foreign lobbyists who represent Multinational corporations for this. They will head south in search of a greater profit margin, no matter what the effect is on our country and Mexico. I consider the winners of NAFTA to be the multinational corporations and the losers to be the working people of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The corporations have great incentive to relocate in Mexico. First and foremost is the abundance of cheap labor. Second is a complete disregard for the enforcement of Mexico environmental regulations. Third is Mexico's lower safety standards. Fourth is the lack of child labor laws. Fifth is Mexico's weak unions which are unable to force companies to provide benefits. This points to Mexican people's low standard of living. Sixth is that there is no social security tax. Mexico is on it's way to becoming one big sweatshop and this agreement enables these conditions.

This may be free trade, but it is not FAIR trade.

The best thing to do is to renegotiate the agreement so the working people in all the countries would benefit. In the new agreement I would impose a continental minimum wage of five dollars. Secondly, I would make sure that the corporations which would relocate in Mexico will be required to follow the same environmental standards, worker safety conditions, and child labor laws, that they follow in the United States and Canada. The agreement would be made to bring all three countries up to par with the best standards on the books in all countries.

This would create jobs in all the countries because the Mexican who will be making \$2 a day would be making \$40 a day. This would give the Mexican worker substantial buying power. Making \$2 a day, the Mexicans will continue to live in cardboard boxes, and without basic plumbing and household appliances; i.e. a toilet, shower, or even an oven or refrigerator. This would be a real job creator especially in the United States if the Mexican people had the opportunity to purchase these items because of their location. Currently as NAFTA stands the capabilities for it to create jobs in the U.S. is stunted, because the overwhelming majority of Mexicans do not accumulate enough capital to purchase a product made in the United States.

Illegal immigration into California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas will ensue at a heavier pace under the current NAFTA agreement, because of the continued search for a

better wage. Under my proposed minimum wage this would be an incentive to stay and work out a better life in Mexico. Under the current agreement there will begin to be a substantial increase in the mass production of agriculture goods. The Agricultural business will displace about 15 million Mexican peasants who live on small lots of land. 1,000 acre plantations will replace them. Most of these peasants are uneducated and unskilled. They will search for employment in the Mexican Cities and when they do not find them they will head north.

This mass illegal immigration will be like none ever seen before. The result of this will be an even further disliking of illegal immigrants. Even though the root cause of the problem will be the aspects of the NAFTA agreement, some people will begin to blame the Mexicans for their inability to find a well paying, quality job. Likewise, some Mexicans will blame the "Americans" for their exploitation. Meanwhile, the real culprits are the ones who support and voted for the current NAFTA i.e. multinational corporations.

I hope in the 94 Congressional election and in the 96 Presidential/ Congressional election the traitors who voted for NAFTA lose their jobs. Since these people obviously do not care about the conditions which will be created under the current NAFTA legislation, we must put in office those who would represent our interests and renegotiate NAFTA to improve the quality of life for the people of our country and for our continent.

Disagree?
Have Your Say...
Submit To The Voice.

Wasted Chances

by Jusuf Fuduli

The relative calm of this campus has been disrupted recently, due to the dismissal of CSI President Edmond L. Volpe by CUNY Chancellor Wynekta Ann Reynolds. Quite a foreseeable prospect, since the Chancellor has been telegraphing her intentions in both word and deed. The reaction of the faculty and student body to this action has been most peculiar. Not that the protests and rallies held in defiance of Chancellor Reynolds are out of place, but that it is strange that those who have held their tails between their legs for so long should bare their teeth now.

Of all the transgressions that Chancellor Reynolds has committed against this school, the firing of President Volpe is the least. Volpe is but one man who had already planned to retire at the end of the school year. The operating of this institution will continue regardless of Volpe's presence. Yet the dismissal of Volpe in the middle of a semester is a testament to Reynolds growing power and the way she chooses to use it. While the firing of a school president may be a spectacular exercise of that power, it is fleeting and short lived. Chancellor Reynolds has something much more impressive and historical in mind.

Since her appointment as chancellor in 1990 by Governor Cuomo, Ann Reynolds has slowly pushed for the enactment of the consolidation plan, a list of agendas that, if enforced, would drastically change the face of this and all of CUNY. In a consolidated CUNY we wouldn't have to worry about the dismissal of school presidents because there would be little need for school presidents.

Consolidation would grant the Chancellor and her central administration subordinates such control that local school administrations and presidents would have little power and say in their respective affairs. The whole curriculum structure would be in the hands of those in off campus offices, detached from the needs of students and faculty. Courses and studies would be diminished and moved; not according to the professors and students who possess the firsthand input necessary for such decisions, but according to the Chancellor and her bureaucrats, whose stressing of profits supersedes their desire to increase the standards of education. For instance, instead of finding 200 level history and anthropology courses offered at all nineteen CUNY campuses, you might find them at three, thus adding the strain of increased travel

time to acquiring an education.

We would also be presented with fewer professors, whose higher salaries and greater ability will be replaced by the low wage, benefits devoid, and less skilled adjuncts. All this will occur while giant campuses like Willowbrook will continue to open, hence increasing the number of tuition paying students while debasing their education. Change is on the horizon but progress is nowhere in sight.

If these insidious proposals are ever implemented, we could attribute it to the lack of concern that Chancellor Reynolds shows to those under her authority, but the true culprits (at least in the case of CSI) would be the uninformed student body and the hypocritical faculty. The twelve thousand students at this campus are, second to none, the largest student body in CUNY. They, along with their professors, have allowed themselves to be thrust into this situation.

The faculty as of October 6th had passed resolutions against the chancellor and her policies. They had organized themselves to be a coherent, but not effective, opposition to central administration. While the professors had thoroughly thought out their stance with the Chancellor, they never took steps to involve the student body, who are directly affected by Reynolds' policies, and whose support gives the faculty the only legitimate protection from the Chancellor's wrath.

This is a fact that all should be aware of by now, the dismissal of President Volpe has shown the faculty that they all can be replaced, the same can not be said for students. Coupled with the shortcomings of the faculty is the missed opportunity that both professors and students should have taken to voice their displeasure with Ann Reynolds and her supporters.

This missed opportunity was none other than the dedication of this new campus, which not only brought Chancellor Reynolds and the politician from Albany who appointed her, but a massive amount of media coverage as well. Instead of boycotting or protesting the presence of their enemies at the dedication of not only the campus but the achievements of their struggle to receive and give an education, faculty dressed in their scholarly robes and all but a handful of students not garbed in apathy applauded

those who would do them the most grievous of harms.

Oh what folly, professors sat smiling as the Chancellor they resolved to rebuke spoke to them, students cheered as the one who appointed Ann Reynolds came before them. Was this not hypocrisy, the common response was no, for it was felt by those who attended, that the ceremony was a time to celebrate the magnificent structures we now occupy. Was it never realized, that by her actions, the Chancellor sees this campus as nothing more as a soulless structure fit only to fill CUNY's coffers, and that by sacrificing their dignity and principle, the faculty and student body accommodated her.

To sit at the same table as your enemy is to forsake your honor. The only excuse would be if reconciliation was desired, Ann Reynolds firing of President Volpe negates such a probability. If only the students and faculty did not attend the dedication ceremony, this would at least give Reynolds her moneys worth for removing Volpe. If the tent which held the dedication ceremony was empty, then the politician from Albany, who has never seen fit to veto a tuition hike, would have had to put aside his retreat speeches and tired jokes to explain why he and his appointee are so loathed.

Instead, the politicians and bureaucrats gained a free photo opportunity, then insolently fired President Volpe. Now students and faculty rally for his return, unaware that their efforts are ill spent and meaningless. If Volpe returns, his stay will be short, as he stills plans to retire. Even if he is reinstated, Volpe will not raise his hand to strike at Chancellor Reynolds and consolidation, for in fact he never did before.

The concerns of the student body and faculty should be to create and then submit a petition which demands the resignation or removal of Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds and the elimination of all efforts to implement consolidation. This should ultimately lead to the restructuring of central administration in a way that curtails their power and prevents them from ignoring the wishes of the majority. The population of CUNY and all people for that matter, should not have to scream themselves hoarse in order to seek a logical end to their problems, or to have the selfish tendencies of others thrust upon them.

A FEW OF THE THINGS THAT PISS ME OFF

by D R O'Connell

My view has always been that if people don't like the views we print, they should pick up a pen and write their own opinions. In fact, recently I sent out a ream of flyers actually begging people to write Commentary. I figured that people would certainly respond to a headline screaming: "Does Something Piss You Off?" The way I saw it, there was a better than even chance that it was us pissing them off, and I wanted some feedback.

After all, this is the *College Voice*. The WHOLE college, not just some little junta that managed to wrangle its way to the high perch of public spewage. Unfortunately, although all of us here at the *Voice* take this philosophy quite seriously, many people think we're out for some cheap sensationalism.

This is usually the result of being the target of one of our news stories, and is to be expected. If they don't like what we print, they can either prove us wrong, or clean up their act. But whatever they decide to do, they should do it in writing. This is their newspaper, too.

What really pisses me off, though, is when people go to extremes to express their displeasure with us. For example, one of our news staff received seventeen threatening phone calls the day our last issue came out. That same day, a member of one organization which came under our scrutiny almost cold cocked me when I tried to tell him to put his objections in writing. You should have seen it: the sight of this cat being dragged off by one of the organizers of that group was priceless. If only I'd had a camera... it might have been worth a cheap shot to the cranium.

But I digress. Since I was the one who went looking for people who had something to say, I felt obliged to say a few things of my own. Submitted for your approval: A few of the things that piss me off.

—Cops of any stripe... City, State, Federal, Public, Private, "Rent-A," or Secret. As a professional Anarchist, these folks are to me what the Coyote was to the Road Runner. They have tried, many times, to nail me for my own peculiar brand of truth, justice and the American way. They only got me once, on a rap which was so flimsy and transparent that they must have wrote up the reports on onion skin. Hey — I do my own thing, and don't hurt anybody who doesn't righteously deserve it. So leave me alone.

(F.Y.I.... The front corner cell of the rear tier of cells in the 120 Precinct has 76 rivets in its ceiling.)

—That Bobbit Woman. 'Nuff said.

—Snooty Manhattanites who think we Islanders are nothing but a bunch of country bumpkins ripe for exploitation. That kind of logic sent people like Claude Rolo to the presumed Siberia of this borough, and will continue to do so for as long as we maintain our unique diversity.

(Before you all go jumping to conclusions, this is neither an endorsement, nor a denouncement, of secession. I still haven't made up my mind on that one. Hell, I wrote in Ryan Monroe's name for Mayor.)

—Guilt Ridden Middle Class Liberals (GRIMCaLs) who:

*Whine incessantly about problems which have never directly affected them, then bitch and moan that the people involved are betraying themselves. When the sons and daughters of the rich and privileged start talking

about the poor and disenfranchised, it makes me wonder if they're really altruistic, or merely suffering from a mass martyr complex.

*Style themselves as "Radicals" and "Revolutionaries" looking to overthrow the status quo, when they engage in the most Byzantine political shenanigans imaginable. To paraphrase Wilson and Shea in *The Illuminatus! Trilogy*: A radical is nothing but a liberal with a big mouth. And a militant radical is a big mouthed liberal with a Che Guevara costume. I'm all for rabble rousing, having once led one thousand anti-war protesters down Broadway at midnight on a cold January day, flinging garbage cans and other barricadables into the streets to slow down the forces of law and order. So it really galls me when a handfull of *poseurs* runs about proclaiming revolution when they won't risk their necks for their "cause." If these folks want to be revolutionaries, let them blow up the White House or something, and leave those silly costumes at home.

*Cry bloody murder about censorship and the first amendment, then try to stifle all dissent to their notions. I mean, I personally enjoy cracking a few Nazi Skinhead skulls every now and again, as a matter of personal honor, and also to keep the adrenaline flowing. But even Rush Limbaugh can say something that makes a lot of sense. It used to scare me when I caught myself laughing at one of his barbs, until I realized that everybody serves a purpose in this society. Even the far right lunatic fringe. If people are going to act like buffoons, speak gibberish, and espouse doctrines of ignorance and hate, then for the love of Eris LET THEM MAKE TOTAL ASSES OF THEMSELVES. As much as I agree with Mencken, the American people are

smart enough to know when to draw the line.

*Purport to speak on behalf of every variant of minority in this country, this state, this city, as though the fight against intolerance was their own personal domain. Are the GRIMCaLs trying to say that these oppressed groups in our society are incapable of speaking for themselves? This is an extremely elitist attitude, comparable to the Radical Republicans of the Reconstruction era, who took the newly freed slaves and enfranchised them solely for the purpose of maintaining a hegemony on the electoral votes for as long as possible.

I'd like to take this one step further. Here at the *College Voice*, we have lots of people writing about the struggles of the African American community. But guess what... None of the authors of these pieces are African Americans. Now, as an Irish American, I would take serious offense if Calvin Butts presumed to speak on behalf of NORAD; if Jesse Jackson appointed himself spokesman for Sinn Fein; if Louis Farrakhan went looking for weapons for the Provos. I would expect the reverse would also be true.

It's not as though CSI has a lack of African American activists. One of them, Young African Alliance President Miguel Melendez, is one of the sharpest, most articulate speakers I have seen at CSI in the three years I have been a student here. I would like to extend my personal invitation to Miguel, and to anyone else who has something to say on the subject, to SEND US SOME MATERIAL. I'd love to see it, love to print it, and love to read it.

—Did I mention that Bobbit Woman?

Of Racism, The Media and The Police

by Shaista Husain

My article, "Reverse 'reverse racism'" in the last issue was an attempt to analyze race relations in context of the power structure and to attack the bourgeois media's "white backlash" arguments and its reactionary hysteria campaign. This commentary will expound and clarify my position. The prosecutor of the two defendants in the Reginald Denny case had declared that releasing the defendant Damian Williams "would be an affront to the good and decent law-abiding citizens in this country." The media has been perpetuating the same line by attacking the judiciary system of the U.S. because the jury did not punish the two defendants that beat up Reginald Denny harshly.

The jury verdict to free Damian Williams has been overturned by the justice system and he has been denied a reduction of bail which stands at \$580,000. The state has exacted its revenge although he was convicted only of four misdemeanors and a lesser felony by the jury. Let's not forget that the cops who beat Rodney King, convicted at the second trial, not only got to stay out on bail pending sentencing but they stayed free for six weeks after sentencing before reporting to a federal minimum security country club. The bourgeois media is distorting the bare facts to say that Williams and Watson had been let off easy.

It will be necessary for me to point out that although Reginald Denny was beat up by two black men, which the media has so brilliantly displayed, he was also taken to the hospital in his own truck by a black person. Furthermore, Reginald Denny, a working class white man has understood

the causes that led to his attack and has called for "forgiveness and understanding." The media will use only the black on white violence to play into bourgeois fears. The stereotyping prevalent in the media depicting Blacks as "violent and dangerous" can be traced to the days of slavery and the white fears of slave insurrection, it is the "Nat Turner" stereotype. The same

believe that there is racial harmony and live in denial of the overwhelming reality of oppression in this society. The paternalistic role of instituting welfare and quotas will never solve the economic predicament of the African American and the rest of the underprivileged. In fact, it advances dependency and further underdevelop-

rested five members of the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade (source: Revolutionary Worker-November, 7, 1993). One young woman, Sasha, had her legs broken. On October 10, the LA Housing Police kidnapped and tortured two other Brigade members. What were these youths doing to receive such a punishment? They had been in the Nickerson Gardens housing projects in LA where they were organizing the people by handing out leaflets. Joe Vealy, a former Black Panther member and a member of the Revolutionary Communist Party said, "Their worst nightmare is to see the anger and rebelliousness of those they victimize and brutalize every day hook up with the fighting spirit and plan of the revolutionaries." For people who live in the state's concentration camps, it is not uncommon to have Gestapo style raids occur where brutal police terror attempts to set the rules of "conduct." The amount of money funded for police and jails continues to rise. The front cover of last Friday's Daily News reported the latest riot gear that has been issued to the police department. The state wants to use this military equipment and it wants to do this in a way that keeps these viscous attacks hidden and quiet where the people of the inner cities and urban centers are completely isolated to face the system and its enforcers alone. The media and the institutes of learning simply perpetuate the negative hype to alienate the victims of the U.S. gov't and Capitalism by distorting and denying the naked truth.

*I say it was right to rebel,
forward from rebellion to
revolution.*

fears exist today as the system of Capitalism keeps Blacks enslaved in the poverty ridden "ghetto." These bourgeois fears of rebellion and violent revolution by the oppressed people in America is as foreboding today as it was then because the economic conditions of oppression are still blatantly practiced.

The undemocratic nature of this system is evident in its alienation of Blacks in society. Why are there more blacks in Jail in New York than in South Africa? Why doesn't the benevolent quota system of Affirmative action seem to be progressive? Has there been any "progress"? NO. It is dangerous to

opment. Do you think that Blacks/Latinos or anyone living in the ghettos will remain complacent in their misery? There is a new spirit of resistance born out of the LA.. Spring Rebellion that encompasses people of all different ethnic backgrounds. The media continues the attempt to divide the people, but we will not be divided. I say it was right to rebel, forward from rebellion to revolution.

On September 19, the LAPD and the Housing Authority Police beat up and ar-

The Troglodytes

STANDING ON A SOAPBOX

By Chris Perrotta

Alright! I've had enough! Every time I pick up the newspaper (not a quality paper like the Voice, I mean rags like the Advance and the News) or flip on the TV, I have to listen to or watch this utterly repulsive bullshit that they think I want to hear. "Michael Jackson uses drugs!" - no kidding? I have always preferred women to pet monkeys and clowns myself, Mike. I think your problem is that you are using the WRONG KIND OF DRUGS! They say you're on painkillers... oh! tough guy! Try something that will kill you, do the world a favor. Or at least buy another glove damnit! Or is that your masturbating hand?

I could of guessed that he was playing with chemicals the first time I watched Thriller. Or, if you watched last year's Super Bowl, that halftime thing was further proof! The fact that they won't release where he is getting treatment makes me wonder though. Was that particular painkiller a white powder that rhymes with joke? Did it cost as much as Dwight Gooden's rosin bag? Was it the "painkiller" that Eric Clapton sang about. I'm not an investigative reporter.

Flip the channel or turn the page and now we get to hear about Big Bad Joey Buttafuoco. Hey man, Amy's not too bad looking! She is hotter than Mary Jo. I'd spend the night in room 256 with Amy! Oh! Wait I'm eighteen, and she's sixteen. Um, maybe not hon. Statutory rape is not my cup of tea. Joe, some advice: next time make sure the chick is eighteen, and have her use a .44 mag. when she takes out Mary Jo. Even if she can't shoot straight it should do the job.

