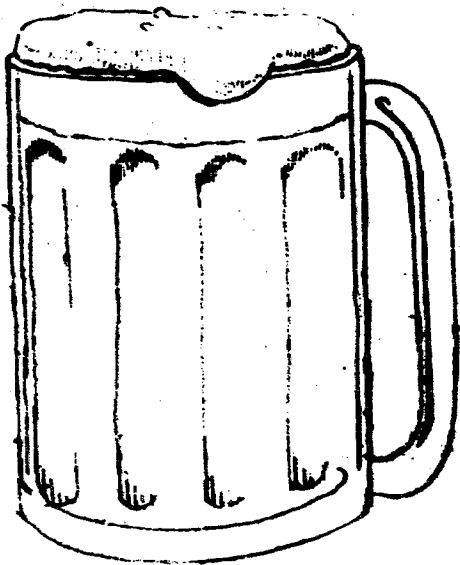


The
Stony
Brook

PRESS

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*Stop-21 Rally
in Albany*

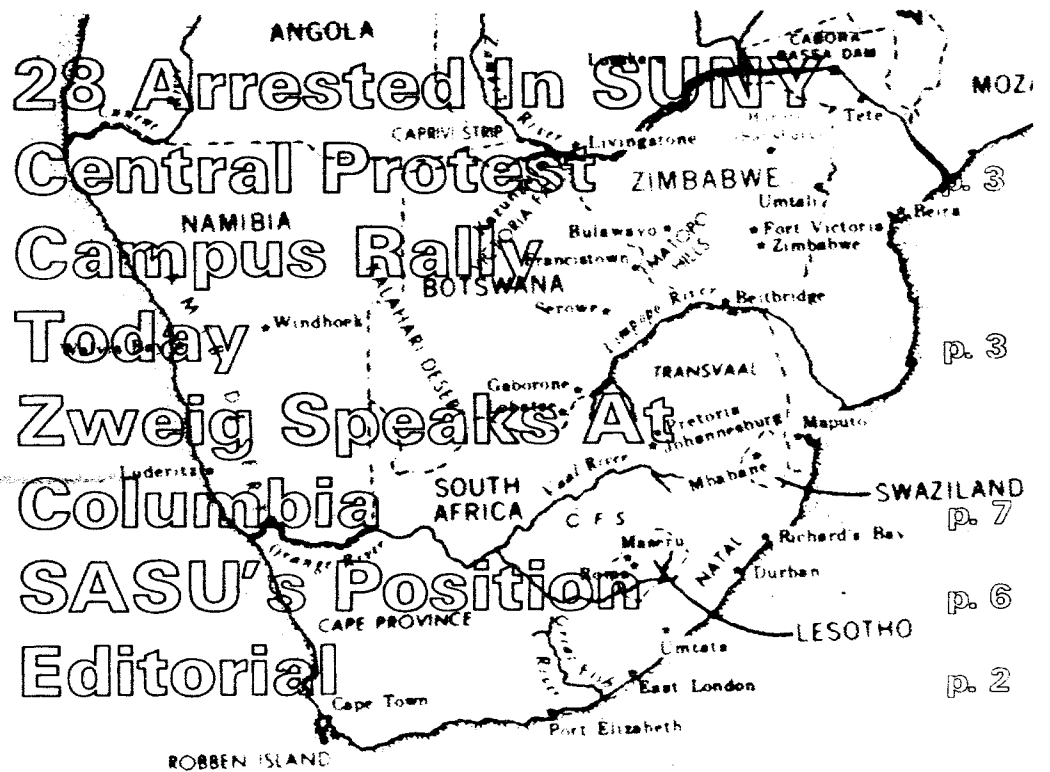


*Cuomo Talks At
News Conference*

*Lippman Performs
On Campus*

*Tom Verlaine's
Latest Album*

S.U.N.Y. DIVESTMENT



Activists Protest In Washington



Divest SUNY Now

Divestment is clearly an idea whose time has come, and while Columbia students made nationwide headlines last month in their divestment protest, SUNY students, through SASU, have been working to divest SUNY for well over a year.

SUNY has approximately \$15½ million dollars from its endowments invested in companies such as Kodak, CBS, IBM, the Ford Motor Company, Time, Inc., and a number of others working in South Africa. At the same time, SUNY has almost \$55 million invested in companies that have nothing to do with the South African government. Divestment would mean merely moving SUNY's money from the first group to the second. It would not hurt SUNY financially, and many universities have actually profited from divestment. But it would send an important message, a message that is being echoed all across the country, to those companies, to the United States government, and to the South African government, that as long as they keep what is essentially the Third Reich alive and well, that we will do everything we can to stop them.

There is no evidence of improvement in any real terms of the plight of the black people in South Africa within the last several decades, and there is substantial evidence that things have gotten much worse. America's policy of encouraging positive change while staying friends with South Africa has proved to be ineffective. It is now time to take stronger action, and fight South Africa's regime economically. We urge all members of the SUNY

community to fight for divestment.

As SASU President Susan Wray said in her speech to the SUNY Board of Trustees, "The events reported in our media graphically illustrate that South Africa is reaching a turning point. The struggle against the terror and inhumanity of apartheid has never been stronger or more apparent. The struggle both in South Africa and the growing movement worldwide for a free and democratic South Africa is an extremely positive force. Yet the tragic reality is that black South Africans are being killed in the

not be tolerated. In the face of the growing political and economic pressure against the apartheid regime, now is clearly the time when we as members of the State University of New York must use our power to both stop supporting the apartheid regime and join the movement to end it."

As a demonstration of its commitment to humanity, and to join with dozens of universities and municipalities across the country, the State University of New York should divest itself of its holdings in firms doing business in South Africa.

