

Blackworld

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A.A. Office - Allegations of Foul Play

By BETTY LEWIS

A search committee at Stony Brook University is looking for someone to fill the position of Affirmative Action (AA) Officer, a position which Ms. Lee Yasumura, Director of Personnel is simultaneously holding under the title of Acting A.A. Officer. The search began in May or June and was expected to be completed by September. The committee has reviewed "well over 200" resumes for this position, according to reliable sources. At this point, however, it has been unable to locate someone who could adequately fill the position.

It is alleged that certain members of this search committee are suggesting that they replace other university personnel who are connected with the A.A. office, which will result in a switch in power in certain departments. There have also been allegations that at a recent committee meeting where nine of the fifteen members were present, three of the members suggested that they fill the positions of A.A. Officer, Director of Field Services, (a job currently held by Mr. Irwin Quintyne) and Personnel Associate (a job presently held by Mr. Lloyd Sargent). This suggestion was supposedly made because of the apparent difficulty which the committee is having in choosing an A.A. officer from the "well over 200" resumes which the committee received.

The names mentioned in connection with these suggestions are those of Ms. Lee Yasumura, Mr. Robert Harvey, Assistant Professor of Nursing; and Mr. Reginald Wells, Associate Dean of the School of Social Welfare. The names and suggestions have not been verified. In addition to this, there are also allegations that the search committee is responsible for the termination of Mr. Irwin Quintyne's employment.

But, according to Ms. Elsie Owens, a member of the search committee, they (the committee) had nothing to do with his (Mr. Quintyne) getting fired." Ms. Owens stated that she feels that Mr. Quintyne "served a



Lee Yasumura
Acting A.A. officer

good purpose" and executed his job as Director of Field Services extremely well. She felt that he established an excellent rapport between the community and the university.

In an interview with Mr. Quintyne it was learned that contrary to university policy, Mr. Quintyne was terminated without an evaluation from his supervisor, Ms. Yasumura. He has held his position for approximately five years. He has received a letter from President Toll explaining only that he had been terminated based on the suggestion from his supervisor. Mr. Quintyne stated that if what is alleged to have occurred at the meeting actually happened, then it "would appear to be highly unethical."

One of the responsibilities of Mr. Quintyne is to recruit minorities into the Stony Brook work force. He



Irwin Quintyne
Director of Field Services

asserts that at times it is extremely difficult to recruit minorities to fill positions on this campus because Stony Brook has a widespread reputation for being an extremely racist university.

When Ms. Yasumura was questioned by a BLACKWORLD interviewer about the quality of Mr. Quintyne's past work, she replied that "we're not in a perfect world. I'm a perfectionist". She claims that she has never been in a situation where there wasn't more that could be done. Pressed further for an evaluation of Mr. Quintyne's work, she stated that it is "university policy" not to discuss the work of employees with others. In response to other questions, she made the same statement.

BLACKWORLD made six attempts to contact Mr. Robert Harvey, who is the chairman of the Search

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TAP - The Money Showdown

By Deborah E. Osborne &
Rosa Martinez

Many students at Stony Brook who are depending on the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) to pay for some or all of their tuition for the Fall Semester, do not know why they have not received their award certificate. What they do know is that it is time to pay and they do not have the money.

Students who applied for TAP but have not received their award certificate and have not deferred their tuition with other sources such as the National Direct Student Loan (NDSL), New York State guaranteed student loan or Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG) have been receiving bills that must be paid no later than October 21. Printed on the face of the bill is the warning "Failure to pay or resolve this bill by due date will result in the voiding of your registration." Students then try to "resolve this bill" by going to the Office of Special Programs and waiting to see someone about how to pay their bill. Then they are sent, hopefully with a deferment, to Student Accounts, where they again wait on long lines to clear their record with that office.

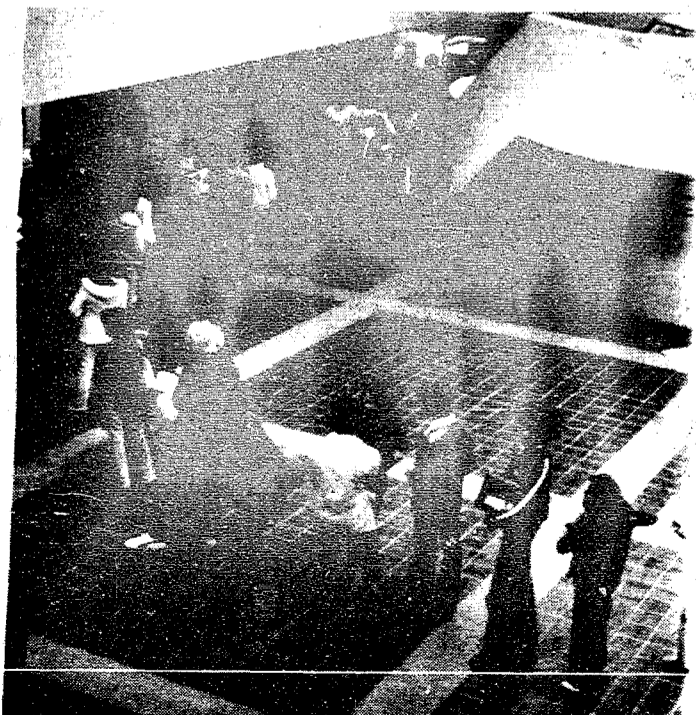
Not only is there fear of deregistration this semester, but many students are faced with the

problem of paying for the spring semester, one student noted. According to a student, students often have enough money earned during the summer to pay for their tuition in the fall. They depend on their reimbursement from TAP later in the fall semester to pay their spring tuition.

John Kenny, a spokesman for the newly formed Higher Educational Services Corporation (HESC) in Albany, explained that the delay in TAP is due, in part, to the reorganizing, physical relocation and forming of this agency, which is a merge of the State Education Assistance Corporation. The purpose of the merge was to provide a central state education facility and to change over to a computer system that would increase efficiency and the volume of applications that could be processed.

The department did not receive the administration of TAP until July 1 of this year. Kenny stated that when the HESC began processing TAP applications at their new location, they were laboring under the "false assumption" that they could use the State Education Department facilities if they needed

(cont. on pg. 5)



O'Hara Bill: Part II

By SHELLY HOON

As a follow-up to our article in the last issue of *Blackworld*, on the O'Hara Bill we now examine: the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant and, the State Student Incentive Grants.

The O'Hara Bill significantly affects the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (S.E.O.G.) and the State Student Incentive Grants (S.S.I.G.).

Currently the S.E.O.G. involves need based grants issued by the school. the Supplemental Educational Opportunity grant, is still a supplement to all other grants, and in order to qualify for it, the student must have been previously awarded a Basic Educational Opportunity Grant. The O'Hara Bill proposes that the Commissioner of Education award grants directly to students who first qualify on the basis of need; secondly, qualification would be based on the student's academic promise, as indicated by a national screening process. O'Hara believes that there should be some merit consideration in the award of federal student aid. It is claimed, there is a national interest in seeing that students who exhibit need, but

who have also demonstrated academic promise, receive financial assistance on those basis. The Student Educational Opportunity Grant proposed by this amendment would cover the cost of a full-time college education.

The results of these changes would be: (1) reduction in loans for students, especially freshpersons and; (2) enhancing the competition between private and public institutions of higher learning.

It has also been proposed that the State Incentive Grants program (S.S.I.G.) should be upgraded to include a 10-fold increase in state monies. Last year the S.S.I.G. received slightly under 20 million dollars in appropriated funds, although 200 million was authorized for the program. Under the provision of this new bill the state must now utilize these funds explicitly for grants. It must also include in that package work-study programs or provide additional facilities for students at zero-tuition public institutions (eg. City college before tuition was introduced.)