I'm writing this on Wednesday night so I don't know what's going to happen with NAFTA yet, but I have to say, "Who Cares!" Tell 'ya the truth, NAFTA is so big right now that I can't get a straight answer to any

of my questions. I have heard some beautiful arguments from both sides though. Bleeding heart liberals (they ruin countries you know) love it. It will open trade with other countries, and make a North American trading block that will stand against the European Community.

We will help modernize Mexico, then again Americans will lose jobs while businesses will run to south of the border, where labor is cheaper. So say the right and Right Wingers (they're a whole bunch of bible fanatics you know.) It never ends! I say we take Mexico and Canada over! We have the military power, let's use it! We would not need NAFTA if we WERE North America!!!

I'm just a Machiavellian Imperialist though. I could care less if everyone was equal and happy. In fact I don't want equality or peace on earth. I want to be on top and besides, peace is dull. If they want to put something on TV I want to see, try NYPD Blue. Sex on free TV! "What a world, what a world" to quote the Wicked Witch. Oh, maybe you don't want sex on TV? OK, I can deal with that. Just play Apocalypse Now, Full Metal Jacket and Platoon all day!

I want to see blood and guts! If the stations can't pull that off why not play reruns from the Gulf War? Man, was I happy camper during that. Death, my favorite Horseman, was on TV every night. Why not show the way they cleared the trenches of Iraqi soldiers at night? Blowtorches and tanks with plows! Can we say toast boys and girls?

Well if I pissed you off with this let me know or if you realize it's brilliant and want to send me money, the Voice has a new Commentary Editor, and I'm sure he'd love to hear from you. Until then, I will stand on my soapbox and complain without offering any kind of solution. I'm a Calvinist you know, Calvin and Hobbes, Bill Waterson style that is.

by Ramzi Roughi

It's almost the end of the first semester at the new campus! We all have our little routines and nobody cares about the architecture or the environment anymore. We all got used to the New Campus. We even got used to the buildings' poetic names and to stepping on the alumni's names!

In the beginning, we all had something to say about the campus. It was big, the buildings were ugly, the cafeteria looked like a prison, like a womb for some people. The structures were ugly, they weren't functional, they didn't embody the spirit of Academe. The library was a hideous copy of an Italian post-modern structure. And now, all that buzz has stopped. Everybody knows what to say. Everybody knows what the others have to say. And we all checked our positions and chose the most comfortable one(s). (The "s" is for the opportunists amongst us).

Now that all of this has been sedimented and routinized let's try to see what this was all about.

Faced with novelty we seem to (have) react(ed). Does it move us? Well, if we judge by the effervescence of comments that took place we can safely answer affirmatively.

So, the question arises: what is the relationship between our comments on the aesthetical and functional values of the new structure and us? In other words, why did we express our opinions in those terms (beauty and utility)?

First beauty, it seems that we inherited the attitude of aesthetical judgment from our ancient ancestors. They were particularly interested in beauty and its role in the metaphysical theories they presented. The concept of utility is however rather new, comparatively. Modernization (capitalism) is at the basis of such a consciousness.

For our concern, we should try to see how these concepts, Beauty and Utility, are related in our time (today). What is

considered beautiful today? How would you answer? You could say that beauty is relative to the social position of the judge. So, if this were to be true, what is beautiful for somebody (say rich and educated) is different from what is beautiful for somebody else (say poor and uneducated). What about gender, race, culture...? Well, we would have to agree that they all influence individual decisions on aesthetic judgments.

Hey, this is getting crazy! If I understand myself (very difficult!), beauty is not a universal concept but rather a personal matter. This is totally insane! I cannot see the individual outside the society. So, the question arises to whether a social concept of beauty exists, even if at the implicit level. In other words, are our views participating in a social construction of Beauty?

You may ask yourself what is the use of my questioning and what is its relevance. This would show that you are a fully grown Modern person. Remember "Time is Money!", Education is money and Art is money too. Everything has its worth in money. But is beauty money? (Is Money Beauty?) Should we consider the usefulness of an artwork to determine its aesthetic value? Do we have to use pre-modern standards of judgment for modern artworks? Why? What is an artwork anyway?

Well, in the age of mass production, mass consumption, mass pre-thought aestheticized opinions, mass alienation, my questions seem not to be proper.

A question to my Professor Peter The Great would be: what does it mean today to say that God is beautiful? How different is it from do you like your cheese-burger? (Difference of degree/kind?)

The question I didn't pose is "what is beauty?" It wouldn't have been useful to pose it...

Let's hope that our professors (beautiful souls!) would have the beautiful and useful reflex of educating (\$) us in this matter.

So, to all Liberal Arts Professors, this is a desperate appeal...

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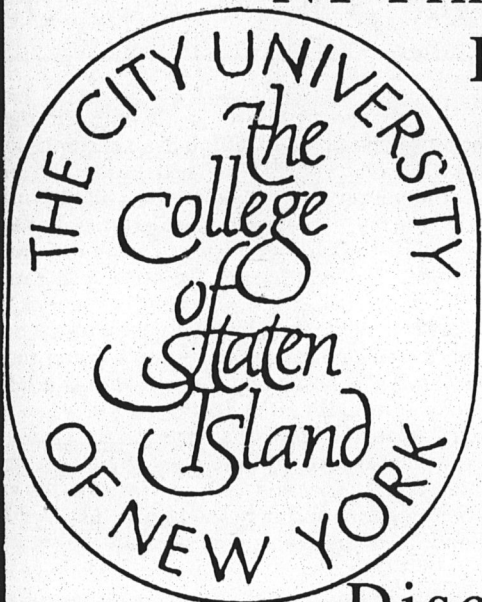
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..... President Kennedy Slain In Dallas

Lone Nut Or Lyndon Johnson?

All that can be said with certainty, concerning the events that transpired in Dallas' Dealy Plaza on November 22nd 1963, is that a bullet tore sickly through the skull of President Kennedy. After he slumped lifelessly in reaction to the fatal head shot, his wife, dressed in pink, scoured the rear trunk for remnants of his head. And without Abraham Zapruder's infamous 8 millimeter home video, surely by now, these facts would be disputed as well.

Who pulled the trigger? How many bullets? How many wounds? All these large and lofty questions persist. But even the weather of that clear, Autumn day has been disputed unendingly in volumes and volumes of books (by some counts over 2,000), documentaries, studies and one big, Hollywood film. Thirty years later, the murder of JFK is a labyrinth of a whodunit that the greatest of mystery writers could not have possibly conceived.

By now many of the figures involved are all too familiar thanks to outdated encyclopedias and grammar school history lessons. Lee Harvey Oswald, crazed loner, scoped a perfect shot from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository—where he happened to be employed—and blasted at Kennedy three times. He escaped, was later arrested, and while he was detained, photos and history about his past surfaced. Pictures of him dressed in black holding the rifle he shot Kennedy with and communist affiliations made Oswald an easy man to hate, especially for a grieving nation. One man hated him more than others however—a man named Jack Ruby. He shot and

killed Oswald and buried the living evidence, leaving the country satisfied that Oswald was more likely than not the lone assassin, and perhaps even satisfied that this lunatic suffered the vengeance he deserved to suffer.

Kennedy-Oswald-Ruby is, or at least was, the assassina-

And of course, it is easy to laugh off such a byzantine and bizarre set of circumstances. Easy until one actually follows the trail and finds out who Lee Harvey Oswald had affiliations with, and who his affiliations had affiliations with. Even if you are convinced Oswald pulled the trigger alone—

30 Years After: Who Was JFK's Assassin?

tion to most people. But not for all. Not for Oliver Stone, Harrison Edward Livingstone, Robert J. Groden, David Lifton, or L. Fletcher Prouty. These are just a few names from a patriotic or paranoid clique that have been affectionately branded "conspiracy theorists." They say men named David Ferrie, Guy Bannister and Clay Shaw were playing with anti-Castro Cubans, the mob, right-wing fanatics, multi-national corporations, the National Security Council, J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI, the CIA and, yes, Lyndon Johnson, to dethrone Kennedy, essentially halt Kennedy's progressive agenda, and reestablish big money and big power as the ruling oligarchy in America. It was a coup-d'état they say—a revolution by stone-faced, power-hungry white men at the highest echelons. It was the beginning of the end, and many have speculated, the launching pad for future and related covert actions: Vietnam, Watergate, the October Surprise, Iran-Contra.

and the evidence here is strong—his trail of intrigue is a black mark on the soul of the U.S. Intelligence community, as is the investigation into the President's murder that ensued. The most important thing to do is corral all the suspects—and indeed, many of the aforementioned are *legitimate* suspects—cut and paste their circumstance and motives, and judge for yourself. But rely not on the cartoonish caricatures the mainstream media put forth when dealing with "conspiracy theorists." While they, like everyone else, are out to make a buck, and one conspiracy doesn't match the other, one thing remains absolutely clear. There is a lot of opaque smoke surrounding the death of President Kennedy. In many ways, the "puff of smoke" on the grassy knoll that some say they saw right after the shooting is a symbol of this entire case: In the end, only the people who saw it know what they saw, and only the people involved know what they did. For the rest of us, there is only the known evidence.

The Following Pages Are A Summary Of Many Of The Theories, Figures And Questions In The Murder Of John F. Kennedy

Lee Harvey Oswald

The most superficial examination of Lee Harvey Oswald's brief life paints a portrait of an schizophrenic man obsessed with guns, politics and his place in history. Clearly, it is not difficult, given the events of Oswald's 24 years, to convict him and walk away from the JFK assassination. However, his mental deficiencies aside, the curiosities surrounding Oswald loom large. In fact, for a man with such mental deficiencies, he had access, and was followed closely by, government official at the highest levels of Washington and the Kremlin.

A restless child with very average grades in school, Oswald joins the New Orleans Civil Air Patrol in 1955 at the age of 15. Some say that the execution of the Rosenbergs, as communist traitors in 1953, marks Oswald's political and ideological awakening. At 16 he attempted to join the Socialist Party's Youth League. At 17, he joins the Marines.

In the Corps, he had access to many of the things he was fascinated by: guns, electronic hardware, and political structure. His fellow soldiers' opinion of whether he was a good marksman or not differs, but his official record seems to say he was a good or even very good shot. He is soon transferred to Atsugi Air Base in Japan, which is also where U2 spy planes fly highly sensitive reconnaissance missions into the Soviet Union. The CIA's presence is heavy at Atsugi.

Author Edward J. Epstein contends that Oswald was not living the life of a normal Marine, but rather wandering into off-limits areas and seeking radical Japanese communists who might be interested in the

information he was accruing as a Marine.

Meanwhile, Oswald's erratic behavior (he has disagreements with officers and wounds himself in the foot with a rifle he's not supposed to have) earns him a long tour of KP duty, which leads to a bout of intense disillusionment. He attacks an officer at a bar and is given harsher punishment. This yields even deeper discontent, and to Oswald's open denunciation of Capitalism, and open support of Marxist philosophy. He is never disciplined for this distinctly un-Marine-like behavior. From here, he plans an intricate defection to the Soviet Union, despite the fact that he appeared to have about \$200 in his bank account.

The KGB considers Oswald's case and denies him political asylum. His visa expired, he must leave the country, crushed and embittered. Oswald, on the day he is to leave the Soviet Union, is found with his wrists slit in a hotel bathtub.

From the hospital, Oswald is interviewed by the KGB, and the data he provides is antiquated to say the least. Still, the KGB considers using him as a spy. As the KGB deliberates, he goes to the US embassy in Russia, and renounces his citizenship, and informs agents there that he is going to reveal to the Soviets all the information he had learned while in the Marines.

The KGB then sends Oswald to Minsk. Some contend the KGB set him up in style, leading to the contention that he was being molded for spy purposes, while others say his standing was average for a defector. Best evidence suggests that he was, in fact, doing quite well for himself. The KGB, all the while, keeps tabs on Oswald. In fact, while JFK is sworn in as president in early 1960, not only the KGB, but the FBI and CIA as well,

are tracking Oswald for intelligence, or counter-intelligence purposes. As with the Marines, Oswald is becoming disillusioned with the Soviet Union. Soon afterwards, he meets Marina Prusakova, the future Mrs. Oswald. Her Uncle works for Soviet Domestic Intelligence and speculation that Marina was an agent out to intentionally marry Oswald exists, but it has been refuted by Soviet agents. The KGB continues to keep track of Oswald, tapping his and Marina's apartment. Married after only six weeks, they give birth to a daughter June, and finally, Oswald is let back into the U.S. Conspiracy theorists say that a person with Oswald's record should never have been let back into the States, but it did take much prodding and about 18 months. He is interviewed by the FBI upon his return, and the report suggests that Oswald was aggressive and evasive. He even seemed to suggest that he was an agent of the U.S. Government. The CIA never seemed to interview him upon his return, contradictory to standard procedure. A recent PBS Frontline documentary, however, uncovered a newly classified document, with some sentences blacked-out, that seemed to suggest Oswald was indeed interrogated. It even had initials that many former agents remember as one Andy Anderson, however no further evidence could be produced. No extensive report of an Oswald debriefing or interrogation has ever been found, though some insiders say there definitely is, or was, one.

By Autumn, 1962, Oswald appears to be growing more aggressive, picking fights at work and, apparently even striking Marina. His political awareness grows as well, as he reads several Communist publica-

tions that he is receiving from a P.O. box under the alias Alex Hidell. He becomes critical of President Kennedy's anti-Castro Cuban policy, but his attention diverted by another political figure: right-wing reactionary General Edwin Walker.

A virulent anti-Castroite (and racist), Oswald attempts to assassinate Walker. He shot at him once, as he sat in his living room, but missed. Anti-conspiracy author Gerald Posner sees Oswald's attempt to kill Walker as a stab at history—an attempt to stop an up and coming Hitler. He was fired from his job, four days prior to his attempt on Walker's life. A neighborhood youth says, to this day, that he saw a two cars escaping afterwards, suggesting Oswald's involvement in a conspiracy, however, Oswald supposedly told Marina, after racing home pale and sweating, that he had committed the act on foot.

Oswald then headed off to New Orleans, in April 1963 for reasons seemingly unknown. Marina joined him soon afterward. As November 22nd approached, Oswald's world continued to crumble around him.

(Please see "Camp St. Connection." and "Mexico City" entry for more on Oswald.)

To dismiss Oswald as a lone gunman, after his wading through myriad U.S. and Soviet offices at the highest level is nothing short of irresponsible. What it all really means is unclear, however once again we are offered a murky maze of motives, connections and affiliations. But in the case of Oswald, it also offers a picture of a driven man brought to the brink, who all investigators of the assassination should believe was capable of doing this. He was not, as Jim Garrison has said, a hero. He was a deeply troubled man. It also can't be ignored—simple facts get tossed aside in the smoke often—that Garrison worked in the book depository, and that the neighbor that drove him to work on the morning of the assassination, said that he had a long, brown package he claimed were curtain rods. It, of course, could have been the infamous bolt action rifle pinned on Oswald as the weapon in Kennedy's killing.

by Darrin DeRosa and Thomas Deignan

History Etched in Stone — JFK The Movie

Movies often have a tremendous impact on the way the public views people and events, prompting the belief by many that filmmakers have a responsibility to their audiences to be as truthful as possible. After the release of Oliver Stone's *JFK*, many of its younger viewers assumed that what Stone had presented them with was a reenactment of what actually happened three decades earlier; before this, their knowledge of the events surrounding Dealy Plaza essentially came from a few pages in a long forgotten history textbook. Then along comes this three hour cinematic work essentially carrying the message: don't trust the establishment — this is what really happened. Naturally the young are going to be more influenced by a stylish movie than by a few pages of text. So it was that many were introduced to the tragedy of the Kennedy assassination. This was one of the concerns expressed by many over this lavishly produced, star studded film; for if the facts weren't there, was the film really as noble in its efforts to discover the truth as it appeared to be?

Many films face controversy once they are released and exposed to the public. One recent film that comes to mind is *The Program*, which became the subject of controversy when producers decided to cut a scene depicting teens proving their courage by lying down in the center of a busy road way; this scene was linked to deaths and injuries of teens who attempted to imitate what they had seen on screen. Many felt that the producers' decision was a wise one, and agreed that the scene should have been cut. Others, however, felt that this was an infringement on the filmmaker's creative rights, and that the teens who were hurt should have known better than to attempt something so dangerous.

As with most controversies involving films, the debate over *The Program* made the headlines for a couple of days, and then faded from public attention. However, Stone's *JFK* faced quite a different level of controversy; instead of the debates starting after the film's release, here the altercations began during pre-production and continue to this day. Why the brutal and ridiculously numerous assaults? Surely the press could have found someone more deserving of criticism than a filmmaker and his script.

An Attempted Assassination

The attacks came swiftly and mercilessly in many forms, including written assaults and political cartoons; one such onslaught was an article which bore the headline "Dallas in Wonderland," implying that Stone's film was more fantasy than fact. The creators of such slander were intent on destroying the film before it was even released, and did their best to discredit any aspect of the film they could. Managing to get an allegedly pilfered copy of the script, some shot down the storyline, claiming that Stone was maligning American history. Since scenes are often rewritten shortly before being shot, to base a film on an unfinalized draft of its script is ludicrous, yet many jumped on the Stone bashing bandwagon because of these reports. Director Stone was forced not only to put up with the rigors of making a film the size of *JFK*, but to act as its defense attorney as well, constantly writing articles and letters to countermand the insinuations brought forth by those against his film. Many of these people attack Stone for trying to rewrite history to suit his own beliefs; he was in fact quoted as saying "I consider myself a person who's taking history and shaping it in a certain way, like Shakespeare shaped *Henry V*." Yet recreating history wasn't the only charge against Stone.

One of the accusations centers around the main character, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, played Kevin Costner. Stone has presented Garrison as a good ol' apple pie eating American, pursuing the death of Kennedy with devout patriotism, wanting to know why and how the demise of his "slain father leader" occurred. The fact of the matter is, many have come forward to

criticize Garrison, stating that his prosecution of businessman Clay Shaw was an obsession which ultimately destroyed Shaw's reputation, and proved nothing; after a month-long trial, the jury took less than one hour to decide that Clay Shaw was innocent. Those that feel Garrison was not the hero Stone implies bring out the fact that Garrison followed any lead, no matter how small; in one instance he almost attempted to bring in as a witness someone who had actually did years before the assassination even took place (Garrison believed he was set up by the CIA or FBI to discredit him.) Other accusations state that Garrison was recommended for psychological study while in the armed forces. Harold Weisburg, recognized as the father of the all conspiracy theorists, wrote to Stone in anger over the way Garrison was being portrayed: "You have every right to play Mack Sennett in a Keystone Kops Pink Panther," wrote the 78 year old, "but as an investigator, Jim Garrison could not find a public chair in a warehouse at rush hour." As the filming of the movie progressed, Stone himself seemed to agree that Garrison's investigation may have taken on a fanatical slant.

