

Blackworld

Published bi-weekly by students at SUNY Stony Brook



Volume 4 Number 4

May 1977

STUDENTS TAKE OVER at C.O.W.

BY PAT LAWRENCE

On Monday, April 18, students at S.U.N.Y. College at Old Westbury (C.O.W.) went on strike, bringing the college to a virtual standstill.

Strike demands are as follows:

1. General amnesty for all participants and supporters of the strike.
2. Contracts for Professors Sam Anderson and Betty Barney up to tenure date, at which time they will be ensured a fair and democratic evaluation for tenure.
3. The participation of appropriate Albany officials in the negotiating procedures.
4. The formation of a College Senate (including students, faculty and administration with powers to ensure the smooth development of the school) This Senate should constitute the highest body in all negotiated matters concerning the mission.
5. The implementation of the 1976 strike agreement and the recommendations of the Middle States Evaluation Team Report of 1976.
6. Assurance that admissions policy and mechanisms will reflect the mission of the school, i.e. to provide education for the historically bypassed. (Positively no pre-admissions tests can be instituted at the college.)

7. The immediate revocation of the Rules of Public Order and the reinstatement of the Codes of Campus Living as amended by a democratically formed committee.
8. Assurance of the development of proper supportive services in accordance with the type of student the college should serve.
9. The immediate impeachment of President John McGuire and Acting President Edward Todd.

This is the second student strike at C.O.W. in little over a year. At that time the strike organization believed that their demands were being kept when John McGuire agreed to setting up an student faculty committee to work with Vice-President Todd in an effort to ensure that essential programs such as the Bi-Lingual Program, year-round housing and infant daycare would not be phased out. Shortly after the 5 day strike President McGuire went on sabbatical and Todd became Acting President. Committees were in fact formed as stated in the strike agreement, but recommendations from these committees were disregarded by the administration.

The administration is also charged with going against the general guidelines set for the school when it was in its planning stages. The "mission" of C.O.W. is to provide equal and equality education to the "traditionally bypassed" student i.e. national minorities, women, older returning students, veterans, and working class people in general. Pres. McGuire has proposed new admissions and recruitment policies that is seen as drastically reducing the number of black, hispanic and low-income white students as well as reducing the number of lower-division and full time students. Coupled with this



Courtesy of Statesman (Curt Willis)

is Acting Pres. Todd's proposal of a pre-admission test that would effectively close the doors on those students who have problems in skills and who have traditionally been denied access to higher education in this country. Thus the end of open admissions at Old Westbury.

On Tuesday April 19th, C.O.W. faculty (only 2 of the 62 faculty members are openly opposed to the strike) presented Todd with a resolution showing their support of the student action.

Faculty Resolutions

1. The faculty of C.O.W. appeals to the administration in the strongest possible terms not to call the police onto the campus, not to seek any injunction against the students, nor in any way use force or the thrust of force to end the current student action.

2. In the interest of achieving a speedy resolution to the crisis, the faculty of C.O.W. appeals to Dr. Todd to immediately request SUNY Central to send representatives to the college to negotiate with the students. (this demand was granted on Monday April 25, when it became apparent that the strikers were not yielding from their positions.)

3. The faculty of C.O.W. also requests acting chancellor Kelly to immediately act on his own behalf and send a suitably empowered representative to the Old Westbury for the purpose of negotiating a prompt solution to the issues raised by the students.

4. The faculty of C.O.W. supports the spirit and intent of the demands made by the strikers. Indeed these demands address issues which we as a faculty have been trying to negotiate with the administration for some time and we are fully prepared to work with them along with administration to implement the call for change.

By Wednesday all classes were suspended and all college entrance gates barricaded by student demonstrators. Rules of Public Order were read at all gates and rumors that an injunction had been filed reached all participants. (It was later learned that an injunction was filed but dismissed as a premature attempt on the part of Todd). The student coalition met with Todd and Emilia Toyaga, Vice President of Academic Affairs to discuss student demands. The meeting lasted 10 minutes. Communications spokesman Nancy Van Pragg stated that, "Todd said that he would deal with all student demands only if the students returned to classes on Friday." If the strike was immediately halted, some agreement would be made to meet with a committee once a week in the summer. He also made it quite clear that he had no intentions of bringing the State officials to Old Westbury because it was a matter that he could settle himself. In answer to this, all student representative walked out of the meeting.

could settle the matter himself without Albany Officials, did come to C.O.W. The five officials that arrived were:

1. Dr. Bariton Chancellor
2. Dr. Murry Block-Chancellor's office
3. Dr. James Smoot-Vice Chancellor of Educational Services
4. Dr. Komisar-Vice Chancellor of Faculty and Staff relations.
5. Dr. Anslow-Vice Chancellor in the Business Office.

In announcing the five officials Todd referred to Dr. Smoot (the only black official) as Mr. Smoot. The students in hearing this felt that this was another example of Todd's distinct (racist) attitude. The officials held meetings all day, Monday. Their main goal was to

make agreement with the unyielding students. Their next attempt was to deal with the administration, and to gather their opinion on the subject. The town hall was their final meeting place, where they met several students and their supporters from different organizations and colleges.

The main topic was focused on educating minority students, without their monies etc. taken away from them. A student with a B average who had his financial aide taken away, was allowed to testify to financial foul-plays in C.O.W. After a brief question and answer period with the Albany officials, they returned to the negotiation table.

Negotiation finally ended and a settlement was made. The students generally were disappointed with the settlement and thought that it was a sellout. The students demand for the reinstatement of Betty Barney and Sam Anderson, which originally was non-negotiable but the agreement reached was a compromise. Betty Barney (i.e. Irwin Quintine) was given extended time to file a grievance on her re-instatement. Sam Anderson would have his files reviewed, and the Albany officials will try to persuade the C.O.W. officials to reinstate him.

Some of the settlements that were made were as follows: 1) A college senate and council would be constructed; 2) Immediate implementation of March 18, 1976 strike agreement; 3) No admission test would be given; 4) A revision of the campus codes; 5) Proper housing for singles and families and educational services; 6) The students would be upheld; 7) The fall integration of the bi-cultural, vi-lingual program into the curriculum over the next two or three years; 8) Equal distribution of blacks and hispanic; 9) The school would be 50% male and 50% female; 8) Day care funding will be put into action within 10 days; 10) The median age of the student body will be over 25.

The strike is over, but the struggle continues. Students returned to class on Wednesday the 27th.



HW

HOUSING CRISIS — NO WHERE TO GO

By SANTIAGO EDIE

If you're looking for a house or an apartment to rent or buy out here close to Stony Brook, you're in for hard times. Unless you've got extra cash on hand, to rent an apartment or a house within a reasonable price range, say between \$210 and \$240 per month, in this area, is almost impossible to do. If you have the extra cash, you may find it convenient to use it to acquire realtor service. A realtor may relinquish satisfactory housing from their listings at a steep fee, a month or more rent fee for the realty service alone. In addition, of course, you'll have to pay the one or two month's security to the landlord, plus the rent.