Still more to come on this complicated matter.



"In my opinion, this matter of graffiti has developed political overtones."

Announcements

Ms. E. Wadsworth
Student Affairs
Administration
SUNY at Stony Brook
Stony Brook, New York 11794

Dear Ms. Wadsworth:

We the Executive Boards of Black Students United have made the decision to reject your proposal of sharing Tabler cafeteria with the Quad office, food co-op and maybe a day care center.

We take this position because we feel that there was no misunderstanding between ourselves and you in the promising of Tabler cafeteria to us as a cultural and educational center.

We also want to notify you that we will not accept any other proposal unless it meets our specifications. We are tired of promises and worrying about, you say, how white students may feel threatened by our use of Tabler. It is not the white students but the administration that feels threatened by any unity of students on this campus.

Elizabeth Wadsworth you spoke of Catch 22 and you are always apologizing to us about something. We can no longer accept your apologies nor can we accept your explanations of University policies toward Black students and faculty on this campus.

We feel that the University through its action, has taken a stand to obstruct Black students from joining together to become a viable part of this campus. You have not obstructed us in getting our Cultural Center but, just delayed us.

We thank the university for its action and decision it has made in the ascribing of Tabler to the B.S.U. You have helped us by letting the university population and other agencies know exactly what the university's policies are.

BLACK STUDENTS UNITED

In an article that appeared in the October 22 issue of *Newsday*, it was reported that Kofi Awoonor, the

Ghanian poet from Stony Brook's english department was to be released soon.

It stated that Kofi was found guilty of subversion by a military court in Ghana for harboring a former army officer, who attempted to overthrow Ghana's Military Dictatorship. This occurred while Kofi was on sabbatical leave, teaching literature and studying the Ewe tribal dialect, *Newday* reported.

English professor Jack Thompson, one of Kofi's colleagues at Stony Brook, reacted by saying, "That's good news; it's terrific. The last thing we heard from Ghana was that the trial was still going on. We'll welcome him back with open arms."

However the Ghanian Embassy in Washington reported that Awoonor was sentenced to a year in jail, retroactive to last December 31st, the day he was arrested at his house on the University of Cape Coast campus. This was the report as of Thursday October 21st and *Blackworld* will report as future developments emerge.

Open Letter of Apology

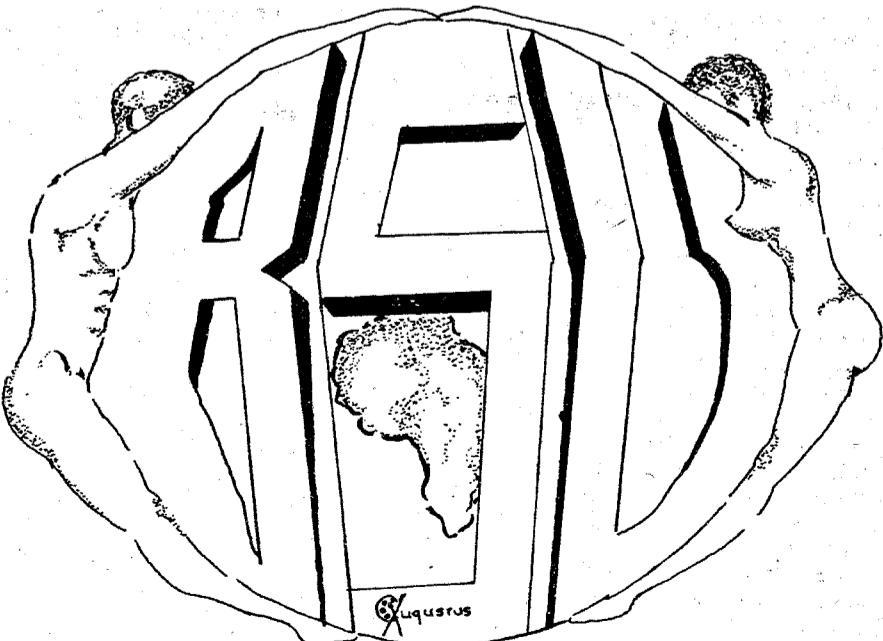
As mandated and on behalf of the B.S.U. Senate, I wish to extend an apology to those brothers and sisters who were mistakenly and constitutionally approved by the B.S.U. Senate as Quad Senators. This error resulted on our part, due to our eagerness to involve these people and a misinterpretation of our constitutional duties.

We sincerely hope that our apology will be accepted and that these brothers and sisters would not give up.

The Senate has implemented procedures to amend the constitution regarding the election date of its officers whenever the Senate is incomplete.

We want you to be involved and help us develop a viable and dynamic Senate (and thus B.S.U.).

Yours in Blackness,
Mwata ben-Nubian



BLACK WORLD

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Toll - As Clear as a Cloud

By RONALD ANTONIO & ANDY DIHIGO

New York—Last Tuesday afternoon, Blackworld met with University President John Toll in an effort to clear the air about some of the more controversial issues at Stony Brook.

Dr. Toll, who stated he had only recently heard of former Africana Studies Chairman, Dr. Donald Blackman's appointment to the United Nations Ambassadorship stated that, he was "pleased....I had no reason to anticipate it, and no particular reason to be surprised." However, Toll feels that Dr. Blackman's appointment is not a reflection of the importance of the African Studies program.

Dr. Donald Blackman brought up charges against this university in 1973, that certain members of the faculty had committed crimes against black people. As a result of Dr. Blackman's efforts, other concerned faculty, and the media's publicity of these assertions, Dr. Toll called for an "Ad Hoc committee" to investigate and evaluate charges and evidence of racism against black and other minority individuals.

When asked, what became of that committee, President Toll replied, "A vague accusation is not something one can pursue; one needs specific information to justify the accusation of criminal action involving institutional employees against students." Dr. Toll continued by saying that there were "positive benefits from the committee's work." However, this remains to be documented. Toll stated that there were "many discussions," but according to Dr. Rupert Evans who was a member of that committee, there were only two meetings.

Dr. Evans continued by stating: "We never did anything....There was never a clear statement as to what we (the committee) were to be doing." It was asserted by Dr. Blackman that a "committee" was not qualified to investigate criminal acts of racism, but should have been the job of professionals. However, Dr. Toll maintained that "the committee gained increased understanding of the various components of the university," as a result of its work.

Ironically, in September of 1975, President Toll received a plaque symbolizing 'lifetime membership' in the National Association for the Advancement of



For whom the bell "Tolls!"

Colored People (NAACP) for which he paid 500 dollars. Six months later the Northeast Regional Director of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Jacques E. Willmore, gave a report on the affirmative Action program at Stony Brook which amounted to a condemnation of that program and, indirectly, the University.

When Blackworld asked President Toll to explain this incident, he stated, "Some people have criticisms of it (affirmative action), others have praised it....They (the committee members) had high expectations from Stony Brook, and therefore were disappointed that they thought that particular report didn't come up to the high expectations they have of the campus."

Blackworld asked Dr. Toll if he had heard of the reputation Stony Brook has, i.e., being one of the most racist universities in the nation. He emphatically denied these accusations. Toll said he believed that Stony Brook has a "strong affirmative action program."

Blackworld then questioned him on the issue of Andre Edwards. Mr. Edwards was the only black man involved in Stony Brook's planning and extension. Although sources had reported that Mr. Edwards was fired after his services, Toll explained, "he was not fired...[but]...was not re-appointed."

Toll went on to deny allegations that there are secret meetings being held on Saturdays for the purpose of firing at least two black staff members now on the payroll.