S.U.N.Y. DIVESTMENT

From cover photo credits:
Cuomo by Dan Magnus
Washington by Lois Geller

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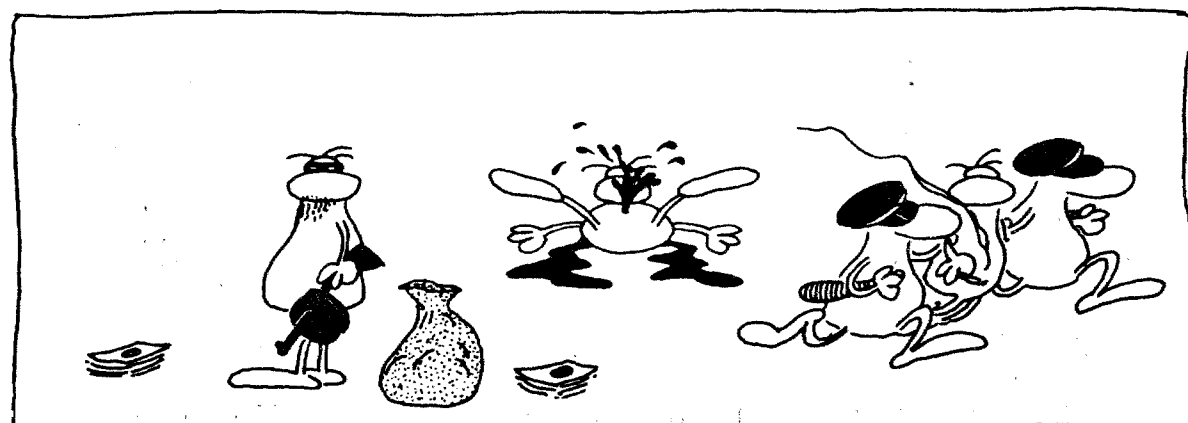
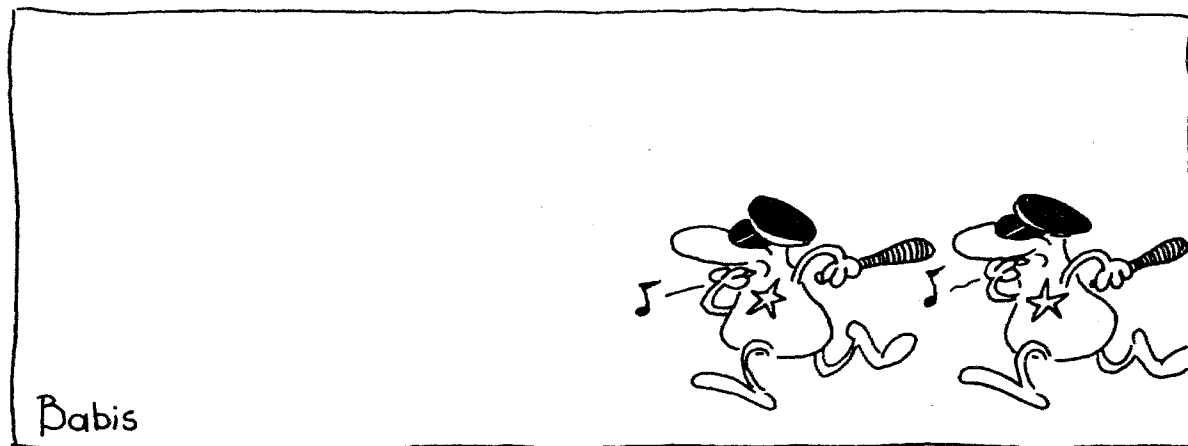
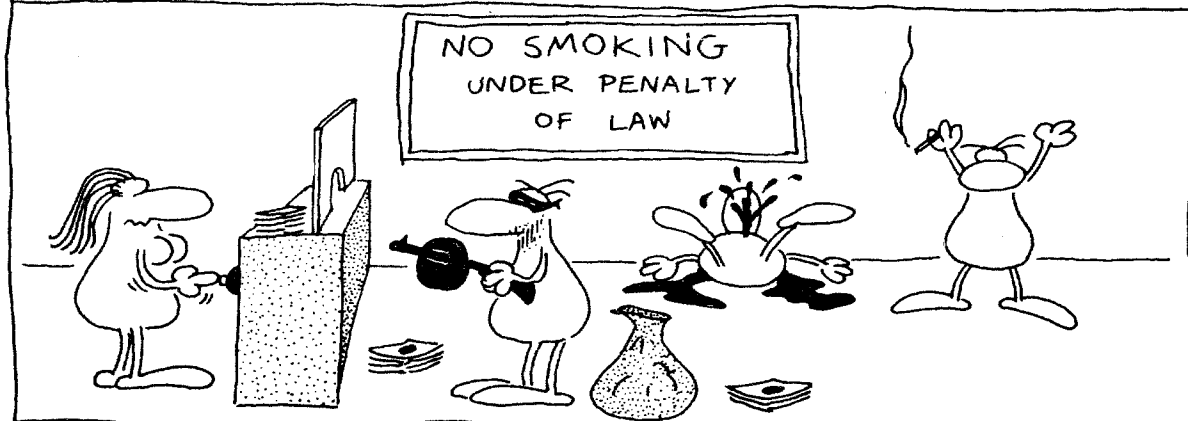
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— Press Pix —



No Business As Usual

Students Take SUNY Business Office As Trustees Vote on Divestment

by Ron Ostertag

The SUNY Board of Trustees voted last week to maintain most of SUNY's investments in corporations dealing in South Africa, while almost 100 students protested and 28 were arrested after an eleven hour sit in at SUNY Central Administration in Albany.

The trustees voted last Wednesday, April 24, to maintain investments in corporations which abide by the expanded version of the so-called Sullivan principles. The Trustees voted in 1979 to invest in corporations involved in South Africa only when those companies had agreed to follow the corporate code although "...they never followed through and investigated" according to Sue Wray, President of Student Association of State University (SASU). The Trustees Investment Committee, in a report admits "...while the basic thrust of the 1979 statement is still germane, the University's position in investin in companies doing business in South Africa must be strengthened and its efforts in monitoring compliance doubled."

The Sullivan Principles are a corporate code of six employment practices which U.S. corporations doing business in South Africa may choose to adhere to. They were drawn up in 1978 by Leon Sullivan a member of the Board of Directors of General Motors. The recently expanded principles, which were accepted by the SUNY Trustees as further guidelines include the following four new requirements:

- 1) Use influence and support the unrestricted rights of black business to locate in urban areas of the nation.
- 2) Influence other compainies in South Africa to follow the standards of equal rights principles.
- 3) Support the freedom of mobility of black workers to seek employment opportunities wherever they exist, and make possible provisions for adequate housing for families within the proximity of workers employment.
- 4) Support the ending of all apartheid laws.

While the Trustees were meeting in the SUNY Central board room last week with a potential vote on divestment on the agenda, a group of about 25 students were protesting outside of the building, chalking body outlines in front of the entrance, and keeping the board meeting at capacity. At about 9:20 am about 25 students rushed into the SUNY Business Office on the first floor of the building although all of the doors in the first floor that morning bore signs requesting "please knock-door locked." Once inside, the students stated their purpose to the office workers, moved desks out of the middle of the room locked typwriters and filing cabinets with locks and chains, and sat down for what was to be eleven hours of singing and chanting.

At a press conference held by SASU, who organized the rally, at 9:30 that morning, Sue Wray, SASU president and student member of the SUNY Board of Trustees, stated in regard to the proposal of the expanded Sullivan Principles, which the board was to vote on "We find this to be a grossly inadequate response." Bojana Jordan, a black South African exile, and Assemblymember Roger Green also spoke at the press conference condemning anything but full divestment. According to Jordan, "The Sullivan Principles are a fraud," and he agreed that "all of the companies operating in South Africa must offer their services to the military at times of black unrest," in questioning corporations supposed good intentions to help toward social change.

The media was forced to go the rear window of the office, taking photographs and radio interviews through the windows. Finally, one, and then two guards were posted outside of the window, cutting off any potential for food or more students entering. A crowd of about 30 students in a human chain, however, were able to push about five more students through the windows, past the guards.

