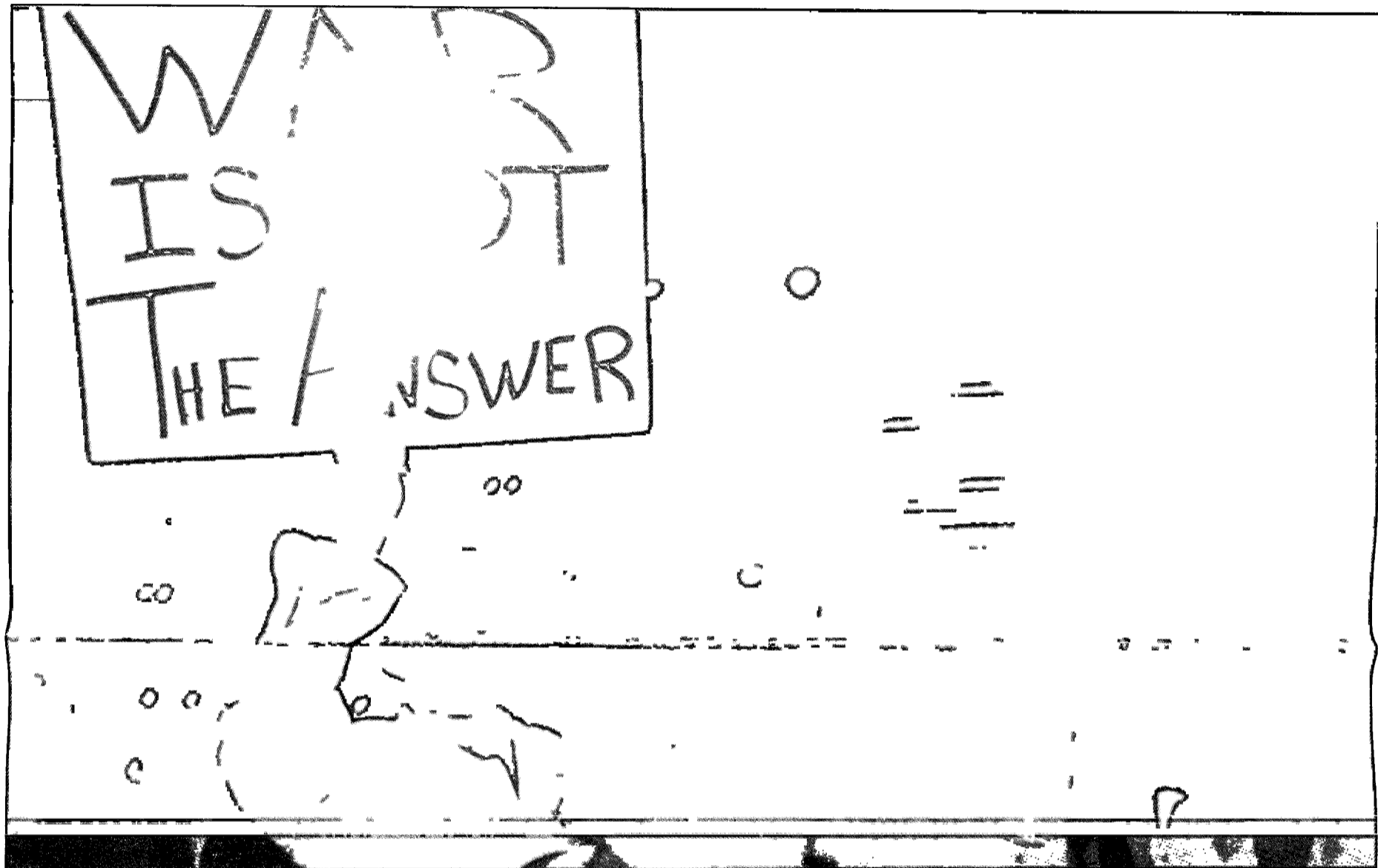


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OCTOBER 2001



PHIL HAN

War or Peace?

Americans Contemplate Whether Military Action
is the Right Response to Recent Attacks



Art Historians Do Their PART for Online Journal, p. 8

ON THE PRECIPICE OF WORLD WAR 3

OPPOSE THE "JIHAD" AND THE "CRUSADE"

By Louise Ammentorp

The terror, horror, and confusion that was visited upon the American people as a result of the September 11th attack on the World Trade Center is being manipulated to drive the population into a racist war frenzy.

The television pundits are bracing us for the elimination of the "open society" and our few remaining civil liberties. Reagan's Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced on CNN "We cannot let social justice and civil liberties stand in the way of security."

What the talking heads have not said is the obvious: Osama bin Laden (if he is the perpetrator; we haven't seen any evidence) is a creation of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and therefore the CIA is part of the problem not the solution. Bin Laden was recruited by the CIA and trained in terror tactics to fight on the side of "freedom" in the Cold War.

The CIA cannot protect us, it will only create the next Osama bin Ladens. Intensifying America's imperial war machine is not the answer either, actually it is the root cause of this problem. Terrorism is an act of extreme desperation that thrives in conditions of poverty, exploitation, oppression and despair. Most Americans are baffled as to the possible reasons that so many people in the world dislike us. There is a single word answer that requires explanation: Imperialism.

The word is often dismissed in popular discourse, that has something to do with why so many are baffled. First, most Americans don't directly benefit from US foreign policy (in fact, American workers are exploited by the very same people who are served by American Imperial policy). Most people don't even know what is entailed in US foreign policy. US foreign policy serves the interests of the wealthiest minority of the country.

The US is known as the world's only "superpower," but what does that mean for the rest of the world? For one, the US military budget is more than 22 times as large as that of the seven "rogue" states (Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, Syria) combined. The US spends more than the combined military budget of the rest of G-7 (Germany, Japan, Italy, Canada, England, France).

Bush 1 baited Iraq into invading Kuwait and then refused all diplomatic solutions/negotiations. Bush insisted on war. The point of which was to keep Iraqi oil off the market, a goal achieved by the vicious sanctions that have led to the deaths of a million Iraqis.