Dr. Toll refused to talk on the alleged illegal dismissal of Affirmative Action Field Officer, Irwin Quintine. He stated "I won't discuss an individual case other than to say, no: that statement is wrong...I would be glad to discuss it with Irwin: he's a friend of mine." Toll reiterated his belief that Stony Brook "does have a strong affirmative action program." However, he could not cite the exact number of black professors who have tenure. "We do have a substantial number of black professionals and we seek more. That will happen as Stony Brook and other universities prepare more blacks with Ph.D. degrees and other qualifications for university requirements."

This statement bears no relevance to university policy, and, in fact, creates a contradiction. Blackworld questioned Dr. Toll as to how a certain black faculty member could qualify for tenure while merely holding a B.A. degree, while other qualified professors with Ph.D.'s were denied tenure. President Toll remarked: "Degrees are not the only qualification. They are the normal qualification...it's a highly selective procedure to pick the best faculty."

Currently there are approximately fifty black faculty members, of which there are "definitely less than ten" who have tenure, according to Lloyd Sargent, Personnel Associate in the Equal Employment Office.

BSU Under Internal Strife

By FRANK JACKSON

New York--On Oct. 19, Black Students United (B.S.U.) held its second meeting of the year amid much internal conflict and controversy. From the opening of the meeting it was clear that those who were present were not happy with the way the meeting was proceeding.

The problems arose from the fact that members who were elected last month at a general membership meeting as Quad Senators, were not allowed a voting seat in the Senate. Some Senators questioned the legality of this election according to the constitution that was written by the Acting Chairperson of the Senate, Mwata ben-Nubian. Chairman of Communications, Ustes "Doc" Greenridge, who is also a member of the Executive Council, did not adhere to the same view. Mr. Greenridge stated that, "Any general membership meeting supersedes all other actions by both the Senate and the Executive Council."

It seems that Mr. Greenridge was not the only one to hold this view. After a stormy exchange between the membership and Acting Chairperson, ben-Nubian, more than half of the people walked out. Jeleta Wiggins was among the members who left. She stated that her reasons for leaving was: "The present unelected leaders refused to follow the directives that were set down by the general membership, and in doing this they are clearly not following the constitution."

Randy Brown, Senator from Stage XII, feels that, "The constitution is presently being followed," and agreed that B.S.U. is not being responsive to the needs of black students due to factions within B.S.U. that are distorting the objectives of the organization.

It was the general feeling of most of the people who were present that the established leadership, as "temporary" as it may be, might cause irreparable damage to B.S.U.'s credibility among black people on campus.

The meeting continued even after the walk-out with less than ten people present. Two of the last people to remain were Mr. Greenridge, who, along with another member, repeatedly called "out of order" by Acting Chairman ben-Nubian, when time after time they objected to the way the meeting was being conducted.

Many people felt that the problems stemmed from loopholes which were detected in the constitution. B.S.U. Treasurer Stephen Luke suggested in an effort to rectify the situation, that all issues concerning the constitution be put off until the Judiciary is formed.

It has now been charged that "petty politics" have played a dominant role in setting up such a branch.

At an Executive Council meeting held on Oct. 21, Mr. Luke walked out after refusing to comply with the conditions that the Executive Council attached as a corequisite to his appointment to the Judiciary Committee of B.S.U.



Acting Vice-Chairman Mwata ben-Nubian (left) and Treasurer Stephen Luke.



Mr. Luke stated that the Executive Committee wanted to make him do as they wanted. "I refuse to be a puppet in the Judiciary," said Luke. Mr. Josie Astacie, Executive Secretary of B.S.U. was appointed to the position. Luke went on to say, "The constitution is vague. It's an interpretation by its writer Mwata ben-Nubian...with the combined use of Roberts Rules of Order (parliamentary procedures), is highly questionable."

Terrence Grant, Chairperson of Social and Cultural Affairs, challenged Mr. ben-Nubian's position as temporary Senate Chairperson. According to Mr. Grant, "The constitution is being used to

suit individuals as they see fit."

Communications Chairman, "Doc" Greenridge was asked if the charges made by Steve Luke, concerning the Executive Council meeting were true. He replied, "No." When asked for a further comment he said, "I do not want to have an argument with anyone in the papers."

Whatever the problems are that the Black Students United is having, it seems obvious that they will not be able to function with its "leaders" so bitterly divided. Mwata ben-Nubian stated that, "there is division, due to misunderstandings. This must be worked out internal to B.S.U."

EDITORIALS

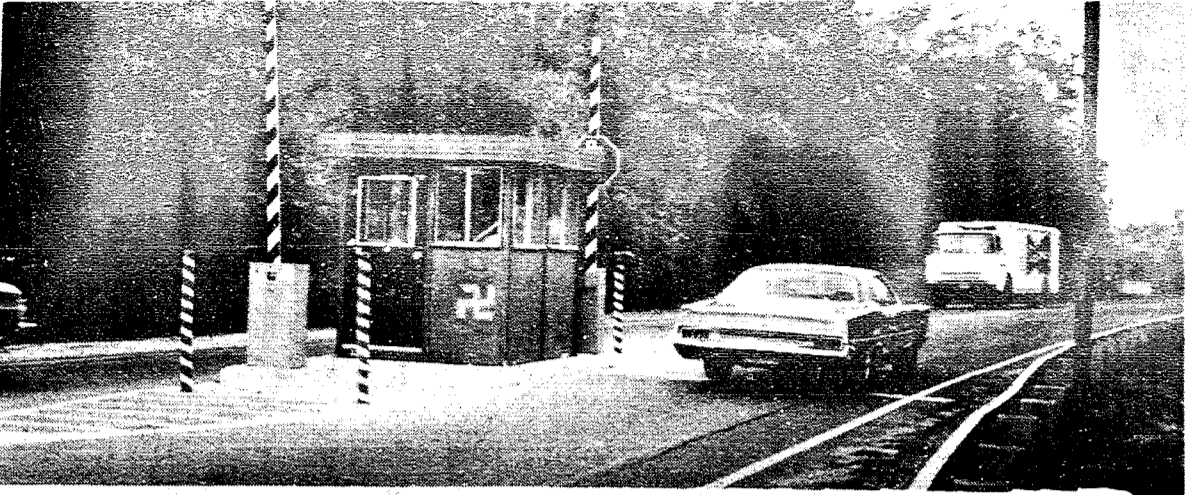
Something is Rotten at Stony Brook

Irwin Quintyne, Director of Field Services in the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, and long time community activist, was recently terminated without the administration offering any justifiable explanation.

Mr. Quintyne has held this position for approximately five years. He should have been evaluated for tenure this year. Upon returning from vacation, he was informed that his services for the current contract year (ending August 31, 1977) would not be renewed. In an attempt to discover precisely why Mr. Quintyne was fired, members of BLACKWORLD'S staff interviewed his immediate supervisor, Mrs. Lee Yasumura, Acting Affirmative Action Officer and current Director of Personnel. Her actions during the interview, both physically and verbally, tended to solidify serious allegation which will be discussed in greater detail later. When Mrs. Yasumura was asked questions directly related to Mr. Quintyne such as: "What evaluation procedure was utilized in determining his performance"; When was his last evaluation ", and "In her eyes, as his immediate supervisor, was he performing his duties adequately", her repeated, nervous response was, "It is university policy not to discuss individual personnel matters". In the eyes of this paper such an answer is tantamount to pleading the fifth amendment. It is our belief that the administration should be totally accountable to the general student populace in all matters involving the termination of individuals dedicated to insuring the rights of students.

The Policies of the Board of Trustees of the State University of New York, under Article 12, Title B states "Each professional employee in the Professional Services Negotiating Unit shall have his performance evaluated by his immediate supervisor formally, in writing, once each year during the term of appointment and as changing conditions warrant. Such evaluation shall be based on a performance program determined by the immediate supervisor after discussion with the employee." It is our understanding that no attempt was made to evaluate Mr. Quintyne until after he received his termination notice. In response to a show cause letter written by Mr. Quintyne, President John Toll stated that his termination was based on his supervisor's recommendation. But why would a supervisor recommend termination of an employee who has not been formally evaluated?

