

Blackworld

A SUNY STUDENT PUBLICATION — UNIVERSITY AT STONY BROOK, NEW YORK

vol. 8 # 4 (2)

Our Shining Prince

IN MEMORY OF MALCOLM X

El Haiz Malik Shabazz (Malcolm X) was born May 19, 1925 in Omaha Nebraska. This February 21st mark the 15th year since he was assassinated in New York City. As we reflect on these last 15 years, it seems just a short time ago that Malcolm's voice could be heard exhorting us to free ourselves from our dependency on the "White Man," by any means necessary. It will never be easy to forget Malcolm, because of his dedication, sincerity and complete commitment to the necessary task of liberation he will always be a beacon, a shining light in which our successive generations can be inspired onwards in our long journey to the promised land.



Brother Malcolm (1925-1964)



ON THE INSIDE . . .

- Opinion Poll* — page 2
- Africa Week* — page 5
- The Score* — page 12

News Briefs

National

The Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors has announced the revival of its nationwide draft counseling network.

"The U.S. has never had a draft registration without a draft, and we have rarely had a draft without a war," said Jon Landau, staff attorney for the committee, which has been providing information on the draft since 1948.

The committee, which has its headquarters here and an office in San Francisco, said in a statement, "The first step will be to fight the return of registration by letting Congress know of the millions of young Americans who object to dying for the Persian Gulf."

The group said it had recorded more than 2,600 men and women as conscientious objectors in the last three months. It said it would be training people to counsel potential draftees around the country.

International

CHRISTIANSTED, U.S. Virgin Islands (UPI)—Describing recent terrorist activity in Puerto Rico and take-overs of Grenada, St. Lucia, and Dominica as "part of the Marxist plan to dominate the Caribbean," a Territorial Senator predicted yesterday that the Virgin Islands will become the site of increased Marxist infiltration.

Senator Hector Cintron said during the past two years he has, "repeatedly warned" President Carter and key Washington officials that "subversive leftist elements are laying the ground-work calculated to snare the entire Antilles chain into the Communist orbit. All my warnings apparently fell upon deaf ears."

The Senator from the island of St. Croix said that in March 1978 he appealed to Carter for the establishment of an "intelligence gathering agency" in the Virgin Islands "close to the heart" of the problem.

"Infiltration of the Virgin Islands is taking place in the guise of pseudo-religious sects and through drug-pushers who weaken the moral fiber of our youth," Cintron said.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES NEED \$1 BILLION

Developing countries needed a minimum of \$1 billion a year by 1984 to deal with their population problems, a top United Nations official said today.

Rafael Salas, Executive Director of the U.N. Fund for Population

Activities (UNFPA), warned of serious national and international instability if population trends were ignored.

In an address prepared for delivery to delegates from 65 countries attending a U.N.-Interparliamentary Union Conference on population here, Mr. Salas said an expenditure of a billion dollars a year presented a 20 percent increase on the current level of aid for population programs. Neither the Soviet Union nor China is represented.

"There may be a need to transform the social institutions of our society and for world-wide redistribution of goods and services" Mr. Salas said.

"Not only to improve the access of nearly two-thirds of the world's population to the basic needs required for sustaining a tolerable human life, but also to accommodate the needs of a further two billion human beings in the next 20 years" he added.

Blackworld

A SUNY STUDENT PUBLICATION

Blackworld, an independent student publication of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, is published on the second Monday of every month during the academic year, beginning in October and ending in May.

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Perspectives

OPINION POLL

In the wake of the present crisis in Iran and Afghanistan, the American government is faced with the option of going to war. For there to be a war naturally there must be a draft and that means American citizens all over, will take part in this draft, including college students. Furthermore not only will we worry about men going to war, now there is talk of women going too.

—Josep ine Darby

Here are several Stony Brook students' opinion of the draft and the possible induction of women into the service.