The goal of Bush 2 is to finish what Bush 1 started—turn the Middle East into an oil plantation. While government officials talk about a "coalition of the world in a war against terrorism" out of one side, on the other they say the US must

be prepared to "go it alone." The Europeans are already backing away from the war frenzied rhetoric of Bush. They are calling for a United Nations led military/political solution but Bush's demand is for a US led coalition, whose members are in the end, immaterial. He is attempting to use the tragedy to establish total US military hegemony over the world. He is on the brink of reviving the old imperialist rivalries that had subsided in the "anti-Communist coalition" of the cold war. These rivalries gave rise to the first two world wars.

The terror that attacked the World Trade Center is the mirror of the imperialist terror that reigns over much of the world. Bush's declaration of a "Crusade" is a mirror image of bin Laden's call for "Jihad." At this time young Americans, most of them from working-class backgrounds, are preparing to fight a war they believe is to protect their country. Unfortunately, they haven't been told who the real enemy is.

We must unite in a united front for peace and against war, and within that context build an anti-imperialist united front. We must build a movement to impeach Bush who came to power as the antithesis of any possible conception of democracy. We must struggle to end the conditions that give rise to the terror of the "Jihad" and the terror of the "Crusade."

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WHY WAR IS NOT THE ANSWER

By Josh Little

(For article references, contact the editor)

The only way to prevent more attacks and to punish the guilty is to work with other countries to put power behind diplomacy and politics. History shows that teaching someone a lesson is a way to start war, but it's a lousy way to end it. Justice is created by protecting human rights, not by frightening people into submission. It is better to take away someone's reasons or excuses for violence.

Some who lost loved ones in this attack are saying the U.S. must not retaliate in a way that hurts more innocent people. They are right. In the process of trying to fight a hard-to-find enemy, we would end up killing innocent people no matter how "surgical" our attack.

Plus, a U.S. attack would give other nations more reasons to hate us. The people who attacked the WTC gambled that anger and desperation among the poor of Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Pakistan, and other such nations would be inflamed by a U.S. attack, leading to Islamic uprisings and more countries ruled by fundamentalism.

Trying to scare people who are willing to die for their cause won't work. British and Russian officers

are already warning us we would not be able to subdue Afghanistan. Furthermore, killing whoever did this will only create more terrorists. The reason that, as Bush Sr. put it, "there can be great hostility in the Arab world" is that the U.S. has been abusing its power there for half a century, often hurting innocent people. For example: the U.S. blockade and bombing of schools, hospitals, and water sources, leading to the deaths of at least half a million children. These actions will not make it easier for us to reduce terrorism.

WAR NOT FOR WORKING PEOPLE OR SECURITY

We must not let the U.S. super-rich tell us who our friends and enemies are. Eight out of 10 of us have been getting nowhere or sliding backwards economically for 30 years. The top 1% of U.S. households have 40% of the wealth. While American workers kill Afghani peasants, the stock portfolios of the rich would grow because their investments in oil and gas would be kept profitable

by the tyrannical governments supported by the U.S.

Moreover, the tyrants Noriega, Hussein and Bin Laden got U.S. money or weapons when they helped the U.S. businesses increase their power. When they challenged U.S. power, the U.S. noticed they were evil. Since 1945, the U.S. has tried at least 35 times to kill foreign leaders, and at least 67 times has invaded or manipulated other countries.

Instead of eliminating threats, U.S. aggression created dictators: Noriega, Marcos, Sukarno, the Shah, Amin, Mobuto, the Contras, Pinochet, d'Aubuisson, Somoza, Batista, Stroessner and others - the list is long and represents the obliteration of hundreds of thousands of civilian lives. In Panama 2,000, in Nicaragua 30,000, in El Salvador 75,000, in Guatemala over 150,000, in Indonesia 300,000.

Some desperately poor people think of men like bin Laden as a Robin Hood. He may not be, but they need a Robin Hood. The war against terrorism can only be truly won when we also declare war on the roots which cause such acts of barbarity: poverty, illiteracy, injustice, and disease. Terrorism does not arise in a vacuum but has its roots in historical, political, social and economic violence.

MARTYRS

Anonymous Author

While New York mourns and the world learns to move along, while the government contemplates strategy and while believers seek meaning in a Jobian tragedy six thousand-fold, where will you be? While we are reconciling tragedy with humanity, recognizing individuality, celebrating uniqueness, there are those on the other side of our planet saying "six million, six thousand, all for a good cause."

How do we answer the dead who call us from their glass and steel grave? There are those among us who tell us to blame ourselves. The guilty capitalists. Counting their dirty money, exploiting Mother Earth, starving Biafra's infants. The stone-cold Republicans, in fancy western suits, imposing their dress code.

We must send an army of hugs to the Taliban. We must tell them that it is not their fault. Their hearts were in the right place, but you can't kill, sweetie. We know that we baptized you in your own blood, and the historical stain of the West doesn't wash out so easily. We will do better next time. We will let you invade our allies, and make evil globalization perish. We shall help you kill our enemies and vanquish our culture.

The towers were here by the grace of your God, and now they are gone. We can't punish a man for the work of God. Where will you be when they pull out the last broken arm from under the rubble? What will you tell your government? Is the arm of the unknown janitor worth the price of complacency?

What do we tell the children? We explain to them - peace! Daddy was crushed so we can all learn

a lesson in turning our collective cheeks. Daddy is now in forty pieces to show us the value of freedom.

But children are not as stupid as graduate students. They seem to have some wisdom we lack.

In a desert seven thousand miles away, in a poor village with dirty running water, there is a father, as human as you and I, huddled in bed, reading to his own son from their sacred text: "How many cities were mightier than your own city, which cast you out!" he asks his son. "We destroyed them all and there was none to help them. Can he who follows the guidance of his Lord be compared to him who is led by his desires and whose foul deeds seem fair to him? ... Those that disbelieve and debar others from God's path and in the end die unbelievers shall not be shown forgiveness by God. Therefore do not falter or sue for peace when you have gained the upper hand. God is on your side and will not grudge you the reward or your labors."