Just Call Me "X"

Long known as a filmmaker who uses his talent to vent his feelings about Vietnam, (*Platoon*, *Born on the Fourth of July*), Stone was now being accused of going one step too far: *JFK* makes implications that Kennedy was assassinated by our own military and secret services because his actions were threatening their profit and control margins. Based on interpretations of National Security Action Memos (NSAMs) and the testimony of former high level military personnel, Stone used the character of "X" to propose these theories. X confides in Garrison that Kennedy was making huge waves in the hierarchy of government, calling for a limited withdrawal from Vietnam and also preparing to break down the structure of the CIA, thereby limiting its power. X, and thereby Stone, insinuates that this prompted the "Industrial/Military Complex" to plan Kennedy's assassination, which would put Vice President Johnson in the White House. In a related scene, it is suggested that Johnson conspired with the intelligence community, promising them "their war" for helping him become president. Even Warner Brothers, who released the film, were nervous about this insinuation. The fact that there were confirmed reports that Johnson actually said words to this effect did little to calm their fears.

Played by Donald Sutherland, X is based on Colonel L. Fletcher Prouty, formerly the liaison officer between the Air Force and the CIA. Prouty, who did not meet Garrison until after the trial of Clay Shaw, fueled Stone's visions of conspiracy in the government for much of the filming of *JFK*. However, Stone would later discover that Prouty was not the grandfatherly man he seemed to be. Reports from Stone's researchers began to uncover ties between Prouty and anti-Semitic groups; this prompted Stone's advisors to suggest getting rid of Prouty while they could. Stone didn't seem to think this was necessary, stating "I'm doing a film on the assassination of John Kennedy, not the life of Fletcher Prouty."

Stone's feelings on the matter would soon change, for another military person he hired as an advisor, John Newman, would begin to contradict information that Prouty was giving to Stone. Newman, an active duty major in the Army during the production of the film, was writing his thesis paper to receive his PhD. Basing his paper on his belief Kennedy would have withdrawn from Vietnam had he lived, Newman sent a telegram to Stone offering his services as an advisor. Once hired, Newman built a fast trust for Stone, and Stone for Newman. It was Newman, in fact, that helped Stone confront Prouty on some of the major topics discussed in the film, specifically NSAMs 263 and 273.

NSAM 263 was signed by President Kennedy, and effectively called for a withdrawal of 1000 troops by Christmas of that year; he did this only weeks before the assassination. NSAM 273 took a much stronger stance on Vietnam, and was signed by newly sworn in President Johnson before the slain Kennedy was even laid to rest. Prouty insisted that Kennedy aid McGeorge Bundy had drafted NSAM 273 without the President's knowledge, linking him to an intricate conspiracy plot. Newman discovered that Bundy's name appeared nowhere on the NSAM, and warned Stone against implying something so incriminating based on an error of Prouty's. Still, even Newman couldn't change all aspects of the film, leaving the critics to attack areas they found altered history in the slightest.

Many felt that Stone was doing more than taking artistic liberties, feeling, in fact, that he was abusing them. Thus the attacks continued throughout the film's release, coming under fire from many factions who felt that the murder of President Kennedy was carried out by Oswald alone, or by groups outside the U.S.

Aesthetic Approval

However, despite all the efforts of those opposed to Stone's film, the movie was a hit with the critics and public alike. Critics praised Stone's undeniable ability to craft a powerful visual experience; the film sports some of the most creative editing in film history. The public appreciated not only the stylish way in which the movie was filmed, but were also intrigued by its implications; for better or worse, the country was simmering with queries as to what actually happen that fateful November afternoon.

Does the End Justify the Means?

This brings us back to the statements made at the beginning of this article: concerning the accurate portrayal of historical events, how much responsibility does the filmmaker

bear? Some would say that the truth is the most important thing; others would suggest that the purpose of mainstream movies is to make money, and if events or situations need to be changed to augment profit, so be it. Stone is looking to combine the two. He admits that certain liberties were taken, yet his ultimate goal is to reach the truth; the profit he seeks to augment is not monetary in nature, it comes in the form of stirring the public to seek the truth with him. In his own words: "The murder of John Kennedy was a seminal event for me and for millions of Americans. It changed the course of history. It was a crushing blow to our country and to millions of people around the world. It put an abrupt end to a period of innocence and great idealism... This is not... the 'Jim Garrison story.' It does use the Garrison investigation as a vehicle to explore the credible assassination theories, and incorporates everything that has been discovered in the 20 years since Garrison's efforts. It does not purport to "solve" this murder mystery. What I hope this film will do, when it is finished, is remind people how much our nation and world lost when President Kennedy died, and to ask anew what might have happened and why. In the words of Thomas Jefferson, 'Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty...' Even today, our film is having to rely on bits and pieces of information because the Warren Commission urged that its material be sealed and kept from the public until the year 2039. Even then, the CIA has the option of continuing this censorship until the year 2118. Are the interests of the American public served by waiting this long?"

Some say Stone is just saying these words to appear as the good guy; whether this is true or not can only be answered by Stone's conscience. In the end the answer is actually irrelevant, for regardless of what the intention of the film was, we as the public have the ability to use it as a catalyst in the search for the truth. Without a search for the truth, all other searches become meaningless.



KENNEDY ASSASSINATED

Johnson Sworn as President, Leftist Jailed as Slayer



The New York Daily News reveals the news to its readers

Who Did It?

Of Conspiracies, Cover-Ups And Covert Operations

The Camp Street Connection

According to conspiracy theorists, the sniper's nest in the murder of JFK was not in the sixth floor of the book depository in Dallas, but in the heart of the French Quarter in New Orleans. The stew of ideological figures that may have run into each other at 544 Camp Street in the summer of 1963 is a cross spectrum of almost every group and theory that exists in attempting to figure out who killed JFK. There is enough intrigue at this address alone to keep conspiracy proponents spinning webs for hours.

To begin with, it is where the offices of one Guy Banister were located. Banister, a former Naval Intelligence and FBI agent, held a private investigator's office at this address. This address is the same one purportedly used by several virulently anti-Castro Cuban groups. Banister, a member of the right-wing John Birch Society and paramilitary Minutemen, is said to have given a big hand to these groups, since they too, had offices registered at 544 Camp. In addition, David Ferrie—another known right wing fanatic active in the anti-Castro cause—appeared to frequent these offices as well. Ferrie and Banister did investigative work for the mafia as well. Clearly, we have the makings of a serious group of right-wing, anti-Castro Cubans here, with scattered ties to the FBI, Naval intelligence and the mob—many of the same factions that earlier worked together to rub out Castro.

And there is strong evidence that Banister and Ferrie were involved the Lake Ponchartrain training camp. This military training sight in New Orleans, was where many bay of Pigs veterans and other anti-Castro Cubans trained for another invasion of Cuba. Lake Ponchartrain was eventually raided and shut down and some of the weapons that surfaced there were the weapons taken in a raid on a munitions camp in Houma, Louisiana. Ferrie and Banister were implicated in that raid. Jim Garrison and others have asserted that the Houmas incident was no raid, but a simple weapons transfer for the anti-Castro movement done with the support and knowledge of the CIA. An attorney involved in the case believed the same. No one has ever confirmed the presence of Oswald at any

of these camps, but there are, of course, rumors. Eventually, Lake Ponchartrain was shut down by the FBI, giving the figures immersed in it—Ferrie and Banister likely included—another reason to despise the Kennedy's.

These Camp St. facts—if not every one of the associations and connections—are fairly well-substantiated. However the juiciest stuff is murkier. More specifically, when looked at with a cold eye, it is hard to pin down the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald was a ubiquitous presence at 544 Camp St. as Stone contends in *JFK*. But Stone is not totally falsifying this connection, viewed by many as the great link that brought all of the interested parties together. Oswald's main connection to 544 Camp are the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" leaflets he was handing out directly in front of this building. "Fair Play" was the brainchild of Oswald and he was "the committee's" only member. However the address on the pamphlets was...544 Camp St. In the heart of anti-Castro land, in the heart of the U.S. Intelligence community, here is Oswald, publicly supporting Castro. And concerning all this, Author Gerald Posner, an anti-conspiracy writer, has little to say.

The mere possibility that Oswald ran any office whatsoever out of this building and was not harassed by Banister and his cohorts is unthinkable. Although there were some scuffles outside—which led to Oswald's arrest and subsequent appearance on a radio program—they had to do with Oswald's interest in unrelated anti-Castro groups. One of those members, Carlos Bringuier, stumbled across Oswald, who had approached Bringuier as an anti-Castroite. When Bringuier saw Oswald was distributing pro-Castro literature, he became incensed, which led to an altercation. Some speculate this was a staged incident to further enhance Oswald's image as a supporter of Castro, but the evidence is basically the lone testimony of a police officer.

Was Oswald in fact a double agent working with Banister and Ferrie to wipe out Castro? Or Kennedy? Or, as a true Castro supporter, was he simply infiltrating the enemy in an attempt to impress larger, more prominent pro-Castro groups?

Either way, the linkage is eerie, and cannot be dismissed as coincidence. But Posner does offer some "noninsister" explanations.

Claiming Oswald could not afford to rent the apartment at \$30 a-month, and citing numerous witnesses who say they

never saw Oswald there, Pozner says it is feasible Oswald simply put the address down as a front, much the way he fabricated the existence of any real Fair Play For Cuba committee, since it was a one man—Oswald—operation.

Furthermore, the witnesses that say Oswald did make an appearances at 544 Camp are shaky at best, loony at worst. Jack Martin is the most credible. Posner notes that he was admitted drunk, and that earlier Martin made statements contradicting the ones he went on to say. Posner also quotes a mutual friend of Banister and Ferrie, saying that Martin was a chronic liar. But Posner's refutation of Martin is not as thorough as many of his others.

Meanwhile, another witness, Delphine Roberts, Banister's secretary, comes off in Posner's interview as a quasi-mystic sniveling bigot who has consistently changed her own story. In addition, her story has grown when several investigators into the JFK killing paid her to provide information. Roberts, in short, is a rotten witness.

Still, the coincidence is damning enough. And another one of Posner's strongest contentions was recently shattered by a dazzling PBS "Frontline" documentary entitled "Who Was Lee Harvey Oswald?" Many have contended that, not only did Ferrie and Oswald know each other at Camp St., but years before, in the Civilian Air Patrol. Posner systematically refuted this by pointing to documents that show that Oswald was in the Patrol during a period when Ferrie had been discharged, so they could not have possibly run into each other. But PBS' "Frontline" unearthed a photo that clearly shows Ferrie and Oswald and others standing around in military garb. Did they know each other? Did they talk politics? Did Ferrie make homosexual advance on Oswald? All have been speculated, none substantiated. But the photo again leaves open perhaps the smokiest aspect of the Kennedy killing.

Mob Rules?

The theory that the mafia, exclusively or as co-conspirators, were involved in JFK's murder can be considered somewhat of a lingering or silent theory among conspiracy proponents. It's always there, it always makes sense, the motives and the means are well-accounted for, and there is even a smoking-gun star witness. And yet, it doesn't quite have the pizzazz of the CIA, the military industrial complex or the National Security Council. It lacks that element of danger, that coup de tat consequence, that, dare it be said, Hollywood star quality.

Or perhaps it's just too simple. Like believing Oswald acted alone, saying the mob did it simply makes too much sense. One needn't look further than Attorney General Bobby Kennedy's unparalleled war on organized crime. Government intelligence officers, who tapped the phones of many of the mafia's main figures, recall actual talks discussing the rebout of the century, that which would kill JFK, and lead, of course, to the dismissal of Bobby Kennedy at A.G., with Lyndon Johnson's disdain for the Kennedy's well known.

And yet it goes much deeper than that. Like may other tasty morsels of evidence, the mafia connection has strong links to the New Orleans connection. Carlos Marcello headed the mob in New Orleans. In 1961, RFK had Marcello, to great personal embarrassment, deported to Cuba. This on top of the A.G.'s ongoing crusade, allowed Marcello to feel adequate animosity towards the Kennedy family.

Furthermore, David Ferrie was a well-known aid to Marcello. Also, the mob had a sincere monetary interest in the Cuban situation, since prior to Castro's romantic revolution, it was raking in millions in

Havana's hotels and Casinos. It had every reason, therefore, to despise JFK for his supposed "softness" on Castro, as evidenced in his last-minute retreat in the Bay of Pigs, a CIA-funded anti-Castro rebellion that was quickly squashed because, many have contended, JFK refused to provide air support.

And of course there is the most widely-known link: Jack Ruby. Ruby, some claim, was a small-to-medium size mobster, or at least had ties, and was involved in pre-Kennedy gun running operations in Cuba

mob-influenced Teamsters Union, told him to deliver a message to Marcello and Santos Trafficante, (Florida's mob boss) that said essentially, it's time to kill Kennedy.

Posner points out, however, that these remarks contradict Ragano's statements made after the assassination. More convincing, and troubling about Ragano's disclosures however, are their timing—right after the release of Stone's *JFK*, and right as he was attempting to sell his autobiography. Furthermore, events in the seventies caused some bad blood between Trafficante and

So if Oswald knew Ferrie and Banister, he may have been part of a mafia plot to kill Kennedy. The problem is whether or he knew these two men. There is vehement arguments for and against, as there are many who say it is not the mafia's nature to go after someone so high as the president. One, of course, could counter that they did go after Castro, but that is off of American soil and that was a joint mission with the CIA.

Was The Photo Faked?

One of the more intriguing moments of Oliver Stone's *JFK* is when the infamous backyard photo of Oswald—dressed in black holding the rifle he supposedly used to shoot Kennedy—surfaces and the discussion turns to whether or not the photo was faked. Stone, as other conspiracy theorists before him, puts forth a fairly convincing argument. He notes that the shadows thrown from his nose reflect a sun in a high noon position while the shadows on the ground reflect late afternoon or early morning sun. He also says that the photo reveals suspicious-looking marks near Oswald's chin that could be crop marks. The final accusation is this: In order to make Oswald look like a radical nut, whoever killed Kennedy needed to produce hard evidence that he was one. So using photographic magic, someone superimposed Oswald's head onto another body. Fueling this speculation is the fact that after he was arrested for murdering police officer J.D. Tippett hours after the Kennedy slaying, he was shown the photo and said it was not him. He said that it was a fake. And Oswald did, for a while, work with photography.

What Stone doesn't tell you however is that there was not one, but three photos of Oswald taken in his backyard that day. Also, Oswald's signature was on the back of one of the photo's, as well as this phrase, written in Russian: "Hunter of Fascists! Ha ha ha." Handwriting analysts say the signature is Oswald's, and 21 photo analysts told the 1978 House Select Committee that it is entirely possible to have, what would seem, inconsistent shadows thrown while a photo is taken. And finally, Marina Oswald remembers taking those very photos of Oswald.

So the photos are genuine? Well...It seems that one of the three photos was non-existent until George De Moreschlidt, a friend of Oswald's from Dallas, turned it over years after the assassination. Oswald apparently sent the photo to him after it was taken. Some say De Moreschlidt had ties to U.S. Intelligence going way back. De Moreschlidt was found dead, in March 1977, with a

gunshot wound in his mouth. Researchers James Duffy and Vincent Ricci claim that this occurred hours after De Moreschlidt had arranged an interview

with the House Select Committee. The death was ruled a suicide.

Meanwhile, back to the signature on the photo. A recent Frontline documentary on PBS suggested that, after analysis, it was indeed Oswald's signature on the back, debunking a possible forgery. However a fellow believer that this is no fake, Gerald Posner, in his book *Case Closed*, says that, while she's not certain, it was Marina Oswald who signed the photo. Posner also says that the writing on the photo is too garbled to analyze.

Who Didn't?

Terms To Know

Warren Commission - On November 29th 1963, by Executive Order, President Johnson created a commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy. It became known as the Warren Commission and, from pre-release to this day, the 26 volume report has been a darboard for intense criticism. It said there were three shots, all fired by Oswald, and also proposed the infamous magic bullet theory. Warren critics claim that it manipulated and excluded evidence and testimony that contradicted its findings. Some say Johnson had to persuade Warren to head the commission and insure the safety of a cover-up. However, Warren was a devout Republican, and likely got his seat on court because of work he did for Eisenhower. Johnson, of course, was a Democrat. Most people, conspiracy theorists or not, agree that the commission's report was not a good one.

House Select Committee on Assassinations - Established in 1976 to look into Kennedy's, and also Martin Luther King's, assassination, the HSCA found that there was a 95% certainty of a conspiracy, based mostly on the discovery of a police dictabelt that seemed to record at least four shots on that day. The HSCA also espoused the theory that the mob was involved. However, evidence that has surfaced since seems to suggest that the recording made on the police dictabelt occurred a minute after the assassination took place. The HSCA had been running low on funding, and was about to essentially support the Warren report, when it discovered the dictabelt. The impact of the committee in determining who shot Kennedy, is almost non-existent.

Jim Garrison - The infamous New Orleans District Attorney who brought Clay Shaw, and many other indirectly, to trial in 1967, in the plot to kill Kennedy. He alleged it was, essentially, the CIA, and that Shaw was operative involved in the killing. Shaw was acquitted quickly, but clearly Garrison, author of *On the Trail of the Assassins*, was after bigger fish. Garrison was portrayed as a crusader for justice in Oliver Stone's *JFK*, however history will tell you he was a rather ruthless political animal. Many say his Kennedy trial was a publicity stunt that would vault him to higher office, that he had ties to the mafia, and that he was a homophobe. Either way, he did link many of the whose and whats in the case and he was elected to the Louisiana State Court of Appeal in New Orleans and reelected in 1988.

L. Fletcher Prouty - The character "X" in Stone's *JFK* was loosely based on Prouty, a retired Colonel who was once a liaison between the CIA and the Air Force. An author of several books, he alleges that the assassination was a coup, pulled off by a vague mixture of wealthy defense contractors, members of the military industrial complex, and perhaps even Lyndon Johnson, all of whom stood to gain something off of an ongoing conflict in Vietnam. Prouty alleges that Kennedy was actively involved in ending the Vietnam War. Prouty's reputation has been a target of criticism by many.

Jean Hill - One of the closest witnesses to the assassination, Hill testified that she heard shots from the Grassy Knoll, went to investigate and was greeted by men in suits with guns. She was questioned, and in *JFK*, Stone alludes to the fact that her testimony was ignored or altered. Hill was indeed there that day, but her testimony has changed over the years. She has also made money speaking and putting out books and Posner systematically punches holes in her testimony in his book *Case Closed*. Hill may stand as a symbol of a credible witness with important things to say, blinded by sensationalism and dollar signs.

