Fish Becomes Point Of Debate
By Eric Jankiewicz
Editor-In-Chief
At the beginning of every semester John Jay holds an event called Welcome Week as a way of promoting community participation. Yet some do not welcome certain events during this week.

Last semester Nicole Hartwell, a senior, complained to the Office of Student Activities. She expressed her indignation towards an event called “Mini Fish Aquarium.” During this event the school hands out fish to students in the school. This year 200 fish were given out, according to the Student Activities Specialist Marlon Daniels. He is the one that personally took Nicole’s complaint. Besides for Hartwell, two other students complained last semester about the fish. Their complaints did not make the college stop the event for this semester, which took place on Jan 31st through Feb 3rd.

“It is a foolish thing,” Hartwell said about giving fish out to students. “A great number of our students are on financial aid, so how can they afford to support a fish?” She went on to point out that the money spent on the fish could have gone to something more productive, like the tutoring center where she works.

This spring Welcome Week took up about seven thousand dollars that comes directly from the college’s budget, according to Daniels.

“They’re feeder fish,” Daniels said. Feeder fish is an umbrella term used to describe fish that are commonly used to nourish predatory fish. In this case the feeder fish that was chosen by John Jay was the gold fish. “They definitely die after a week.”

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North Hall’s Safety Is...Questionable

Recent Evacuation Leaves Students Concerned For Their Safety

By Ruben Etienne
Senior Staff Writer
On Feb 3rd, at approximately 10:40 a.m, the Department of Public Safety was alerted to a smell of something burning throughout North Hall. Students and faculty members were evacuated from North Hall while the facilities department investigated the source of the odor.

With this incident just the latest in numerous structural mishaps that have occurred in North Hall, students are questioning the safety of North Hall in general.

Elmer Phelon, executive director of the facilities management, does not believe that this incident is a testimony concerning the overall safety of North Hall. “North Hall is completely safe,” Phelon said. After investigating the source of the odor the facilities department discovered that the source was simply an overheated fan directly linked to the ventilation system.

Isabelle Curro, director of public safety in John Jay, commends her staff for their quick response to the situation. According to Curro, North Hall was evacuated within seven minutes of the report concerning the smoke odor. “A concern the office of public safety noticed during the evacuation was the overcrowding of certain stairways. Curro points out that stairway A, due to its easy accessibility from the entrance, can get overcrowded at times. During evacuations overcrowded stairways can be dangerous.

“All stairways have an emergency exit which leads to the streets outside, and in every classroom there are signs advising students to exit through a specific stairway,” Phelon said. Both he and Curro believe that any and everything that can be done to insure North Hall’s safety is being taken. When asked about the need to upgrade the building of North Hall, Phelon argued against it. “There is no need to spend millions of dollars on a building if we’re moving into the new building when it’s completed.”

With the new building fully functional in the fall semester, John Jay will cease to use North Hall as one of their campus buildings. Since North Hall used to be an old shoe factory its appeal diminishes once the new building is completed.

Not all students believe that North Hall has been a safe environment to conduct business. Vincent Zenks, a senior in John Jay, believes it is important to keep North Hall in compliance with fire safety codes. “North Hall is essentially an extreme fire waiting to happen,” he said about the overall safety of North Hall.

Phelon explained that North Hall is in compliance with fire regulations. The numerous floor schematics, fire doors, emergency generators, and safe areas are but a few upgrades made to ensure the safety of North Hall.

Students Catherine Joseph and Andrew Cibnikska believe that even though North Hall is safe enough to conduct business it is not the best place to be beyond this semester.

Now that the new building is nearing its completion, North Hall will no longer be considered a John Jay building. This is the last semester that North Hall will be considered apart of the John Jay “campus.”

Inside

Interview

An exclusive interview with Theodore Kaczynski, a.k.a. Unabomber, about the problems of modern society.

Politics

Judicial Board left crippled after impeachments and resignations. Student Council members Maxine Kerr and Anastasia Williams resign from office.

Sports

John Jay’s Baseball team has been recognized throughout the athletic world as a very formidable team. But few students notice this.

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The Trash Cans Of The Future Have Arrived

By Troy Bundrant
Junior Staff Writer

Direct Environmental Corporation (DEC), a minority-owned business located in the southern Bronx, installed three trash compactors at the 59th street and 9th avenue intersection to promote the carbon footprint, said its chairman Franklin Cruz.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice is responsible for the majority of foot traffic on 59th and 9th. This traffic generates a lot of litter. When litter is tossed into a trash container the possibility of garbage over-flowing is very high.

“It has become a problem not just here, but all over,” said John, a driver for the Sanitation Dept. truck # 25DC-105, during his route up and down both 9th and 10th avenue. When asked about the impact of the new trash compactors on 59th and 9th, John stated they were “not affected by them.” There aren’t enough of them for a noticeable difference.