And another suicide bomber is molded by the village that raised him.

Do we divert all the cards, all the cookies, all the money, and all the love sent to the rescue workers to our enemies? Do we tell little Suzy, age 6, that the bad men who knocked down our towers need her love more than the Americans who were in them? Do we say that they are all in Heaven, playing together?

No!

Peace, love, liberalism and lollipops are luxuries. When all the masses who yearned to be free went from a huddle on Liberty Island to a pile of corpses just a mile away, even we, the enlightened one, cease to be in a position where we can recog-

nize the essential humanity in everyone. Humanity becomes a privilege reserved for those who see it in others.

Do we march to Union Square and tell America that we have no God and no idea why our friends, our sisters, our lovers all died? Do we ramble about foreign policy and say that there is nothing we should do? Do we say that America ought to have no military option at its disposal?

Do we sign petitions telling Bush that we are so close to the Empire State Building and we should be allowed the luxury of being the next victims if our ideology so dictates? Do we believe that terrorists would never hurt a leftist?

Many of us are native New Yorkers. We are some of the finest minds New York produced. We are the educated of the city. We are, many of us, committed to New York and all she stands for. All the learning, all the culture, all the life. We understand that kisses will not make our wounds go away, and kissing up will not make terrorism go away. Our country must do whatever it takes to eradicate those who seek to harm us and harm our liberties. We cannot convert people who would sooner die than engage in dialogue. Communication takes two. Hopefully their children, now wedged in a warm desert bed between a loving father and a cold Kalashnikov will one day have the wisdom to ask their widowed mothers if dying in battle is their only hope for a better world as well.

UNEXCUSABLE, UNEXPLAINABLE, UNAVOIDABLE ACTS OF TERROR?

By Andrew Kennis

Last month, the crashing of four airplanes by suicide hijackers in the United States was a series of unexcusable acts of terrorism. Such acts have killed roughly 7,000 people.

There is no need, however, to recant the details of what happened. They have been amply reported in the mainstream media in the U.S. What has not been present in most media analysis and commentary, is analysis and commentary that speculates why such acts of terrorism were committed.

There have been some exceptions (see *Time*, "Roots of Rage"), and there is also the independent commentary that is nearly always relegated to the margins (see Noam Chomsky, Talib Ali, Howard Zinn, Michael Albert). But, by and large, the approach has been the same and it has left out the important "why" questions, such as: while the terrorism was certainly unexcusable, was it also unexplainable as well?

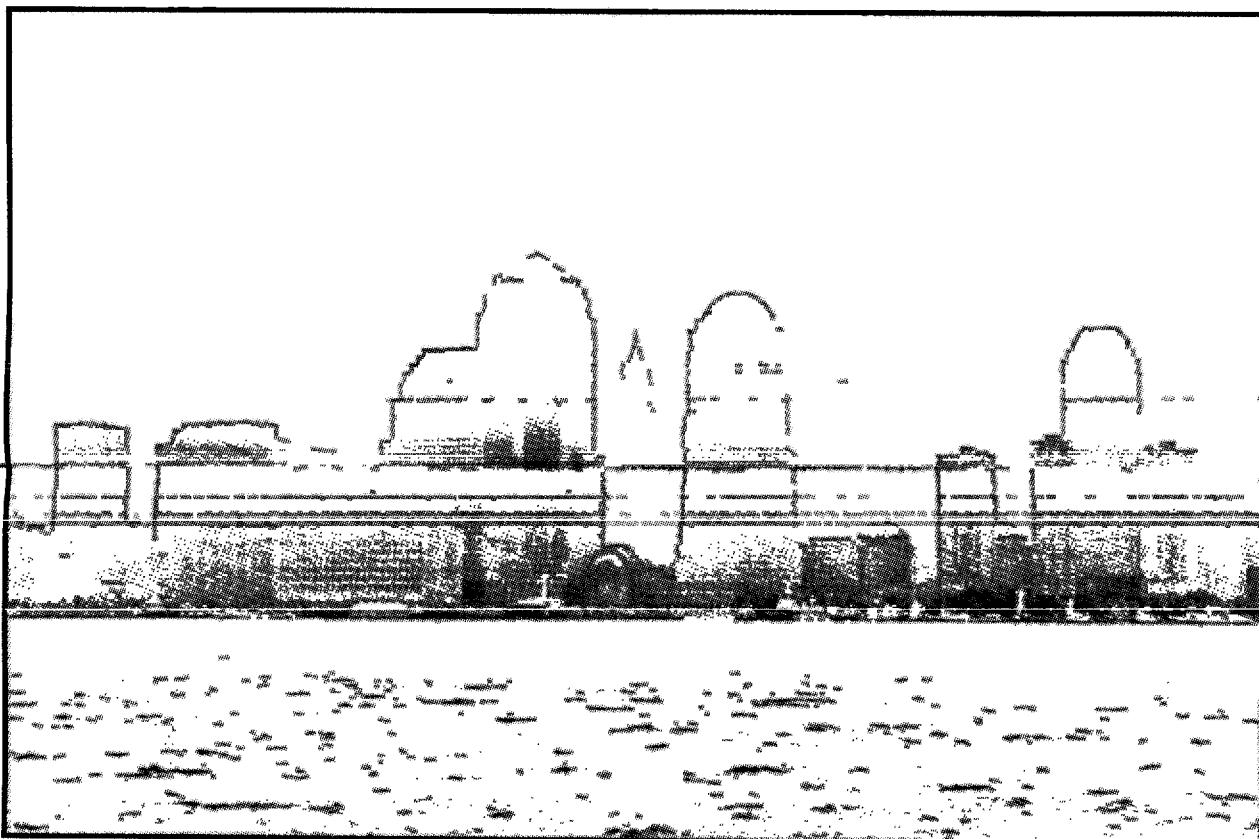
Within the mainstream U.S. media, this question is rarely asked, much less answered. The explanation for why this is so can perhaps be found in an article that appeared shortly after the first World Trade Center bombing in 1993, which arguably conveys mainstream U.S. intellectual opinion on the subject.