Abraham Zapruder - With an 8 mm motion picture camera, made the infamous "Zapruder film" that has been examined over and over again. It is the most fascinating evidence available, but, like other evidence, seems to yield no concrete answer. He sold the video to *Life* magazine for an amount of money that has been disputed. (He claimed it was \$25,000 but others say *Life*'s receipt tops out at \$150,000.) Some say the film was in the possession of the CIA for a spell, may have been altered, and that there are several version floating around. The reason this should be taken more serious than it sounds is because C.D. Jackson, then the publisher of *Time-Life*, according to a 1992 *Village Voice* article, was "A staunch anti-communist who played a crucial role in the direction of U.S. policy throughout the 1950s, both as a psychological war adviser to Eisenhower and as a member of anti-communist front groups, Jackson's publication had long been known for always pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the CIA."

John Connally - The Governor of Texas who was in the limo with Kennedy on November 22nd and was shot as well. What few people know is that Oswald had a motive, given his mental instability, to kill Connally as well. In an attempt to have his dishonorable discharge from the Marines reversed, Oswald wrote letters to Connally, who was once the Secretary of the Navy. His reversal, of course was rejected and Oswald was incensed.

The New Zealand newspaper - Another tasty morsel in Stone's *JFK* is when Mr. X (read: L. Fletcher Prouty) claims that he was in New Zealand during the assassination and read a well-researched account of Oswald and the assassination only hours after Oswald had been charged with killing of Police Officer J.D. Tippett, whom he likely shot after the assassination. The paper had a studio picture of Oswald and were pretty sure he had killed the President alone. Stone suggests this may have all been part of a covert government operation, in which the mass media is used to sell the dupe story. However, Posner contends that Oswald was arrested at 9:00 a.m. New Zealand time, therefore the paper had three hours to get a thin extra edition one streets by 12 noon.

Despite The Spate Of 30th Anniversary Coverage, There Is Plenty Of Smoke — But Still No Smoking Gun — In The Murder Of President Kennedy.

that led Castro to power. He also had many friends with criminal records, not surprising since he himself was arrested nine times

Why did Ruby shoot Oswald? He initially said it was an unmediated act of patriotic passion aimed at sparring Jackie Kennedy further pain. But it is easy to speculate that Ruby was hired to snuff out the one man—the patsy—who knew all the complexities of the plot to kill Kennedy, that man being Oswald.

However Gerald Posner refutes this. He contends, not only that Ruby's involvement in a mafia plot would have been illogical and sloppy given Ruby's personality and reputation, but that Ruby's mafia ties are totally unsubstantiated. Interviews with associates strongly confirm this. Posner also soberly debunks and deemphasizes the importance of the numerous witnesses who claim to have seen Ruby in highly suspicious places the weekend of the assassination, such as in Dealy Plaza before and during the assassination and at Dallas' Parkland Memorial where Kennedy's body was taken. Ruby denies being at the latter area, but a reporter actually testified that he spoke to Oswald at the hospital. Posner agrees with this also, despite Ruby's denial. Ruby was known to lie about things, such as his appearances near the jail where he eventually shot Oswald that weekend.

By the time Ruby testified and spent time in jail, he had grown quite deranged. He believed that he had been injected with cancer-causing cells and that masses were being slaughtered in the jail cell below him.

So does Posner's refutation of Ruby's links end the mafia connection? Not quite. Not until the story of Frank Ragano is discussed. Ragano describes himself as Jimmy Hoffa's attorney and friend. He contends that Hoffa, then the head of the

Ragano. One could make the argument that this is Ragano's revenge. Ragano has also said that four days before he died, Trafficante said it was a mistake to take out JFK, and that they should have assassinated Bobby Kennedy instead.

Posner also interviews agent involved in mob wiretapping at the time who say never once was an actual plot to kill either Kennedy discussed. Others refute this.

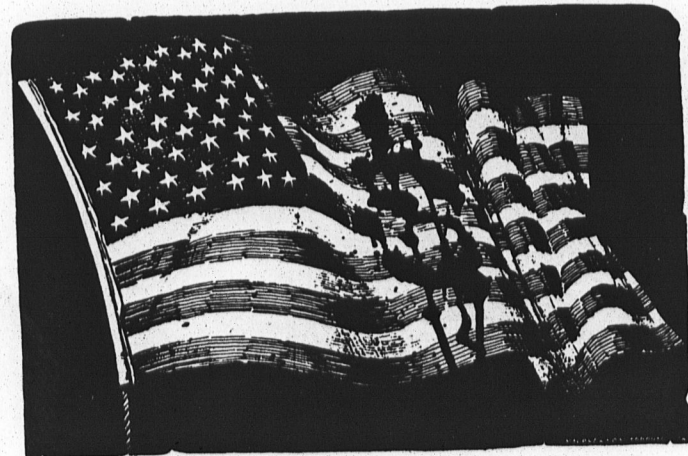
Which brings us to the gruesome story of Johnny Roselli, a Las Vegas mobster who was part of the intricate sixties CIA/mafia web that attempted to assassinate Fidel Castro. Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson claims that Roselli told him that the mob wanted Oswald rubbed out, because Oswald might expose their part in the assassination. In 1976,

as Roselli was preparing to testify before the Senate Intelligence Committee, his body, and many of its parts were found floating in an oil drum. Posner does not touch on Roselli much, and it's been noted that

G. Gordon Liddy, because of Anderson's exposes concerning the clandestine skull-duggery of the CIA, he was discussed as a target of CIA assassination. Anderson, however, is a bi-partisan conspiracy theorist: He's also written articles questioning the sexual preference of one Jim Garrison, who has been criticized for being over-zealous in pursuing the homosexual angle of the alleged Kennedy conspirators. He was once quoted as saying that the Kennedy assassination was a "homosexual thrill killing."

"So What Really Happened That Day?"

KEVIN COSTNER, PORTRAYING JIM GARRISON IN OLIVER STONE'S *JFK*



This editorial illustration ran in the Toronto Star, after the assassination.

Dealey Plaza Revisited

The Zapruder Film

Perhaps the most incriminating evidence against the lone assassin theory are the graphic images captured by Dallas dressmaker Abraham Zapruder with his 8mm Bell & Howell motion picture camera. Initially, Zapruder was thinking of skipping the motorcade entirely; only at the insistence of one of his secretaries did he decide to go to Dealey plaza, unknowingly about to shoot some 20 seconds or so of footage that would forever be at the center of one of the greatest tragedies of our time. Many feel the secrets to the mystery of the Kennedy assassination may be deciphered by analyzing the Zapruder film, provided people know where to look. Needless to say, where you look depends on whether you feel there was one shooter, three, or a dozen. The fact of the matter is, while the theories surrounding the Zapruder film may change, the horrifying images themselves will remain the same, and forever be etched into the memories of Americans.

The Timing of the Shots

Zapruder's camera filmed action at 18.3 frames per second; that is to say that every second of the assassination is broken down into an average of 18 individual pictures — approximately 366 still frames that have been under intense scrutiny since first being shown to the public. Due to the relatively accurate timing of each frame, the film has acted as a stopwatch for the assassination. Originally, it was put forth by the Warren Commission that the first shot occurred between frames 210-225; this was reasoned by the fact that reenactments indicated that the first clear shot from the depository coincided with frame 210, and that President Kennedy is visibly reacting to being wounded by frame 225.

Mexico City

In September of 1963, Oswald attempted to get himself and Marina back into the Soviet Union. He traveled down to Mexico City and paid visits to both the Soviet and Cuban consulates there. Or did he? Some have said Oswald was in fact in Dallas during this time recruiting for anti-Castro groups. Remember Oswald's political idol, by most accounts, at this point was Castro, so why would he be helping anti-Castro groups? Two theories exist:

The anti-Kennedy factions in the government planted a dupe Oswald in Dallas, having him appear as a visible enemy of Kennedy knocking on doors with anti-Castro Cubans so that when Kennedy is shot, witnesses can be produced that can verify that Oswald was open about his hatred for the president.

Which leads one to believe that he must have been in Mexico City? Not if you believe photos that were released by U.S. intelligence agencies that are supposedly Oswald but clearly are not. Furthermore some contend that some of the witnesses that saw Oswald in Mexico City were pressured by the CIA. CIA tampering also devalued bus ticket stubs that were found among Oswald's possessions after he died. Theorists say they were planted and note that all audio and video tapes that would have recorded the visit are missing or destroyed. So it seems Oswald was in neither Dallas nor Mexico City at this time.

Best evidence suggests that, it is possible, that both witnesses are telling the truth here. Several credible witnesses, including three from the Soviet embassy in Mexico City, corroborated the presence of Oswald in Mexico City, as did Sylvia Duran, a worker at the embassy. (Many contend Duran's testimony came under pressure from the CIA, through its friends in the Mexico City police force.) Furthermore, Oswald's signature remains on the hotel register where he stayed and several witnesses, admittedly less convincing, recall seeing him going on the bus back and forth.

So what of the Dallas scene? Well, if the women who recall him coming to their door are wrong about the date they contend, a belief held by Gerald Posner, then Oswald could have made appearances in both places. However, the women, whose father was a prominent figure in Cuban politics, swear by their contentions to this day.

Given the neatest forms of this mess, we are left with this: Oswald appeared in Dallas as an anti-Castroite, and then soon before or after, went to Mexico City so that he could get into Cuba and help Castro's struggle. Perhaps Oswald was simply infiltrating anti-Castro groups. But why all the CIA and FBI fumbling—wrong Oswald in the picture, no tape of his being there and an October 10th memo chronicling Oswald's activities while there. Some have contended an audio tape of Oswald existed months after the assassination and was even played for the Warren Commission. Others say those tapes, as routine dictates, were destroyed. This type of confusion is typical of this entire case. When Oswald returned to Dallas, he got the job at the book depository and the CIA informed the local chapter of the FBI of Oswald's latest activities. Soon after, more Oswald sightings in Dallas saw him acting overtly unstable. Was it really Oswald? By the same token, weeks before the assassination, Oswald appears to have severed his ties to his "cohorts" in New Orleans. There are witnesses, however, who say his Cuban activity can be accounted for at this time, but the evidence is not strong.

Recent computer enhanced versions of the Zapruder film have indicated that the first shot actually struck as early as frames 151-161, this based on the fact that Kennedy and Connally, as well as several bystanders, reacted in unison to something they heard. It is assumed that this bullet missed the motorcade completely.

While the frame number during which the first shot is fired has come under constant debate, the fatal head shot is accepted by all to occur at frame 313. It is here that President Kennedy's head is visibly shattered, blood and brain tissue exploding violently from the wound.

Given the frames per second ratio and the beginning and ending frame numbers of the assassination, it was concluded by the commission that the time between the first shot and the last shot was 5.6 seconds. If the first shot actually occurred between frames 151-161 as some suggest, the time frame would increase to 8.4 seconds. This is important, for the gun supposedly used by Oswald, a Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5 caliber bolt action rifle, takes a minimum of 2.3 seconds to work the bolt and fire. This 2.3 seconds does not include time to aim the weapon.

Assuming a time constraint of 5.6 seconds, the number of shots that Oswald conceivably could have fired is limited to three. Keep in mind that the rifle found in the Depository had a misaligned scope and a bolt which tended to stick. Add to this the fact that not one of the sharpshooters used in the investigation could match Oswald's performance, even though they were shooting under less difficult circumstances, and you have the basis that conspiracists use to condemn the Commission's findings.

However, recent technological advances, which will

be discussed later, have managed to up the time constraint to 8.4 seconds, more than enough time for a lone gunman to fire off three shots and take the time to aim.

This does not explain away conspiracy theorists allegations that separate bullets caused President Kennedy's throat wound and Governor Connally's wounds. According to one interpretation of the Zapruder film, Connally is wounded 1.6 seconds after Kennedy's throat is struck. If this is true, even if both bullets came from the same direction, they could not have been fired from the same gun — the rifle simply could not have been fired twice in 1.6 seconds, even if the shooter didn't take time to aim.

For years the debate has raged whether or not it was possible for one bullet to cause all the injuries that day (aside from the fatal head shot, and James Tague's flesh wound.) Critics and supporters of the Warren Commission alike have analyzed and reanalyzed the frames of the Zapruder film, hoping to either prove or disprove the single bullet theory. Naturally, the wounds are at the center of the debate, for if they can be proven to be entry or exit wounds, the trajectory of the bullets can be determined.

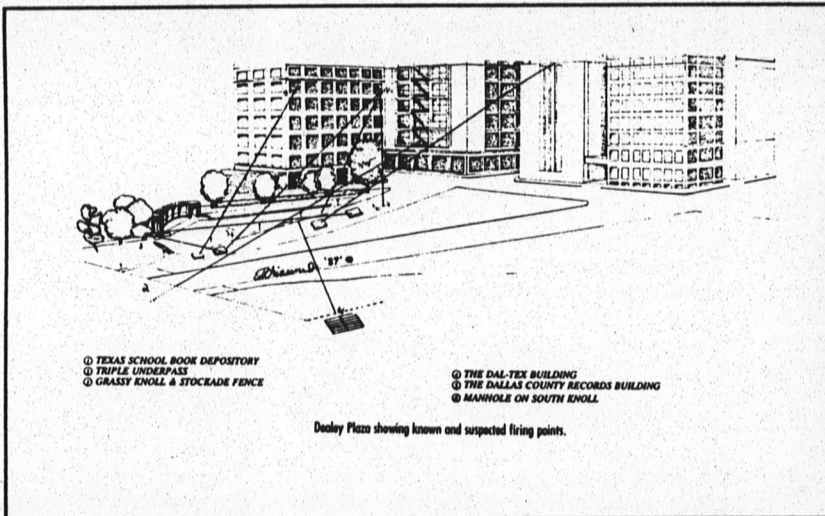
The Wounds

There was a total of eight known wounds sustained by President Kennedy and Governor Connally. Exactly where they are located and how they occurred are, like virtually all matters in the assassination, surrounded by speculation and controversy. It cannot even be stated as

Dealey continues on next page

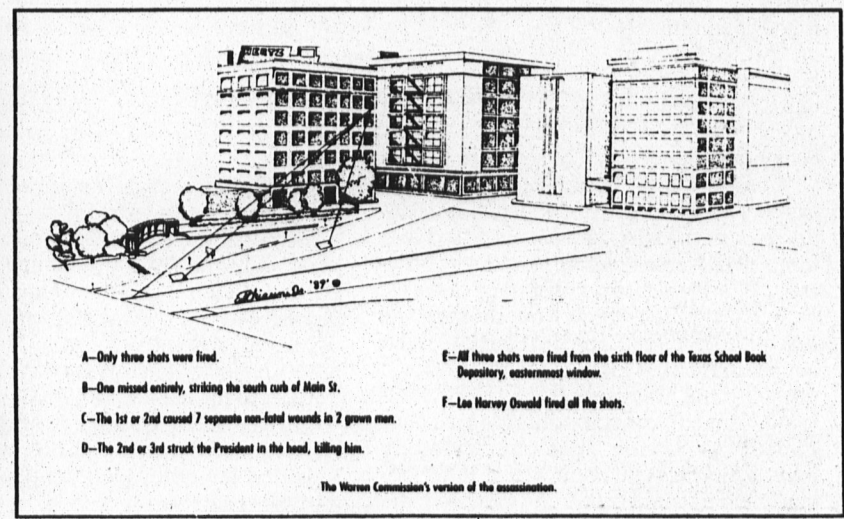


Garry Trudeau acknowledged the anniversary saturation of JFK data in "Doonesbury"



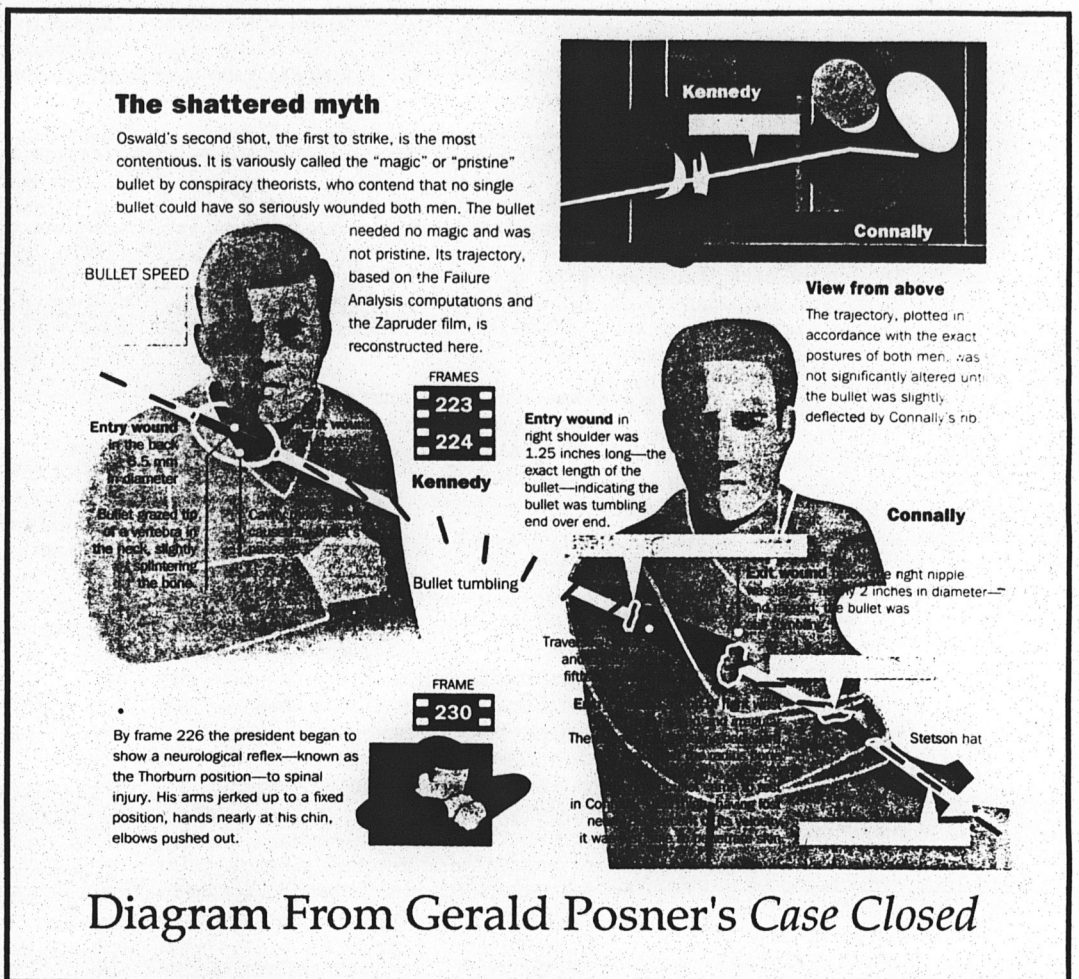
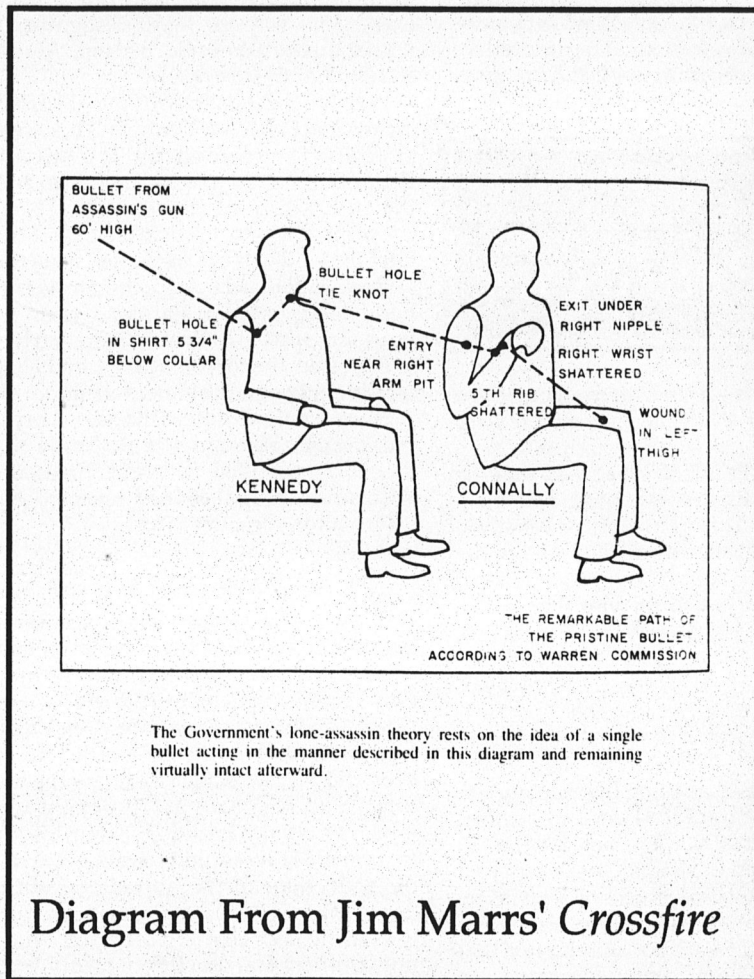
Where Many Conspiracy Theorists Say The Shots Came From