The questions asked were:

1. What do you think of the draft?
2. What do you think of women being drafted?

CHERYL DAVIDSON (Social Science Major)

I guess the question means to me: do I think women should be drafted? Well, theoretically women could have been drafted before, but they never were. If you think of all the other countries where women are fighting side by side, along with the men, I don't see why we should not be drafted. The only thing I'm against is the idea of fighting a foreign war. We have no business in Afghanistan. The fact that the government doesn't really care, especially for minorities, makes it worse. They don't care about us, so why should we fight their war? I feel it is up to the individual.

ETHELORE CLEARE (Sociology/Africana Studies Major)

I think the draft will be very necessary if we are going to fight another war. Although I don't know how willing and ready people will be to fight for this country so soon again.

I don't think women should be drafted because women are still fighting for the ERA, and I think that until they have achieved equal rights in all forms of this society, only then should they be in a draft. At this point the ERA has not been passed, and women definitely have not achieved equal rights; so as a woman I most certainly wouldn't want to be drafted. Women are just going to have to find an alternative to the draft such as getting pregnant or paying off someone to say they are. I honestly believe that this country is headed for a baby boom if women are to be drafted. And, if we are, I'm leaving the country.

DAVID BAILEY (Biology)

I hope the new draft requirements aren't instituted. It seemed that a lot of the young black men were drafted and were the first on the line, and also first to be killed. If the draft is instituted I don't think I will attend. I feel this war is a capitalistic white plot — more or less. I feel that black people should not be involved directly. I don't believe this war is necessary.

I feel at this point women should be drafted, and I feel women should serve militarily; maybe not as active as the males, but in some other respects.

MORRIS BROWN (Economics)

I feel the draft is a good idea, but not at this time. I think the draft should be avoided at this time until things get really drastic.

I believe women being drafted is a silly idea. I can't imagine my sister holding a rifle — I think she would drop it or something. It would be too much of a strain for them. I feel they are capable of doing some things that men can, but not all. Many things involved in battle are too strenuous for women.

HELEN DUNNE (Psychology major)

Well, if we're going to go to war, then that's going to make the draft necessary. So first you have to consider whether there's going to be a war or not. If there is a war, and a draft is necessary it will be *bullshit*, because I don't want to see people my age have to go and fight for the interests of American oil companies and that's what the impending war is about.

I think any draft should include both women and men. However, I think we should only be drafted after the ERA is passed. If we are to have equal responsibility, which we should, we should have equal rights first.

DELIA NAUGHTON (Psychology Major)

I really don't believe in the draft at all. The main reason is because I don't believe in war. But, it looks inevitable, and I guess the draft is also inevitable.

If the ERA Amendment is passed, then women should be drafted, but if it isn't, I think it is outlandish that women should even be thought to be drafted.

TESSA SAINTHILL (Chemistry Major)

The draft may be necessary, but if I was a male, and they told me it was up to me to go I wouldn't go. I would much rather stay out here and hang out.

If they pass it for women to go, I know I wouldn't go, because I can't see myself holding a gun, trying to shoot somebody. I know a lot of girls who said they would get pregnant and you can't go if you are carrying a baby in your stomach. Besides if you've got both women and men in there fighting together what kind of war would that be? It would probably be a lot of orgies. Men and women going to war together — that isn't any real fighting.

DENNIS VIRTILAR (Social Science Major)

It's difficult because it is not like the Vietnam war. I think so, because I tend to feel that it might be justified. I would have to think about it. It's nothing I would just go and immediately do. I believe I might be in favor of going if I really felt we were threatened.

...continued on page 9

Job Market For College Graduates

By Constance Mitchell

Twenty-two years ago, Richard Clarke opened an employment agency in Harlem with a daring specialty for that era: finding professional and semi-professional jobs in white companies for black workers.

Today, a matured yet elegant Mr. Clarke works comfortably in his impressive midtown Manhattan office as president of America's most successful and innovative employment consulting firm. His office is tastefully lined with modern art and slightly opulent cases that shelve books on civil rights. "It wasn't until the civil rights movement in the 1960's that we really began to prosper," Clarke explained. Indeed, before the movement, only a few precociously 'liberal' non-profit organizations were willing to hire. But now, 20 years later, companies are turning to Clarke in increasing numbers and paying enormous fees just to be a part of his unique 'Job Opportunity weekend.'