Damaris Peña, a one year employee of Esprí, just off of 59th and 9th, said she had not even noticed the newly installed trash compactors. Although, she “supports anyone trying to improve our environment.”

Serey Toun, a student at John Jay, passes 59th and 9th on a regular basis. Although he noticed the trash compactors, he has never used them. “I saw them and passed right by. To be honest, I didn’t know what they were at first,” said Toun. He was however glad to know that “someone is doing something about this dirty city” and feels DEC should “install some of them in the subway” to target the more filthy areas of New York.

DEC’s founder, Franklin Cruz assures New Yorkers that these “Big Bellies” (the surname for these compactors, deriving from the male seahorse’s sensational appetite) “are contributing to the plummet of the carbon footprint.” With a 12 volt battery, these trash compactors provide electricity through solar energy to power their internal CPUs. “When nearly full, the Big Belly will send a text to a pre-set phone number alerting the recipient that it’s time to deploy someone to empty it. As you throw garbage in trashcans, they overflow. These trash compactors account for five times as much trash, and therefore reduce truck journeys, and trash bags heading to the landfill by 80 percent,” said Cruz.

Each of these compactors costs roughly $3,995 with a ten year lifespan. To Cruz and the rest at DEC, it’s a small price to pay “to manage trash removal more efficiently” and in a way that will help save the planet.

The efforts of the DEC are outstanding in their own right. Cruz hopes to reach the success they met in Philadelphia (roughly one million dollars of cash flow savings per year). With an increase of “Big Bellies” distributed throughout the city, they may just be able to top those numbers.

Fish

By Christina Perez
Junior Staff Writer

“CSI,” “Bones,” and “Law & Order,” depict on television the goal for most forensic scientists is to have a job in the crime field, in a forensic lab, or on the crime scene. But is that all a forensic scientist has to look forward to? Is there no alternative option for a forensic science major at John Jay?

Most students seem to think so. “I want a job in the crime lab,” said Jennifer Martinez, a sophomore at John Jay College. “It’s what I studied for, and it’s the best job I can get.”

Katherine I. Joubin, a geneticist and biology professor at John Jay, disagrees.

“The forensic science major has rigorous biology, chemistry, math, and physics requirements. Because of this, forensic science majors should not have any problems meeting the requirements for non-forensic oriented scientific positions,” said Joubin.

Dr. Michael Freedman, a laboratory instructor at John Jay, gives an example of the other options forensic science majors have other than the crime lab.

Besides working as a professor, Freedman also works at the Museum of Natural History studying mammal and reptilian DNA, in hopes of constructing an ancestors tree.

During a tour of the DNA lab on the fifth floor, he pointed out a cabinet with two glass doors, and about a hundred sealed specimen tubes. “Here we study the origin of pathogens or viruses, like malaria and HIV,” said Freedman. “There is plenty of evidence that most human diseases come from animals, and what we’re trying to do is map the patterns of the disease, so that maybe one day, we can find a cure.”

Trucking malaria out of extracted snake DNA sounds pretty cool, but maybe DNA and pathogens isn’t something ideal to deal with. In this case, the criminalistics or toxicology track might be something worth considering.

When asked about the differences in the tracks for the forensic science major, Professor Nathan H. Lents recommended the departmental homepage of sciences.

According to the homepage, the Molecular Biology field prepares students to be able to extract DNA out of any biological substance. The Toxicology field prepares students to identify drugs and toxic substances found in fluids, blood test, and other biological mediums. Lastly, the Criminalistics field involves the identification, individualization, and evaluation of physical evidence, such as fibers, blood stain patterns, and firearm evidence.

Forensic Science Has Dynamic Careers

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The feeder fish are stored in a water cooler tank before they are given to the student body.
Theodore Kaczynski (Unabomber) Answers Questions About His Book And Society

By Eric Jankiewicz

Editor-in-Chief

Theodore Kaczynski (UNABOMBER) is serving time in Florence, Colorado’s maximum security prison for bombings in America that began in 1978 and ended with his arrest on April 6, 1996. He claims that his reason for doing this is to get the world’s attention to his technological manifesto (Industrial Society and its Future) could be read. In 2010 his collect-ed essays and his manifesto were published under the title Technological Slavery.

Below is an exclusive question and answer interview with him conducted through mail.

Q: In paragraph 28 of Industrial Society and its Future (ISAF) you write that “the duty of society to take care of the individual” are “deeply rooted values of our society.” If by your society you mean America, then doesn’t capitalism argue against taking care of the individual? A: In paragraph 28 of ISAF I said that “the duty of the individual to serve society and the duty of society to take care of the individual” are values that are commonly used to justify the actions of one’s society. You ask how this statement can be reconciled with the existence of capitalism.