Before the Board voted on the expanded Sullivan Principles, Wray read a statement calling for divestment, in which she con-

Sullivan Principles. The resolution also stands by the Committee statement "that issues presented by South African policies of racial segregation extend far beyond the boundaries of University Action and therefore urges that strong and decisive measures at the level of national government be undertaken in order to achieve meaningful reform."

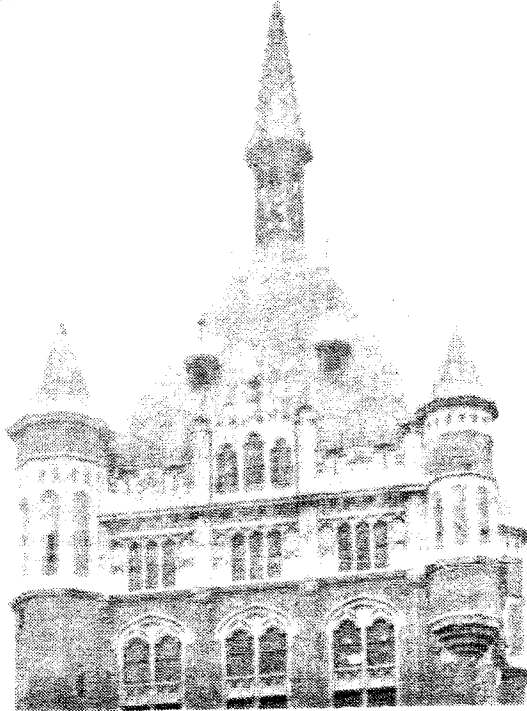
Most of the Trustees felt that, in the words of Budget and Investment Committee Chairman Arnold Gardner, "This (divestment) isn't going to change a

darned thing." Board of Trustees Chairman Donald Blinken also questioned "what are the students really ready to do? Are they ready to stop riding in GM cars? Are they ready to stop drinking Coca Cola?" This debate took place at Tuesday, April 23rd's Budget and Investment Committee meeting, attended by most of the Trustees, whether they were members of the committee or not. Trustee John Holloman, who is not a committee member, argued "I am trying to give some moral leadership to our students and our country." He also claimed "I think that we should say that we will invest in companies doing business in South Africa only when apartheid has ended." Holloman was unable to attend the next day's Trustees meeting, where the opposing resolution passed unanimously after Wray walked out.

At about 8:00pm the day of the Trustees meeting, SUNY Public Safety officers, backups of which had been called in from SUNY Oneonta, SUNY Purchase, and SUNY Utica/Rome arrested and carried the protesters out to Albany Police Paddy-wagons, to the live reditions of "We Shall Overcome." An officer from Utica/Rome, badge number 8 seemed particularly hostile to the demonstrators probably because of his long ride to Albany, and according to one protestor his arm was violently twisted causing him enough injury to miss his Cello final exam. That student pleaded guilty in a plea bargain the next morning in court, from a class D Misdemeanor crime to a Violation (not a crime) and a one hundred dollar fine or 15 days in jail. The student opted for the 15 days in jail, which he will begin to serve Thursday May 2. 21 other protesters pleaded "guilty," and plan to pay the fine, and six pleaded "not guilty" and will return to Albany court for trial today, Thursday, May 2nd.

With the expanded Sullivan Principles passed by the SUNY Trustees, SUNY is to divest from four companies doing business in South Africa not adhering to them. Those companies are the American International Group Inc., Motorola Inc., Phibro Solomon Inc., and Johnson Controls Inc. About \$10 million still remains ties to corporations in South Africa which adhere to these so called guidelines. For a day SUNY students received almost national media attention in a fight similar to those being fought on college campuses all across the country that day. Hundreds of students were arrested at Berkely College and protests were held at Columbia University, and Cornell University to name just a few in calling for divestment of university investments that week. The battle continues for students across the country, and the strength and voice of SUNY students will be heard this Thursday during a statewide divestment rally being planned at each SUNY college campus.

S.U.N.Y. DIVESTMENT



The SUNY Board of Trustees meets on the top floor of SUNY Central. The Business Office is twelve stories below.



Chancellor Clifton Wharton



SASU President Susan Wray

cludes "The logic for SUNY divestment is in the final analysis quite clear: US firms entrench apartheid and our university's cooperation in this unholy alliance is indefensible." She then announced that knowing the outcome of the vote, she could not remain to vote with the knowledge "I don't believe anything we said has changed any minds. I am going to sit with the students. We will obstruct business for however long it takes for the board to recognize how serious we are."

The board did vote, and unanimously passed a "firm" resolution introduced by Trustee Darral Wales, to stand by the new

Divestment Rally Today

A rally protesting SUNY's investments in companies doing business in South Africa, and calling for divestment of those funds, is to be held today at Stony Brook. Coordinated by the United Front, and supported by a number of campus organizations, the rally is being held in conjunction with similar SASU-

sponsored rallies at campuses all through the SUNY system.

Today's rally will begin at 11:00 am., and take place in front of the Administration building. It will feature faculty and student speakers, and a protest procession from the Student Union to Administration.

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Up For the Count

Stop-21 Rally in Albany

by Ron Ostertag

During a time of heightened sympathy for a raise in New York State's alcohol purchase age--especially by the Governor, almost 300 SUNY students rallied at the Albany State Capital steps last Tuesday in opposition of a proposed 21 year alcohol purchase age.

The Student Association of State University sponsored the rally, which they felt was a success in getting its point across. Four New York State legislators spoke at the rally on student's rights and the student voice. Assemblyman Vincent Graber, chair of the State Transportation Committee announced, "What you have to do today, and what you will have to do everyday is to lobby your legislators and tell them that you are not second class citizens; tell them you're old enough to vote, old enough to own property, old enough to serve in the armed forces, old enough to pay taxes."

All of the legislators who spoke addressed the financial argument of many of their colleagues--the loss of \$30 million next year alone in Federal Highway Funds by the state without the passage of such a law. Federal legislation has recently mandated that any state without a 21 year purchase age by fiscal year 1987 will lose five percent of the state's highway and traffic safety grant (\$30 million for New York), and ten percent in 1988, and back to current funding after two years. While Cuomo sees this Federal legislation as constitutional (see related story, same page), the legislators who spoke saw it as "black mail" and unconstitutional. "Shame on you Feds," replied John Marchi, State Senator and Chair of the Senate Finance Committee. He adds to "these surrogate trustees and their masters" that these funds are "ours," the State's and they relinquish the trust allowed them by the States by withholding moneys which is theirs. Assemblyperson Graber also stated that "this is an intrusion



Governor Mario Cuomo

on this state's rights, and on all states' rights." South Dakota has filed a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the Federal drinking age requirement, claiming it as against the powers of states rights as dictated in the tenth and twenty first amendments. Five other states have joined in the suit thus far.

The rally was begun with a speech by the President of SASU, Sue Wray, who emphasized the argument of SASU and students that "the tragic and serious problem of drunk driving in this state has nothing to do with age." One of the main arguments of SASU which has been argued against the alcohol purchase age includes that: "Over 99 percent of all 18 and 19 year olds who hold drivers licenses are never involved in alcohol related traffic accidents." Graber, in confronting this statistic questioned "can

you imagine raising the drinking age to address 4% of the problem?"