In other words, unless you have between three and four months rent in your pocket, or at average rent rates, between \$750 and \$1000, you'll have the imposing task of going from door to door, not only in search of available housing, but of a complying landlord who will agree to rent to you.

If you are a student or if you are black or minority, the chances of you finding available housing off campus in the surrounding neighborhood are not too encouraging. Homeowners in this region list their available properties with realty firms and brokers to keep this category of tenants out. Of course, if you are black or minority, you've run into an even more serious problem.

The land development and housing problem is at a head in the state of New York right here in the town of Brookhaven, a region larger than the entire Nassau County, a region whose planning board estimates it to be the "most developing region in the state." Small wonder that the foremost development State funded institution in the state, Stony Brook University, is here.

Development means money. The University's building cost is at present estimated at \$.5 billion, and the University generates \$140 million per year in salaries. The NAACP has filed suit against the University on the grounds that blacks were absolutely excluded from the construction personnel due to union requirements. A group of 28 women also tried to involve the University with a suit on the basis of sex discrimination in hiring practices. Both of these attempts in court were unsuccessful.

It may be fair to estimate that as much as 60% of the land in vast Brookhaven is yet untouched by

developers, and although the development interests are so high here, the School Board, which determines the entire zoning issue, refuses to consider expansion by refusing to change zoning laws prohibiting multiple-family construction. The School Board chooses not to change the tax base upon which it operates on the basis that it does not wish to change the fabric of its educational environment. The fact that the zoning structure here also guarantees the realization of maximum profit in the merchandising of property is more coincidental than the broad would have Black World.

In case you are planning to buy housing in this area, beware of "blockbusting" practices in the real estate business that maximize great profits to brokerage firms at the expense of the buying and selling parties evolved. Blockbusting is the procedure where real estate agents will "scare" the old landlord out of the neighborhood by convincing him that a wave of "undesirable" residents will flood the region, diminishing his property value. The broker hopes to acquire the property from the old proprietor at a price way below market value, then try to sell it to the "undesirable" whom he will entice to purchase at way over market value.

"They've made five or six thousand (dollars) in five or ten minutes of work and a few phone call," exclaimed University Advisor Merton L. Reichler. "They're in it for the business."

"As soon as two black families move into the neighborhood, the brokers will no longer let any new white families prospect in this community. From then on, only black families will be steered there by the broker."

In the U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, Judge Edward Moaher denied a motion to dismiss a "class action" suit against Jenna Realty Corp. and Jenna Resales Co., both of 300 Sunrise Highway, West Babylon; Easton Homes Sales Co., 1375 Deer Park Avenue, North Babylon; Multiple Listing Service of Long Island, 555 Broad Hollow Road, Melville; and ten real estate agents for the companies, for blockbusting. The suit was filed on March 1, 1976 and the plaintiffs legal standing was challenged on December 17. The suit was filed by the Wheatley Heights Neighborhood Coalition and 47 residents.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE DON'T MISS IT

STUDENT JOURNALISTS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
TYPISTS
ARTISTS
HERE'S A CHANCE TO JOIN A
NEEDED AND WORTHWHILE
NEWSPAPER



Volunteer Your Help?

JOIN
BLACKWORLD
a rewarding, fulfilling
and interesting experience

BLACKWORLD
ROOM 060
S.B. UNION
246-5682

In case of discriminatory abuses in housing or any other matter, contact the Smithhaven Ministries Director, Father Ryan, and staff members Mr. Brown and Ms. Hanson. The State Division of Human Rights, located in the New York State Building off Nesconset Highway in Hauppauge; or Kenneth Anderson, President of Brookhaven Township NAACP. (Mr Brown can be reached daily during business hours at 516-724-6920 for housing referrals).

"The dorm is the only accommodation available in Suffolk County for the Stony Brook students," said sociologist Chuck Mertz of Selden. "For now, it looks like Stony Brook students will have to continue contributing to the conglomerate building syndicate by accepting University accommodations, while the community they enhance financially refuses to allow them in."

WORLD HUNGER PROGRAM

The World Hunger Program, is a interdisciplinary program being offered at Stony Brook starting this semester. It includes a total of 27 credits in a variety of disciplines (political science, philosophy, english, economics, ecology and sociology) which are aimed at looking at the raising food crisis from a multitude of approaches. They are also program seminars, core courses and groups that meet periodically in order to discuss issues raised in class or current events among industrial or Third World Nations.

This semester Pat Hill (a master learner), who sits in on all classes and does work for each class is directly federally funded, Susan Bardo (a PhD candidate), assists him in coordinating the

program and assisting students with their course material.

The Program offers the student a chance to explore issues like, whether or not the "underdeveloped" of Third World countries are linked to political/economic growth/exploitation of more developed countries. From this, stem discussions on vegetarianism, waste, alternatives to current types of economic/social policies, etc.

Unfortunately, this "problem" is one that poor and Third World people face (wherever they may be), and even more unfortunately, there is only one black student exploring this inquiry. The beauty of this program lies in the fact that there is dialogue (on going), between students

(continued on pg. 8)

Special Olympics at S.B.

By R. Powell

For the second consecutive year, the State University at Stony Brook played host to Suffolk County Special Olympics. Hundreds of participants from Suffolk County, Nassau County and as far away as Upstate New York were in attendance. Suffolk County D.A., Mr Henry O'Brien, was also present. Despite the uncooperative weather, from the looks on the faces of the Special Olympic contestants, parents, supervisors and volunteers, all were enjoying the day. Even the uniformed and plain-clothes security personnel assigned to cover this special event were smiling and occasionally applauding some of the events.

Stony Brook granted the Special Olympics full useage of the gymnasium, athletic field and the union ballroom, where a live band performed while the

kids did their thing on the dance floor. Some of the events staged for the Special Olympics contestants were: Bowling, Swimming, Gynastics, Physical Fitness, Table Tennis, Track and Field, Softball Throws and Wheelchair Races. Clinics were held on Baseball, Soccer, Arts and Crafts, Parachutes, Sing-A-Long, Wrestling, Volleyball and a Movie Bus was provided.

While covering this heartwarming event, I noticed a little man in a brown suit dodging in between the raindrops with kids hanging on both arms, heading for the athletic field competitions. The little man in the brown suit, turned out to be Mr. James Jackson, a present resident of Central Islip, N.Y., and a 65 year resident of the county. Mr. Jackson acknowledged the fact that he had attended the Special Olympics for the past two years at Stony Brook,

volunteering his time and providing transportation for Special Olympic participants and their parents.

Upon asking Mr. Jackson what forces provided his motivation for such a worthy excursion, Mr. Jackson stated; "I have a great love for children...especially retarded children. Some of them have unheralded skills and talents that have to be unearthed. Time is really what most of them need." Mr. Jackson spoke on the work accomplished at BOCES-2, located in the Sayville Jr. High School at Sayville, N.Y., he said; "The kids skills are being found out with the help of the BOCES-2 officials, there are kids down there that no one ever hears about, but they can sing their butts off." Mr. Jackson volunteers his time and services to BOCES 2 as well, where he transports children to and from, sometimes bringing their parents.