Actually such a reconciliation is not very difficult. But one has to remember that social phenomena are so complex that one can seldom make statements about them that are strictly accurate. One can try to improve the accuracy of one’s statements by adding reservations, qualifications, exceptions, explanations, but for practical reasons this can be carried only so far. (See ISAF, paragraph 251.) Consequently, what one says about a society usually is only a rough approximation to the truth. It’s not surprising, therefore, that my statement about “deeply rooted values” can be some clarification.

Probable any historian would agree with the statement that Christian piety was a deeply rooted value in Europe during the Middle Ages, even though in those days most people aren’t even sure probably the majority of the clergy) often behaved in ways that were hardly compatible with Christian piety. Similarly, when I said that “the duty of society to take care of the individual” were deeply rooted values today, I didn’t mean to say that most people or most organizations actually behaved consistently in accord with those values. I did mean that those values are continually inculcated by the mainstream media and in the schools and that they seldom are openly challenged; they are values that most believe in to some half-consciously, and they are values that are commonly used to justify the activities of large organizations.

Of course, today’s corporations are out for money and power, but the assert-ed justification for their activities is that economic competition generated wealth for the whole society. In other words, it is claimed that by taking care of themselves, people are helping to take care of everyone. (And in a materialistic sense this is true in the short run, since capitalist economies do provide what is called a “higher standard of living” than socialist economies do.) Corporations are expected to take care of their employees by providing them with medical insurance, pensions and so forth. Corporations may spend or donate money for projects that bring them no direct profit but supposedly benefit the public (though of course the corporations’ real purpose is to benefit themselves by improving their public image). And when a capitalist like John D. Rockefeller or Bill Gates becomes so rich that he gets bored with money, he commonly turns to “philanthropy,” i.e., spending money to take care of people.

So the existence of capitalism is by no means inconsistent with my contention that “taking care of people” and so forth is a deeply rooted value of our society.

Q: Capitalism encourages individuals and or organizations to try and defeat one another in the market place. The main tactic of achieving this goal is by inventing superior technology as a way of gaining the upper hand against ones competitor. If you agree with this statement then do you think socialism helps technologies domination over mankind more than any other form of government? And would it be worthwhile to spend time on trying to defeat capitalism?

A: You correctly point out that economic competition under capitalism encourages the development of technology, because superior technology confers competitive advantage on those who possess it. You then ask whether I think capitalism promotes the dominance of technology more than other economic systems do. Yes, I do think that. Finally, you ask whether it would be worthwhile to spend time and ef-fort on destroying capitalism. No, I don’t think it would be worthwhile, and I’ll explain why. One could to some degree retard tech-nologies progress by eliminating or reducing any one of a number of things; to mention just three examples, capitalism, globalization, and centralization.

“Capitalism” (as it’s called, maybe not quite accurately) is at present the economic system that is most conducive to technological development, so if you could get rid of capitalism you would slow technological progress to some extent. Globalization contributes to economic and technological efficiency because there are obvious advantages to putting all resources in which people, man, and technical resources can be freely transferred from any one part of the world to any other part where they may be need-ed. So if you could do away with globalization and isolate each region of the world economically from all the others, technolog-ical progress would be significantly slowed. Capitalization too is important to technological progress. For example, in order to keep the U.S. economy function-ing adequately there has to be some central authority to regulate banking, print money, and so forth, otherwise the U.S. would ex-perience the same difficulties as did Ger-many prior to its unification in 1867-1871.

Earlier, German economic development had been significantly retarded by a lack of centralization, that is, by the fact that much of Germany was divided into numerous small states, each of which had its own banking laws, its own currency, its own weight and measures, and so forth. For this and many other rea-sons, if you could somehow get rid of all centralization, then economic growth and tech-nological progress would be seriously impeded.

So why not at-tack centralization? First, for reasons that I’ll mention in a moment, it would be ex-ceedingly difficult to attack centralization successfully. A movement would have to concentrate all its energy on that attack, and even if it could succeed substantially reducing centralization it would not there-by put an end to modern technology, it would only slow technological progress to a certain extent. In other words, the move-ment would use its energy inefficiently: a vast amount of energy would be expended in the hope of only a very modest gain.

Worse still, by concentrating its energy on the campaign against centralization, the movement would distract attention (its own and other people’s) from the real ob-jective, which is to get rid of modern tech-nology itself.

Furthermore, I maintain that an attack on centralization could not be successful. Of course, there is no special difficulty about decentralizing in situations where centralization has proven to be technologi-cal and economically inefficient. (E.g., excessive centralized control over eco-nomic activity, otherwise known as social-ism, has largely died out due to its ineffi-ciency.) But where centralization promotes efficiency, most people will stubbornly op-pose decentralization. For example, if you wanted to let each state of the Union print its own currency independently of all the other states, your proposal would be dis-missed as ridiculous. Even if you somehow succeeded in putting such a measure into effect, the negative consequences—mone-ty chao and so forth—would outrage so many people that centralized control over currency would soon be reinstated.