Therein, a *New York Times* commentary by Douglas Jehl reads that the search for a rational explanation for the bombing is misguided, a "particularly American" error, as Jehl put it. Jehl continues by explaining that U.S. culture is one that is "attuned to the straightforward"; but "terrorism represents a confrontation with the oblique." We must learn, Jehl advises us, "to not assume that terrorist attacks will always reflect Western logic."

Such thinking could explain how the question of why such attacks happened is never even addressed by mainstream media and the respective intelligentsia they so often consult and rely on. After all, as Jehl said, it cannot be assumed that terrorists from other countries have the capabilities of "Western logic" that the U.S. apparently uniquely

possesses.

In this regard, however, an alternative viewpoint may be in order. It can be argued, for instance, that a quick dismissal such as that of Jehl's is one that could lead to a lack of understanding of real and possible explanations for these horrible acts of terrorism. Such a lack of under-



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standing could in turn decrease (if not eliminate) the chances with avoiding such acts of terrorism in the future. Unfortunately, when one reflects on recent U.S. foreign policy during the last few years, as well as the fact that the media have consistently ignored the question on why such terrorist acts may have taken place, it seems that such a lack of understanding is just what has taken place.

In an attempt to take an honest look at U.S. diplomatic history, let us consult the words of respected scholar and U.S. military analyst William Blum, who wrote that "since World War II, the United States carried out extremely serious interventions into more than 70 nations." This figure is quite staggering and certainly is not replicated by any other nation. Nevertheless, the media have a habit of sticking to a very short time frame of history. Thus, putting any possible objections to this practice aside, let us stick to only the recent history of U.S. foreign policy.

Within the last few years, respected commentators and intellectuals, who in other times could be described as war hawks, have warned that Washington is treading a dangerous course. For

example, the influential scholar Samuel Huntington, in writing for the renowned journal *Foreign Affairs* (which he edits), states that in the eyes of much of the world (probably most of the world), the U.S. is "becoming the rogue superpower," considered "the single greatest external threat to their societies." (see *Foreign Affairs*, May 1999) Indeed, even a cursory glance at recent U.S. military actions certainly suggests that such a perception may in fact be true.

In the time span of little over a year between 1998 and 1999, the U.S. had the dubious distinction of being the only country in history to carry out air bombing raids on five countries in such a short time span. Such bombing raids were carried out against the likes of poor and impoverished countries from different regions all over the world.

In the Middle East, Afghanistan was bombed, on the lone pretense that they were harboring terrorists (a crime that many countries, including the U.S., could be said to be guilty of). Pakistan was bombed as well, albeit according to U.S. officials, accidentally. Finally, Iraq has been victim to a series of bombings over the last few years that have cost the lives of hundreds of civilians.

Such bombings have been carried out on the pretext of protecting the Kurds, despite the fact that the U.S. is heavily funding and arming Turkey, a country which has committed acts of ethnic cleansing against their own respective Kurdish population (including the political imprisonment of hundreds of Kurds). This also occurs despite the fact that the U.S. was an ally of Iraq during the late 80's, when Saddam Hussein was sending Kurds to gas chambers.

The bombings in Iraq, however, have caused much less death and destruction than that of the sanctions imposed, at this point, only by the U.S. and Britain. These sanctions

have long since been repudiated in other parts of the world. In fact, the sanctions have had such tremendous consequences as to

ed former U.N. Secretariat-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who stated that he had "fully realized that the United States sees little need for diplo-

macy. Power is enough. Only the weak rely on diplomacy ... The Roman Empire had no need for diplomacy. Nor does the United States."

The military expeditions noted above do not even speak to the fact that the U.S. has the distinction of being the largest arms dealer in the world, selling more weapons to more countries than any

other in the world. These sales are often supplanted with intense military relationships, involving training and education (i.e. the infamous School of the Americas with graduates by the likes of Pinochet and Noriega). These types of relationships can be with countries who have extremely high counts of human rights violations, refugee tolls and massacres - examples abound, and are simply too numerous to mention - prominent amongst whom include, however, Colombia, Israel and Turkey (as noted above).

Even with our southern neighbor we can find another example of U.S. support for human rights violations, as Mexico is the second largest recipient of U.S. military aid and training and also the second largest violator of human rights in this hemisphere. Such distinctions are according to Amnesty International, which also ranks the leading recipient of military aid and training, Colombia, as the country with the most human rights violations. The corroboration between human rights violations and U.S. military aid and training is a familiar one, as it has been for over two decades now (that is, two decades since such patterns were amply documented by scholars such as Lars Schultz).

These elementary observations about recent U.S. foreign policy - again, sticking to the rules of mainstream media to only include recent history and thereby excluding examples such as horrific U.S. policies during the 80's towards Central American countries like Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala - can go a long way to possibly explain why such extreme acts may occur.

As for the question about who is responsible for such acts, possibilities could reasonably include any number of the countries and groups who have suffered as a result of the imperialistic foreign policy of the U.S. The real question is, however, whether the U.S. will learn from this atrocity. In the past, unfortunately, such lessons were apparently not learned.

For instance, in 1993, prominent U.S. foreign policy critic and linguist Noam Chomsky (and a former *Advocate* interviewee) wrote that "As rec-

ognized at once, the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York on February 26, 1993 which killed 6 people and caused great damage, may be a portent of things to come."

Indeed, it was a portent of things to come, as the U.S. did not lessen the aggressiveness of their foreign policy, and instead increased it right through the Clinton years and into the present (hence, plausibly resulting in the current acts of terrorism against the U.S.).

Early comments from the government do not suggest that the U.S. is modifying such aggressive behavior. *CNN* reported, for example, that "the president says the U.S. government will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed the acts and those who harbor them."