Senator Marchi argued that the proposed 21 purchase age is "a challenge to the integrity and self respect of New York State." He added that the previous 18 year purchase age--which had been in effect in New York State since prohibition--"reflects a generally accepted age...this judgment is part of our social mores." SASU also argues that "individuals aged 18 are legally considered adults, with the rights and responsibilities of all other adults, and should be treated as such." Further, Marchi claimed, that New York State's record in regard to alcohol related accidents is "better than California, where the purchase age is 21."

"So much for noble experiments," according to Marchi, "we don't need them," adding "laws kill people." Another major

argument for SASU against the 21 year purchase age is that a lower purchase age has statistically proven to save lives. In New York State in 1983, "the first year of the 19 year old drinking age, there was a decrease in alcohol related fatalities." This was followed in the first 7 months of 1984, by a 14% increase in alcohol related fatalities. Statistics of all age groups, however, show a seven percent decrease in alcohol related fatalities in the first 7 months of 1984. The new restrictions on 18 year olds, those of the target age group also actually proved to decrease the effectiveness of heightened alcohol awareness programs across the State.

All of the speakers at last Tuesday's rally emphasized that the students will have to work and lobby to win this battle. "I hope that on college campus' students will become more involved on these issues," claimed Assemblyman Vito Lopez. He added that "If we can stay with this, we can win this battle...SASU and the students won this fight last year, and YOU can do it again." Marchi added that some legislatures made it clear to him that they could be partially swayed, "but they made it very clear that it is up to you."

"This administration has an inherent prejudice against the young people of New York," claimed Scott Wexler, Executive Director of the Coalition for Alcohol Issue Reform, a small business advocacy organization. "We have to put the pressure on," he added. The SASU organizers of the rally seemed less that optimistic at defeating a 21 year alcohol purchase age after the rally, although they continue to fight with what support they have. Most of the students at the rally came from SUNY Buffalo, Oneonta, Binghamton, Albany, Oswego, Purchase and Stony Brook, although Richard Madelino, a Syracuse University student and speaker at the rally declared, "we the private school students are also behind the fight against 21." The battle rages on.

press photo by John Tymczyszyn

No Bones

Cuomo At Student Press Conference

Governor Mario Cuomo's strong stand on the passage of the 21 year alcohol purchase age, as well as unsure responses on divestment and tuition increases in SUNY were major points of a student press conference held with him last Monday, April 21.

Practicality seemed to be the major force behind Cuomo's answer's to questions from student journalists, ranging from the practicality of raising the drinking age, to the financial practicality of SUNY or New York State divestment.

The 30 student journalists from across the state and from other states did not grill the Governor as much as representatives from the Student Association of the State University (SASU) did, especially SASU Communications Director Eviline McDougal, who began the question-and-answer period with a one-on-one with the Governor about the 21 issue.

"I don't see it (21) as the answer either," replied Cuomo, "I see it as helpful. 21 by itself isn't enough." While the Governor did see 21 as "practical" in this region of the US, since many states in the area have or are considering 21, he seemed to suggest that anything out of sync with the region would prove impractical, or at least difficult to pass.

"We're not doing an injustice, we're just trying to help you," said the Governor. One student journalist agreed with "21," claiming that she would like to see lives saved, although she said she would be turning 21 herself soon. Cuomo agreed, saying "we get more and more mail, -- I'm not saying a majority, from freshmen saying "Thank you," for the law.

The Governor stressed the point that his only reason for 21 is to save lives. He added, "I don't like to see any intrusions on personal liberty, unless they do more good than bad."

"When I was your age, I would have agreed with you... even a few years ago, I wasn't behind it." Cuomo claimed that now it was the only right thing to do. "There's no political motivation -- I don't care about the federal highway money, that's not my motivation." (A federal law would go into effect in a year penalizing states without 21 by withholding highway funds. The law is being challenged by South Dakota and other states as being unconstitutional. Cuomo said that he thought that the law was constitutional. "The same way the 55 mile per hour speed limit is constitutional.")

The Governor was unsure as to whether it would be feasible to divest State funds and

investments from corporations dealing in South Africa, although he stated that the Sullivan Principles "have helped the black population in South Africa." He added, however, regarding apartheid, that "we don't want to help continue it." Cuomo is awaiting a task force report from the state's human rights commission on the feasibility of divestment, which he said will "be getting back to me before the end of this legislative session... I want to work on this now."

"My own judgement," he stated, "After speaking to Bishop Tutu... and before seeing the report, is that I don't think the Sullivan Principles go far enough." He

stressed, however, the importance of what is best for the people of the state, and he was worried about funds which the Comptroller predicts that the state would lose. "I would like to be as aggressive as possible... whether we could do that without hurting the residents of the state" is another question, he said.

Cuomo did not foresee a tuition hike or proposal of one in the next year. "I doubt in an election year that any governor or legislator who is aware of the enormous energy and power of the students of the state would bring it up." He added that, "I like my job and my house."

The last issue of The Stony Brook Press for this semester will be next Thursday, May 9. The deadline for all letters, viewpoints, and advertisements will be Monday at 5:00pm.

A Time For Action

Why The Sullivan Principles Don't Work

This position paper on SUNY Divestment was prepared by the Student Association of the State University.

In 1979, the SUNY Board of Trustees ordered a broad study of University policy with respect to investment policy and social concerns. The report, which was formally accepted by the full Board, found that the South African government's policies and practices of apartheid, "are abhorrent and repugnant to those who believe in equality of human rights."

The report further stated, "the committee finds that categorical divestiture of investments in companies doing business in South Africa would not only be contrary to the Trustees primary legal responsibility but may also be inappropriate and counter-productive to the aim of racial justice in South Africa." The committee "strongly recommended" that in future deliberations on investments, consideration be given to the extent to which companies have endorsed or are carrying out the "Sullivan Principles" or comparable codes of corporate conduct.

SUNY has many economic ties to the apartheid system of South Africa; this system has been declared by the United Nations to be a "crime against humanity." The time has come to put an end to this relationship, to divest SUNY of its South African-related investments, and to break all the links between SUNY and the regime which enslaves 20 million black Africans and over 3 million "colored" and Indian peoples. SUNY must contribute to the liberation struggle of this vast majority in South Africa.

As of March 31, 1985, investments by the SUNY Endowment Fund in companies active in South Africa represented at least \$15 million of a total of \$84 million in the account; 19 percent of this fund is in government bonds. Of the \$68 million invested in the private sector, however, 22.6% is in 22 or more South African-related enterprises.

THE SULLIVAN PRINCIPLES

The "Sullivan Principles" are allegedly "fair" employment principles established for US multinational corporations in South Africa to lessen political pressure and to diffuse criticism from US anti-apartheid groups.

Principle 1. Non-Segregation of the races: This is insignificant because 78% of all black workers are employed in job categories which have no white workers.

Principle 2. Equal and fair employment practices for all employees: This principle does not address the fact that although a black may possess credentials far superior to those of a white, the position will invariably be given to the white.