This irregularity tends to substantiate very serious allegations mentioned earlier which we will now disclose in full. It has been alleged that members of a Search Committee designed to find an Affirmative Action Officer, have secretly conspired to remove the present Director of Field Services, along with the other current staff member of the EEO Office and under the guise of "Affirmative Action" assume those positions themselves. It has also been alleged that those involved have met secretly with President Toll, at which time he



sanctioned their actions. This Search committee, allegedly by a vote of five to four, decided that since no qualified individual could be located to assume the position of Affirmative Action Officer, (over two hundred resumes deemed unsuitable) the Acting Affirmative Action Officer and secretary of the Search Committee, Lee Yasumura, would assume the position permanently, with two other members, Bob Harvey and Reggie Wells serving as Director of Field Services and Personnel Associate respectively. Ironically Mrs. Yasumura has had no previous experience as Affirmative Action Officer prior to her appointment as the acting Affirmative Action Officer. President Toll's attorney, Mr. Sheldon Ackley, also a member of the Search Committee allegedly voted against this resolution purely on the grounds that such a 'direct' conflict of interest is illegal.

The most deplorable revelation surrounding this entire incident is that some of those allegedly conspiring to remove bread and milk from the mouths of Irwin Quintyne's children are black.

We, the Editorial Staff of BLACKWORLD, sincerely hope that the administration is not successful in using black administrators, like the hooded executioners of the French revolution, to deliver death-dealing blows to the neck of a man like Irwin Quintyne.

We Hold the Key

The black college student of today has many decisions of which he/she must choose. It is written in some obsolete law of society that the achiever of the 1960's 70's is the one with the college degree. This in itself is contradiction, for as we all know, the upper echelant of societies, the Rockefellers, Fords and Duponts; the backbones of the United States capitalist structure, do not pride themselves on the educational expertise of their ancestors, (even though many of

them that have received honorary degrees from the nations best universities.

Where does this place the black man in his quest for economic, social and psychological freedom? Let's look for a minute at the institutio which most of us attend; S.U.N.Y. at Stony Brook, a university funded by the State of New York and subsidized by the federal Government. A subsidy received, by and large in proximity with the amount of financial-aid students they choose to enroll, many of whom are black. This among other financial sources enables the unvirsitey to build new Fine Arts Buildings and the magnificent Health Science Tower which will be the largest hospital complex in Long Island. With all of this in mind, black students at this white institution are in general treated with indifference. We are stereotyped before we arrive as poor blacks receiving Advancement on Individual Merit in an effort to bring us up to societies level, when in reality it is "their" way of institutionalizing our suppression. We are told by the administration that various stipends will be ready by a said date. When the date has arrived we are then told that there is a computer breakdown or some other erroneous tale. If they cannot attack us as a whole, a few choice individuals are picked out and are told that their package was not filled out correctly or there is no record of the individual at all! Thus blacks again are in a compromising position; we must either sit back and suffer or raise a voice and receive countless reiterations. Note: all of this is usually done with a peculiar smirk or the bursars face.

So what road is there for black students to take? Our mothers and fathers have worked hard to get us this far, and it is unfair to us and to them not to achieve by what ever means possible. Our basic strength lies in the unification and supportive facets of our minds. We can only challenge what we understand and are on the same level with. As students at any institutions, be it black or white oriented in teaching method) we hold the key that can and will make it a better existence for our children.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I am a 23 year old Black male. My education consists of 4 years at Farmingdale Sr. High School (a majority white institution) and I am also a graduate of Claflin University in South Carolina (a Black institution). For this I have received a B.S. in Physical Education with a minor in Health. After investing all of this time, money, and hard work, the institution of education has turned me loose to the world. What do I pack my bags with for the trip of looking for a job? Of course I carry my degree, a nice shirt and tie, a pen, resume, and a cheerful smile. What kind of job do I get with all of this education? I cut grass for the Charleston South Carolina Naval Base. Now, how much education does it take to cut grass? The foreman never finished high school and the other workers have been there some 15-30 years doing the same job with little or no formal

education. Is this what you'd call "utilizing your skills" with a lawn mower or rake in your possession as your tools, in place of your seemingly active mind?

I've been counseled by many and they all say "go and get your master's degree." To get a master's one must spend more money, time and serious studying. By the time I receive this God-sent degree, the probability of bankruptcy is a forlorn conclusion (even though some of us are fortunate enough to be able to afford such an expenditure). Is this what we go to school for? I could have gone to work immediately after graduating from high school but the "establishment" "brainwashed" us to believe that you need a college degree to get a good job. To this I say Bullshit.

Nonetheless, I am going to get this blessed Mater's Degree and try my best not to go bankrupt. My warning to all is

this: If any of you have children old enough to go to college, don't force them. You might be depriving a future millionaire in business or some vocation, rather than a poor soul with a sheepskin which outside in the real world promises as much as South Africa promises our Black brothers and sister.

Yours In the Struggle,
Stonie Hertzog

To the Editor:

I was pleased to see the article on safety in the recent issue of BLACKWORLD (Oct. 12), and the vehicular safety tips you listed are a valuable service to the campus community.

However, your information on the condition of Trevor Jones is slightly outdated. I realize you were facing tight deadline pressure, and at one point Trevor's prospects were indeed grim.

The latest prognosis, however, is vastly improved, i.e.:

--Trevor came out of his coma two weeks ago, and has been talking rationally to his parents and physicians.

--He has been freed from all supportive machinery, and moved out of Mather's intensive care unit.

--He is now in the rehabilitation ward of Mather (room 316) and is undergoing daily physical therapy.

I obtained all this information from his neurologist last week. His doctor asks that visitors be restricted for a while yet, but all medical personnel who have attended him have been greatly cheered by his improvement.

If I can supply any further information, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,
Jan Hickman

Foreign Studies - Possible Alternative?

By VALERIE LEVY

The foreign study programs, organized and offered by the State University of New York International Education Offices, provide an educational as well as an unequalled opportunity to study in a foreign country enhancing the four year undergraduate program. A wide variety of programs are offered by many of the S.U.N.Y. campuses to which all qualified students may apply, including programs in Mexico, Israel, Africa, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Greece, and most of Europe. The International Education Office at Stony Brook, at the present time, is sponsoring programs to Poland, Colombia, London and Germany and is possibly going to redesign its program in Jamaica, although this is still in the talking stage. Presently, Stony Brook's Programs are geared to the upper division course level.

Once accepted into a particular program, the participant remains a full-time registered student and pays tuition at the home campus. Virtually all forms of financial aid can be applied to the of foreign study, including Tuition Assistance Program, Educational Opportunity Program and Advancement on Individual Merit finances.

yet, two major obstacles are hindering the growth and development of the International Education Office here at Stony Brook: Major cutbacks for the funding of students on the programs and limited advertising and

publicity. The present policy utilized by all of the participating S.U.N.Y. campuses is that funds are used to sponsor each of the campuses' own participants and the money which is left over is used to sponsor students from visiting schools.

If these funds run out, the student's have campus can sponsor the program for him. Unfortunately, due to cutbacks felt all over the university, once all funds run out, the student himself must pay tuition here as well as at the institution abroad. This poses a problem to many students and as a result "fewer and fewer people will be able to study abroad in the future", noted Lawrence DeBoer, Director of the International Education Office at Stony Brook.

About 100 students participate in the study abroad programs at Stony Brook each semester, costing the university 50,000-60,000 dollars a semester.