Admittedly, it is apparent that the President has been toned down a bit by his advisers and the State Department (although, ghastly diplomatic initiatives have resulted in terrible atrocities, including the decision to demand the blocking of the Pakistani borders which denied refuge to starving fleeing Afghans, no doubt resulting in the deaths of hundreds, if not thousands of people.)

Nevertheless, no one can tell when the return to more fiery war-mongering rhetoric, possibly next time accompanied by hasty and aggressive military actions, will take place. One can reasonably predict that such U.S. military adventures could very well lead to some of the same terrorist acts within U.S. borders that we all watched in horror and shock on September 11th.



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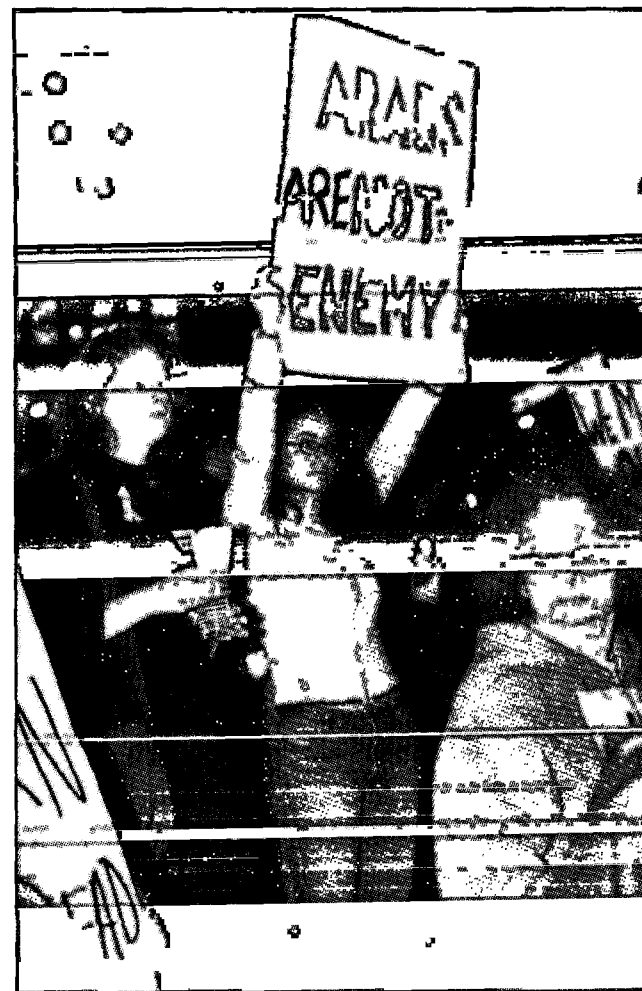
precipitate the resignation of one of the officials who had previously been presiding over them (Dennis Halliday).

That former U.N. official has since been traveling on speaking tours against the genocidal consequences of the sanctions. And indeed, the sanctions can easily be argued to have been genocidal: they have killed millions of Iraqi civilians, including an average of over 6,000 children a month (which is perhaps the rough equivalent of the death toll from last week's terrorist attacks in the States - except this toll is a monthly occurrence in Iraq).

Turning to other corners of the world, in Africa, the "rogue superpower" managed to wipe out half of a starving country's medical supplies, when it bombed the Sudan in August of 1998. A key source, a former manager from Britain that had worked in the plant that was bombed, testified that the plant could not have been used for anything but medical production to the independent media the day following the bombing. Such reports and sources, however, were ignored by mainstream media which instead, initially following the bombing, supported it in most commentaries and editorials, calling it a justified "reaction" to terrorism.

Finally, in Europe, it was not only bombing raids that were carried out against Yugoslavia during the Spring of 1999 - instead, an all out aerial war that caused 35 billion dollars worth of damage and raised the toll of refugees and deaths considerably, after the bombing, is what occurred.

Such effects were hardly surprising, and even "entirely predictable," according to the U.S.-NATO Commanding General, Wesley Clark. Commentary from dignitaries abroad was particularly critical and prominently published in the foreign press (only to be effectively and dutifully suppressed by the U.S. mainstream media). Such critics includ-



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WHY THE U.S. PUBLIC HAS BEEN IN A "WAR-LIKE MOOD"

By Andrew Kennis

Last month's suicide bombings have resulted in quite a substantial death toll. The latest figure on the amount of fatalities is in the thousands and is increasing on a daily basis. By any reasonable standard then, last week's bombings were a substantial human rights atrocity.

By the same standard, however, existing and ongoing human rights atrocities around the world surely match the horror of the terrorist acts against the U.S. For example, as a result of the sanctions on Iraq chiefly imposed by the U.S. and the U.K., 6,000 children die on a monthly basis.

Often times dozens of innocent peasants are massacred on a daily basis by U.S. supported Colombian paramilitaries and the Colombian military as well. Holding hundreds of Kurds political prisoners and ethnic cleansing against Kurds in Turkey have been taken place alongside crucial U.S. military and diplomatic support. Hundreds of Palestinian children (along with about 20 Israeli children) have died this past year alone, in the midst of a brutal and illegal occupation by Israel — an occupation that has been supported by the United States in terms of diplomatic measures and crucial financial and military support.

Putting aside atrocities that the U.S. had a direct hand in or supported somehow, there are plenty of atrocities in the world that multiple parties are responsible for as well. Perhaps the most striking of which is the fact that on the same day of the acts of terror in the U.S., 35,000 children, in various places throughout the world, starved to death from hunger (an event that is a daily occurrence, not an isolated incident).

Thus, even despite the fact that last week's atrocity exists right alongside the equal (if not even more severe) human rights violations noted above, the feeling amongst ordinary folks in the U.S. has been described as "a determined and warlike mood." This description, found in an article from the Washington Post (09/12/01), was accompanied in the same article by quite striking statistics from polls that were recently taken: "94 percent supported taking military action against the groups or nations responsible for the attacks. More than eight in 10 favored military strikes even if they led to war."