JOB OPPORTUNITY CENTER

Clarke and associate have thus far been quite successful in recruiting minority executives for the 'Fortune 500' firms. They help companies like General Electric, Exxon Corp, IBM, and RCA find black managers, accountants, lawyers, and trainees, sometimes for very generous salaries.

Besides the typical agency type operations, Clarke associates also operates a weekend 'Job Opportunity Center' in several cities around the country. Last September for instance, more than 50 companies paid more than \$4,000 a piece to attend the center; they were able to meet and interview over 1,500 blacks who were recent college graduates. The Job Opportunity Center is free to the applicant and is normally held three times a year on an individual basis.

THE JOB MARKET

According to Clarke, there is a shortage of professionals as accountants, economists, salesmen, engineers and computer scientists. Even so, Clarke Associate has a long listing (over 150,000) of black graduates who may fit well into any of the above categories. "Therefore," claims Clarke, "companies are always saying they can't find black engineers and accountants, but they are not really trying."

Clarke recalled that in past years black professionals were typically limited to fields of medicine, religion, education, and law, primarily because that's all black colleges offered and because they were the only professions blacks could work in. These jobs, except education, were self-employable, and were of immediate need in black communities. The educational system was segregated, so there was an apparent demand for black teachers and school administrations.

Justice?

By VAN BROWN

If the question before the court was simply one of justice between individuals the task would be an easy one, but a man enters court today to be tried and convicted according to the class he belongs to . . .

W.E.B. DuBois
March 14, 1911

On December 28, at 100 Center Street, Amiri Baraka was sentenced to 90 days in jail, without parole, for refusing to be passive towards acts of police brutality (resisting arrest). He was originally charged with felonious assault on two police officers and possession of a deadly weapon (switch-blade), but these charges were thrown out of court, leaving the remaining charge of resisting arrest.

Throughout Baraka's sentence hearing, I witnessed some distinctly strange forms (acts) of justice. All of which raised some deep and solemn questions in my mind about whether individual justice does in fact exist in this country. And, if so, for whom?

First of all Baraka was tried for possession of a deadly weapon and assault on two police officers, both of which as were mentioned were thrown out earlier of court. Yet he was convicted for resisting arrest.

Second of all, the district attorney, Barbara Ditata, openly stated to the acting Judge Zardine, that the parole board recommended for Amiri Baraka to serve his sentence in jail, because he was considered dangerous. But, in that same afternoon, at a news conference, Mr. Baraka claimed that when he and Ditata went to sign some papers at the Parole Office, they were told by the officials there, that Baraka should be recommended for parole, since he proves to be the only source of income to his family.



MISSING EVIDENCE . . .

Lastly, during the incident between Baraka and the police, a professional photographer named Ken Kristler took pictures of the disturbance. When the DA discovered that such evidence was available, she successfully had the photos suspended.

Other incredible incidents that occurred throughout Amiri Baraka's sentence hearing included such events as the harassment of Baraka's daughter, locking Baraka himself out of the courtroom, and attempts to prohibit Baraka's wife from escorting him

A statement from Baraka himself can be found in the transcript concerning his case and the political, social and economic implications behind it. *on page 5*

Voices

is

Back

Page 7

Music

WUSB

By Mark Winston Scully inates from the Longhorn Radio Network of the University of Texas at Austin. "In Black America" has been in existence since 1971 and is concerned with issues that effect present Black America? The name of the day from 1:30-2:00 PM on 91.3. The format is a series of conversations, similar to Gil Noble's "Like

It Is" (a WABC-TV talk show), in that it reflects the black experience in American society. The topics include the politics, and problems that blacks face in the nation. Both African and Caribbean issues are also discussed.

Be sure and tune in next Tuesday.

Blackworld room 071

— In-Depth —

Black Students

and the crisis of Organization

The views expressed in the "In-Depth" section of "Blackworld" are solely the opinions, formulations, and conclusions of the guest columnist.