Advertising and publicity programs have been limited in incoming students in the possibilities and opportunities available in studying abroad. With an ever existing problem of communication all over campus, many students are simply not aware of what they can do during their four year stay at the university. In speaking with the assistant director of the International Education Office at Stony Brook, Patricia Long, the possibility of a central information area was mentioned as a means of rectifying the

problem of communication. Patricia Long noted that something along those lines could make students aware of "what services the International Education Office offers, that it exists and what it can do for Stony Brook students."

Although many of the programs provide fields of study in such areas as psychology, sociology, political science and economics, students often equate foreign study programs with an education in languages and therefore overlook the opportunity and experience of studying abroad. This, too, can be attributed to a lack of information and advertisement readily available to the bulk of the student population.

Although a few programs have been cancelled for various reasons including cancelled contracts with the foreign institutions and high inflation in such countries as Japan, a couple of new programs are being developed. In addition to the previously mentioned program in Jamaica from Stony Brook, S.U.N.Y. at Brockport is formulating a one-to-one exchange program for one year at the University of Ghana. Both schools, in Jamaica and Ghana, are english-speaking institutions.

Hopefully in the future, with less cutbacks, greater publicity and stronger interest, more students will benefit from the services provided by the International Education Office.

TAP...WHERE'S THE MONEY?

(continued from pg. 1)

them. But as of July 1, Kenny said, "there was no going back," and it took until the middle of August to begin processing TAP applications.

Another problem, Kenny noted, has to do with "emancipated" students, those who want to declare themselves financially independent. Last year, Kenny said, New York over spent its educational budget by 20 million dollars. This had been attributed to an increase in students declaring themselves financially independent from 1% of the TAP applications in 1973-74 to 25% of the total TAP applications in 1975-76. One reason for this increase was suggested by Ana Maria Torres of the Financial Aid Office. She said that last year, Albany relaxed its procedure for emancipated students from filling out a several page form to simply answering three basic question--did your parent claim you as a dependent on their income tax, have you lived at home within the past six months and have you received more than \$600 from your parents. If students answered no to all these questions and signed their name, they are financially independent, and subsequently are eligible for more money from TAP.

As a result, Kenny said, emergency legislation was passed on June 28 of this year to tighten up procedures for determining financial dependence and to "carefully monitor" those applications. Students will now find it harder to be considered financially independent. They must fill out eight page questionnaires and according to Ana Maria Torres, no one under 22 will be considered emancipated except in extreme cases where the student is orphaned or parents are separated and/or in severe financial straights.

So far this year there are 50,000 TAP applications from financially independent students, but only about 2,000-2,500 of those have been processed, according to Kenny. Kenny also noted that the eight page questionnaires were not sent out until sometime in September and in fact, 16,500 still have not been sent to students.

When asked if the number of students from CUNY applying for TAP for the first time this year contributed to



Student interviewed for TAP deferment.

the increased volume and problems, Kenny replied that for now there is no problem from that area because a department of CUNY is processing those TAP applications. They will later be sent to the HESC to distribute the money. So the large number of students applying for TAP and the increase in emancipated students do not include CUNY students. According to Kenny, there have been 290,000 applications for TAP filed by students throughout the state but only 125,000 have been processed. The most realistic figure Kenny could give as to when most of the applications would be processed is January 1977.

All of this does not mean that there is an actual shortage of money, however, according to Dick Brown, Chief Accountant at Stony Brook, money to cover TAP tuitions is sent down from Albany sometime during the year, usually November; it changes hands a few times, then it is eventually sent back up to Albany. According to John Kenny the actual problem is that there is "an unbelievable blizzard of paper."

But what is being done for the students who are caught in the middle of all this? Jan Hickman, a SUNY Stony Brook spokeswoman from University Relations, said that 6,000 Stony Brook students applied for TAP and 3,100 still have not received any notification. An emergency meeting was called between Mr. B. Whitlock of Financial Aid, Dick Brown of Accounting, Nancy Macenko, Director of Campus Relations, and Jan Hickman, to "coordinate the latest updated information" and to let students know what to do.

As a result of that meeting, bulletins were distributed and printed THIS WEEK and in Statesman informing students of the deadline for paying tuition. It also informed them that the Office of Special Programs had received a computer print-out of the names of all the students at Stony Brook who have applied for the TAP grant. According to the bulletin, "students who have applied for the TAP grant but have not yet received notice of the award and the amount, can obtain a tuition

payment deferment based on individual estimates which will be determined by the Office of Special Programs.

According to George Carpetto of Financial Aid, he is determining individual deferments based on the student's award last year and any new financial information the office may have on that student.

Students, therefore, can expect deferments in an amount close to what they received from tap last year. Then when the TAP award certificate is received, the student can go to the office of Student Accounts, which will then validate his deferment (which expires December 15) and, according to Carpetto, either pay the difference if the deferment was overestimated or receive reimbursement to compensate for an underestimation from financial aid.

The main area of concern now is for those students who applied for TAP but whose names do not appear on the list from Albany. According to Mr. Whitlock of Financial Aid, 37% of those students who have gone to the Office of Special Programs are in that situation. Robert Chason, the Assistant Vice President of Finance and Business, said that his office had been in contact with Mr. Watkins of the Office of Special Programs to determine the reasons for so many names not being on the list and to decide what to do about it.

Chason said that the percentage was "large enough to cause concern over a problem within the system." He said that Finance and Business would intervene to Albany in student's behalf to at least let them know who is not on that list. When asked if any student will be deregistered, Chason replied, "I would like to be in the position to say no student will be deregistered without cause... but if that happen, we will do all we can to rectify the situation." Jan Hickman also said, when asked the same question, that "no student will be penalized" as a result of the TAP delays. Mr. Watkins of the Office of Special Programs reported that special deferments will be given to those students who say they applied for TAP but have received no notification and whose names are not on the computer print-out from Albany.

U.S. Prison System - A look at "Just-Us"

This article is dedicated to all poor black, Latin, Asian, and white inmates who are victims of one of America's largest crimes her prison system.

' If I leave here alive, I'll leave nothing behind. They'll never count me among the broken men, but I can't say that I'm normal either. I've been hungry too long, I've gotten angry too often. I've been lied to and insulted too many times. They've pushed me over the line from which there can be no retreat. I know that they will not be satisfied until they have pushed me out of existence altogether. I've been the victim of so many racist attacks that I could never relax again. I can still smile now, after 10 years of blocking knife thrusts of anticipating and reacting for 10 years, seven of them in solitary. I can still smile sometimes, but by the time this thing is over I may not be a nice person. And I just lit my 77th cigarette of this 21 hour day. I'm going to lay down for 2-3 hours, perhaps I'll sleep...'

George Jackson killed by a prison guard in 1971

This passage, taken from George Jackson's SOLEDAD BROTHER, sums up the degree of frustration and torment that prisoners must struggle through in order to maintain their pride, dignity, and sanity. This predications inherent in the United States. It is here that we can clearly see how the social classes and races are divided, pit against each other, and consequently receive unequal treatment under the law.

It is in the prison system that men are taken away from their families, women from their children, and adolescents from their parents, in order to serve them in isolated areas. Rikers Island is located in East Elmhurst, Queens. It is in fact land surrounded by a body of water which receives deposits from sewages in the area. Adjacent to the institution is La Guardia airport which gives off the same amount of noise and pollution characteristic of all airports. Ecologically speaking, this area is not suitable for any living matter.