Principle 3. Equal pay for equal work: Eighty four percent of workers who occupy the lowest job categories are black. White workers occupy 98 percent of all highest job categories. This principle signifies lip service.

Principle 4. Initiation of and development of training programs for blacks: American companies pledged to create programs that would "advance" blacks into the management of their corporations, yet recent studies show that the percentage increase of blacks into management has been mere tokenism. Blacks still remain in the lowest paying category jobs.

Principle 5. Increasing the number of blacks in supervisory and management positions: Black supervisors in

South Africa oversee only black workers and are therefore tokens. South African laws prohibit black supervision of whites.

Principle 6. Improving the quality of employees lives outside the work environment: This issue ignores the real issues of African life. This principle fails to address the issue of freedom and democracy by failing to address political freedom. Blacks in South Africa don't have the right to vote, destroying any hope of self determination.

S.U.N.Y. DIVESTMENT

In theory, the Sullivan Principles appear to show an interest in improving lifestyles for blacks in South Africa, yet they fail to address the real issues. These six principles do not challenge the system of apartheid. Instead, they act as a set of guidelines for selective institutional reforms in only one area of society, the workplace. They are based in the apartheid structure and do not demand the abolition of apartheid, but suggest a modernization along similar lines to ensure its perpetuation.



The Sullivan Principles are largely worthless and must not be supported. They provide a convenient cover which US companies can use to shield their continued activities in South Africa; they fail to address the issue of the role corporations play in supporting the racist white minority. Noble Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was quoted: "Foreign investors must not kid themselves, their investments maintain the apartheid system."

The Expanded Sullivan Principles

The expanded Sullivan Principles (recently adopted by

Rutgers State University) again symbolizes the emphasis placed on four percent of the workforce while evading the whole question of Apartheid and the oppression surrounding the majority of the population.

Principle 1: Use influence and support the unrestricted rights of black business to locate in urban areas of the nation: The system of apartheid legislates racial segregation. Black South Africans are not allowed to own property or businesses outside of the bantustans. This would be contrary to the laws and the spirit of existing Apartheid laws.

Principle 2: Influence other companies in South Africa to follow the standards of equal rights principles: Currently out of the 350 corporations in South Africa only 130 are signatories, can we honestly expect that these corporations will automatically endorse these "new" Sullivan principles and pressure other corporations to do the same?

Principle 3: Support the freedom of mobility of black workers to seek employment opportunities wherever they exist and make possible adequate housing for families of employees within the proximity of workers' employment: Recent South African history has exhibited the contrary; increased use and enforcement of pass laws and influx control laws is the Government's response. This has created additional unemployment and relocation to the bantustans.

Principle 4. Support the ending of all apartheid laws: The Sullivan principles only address a token equal rights movement in the workplace. Less than one percent of the workforce employed by U.S. corporations is black. U.S. investments have tripled in the last ten years. There has been a significant increase in the impoverishment of blacks. The fact that the Sullivan principles are not directed toward attacking the roots of the Apartheid system is not surprising. Corporations do not exist to reform society. The role of a corporation in any country is to maximize profits and historically South Africa has been a very profitable place for U.S. companies to operate. U.S. corporation's position in South Africa are those of guests, a position they do not wish to jeopardize by antagonizing the South African Government.

The history of divestment at colleges and university systems indicates no adverse impact on portfolio performance. Those educational institutions divesting the largest sums (Michigan State University and the University of Wisconsin) realized more profits following divestment.

Michigan State University divested \$7.2 million and earned an additional \$1 million.

University of Wisconsin divested approximately \$10 million. Their profit ratio on total equity for the "clean" stocks was up 38.8 percent.

The UN, Amnesty International, and three leading liberation movements in South Africa have called for divestment by universities and all other institutions of their holdings in South African-related companies. They have called for the complete isolation of South Africa and the racist representatives of apartheid, including an "academic boycott," and the breaking of all professional ties to the system. They have declared these measures a major aspect of the struggle for liberation of the oppressed peoples of Azania, or South Africa, and Namibia, or Southwest Africa.

MARCELLINE Q.



A & S Senate Backs Divestment

Zweig Addresses Columbia Protestors

This is a transcription of a speech given by Michael Zweig, Chair of the College of Arts and Sciences Senate, SUNY Stony Brook, to the Columbia University Action Against Apartheid in Hamilton Hall, on April 17, 1985.

I have come here today to convey to you a resolution passed two days ago by the College of Arts and Sciences Senate at SUNY Stony Brook. The resolution condemns apartheid, calls for the complete divestiture by SUNY of all stocks held in companies doing business with South Africa as part of an international movement to end apartheid, and recognizes activism as a necessary part of that movement. Here is what we voted:

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

Whereas the SUNY Senate passed a resolution expressing "unconditional rejection" of apartheid and calling for SUNY to "no longer invest in companies doing business in South Africa," (2/2/85), and

Whereas the University Senate at SUNY Stony Brook endorsed that resolution unanimously (4/1/85), and

Whereas these resolutions are in the context of a broad international political movement required to end apartheid, and have social meaning only in connection with that movement, and

Whereas activism is a proper and necessary part of that movement, especially welcome among students, and

Whereas South Africa's policy of apartheid continues to disenfranchise and oppress the majority of the people of South Africa, despite the adherence to the Sullivan Plan by many US businesses, therefore

Be it Resolved that the College of Arts and Sciences Senate, in agreement with the SUNY and University Senate resolutions, acknowledges and supports efforts on the part of students and faculty at institutions of higher learning to demand complete divestiture of their institutions from the stocks of companies doing business in South Africa, and wishes the students every success in their campaign.

This resolution was passed unanimously.

I would like to say a few words about a point which often comes up in the discussion of divestiture: that divestiture will hurt Black South Africans. To answer this claim, I think we should first stress the fact that it is racism, oppression which hurt Black South Africans. It is important to get this straight. Anyone whose first concern is to end the hurt suffered by Black South Africans, really by all non-white South Africans, should focus all effort on ending these three burdens. Divestiture is important because it contributes to that end.

American corporations are concerned with the market value of their stock. The likely effect of a corporate policy on stock prices is certainly an important management consideration. Significant divestiture of a company's stock, especially by major institutional investors, will depress the value of the stock. In the face of an effective divestiture movement, American corporate managers are therefore likely to scale back their involvement in South Africa, thereby weakening the apartheid regime.

Critics of divestiture typically do not praise apartheid. Rather, they say that a reduced US corporate presence in South Africa will not work, and will only hurt non-whites more. They defend these claims in two ways: first, they say that jobs will be lost; then they say that US companies exert a positive influence when they adhere to the Sullivan Plan, which is suggested as the proper alternative to divestiture. Let's look at these claims.

If Ford Motor Company or some other US business closes a plant in South Africa, it is true that some Black South Africans will lose their jobs, on top of the already high unemployment among Blacks. But it is apartheid which is and will remain the main source of unemployment among Blacks, not the withdrawal of US capital.