By FRANK JACKSON

"There is a pattern of racism and inequality at Stony Brook that has seriously distorted the educational experience of black people and other minorities at this school since it first opened. We know that it is simply a reflection of the national oppression and racism suffered by blacks and other oppressed nationalities throughout the society at large. The struggle against these outrages has been as continuous on this campus as it has been elsewhere, but once again we have reached the boiling point."

The above was excerpted from a flier that was distributed around the campus calling for minority students to attend a rally which was set up to call attention to a number of minority concerns; mainly, but not exclusively, Dr. Leslie Owens' resignation as Chairperson of the Africana Studies Program. Brave words. But brave words do not always yield to bold deeds.

The rally was held on October 5, 1979, a large number of people turned out for it. However, the rally in itself was not really important. What was important were the activities that took place prior to the rally. It was these activities that showed a promise of giving birth to a movement for equity unseen on this campus since the late 60s.

The rally was sponsored and planned by the Black Student Union, Black Faculty and Staff Association, Saints, AIM, Africana Studies Program, Latin American Student Organization, Haitian Students, Caribbean Students Association, African Students, Student Chapter/Association of Black Social Workers, Asian Student Association, and the Minority Students Concerns Committee.

These organizations did not just put their names down on a piece of paper and go about their business (a usual procedure for a Stony Brook rally), they provided bodies, funds, and expertise from all the different cultures, political and/or personal factions within the minority community. For awhile it was a potent coalition. Yet, it died after the rally was over. Some of Owens' concerns were dealt with, however, many larger issues were left to be dealt with another day. Only a few people seem to realize that other days are running out.

There is an obvious need for a strong, united minority coalition. Why isn't there one? Why did the one last semester fall apart? I believe there are a few reasons. Categorically they are: 1) no strong, politically astute minority student movement on this campus; 2) relations are strained between some of the leading black faculty and staff members; 3) nationwide there has been a demise of the political left.

In this issue I shall concern myself with the first category. From time to time the leaders of BSU or Blackworld would get together and chew the fat about a certain issue and maybe raise a little hell. This would go on for awhile, but, always these loosely formed, tattered coalitions would run out of gas. This was the rule.

While the gains that were won in the 60s were slowly being taken away, there was a lot of grumbling, but no real movement arose to directly challenge those actions. It wasn't that it couldn't be done, or that folks didn't want to do it; it just wasn't being done.

The closest thing black students have in the way of a collective political agent is Black Students United. While this year's Chairperson, Carlton Spruill, and the rest of the Executive Board as a whole are the best team BSU has seen in a long time, BSU as an organization has become a minor part of a small sub-culture in the black community. It is largely ignored and basically impotent in the shaping of university policy. Some may say this BSU's past. However, the actions after the rally lead some to say this may be BSU's future.

Black Students United did rise to the occasion during the "Owens affair." They planned and executed some beautiful strategy, which included a meeting with Academic Vice-President Sidney Gelber. At that meeting the students presented the issues clearly and articulately. In the recent past those tasks had been largely left up to black faculty or staff members, but this time BSU provided the thrust, and even more importantly, the troops, the "foot soldiers." Something had changed for this to happen. It could be that the new BSU leaders are superb organizationalists, but BSU has had such before, and still could not attract a mass gathering. Thus, it must have been something else.

Traditionally, patterns of college admissions absorbed those blacks coming from families consciously aspiring for, or already having, middle or upper class status. Somewhat

protected by this environment from the worst excesses of racism, any discrimination which they did encounter, was generally considered as inevitable and historical, to be overcome by following Booker T. Washington's philosophy of exhortation to acquire skills with which to contribute to the larger society. In essence, it used to be a primary goal of many blacks who attended "white" universities to fully assimilate into the "white" community, adopting its standards and values.

It was during the years of such students that nationwide, universities witnessed dramatic increases in the number of organized student protests opposing the war in Vietnam and supporting larger student roles in the governance of their institutions. However, during this same period, the number of organized student protest concerned with the racial inequities both on and off campus decreased.

Furthermore, the 70s had been a

own people.