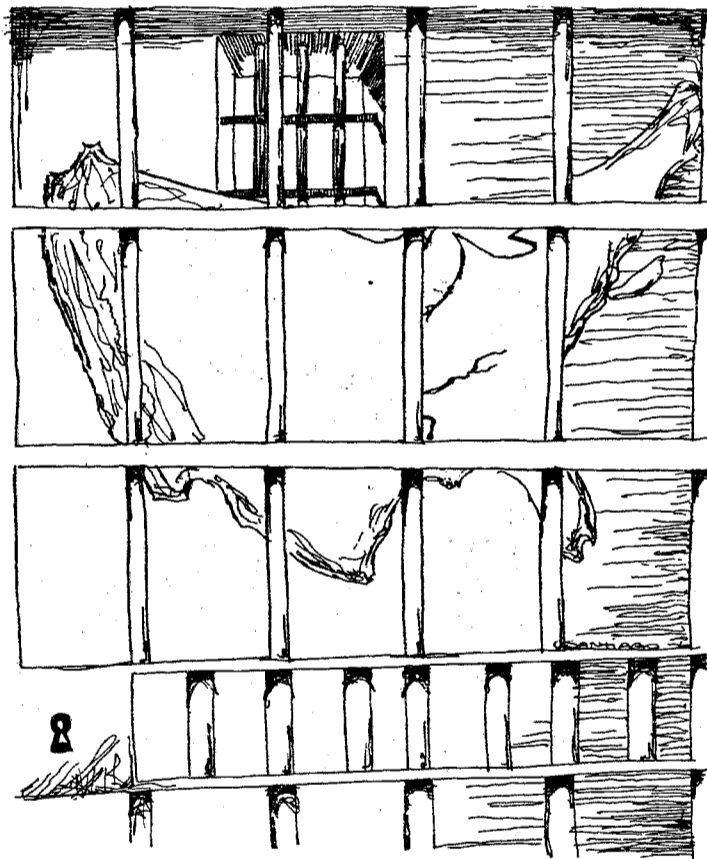
The institution is divided up into three main buildings: The Men's House of Detention, the Women's House of Detention and the Adolescent Receptional Center. In order to understand the condition under which these men and women live, it is first necessary to look at what happens after arrest. After a person is apprehended, he is questioned by the arresting officer and sometimes the district attorney. Harrassment, threats, and false promises comprise the first encounter between the suspect and the law. It is at this time, (before a lawyer is assigned), that the suspect is asked to give a statement attesting his involvement in the crime. The possibility of plea-bargaining is offered to the inmate as an alternative to a trial by jury. Plea-bargaining means that the suspects leads guilty, waives his right to a trial, and accepts the criminal record and disadvantages that are associated with such a record.

Usually legal aid lawyers are assigned to these criminal cases. These lawyers are also responsible for representing many other clients and as a result, the amount of time and energy that they can devote to each particular case is limited, and in many instances non-existent. As a result neither the client nor the family is informed about the legal procedured or the alternatives available. When poor people plead not guilty they must remain in an institution like Rikers Island where they

await trial. This waiting period usually fluctuates depending on factors, such as the publicity involved with the crime, commitment of the lawyer to his client, shortages of personnel, and pressure exerted from external forces to have a speedy trial. Most often if the state is paying for the trial, the chances of it being speedy are rare. The state operates under the assumption that the hand-picked set of jurors will find the suspect guilty and therefore, the amount of time that the inmates spend awaiting trial will be deducted from the total years of the sentence. If the person is found innocent, then these wasted years have just been lost: no compensation is given.

The time spent at Rikers Island is probably one of the most tense periods of incarceration for prisoners. Most of them are overwhelmed by the regimentation and constraint of jail life. At the same time they are preoccupied with thoughts of returning home, awaiting sentence, anticipating time, and getting probation.

At a time when the contradictions



between prisoners and the prison itself are so clear, that the belief that prisons were designed to rehabilitate and guide people into the mainstream of society can be viewed as none other than a fallacious myth.

Inmates are confronted with bureaucratic policies that serve no other purpose than to humiliate and demoralize. Visiting hours that are limited to working hours are impractical and inconvenient for most families. The visitors must wait between two to three hours before seeing the inmate. Once inside the visitor sits in a cubicle opposite the inmate - a plastic sheet divides the two. The conversation takes place through a telephone that usually functions poorly. Once the inmate has been sentenced, 'contact' or 'touch' visits are not permitted. Regardless of the type of visit, the amount of time allowed is limited to half an hour.

Another factor that the inmates have to contend with is the attitude of the prison guards and captains. Because Rikers Island has a predominately black and puerto rican

population, the guards and other personnel hired have the same socio-cultural background. They are ostensibly employed to protect the interests of the prison by maintaining law and order. Sensitivity and human compassion are deliberately not written into their job descriptions, and nasty dispositions prevail amongst these officers. Not only are they arrogant and aggressive in reinforcing the rules of the institution, but they don'thesitate to exert their authority over the visitors whether they be parents, children, spouses, news reporters, priests, doctors or lawyers.

Perhaps the biggest force in the prison system is the Prison Reform Task Force. This voluntary organization is supposedly representative of the inmates needs. This organization were developed from struggles in the 60's when riots and rebellions swept through prisons across America. Inmates demanded changes in the conditions of the jails but instead of significant changes they received organizations that have yet to take positions that

who are equipped to provide supervision and innovation for such programs. These activities are seen as privileges rather than rights. Because of limited social inter action that is allowed between the inmates, homosexuality, masochism and sadism are life-styles encouraged as alternative. At Rikers Island, religious factions are used for protection from the raw reality of this experience. Catholics and Muslims are the predominant groups. This enables the prison administration to have a strong-hold over the lives of the inmates.

These divisions, (like tribalism and regionalism in many parts of the world), make it easier for the governing powers to dictate policies.

Racial antagonisms among inmates are accepted rather than discouraged. The inmates constantly fall into the trap of fighting each other rather than focusing on the people who benefit and enjoy the increasing repression of prisons. Most inmates are assigned to quad and cell according to their race. Of course, not everyone goes to an institution like Rikers Island. The Watergate villains that were convicted are doing time in institutions that resemble summer resorts rather than jails. Alice Crimmins was able to hire a competent lawyer and as a result, she could work during the week and spend the week-end in prison. Lee Harvey Oswald did time...in a wall to wall carpeted cell with popped in music.

Sociologist claim that society is responsible for it's criminals, while psychiatrist and psychologist blame the family background. The Amsterdam News puts the weight on the community for allowing crime to take place between and amongst black people. These views all have some validity, yet and in depth understanding of crimnes is needed. First, it's mandatory that we acknowledge the type of society that we live in. Competition, private property, 'get ahead at any cost; top the next guy', Materialism and individualism are the main aspects of United States capitalism. As inflation, depression, recession and unemployment rise, the poorer people in this country are pushed further and further away from sharing the benefits of this prosperous nation. It is no wonder that people spend time working on 'get rich quick' schemes, thefts, robberies, murders, kidnappings and hijackings. These acts deriving from desperation, confusion, hostility or the need for survival cannot always be justified, but should always be understood.

Rather than attempting to rectify the inequities that exist in all facets of American life, the prison problem is studied as an entity separate and unique unto itself. Most inmates leave jail with a clearer understanding of how corruption operates in the United States, but all of their talents, skills, resources and aspirations are bottled up in there with them as they wait to be given another chance to deal with their communities again...the larger prison.

Ho Chi Minn-who was held prisoner from August 1942 to 1943 in Southern China (under Chiang Kai Shek), wrote a poem which sums up this article and provides us with inspiration for the long struggle for prisoners that lies ahead.

'...People who come out of prison can build up the country.

Those who protest at injustice are the people of true merit.

When the prison doors are opened, the real dragon will fly out.'