To see this clearly, consider a person who gets cancer and requires chemotherapy as part of the treatment. What would you say to the argument that the therapy be withheld because it causes hair to fall out? If we keep out attention on the main problem, we can weigh the appropriateness of

policy. To defeat apartheid, divestment and US corporation disengagement from South Africa deserve support, despite the side effect of short term very slight increases in Black unemployment. Once apartheid is defeated, real advances in Black unemployment will become possible, and not before.

Many people still believe that continued US presence in South Africa can have a moderating influence on apartheid policy. Yet the South African government has repeatedly made it clear that apartheid is a permanent, non-negotiable feature of South African society. No policy of "constructive engagement" will end apartheid.

There is no question that US capital invested in South Africa, and other economic ties between the countries, operate to strengthen South African society. To insure that US investment doesn't hurt Black South Africans in the process, a Black Philadelphia minister ten years ago proposed the Sullivan Plan, which approves US investment in South Africa as long as the firm grants equal pay and other rights to Black as well as white workers. But no factory operates in isolation from society, and it is silly to hold US companies doing business in South Africa, even when respecting the Sullivan Plan, are not profiting from and helping to sustain apartheid.

S.U.N.Y. DIVESTMENT

After a decade of operation, it is clear that the Sullivan Plan cannot substantially influence events in South Africa for the better, while the continuing investment it allows provides much material and moral aid to the regime. The Sullivan Plan is no substitute for divestiture.

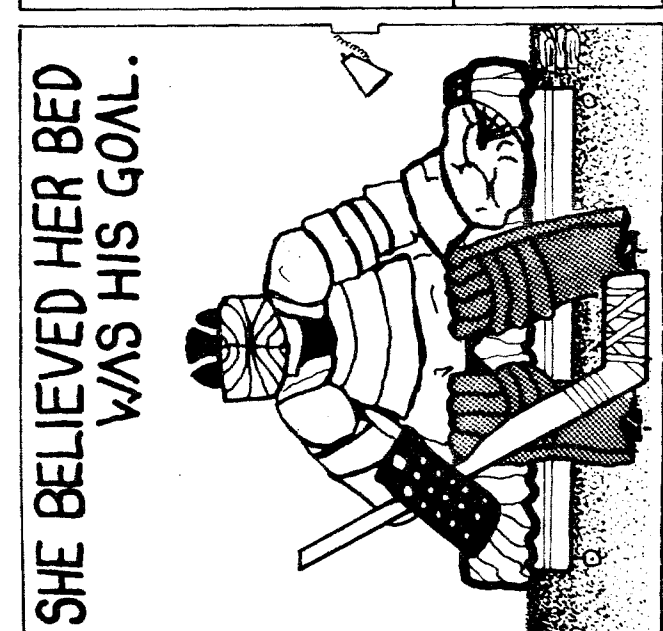
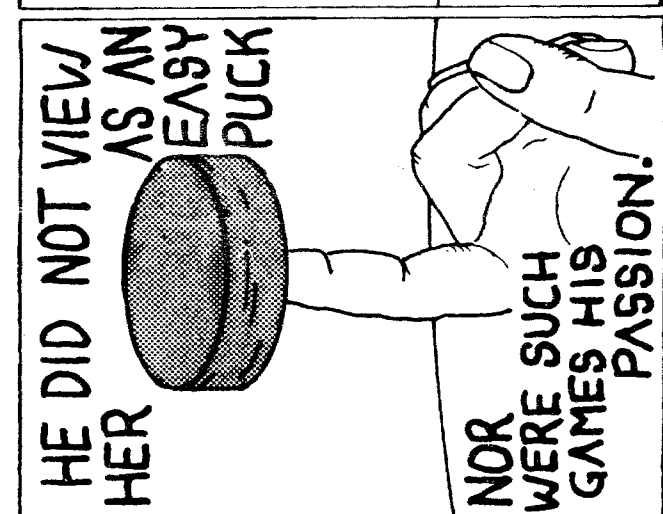
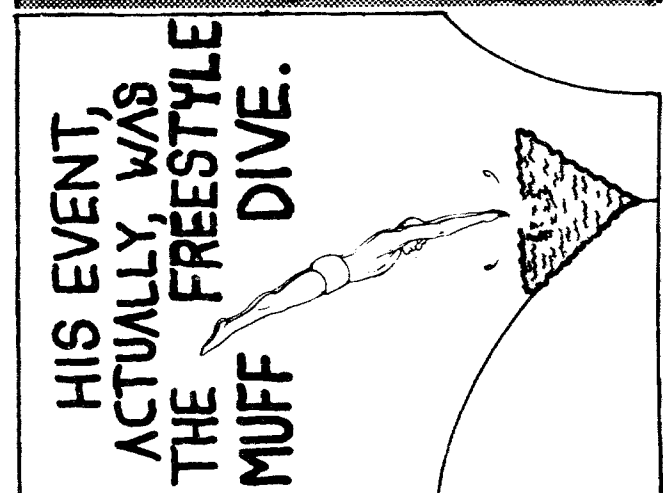
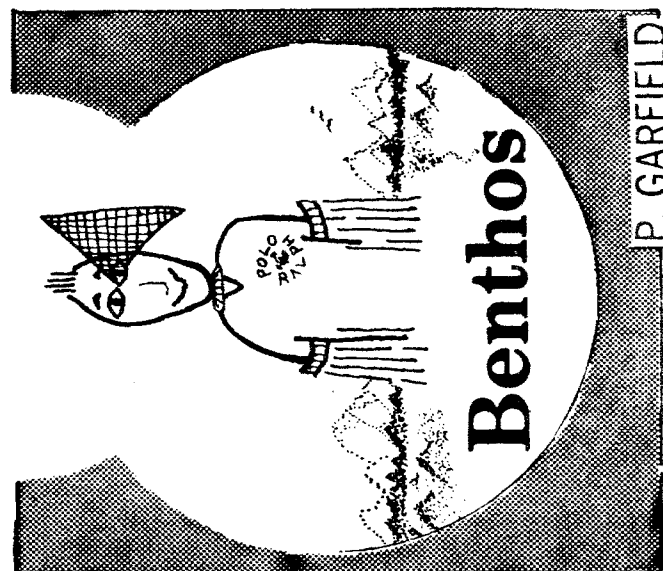
I see by the banners around us that your action here at Columbia has gotten support from Local 1199, District Council 37, some Teamsters and other labor organizations. My union, the United University Professions (UUP), representing 17,000 faculty and professional staff throughout the SUNY system, has also called for complete divestiture by SUNY and other investors. But the labor movement is not united on this question.

The UUP is a local of the American Federation of Teachers and a member of New York State United Teachers (NYSUT), which includes all AFT locals in the state. Next week NYSUT is holding its annual convention, and the leadership of pushing a resolution supporting the Sullivan Plan. Those of us from Stony Brook and other SUNY campuses are going to argue for complete divestiture instead.