One of the participants Mr Jackson brought to the Olympics, a young lady named Joann, walked off with first place in the 50yard dash and first place in the softball throw. Mr Jackson added with a wink; "She didn't even try. Imagine how far she would have thrown that ball if she had really tried?"

Black World applauds Stony Brook for playing host to the Suffolk County Special Olympics. We wish the best, and applaud all of the participants, parents and volunteers. We would like to extend a special congrats to little Ms Joann, and an olympic sized embrace for James Jackson, a strong willed man recovering from major surgery himself, yet compassionate enough to forget his personal problems to reach out and lend assistance to others that our society has deemed "retarded".

This is second in series of articles in nine months investigation of the Aim Program.

AIM

Investigation

By RHASSAN POWELL

The S.O.P (acronym for Special Opportunity Program) at the Stony Brook had its genesis during the turbulent era of the late sixties. The "long hot summers" of the early sixties had preceded this period and once again, the national political climate in the United States had qualitatively and changed. Insofar as America was deeply involved in an undeclared war in Southeast Asia (Vietnam, specifically), and once again America was face to face with the most serious question during this era of its political/economic and social development. That awesome question being: "What to do with its 32-33 million black population?" Yes, America was beset with troublesome problems, both abroad and at home. Abroad, America was committing its armed forces across the Pacific Ocean to do battle with the Vietnamese people under the banner of "preserving freedom and democracy" for the Vietnamese people and "stopping the communist thrust" into Southeast Asia. At home, America had committed its federal, state and local police agencies to an ever-intensifying rate of covert and overt acts of well-orchestrated violence against its "restless" black population in an effort to discredit, disrupt, sabotage and otherwise destroy this embarrassing political situation.

Not even Congress was immune from this political strife that was fast becoming a cancer to America and its way of life. Congress was divided into two main camps. 1) The conservative elements of Congress (called "the hawks") endorsed the war and the Pentagon Generals, calling on their constituents to do likewise. 2) The liberal ranks of Congress (called "the doves") expressed opposition to America's involvement in Vietnam and called vociferously to their constituents to adopt like postures. In the interim... a President (Lyndon Baines Johnson), faced with the twin problems of escalating resistance to the war in

Vietnam and mounting disenchantment by the masses of blacks and other ethnic minorities, to his proposed "war on poverty", decided against offering his candidacy for re-election, and quietly bowed out of contention for the much-coveted leadership of America, the most powerful country in the world.

In the main, the most vocal and demonstrative expression of dissent to the war came from the student communities of the citadels of higher education. America's universities and colleges throughout the nation were in upheaval, from the University of California at Berkeley to the State University of New York at Stony Brook. The leadership of this campus movement came mainly from an organization named S.D.S. (Students for a Democratic Society). America's youth of draft age were openly burning their draft cards in defiance of Federal rules and regulations, other war-resistors (the monied class) were crossing the Atlantic Ocean to England, France or Sweden, crossing the border into Canada in an effort to find political asylum and sanctuary from the war.

While the "White radical-left" across the nation's campuses were striking and efficiently closing down universities, protesting against the "Military Industrial Complex", Department of Defense work on campuses and the presence of R.O.T.C. units, black and other "minority" students, though outnumbered, were seriously going about the business of raising demands to America's administrators of its institutions of higher learning, for equal access to post-secondary educational programs and the creation of Black Studies Departments (not programs!) and/or Black Studies Institutes, where they could be afforded the opportunity to study from an objective, unbiased viewpoint, their past and their history. These young black students were not trying, like many of their pseudo-middle-class elders, "to make it" and/or

"get-over" in the White world, on White terms. They saw the need to make it on their own terms.

At this juncture of this study, we have prepared a brief journal of events that took place on the campuses across the nation, as it is our determination that these events are symptomatic of the conflict that was raging across the country, New York, Suffolk County... and yes, Stony Brook.

CAMPUS UNREST

The following excerpt is from an editorial written in the 11/14/68 issue of Statesman (Stony Brook tri-weekly newspaper): "An urgent need for providing the type of educational and academic environment in which Black students can reach their real potential is needed. An equal need to be an E.O.P. program among all college and university programs. There is an urgent need for professional awareness, an urgent need to exhibit the reality that excellence has no particular pigmentation."

"Today, the present structure of the E.O.P. at Stony Brook has no distinct ideology, no separate professional function, no centuries-old tradition from which to draw inspiration, and seemingly have no clear future toward which to aim." It is interesting to note, that at this time, out of a total 5,250 students at Stony Brook, only 60 students were Black. We can but imagine how difficult it is, for European Americans to become cognizant of what it is really like to be so much in the minority, existing on a minute-to-minute, day-by-day, year-by-year basis in a hostile White society. Granted, people have flashes of insight, can read contemporary books on the history of Black; yet, it seems only when sudden a tragic incidents of catastrophes occur, like political assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., can they be momentarily shocked into awareness and activity. But this same awareness and activity quickly fades back into accommodation and apathy. Unfortunately for us, Americans are quite hung up on law and order/disorder than they are on poverty

and degradation that manifest itself in criminal activities."

10/25/68

Statesman editorial. Under the banner headline: "B.S.U. and the S.O.P.," The editor articulated the support needed for such a program. In part, it read: "When the Stony Brook officials decided to form an S.O.P., and estimate of \$1,800-\$1,900 was given as the total cost of living per year for a student at Stony Brook. Through six separate programs, including the Regents Scholarships and Scholar Incentives Awards it would be possible for a needy student to receive a package of \$1,200."

Officials realized that if these students were to be admitted, Stony Brook itself would have to provide the additional funds. Because of an official university policy discouraging freshmen from obtaining employment in their first semester, any work-study programs were disregarded. The concept of a Stony Brook scholarship to the tune of \$600.00 emerged.

It was estimated that a total of (50) fifty students would accept offers of admission under the S.O.P. at \$600.00 dollars per student, \$30,000.00 would be required to finance the program. Polity leaders pledge \$15,000.00 dollars. Professor Weinburg said he got "vague assurance" from the office of the Executive Vice President, Dr. T. Alexander Pond, that the balance would be supported by the university.

"Unexpectedly, 71 rather accepted. By this time the financial gap had been revised and was now \$800.00 dollars rather than \$600.00 dollars. The goal of obtaining \$30,000.00 dollars to finance the students was now mathematically increased to \$57,000.00 dollars. Dr. Toll, has since stated that the cost will probably be closer to \$70,000. Peter Adams (Polity V.P.) was told, that no student would be required to take out loans, when informed of this new increase."

(continued on pg. 7)

A.F.S. HEAD

During the summer of 1976, Professor Donald Blackman resigned as Chairman of Africana Studies, and upon his withdrawal Professor Canute Parris assumed the duties of Chairman until the search could be concluded for the finding of a new permanent Chairman; that search has reportedly decided, and upon receipt of the proposed candidates, President John Toll has entered into discussion with William James Daniels, PhD.