Where The Warren Commission Says The Shots Came From



"That's Some Bullet"

Some say the path of the "magic bullet" proves there was a conspiracy. Others soberly claim there was no magic. Here are diagrams of the paths that the bullet that struck both President Kennedy and Governor Connally may have travelled



Dealey continued from page 12

fact that one of the shots struck the president in a particular place, for the location of the wound changes as you subscribe to different theories. The Warren Commission states that the wound was at the base of the neck, while many say that the wound was actually several inches lower, based on the bullet holes discovered in the jacket and shirt worn by the president. This has a profound bearing on wound two, located at the base of the throat. If the Commission is correct, wound two is most likely an exit wound, the second of seven wounds caused by one bullet. If the wound was in fact lower, then wound two would most likely be an entry wound caused by a different bullet, fired from somewhere in front of the motorcade.

The next five wounds were sustained by Governor Connally. Wound three was an entrance wound located on the governor's back near his right armpit; wound four was the corresponding exit wound, located on his chest. Wounds five and six were entrance and exit wounds, respectively, injuring the governor's wrist. The last wound suffered by Connally was number seven, an entrance wound on his left thigh. Wound number eight was the fatal head shot to Kennedy.

The first seven wounds were either caused by a single bullet, or they weren't — it's really that simple. Determining which is not so simple.

The Single or "Magic" Bullet Theory

The Warren Commission stated that there was one shooter, Oswald, and that he had fired three shots. Originally, they claimed that one shot hit President Kennedy, non-fatally wounding him, one shot caused the injuries sustained by Governor Connally, and the final shot was the fatal head shot. However this theory was discarded after evidence was produced that one shot had apparently missed the

President's limousine, overshooting the car and striking a curb by the triple underpass. The resulting impact sent small fragments of concrete through the air like projectiles. One of the fragments hit bystander James Tague on the cheek, drawing blood. When a Dallas police officer asked Tague why his cheek was bleeding, Tague recalled being stung on the face by something during the assassination. Checking the area, Tague and the officer discovered the area of the curb which had been struck by the bullet. Realizing that one of the three bullets must have caused this damage, the commission was now forced to conclude that all eight wounds received by the president and the governor must have been caused by two bullets. Since the fatal head shot was clearly separated from any other wounds, one of the two bullets caused this injury exclusively. This meant that one bullet must have caused the seven remaining wounds. This is fine, assuming that the first wound was in fact at the base of the neck, and that the two men were aligned perfectly. Naturally, once you take into account the fact that there is evidence the first shot impacted lower than the neck, and that the men are never seen in the proper alignment, the general feeling evoked is one of conspiracy. With these new guide lines, the bullet would have to enter the president's back at a downward trajectory, then, while inside his body, angle up so as to exit the throat, then, in mid air, angle downward while turning right, suddenly turn left and enter Governor Connally back near his right armpit. From here the bullet would proceed to shatter the governor's fifth rib and exit his body under the right nipple. Keep in mind that this totals only four of seven wounds so far. The fifth wound occurred when the bullet entered the governor's wrist, smashing the radius bone, and then exiting — wound number six. The seventh wound was caused by the bullet embedding itself backwards into Connally's left thigh. Due to the flight path the bullet would need to take to transverse the bodies in the manner

the wounds were inflicted, this Single Bullet Theory, proposed by Arlen Specter, has been sarcastically dubbed The Magic Bullet Theory by conspiracy theorists. However, the magic bullet has gained support from Gerald Posner, author of *Case Closed*, a book that claims to once and for all prove that Oswald acted alone.

Posner used the findings of Failure Analysis Associates, a company that recreated Dealey Plaza in a computer, and calculated the trajectories the bullet would need to take to cause the wounds. The computer concluded that the wounds could have been caused by one bullet, provided the gunman was located within a "cone" projected backward from the motorcade. The cone aimed back towards the book depository, with the sniper's nest window almost in the center of the projected area.

Also supporting Posner was the fact that enhanced versions of the Zapruder film show Connally's lapel flipping up (presumably caused by the bullet) at frame 224, the exact moment that Kennedy is struck. Posner attributes Kennedy's reaction of his hands coming to his throat to be caused by Thorburn's Position, a reaction caused by trauma to the spinal cord, such as Kennedy suffered from his wounds. Thorburn causes the arms to lock in the same position that Kennedy assumed.

Since the bullet was traveling between 1800 and 2000 feet per second, it would have passed through both men in about 1/1000 of a second. Since each frame of Zapruder's film represented only 1/18 of a second, frame 223 would represent both men unharmed, while by frame 224, 1/18 of a second later, both men had been struck.

There is only one problem with this. Posner reports that the Thorburn reaction takes between 1/10 and 2/10 of a second to occur once the spinal cord is damaged. This being the case, Kennedy should not react until at least frame 225 if not 226 or 227. A fast glance of the film gives the impression that this is exactly what happens, since Kennedy does not emerge from the road sign until frame 225. However, careful ex-

amination of frame 224 reveals not only Connally's lapel moving, but Kennedy's left arm already approaching his throat. This would suggest that Kennedy had already been struck and had begun reacting when Connally was hit by another bullet, which would have had to have been fired by a second gunman.

One bullet or more? One gunman or more? Conspiracy theorists feel that the wounds *must* have been caused by more than one bullet. Given the time frame established by the Zapruder film, this meant that there had to be more than one shooter.

The Grassy Knoll

Conspiracy theorists contend that at least one shot came from the grassy knoll, which was to the front right of Kennedy at the time of the assassination. According to different sources, some 50 witnesses attest that they heard shots come from that area. Photos of the moments immediately following the assassination show a group of people running up the knoll to the area from which they thought the shots came. Officials tried to pass the sounds they heard off as echoes, but the witnesses maintained their beliefs that not all the shots came from the book depository. Yet the Warren Commission all but ignored the testimony of these people; they had to, or they would have been forced to admit the possibility of a conspiracy.

But what of the fact that Kennedy's head appears to move back and to the left after the head shot? This, conspiracy buffs claim, proves that Kennedy was shot from the front right. Flipping to the other side of the coin, scientists recreating the killing in mock ups, say they have discovered the reason why. Apparently, when the bullet exited from the front, the blood and brain matter erupting from the wound exited with such force that it created a "jet effect," which propelled the President's head back. Yet flip the coin once more, and you have others telling you to look carefully at

Dealey continues on p. 14

The Mystery Of Dealey Plaza

Dealey continued from p. 13

Zapruder frame 335, in which the back of the President's head seems to be stretched and distorted in exactly the area Parkland doctors would later testify as the exit wound of a frontal shot. There is much evidence to support the conspiracists' claims.

The Grassy Knoll gave birth to two of the more mysterious figures in the case. A photo taken with the knoll in the background at the moment of the head shot depicts a shadowy figure behind the picket fence on the knoll. Enhancements of the photo produce a vague outline of a man with what appears to be a rifle. On the "chest" of the figure is a spot of reflected light that is located at the same spot a badge would be on a Dallas Police Department uniform. For this reason, the unknown figure has been given the name "Badge Man." This comic book like name is joined by others such as "Umbrella Man," and "Black Dog Man." Names of this kind have only strengthened Warren Commission supporters claims that theorists have turned the whole event into a carnival side show.

Badge Man has long been proposed by conspiracy theorists to be the man who actually fired the shot that killed Kennedy. In the picture, something is blocking part of his "face;" it is believed by many to be a puff of smoke emitted from the gun after the head shot was fired. The photo also depicts a man next to Badge Man, whom many assume to be an accomplice.

The Crossfire

Theorists have proposed from as few as two shooters to as many as five or more, working alone and in groups, hired by, or members of, the CIA, FBI, Mafia, and the military. They have sited the Grassy Knoll, the depository, the Dal-Tex building, and

even storm sewers as possible locations of gunmen. This is another reason that theorists are often the subject of ridicule—the theories are many and the connections and proof often thin. The simplicity of the Warren Commission's single gunman/

Texas law, Kennedy's body was removed from Parkland Hospital and flown to Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington, where the doctors were all military personnel, and therefore could be ordered to do or not do anything with the autopsy

President's brain, supposedly stored in the national archives, ended up missing from the facility. This had the effect of leaving no way for the investigators to trace the path of the bullet that tore through the skull of the president.

Perhaps the most horrifying allegation claims that President Kennedy's body was actually intercepted on the way to Bethesda, and surgically altered to hide the true nature of the wounds. This is corroborated by stories that the casket that left Parkland was not the same casket that arrived at Bethesda. Also, the president's body apparently left Parkland with the head wrapped in a sheet. When it arrived at Bethesda, the corpse was in a body bag, totally nude and the sheet was gone.

Since the time of the autopsy, many of the military personnel at Bethesda that day have admitted to being threatened with court martial if they revealed any information regarding the case.

Will We Ever Know?

The list of mysteries could go on forever: Why was the magic bullet in such good condition after smashing through two grown men? Why did the Warren Commission ignore testimony relating to a possible shooter on the Grassy Knoll? Why did the Secret Service allow the motorcade to negotiate a 120 degree turn which forced the President's limo to slow to a crawl? How could Oswald get across the sixth floor of the depository, sprint down four flights of stairs, and arrive on the second floor cool and collected, where police officer Marrion Baker encountered him no more than 90 seconds after the shooting? The roster is endless.

With all the strange circumstances, odd coincidences, and information being kept secret, it is no wonder that many believe there was foul play in the Kennedy case. The frightening aspect is that after three decades of investigation, we are no closer to learning the truth than we were 30 years ago. The facts of this case will most likely never be known to us in this lifetime. Many believe that the truth will come out when the files are opened to the public; given the history of other evidence in the investigation, anything incriminating has probably been reduced to ashes. We can only continue to seek the truth; chances are it will continue to elude us.

Study The Past... What Is Past Is Prologue

three bullets scenario appealed to many, and satisfied their sense of justice; what it didn't satisfy was many peoples' notions of common sense.

The Unsolved Mysteries

This section could be a book in itself, but let us center on the main controversies.

Aside from the fact that many feel Oswald simply could not have done the shooting himself, there are vast mysteries surrounding other aspects of the assassination. One of these is why critical evidence was allowed to be handled so carelessly; case in point: the Zapruder film. Once purchased by *Life* magazine, blow-ups were made from the frames. The task of making the enlargements fell to a junior lab technician, who subsequently damaged four critical frames of the film. Accident or deletion of evidence? Many would say that while *Life* should not have left the job to someone with limited experience, it was probably just an accident. On the other hand, it should be noted that the head of *Life* at the time was friends with a high level member of the CIA.

Another major debate centers on the autopsy of President Kennedy. Breaking

the higher-ups wanted. Many claim that a critical bit of evidence was covered up here.

Doctors at Parkland all agreed that the back of the President's head had been blasted out. This goes against what the Bethesda doctors said; they claim the wound was higher, and more to the side of the head. X-rays concur with this, showing the front right section of the skull, including the area around the eye, as completely missing. If this is true however, why do the autopsy photos show no evidence of damage to the face in that area? The photos also depict the back of the President's head as being intact, contrasting the testimony of the Parkland doctors, who, incidentally, were not allowed to view the autopsy photos. They were first shown the pictures in the seventies, by researcher Bob Groden. Upon seeing the photos, the Parkland doctors claimed that the photos did not accurately portray the wounds they saw in Dallas on November 23, 1963. Photographic experts have given testimony that the photos have been faked.

More controversy surrounds the throat wound, which Parkland doctors regarded as an entry wound, based on the fact that the wound was small (about 7-8mm) and clean around the edges. Unfortunately, during the Parkland staff's attempt to save the President's life, they performed a tracheotomy, which served to enlarge the wound. At Bethesda, the larger wound was diagnosed an exit wound, prompting the report that the entrance wound in the back and the throat wound were caused by the same bullet.

Still more arguments arise over how the

Works Used

The following is a list of the works Messrs. DeRosa and Deignan most heavily used in researching this piece:

Gerald Posner's *Case Closed*
Oliver Stone's film *JFK*, and its accompanying book
James P. Duffy's and Vincent L. Ricci's *The Assassination of John F. Kennedy*
David S. Lifton's *Best Evidence*
PBS' Frontline Documentary *Who Was Lee Harvey Oswald*
'Jim Marrs' *Crossfire*
Carl Oglesby's *The JFK Assassination*
Harrison Edward Livingstone's and Bob Groden's *High Treason*
Harrison Edward Livingstone's *High Treason 2 & Killing The Truth*
Bob Groden's *The Killing of a President*

Lee Harvey Oswald:

Lone Assassin



OR



Patsy?

SINGLE PAYER VS. MANAGED COMPETITION

An Analyses of Health Care Reform

by Ryan Monroe

Aside from South Africa, the United States is the last industrialized nation that does not provide universal health care for all its citizens. The U.S. spends twice as much on health care than England, Canada, Germany, Sweden, and Japan, all of which have a national health care plan for all its citizens. The United States spends more on health care than any country, both as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product, and on a per capita basis. In 1965, health care spending accounted for only 6% of the economy. In 1989, the United States spent 11.8% of GDP on health care. In 1992 the figure was slightly in excess of 14% of the GDP, or \$830 billion. There are 39 million Americans without health care insurance. There are also 50 million Americans who would be bankrupt if a major illness occurred. There are also millions locked into their job merely to keep their health coverage.

Health care in America is currently based upon the ability to pay, and not upon the need for medical treatment. The millions without insurance will eventually require the services of a doctor. It is more expensive to treat these people at the worst stages of their illness, when they need to go to the emergency room. Early detection and prevention of illness is invariably cheaper than the cost of treatment at later stages.

The problem is that the uninsured do not go to doctors because they are unable to pay the costs and think that maybe the illness will subside. Often it does not. Failure to pay medical bills means that costs are shifted from the doctors to the consumer who is able to pay. Cost shifting would be minimal if these individuals were able to receive

preventive care. However, the current system deters these people from receiving preventive care, since rent and other necessities that these hard working people must deal with often take priority over health care.

The Single Payer plan would provide universal access to health care for all citizens, and this is the key issue in health care reform. Financing is also a crucial part of the plan. The Single Payer Plan was endorsed by Consumer Reports. Currently in the U.S., the single payer plan is in legislative form called is the American Health Security Act of 1993. The Primary sponsors are Rep. Jim McDermott (D-WA,) Rep. John Conyers (D-MI,) and Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-MN.)

The Bill (House version HR 1200, Senate version SB 491,) covers all U.S. citizens and legal residents for all medically necessary services; including inpatient and outpatient care, prescription drugs, long-term care, mental health and substance abuse treatment, vision and dental care, and preventive care. All documented residents would be covered in the same pool, regardless of employment status, income, age, health status, or place of residence.

There are no co-payments or deductibles to restrict access, and no other out-of-pocket

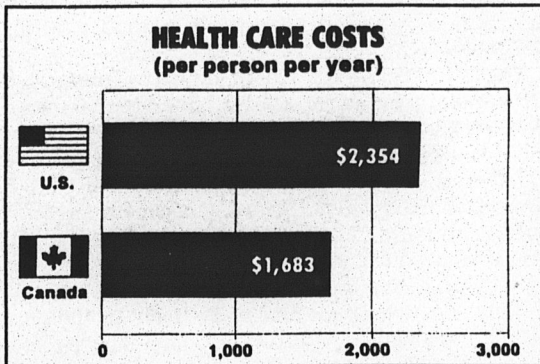
expenses for comprehensive covered services. Costs are also cut because of the emphasis on preventive care. Currently, more doctors become specialists because of the ability to make twice as much money treating illnesses which could have been prevented. Under Single Payer, that trend would be reversed. Patients would continue to have freedom of choice of health care providers, which would ensure that they could select the highest quality care to meet their needs. The delivery of health

care would stay in private hands. Administration of the plan would be done by the states, under standards set by a bipartisan National Health Security Board. Under the American Health Security Act, cost control would be achieved through a national health care budget, tied to the growth of GDP, with corresponding state budgets. Annual budgets for hospitals and nursing homes would be negotiated, as well as prescription drug prices, professional fee schedules and volume performance standards to reduce unnecessary services. Capitated managed-care plans would remain available to provide comprehensive services at fixed annual rates. Approval of new capital expenditures would be required to reduce duplication. Single-Payer administration is estimated to save enough money to cover all Americans now lacking health insurance.

The Single Payer system places a strong emphasis on primary care and prevention, including incentives to train more primary care practitioners. Service to neglected rural and urban populations would be increased. Funds would be allocated for outcome research which would hopefully help improve quality. Additional funding would be earmarked for public health programs. Strong consumer input is to be ensured through federal, state, and local administrative structures. Those who set health care policy would be held accountable to the public through representative community health boards, instead of the current system, where policy is set inside insurance company board rooms and the main concern is profit. The Single Payer system would preserve such federal programs as VA benefits and Indian Health Service.