In fact, under modern conditions the trend toward centralization is an inevitable consequence of the principle of natural se-lection (see Technological Slavery, pages 280-83): Systems that are more centralized (in areas where centralization contributes to efficiency) thrive better than those sys-tems that are less centralized; hence, the former tend to expand at the expense of the latter. Needless to say, if future develop-ments should ever make centralization ec-onomically and technologically inefficient, it will be relatively easy to decentralize; but then your attack on centralization will be promoting technological progress rather than retarding it. In either case, attacking centralization is not an effective way of re-sisting technological progress.

Arguments very similar to the forego-ing ones apply to any effort to eliminate capitalism. To have any hope of eliminat-ing capitalism a movement would have to concentrate all its energy on that task, and even if it succeeded in eliminating capitalism the gain would be very mod-est, because technological progress would continue, though at a somewhat slower rate. (Despite the absence of capitalism in the Soviet Union, that country was by no means a negligible force technologically.

Continued on Page 4
Between the months of Dec. 2010 to Jan. 2011 a conflict within Judicial Board (JB) and Student Council (SC) crystallized into the form of formal complaints.

In the end JB member Jan Fox would be impeached. Christopher Sui, Joseph Rosario, and Bellent Tavares would resign, leaving JB temporarily empty.

On Dec. 12, 2010 Junior Representative Lewquay Williams wrote a formal complaint against Chief Justice Rosario and Fox to SC. In the letter, he called for “action” to be “taken against the Judicial Board because it is quite apparent that they are acting injudiciously without fear or reprisal.” Williams wrote this complaint in response to a recent event two days earlier.

In this event Rosario ended up trying to get Williams “fired from my job, impeached and expelled from the University,” according to the formal complaint. Then in January, Sui wrote a formal complaint against Fox. In the letter he claimed that she “has been negligent in her duties” by failing to come to meetings.

One of JB’s main functions as a system is to process complaints made against any one within SC.

In order for a member of JB to be impeached SC must vote on such an action, and then the Board of Directors confirms or rejects the SC’s decision.

Following these complaints against JB members, Joseph Onwu, president of SC, set up an investigation to take place on Feb. 2. James De Lorenzi, a professor of John Jay, was head of the investigation. Students Northan Basuni, Alain Berrouet, and Elizaabeth Cyram were part of the investigation.

In a letter written by Lorenzi and addressed to Onwu, the investigation committee finds “allegations against Fox...” and “Rosario to be credible.” These findings then led SC to vote for both Rosario and Fox to be impeached on Feb. 22.

“I was disappointed with the level of immaturity,” Onwu said during the meeting about JB.

The night before BOD made their vote Rosario, Sui, and Tavares resigned from their positions as members of JB. The next day on March 2, Fox presented her case in front of an audience of some 30 members of John Jay. “I was working under dangerous conditions,” she said in response to questions of why she never went to JB meetings. Her voice then began to quiver and she started to cry as she likened the JB atmosphere to be as hostile as the Columbine High School shootings in 1999, and the more recent Virginia Tech Shootings.

She then said that Rosario had gone around carrying a gun to school. This information was found to be false by a separate investigation conducted by the Safety Department. She also compared the workings of John Jay’s Student Government to that of a tyrannical third world country government. After the meeting, Fox said that this statement may have been an exaggeration, but since the institution that is supposed to make sure SC is playing fair is now completely empty, the student body will never know if these allegations are true.

At the end of this month students will once again for vote a new student government. Usually, JB would oversee the whole affair and make sure elections are being done in a fair and truthful manner. But as of now SC has only elected two out of five JB members. This is hardly enough to fully pursue every complaint that is made with JB. Within the next two weeks, with election week looming overhead, SC will be hard pressed to put another functional JB together so the government can run smoothly and efficiently.

According to Sui, JB has not been running smooth for quite some time. Since the beginning SC had only four out of five members. When asked why he left, Sui said, “we weren’t getting the respect we deserve.” He sees the impeachment to be a sign of SC’s lack of respect for JB.

By Jayelle Dorsainville

Senior Staff Writer

The Student Council emergency meeting held on Feb 1st ushers in two new ex-ecutives after the Vice President resigned, and the Treasurer was deemed unqualified.

Days before the emergency meeting was held, John Jay students and faculty received an ominous e-mail from Student Council President Joseph Onwu. The e-mail notified students of a resignation in student government by the former Vice President Maxine Kerr. There was no reason given by Onwu, but the student council did inform students promptly.

What was not mentioned in the e-mail was the resignation of Madame Treasurer Anastasia Williams.

When asked about the state of John Jay’s Student Government, Onwu had this to say, “Whenever you have any resignation it can cause some elements of instability, but these were unforeseen circumstances.” It turned out that the former Treasurer did not resign, but was not certified to serve this term.

According to the John Jay Charter of Governance, “Graduate students must carry a minimum of three credit hours, and must have a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.0 to serve on the college council as a graduate student representative, executive officer, at-large representative or alternate.”