Professor Daniels, who is currently a member of the Department of Political Science at Union College in Schenectady, New York has focused his studies on questions relevant to the Supreme Court with such publications as "The Supreme Court and its Politics," and "The Geographic Factor in Appointments to the Supreme Court 1709-1976." His scholarly interests are quite serious, and yet his concern for students and their problems would find a sympathetic ear, albeit while urging students to a greater need for knowledge as well as exposing to them the need for understanding the tools and the usefulness of scholarly endeavour. His interactions with students have been most positive, and can be well seen in the fact that at the time he came to Stony Brook for his initial interviews he was in the middle of

coordinating an internship program in Washington D.C. and was in charge of a group of students from Union who were in Washington at that time.

In 1973 Professor Daniels was the recipient of a Fulbright-Hays Lecturing Fellowship in Tokyo, Japan and has been very active in scholarly circles by participating in various forums as sponsored by the American Political Science Association, Conference of Black Political Scientists, Midwest Political Science Association and the New York State Political Association.

Professor Daniels sees the Black experience as one that has to be viewed as an integral part of national and world affairs and feels strongly that the Black experience in the United States needs to be fully exposed to all segments of the population. It is with this in mind that he hopes to have the Africana Studies Program here at Stony Brook become a nationally and internationally recognized program of excellence--one dedicated to good scholarship and committed to having students participate and share in the research and results of all topics which would contribute to that record of excellence. In his discussions Professor Daniels has stated that he would like to see Africana Studies become one of the most sought after areas of exposure for all students on the campus at Stony Brook.

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.

HW

R.S.B. Conference at S.B.

By DERREL J. MINOTT

Stony Brook, April 23 - R.S.B. representatives, in an all day East coast conference, made it clear that they will continue to support the liberation forces in Southern Africa until the white minority regimes, supported by American businesses, crumbles.

The representatives gave the message in all the workshops and speeches that they will collect material aid and inform Americans as to the conditions in South Africa.

"Whatever material aid we can give, makes the liberation movements that much less dependent on the two superpowers," said Cheryl Keshner, member Stony Brook's R.S.B.

"The major task for Americans is to stop C.I.A. and Government intervention," added David Mugebe, representative at the Zimbabwe Africa National Union.

On the practical side, the conference decided to build for demonstration on May Day (International Workers Day, May 1st) and African Liberation Day (May 28); go into the community and inform people as to what the conditions are in South Africa; write up literature; organize more clothing drives; show slide shows in classes; and boycott South African exports such as the Kruggerend (a gold coin sold by Merrill Lynch).

Although this conference was very informative, the facts of South Africa have not been a secret, as national papers have reported the activities to befond there;

-Apartheid- Under a 1948 law, the 19 million blacks who make up more than 80% of the population are assigned to reservations, or "bantustans." These "homelands," which are on land totally unusable for farming, make up only 13% of the land in South Africa. The remaining 87% can only be owned by the white minority of about 4 million.



-Pass Laws- Every African must carry at all times a little book which tells his name, place of birth, tribe, complete job history and grade of employment. Without this book an African cannot get a job, find housing, or get married. Anyone not carrying the passbook may be arrested on the spot. There are over 3,000 arrests daily for 'passbook violations.'

-Wages- Africans work from ten to twelve hours a day, six days a week. Their average take-home pay is \$30.00 a month. Wages for blacks are limited by law. In some instances wages for whites are 16 times greater than for blacks. Striking, forming unions or any political organization is punishable by prison or death.

-Suppression of Communism Act of 1950- This law labels any resistance to apartheid as 'communist subversion' and allows the jailing of any person active against apartheid.

-Defense and Police- Expenditures for defense and police have skyrocketed from \$61 million on defense to \$356 million in 1968. Today the army is the best-equipped in Africa outside Egypt.

Sharpeville- On March 21, 1960, 250,000 blacks gathered outside police stations all over South Africa to protest the pass laws. Police fired into a crowd of 5,000 at Sharpeville, killing 69 and wounding 200.

The most important question at the conference was what role do the U.S. corporations play in South Africa. Over 375 American companies have investments in South Africa. Although U.S. investment in the area is only 25% of that of Britain's, the American total is greater than 1.6 billion dollars. Some familiar names are:

- Automobiles. Ford and General Motors control 70% of South Africa's automobile production, followed by Chrysler, with its 70 million investment.
- Oil. Caltex (Texeco and Standard of

California), refines 50% of South Africa's oil imports. Mobil has been supplying oil to Rhodesia for 10 years.

Mining and Metal Refining. U.S. Steel owns a \$30 million ferro chrome smelting plant in the Transvaal, South Africa. Kaiser Aluminum owns South Africa's hot-line. Amax Co. is the largest foreign investor in South Africa (although its Newmont Mining subsidiary). Kennecott Copper Co. and Gulf and Western (through a subsidiary) have \$110 million invested in a titanium refining plant, while King Resources at Denver owns South Africa's only titanium mine.

Trade. U.S. trade with South Africa and its colony South West Africa accounts for 45% of the total U.S. trade with all of Africa. Trade with Prime Minister John Vorster's regime amounts to \$1.4 billion per year.


The R.S.B. has also held demonstrations at their schools when discovering university funds being invested in South Africa. As an Amherst College student stated, "our college is small but it still has \$20 million invested in South Africa."

The question arose as to the the Soviet Union's rule in its support of liberation movements. The R.S.B. believe that the Soviet Union, under the guise of 'socialism,' appears as friends of liberation forces, giving material aid only to attach political strings which are pulled after victory. They pose Angola as an example.

"In the contention between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the U.S. is trying to maintain and strengthen its position as top dog. The USSR for its part is working overtime to step in wherever the U.S. is losing ground, to nudge it out by whatever means possible, whenever it can at every turn," stated Danny Brown, member of the African Liberation Support Committee.

The East Coast Regional South Africa conference was attended by approximately 300 students and faculty of various colleges and organization. Representative of the Zimbabwe Africa National Union and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azonis (South Africa) gave speeches to the crowd in the Earth space Services Rm. 001, and the Union Auditorium. Workshops were held in the upper level classrooms of the Union.

Take an active
Part in YOUR
STONY BROOK UNIV

 **B.S.U.**

Be there at the Meeting

MONDAYS 6:30 P.M.

OLD BIOLOGY BLDG

"It's the only one you've got!"

Suggestions?

What would you like to see in Blackworld?