In light of such clear-cut public opinion in the U.S., how can such a readiness to go to war for one such human rights atrocity be explained in light of the lack of interest and support to resort to violence for as equal as or even more significant human rights atrocities? A cynic could easily dismiss the question by simply answering that there exists a natural tendency of Americans to feel as if they were superior to other people as carrying the

weight of a full explanation. However, there is quite a lot of evidence to suggest that there is more at work here than just a mere superiority complex.

Putting aside the "superiority complex" theory and not saying anything about the dubiousness of such an explanation (even though no doubt many folks abroad embrace such thoughts), when one begins to think reflectively on the stance that is emanating from U.S. intellectuals and politicians, as well as the coverage from the mainstream media, other more convincing explanations begin to arise.

The vast majority of U.S. politicians have been



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quite gong-ho in their calls for a violent response to September 11th's inexcusable act. Some have called for "tactical use" of nuclear weapons (tactical, surely being the most Orwellian of descriptions that could be used for the resort to nuclear weapons). Meanwhile, as revealed in an insightful report by Mike Burke (New York City Independent Media Center), the Bush administration continues to refuse to rule out the resort to nuclear weapons (amongst such officials include Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, as well as Senators such as John McCain).

The number of dissenting voices in Congress, as evidenced by those who voted against the use of force in the House numbered a grand total of just one. With such uniform support for an aggressive reaction, adding yet another example to the growing list of the examples whereby the U.S. has resorted to the use of military force as a means to solve its problems, it is perhaps little wonder that the general public might follow in suit.

U.S. public opinion becomes even more explainable when recent mainstream media coverage is consulted as well. Calls for war and violent retaliation are even more extreme in this regard. For instance, the New York Post went so far as to run a headline that read: "Kill Those Bastards."

Syndicated columnist, Ann Coulter, wrote in the online edition of the National Review that, "This is no time to be precious about locating the exact individuals directly involved in this particu-

lar terrorist attack.... We should invade their countries, kill their leaders and convert them to Christianity. We weren't punctilious about locating and punishing only Hitler and his top officers. We carpet-bombed German cities; we killed civilians. That's war. And this is war." (09/13/01)

Political commentator Bill O'Reilly from the Fox News Channel said, "If the Taliban government of Afghanistan does not cooperate, then we will damage that government with air power, probably. All right? We will blast them." When asked who "them" was, O'Reilly responded that it "doesn't make any difference." (09/13/01)

Meanwhile, former top U.S. defense officials have, as has often been the case in the past, taken a lead role in serving as "expert" military analysts for television news programs (without any representation from the peace community in similar posts, so as to provide fairer balance and a wider representation of viewpoints). Unsurprisingly, such "experts" have been no less restrained than most journalistic commentary and analysis has been in calling for a highly militaristic response. Thus, former Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said on CNN, "There is only one way to begin to deal with people like this, and that is you have to kill some of them even if they are not immediately directly involved in this thing." (09/11/01)

In my accompanying article to this edition, a number of human rights atrocities that the U.S. was involved in were mentioned as being a probable explanation for the fuel to the fury that drove people to be willing to commit suicide bombings and kill thousands of people. However, such atrocities are rarely mentioned in the mainstream media, and if they are, they are generally reported in such a fashion as to cast U.S. involvement as having no shortage of success in achieving their purported (and often assumed as being completely sincere) goals of "making the world safe for democracy." Meanwhile, even human rights atrocities in which the U.S. is not directly involved (such as the fact mentioned above that 35,000 children starved to death on the same day of the bombings) also receive scant attention in the mainstream U.S. media.

Thus, in light of the fact that the media have been chock full of journalists and politicians calling for nuclear or conventional war, in light of the fact that U.S. citizens are woefully uninformed about atrocities its own country commits much less others that exist as well, is it any wonder that Americans are aghast, scared and have been driven into a "determined and war-like mood"?

Unfortunately, until U.S. intellectuals, politicians and mainstream media start to develop equal standards for their outrage against all human rights atrocities in the world, including those committed or supported by the U.S., such "war-like" attitudes amongst the general public in the U.S. will probably continue to exist well into the future.

THE MANY TORTUOUS WAYS AN ALIEN CAN BECOME A PERMANENT RESIDENT

By Nassima Abdelli

The following is a synopsis of ways of seeking lawful permanent residency (LPR) organized by category. For additional information, please check the Immigration and Naturalization Services website at www.ins.usdoj.gov. Before hiring a lawyer, check also with non-for-profit organization representatives for help on filing petitions or simply when you wish clarification.

I. Petition through family membership

1. A relative of a U.S. Citizen includes a spouse, child single or married and under or over 21, a parent. This category is exempt from numerical limitation (i.e. the petition is not placed on a waiting list). Other immigrant categories that are exempt from numerical limitations and do not need a visa number include special immigrant juvenile and special immigrant military petitions

2. A relative of a lawful permanent resident (green card holder) includes a: spouse or an unmarried son or daughter of any age of a lawful permanent. For this category, visa numbers are limited by law every year. This means that even if the INS approves an immigrant visa petition, an immigrant visa number may not be available immediately. The petition is placed on a waiting list and the waiting period can reach up to 12 years.

II. Petition through employment

An approved visa petition has been filed on behalf of the petitioner by a United States employer. However, the labor certification that is required for employment-based categories petitions can be waived in the name of the national interest when aliens "who because of their exceptional abilities... will substantially benefit the national economy, cultural or educational interests or welfare of the United States."

In order to qualify as having "exceptional ability in the sciences, arts or business" the petitioner must fulfill at least three of the six following requirements:

1. an academic record showing that the alien has a degree, certificate or award from a college, university, school or other institution of learning relating to the area of exceptional ability;

2. letters documenting at least 10 years of full-time experience in the occupation being sought;

3. a license to practice the profession or certification for a particular profession;

4. evidence that the alien has commanded a salary or other remuneration for services which demonstrates exceptional ability;

5. membership in professional associations;

6. recognition for achievements and significant contribution to the industry or field by peers, government entities, professional or business organization.

This program is called the NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER, since the alien can waive the requirement to have a job offer when such a waiver is in the national interest.