Ho Chi Minn

jeopardized their working relationship with the prison administration. Whenever inmates at Rikers Island have been stabbed, placed in solitary confinement, denied use of commissary and visiting rights, or been physically assaulted, this Task Force usually intervenes to do either liason work or an investigation. However, it has yet to be established how or if this organization does even minimal work. The Task Force has succeeded in quieting down angry families and inmates. It has also diverted attention away from the blatant injustices by creating the illusion that a mechanism exists which allows for structural changes in the prison system. Task Force and others like it have proven to be damaging and diametrically opposed to the highly spirited struggle of the prisoners.

To add to the nightmare, Rikers Island is one of the most over crowded institutions and has the least activities for it's cooped up residents. Gymnastics, recreational activities, sewing typing and educational classes are limited due to lack of resources and lack of people

A.M.S.A.C. - CIA Front

By CANUTE PARRIS

Conventional wisdom would have us believe that the world is divided into black and white, blacks are good and whites are bad or vice versa. Such sub-sophomoric thinking, indeed, such idiotic thinking is hardly worthy of serious analysis. A cursory reading of the historical record - black struggles in world society should dismiss such idiocy. One of the more recent developments, which should help to drive in the nail into the coffin of the "black is good", "white is bad" nonsense is the rise and demise of the American Society for African Culture (AMSAC).

AMSAC's forerunner, The Society for African Culture (SAC) was formed in Paris, France, in 1955 by a group of black intellectuals from all over the world. The names read like a Who's Who in the international intellectual community: Aime Cesaire, Albert Camus, Jean-Paul Satre, Leopold Senghor, Franz Fanon, to name a few. By 1960, this organization had incorporated large numbers of Afro-Americans including Thurgood Marshall, John Davis, Professor of Government, CUNY; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Julian's father; Mercer Cook, one time U.S. Ambassador to Senegal; the late Duke Ellington, et. al., and the organization's headquarters were moved from Paris to 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

In order to capitalize on the growing race consciousness that was being advocated by Malcolm X, the Black Muslims, and to some extent the Civil Rights Movement, AMSAC decided that only blacks could have full membership in the organization. Whites could have associate membership, if they wanted it. The irony of this entire situation was this: here you had a large number of Establishment integrationists saying that white people could not have full membership in their organization. Something was terribly wrong. We later learned what it was.

In any event, by 1963, the African liberation movements had taken decisive shape in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, South West Africa, and Rhodesia; furthermore, there was an active secessionist movement in the Sudan. Most of the leaders from these liberation movements came to AMSAC.

I remember them so well, right now it's as if I am looking at them. I remember FRELIMO's Eduardo Mondlane; Zimbabwe's Joshua Nkomo and N. Sithole; AMSAC knew every move Holden Roberto and Dr. Neto in Angola made; representatives came from the African National Council (ANC) in South Africa; and from South West Africa; and from PAIGC. They all came to AMSAC, the all black so-called Africa oriented leaders in New York City, looking for help in their gargantuan struggle against fascism. They were betrayed.

In April of 1963, AMSAC sponsored a conference at Howard University, entitled: "Southern Africa in Transition." Many "scholars" from some very outstanding American universities came and delivered "papers" on various aspects of the African liberation struggle. It was later alleged that many of these "scholars" were CIA agents on university payrolls.

Two young women in the AMSAC office, Carmell Simmonds and Brooks Aronson, one black and one white, begged the AMSAC leadership to educate the black American population as to what the situation was in Southern Africa and have them help to shape American foreign policy towards that part of the world. Simmonds and Aronson wanted to have blacks do some things that would be of assistance to the struggling and wretched masses of Southern Africa.

When Simmonds and Aronson insisted on their position, they were made rather uncomfortable and ultimately left. As it turned out, in 1966 it was publicly revealed that AMSAC, this all black organization, was a CIA front.

AMSAC's major function was twofold; to convert the budding movement in Africa from one of political nationalism to cultural nationalism, and it has been alleged, collect as much information about the liberation leaders and their organizations as possible for the CIA. In terms of the first responsibility, AMSAC sent the great jazz pianist Randy Weston and his band on a tour to West Africa in 1963; it sent Elton Fax, the black artist there also to draw pictures of African peoples

engaging in various and sundry activities; at one point AMSAC's leadership contemplated sending Olatunji, the great Nigerian drummer (Can you believe this?) back to Nigeria to play music! I be damned.

It has been alleged that the AMSAC people use their CIA money that was laundered through a variety of "philanthropic" organizations to collect information about the liberation movements, sent this data to the CIA which in turn submitted at least some of the information to the International Police for the Defense of the State (IPDS) in Portugal. Such information, to be sure, was used against the liberation movements and their leaders. Carmel Simmons and Brooks Aronson (I used to call them chocolate and vanilla.) had a hunch that something was wrong, they were absolutely correct.

At a meeting in Harlem after the whole smelly business was revealed, I saw grown men and women cry like

babies. Because so many outstanding blacks were suckered into something that they thought was on the level, something that would be beneficial to black people, discovered they were caught in a terribly compromising position. Indeed, if AMSAC was the type of organization black folks thought it was in 1963, it would have been in a position in 1976 to do two things: increase United States influence in Southern Africa by having some decisive things to say about developments in that part of the world especially over the past three years; and it would have contributed to black folks having a little more respect in world society.

I remember Carmel and Brooks, one black, one white. Black vs. white, good vs. bad or visa versa? The world isn't quite that simple except in the eyes of some of the idiotic people I have met in a great many places including college campuses.

V.I.T.A.L.

By ROBIN MATZA

Getting ahead in the world is an important action. Many students ever-so-often need a little push to get started. That is where V.I.T.A.L. (Volunteers Involved Together for Action in Life) comes in. Jeff Broder, a V.I.T.A.L. worker stated, "This is a student volunteer organization that helps place students in volunteer positions."

There are many organizations affiliated with V.I.T.A.L. such as hospital work at South Oaks Hospital on Sunrise Highway in Amityville and Southside Hospital on Montauk Highway in Bay Shore, also child care work at the Association for the Help of Retarded Children in Smithtown and at the Association for Retarded Children in Patchogue. V.I.T.A.L. can also help you if you are in the pre-law program. Their Legal Aid Society of Suffolk County Inc., on West Main Street in Bay Shore and Long Island Equal Justice Association in Smithtown will take volunteers.

Volunteer work may be done one day a week, two days a week or if you have excess time on your hands, five days a week including weekends. One of the programs is called PCLD which is Parents with Children with Learning Disabilities. The program is run in this manner: students are driven to the homes of these children. Reading, math, and even playing games with the child is the curriculum for the two hours of tutoring. Students work from approximately from 5:30 to 8:00p.m. An example of this program is being done by Beth Klein, a freshman. She is tutoring 10 year twins who are in the 5th grade. Beth says that one boy is quite smart while the other is quite slow in reading and in math.

If you are interested in a Volunteer position, speak to Jeff Broder in the V.I.T.A.L. office located in the Stony Brook Library, room W530. The telephone number is 246-6814.

A.A. Office - Allegations of Foul Play

(continued from pg. 1)

Committee, to clarify or verify the above allegations. He refused us an interview on the first attempt. On five other occasions our staff members were told that he was out of town. BLACKWORLD also encountered problems in trying to contact Mr. Reginald Wells. Messages were repeatedly left with his secretary and with the switch-board. When we tried to contact him, we were told that he was not in or at lunch, at a meeting or busy. Mr. Wells never made any attempt to get in touch with BLACKWORLD in response to the messages. There is also some on going controversy in the School of Social Welfare about Mr. Wells becoming the acting dean of the school for a year. There appears to be some student opposition to his receiving this position.