This may have changed, for today the majority of black collegians are coming from the ghettos and it makes very little difference whether the specific ghetto is Bedford-Stuyvesant, Watts or the South Side of Chicago. These students have seen the graduates of the 70s come back and have reality hit them in the face. They have watched as these folks, college degree in hand, go from job to job, getting nowhere. Some get lucky and land a position that lifts them into "middle-class" standing. But, they still can't escape. Remember the crosses are being burnt on nice "middle-class" suburban lawns, not in the South Bronx or Harlem.

Thus, this new group of student, from the most exploited class of the black community, realize that the traditional educational experience does not adequately prepare them to deal with the oppression to which they and their communities are subject. It's a very old story. In the black community one of the most blatant forms of oppression is the irrelevant or destructive educational experience of its youth, from elementary school to junior high, to high school, and finally to college.

The blacks who are able to make it to a university such as ours, know from first hand experience the world of the ghetto which, to a large degree represents the life of most blacks. They are the students of the 80s. They, like the students of the 60s realize the "me" attitude is counterproductive. They know that unless some structural changes are made for all blacks and the poor, they alone will only be able to go but so far, and as one high level black staff member here said,



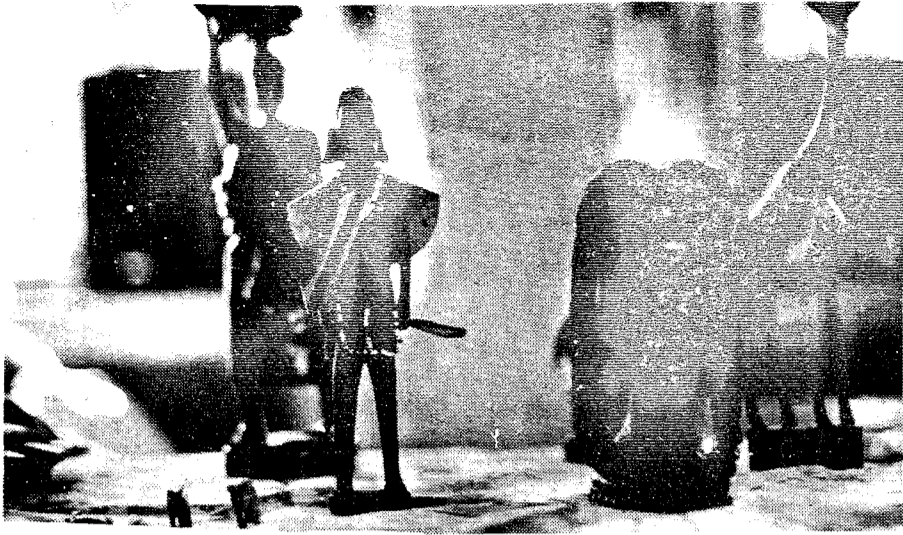
decade of narcissism. The black students of the 70s saw the university as an escape from not only the physical effects of poverty, but also from the physical and mental effects of racism. They were aware that racism and its effects still existed, however, they believed, or were led to believe, that a degree from an institution of higher education would somehow make them immune from such. This is not a difficult fallacy to fall into. In fact it is very easy on a campus such as ours, to become divorced from the realities of the black existence, to lose one's commitment to one's

"even then your position is not very secure."

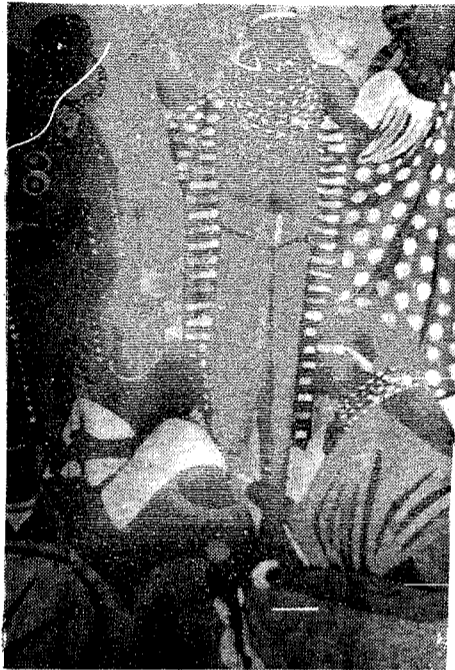
The time was ripe for a movement to arise in the aftermath of the "Owens" affair." The old students were beginning to wake up, and the new crowd was looking for constructive outlets for their energies. Every meeting prior to the rally drew a crowd. These people were not into playing games. They were very serious about their concerns regarding the operation of this university. They looked to the "leaders" of the minority community to channel these concerns into