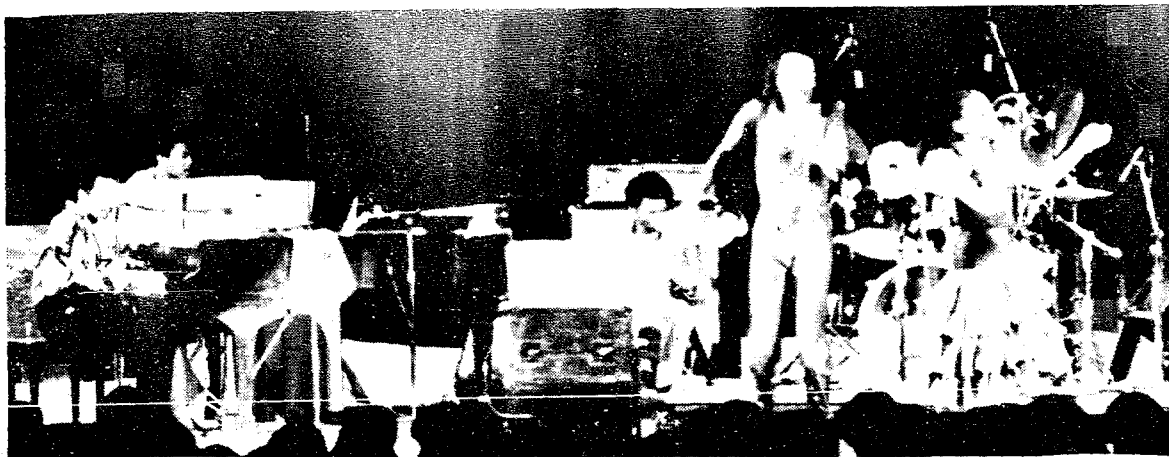
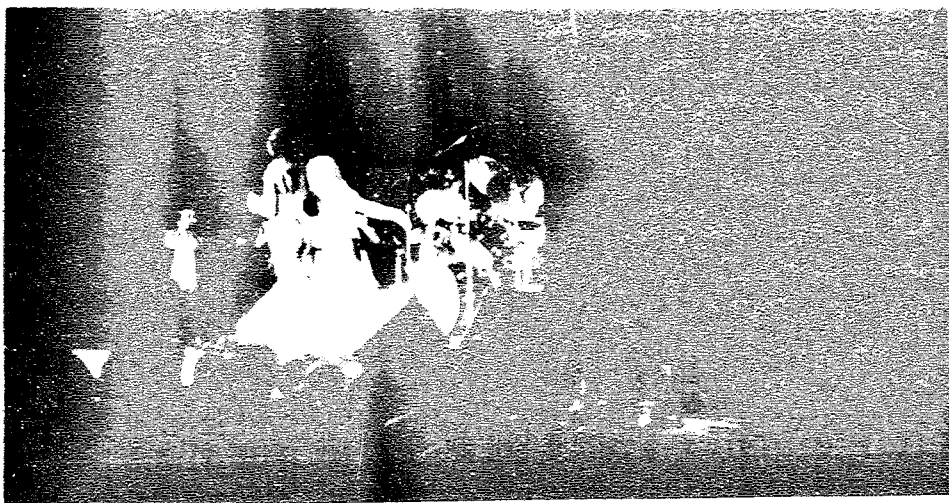
What is your opinion of it?

What other comments do you have?

Bring them to:

**Blackworld Office or Suggestion Box
S.B. Union Rm. 060 located at
Information Desk**

FANTASY VERSUS REALITY



HW

EDITORIAL

Once again we are blindly being led by all but ourselves. Why can't we see that "the sky is falling" until it hits us on the head and then brothers and sisters we are unconscious and maybe even dead.

For a moment let us look at the plight of the students at S.U.N.Y. at Old Westbury. They are conducting a well organized peaceful demonstration against the oppressive nature of an administration that is supposed to represent their students rights and an end to State monies being used to add bigger and better buildings to beautify their institutions. The students at Old Westbury refuse to sit back and watch while important faculty members are dismissed with no cause and while they themselves are getting less and less in terms of attaining knowledge.

Does this predicament sound familiar? Is this problem only an "isolated" incident occurring at S.U.N.Y. at Westbury? The answer is obviously no. We at Stony Brook have been and are being plagued by sophisticated oppression on all levels of our academic, social and political lives. The list is increasing daily of faculty and staff who are being dismissed; people who each in their own way have tried to help. Students on A.I.M. are living in constant confusion as to when/where and how they will be getting their monies. The student population at large are forced to take any ruling brought down from the administration (i.e. Toll's calendar change) without any kind of unified resistance.

Are we at Stony Brook here to become mechanically trained robots or are we all people with goals, need and desires? Fantasy land only exists where the mind excerpts and adheres to it. We as students should formulate a precedent from the brothers and sisters at Westbury. Their struggle is our struggle. When the bomb falls we will all be hit.

Remember, the "bomb" may be dropped in one target area (Old Westbury), but the fall-out from that, one dropped bomb will affect a much wider area (including Stony Brook).

Black World wholeheartedly supports all efforts of the students at Old Westbury, and hopes that the community inside and outside of Stony Brook will also rally around them and open our eyes and see reality for what it is.



Blackworld photographer

Workers of the S.B. Bookstore

The classic example of the economic exploitation of working class people is occurring right here in the midst of "our prestigious" S.U.N.Y. institution.

From the beginning of April, 22 of the Follett Bookstores non-managerial employees went on strike. Their requests are simple; a contract agreement that primarily calls for a 15 per cent pay increase and a \$3.00 per hour minimum wage. As of April 20, Follett issued a mandate to the workers stating that if they did not return to their jobs they would be fired. And so they were.

Here they are for all to see. Men women, young and old, all together striving for a decent wage in return for hard-spent time and labor. No-one will listen to their pleas for human dignity. Now that they no longer are official Follett employees, management refuses to down and negotiate on any of the strikers demands.

Thus, "a luta continua" (the struggle continues). Twenty-two people are remaining strong, unyielding in their position and firm in their beliefs that fair work demands fair wage.

As usual "we" Stony Brook students are walking around in our own little worlds, trying to remain separate from what is going on. We casually walk by the strikers, some of us not even wondering or bothering to find out what we as STUDENTS can do.

Semester after semester the Stony Brook Bookstore rips us off in every shameless way possible. Fall '76 marked the first time it became mandatory for A.I.M. students to buy \$50.00 worth of books from the bookstore. (This was established by giving each student \$50.00 line credit with Follett.) All this does is re-enforce any fools notion that Stony Brook is nothing but a big business, and only the big businessmen profit instead of the students and the workers.

Support the Follett workers. They, us, WE all are being abused by the very nature of the Follett Bookstore administrators. It is our duty to make sure that once Follett's contract expires in July, F.S.A. makes no attempt to reinstate them.

Dare to be different...if even in a small way. We have nothin to lose and everything to gain.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

The Revolutionary Student Brigade held a conference on the issue of South African Liberation on Saturday April 23, 1976. I was asked to cover the New York-New Jersey Workshop where ideas on how to support the struggle in South Africa were presented. There were people throughout the New York-New Jersey areas, and also from different campuses across the States.

Six ideas were brought out, but none of these ideas were definite goals:

1. To boycott the products of South Africa here in the United States.
2. Go out to the communities and address the people on the situation in South Africa.
3. Join with the May Day demonstration at 11:00 am. o'clock, on May Day, at 33rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York.
4. Write up pieces of literature on the struggle in South Africa.
5. To have clothing drives for the people fighting to obtain liberation.
6. Get slide shows on South Africa out to the people.