Is it true that three members of the Search Committee suggested that they take over the job of AA officer, Director of Field Service and Personnel Associate? When various members of the committee

were questioned about the matter, their answers ranged from: "I have no information" to "one day the dirty laundry will be aired". The members of the Search Committee are: Ms. Elsie Owens-student, Mr. Robert Harvey; (committee chairman) Assistant Dean of Nursing; Mr. Steve Graymorning; Mr. Hank Johnston, Executive Director of Human Rights Commission; Mr. Reginald Wells, Associate Dean in the School of Social Welfare; Ms. Cynthia James, student; Mr. Ron Segal; Mr. John Williams; Ms. Florine Holland; Ms. Doris Williams; Mr. Sheldon Ackley; Mr. Robert Brennon; Ms. Lee Yasamura, (committee secretary) Director of Personnel, acting AA officer.

It is ironic to note that even though the University is firing him, on Friday October 29th 1976, Mr. Quintyne will be honored by the community in a "roast" and testimonial dinner. The affair will take place at the Narragansett Inn in Lindenhurst. It is being sponsored by the Catherine B. Jones Day Care Center. The event begins at 8p.m. and donations are \$22.50 per person.



Mr. Lloyd Sargent

Reflections - Hon. Donald Blackman

By CANUTE PARRIS

His Excellency, Hon. Donald Blackman, Barbados Ambassador to United Nations, is an unusual man. First and foremost, he is a man of principle whose sense of duty and sense of responsibility have resulted in his total commitment to the advancement of the black community in this world. Secondly, he is one of the best educated people ever to set foot on Stony Brook's campus. Put these two things together, and it becomes understandable why the administration just didn't know what to do with this remarkable man. While he was on the campus he was regarded as a fly in the ointment; once he had left, only then did some of those same administrators pay homage to him.

Some black people, however, couldn't quite understand how a black man could be so committed to principles which embodied a cause, a people, a movement which was definitely bigger than themselves. Such commitment was totally unheard of and totally incomprehensible; this sort of commitment to something bigger than themselves, their paychecks, their "prestige" was, in their judgement, laughable. To them, our people's suffering in every single community in every single country in this world means absolutely nothing except what they can put in their pockets and into their stomachs.

After all, to these sort of black people, blacks were going absolutely nowhere. Consequently, they could maneuver themselves into a variety of prostituting positions in order to get as much as they possible could out of the Stony Brook administration for themselves; not for the black community, not for the 18 and 19 year old youngsters at Stony Brook, many of whom could use a variety of supportive services to advance their education and pre-professional objectives. No indeed, many black people at Stony Brook simply looked for themselves. Donald Blackman thought otherwise, did otherwise. He is a man who was immersed in a cause definitely bigger than himself.

Donald Blackman did not beat his breast in self-righteousness as some blacks are inclined to do, almost to the point of being boring. He did not discuss other faculty and staff members with some of Stony Brook's permanent black students; students who would have been better off if they were taken to the library rather than encouraged to gossip. He did not make secret deals with the administration aimed at taking bread and milk out of the mouths of black people's children, as others have done and are presently doing. He did not pass judgement on other people's private lives. Parenthetically, I once had a very old English woman



His Excellency, Donald Blackman, in the General Assembly at the U.N.

for civics classes. She always warned us: "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Donald Blackman had—and will always have—an obsession; doing his little bit to advance the cause of the black community, here and elsewhere.

What did Donald Blackman try to do at Stony Brook that resulted in some black people avoiding him like the plague? Who did at least one black faculty member think he was crazy? The answer is simple. Donald Blackman and the Black Students Assistance Fund which he started wanted the administration to hire and promote more black people. He advocated the establishment of an Intercultural Center for black people at Stony Brook and encouraged black students to use their skills in various black communities, from prisons to community centers. Donald Blackman asked the black faculty and staff to make a limited amount of financial sacrifice to help black students; he wanted us to form a strong and viable organization that would negotiate with the administration for the achievement of the numerous goals that we sought. He wanted us to think and act as a group of people carving a direction for ourselves. Are these the objectives of a "dangerous" man as some administration officials with the assistance of some black faculty referred to him? Are these the objectives of a "crazy" man?

One of the most unbelievable experiences that Donald Blackman had at Stony Brook had to do with

the Black Students Assistance Fund's attempt to establish the Intercultural Center referred to above. On one occasion, while Donald Blackman and the Fund's representatives were on the second floor of the Administration Building negotiating with Alex Pond, at least one other staff person was in President Toll's office disavowing any association with "those people." No wonder we are held in contempt at Stony Brook and in much of the rest of the world? The harsh fact of the matter is that when a group of people have no respect for themselves, nobody else is going to accord those people much respect. With this kind of behavior, why should we be respected?

Donald Blackman was a giant among pygmies, some of whom masqueraded at Stony Brook as black men and black women. The administration knew that they were (are) gutless and dealt with them accordingly.

Donald Blackman is now at the United Nations. Of one thing I am absolutely sure; his vote will not come easily. This man is absolutely incorruptible, something that some black people at Stony Brook will undoubtedly find difficult—if not impossible—to understand.

A closing note to a remarkable human being: "Donald, some of us at Stony Brook will forever remember you, honour you, and love you; we shall do our best to carry on the task you began."

Peer Counseling

By S. SPANN

Jay Gray, an undergraduate student at Stony Brook, along with Mr. Lee Jackson, Coordinator of Counseling Services in the AIM Program, has formulated a group of students titled 'Communicators' in an effort to stay in contact with Advancement of Individual Merit (AIM) students. The 'Communicators' are the beginnings of a Peer Counseling Program for AIM.

Many students in the AIM Program have had problems and questions which could not be dealt with because there was no one available or capable of helping students at the time. The purpose of the 'Communicators' is to get information to students and to handle the adjustment problems of new AIM students more sensitively than they have been handled in the past. The 'Communicators' are returning to Stony Brook students who are on Work-Study and they have had some experience on what to expect as a newcomer to Stony Brook.

The Peer Counseling Program will be a branch of 'Communicators' which will provide information to students, and help with adjustment problems at any time. This Counseling Program will in some way be a continuation from the 1975 spring semester. Hopefully, it can progress without the problems that arose throughout the first Peer

Program's development. Many of the problems stemmed from: (1) not having a properly trained staff and (2) the staff was not large enough to fulfill the AIM students' needs.

During an interview with Mr. Jackson he stated that, "Peer Counselors couldn't provide the overall demand of the students' needs (but) it didn't seem that the Residential and Managerial Assistants (R.A.'s and M.A.'s) were capable of handling the needs of the AIM students; (the) problems being the need to have someone ('Communicators') that would be able to communicate to these students while they were in their dormitories when counselors weren't available." In light of this, one might question whether or not the R.A.'s and M.A.'s have been trained to handle the numerous problems and concerns of new AIM students.

Mr. Jackson hopes that the counselling program can expand in the selection and training of AIM's Peer Counselors because this training is vitally important. Students selected as Peer Counselors must be able to identify the problems of their peers and consequently have the capabilities of being a Peer Counselor. Some knowledge of counseling is needed so that the counselors are able to interpret information to the students and also

involve some of their own experiences in helping students solve some of their problems.

Mr. Jackson states: "I see the AIM Peer Counseling Program as a program in which students serve as 'Semi-Professionals' and while the students act as 'Semi-Professional counselors' they must be able to step in and out of their student role."

Being an information source is the everyday role of the 'Communicator' but Mr. Jackson would like to see Peer

Counseling (A) focus on academic and emotional adjustment problems of AIM students and (B) educate other departments and offices in understanding exactly what AIM is all about. Hopefully this will begin to ease the lack of concern and fears of the university structure that many students have (the structure being students, faculty and staff.).

Anyone interested in more information should contact Mr. Lee Jackson in the AIM office which is located in the library.

Caribbean Club
Weekly meetings on Tuesdays
8:30 P.M.
Fireside Lounge
Stage XII Cafeteria

All folks of Caribbean extraction and/or have an interest in the Caribbean are extended to come and participate.