...continued on page 9

Africa Week held at Stony Brook



By VINCENT ODAMTIENT
 Soon after I arrived on this campus, in the Fall of 1979, a young American undergraduate asked me a question that I am sure every African student in the U.S. has been asked at one time or another — which part of Africa do you come from? After replying, my questioner's face went blank. The name of my country meant nothing to him, and the conversation faltered and eventually faded into the void between us. It has been said that the darkest thing to ever come out of Africa is IGNORANCE. I felt both annoyed by and sorry for this young American, who displayed such ignorance about places in other parts of the world, especially Africa. Considering the fact that the average African student in the U.S.A. seems to be much more informed about the world, as well as a country that is less than ONE THIRD the size of the African continent, it becomes even more necessary and welcome that an event like the AFRICA WEEK occurs in the midst of all this ignorance.



The African Students' Organization in holding the Africa Week, has in its own small way, presented Africa in her proper perspective. Its cultural exhibition, which became a main feature of the activities, drew the most crowds, especially since the venue for the ex-

position was strategically placed in the busy Union Fireside Lounge. Some two to three hundred students, faculty and others browsed amongst the exhibits each day. In fact this event, originally scheduled for two days, was repeated on Friday, due to its popularity. The rich diversity of exhibits from Sierra Leone to Kenya and from Sudan to Anzania (South Africa), testified to the wealth — mineral, human and artistic — of the continent. Amongst some of the more well known visitors to the Cultural Exhibition were Professor Les Owens, Chairman of the Africana Studies Program and Richard P. Schmidt, the Acting President of the University. The day's program ended with a moving film about the life and death of that great American son of Africa — Malcolm X.

Thursday's program was even more eventful than the previous day's activities. There were more colorful exhibits at the exposition, and everyone was in high spirits, particularly because of the seldom heard African music which prompted some African students to give spontaneous dance performances. The Cross-Cultural Evening was something to remember, with a performance of the traditional oath of allegiance between a Chief and his Paramount Chief. There were also readings of Modern African poetry written in English by students of the ASO, as well as poetry written in Arabic, Ibo, Swahili, Akan, Ewe, and Zulu. The highlight of the evening was the performance of a traditional African Folktale.

Friday's exposition included a number of West African dishes which were served free of charge to Africa through Anti-Apartheid posters, pamphlets and magazines.

adventurous gourmet fans. But apart from the food, music, and artifacts, serious attention was drawn to the situation in Southern responsible multinationals in this region of Africa. In point of fact, if the situation is not rapidly resolved in favor of justice, human dignity and liberty for the millions of oppressed Africans, the much threatened Third World War will be sparked off by events in this region, and not the overly publicized Middle East and South West Asian regions.

GUEST SPEAKERS

The SUSB Foreign Student Advisor, Lynn King, at the CH'INDABA (Great talk-together) in the Auditorium on Friday afternoon, informed the audience of moves being made by the SUNY system in general, and Stony Brook in particular to promote a meaningful intercultural exchange between the U.S. and Africa. Other speakers at the Ch'Indaba included Professor Duke who gave a very educative analysis of the Apartheid system as practiced in South Africa. A system which had been modified in Zimbabwe as Dr. Kuka stated in his talk on the current situation in that country. Audience participation in the Ch'Indaba was encouraging and responses from the panel about the situation in SOWETO, Anzania were illuminating.

To say the Africa Week was a great success would be an understatement, and due credit must be given to the ASO for promoting and organizing such an event. Despite some problems such as the cancelling of the film show on Friday night, the performance of the Anzanian (South African) Cultural Drama — ISINTU drew great applause. May the calabash always be full! Well done ASO.