This was only one of the many workshops that were held. No positive plan as to how to support the South African Liberation was proposed at the close of the workshop. One student at the workshop asked what he could do as a student to help support the struggle. He still wasn't satisfied as to what he should do when the meeting ended. This workshop seemed to be more of a workshop to support the Revolutionary Student Brigade. During the course of the workshop the main proposal was to join the R.S.B. and carry out the struggle of South Africa here, through their

organization. This workshop seemed to be more of a conscious raising workshop rather than a plan of action workshop. I feel that it's a good thing to try and raise people's consciousness as to the struggle in South Africa, but at the same time there has to be a positive plan of action. At the end of this workshop I and many other people who attended, were still optimistic or/and still had a question that was unanswered.....What is going to be done here in the United States about the struggle in South Africa?

The struggle here in the U.S.A., in support of South African Liberation would be progressive if we had a positive and set goal (or some goals) to go by.

In my opinion, we should put a great deal of consideration into boycotting:- Rodesian Chrome, I.B.M. Corporation, Mobil, Gulf, Volkswagen, General Motors, Ford Motor Corporation, Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Exxon and I.T.T.

I came to the conference in the hopes of finding some answers as to what I could do as a student, to support the South African Liberation...instead of finding answers to my questions, I was handed a pack of empty rhetoric.

Respectfully Yours,
Cathy Anderson

To the Editor:

I feel I must respond to Herdi Micou's simplistic analysis of Womens Liberation. As a woman whose income falls below \$7500 annually I and other women like me find it rather insulting and frustrating to be constantly co-opted and/or lumped conveniently into the "white women's libber" category. I too, deplore the inane antics of Gloria Steinham and

her bra-burning co-horts. The Madison Avenue movement for the E.R.A. (Equal Rights Amendment) and getting women into Congress certainly doesn't represent the needs of women like me. After all, the availability of day-care centers which consume practically half of a weekly paycheck ain't anything to wave a banner about.

What it comes down to, is that the only thing I have in common with Betty Friedan and her garden party buddies is the color of our collective faces. I fear Ms. Micou was a little too hasty in drawing up the dividing lines between friend and foe. Most white women in my circumstances are more concerned with bread and butter realities, rather than lofty ideals.

In no way am I attempting to downplay the urgency and uniqueness of the liberation struggle of women and men of color. Indeed, your history of national oppression, in addition to the inherent problems of being poor, has evolved the struggle into one for survival, which is undeniably more demanding than the struggle facing poor whites. Yet we identify much more with your fight for total liberation, rather than breaking our backs trying to preserve the "American Dream" (nightmare).

It's mis-leading, divisive and opportunistic to lump all white people into an amorphous blob. Ultimately it could prove to be a mistake to cast aside allies who draw strength from you at "face value". Remember, not all white women are like Stony Brook primadonna's. I sincerely hope you'll reconsider your position as amplified in the 4-12-77 issue of Blackworld.

Sincerely,
Marion Reilly



BLACK WORLD

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
AT STONY BROOK
BLACKWORLD PUBLICATION OFFICE:
ROOM 060, STUDENT UNION BLDG.
LOWER LEVEL, (516) 246-5682

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
PAT LAWRENCE

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
CAROL MOY
GLENNOR BRODERICK

ART EDITOR
SANTIAGO EDIE

PHOTO EDITOR
M. ANDRALL DIHIGO

PHOTOGRAPHER
CLARA CASTLE

PRODUCTION ASSISTANCE

BETTY WALKER
MICHELLE MATHURIN
DERRELL J. MINOTT
RHASAAAN POWELL
SANTIAGO EDIE
CAROL MOY
GLENNOR BRODERICK
PAT LAWRENCE

ASHFORD & SIMPSON — MASS PRODUCTION

By MARVA USHER

The Ashford and Simpson-Mass Production Concert that kicked off S.U.S.B.'s Black Weekend was fantastic. The groups arrived only 45 minutes late considering the previous concert was almost 2 hours late off schedule. (which could not be helped).

The first group to perform was Mass Production. All of them, with the exception of Tiny Kelly, lead vocalist and the only girl, was born and raised in Virginia. Tiny, who is from UpState New York met the group at Norfolk State College. They now resides in Teaneck, New Jersey, but before then they lived in New York City. The Isley Brothers were an inspiration to the group and help them connect with Cotillion Records, that produced their smash hit "Welcome to our World." Mass Production has appeared in, Philadelphia, Atlanta, and many other places in the Metropolitan area.

The members of the group are: Tiny Kelly-Cancer (vocal), Leroy Bryant-Leo (guitar), Larry Marshall-Leo (vocal), Picardo Williams-Leo (Drummer), Tyrone Williams-Leo (keyboards), Gregory McCoy-Sagitarus (woodwinds), Rodney Phelps-Sagitarus (guitar), Emanuel Redding-Capricorn (percussion), James Drumgale-Pisces (brass), Kevin Douglas-Gemini (brass).

Mass Production dynamics, was seen by the audience as overwhelming. Tiny and Larry sang with expertise and ease. Even the new cuts from their recent album were a smashed hit. The height of their performance was when they sang their new hits. If their next album is as good as their performances it should reach the top of the chart.

Brother Nicholas Ashford and sister Valeria Simpson were the main event of the concert. In the comfort of their dressing room Ashford and Simpson granted Blackworld an extensive interview.

The following questions were asked:

Question:- How did you get started?

Answer:- Valeria...We started in church singing gospel.

Ashford...I came to New York from Michigan and sang with Valeria at her church. We wrote gospel songs first and then we were asked to write love songs.

Question:- How long does it take for you to cut an album.

Answer:- Ashford...Well, writing our songs take time, and recording can be hampered for a time due to changes, however five to six months is about the extent of time.



Ashford and Simpson

Mass Production

Blackworld photographer

Question:- What moves you to write a song?

Answer:- Ashford...Valeria usually plays few bars of a tune around in her head and I try to sing a word or two to it, or visa-versa. Sometimes we know what we want to say in tune before hand, however much of the writing is done as I describe before

Question:- Does the essence of your personal life really project itself in your performances?

Answer:- Ashford and Simpson...Since we write the songs we are giving of ourselves. On the stage, we totally give and get into the music, because we want the audience to feel good and feel the music.

Ashford is a Tarus, and Simpson is a Virgo. They live right across the water in Connecticut. Nicholas designs most of the apparel that they wear in their performances. James Fenni does their hair along with other stars, such as Roberta Flack.

On stage, they jumped off to a good start. Ashford and Simpson started, and maintain a warm rapport with the

audience. They sang many of their latest hits, especially "Love Festival" and "Found True." The crowd was moved deeply by their songs "So-So Satisfied" and "Silver House."

Ashford and Simpson put on a sensual performance. They moved over the stage with a freedom that is absent from many performers' style. The costumes enhanced their brilliant movements. During the second half of the show, it was "oldies" but "goodies" time. Valeria played the piano and they sang many hits, such as, "Ain't No Mountain High Enough," "Ain't Nothing Like the Real Thing," "You're All I Need To Get By," "Reach Out And Touch Somebody's Hand."