Single Payer would be progressively financed through a combination of closing tax loopholes, income-adjusted premiums, and payroll taxes. People and business would be paying according to what they could afford. States would match funds based on current expenditures. The taxes replace private insurance premiums and patient out of pocket costs for health care, thus eliminating the health insurance industry, as well as Medicare and Medicaid. In theory, most Americans would pay less under this plan than they do now.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO,) which did a study of four health care reform proposals, concluded that a single payer health care systems control costs better than other proposals, while providing health insurance to all Americans, a key health reform goal that other proposals do not achieve.



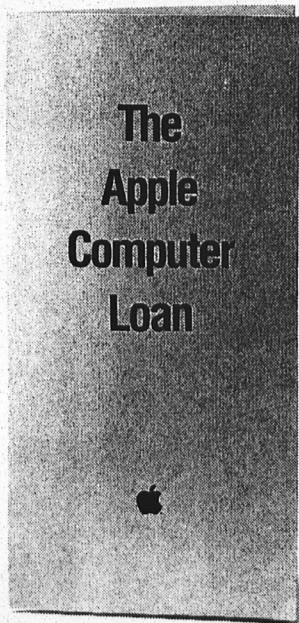
control would be achieved through a national health care budget, tied to the growth of GDP, with corresponding state budgets. Annual budgets for hospitals and nursing homes would be negotiated, as well as prescription drug prices, professional fee schedules and volume performance standards to reduce unnecessary services. Capitated managed-care plans would remain available to provide comprehensive services at fixed annual rates. Approval of new capital expenditures would be required to reduce duplication. Single-Payer administration is estimated to save enough money to cover all Americans now lacking health insurance.

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Tolerating Misogyny

by Erica Polakoff, Wellness Coordinator

"What is proclaimed and practiced as tolerance today, is in many of its most effective manifestations serving the cause of oppression."

—Herbert Marcuse

I: Rape Culture

We live in a "rape culture." It is a culture in which one in three women is subjected to rape or attempted rape by the time she reaches the age of 21, and one in four women is raped in her lifetime. It is a culture in which one rape occurs every three minutes. College campuses are known to be particularly problematic. Bureau of Justice statistics indicate that nationally, rape victimization rates are highest for women aged 16-19 and second highest for women aged 20-24. Feminist poet and essayist, Adrienne Rich observed that on college campuses, "women are often perceived not as sovereign beings, but as prey."

We live in a "rape culture." Rape is the only crime in which the victim is put "on trial" rather than the perpetrator, that is, the victim's motives are challenged and the court's sympathies tend to rest with the (alleged) rapist. Rape is recognized by the FBI to be the most underreported crime: victimization surveys indicate that the actual occurrence of rape is between four and thirteen times higher than the number reported to the police. And yet, the incidence of reported rape in this country is approximately ten times higher than it is in most western European countries. We live in a rape culture.

It is a conservative estimate that 20-30% of girls who are now 12 years old and under will suffer a violent sexual attack at some point in their lives. According to recent surveys, more than 25% of young girls suffer sexual abuse or incest at the hands of their relatives or by friends of their relatives by the time they are 14 years old. (The figure for little boys is estimated at one in nine.)

If so many women and girls are being raped and sexually abused, who is doing the raping and abusing? Is it a small number of deranged, psychopathic men? Or is it a significantly larger number of ordinary, every day men who use both coercion and violence to obtain status, dominance and control through forced sex?

Part II: "Off With Her Head!"

We live in a culture in which depictions of women being violated — of women being raped, tortured, beaten and/or mutilated — occupy the airwaves of television, are

featured in popular, pornographic, and "art" films, and are used to sell everything from shoes and engine parts, to compact discs. Advertising encourages us to associate women with sex, sex with violence, and violence with masculinity, and to think of women as purchasable commodities. We live in a culture which bombards us with degrading images of women — of women without heads or limbs, in powerless, subordinate, and often contorted positions — which penetrate and assault our psyches, and abuse us intellectually. We live in a culture in which violence against women is taken for granted and tolerated or accepted by many as inevitable, normal, natural, even desirable.

The intimation and threat of violence against us, affects all women, whether or not we have been victims or are survivors of violent acts, and it affects men as well, although very differently. And, sexual harassment or the creation of a hostile gendered environment, may be expressed in many ways. Sexual harassment can be a more subtle and more daily form of sexual oppression, but it is also very harmful. Adrienne Rich wrote:

"The undermining of self, of a woman's sense of her right to occupy space and walk freely in the world, is deeply relevant to education. The capacity to think independently, to take intellectual risks, to assert ourselves mentally, is inseparable from our physical way of being in the world, our feelings of personal integrity."

The prominent display of degrading representations of Woman — such as a three-dimensional, headless and armless sculpture — is one form of sexual harassment. Regardless of what the artist's intention was, we must place her representation within the larger socio-cultural context.

We live in a culture that celebrates violence against women. Remember, we live in a culture in which it would be unthinkable to represent men or any other group in the ways women are represented. Understand, the damage is significant. The damage to women of all ages, statuses, classes, ethnic backgrounds, is not "quantifiable"; it is subtle and long-term. The damage may not even be recognized consciously by the individual. Indeed, that is when the psychological and emotional consequences are the greatest and most severe. Egyptian feminist Nawal El Saadawi wrote:

"To live an illusion, not to know the truth is the most dangerous of all things for a human being, woman or man,

because it deprives people of their most important weapon in the struggle for freedom, emancipation, and control over their lives and future. To be conscious that you are still living under oppression is the first step to emancipation."

Our "illusion" is that women and men have equal access to educational and career opportunities. But working or studying in environments where the physical, verbal and representational abuse of women is commonplace and/or tolerated, has a significant impact on our effectiveness as workers, teachers, and students. Under these conditions, women learn fear instead of freedom, inferiority instead of self-confidence, passivity instead of assertiveness, self-hate instead of self-esteem, and subservience instead of leadership. In short, our sense of ourselves as whole beings is eroded day after day. We learn to limit ourselves and our possibilities instead of learning to fulfill our own potential and our potential to help others.

Must we be assaulted daily by the representation of Woman as an object, a body without brains?! What does it say about our community when we tolerate, allow, even applaud a headless and armless representation of Woman — some even claiming it to be a "feminist" representation? I suppose we can say that we are a very "tolerant" community. But does our "tolerance" serve to de-construct, disassemble, and dismantle the oppression of women, or does it serve to reinforce it? Is our "tolerance" really a disguise for repression?

What kind of message are we sending to our women students who are struggling to make it here — to gain an "education" so that they may go out and support themselves and their families? What kind of education can they possibly receive in an environment that is so hostile to the notion of Woman succeeding, of Woman being a leader, of Woman having a head on her shoulders?

Wellness Events Calendar

"Women and Children Last: Women and HIV/AIDS" a video presentation and discussion by Amber Hollibaugh, LAP Coordinator, Wednesday, December 1st, Club Hours (2:30 pm-3:30 pm), Green Dolphin Lounge, Campus Center.

"You Get Your Life!" Alcohol Awareness Game Show, Wednesday, December 8th, Club Hours (2:30 pm-3:30 pm), Green Dolphin Lounge, Campus Center (1C). Four \$25 gift

continued page 22

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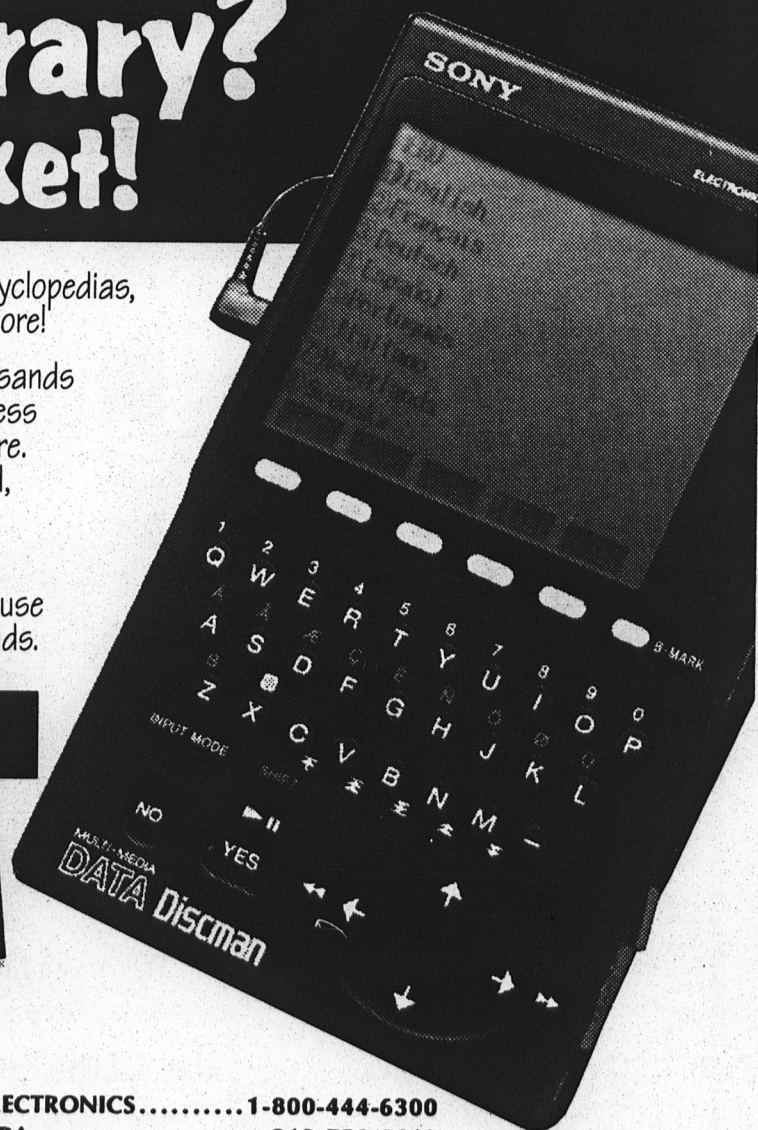


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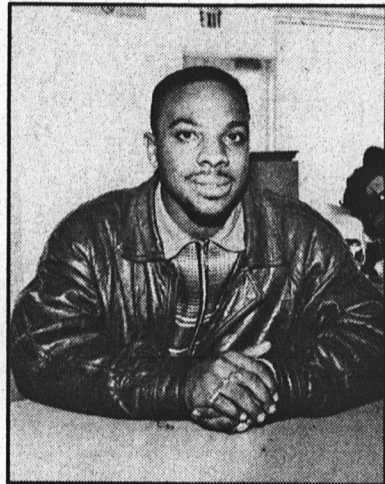
INQUIRING PHOTOGRAPHER

BY MICHAEL GAROFALO

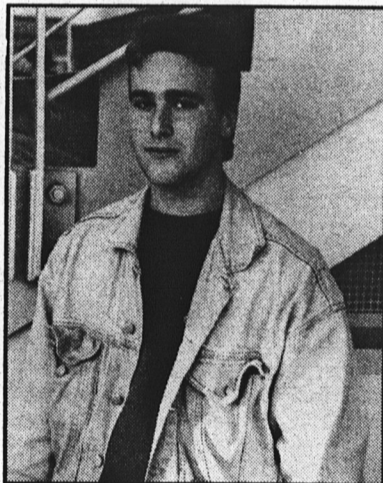
Question: What do you think of the statue in front of 2N?



Jennifer Vaytman-Student: No sir, I didn't like it! The missing head and arms, to me, represent brainlessness and helplessness, but it's a great pumpkin holder.



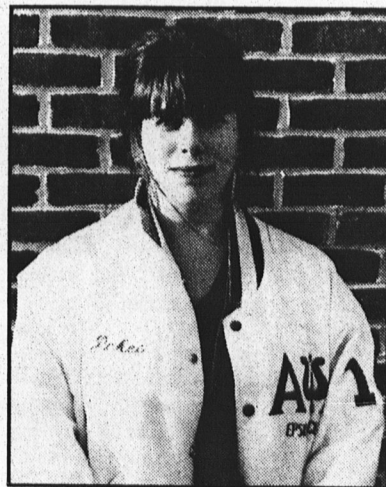
James Baptiste-President, Caribbean Student Union: When I first saw it, I thought it wasn't finished. I don't understand what it symbolize.



John Passerini-Student: I think it just adds culture to the campus.



Gerriane Moncada-Student: It reminds me of the horrible way they treated the sick people before us.



Diane Rosalia-Alpha Psi Delta Member: It looks scary. Especially at night when the school has no lights.

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Single Payer continued,,

The study, "Estimates of Health Care Proposals in the 102nd Congress," further noted that a single payer bill would reduce national health expenditures by \$445 billion over the next six years. The report also states that "The greatest reduction in administrative costs could be achieved by a Canadian-style single-payer system."

CBO research indicates that the Single Payer plan would raise national health spending 2 percent in the first year of implementation (1995, by CBO reckoning.) By the year 2000, the plan would save about 9% over current trends. The plan would hold spending to about \$1.5 trillion in the year 2000, compared to \$1.7 trillion if no changes are enacted. Other plans do not achieve that level of savings.

The drug companies, the American Medical Association (AMA) and the insurance companies do not approve of the single-payer plan. Instead, they endorse managed competition, which would group people into different pools according to their ability to pay. Managed Competition would increase their profits. The larger insurance industries would particularly benefit under Managed Competition through

monopolization of the market. The insurance companies see Managed Competition as their last chance to stop the Single Payer plan. Managed Competition does not allow for uniform quality of access. As Rep. Pete Stark (D-CA) asked, "If managed competition-type organizations are the answer to the nation's health care problems, why aren't more Members of Congress, the President and his Cabinet in them?"

Managed Competition only grants the right of access to minimal health care, but allows those with money to receive special treatment. Most other industrialized countries have come to agree that health care is a fundamental right. In theory, large purchasing cooperatives would hold down costs, with market forces allowing people to switch to the cheapest plan. In reality, massive administrative waste would stay in the system. An estimated 22 percent of U.S. health care costs are spent pushing administrative paper. Most doctors would rather care for patients than spending time pushing paper.

The Managed Competition plan would also cut costs by holding down the wages of health care workers. Most health care

unions favor a single payer plan, because emphasis is placed on quality health care. Wages of nurses, aides, janitors, para-professionals, or even doctors are not the root causes of the high prices. The root causes are the emphasis on specialized medicine rather than preventive care, massive profits for drug and insurance companies, lack of planning and duplication of facilities, all of which make U.S. health coverage inefficient. Even though we spend the most resources on health care, we get less bang for the buck.

Under Managed Competition, duplication of expensive medical equipment would run rampant, since competing plans will need expensive facilities. Wealthy regions would continue to have an abundance of machinery, while poorer regions would be faced with a lack of adequate machinery. Although Managed Competition promises to lower costs and make health care more efficient, insurance companies drug companies will continue to make a huge profit from human sickness by building on the current inequalities and inefficiencies in our health care system.

Increasingly, as there is a struggle to allocate scarce resources, there will be an intrusion into the Doctor-Patient relationship. Instead of streamlining its own bu-

reaucracy, an HMO or Managed Care facility will begin looking over the doctor's shoulder to see if each service provided is covered. Important decisions will be made on the basis of cost rather than a physician's judgment of what is medically necessary.

Managed competition would be unable to provide long term care for the disabled and chronically ill (who are frequently shut out of the work force), because it is extremely expensive. In Canada, where they have a Single Payer system, administrative overhead is only 3 percent. The difference in overhead is enough to pay for each of the 39 million Americans without access to health care and still have enough left over for providing long term care.

Canadians select the doctor of their choice as many Americans do today. Corporations have attacked the Canadian system, trying to weaken it and bring it closer to the American system. We are likely to see the attacks increase because of NAFTA, which gives an unelected bureaucratic body the right to interfere in the sovereignty of any of the nations involved, if it is determined that "unfair" trade practices exist. This will be done by "harmonizing" the three countries' policies. The Drug and Insurance companies are sure to campaign in all three nations for a Managed Competition system.

continued from p. 20

certificates to the bookstore. Refreshments.

"Waking Up to Rape" video and discussion with Dr. Erica Polakoff, Wednesday, December 15th, Club Hours (2:30 pm-3:30 pm), Bijou Room (2nd floor), Campus Center (1C).

Although the establishment of Women's Studies programs that systematically analyze (in all of the disciplines across the curriculum) the consequences of the gendering of power and experience, and Affirmative Action programs seek to hire more qualified women faculty and administrators, demonstrate a commitment to correcting gender imbalances in the academic realm, what about women's experiences outside of the classroom? To what extent do women experience discriminatory practices and sexist behaviors that may influence their own effectiveness, not to mention their success in their studies, careers and on the job?

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CUNY's Board of Trustees and Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds are serving the short-sighted interests of Governor Cuomo and upstate legislators instead of YOURS (the citizens and residents of metropolitan New York City) by slashing the quality and availability of education at CUNY, the premier university of opportunity in the United States.

New York State now ranks 47th in the nation in funding for higher education. How much lower can we get?

In the last five years, CUNY has been assailed with staggering budget cuts and tuition hikes. Plans are now underway to increase enrollment at CUNY up from its current 206,000 by an additional 25,000 students over the next five years. With CUNY budgets already strained, who will provide the resources needed? Not State, not City. Cuomo refuses to increase funding and the CUNY central administration continues to fail its constituents (YOU) by accepting budget scraps.

The Chancellor's strategy: **Downsizing educations in order to upsize enrollments;** cut academic programs minimizing choices for students, forcing more into vocational/technical programs trading in future growth and advancement for faster entry-level job placement. Over-burden students with more overcrowded classrooms, less faculty, and reduced library time.

This move has already begun with two documents from CUNY Central: the Consolidation Report of December '92 and the Academic Program Planning Resolution instituted June '93. Both of these claim economic savings are to be had by cutting the academic offerings and centralizing academic power. **No studies, independent or internal, support this claim.**

Dynamic work on CUNY's curricula calls for interaction from faculty, students, and community. Dictates from upper management cannot serve the best interests of today's and tomorrow's students or NYC. **Flagrant disregard for due process** has been the hallmark in the adoption and implementation of these plans.

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Haiti continued

reference" to Panama, essentially inviting a US invasion of a similar scope to occur in Haiti. Simidor condemned this position as both "unworkable and dangerous" in that it obfuscates the fact that "thousands of Panamanians were killed and a US puppet regime installed".

He mentioned other variations on the foreign intervention theme including that of having Caribbean nations intervene but rejected them saying "whatever form of multi-national intervention takes place in Haiti, it will be controlled by the US government". He ascribed the pro-foreign intervention spirit in some segments of the Haitian community to a sense of defeat and demoralization that has been creeping in with the failure of Aristide to return. However he alluded that those who are leading this call are betraying the Haitian people. Quoting Simone de Beauvoir, he said, "The oppressor would not be so strong if they did not have accomplices amongst the oppressed themselves."