Baraka's

Case

One thing that is clear to me, and ought to be clear to all progressive people, and especially to revolutionaries, is that the June 8th attack on myself, my wife Amina, and four of our children is on one level simply another terrifying example of the kind of national oppression and racism black people in this country, and other oppressed nationalities are subjected to daily. Black oppression is one of the foundations of capitalist American historically.

On another level we ought to be equally certain that once the police were aware exactly who it was they had attacked and beaten in front of hundreds of people, they had to cover up. Hence their continuous slanders about me being arrested for beating my wife are both cover up and at the same time an attempt

to character assassinate and slander the Black Liberation Movement.

The trial also speaks to the kind of injustice and oppression the black masses suffer continuously. In a city where the population is over 1/3 black a jury gets picked that has only one black. Also, the state's case, as tried by an assistant district attorney, was characterized not by legal expertise, but a succession of slimy tricks. For instance, when I was first arrested I was charged with assault on my wife, assault on police officers, interfering with government processes, possession of a dangerous weapon and resisting arrest. The police dropped all charges except attack on a police officer and resisting arrest, their standard charges in all police brutality cases. The grand jury threw out the assault on a police officer charges because they were too absurd. Yet once the trial opened the district attorney had the police introduce a large knife even though it could not be offered as evidence, and even though I was not being charged

with possession of it. But this weapon was waved in front of the mostly white jury so as to inflame the stereotype of the knife toting black for them.

A photographer witnessed and took pictures of the police attack on my family and I. These photos were shown to my wife and I and also my lawyer, but before the trial

these photos were seized by the DA's office, and subsequently the photos which really exposed the police attack and police lies strangely disappeared, and we were told that they never existed. The Assistant DA's summation was mainly character assassination and attacks on my wife and my son

Continued on page 9

**For Brothers and Sisters
 interested in participating in
 our annual Basketball
 Tournament**

Contact:

B S U

Blackworld

Monday October 15, 1979

Page Of Opinion

Editorial

As this issue of Blackworld goes to print, we feel that it would be appropriate to acquaint our new readership to the aims, purposes, and objectives of this newspaper and also to inform our regular leadership about the present situation of our existence.

As stated in our by-laws, "Blackworld newspaper is dedicated to the expression, and perpetuation of the Black view on the Stony Brook campus." In actually carrying out this objective we depend heavily on contributions in terms of articles, advertisements, and letters from our readership. Generally what has been true in the past is that verbal commitments to submit articles rarely, if ever, translated into usable material for our publication. Thus out of necessity, rather than choice, a clique was formed in which a small group of people, numbering five at the most, did everything, ranging from writing the articles to delivering the newspapers around the campus. It is not necessary to go into great detail about the past operations of this newspaper, nonetheless, it is important to point out that five out of a possible 1,000 black students at Stony Brook in no way represents the "Blackview."

It is already a month into the semester and we find ourselves last amongst the other two campus papers in coming out. This, to say the least, appears to be a continuation of last semester. There is a simple law in thermo-dynamics that states: "the greater the input the more the efficiency," thus far we have had little input and practically no efficiency. We regret if we sound a little pessimistic, but facts are facts, and they will not go away by our closing our eyes to them.

In a strange way it has been fortunate for us that we were given a low budget from Polity because in this way, monetarily, it became feasible to cut production to one issue per month. However, we do not, nor will we ever, accept this present predicament as a fact of reality. If Blackworld folds it will not be said that it went out of existence without a serious effort on our part.

A famous black leader once preached a philosophy of, "Do for Self." His teachings revolutionized the lives of many black brothers and sisters considered to be outcasts of the society. If there is one legacy that this man left behind, before he passed away, it was that we will never make progress in this American society unless we learn to do for self. We have the opportunity with the Blackworld newspaper to "do for self," to create and develop something which can truly be representative of our wishes and aspirations — the Black View. Let us not allow this opportunity, like so many others, to go to waste.

HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY?
 SAY IT THROUGH THE
 BLACKWORLD PAGE OF
 OPINION.