On the other hand, when asked about these issues, Williams simply said, “personal reasons,” regarding the termination of her position as Treasurer.

Like a well-oiled machine, the Student Council responded quickly to these string of events with an emergency meeting. Two candidates were chosen, and interviewed by the council. Tyler Garvey, a senior at John Jay, was nominated and selected by the council. Garvey’s experience stems from his position as Vice President of Sigma Tau Delta.

“I feel like I owe it to John Jay,” said Garvey. “We have to maintain focus we are doing this for school.” The council voted and agreed.

The candidate for Treasurer, Lisa-Marie Williams, was nominated by former Treasurer Williams. The nominee is no longer a full-time student. Lisa-Marie is a part-time graduate student at John Jay. She previously served for two years as Vice President and Treasurer. Her firsthand experience handling budgets made Lisa-Marie an ideal choice for the council.

The overall mood of the meeting seemed positive and progressive. Instead of focusing on the reasons for resignation, the council quickly found suitable replacements.

“We are really happy to have them on board, and I hope that they will serve as a great addition to the council,” Onwu said.

Although former Vice President Kerr was not present, former Treasurer Williams was and supported the candidates, “No matter what, this semester still needs to end well.”

We all know that the Soviet Union was the first country to put an artificial satellite into orbit; and the soviets developed the world’s first successful jet airliner, Tu-104.

Thus, an antitechnological movement that focused on the elimination of capitalism would expend vast energy in return for very little gain. What is worse, by focusing on capitalism the movement would distract its own and other people’s attention from the real objective, which is to get rid of modern technology itself.

Furthermore, people would obstinately resist the loss of economic efficiency entailed by the replacement of capitalism with socialism. And even if you could somehow replace capitalism with socialism, capitalism would soon reappear and become dominant because it is economically and technologically more vigorous than socialism. This again is guaranteed by the principle of natural selection (Techno- logical Slavery, pages 280-85) and is confirmed by experience: When the socialist countries of eastern Europe couldn’t keep up with the West economically or technologically, they slowly reverted to capitalism. Sweden once was ideologically socialist, but in practical terms socialism never actually got very far in that country, and Sweden today is still capitalist. While remaining nominally socialist, China for the sake of economic growth now allows a good deal of private enterprise (i.e., capitalism) in its economy. Venezuela’s dictator, Hugo Chavez, talks about socialism, but in practice he leaves most of the country’s economy in the hands of private enterprise because he doesn’t want the drastic decline in economic efficiency that would result from the elimination of capitalism. I know of only two countries left in the world that are left of capitalism: Cuba and North Korea. No one wants to imitate Cuba and North Korea, because they (from a materialistic point of view) economic failures.

So, as long as we live in a technologically world, there’s no way we will get rid of capitalism unless and until it is superseded by some system that is economically and technologically more efficient.

The arguments I’ve outlined here in reference to centralization and capitalism are equally applicable to globalization, bureaucracy, environmental destructive-ness, or any one of numerous other evils the elimination of which would merely impair the functioning of the technological system without actually eliminating modern technology. As long as society remains saturated with the values of the technological system, people will not accept any measures that significantly impair the functioning of that system. In order to get people to...
EGYPT: A Personal Account

By Norhan Basuni
Senior Staff Writer

This past January, I studied aboard in Egypt with Hunter College and I witnessed the revolution that has forever defined the will power of an entire people, the Egyptian people; a non-violent revolution that ultimately will serve as a model across the globe of how justice always prevails.

My uncle was very keen on me writing down how I felt throughout the revolution. He said, “You are now just as involved as the permanent citizens of this nation. Write. Write it all down. Perhaps someone will appreciate your honest depiction of this revolt.” Upon my return to the U.S. on February 3, I was asked many times if I was ever afraid. Did I ever feel like my life was in danger? The answer is no. I am sure that during this entire civil uprising the Egyptian people never really worried about their safety. How can one think about their security if they’ve never really had it to begin with? I watched as my people finally realized that they have been victims of a President who has failed them. Under former President Hosni Mubarak’s regime the Egyptian government was unable to carry its citizens through the toughest economic, social, and political plight.

Inspired by the Tunisian Revolution the month before, the Egyptians had taken the same stand and refused to go home until they walked away as liberated citizens. While there was a 5 p.m. curfew in effect throughout Cairo, protests continued in Tahrir Square, also known as Liberation Square. Cell phones were no longer in service throughout the country. All internet access was cut off. Walking on the streets was not safe due to looters and the 1,000 prisoners who escaped from the Faiyum Prison. At this point my flight date had passed and Delta Airlines had suspended all incoming and outgoing flights to and from Egypt. The only thing that was on my mind at this point was how worried my family must be. I hadn’t spoken to them in four days and they had no idea of my whereabouts. On the third day of the revolution, I contemplated for about 30 minutes if I should just stay put in my uncle’s house and not go to Liberation Square, which was about a thirty to forty minute walk. I thought about my mom, dad, sister, and brother and how they would feel if anything happened to me during the protests. Was it selfish of me to leave and not care about how my family felt as much as I cared about being a part of this movement for justice? I loved them, but how many times could someone say they were a part of a revolution?