III. Petitions filed through other categories

1. Fiance

A fiancé who was admitted to the United States on a K-1 visa and then married the U.S. citizen who applied for the K-1 visa. The unmarried, minor children are also eligible for adjustment of status.

2. Asylee

An asylee or refugee who has been in the United States for at least a year after being given asylum or refugee status and still qualify for asylum or refugee status.

3. Cuban Citizen

A Cuban citizen or native who has been in the U.S. for at least a year after being inspected, admitted, or paroled into the United States. Spouse and children residing with the petitioner in the United States may also be eligible for adjustment of status.

4. U.S. Resident Since Before 01/01/72

One who has been a continuous resident of the United States since before January 1, 1972.

IV. Petitions considered "Otherwise Eligible"

Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens may adjust status to LPR (get a "green card") in the United States even if they may have done any of the following:

1. worked without permission, remained in the U.S. past the period of lawful admission (e.g., past the expiration date on your I-94) and filed for adjustment of status while in an unlawful status because of that, failed otherwise to maintain lawful status and with the proper immigration documentation, or

2. have been admitted as a visitor without a visa under sections 212(l) or 217 of the Act (which are the 15-day admission under the Guam visa waiver program and the 90-day admission under the Visa Waiver Program, respectively).

Please note: If a person came into the U.S. illegally, that person is barred from adjusting their status to LPR (cannot obtain a green card) even if he or she marries a U.S. citizen or otherwise becomes an immediate relative. An immediate relative must meet the eligibility requirement of being "inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States."

V. Diversity visas

To promote the diversity of immigrants, the 1990 Immigration Act extended the traditional family- and employment-based categories to a diversity category. Under this diversity program, permanent residency is randomly granted to natives of six different geographical areas worldwide. The number of visa is limited to 50,000. The number of visa is also limited for each country of birth (e.g. 3,500 for France). Candidates must fulfill some requirements (see article on Annual Green Card Lottery).

VI. Petition doomed "Ineligible" in case the petitioner

1. entered the U.S. while he/she was in transit to another country without obtain-

ing a visa, or while being a nonimmigrant crewman.

2. was not admitted or paroled into the United States after being inspected by a U.S. Immigration Inspector.

3. is employed in the United States without INS authorization or is no longer legally in the country (except through no fault of his/her own or for some technical reason). BUT, this rule does not apply if the petitioner is the immediate relative of a U.S. citizen (parent, spouse, or unmarried child under 21 years old).

4. is a foreign medical graduate, international organization employee or family member.

5. holds a J-1 or J-2 exchange visitor who must comply with the two-year foreign residence requirement, and has not met or been granted a waiver for this requirement. For example, qualified alien physicians who will be practicing medicine in an area of the U.S. certified by the Department of Health and Human Services as underserved may qualify for the NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER AND request a waiver of the two-year foreign residence requirement.

6. has an A (diplomatic status), E (treaty trader or investor), or G (representative to international organization) nonimmigrant status, or has an occupation that would allow him/her to have this status. BUT, this rule will not apply if the petitioner fills out INS Form I-508 (I-508F for French nationals) to waive diplomatic rights, privileges and immunities.

7. was admitted to Guam as a visitor under the Guam Visa Waiver Program or into the United States as a visitor under the Visa Waiver Program.

8. was admitted as a K-1 fiancé but did not marry the U.S. citizen who filed the petition or was admitted as the K-2 child of a fiancé and the parents did not marry the U.S. citizen who filed the petition.

For questions regarding this article, please contact nabdelli89@hotmail.com

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PICASSOS FROM MÁLAGA AT THE GRADUATE CENTER ART GALLERY

By Patricia Siska

In order to see what an artist can do with a mere seven lines, it is worth the effort to make a detour through the CUNY Graduate Center lobby into the Art Gallery and take a look at Pablo Picasso's *Circular face* of 1948. One of 44 prints in the exhibition "Picasso from Málaga: Graphic Works from the Fundación Picasso, Ayuntamiento de Málaga," on view through November 16, *Circular face* is a study in economy. The characterization, perhaps of a child sleeping peacefully, is deft. Yet it is also so simple an image that the viewer almost feels inspired to draw something too. After all, how hard can it be to do what the artist has done with seven lines?

Circular face (drawn with fewest lines) and the several other depictions of individual faces in this group, such as *Cubist face*, *Schematic square face*, and the serene *Oval face resting*, were made to accompany Prosper Mérimée's *Carmen*, of 1949. Although predominantly feminine portraits, an exception is *Head of a bull*. Men and women were among subjects favored by the artist, as were bulls and bullfighting. For these prints, Picasso used burin on copper like a pen on paper to make reproducible drawings.

Similarly, the artist used another print technique, sugar-lift aquatint and etching on copper, to draw his *Góngora* series of portraits. But in some of these, such as *Woman profile with ruff*, of 1947, Picasso exploited the medium to produce rich watercolor-like graphics. These images are from a limited edition book *Góngora*, published by the artist in 1948 (reprinted with English translations in 1985). The book consists of 20 sonnets by the poet Luis de Góngora y Argote (1561-1627), which Picasso copied by hand and illustrated. The first of the 20 accompanying portraits is of Góngora, after Velázquez. The translated poem accompanying it, written to the artist, begins with an allusion to portraiture, "You steal my face . . .," and ends with reference to man's mortality, "Much more we hear and see, we last much less." The remaining portraits are of women. Nine of these and the portrait of Góngora figure in the current show.

Besides the illustrations for the two books mentioned above, the exhibition includes several graphics for Aimé Césaire's *Corps perdu*, of 1950. In addition to these, there are a few other prints, including four entitled the *Dream and lie of Franco*, of 1937. Plate II from this set is probably the most well-known work among those on view in the gallery.