The next performance will be at Carnegie Hall, on May 9th, 1977. Their next album should be out in September of this year.

Both groups enjoyed coming to Stony Brook, their compliments were received visa-versa. All-in-all it was an enjoyable evening.



Blackworld photographer

AIM Investigation

(continued from pg. 3)

Mr. Lynn Hawkins of the Committee for Individualized Instruction became involved in the planning for the S.O.P. This committee concerned with humanizing education in all aspects, felt that the entire concept of a Black program was relevant to its goals. Thus Mr Hawkins involvement. Around 7/21/68, Mr Hawkins said, "He became aware that the administration intended this money to be secured through jobs for freshmen rather than the outright grants these students had been promised". Hawkins said that; "he realized then, that he had been committing money to students in faith that this money would be available".

"Professor Weinburg came to the same realization". Dr Weinburg, further promised; "In the future, each student would receive a written description of the aid package he would be offered". Mr Hawkins accepted blame for committing to students, funds he did not have. Mr Weinburg said: "the issue was not one of bad intent...but of bad judgement".

The editorial concluded with; "It became evident, clearly that the foul-up was due to a series of mistakes, inaccurate estimates, unauthorized statements and actions and a total collapse of channels of authority". We (research team), heartily agree and endorse Statesmans

editor's aptly stated conclusions. In addition, we have so determined that if these truths were entered into a court of law, those so named Stony Brook administration officials could possibly stand liable to criminal prosecution for misappropriation of funds, breach of promise and the like...irregardless the questionable rationale, that their acts were, or were not deliberate acts. This is the very type of misappropriation of funds and monetary mismanagement that will never result from hastily formed/ill-conceived programming. The cruellest aspect of such "benign neglect", is the fact that the very student that an S.O.P, is designed to benefit academically (financially if needed) is the only one that gets trapped. In fact, double trapped, by such un-sensitized men who from the safety of their desks, wield such arbitrary power to make decisions (in their names) that will directly affect the longevity or shortness of the stay at Stony Brook.

11/18/68
Wisconsin State University at Oshkosh, tentatively expelled ninety-one Black students who were involved in a confrontation with University President Roger Guiles, who refused to accept a list demands from the Black students who numbered one-hundred and eleven out of a total enrollment of 11,000 students. At issue: The creation of a Black Studies

Department, and the demand that the institution make it formal and public policy to recruit 10 percent of the student bodies from Black and other "minority" groups without respect to formal admissions requirements.

11/20/68

San Francisco State President Robert Smith, resigned after a strike led by students disrupted campus activities. S.I. Hayakawa (immediately appointed by the San Francisco Board of Trustees) called for; "immediate opening of school, with aid from the police..if necessary". He further stated, "We not only owe a lot to the Black Americans and to the fulfillment of just expectations, we also have an obligation to the 17,000 or more students who have every right to expect continuation of their education". At issue: The students were trying to get the administration to deal more directly with the academic and social needs of Blacks and other "minority" students. Specifically through a Black Studies Department, and admission of more "minority" students.

12/19/68

Northridge, Cal. Thirty Black students went to court facing possible life imprisonment for their part in a protest at San Fernando Valley State College. College officials charged them with such felonies as kidnapping, false

imprisonment and conspiracy. Misdemeanor charges were filed against nine White students out of the 100 or more from S.D.S. who also participated by joining the 100 B.S.U. members in protest. At issue: The establishment of a department of Afro-American Studies, headed by a Black Administrator and the hiring of more Black instructors.

Statesman 12/10/68

"Administration Examines Admission Policy"

Dr. David Tilley (Dean on New Student Affairs) felt that standards for admittance under a special program would be determined by academic capabilities in someone who "hasn't had an adequate chance" to prove himself. This special program would operate under the criteria of financial need. Dean Tilley stated: "A great majority of the deprived minority are Black and Spanish speaking and one can't ignore that reality." "A state university has an obligation to provide an opportunity and education for every one. A fixed number of admissions would change the complexion of the campus and improve the institution."

We (Research team), applaud Dean Tilley's at re-examining the Admissions policies at Stony Brook University. It was relatively clear (at that time) that Stony Brook's Admissions policies would

(continued on pg.8)

AIM

Investigation

(continued from pg. 7)

supposedly be taking a more definitive and substantive position, as regards the question of under enrollment of New York's "dis-advantaged/minority" student applicant. Yet in retrospect, it is very interesting to note the contrast in points of view on this sensitive issue, as is amplified by another Administration Official, Mr. Kogurt (Admissions Officer). Consider the following:

In an Statesman Editorial dated 5/14/68, under the eye-catching banner "College Is For All Colors."

"It is no secret that some minority groups, Blacks in particular, are conspicuously under-represented on this campus. The reason for this imbalance is academic rather than racial-discrimination. Students from urban and rural ghetto's usually received an inferior education and cannot compete successfully for the limited number of spaces in the Stony Brook Freshman class." The editorial went on to say; "Stony Brook is a demanding school and living here is not cheap. Dis-advantaged students will need additional financial aid and special academic support, so that this experiment will not end in brutal disappointment for the individuals involved."

"The Stony Brook Administration has not yet made any public commitment to provide special academic and financial help for these students. The Statesman

urges Dr. Toll to announce to the world (as spokesman for this University) that Stony Brook has a strong commitment to all the people of New York State, including those who have been unjustly denied a first-rate education." Considering the reality that this article/editorial was written by Statesman's editor (the official campus newspaper organ), We were somewhat taken-a-back, to realize that the rest of the campus community did not wholeheartedly embrace Statesman's adamant stance towards eliminating the under-enrollment problem of "dis-advantaged/minorities" at Stony Brook. Evidence of these contrasting viewpoints is made clearer in an article taken from Statesman, dated 5/17/68, entitled "Pressure Changes Admissions Policy."

It reads; "It seemed that the possibility of realizing this Special Admissions Program for the dis-advantaged was pretty bleak until H.E.W.(Health Education and Welfare Department of Federal Government) provided the necessary impetus for the program.

This impetus came in the form of a Compliance Report issued to each school in the Nation. This report requested for all intent and purposes, the number of all Black and White students attending each institution.

According to Mr. Kogurt (Admissions

Officer at S.U.S.B.), "The pressures implicated in this report were financial ones in the form of monetary grants." "There seem to be a direct correlation between the degree of integration and the amount of financial aid the school will receive from the Federal Government." Mr. Kogurt, spoke on the Selection Problems; "Usual guidelines for acceptance will have to be thrown out the window. The new experimental guidelines will have to be totally subjective, extremely subjective, based upon personal interviews, scholastic records, interviews with community leaders and agencies that have had contact with the applicant."