My contemplation ended there, so I got dressed and walked to Liberation Square before the curfew. There were not many people in the streets of Cairo and no women in sight. There were men with kitchen knives and guns protecting their neighborhood; the police hadn’t been on active duty since the second day of the revolution. Oddly enough, while the streets were filled with restless Egyptians shouting “BATELL,” “insufficient,” I still felt safe. I believe in the people, my people, the Egyptian people. I was not scared for my life, just worried about their well-being. The Egyptian government is insufficient, blind to the sex and age of the people. Teargases were being thrown left and right at the protesters but by this point into the revolution the silence was worse than the violence and the protesters remained steadfast.

I continued to make my way to Liberation Square and watched as the streets of Egypt were on fire, literally and figuratively. Only a few deaths had been publicly announced while the numbers were increasing by the minute. The Egyptian people seemed to no longer be worried about their lives, because it is clear that they felt they weren’t living one. I heard one man yell, “In order to live a life, I have to have means of making a living, Egyptians are robbed of what the rest of the world consider a basic Human Right… an opportunity to excel anywhere past our front door. The internet is the only form of freedom we have in this country.”

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Arts & Entertainment

“Can You Dig It?”
The Warriors Review

By Sean Whetstone  Senior Staff Writer

Cyrus, the leader of the most powerful gang in New York City, Gramercy Riiffs, is murdered and the gang, The Warriors, are framed for his murder. They must fight all the gangs in New York City to make it home.

Before his death, Cyrus, played by Roger Hill, calls together 60,000 gang members in hopes of uniting them. Nine representatives from each gang came to the meeting. His speech resembled Martin Luther King Jr.’s speech, which calls for unity among all. Cyrus was able to bring gangs together that would normally kill each other. “Nobody is wasting nobody. That is a miracle,” Cyrus said. Despite the speech being reminiscent of Dr. King it is also ironic because it eventually calls for violence, because Cyrus wants the gangs to take over N.Y.C., but like past leaders that call for unity he is shot. Luther, the leader of a rival gang, murders him. The Warriors are then framed for the murder. All the other gangs loved and respected Cyrus, so this made the Warriors public enemy No.1.

All the while the Warriors are being pursued and they do not know that they have been framed. They are fighting blind and it seems hopeless to them. To make matters worse the meeting was in the Bronx but the Warriors’ “turf” is in Coney Island, so they must travel from the Bronx to Coney Island to survive, (New Yorkers know they are in for a long ride). The Warriors, also like the other gangs, have to deal with the cops who are hunting every gang after the debacle at Cyrus’ gang summit.

Through the fight they lose their leader Cleon, played by Dorcey Wright, and the second in command, Swan, played by Michael Beck, assumes control but not second in command, Swan, played by Dorsey Wright, and the second in command, Swan, played by Michael Beck, assumes control but not without resistance. Along the way they meet a young lady named Mercy, played by Deborah Van Valkenburgh, who joins them for the thrill and pleasure of it.

Something that should be addressed is the clear sexism and homophobia exhibited by members of the Warriors. The members often say derogatory terms against homosexuals and degrade Mercy. While prejudice should not be encouraged it does paint the scene and the characters of the movie more realistically. Although you may gain sympathy for the gang that was framed for a murder they did not commit, you must always remember they are still a gang, not your local boy scouts. So of course, they will be close-minded and cruel. This does not take away from the movie though it just makes it stronger.

The action of the film is exciting and engaging. The Warriors can fight and they live up to their names, so there will be no disappointments there. The only criticism is that when the Warriors are fighting another gang named the Baseball Furies, the fight seems to orderly considering it was a gang fight. That fight made the movie more fantasy like and it takes some of the realism away. Another downside to the movie was that there is little character development. The audience does not even learn the names of all the Warriors.

The movie makes up for some of these issues with the fight scene in the train station. That scene is just amazing to watch. True action fans will love this scene. Another upside to the movie is the story and plight of the characters. They are fighting a difficult fight that they should not be fighting. They’re innocent and yet they are being hunted down like dogs. Eventually you do cheer for the Warriors and want to see them win. This is what makes the movie truly great, their struggle.

One by one they lose members of their group as they try to fight their way back home. As mention before it does seem hopeless and it is a desperate fight. The movie was based on a novel titled “WARRIORS” by Sol Yurick, which was based on the Greek story Anabasis. Anabasis was about a Greek army that was outnumbered, surrounded by armies, and despite all their hardships they end up triumphant. The parallels between the two stories are obvious as the story develops. In the director’s cut version of “The Warriors” the Greek story is directly referenced and given as a comparison.