It is also the one most likely to strike a nerve in each visitor now living in the after-shock of the horrific terrorist attack and devastation of the World Trade Center on September 11, resulting in the slaughter of thousands. Picasso made the etching, which relates to his painted masterwork *Guernica*, in response to the bombing and ruination of the Basque town of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War. Images of suffering and death in the print are also found in the oil painting, which is located in Madrid. One wonders what might have been the artist's response to the recent bombings in New York. Picasso (1881-1973) was born in the town of Málaga, located on Spain's Mediterranean coast. His natal home now houses a study center and a collection of his art work, some of which have been lent for this exhibition. Curated by Diane Kelder, "Picasso from Málaga" was organized jointly by the Fundación Picasso, Ayuntamiento de Málaga, the Instituto Cervantes in New York, and The Graduate Center. Copies of the accompanying catalog are available *gratis* at the Gallery. In conjunction with the exhibition, lectures on Picasso in Spanish, by Rosario Camacho and Eugenio Carmona, both from the University of Málaga, and Pedro Luis Gómez, from the newspaper, *El Sur*, are planned for November 8 and 9, 2001, beginning at 7 p.m., at The Graduate Center's Martin E. Segal Theatre.

ART HISTORIANS DO THEIR PART TO PUT JOURNAL ON THE WEB

By Caterina Y. Pierre

Imagine a scholarly art publication accessible on the web without pop-up ads, passwords and registration requirements. Now imaging the same *sans* subscription fees. Futuristic, right? Wrong. *PART*, an online art and art history journal produced by the students of the Art History department at the CUNY Graduate Center, is currently available to all at <http://web.gc.cuny.edu/part>.

Thanks to support from the Doctoral Student's Council, the Art History Department's chair Dr. Patricia Mainardi, and independent donors and volunteers, *PART* has become a serious presence at the Graduate Center.

PART was established in 1997 by two students, Alan Moore and John Angeline, as an independent student venture to promote the scholarship of CUNY graduate students in the democratic format of online publishing. According to the journal's mission statement, its title refers to the "aspiration of students to add their fragments of scholarship to an increasingly diverse and far-reaching discourse." *PART* has attracted attention within and outside of the Graduate Center and has given students and independent contributors an opportunity to publish their work in an innovative and modern forum.

The journal includes sections for feature articles, book and exhibition reviews, and articles devoted to the practice of working in the field as teachers, curators, artists, administrators and other positions. Each article contains links to related websites, digital images, author bios and email addresses. Plans for a "letters to the editor" section and a frequently updated bulletin board are in the works.

Although the journal focuses on issues of Art and History, the venture has always promoted and published interdisciplinary scholarship and welcomes submissions from students in other disciplines. The current editors plan to produce three issues of the journal annually (Fall, Spring and Summer), and hope to accomplish that milestone this academic year.

PART has also been invited to participate in the upcoming symposium *CUNY Wired*, scheduled for this spring at the Graduate Center and organized by Andrea Ades Vasquez, the manager of the New Media Lab at the Center for Media and Learning at the Graduate Center.

Electronic journals have been widely cited as the future direction of scholarly publishing. They are more interactive, can be constantly updated, do not take up huge amounts of library space, and the costs of postage and printing are eliminated. Although eBooks are often expensive and usually require a special hand-held computer or apparatus to be read, eJournals are available right on the internet and are usually downloadable and printable.

The journal's founders, Moore and Angeline, have since graduated. Moore still provides advice and direction to the current editorial board of *PART*, and Angeline now produces his own online journal at Parsons School of Design. Fernando Azevedo, who played a major role in creating the early issues of *PART*, now helps to produce *The Lost Museum*, a virtual recreation of P.T. Barnum's American Museum (available at

<http://www.ashp.cuny.edu/barnum/>). *The Lost Museum* is a project of the New Media Lab of the Graduate Center.

Since its inception, eight issues of *PART* have been published. Included in this number were several issues devoted to special topics such as Architecture (edited by Loretta Lorange), American Art (Kathleen Kienholz), Latin American Art (Raul Zamudio), Sculpture (Caterina Pierre) and the current issue, Technology and the Home (Lorange).

PART 8, scheduled to "go live" in the Spring of 2002 will be devoted to photography and will be edited by Jennifer Farrell, one of this year's Whitney Museum of American Art ISP Fellows. All past issues are archived on the website and remain permanently available. Future issues devoted to Renaissance and Baroque Art, Landscape, Art and Science, and American Modernism are planned.

Emily Pugh, an art historian and web designer, was brought on staff in 1999 to redesign the *PART* website. Pugh not only gave the journal a new, eye-catching look, but also reorganized the site, making it more useful and user friendly. Implementing author emails, links to download ready-formatted printable pages, and easy-to-use navigation sidebars, Pugh has designed a useful journal that is, unlike others of its kind, comfortable and enjoyable to surf and read.

"I think *PART* provides a great opportunity for students to get their work out in the world," says Pugh. "Personally, I've really enjoyed working on *PART* and being able to use my web skills together with my interest in art history."

Pugh is also involved in the production of *19th Century Art Worldwide*, a new eJournal published by the Association of Historians of Nineteenth-Century Art set to hit the internet in February, 2002. (www.19thc-artworldwide.org)

As the current managing editor, I would like to encourage interdisciplinary (art-related) submissions for *PART* from all disciplines. *PART* accepts submissions from all graduate students, recent graduates, and art professionals and artists. Guidelines are available on the *PART* website; just click on "About *PART*" and then "Submission Guidelines."

Submissions and suggestions can be dropped off in the *PART* mailbox in the Art History Student Lounge (room 3408) or mailed to *PART*, c/o Art History Department, The CUNY Graduate School and University Center, 365 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10016. Submissions for the fall issue are due June 30th, for spring November 30th, and for summer March 30th of each year. For the most recent call for papers, click on "About *PART*" and then "*PART* Call for Papers."

The editors ask that you do not call the Art History Department with questions about the journal, but instead direct your questions via email to me at caterina@erols.com.

Caterina Y. Pierre is a Ph.D. candidate in the Art History program at the Graduate Center. Her own eJournal, *CompMat*, co-edited with Brian Edward Hack, will be available soon at www.compmatmagazine.com.