The second option, a reformist solution, advocated mainly by the moderate wing of Aristide's Lavalas movement calls for intervention by an expedition of Haitian expatriates according to Simidor. Simidor rejected this option as well because it requires the US military and intelligence to train them which he felt would lead to its political co-optation by US interests.

The third option, "the people centered" solution was championed by Simidor as the "best and only workable solution". He charged that the reformist Lavalas solution centered on demanding Aristide's immediate return will not bring back "aristide in 3 weeks, 3 months or even 3 years" because it neglects the "central contradiction" in Haiti which is that between "the Haitian

people and their oppressors at home and in the US". Simidor reminded the audience that the peoples mobilization which ousted Duvalier did not bring Haiti out of crisis because the "crisis is not governmental but systemic". He pointed to the "severe economic crisis" leading to "mass unemployment, the enslavement of Haitians in Dominican sugar plantations, the flood of refugees to the US" as a key component of the Haitian crisis. On the political front the fragmentation of the Haitian ruling class and its "total loss of credibility in the eyes of the masses" presage a "revolutionary situation".

The popular movements although suffering some setbacks continues to organize and agitate in spite of repression according to Simidor. He ascribed their failure to seize power not to their lack of strength but their somewhat "decentralized, peaceful, spontaneous character". He ended by posing the need of a "revolutionary vanguard organization armed with a correct political line, popular front and peoples war" that can utilize the "cracks in the power of the Haitian rulers and surge forward to victory".

Shaista Husain of the Revolutionary Socialist Group (RSG) who moderated the forum gave a short statement of support to the struggle of the Haitian people. "The RSG in solidarity with the struggle of the Haitian people call for the creation of a revolutionary combat party based on the organizations of workers and peasants. Only such a party and not the reformist "Allende path" of Aristide can bring victory to the Haitian people."

A period of lively discussion ensued for about a half-hour.



Moderator Shaista Husain and guest speaker Marty Goodman listen to Daniel Simidor speak about the struggle ahead in Haiti.

Photo/Mike Garofalo

For Workers Power In Haiti

by Manjula Wijerama

The toiling masses of Haiti and the considerable diaspora concentrated in major urban centers like New York City, Boston and Montreal are faced with the question of who shall rule Haiti. They are overwhelmingly opposed to the military dictatorship that currently dominates Haiti. Massive demonstrations such as the outpouring of over 100,000 Haitians in downtown Manhattan on Oct 11, 1991, have taken place in cities around the world demanding an end to military rule and the restoration of Aristide to power in Haiti. Father Bertrand Aristide, a radical priest, rode to victory in the December 1990 internationally monitored presidential elections on a wave of support by the masses who saw in him an end to their oppression. He was deposed by the military on September 30, 1991.

The restoration of Aristide does not pose a real solution to the crushing poverty and police terror that have come to characterize this island nation that bears the proud legacy of being first amongst colonized peoples to break free from the yoke of colonial slavery. The US brokered settlement to restore Aristide to the Presidency of Haiti requires him to share power with those who overthrew him. In addition he is called upon to grant a general amnesty, which would cover all the coup leaders, including General Cedras who masterminded the coup. The US sweetened the deal by offering a \$1 billion economic aid package to Haiti - but only if the US brokered deal goes through. It is clear that even if Aristide returns, it will not be the same Aristide that Haitians voted for but one that is a pawn of the US and a hostage of the hated Haitian military.

Indeed the strategy of class collaboration that Aristide pursued in his road to power paved the way for his ouster and the murder of thousands of pro-democracy Hai-

tians. Aristide's coalition was a popular front which united workers organizations like the CATH (Autonomous Haitian Workers Federation) and the Committee Against Repression/Haiti Progres with political representatives of the Haitian bourgeoisie in the National Front for Change and Democracy (FNCD). It is a cruel illusion to pretend that part of the Haitian bourgeoisie, or its sadistic killers in uniform can be won over to the side of the masses to root out poverty and Tontons Macoutes (right wing death squads) terror.

The history of the twentieth century is drenched with the blood of workers spilled as a result of the politics of popular frontism - class collaboration. In fact the history of Allende's Chile in the early 70s is remarkably similar to Aristide's Haiti. In June 1973 the democratically elected Socialist president, Allende, brought into his cabinet the "constitutionalist" general Pinochet to supposedly head off a coup attempt, just as Aristide named Cedras to head the army for the same reason. Both Allende and Aristide were victims of the so-called "democratic" officers they were courting (although unlike Aristide, Allende did not make it out alive).

A real solution to the Haitian crisis lies in the power of the Haitian working class both in Haiti and abroad. Haitian workers throughout the diaspora are today a vital link between revolutionary class struggle in Haiti and throughout the Caribbean, and the North American continent. The most politically advanced elements must be organized into an international revolutionary party that can overthrow the corrupt and brutal Haitian capitalism and create an egalitarian classless socialist society.

A bas l'imperialisme! Pouvoir ouvrier en Haiti et aux Etats-Unis!

Kwanzaa

An African American Celebration

Thursday
Dec. 16th

African Market
11 AM-3 PM

Kwanzaa Performance
1 PM

Poetry

Music

Campus Center
Willowbrook Campus

Saturday
Dec. 18th

African Market
7PM - 11PM

Village Celebration
8 PM

Coordinated by
Prof. Charles Thomas

Traditional Drummers

African Dance

Poetry

Williamson Theatre
Sunnyside Campus

Sunday

Dec. 19th

Children's Program
3 PM

Storyteller

Refreshments

Williamson Theatre
Sunnyside Campus

The College of Staten Island
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Ivory mask representing a king of Benin, Nigeria

Shooting the Philosophic Breeze

by Peter Simpson

"Words are wise men's counters, they do but reckon by them; but they are the money of fools." So wrote that remarkable Englishman, Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury.

What was he getting at, or (to avoid speculating about Hobbes' own intentions, for which he became rightly notorious) what might the meaning of such a sentence be? Perhaps that words are to be used for what and how they signify, and not for themselves. For as themselves they are but marks scribbled on the page or sounds floating on the wind. They get their worth from the things they can stand in for.

But then is not money rather similar? It too has no worth in itself but gets it only from the things it can be exchanged for. Money, however, is of two sorts: worthless pieces of paper and metal (such as all our money now is), and valuable pieces of gold or silver (as money used to be and was in Hobbes' day). Gold and silver do have a value in themselves, but paper and base metals do not. Hobbes' complaint, then, was that fools suppose that things without intrinsic value (words) possess intrinsic value (as gold coins possess intrinsic value) whereas in fact they only have value derivatively from what they signify (as our modern coins thus only have value also).

What, however, do words signify? Not external things to be sure, or not always and not immediately. 'Tree' for instance signifies no actual tree for 'tree' is a common noun and common nouns are all universal but actual trees are all particulars. But neither do proper names, as John and Jane, signify particulars, except mediately. What words properly signify is thoughts and only things through these.

'John' could, indeed, be the name of many persons and things (it can even serve, colloquially, as a common noun—as many on 10th. avenue can tell you), and it only signifies this particular man here because we speakers intend that so it should.

Words, then, as I say, signify thoughts, which is why 'tree' and all common nouns are universals, for thought is universal. But words also signify the arrangement of thoughts. For 'and' and 'but' and 'if' do not signify things in any sense at all; rather they signify how we are arranging our thoughts, as that one thought is coordinated with another ('the tree and the dog are over there') or is contrasted with another ('the tree is stationary but the dog is not') or is dependent on another ('if the dog has done its business the tree will be wet').

Still words are ultimately about things. 'Tree' is ultimately about trees, those things which exist in abundance around our campus. But 'tree' is only about trees *via* our thought and not otherwise.

Yet what of it? Why so much talk about 'tree' and so little about trees? 'Tree' is far less interesting and remarkable than trees. 'Tree' never grows, nor sheds leaves, is never climbed by laughing boys, is never refuge for frightened squirrels.

But for this reason I talk of 'tree' and not trees, so that it can be seen how the whole value of 'tree' lies in the tree to which, by signifying, it directs us. 'Tree' enables us to carry this or that tree with us everywhere and always, and to contemplate and admire it even when it is a whole ferry ride away or fell a long time ago and decayed

while we were yet children. 'Tree' and other such sounds and marks enable us, by ourselves or with others, to build whole worlds in an armchair, to contract eternity to an hour and distant galaxies to a page.

What marvelous things are words! How magical in their effect and how stupendous in their power! What care, then, should we not take of words and in weighing them, our own and others! For it is not mere sounds and marks we are playing with; no, but with worlds and universes, and the souls of their all too fragile makers. Count with your words, then, as Hobbes said, but also let them count: they are the keys to the kingdom.

Still words can be abused, and with our words we can abuse the words of others. Some abuse, perhaps, is harmless and benign, exciting humor and enjoyment and a friendly fellow feeling. But some abuse is perverse, either through malice or carelessness, or even sheer ignorance.

Take argument, for instance, and criticism. Necessary and noble tasks, indeed, when done well and for a good purpose. For how could it not be necessary and noble to argue against absurdities and follies, or to deliver just rebukes and refutations? As denizens of a university we do that sort of thing all the time. Indeed words are our peculiar province. We are here to learn and teach skill in the use of words and in the thoughts they signify so that the world we think about becomes clear and translucent, not dark and obscure.

For this reason we humans have invented certain arts for the proper use of words: we call these arts grammar, rhetoric and logic. Grammar is an art concerned with words insofar as they can signify, and rhetoric and logic are arts concerned with words insofar as they do signify—rhetoric with how they signify thoughts and logic with how, through thoughts, they signify things. So grammar teaches us how to put words together so that, in the relevant language, they are fit to signify; rhetoric how to put them together so that they properly signify what we are thinking; logic how to put them together so that our thoughts properly signify things and as those things really are (something we now tend to talk about under the heading of 'method').

In medieval times these arts were called the *trivium*, meaning the threefold way by which one enters the vestibule of wisdom (as opposed to the *quadrivium* which came next and was the fourfold way of entering the inner courts of wisdom and embraced the arts of mathematics, geometry, astronomy and music). The so called *trivium* arts were taught first as being the elementary foundations of everything and were so basic and ubiquitous that to talk about them among the learned was to talk about trivialities, things so obvious as not to be worth talking about.

And you thought the middle ages were the dark ages when no one knew anything? Well how is it that so much that was trivial to them is abstruse to us? Of course we have trivial pursuit which they did not. But they had triviality and we do not. Ah! would that we might ascend to be as trivial as they! But now you will say I am forgetting Hobbes and playing with words as if they were genuine money. Well let it be (as another remarkable Englishman said); for punning too is trivial—it is part of rhetoric.

Shooting

"Shooting the Philosophic Breeze"

By Ramzi Rouighi

"How could it not be necessary and noble to argue against absurdities and follies, or to deliver just rebukes and refutations." So wrote that remarkable Englishman, Peter Simpson.

Was he more specifically, addressing his own article? He wrote "Money has no worth in itself but gets it only from the things it can be exchanged for... Gold and silver have a value in themselves, but paper and base metals do not... Fools suppose that things without intrinsic value (words) possess intrinsic value."

Hey, the concept of Utility seems to have escaped a British philosopher! According to the Utility Principle, things gain worth according to their utility (usefulness).

First, money does not get its worth from the things it can be exchanged for. For the question would be "where do these things get their worth?" Money has worth as a means to an end. The use of money as a practical means to stock value (decided upon on utility basis) makes its worth.

The same goes for gold and silver. Gold and silver do not have value in and of themselves (intrinsic). They acquire value because they are useful to us. Gold and silver are used in dentistry and in industry for their mechanical and chemical characteristics. These characteristics are of course intrinsic, but it would be absurd for us to think of value in the Platonic world of Ideas.

For us, therefore, words do not "have value derivatively from what they signify" but rather have value derivatively from the fact that they are useful carriers of thoughts, ideas and meaning. Furthermore, what they signify does not give them value. Their worth comes from the fact that they are a means to an end: Communication. It would be equally absurd to think that words would have value without our need to communicate.

Let's contextualize our criticism. The modern consciousness, includes the concept of Utility at its basis. My position is therefore a modern one. Dr. Simpson's argument is a pre-modern one. He seems to desire to live in Aristotle's time...

Let's see why our philosopher (particular) use the word "noble". Let's give him

some credit, he is consistent in escaping reality. Last time he betrayed his schizophrenic condition by using the concept of humanity. He certainly meant what he wrote since he teaches us that "what care, should we not take of words and in weighing them." Nobility as a concept falls under the bigger umbrella of the more universal concept of "honor." But what is honor, what is its relevance today?

Modernization brought about structural changes as well as changes in consciousness. Feudalism with its aristocratically controlled static structures, had as one of its core forms of consciousness the concept of honor. This concept is still present in today's consciousness especially in highly hierarchized professional groups (military, law, medicine). It is however easy to see how honor is not the predominant form of consciousness today. Under the American law, insult is not actionable. It is not considered real injury as opposed to material damage. Let's suggest that what is more in vogue is a rather less "guild-oriented" consciousness, more individualistic one: dignity. Dignity seem to be the modern consciousness par excellence.

"The concept of honor implies that identity is essentially, or at least importantly, linked to institutionalized roles. The modern concept of dignity, by contrast, implies that identity is essentially independent of institutional roles," (Berger). Peter Simpson, an individual living in a modern society, is not going to be "The honorable nobleman" amongst us, but it is possible for him to be dignified for his achievements, at most. However, he could be also sanctified. This would only be possible around year 3000. Sorry Pete!

To illustrate what I am saying, I would like you to picture yourself saying "I am offended!" when the subway is late. You would rather say "@#&\$^!" and not do anything about it, especially if people are around. This is more modern...

So, try to figure out how these concepts are embodied in the beheaded statue in front of St. Peter's Building (2N). Don't think much, for thought is the origin of inaction. On this note, I leave you in the arms of who you can!

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poems
 stories
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Peter and Ramzi will butt philosophical heads each issue. We encourage other philosophically inclined students, faculty and staff, to get involved in the dialogue

Music News and Views

By: Olli Siebelt

Driving home from Massachusetts last week, recovering from a huge Fraternity party at U-MASS Amherst, (estimated guest list 837 people, all of which who showed up!) I noticed a very interesting thing, I've never noticed before in all my road trips around the New England Area. RADIO SUCKS!!!! There, I've said it. Yes, it's true. The journey took about 4 and 1/2 hours and most of the time I was listening to the radio when I got sick of the tapes I brought with me, and flipping through the dial, I just realized that American radio in general consists of nothing more than cheesy Top-40 Stations playing the same idiotic songs over and over again ad naseum, Country stations which are fine in certain parts of the country but again get very boring, and a multitude of Easy-Listening stations which when you are affected with a Fire-Water-Bacardi 151 Proof Industrial size hangover, does not exactly nurse one back to health. Even the two college station I found, WMUA 91.1fm from The University of Massachusetts, Amherst and WPKN 89.5fm from The University of Connecticut, Bridgeport were disappointing. Both college stations seemed more interested in broadcasting On-Campus events (Come and hang out at the college union pizzeria! for 10% off your meal card!, etc..) The music they played wasn't exactly cutting edge either, if any was played at all. One DJ simply babbled on how much he was against NAFTA and another cued records so badly that I really she actually apologized for her ineffectiveness. And while all

this fine, because I realize that college radio is meant to be this way, and Commercial radio is all about profits and appeasing the major record label for a way to influence record retail sales. But, what about a radio station which was commercially viable, with a large amount of power, with a dedicated format of breaking new bands? Think about it, no matter what kind of music you like, from Techno to Hardcore to Jazz to Avant Garde Performance art. Whatever. A station where you could hear the latest music no matter what genre, or style and with no regard to selling potential or marketing strategies. Maybe its just a pipe dream, but wouldn't it be great kick in the ass to all these corporate record company types who have no idea what making music involves other than making a profit? You know, the ones that think that Rap music can only be sold to low-income Black teenagers? Or Heavy Metal to middle-class White suburban kids with long hair? Well, you should be lucky to have radio stations like the ones we have here. 106.3fm WHTG at least has local licks where many New Jersey unsigned bands get thier shot at getting both gigs and publicity. Even WSOU has been playing a few local heavy metal bands who aren't signed or are just starting to get out on the road. Thank God for stations such as Upsala College's WFMU 91.1fm and WSIA 88.9fm who constantly support underground music no matter what format, type, style or philosophy. These stations are dedicated to bringing you the best new music they can, so at least

we're not all at a loss! Anyway, just ramblings of a bitter man, just felt I had to vent. Here's what's going on this issue: England's biggest contribution to Ambient music since Brain Eno, The Orb, are set to release a quadruple (!) live album ready for release before Christmas. The album is called "Evil Bro 39", which when held to mirror reveals "Live Orb 93". Pretty clever huh? The album will feature ten live tracks and studio re-recordings of "Towers of Dub", and "Assassin". It was recorded in Japan's Yellow Club, the Glastonbury festival and their Trekoner Fortress show in Copenhagen, this past August. Former Dead Kennedys singer and spoken word artist Jello Biafra has teamed up with Mojo Nixon to collaborate on a new single called "Will the fetus be aborted?". It should be out in stores around Thanksgiving on Alternative Tentacles records and a full album, tentatively titled "Prairie Home Invasion" is due out sometime in early 1994. Nirvana have been told by Geffen Records that their new single "Rape Me" (Don't say I didn't tell you this months ago!) will not be released. However, the argument stems not from the song's controversial contents, but from the band's reluctance to shoot another video. The record company blames disappointing sales on the first single "Heart Shaped Box" in its first three weeks because at the time there was a lack of video airplay, but have said that if the band comes up with their own storyboards, they will release the "Rape Me" single. Seattle grunge stars Alice in

Chains are set to release the follow up to their "Dirt" album with an album due in January. The tentative title is "Jar of Flies", out on Columbia records. Singer Max Cavalera of Mexican thrash band Sepultura was shot at and beaten with a metal pipe after a Rage Against the Machine show last week in Phoenix, Arizona and when he complained about it, he and his wife were then arrested by police. The trouble began when they were leaving the bands show. A car pulled up along side them and began firing shots towards them. They promptly hit the deck and the car sped away. As they ran for shelter, the car came around again and the occupants piled out and began fighting with Cavalera and two friends. After a short melee, the assailants got back in the car and Max then picked a rock and threw it at the fleeing vehicle. He missed and hit another car, and that's when cops showed up. Cops thought that he and his friends were causing the trouble, and when Max protested, the police booked him for aggravated assault. The police, not surprisingly failed to arrest the original assailants. Faith No More guitarist Jim Martin may be getting the boot after several months of in-band fighting. Reports indicate that tensions have been growing steadily after the release of "Angel Dust" when about half of Martin's solos were wiped from the mix entirely. No confirmation yet on whether he has been sacked, or what's going on. I guess we'll just have to see. See you next time.