The movie is considered by many to be a “cult classic” and is a fascinating film. If you like action and adventure then “The Warriors” should be an obvious choice. If you like what you hear then “come out to plllllaaaayyyy” with “The Warriors.”

The movie was directed by Walter Hill. In its opening weekend it was No.1 and earned 3.5 million according to Internet Movie Database. The movie is rated R.

Horoscopes

Horoscopes are forlorn of hope and reading them will only make you laugh or shake your head in disapproval. Also if you’re pregnant or if you have a heart condition I highly suggest you read these horoscopes, because there is no danger in reading them (except for the occasional nasty prediction for your day). If you are looking for the Ophiuchus sign, you’re out of luck. It applies to those who are born after 2009, there are no college students yet that are of this age.

Aquarius January 20- February 18: Today you will win the lottery! As the person who predicted your triumph, I request 50% of your winnings, plus usage of your newly bought mansion.

Pisces February 19- March 20: I think Pisces is an awesome sign, which is why the females of this sign should give me a call!

Aries March 21- April 19: You will suffer the agony of embarrassment, as your pants ripped during the middle of class, causing the whole student body to refer to you as Spongebob No-pants.

Taurus April 20-May 20: An accident with make shift bunk beds, so you can have more room for activities, causing you to lose a front toe.

Geminis May 21- June 20: A warning from a friend does not deter you from drinking a Coca-Cola and Mentos combination. The effects after, your foolish gamble includes a fun trip to the hospital.

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Created By Joshua Belmonte & Sean Whetstone
**Love And Lies**

By Marie-Lunie JeanBatard

Disclaimers: I am not a professional psychologist. You have the right not to exercise my advice.

Q. Why do guys cheat on pretty girls with ugly girls? - Abigail Padilla

A. Men cheat with women regardless of their appearance. We, as women, often think that the other woman is evil and morally disgusting, so we disfigure her into being physically unattractive. Sometimes, the other woman is innocent in the situation. The real issue at hand is why did he cheat in the first place? Not every guy is the same. To get down to the bottom of the situation, have an honest conversation with the guy and ask him what drove him to cheat. Try not to over react and just listen to him. From that point on make a mature decision that works for you.

Q. Why are girls always trying to blame the guy on the guy about cheating or anything that goes wrong? - Sarah Gayllet

A. This is a stereotype among young adults. The truth is both parties are equally to blame. Women aren’t always innocent. I’m pretty sure that a woman has done something in her relationship that she wished she hadn’t done and the same goes for a man. Women have expectations on how the man in their life should be. When expectations aren’t met then women get disappointed. I’m not saying that it’s a bad thing to have expectations, but sometimes people can’t measure up to unrealistic ones.

Q. Why are guys skeptical about love? - Evelyn Picardho

A. I know this is going to sound shocking. Men actually believe in love. The reason why it doesn’t seem like they fall in love is because another woman has wronged them in one way or another. Men dismiss the notion of love because they associate love with the first person they loved. Their first love has disappointed them, and the easiest way to get rid of the hurtful feeling is to dismiss love altogether. Deep down inside they are waiting for the right woman to come into their life. It is also more masculine for a man to denote love to their friends. They don’t want to seem like they are whipped because they actually believe in love.

Q. Why is there an assumption that when girls approach guys they are viewed as whores/sluts/groupies? - Anthony Garcia

A. There is nothing wrong with a blunt woman. Society has portrayed men to be the chasers and women the ones being chased. Traditionally women are supposed to be wooed and approached by men. When a woman is seen as being too forward with a man, she is easily given a negative status. Some men like an assertive woman while others don’t. However, this assumption stems from other women bashing these “forward” women. They easily accuse another woman of being a whore when she approaches more than one guy. Jealousy can be the root of these negative prejudices. If there is no interference from other women, then it will be considered fair game when the guy makes his move.

**Egypt**

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country. “Amazing, I thought, the internet has revolutionized revolt.”

Without Facebook and twitter would this revolution have been successful in bringing together one million people? Would the youth of Egypt have been able to gather and organize themselves publicly before the whole world without the use of the internet? The answer is absolutely not. I continued to pray that the bloodshed be worth generations of freedom and democracy to come. I prayed that all those who fight in the name of justice be protected and live to see the fruit of their labor. After walking about three miles through the edgy streets of Cairo, I finally reached Liberation Square. I felt inspired, motivated, ignited, energized and prepared. I thought to myself, today nobody cares enough to understand but tomorrow they will. The Egyptian people used consistent, massive non-violent protests to bring freedom and democracy to their nation while the U.S. had to kill at least 650,000 Iraqis, tens of thousands of American soldiers and Sad-dam Hussein in an attempt to bring democracy to Iraq.