MR. Kogurt, further stated; "The task of orienting these students to an alien environment is a huge one, to be undertaken by the Special Projects Department, under the guidance of Mr. Aaron Godfrey." "Summer and Fall orientations were planned. Remedial work in all subjects, special counseling and tutoring. Financial aid will be fully covered by the Government." Mr. Kogurt, we feel, showed his reluctance for support of Admissions policy changes that would benefit "dis-advantaged/minority" students, when in concluding the Statesman article, he offered; "Is Stony Brook the right school?" "We should not expect too many of these students to be successful in this difficult

enterprise." It is our position, that besides the tone of Mr. Kogurt's vague and ambiguous generalities, that as far as Administrative attitudes are concerned, we feel his attitude to be par for the course, but in regards to the extremely condescending and/or paternalistic remarks he made in concluding the article we can find no intelligent excuse for such outrageous conduct, publically rendered by a University Official. Nor for that matter, can we find any reasonable excuse for the Stony Brook President (Dr Toll) not reprimanding Mr. Kogurt, thus we are left to assume that Mr. Kogurt did indeed, speak for the University, or an old adage comes to mind; "Ours not to reason why,...."

"Whichever the case, the contradictions are not hidden, they are as blatant as they are self-evident, as regards the division of certain Stony Brook University Officials in their thinking and programming for an S.O.P., and providing the remedy for the problem of the "dis-advantaged/minority" under-enrollment this institution.

Follow ups on investigation will continue in the next issue.

World Hunger

(continued from pg. 2)

and faculty. There are numerous traditionally accepted beliefs and approaches that are openly challenged. We encourage students to go to room 146 Humanities bldg. to get information on the program. Remember to get a "good" job you might need a "good" education, but to get preparation for life you need a relevant education.

By C. Markman

WEATHER REPORT



The area has finally seemed to have definitely acquired the air of summer

BLACKWORLD

ALL OUT! SUPPORT ZLD

BROTHERS/SISTERS/COMRADES/FRIENDS:

On November 12, 1977, the African Liberation Support Committee, will lead a demonstration in Harlem New York to show support for ZANU, (the national liberation movement involved in armed struggle against the racist and fascist Ian Smith Regime). This 'government' commits atrocities against the people of Zimbabwe, (Rhodesia), with the assistance of U.S. investment. Everyday we read in the paper how the United States and the Soviet Union, (the two superpowers), are racing to control different parts of the world. The United States claims that it is trying to protect the people's democratic rights and the Soviet Union claims that it is trying to help the nations achieve socialism. But we know the truth. The Soviet Arms Limitations Talks, (SALT) are merely smokescreens for nuclear war preparation. Who will be the targets of this inevitable battle? Workers and peasants all over the world, especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Right now in Zimbabwe, the people are taking up arms and waging a heroic battle against Smith. They are determined not to allow these bloodthirsty imperialists to exploit them anymore. We urge you to join the staff of Blackworld in supporting this demonstration.

CARTER/BREZHNEV YOU CAN'T HIDE!! THE PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE WILL DECIDE!!

There will be a bus leaving from the Union on Saturday morning 11/12/77, at 9:00 a.m. There will be a sign-up sheet in the Blackworld Office, and on the Literature Table in the Union on Thursdays and Fridays.

B.S.U TAKES STEP FORWARD

Black Students United has seemingly turned over a new leaf. The positions of Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer, were filled by Abdullah Bushram, Gayle Shephard, Jean Winbush and Steven Luke.

Elections were held at the last B. S. U. meeting and a large amount of Black students were represented. A highlight of the meeting was the showing of the film "Black Unity"-depicting the first African Liberation Day Demonstration and the leaders of the Black National Liberation Struggle of the early seventies. Those in attendance were quite responsive to what they saw and hopefully "we" will be enthusiastic to see more films on the Black experience.

As Chairperson Brother Bushram sees the main objective as trying to formulate B.S.U. into an instrument by which Black people can insure proper representation in every aspect of our Stony Brook lives. If this harmony can be created under the theme of promoting togetherness, B.S.U. would become a viable political force at Stony Brook.

We at Blackworld unite with B.S.U. in their endeavors to "open the eyes" of our community, hoping that this unification will bring about a social/political strength which will in turn insure our active participation in direct decisions made that ultimately effect us all.

The next B.S.U. meeting will be Thursday, November 3rd at 7:30pm in the Union Auditorium. All are encouraged to attend.

IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH !!

Blackworld

BAKKE- CAUSE & EFFECT

The last five years have been marked by attempts by the ruling class to take back the gains won in the struggles of the 60's. Cutbacks in education, health care, schools and housing have drastically increased. In 1975, New York State claimed that it was approaching default and bankruptcy. As always, whenever there is an economic crisis in capitalism, they try to put their problems on the shoulders of the working class. The end of free tuition for CUNY was a direct slap in the face to the sons and daughters of the working class. Now the Supreme Court is hearing the Bakke case on 'reverse discrimination', which could result in the termination of Affirmative Action Programs which were supposedly designed to recruit minorities for education and jobs. This would be a direct slap in the face to all oppressed national minorities, (especially Blacks, Latins and Asians). More and more the U.S. government is transforming education from being a right into being a privilege. The news media is posing the Bakke case in such a way that students and workers are pit against each other along racial lines. They are trying to spread the lie that if 'minorities' go to school or get jobs by way of Affirmative Action, then whites will suffer. America loves to confuse us, but we will not be deceived. Open enrollment/Free Tuition Special Programs/Bilingual Programs/Affirmative Action are what we fought for last decade. We must continue to stand behind them!

Already we can see the weakening effects of Bakke on Affirmative Action Programs. Right here at Stony Brook we have lost a worker who was dedicated to Affirmative Action. Irwin Quintyne was unjustly terminated in August 1977. He was given a bad evaluation by Lee Yasamura who was concerned with Quintyne's rebelliousness. Yasamura was the Acting Director of the Affirmative Action Office and also Director of Personnel. She held the conflicting role of terminating and defending workers at the same time. Quite clearly we can see that Affirmative Action at Stony Brook is merely a joke. Toll and his lackey friends, (Reggie Wells, Yasamura, Bob Harvey, Sheldon Ackley, Emile Adams to name a few), refused to listen to the demands of students and workers in support of Quintyne. A new worker has been hired who will report directly to Toll. The Toll Administration will now have more of a direct hand in the structural reorganization of the program. For us this means an attempt to fizzle it out completely. Toll has shown us time and time again that education and jobs for minorities is not his priority. (The most recent case in point was his refusal to accept AFS chairperson candidate Daniels as a full professor. This was done in defiance of the Search Committee composed of students and faculty who supported Daniels). Other examples include cutbacks in funding for AFS, PRS, and Asian Studies. The termination of Gene Woolwine, (Aim Program), Dr. Leroy Frown, (School of Medicine), Lincoln Lynch, (School of Social welfare), and the latest sacrificial lamb: Irwin Quintyne of the Affirmative Action Program.

The history of workers/students struggles has brought us to the point where we realize that if our gains are to be anything other than temporary, the struggle to maintain and expand them must continue.

H.W.
EXPOSE AND DEFEAT BAKKE'S ATTACK ON THE RIGHTS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES!
STUDENTS/WORKERS/FACULTY UNITE TO DEFEAT TOLL'S ATTACK ON AFFIRMATIVE
ACTION! DARE TO STRUGGLE! DARE TO WIN!!