Record Reviews:

Front 242: 05:22:09:12 Off
Epic Records

After more than 10 albums under their belt, and over 12 years together, Belgium's Front 242 have constantly been on the cutting edge on Electronic dance music. All this time, they have constantly ignored the world around them and surrounding influences which might have corrupted them, i.e.: The British Acid House scene of 1998, The Belgian New Beat scene of 1990 and even today's influences such as Hardcore techno and electro-primitivism. This new album, the second released this year, is more than just a simple remix album. It contains not only completely different versions of songs released on this years earlier release "Fuck Up Evil", but contains bonus tracks and even collaboration tracks with another band they brought in from New York to help them give a fresh production feel to the album. The release as a whole is a fantastic experiment in Electronic music gone wrong. 14 "songs" in all, yet when you listen to the album as a whole, you realize that the album is just one entire track broken up into segments. Even the songs which appear in "normal" form on the previous CD are almost completely un-recognizable. "Melt", "Skin", and others simply float in and out of a staggering array of electronic beats, pulsating rhythms and samples which I no idea what they are. Another interesting feature is their ability to incorporate a female singer into some tracks without having that patented "Disco-Diva" effect. A music journalist once wrote that listening to a Front 242 record sounds like somebody beamed in a record from the 21st century with equipment and sounds not yet invented, and played it today. That statement tells it perfectly. If you like electronic music, from Ambient to Techno, from New Age to House, get this immediately. This band is so far ahead of their time, that 20 years from now this CD will sound state of the art. (Front 242 will be playing in New York City on or around December 18th)

Hammerhead: Evil Twin
(Amphetimine Reptile)

Out of Minneapolis, this over-the-top Punk Rock band has been making a dent in the college scene for a few years now, first with a bunch of obscure 7" singles, selling to an crowd consisting mostly of friends and college acquaintances. Then a full length album entitled "Ethereal Killer" which came out about a year and a half ago and much to my surprise, did suprisingly well on the college charts. Well, Hammerhead is back with a new album, and yet this time they opted for a much rawer feel than thier previous efforts. They abandoned the comforts of a multi-track studio setting and opted to jump into a rehearsal studio and record the whole album live to DAT with no overdubs. The result is a suprisingly jarring performance, giving a massive live feel to it yet without any muddy bass or horribly mixed drum parts which live recording, especially that music like this is known for. Eight tracks in all, all brand new. Punk Rock and Hardcore fans take note. A very impressive, if noisy release!

Eric's Trip: Love Tara
(Sub Pop)

Coming out of Montreal, and the reasonable sucess of thier last 7", Eric's Trip have jumped light years ahead of what they've been doing previously with this debut CD. Alternating between very slow acoustic pieces with both male and female vocals, and all out punk anthems, listening to the whole CD straight through, you get the feeling that maybe there were two bands recording the same album. It's not a bad thing though, since I like both the slow and fast songs together. One thing that I wonder about is why they stopped-singing in thier native tongue, French. On the 7" which was released last year, there were these great chorus parts sung in French, and

for some reason, it fit the songs perfectly, giving them this quasi-surreal feeling since the syllables and inflection didn't exactly match the beat or the guitar riffs, but on this CD, all the songs are sung entirely in English. But that's not a problem. This is a really cool CD overall, showing a much more mature and talented band than thier previous efforts. Check it out.

Jacobs Mouse: I'm Scared
(Frontier Records)

Coming out of a tiny little town in Northeastern England, this is the second release from Jacob's Mouse. We just saw these guys at Danceteria in New York City during the recent CMJ Convention and personally, I was simply blown away. I can remember listening to "I'm Scared" during the car ride home and just feeling a little dissappointed after such an amazing show. As far as a live band goes, they are top notch. They are, however, a very hard band to describe musically. If one were to categorize, you could try take a Punk Rock band, adding a little early Public Image Ltd., a hint of 1977 era Ramones, and a dash of experimental noise influences, but even that doesn't scratch the surface. Eclecticism is the key word here. I notice also that when you listen to this CD, very much like Eric's Trip, each song sounds different, as if it was done by a completely different bands. I love this stuff, but some people may find it a bit disconcerting. I know a friend of mine who loves a band to have "That Sound!", whatever that may be, but one thing for sure is that Jacob's Mouse has no distinct sound overall, but incorporate every style imaginable. This is a very interesting release to say the least, and one of my favorites of 1993. If you like Alternative music in general, you should go out to your favorite record store and pick this up. Get an education. Learn Jacob's Mouse.

New and Noteworthy: a.k.a. (Buy this stuff now! You don't need a review!!)

- Sven Vath: An Accident in Paradise (Eye Q)
 - Stone Free: A Tribute to Jimi Hendrix (Reprise)
 - Chapterhouse: Blood Music (Dedicated)
 - Shonen Knife: Brown mushrooms... (Virgin)
 - Barnabys: Delightful Browns (Spin-Art)
 - Teenage Fanclub: Thirteen (DGC)
 - The Spinanes: Manos (Sub Pop)
 - Fretblanket: Twisted 7" (Rockville)
 - Riot Squad: Ode to Vortex 12" (12 Gauge)
 - Vapour Space: Magnetic Gravity Arch Suite 1 (ffrr)
- (Please note that all these releases can be heard on WSIA 88.9fm by calling the request line at 718.982.3060 from 12p.m. to 2 a.m. 7 days a week.)

WSIA TOP 10

- 1: Eyes Plum: Envy (Epic)
- 2: Sam Black Church: Let in Life (Taang!)
- 3: Quicksand: Omission (Polygram)
- 4: Various Artists: No Alternative Compilation (Arista)
- 5: Lemonheads: Come on feel... (Atlantic)
- 6: Medicine: The Buried Life (Def American)
- 7: Teenage Fanclub: Thirteen (DGC)
- 8: Monsterland: Destroy what you love (Seed)
- 9: Swervedriver: Mescalhead (A&M)
- 10: Various Artists: Born to Choose Compilation (Rykodisc)

These are the top ten most played releases on WSIA 88.9fm from the week of November 15 1993 to November 20 1993. The list has been compiled for and from the CMJ college chart.

*I worship my mother
My mother the moon.
A life she has given me in her
Love glowing womb.*

*The nomad of heaven.
The patient light.
The infinite strength.
The romance of night.*

*Full and red, the woman so sad
Bleeding for earth, her child gone mad.
Falling from heaven, but no where to land.
Estranged sufferer, sitting in gods hand.*

*Her craters are homelands for
disfigured nymphs
Hidden from the sun demon
Staining their sins.*

*Her light is the savior of a
Lost warriors soul
Her presence, his solace
He'll never be alone.*

*The slit of daybreak
Opens up her tomb.
Good night my mother
Sweet parting fair moon.*

by Tanya Bor

A Day I Will Never Forget

*We were together
Sitting in the park.
We gazed at each other
Suddenly, our lips met
In long kiss
Which sounded like a song
Of happiness in my mind.
I closed my eyes
To feel and savor your lips.
How beautiful!
Never will I forget this day
What a joy!
To be in the arms
Of the girl that you really love
It was for me
Like a new world
Which opened the door of my heart.
I love you.
And wherever I shall go,
I will always be able
To dream of this day.*

by Jimmy V.

Cold Bitch

Capitalism:

Struggle,
Inequality,
Frustration,
Violence,
the END.

The Green Light

Band together
Brothers and Sisters for a cause
Crush the oppression that binds us
Let's become one, so that we may form
our own hypocrisies

by Louis Bardel

Cant Of The Magi

There is a power which others can't begin to comprehend
Of other dimensions it comes with vastness to have no end
They fear and hate what they don't have and others can use so well
Because they long it so dearly to cast but a single spell
Their ignorance calls it magic the unknown blocked on a shelf
In their hands they would abuse it thinking only of the self
To tear the universe apart ripping threads of a fabric
As nothing more than but a thought wrecking such simple havoc
Discipline is the mental key to this treasure chest of force
I live the life of discipline devoting my soul of course
Learning the weaves of the fabric to manifest the power
I spend most of my mortal life every day and hour
Hiding from the world is my life to safely do my studies
Apart from their petty struggles and wars and weirds and worries
Now I descend upon their dirt to bring their end much faster
They gasp and grovel upon me for I am now a master

by Luigi Kapaj

*From a distance,
The calm, calculating sound of bouldering skies
Thunder struck
Skid marks from nearly unsuccessful passing cars
A fading silence from an ambulance or fire engine

The spotted sound of rain in the night

The hazy mist envelopes everything in its path
Like a hungry giant feasting on the people of an unlucky town
A town in the mist of terror
Frozen, awkward instant
Calmness sweeps over everyone
A screech, an unfriendly violent crackle, likened to the crack of a slave whip
On the burning flesh of night
Destruction
Disillusionment
Twenty planes overhead
Silence - except for the young drops escaping the thunder

A soft sound that moments ago would make me violent,
Now puts me to sleep*

by Karianne Gilson



A Winning Formula

by Ed Hicks

So how 'bout them New York Rangers?! No, no, no. Don't let yourself think I'm going to stand on my soapbox and sell you my Stanley Cup serenade. No way. I've been hurt far too many times.

But the bottom line is that the Rangers are a good hockey team. They combine explosive offensive power with a diligent defensive posture that has enabled them to go 13 games without losing.

You have to point to Mike Keenan as the reason for the Ranger resurgence. He has turned an underachieving bunch into a powerful force that is strong in just about every area.

Keenan has resurrected Mike Richter and given him the confidence to be one of the league's top netminders. Iron Mike has a good history with goalies. He developed top NHL goaltenders in Ed Belfour in Chicago and Ron Hextall and Pelle Lindbergh in Philadelphia.

In a style much like Dan Reeves did for the Giants, Keenan has employed the "my way or the highway" policy and discarded those who did not heed the company line. Exit James Patrick and Darren Turcotte and enter Steve Larmer and Nick Kypreos.

Keenan's entrance has mellowed captain Mark Messier and allowed him to be the leader he should be. Messier, aside from being one of the best passers in the league, is starting to show a physical style that made him one of the game's premier players.

The Rangers can hurt you in a lot of ways. They have the speed and quickness in guys like Messier, Esa Tikkanen, Mike Gartner and Alexei Kovalev and the gritty net crashers like Larmer and the revitalized Adam Graves.

They have defensemen like Brian Leetch and Sergei Zubov who can rush the puck and be the late man in the play. Leetch is regaining his Norris Trophy form and Zubov has benefited from teams trying to key on Leetch instead of him.

And hey, you want to get tough? How does a line of Mike Hudson, Mike Hartman and Joey Kocur sound? Throw Jeff Beukeboom and Jay Wells on the defense and you have a bruising quintet. You know the Rangers are deep when Ed Olczyk and Phil Bourque, who have above-average salaries, are watching from the stands.

We all know that Stanley Cups are not won in November, but you have to feel that the Rangers have a winning formula. Maybe Mike Keenan is finally the coach that elevates the Broadway Blues from play-off pretenders to legitimate contenders.

Speaking of legitimate contenders, the New York Knicks have busted out of the gate with their best start since 1969, reeling off seven wins before losing to the Spurs in San Antonio.

But the loss was a bit tainted because the Knicks go-to guy, Patrick Ewing, has been bothered by a sore neck. Ewing was injured with an elbow to the head by Indiana's Rik Smits and is going to sit out until he feels better.

A smart move, especially since the Knicks only will play three times in 14 days, so Ewing won't miss that much time. It's better to have a healthy Ewing dominating only the way he can.

Professor Evan Pickman, who is a scout for the Los Angeles Clippers, has confirmed that the Knicks are the team to beat and

now that Michael Jordan is on the golf course, Ewing is the most dominant player in the league.

Pickman pointed to Ewing's effort in the Knicks overtime win over Cleveland earlier this season and said quite simply that no one can stop Patrick, especially because he wants the NBA championship ring. Jordan, Bird, Magic, Isiah, Worthy all have rings. Ewing wants one. Bad.

You hate to put pressure on the Knickerbockers, but they are so deep and talented, it's scary. At every position they are two deep. Greg Anthony and Doc Rivers have been an effective team at the point. Anthony has started a little slow, but stop crying to have Mark Jackson back. Jackson doesn't have one-tenth of the defensive skills that Anthony has and Jackson's offensive numbers don't make you forget his liability on defense. Don't forget that Pat Riley is a coach who heavily stresses the defense.

John Starks and Hubert Davis can light it up at the two-guard and you could see Rolando Blackman if things are really tough. Rebounding madman Charles Oakley has dispelled his doubters and has selflessly set examples of how to play Riley's game. Throw in Anthony Mason, Anthony Bonner and Charles Smith and you have lethal forward pairings on the boards. Reach deeper into the bench and you can pull out Tony Campbell as well.

Ewing, of course, makes this bunch tick. His presence and desire makes a hungry team hungrier. The Chicago Bulls took their lumps before they reined as champions. Ditto for the Detroit Pistons. The Knicks lost to a superior team last year. They needed to lose just to illustrate what kind of effort it takes to win the NBA championship. As Robert DeNiro said in Cape Fear: "You have got to learn by loss."

So now that Notre Dame lost to Boston College, can the Irish play Florida State in the Fiesta Bowl? Well now we know that Lou Holtz's bunch has an Achilles heel and that is the defense can be scored upon.

All day, the Irish couldn't hold the Eagles down and they got burned. What an amazing comeback by ND, but they seemed to think that they had it won after going ahead 39-38. They didn't realize that with almost two minutes on the clock that BC could exploit the Irish 'D like they had all day. And they did.

I feel sorry for the ND player who took unnecessary roughness call on the kickoff to BC. The Eagles then started the winning drive on their own 25 instead of their own 10. That 15 yard penalty was the difference between a 40 yard kick that was good as opposed to a 55 yard kick, which most likely would have been no good.

Michael Kay wants Darryl Strawberry in a New York Yankees uniform and I must ask...WHY? I was a Straw backer while he was a Met. I didn't think there was anyone in the game that could carry a team like he could when he was hot. On the pace Straw was going, he could've hit 500 home runs.

But that's over now. Strawberry can still play ball, but his attitude and suspect back are just too high a risk to take. The Yankees were close in 1993, so there is no need to chance what was a breakthrough season for the Yankees.

I can't help but think that Kay's Darryl serenade is more anti-Danny Tartabull than pro-Strawberry sentiment. Kay has solid

insight and a finger on the pulse of the Yankees and you get the feeling that Tartabull is expendable and if the right deal comes along, so long Danny.

I must take this time to acknowledge the anonymous fan who visited me in the WSIA studios on Monday, 11/22. This man read my NHL preview and was real upset over the fact that I said the San Jose Sharks were "the pits."

Well first off, thanks for reading my article. It's nice to know that my effort is being rewarded. But lighten up. Pre-season prognosis is like shooting rubber bands at the stars. It's pointless.

Perhaps you would have felt better if I said "San Jose's chances for success are grim."

or maybe "If there was a room full of NHL teams that were good, the Sharks wouldn't be one of them." What's the difference? My opinion is merely that, my opinion.

My column would be pretty boring if I sat here and gave you philosophical reasoning as to why I couldn't predict how NHL teams will do. If San Jose does has a good season, I'll survive and I'll probably write an article about what a great turnaround they had.

Betcha that'll make you happy. But I'll believe San Jose's rise to greatness when I see it.

Two quick notes: The Yankees should sign Pete Harnisch and Michael Jordan is not the greatest player ever to play the game of baseball.

End NHL Fighting...Now

by Chris Papagani

Fighting in the National Hockey League has been a common occurrence for far too long now. It is safe to say that the NHL will not get a national network contract unless fighting is removed from the game. The question then becomes: how do we eliminate fighting from the game without causing waves? Fans from the old school will tell you it can't be done, because the game will lose many of its older followers; fans who grew up on the Boston Bruins and the Philadelphia Flyers of the 1970's, who brawled and battled their way through the league with such players as Dave Schultz, Stan Jonathan and Terry O'Reilly. But the fact of the matter remains that the NHL has, and probably always will take a backseat to professional basketball, football and baseball because it allows its players to fight during the games.

Where to begin? Ask yourself this question: what do most professional athletes covet most? Of course the answer is money, money and more money. Be that as it may, why not hit the players where it hurts? In the wallet. If a player fights, that player is suspended the following game, plus loses that game's pay. Now, players like Mick Vukota of the Islanders, Basil McRae of the Blues, Rob Ray of the Sabres and Rudy Poesheck of the Lightning will think twice about dropping their gloves. They will be forced to adapt their game, they will have to learn to play tough without throwing hands or else they'll be out of the game, because if they can't adapt, they'll be dead wood on the bench. And since enforcers are not making anywhere near the amount of money the superstars of the game are making (i.e. Wayne Gretzky, Brett Hull or Eric Lindros), they will feel the crunch on their wallets.

Advocates of fighting in the NHL will also tell you that if you remove fighting, players will begin swinging their sticks like swords used by the Three Musketeers, which they do anyway. So why not institute the same punishment? Suspension plus loss of a game's pay for any player that is deemed to use his stick in a violent, weapon-like fashion.

The result of such a rule would be the gradual decrease and subsequent extinction of fighting in the NHL. Fighters will be fighting less. Enforcers such as Bob Probert of the Red Wings and Randy McKay of the New Jersey Devils have good hockey skills; they can play the game and help their respective teams by playing tough without fighting. The other players who fail to adapt to life without brawling will slowly but surely be replaced by players who possess hockey skills. Coupled with equal punishment for violent stick infractions, the game/pay suspension concept could work. Of course, we will never know unless Gary Bettman and the rest of the NHL's upper management take a long hard look in the mirror and stare face to face with the realization that the League will not gain the exposure it could, would and should if it continues to allow fighting in the NHL.

Sportsbits

Although showing signs of life recently, New York Islanders General Manager Don Maloney looking to bolster offense for after atrocious start. Isles have shown interest in Edmonton winger Kelly Buchberger, Vancouver's center Petr Nedved, who is a free-agent holdout, Detroit's Keith Primeau and Los Angeles center Jimmy Carson.

Let's take this opportunity to wish New York Jets linebacker Marvin Jones a speedy and safe recovery from his injury sustained in Indianapolis on November 14. Jones suffered a chip fracture of the socket portion of his left hip. Doctors are keeping a close watch on the hip for signs of avascular necrosis, the dying of a bone due to diminished blood circulation, the same condition that ended Bo Jackson's football career. Giants wideout Mike Sherrard is also being watched for the same condition in his hip which he dislocated last month in a game against the Philadelphia Eagles.

Finally, congratulations to New York Yankee firstbaseman extrodinare Don Mattingly on winning his eighth Gold Glove Award. Mattingly tied George Scott for the American League record for Gold Gloves for a first baseman.