Now I would like to say a word to the Columbia faculty and staff. You here, and we in SUNY, and faculty at about 2,000 colleges and universities, are covered by TIAA-CREF for retirement. CREF (College Retirement Equities Fund) alone had \$15.6 billion in investments at the end of last year. While the entire investment by Columbia University in South Africa related stocks last year was \$32.5 million, CREF's holdings in the Ford Motor Company alone amounted to \$55.8 million. CREF held over seven million shares of IBM, valued at over \$871 million! I propose that faculty and staff at Columbia join with us at Stony Brook and other faculty around the country to build a movement for divestiture directed at TIAA-CREF.

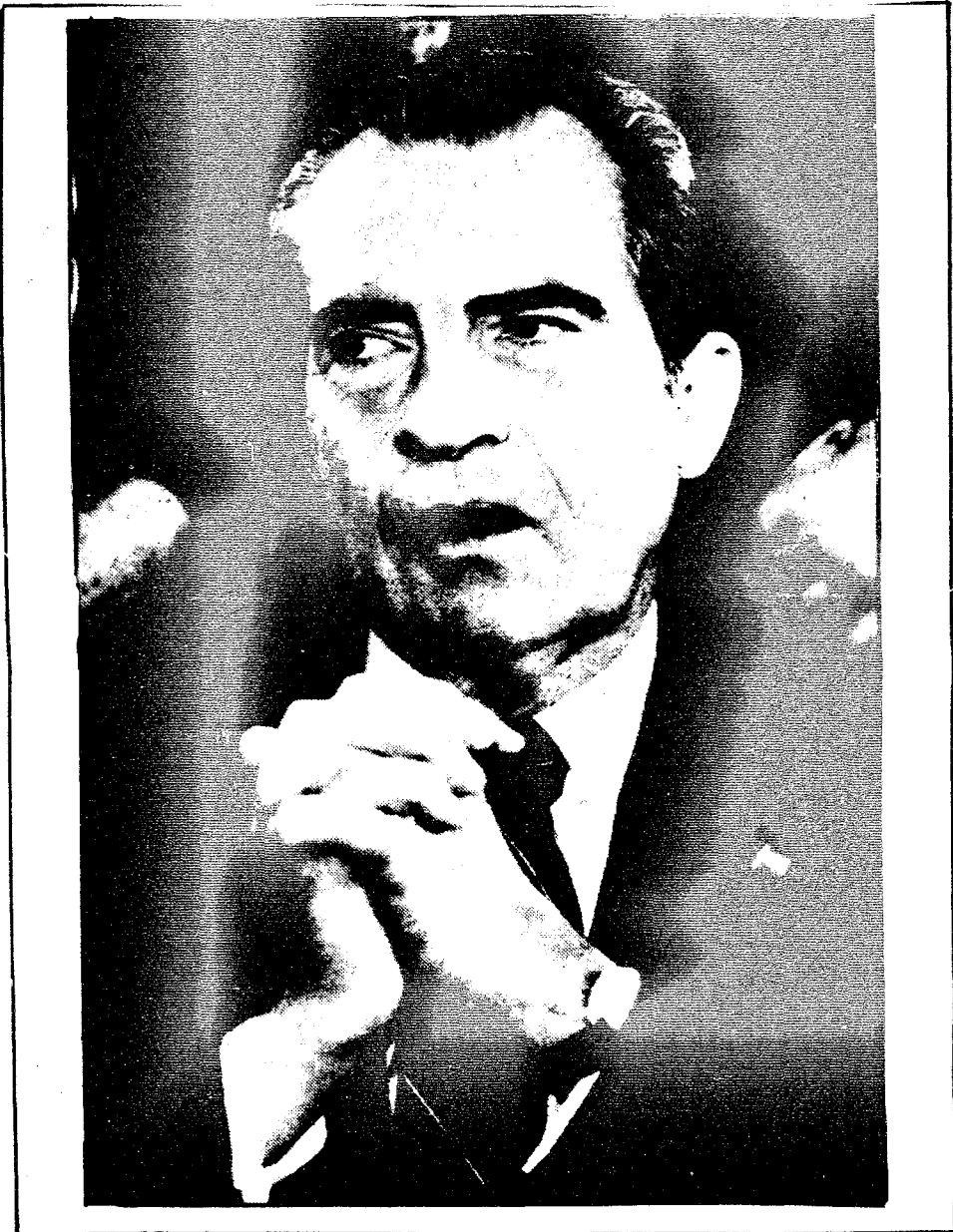
Faculty and staff governance organizations in SUNY and at Stony Brook have unanimously called for divestiture. We will now actively pursue this end, at Stony Brook, for SUNY as a whole, and in our retirement fund. We are heartened by the resolve, organization, and dedication we see here. There can be no compromise with apartheid, and no compromise with Columbia, SUNY, or any other investor in South Africa, as long as apartheid exists. Good luck to your struggle.

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April Solidarity March On Washington

by Lois Geller

Social activism and protest on campus' and city streets across the country this month have been steady and strong. The march and rally in Washington, D.C. on Saturday, April 20th, followed by congressional lobbying and civil disobedience during the following two days, marked a celebration of activists achievements and solidarity across divisions of interests, tactics, and ultimate goals.

April 20th in Washington could not have happened, and been so empowering if the abuses of American military, economic and political power were not inflicted so thoroughly at home and abroad. Reagan's domestic policies say, "Go the hell" to trade unionists, farmers, students, unemployed, physically disabled and poor people. His military policies, both "conventional (interventionalist)" and the "Star Wars" variety are offensive in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and all of the Americans.

The march for "Peace, Jobs and Justice" on Saturday involved 30,000 people, although some estimates have been as high as 100,000. Before the march and the sweltering D.C. heat began, people as diverse as anti-apartheid activists, US out of Central America campaigners, the grey panthers, trade unionists, pacifists and a few conspicuous yuppies (and yuppies) listened to fifty musicians and speakers on 6 simultaneous stages sing, dance, and act out what bothers them the most about current US domestic and international policy. The march to the Capital was met by a notable speech by Jesse Jackson, former Democratic presidential candidate, and dozens of sweaty protesters splashing about in the marble fountains.

In his speech Jesse Jackson praised the people's activism and declared that, "The darkness is lifting...the struggles are united today. Farmers need the urban poor as consumers, we need the farmers...together they are invincible." He also spoke out about Reagan's support for apartheid, repression in Central America, and Reagan's plans to honour the Nazi war dead. Jackson's solution is to have people and nations join in together to co-operate for a global economy, albeit a capitalist one.

The rest of the weekend's activities included a sit-in at the White House on Monday, where 328 people were arrested, followed on Tuesday by a day of congressional lobbying. The actions centered mainly around Reagan's proposed (and subsequently defeated) \$4 million "aid" package to Nicaragua, with strong "buckle under to Uncle Sam" provisions. These four days in Washington were organized primarily by APC/PAC (All People's Congress/People's Anti-War Mobilization). The combined March/Rally/Civil Disobedience/Lobbying efforts were successful with regards to influencing politics (the Nicaragua vote) and the actions gave brief unity to many diverse social movements.