Perhaps the most disappointing matter that outraged me upon my return to the U.S. from Egypt was that a number of media outlets decided to ignore the real reason of the Egyptian revolution. Somehow they focused the concern about the future ties between Egypt, the U.S. and Israel and how the Muslim Brotherhood is now a threat to national security. How did the fight for justice in one country become least important next to the future of international relations between the U.S., Israel and Egypt? Even though students in this program at John Jay end up specializing in forensic science, they build their knowledge on a very broad foundation of core sciences like biology, chemistry, and physics,” said Schweighardt. “General scientific knowledge in these areas can prepare students for a career in almost any scientific field imaginable.”

The forensic field could also be applied to the engineering of special products to assist law enforcement in a crime scene. If you’ve ever watched “Bones” or “CSI,” you know that they always use a wide range of forensic tools. SpexForensics and a number of other forensic tools distributors constantly buy a large quantity of these products. Anyone in the toxicology or criminalistics track can easily transfer into this field of experimentation.

But whatever your choice, you don’t have to remain in the bubble of “CSI.” After all “the forensic field is science at its best,” as explained by Dr. Henry C. Lee

Marisol Rueda

![Love and Lies](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Arts & Entertainment**

TOM O'FLANAGAN'S PUB

**Forensic**

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Andrew Schweighardt, a senior gradu-ate of forensic science major, is working on a thesis for the application of bacteria to detect terrorist bombs. His research could save lives if proven to be true.

Schweighardt, as well as Joubin, agrees there are many opportunities in the forensic science field.

“The forensic science [major] absolutely does not limit graduates to forensic work. Even though students in this program at John Jay end up specializing in forensic science, they build their knowledge on a very broad foundation of core sciences like biology, chemistry, and physics,” said Schweighardt. “General scientific knowledge in these areas can prepare students for a career in almost any scientific field imaginable.”

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![Forensic](https://via.placeholder.com/150)
Baseball Team Starved For Attention

By John Werner
Junior Staff Writer

In 2009, John Jay College athletics won the national Division III diversity award. This is one of the six team awards they have won since 2002. It is a figure that does not include forty-seven individual awards won in the same period. Yet the typical student is not aware that the program has achieved such recognition. When asked if he knew of any awards the team has won, sophomore Johnny Louis said, “I don’t know anything about the school’s teams.”

The team is going into its thirty ninth year of existence, with this year marking the tenth season Coach Dan Palumbo will lead the team. Palumbo, who is also the school’s athletic director, came into this year looking to rebound from last year’s disappointing 12-32 record. He points to the influx of new talent as a result of the promotions and efforts put forth by the newcomers. John Jay College’s baseball program has received national, state, and city accommodations. In a school known for it’s rich athletic tradition as he cited the promotion of athletic teams. Coach Palumbo pointed out, nearly every prominent school has a rich athletic tradition as he cited schools such as Notre Dame, and University of Michigan. When Charles Perez, a transfer student from St. John’s University, was asked to compare this school’s program to St. John’s, which is a major Division I program, he said “not even close.” However, at other CUNY schools, the situation is similar, when asked what he knew about Queens College athletics, Anthropology major Joseph Birkmann said, “I don’t even know our team’s name.”

While trying to build a following for the baseball team on campus, the team has established many contacts outside of the confines of Hell’s Kitchen. The team has a strong working relationship with American Legion Baseball, which is an 85-year-old baseball program that provides leagues for teenagers in every state. Palumbo has the keys to their fields in Brooklyn, and is allowed access whenever he needs the fields. At the last Lou DeMartino Dinner (named after the John Jay baseball coach who was head coach from 1974-1999) he received former Met, and UCLA standout Eric Valent, as well as the legendary St. John’s baseball coach Jack Kaiser.

This season The John Jay Bloodhounds fields a team with a solid core of players, and will be once again guided by Palumbo who expects to contend for a CUNY Athletic Conference title. As he said, “We come into every year with the goal of winning our conference.” Even the players agree with Lopez, adding, “It’ll be a disappointment if we don’t win.”

The hope is that this year’s players will continue their success, and more awards, the John Jay student body will recognize the baseball team more than it has in previous years.

Kaczynski

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accept such measures, you would first have to convince them that the supposed “benefits” of modern technology are not worth the price that must be paid for them. Thus, your ideological attack must be focused on modern technology itself. An attempt to eliminate capitalism, globalization, centralization, or any other subordinate evil can only distract attention from the need to eliminate modern technology. Let’s imagine a many-headed monster, as in the accompanying cartoon. You can try to cut the monster’s heads off one by one, but the monster will grow new heads faster than you can cut them off. The only way to defeat the monster is to cut the single neck from which all the heads grow.

So, let’s forget about attacking capitalism, globalization, bureaucracy, or any other particular evils that are merely incidental to technological progress.

This article is the first out of three installments this semester. Look for the next issue to read more from Kaczynski.

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