Some reporters have drawn analogies between the action in April 1985 and the anti-war protests in the 1960's. Many of the issues are the same, calling for education, jobs, and an end to the military's extravaganza style spending and institutionalized racism, sexism and ageism. Domestic social concerns have widened their scope and accept as the American activists struggle self-determination, an end to



apathied, and an end to American manipulation of sovereign states to conform to the needs of capital.

According to songwriter/performer/activist David Lipman, "we're all being screwed by the same screwers...then (in the 1960's) and now, at home and abroad. The innocence of the 1960's is gone. We're fighting over the same issues--self-determination, racism, sexism--with greater practical skills and less idealistic disillusion of revolution. We are, in some ways, back in 1964 when student leader Mario Salva claimed we must 'name the system' to re-discover the interconnectedness of all struggles against domination abroad and at home, and to find strength in our common causes."

The actions in Washington should not be viewed as sporadic popular outbreaks, but as a part of the activist legacy which began in the Civil Rights movement 30 years ago, built up 20 years ago, blew up 10 years ago, and in the 1980's is again taking a new form. Activists today are sophisticated in organizing methods and the use of the media, courtrooms, and the congressional floor. Progressivism has matured, keeping pace with offensive policies of the government.

The broadness of the April action in Washington and elsewhere has been praised as a sign of the movements maturity and criticized as being diversionary. Internationalism can obscure more pressing, unsolvable problems. Columbia Unidivestment blocaders have been accused of

obscuring racism in New York City with South African divestment; Central American activists are accused of supporting self-determination for Central America while dwarfing the struggles of Native Americans for the same right of self-determination at home.

On the positive side, internationalism gives strength to all movements by sharing the energy of all social struggle movements. Balancing the arguments for and against an international orientation, as opposed to national or local approach to combat social injustice, is an ongoing debate. Perhaps it is best to make the links and to accept the duty of all Americans to end our dependence on world exploitation. Conscious individuals should be willing to sacrifice the material well being (ie cheap goods) America's global supremacy affords us. Activists are making the realization that Americans are well off, in a global sense because most of the rest of the world is kept poor for our benefit.

Activism today not only is international but attracts participants from across the political spectrum. Bi-partisanism is the password for a successful movement, despite the contradictions inherent in incorporating "struggle" and "bi-partisanism" into one united movement. In this sense, Washington action could not remove sharp divisions between the moderate liberals and the various inclinations of the left, but gave an opportunity to exchange ideas and to unify the struggles, at least for the weekend.

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May 2, 1985 page 11

David Lippman

ivist Singer At Stony Brook

by Lois Geller

On Wednesday, April 24th, the Fireside Lounge crackled with political satire with David Lippman and his pro-establishment alter ego, George Schrub, in the second, "Art in Politics" concert sponsored by HOLA, ISO, and the Red Balloon. The show was attended by about 100 people, and included several films about Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, and El Salvador, in between sets of Lippman as Mr. Schrub and Lippman as his more serious self.

The show was done in two parts. The first set featured Schrub, the director of the Committee to Intervene Anywhere (CIA) explaining in songs and news flashes the latest in Reagan logic. He explained that the reasons for US militarism include that, "supporting repression will end our depression," and "You can't win a nuclear war if you don't fight a nuclear war." As himself, Lippman sang stories of imperialism, bombings, dishonesty, misguided, inhuman morality, along with honest and light-hearted dance songs.

Lippman began making music and political activism in the mid 1960's. It is natural for him to write political satire in his songs since he says, "Ever since I was a kid I've been writing. . . music just makes the poetry work. From the first Beatles song I could play, I began writing satire. . . I don't think I could write poetry without music."

He explained that being politically conscious and active is both fun and painful.

and that anyone who is serious has a lighter side. His hard hitting music, "is difficult to do, when you're touching someone else's pain. Political satire . . . is a service to the people — to bring out and to expose the

ironies and contradictions of imperialism, world capitalism, racism, and exploitation." He added that writing politically conscious music is his way of struggle, and he could not conceive of being a musician in any

other genre.

Earlier in the evening, Lippman had commented that he distanced himself from the label of “folksinger.” “Folksingers, firstly, don’t like me, in general, because they don’t like my political stuff, despite folk music’s long tradition of politics. Secondly, I think folk music in these days of telecommunications is anachronistic. Modern people are formed by television and have very short attention spans, and when that is pitted against history and the ‘objective media’, folk music as such does not capture the general public’s interest. Perhaps music videos can, but they, too, have little interest in folk music or social comment.”

David's tour continues with shows in New Paltz and Poukepsie, NY, around May day, and then on to New England and ten days in Ohio. In addition, he's working on an album, "Straight from the Lipp" which should be released this summer. He hopes to syndicate George Schrub's "News Flash" radio show, and continues to write columns for progressive newspapers.

*JOIN
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— Album

Cover

Tom Verlain's Latest

by Lawrence Daniels

As leader of the group "Television", Verlaine was one of the most truly innovative guitarists to emerge out of the late seventies' "New York school" of New Wave that included such artists as Patti Smith, Blondie, and the Talking Heads. Perhaps I can approach this album somewhat objectively, not having heard any of Verlaine's three previous solo albums (although, admittedly, I was for some time addicted to Television's outstanding debut album, **Marquee Moon**).

On **Cover**, the music is airy, light, and full of space in stark contrast to the heavier, more condensed sound of Television's early music. The breadth of Verlaine's guitar technique becomes apparent only when one realizes that there are no synthesizers employed on this album. On each of the pieces, the guitar seems to float and intermingle amongst the vocals and rhythmic instrumental background. The album gets off to a great start with the first three cuts easily the best to this listener's ear. "Five Miles of You" contains a punctuated barrage of guitar runs against a more structured background beat. "Travelling" is based on an eerie and recurring guitar theme and is followed by "Oh Foolish Heart", whose catchy melody will linger in your head long after the song is over.

Verlain, like Robert Fripp or Brian Eno, is one of the few artists capable of taking the

“programmable” sound I am so naturally adverse to and combining it with musicianship and musical themes so creative that the final product may be quite pleasing. The singer’s vocal nuances during the chorus of “Oh Foolish Heart”, for example, reveal an emotional attachment to his music that one will never get from The Human League or Madonna.

On side two, all the cuts seem to blend together into an "Abbey Road" type continuum laced with the distinctive and authoritative "other-wordly" sound of Verlaine's guitar work. Highlights include the lyrics to "Miss Emily", whose images recall the southern, demoralized world of a William Faulkner novel and the incredibly funky "Rotation".


Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the album is the last cut, "Swim". The number starts with Verlaine reciting to musical accompaniment, some stream-of-consciousness type excerpts from a forthcoming volume of poetry, the words to which are also printed on the album jacket. The piece is then transformed into a song whose archetypal melody could have been lifted directly from any one of a number of late-fifties rock & roll hits (in much the same manner as Led Zeppelin once did with "D'yer M'ker").

Not as easily approachable as some of Verlaine's earlier work with Television, **Cover** is, nevertheless, an intriguing collection of music which I, no doubt, will frequently return to.

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