Letters

A serious problem

Last week a major cultural event took place at Stony Brook organized by the African Students Organization. The event displayed African artifacts, stamps, posters, and music. There were also speeches on recent developments in Rhodesia and South Africa and many other interesting activities.

It is unfortunate — despite the heavy publicity by the African Students and the Africana Students Department that many of the activities were poorly attended.

The idea of the African Week was to bring the Stony Brook community, particularly Black Americans, closer to the continent of Africa. It was a way of sharing our strength and weakness, our differences and similarities. It was, in fact, intended to be a bridge. But many seemed not to realize the need for such a link. Their indifference was frustrating!

This indifference underlies the failure of the black student movements at Stony Brook and the Black Students United (which by the way sponsored the event but was absent from all of the activities). The BSU is particularly guilty of this indifference. It has failed not only to define a role for its members, but also to bring them closer to one another. Surely this lack of action explains the high turnover and many frustrations among its members.

Ladies and gentlemen of the BSU Executive it is time you start understanding and addressing the need of black students for the struggle should continue uninterrupted.

By **KEBOUR GHENNA**

Immunity and justice

Since the argument of the inviolability of embassies has assumed a sacredness that makes any grievances of the Iranians quite beside the point, it is useful to examine this argument closely.

As it stands, it is permissible for a foreign country to organise coups that upset the legitimate government and to mask its spies as diplomats, but if someone is suspected of subverting the whole democratic order of a country and he is found to be a "diplomat" then it is more of a criminal act to prosecute him than it is for him to have attempted to overthrow the government.

If a law is understood to exist for the purpose of encouraging people to be law-abiding then is it not absurd to use a law to deliberately destroy the very purpose for which it has been created?

As it stands now, I can attempt to perhaps murder you, plunder your country, and work to undermine the integrity of your government, but if you catch me, you are the guilty party if you do anything other than declare me *persona non grata* and expel me from your land. This obviously is the most cynical abuse of the very spirit of any kind of law that is respected by anyone. If a law exists that can create such ludicrous discrepancies of justice, then that law is, intrinsically considered, a most unsatisfactory arrangement.

In the present instance we have a nation in a fury — the Americans have actually stopped addressing themselves to the moral question of the Shah: the only issue now is how to put pressure on those Iranians — how to "destabilise" the government in the words of Secretary Vance.

Anything done by the Shah, the CIA, the State Department, is trivial as long as diplomatic personnel are held hostage. Hitler even observed diplomatic immunity. Did that make him more law-abiding? Is that a testimony to the underlying merit of such a law? When does it become

necessary to ignore a law in order to prove how it can impede the very process of more significant justice?

The Americans, we are led to believe, were quite prepared to arrange a coup to overthrow the elected government in 1953, quite prepared to help train a savage secret police, quite prepared to allow a man to call himself "The King of Kings" and indulge in the worst kind of egomania, quite prepared to allow him to expropriate billions of dollars, quite prepared to — in spite of the universal feeling of his cruelties and criminal acts — admit him into the United States. And the students have provided evidence that the embassy was indeed being used for espionage purposes.

Truth, we can assume, does have a certain vibrational touchstone, and it is obvious to any disinterested observer in this drama that the Iranian students and their leader have not brutalised the hostages, nor used this incident to strengthen their revolution. Each Iranian representative has spoken with a conviction and passion that makes the anger and reactivity of the State Department seem the emotion of someone whose interest is not so much in justice as in ego pride, someone not at all prepared to consider the possible intrinsic validity of the arguments of its opponent. No, these Iranians are the villains, and the US the innocent victims.

It is a great drama, and if we were witnesses watching from some other planet, would we perhaps feel the Iranians were quite justified in resorting to this lawless act to bring to revelation the suffering they have undergone, the *hubris* of foreign policy attitude that sacrifices the will of the people to erect a government designed to protect US interests and to withstand the threat from the Left? Diplomatic immunity does not mean immunity from natural justice.

Robin W. Carlsen.

Victoria,
 British Columbia.

(Reproduced from the January 20, 1980 issue of the Manchester Guardian.)

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Arts &

Leisure

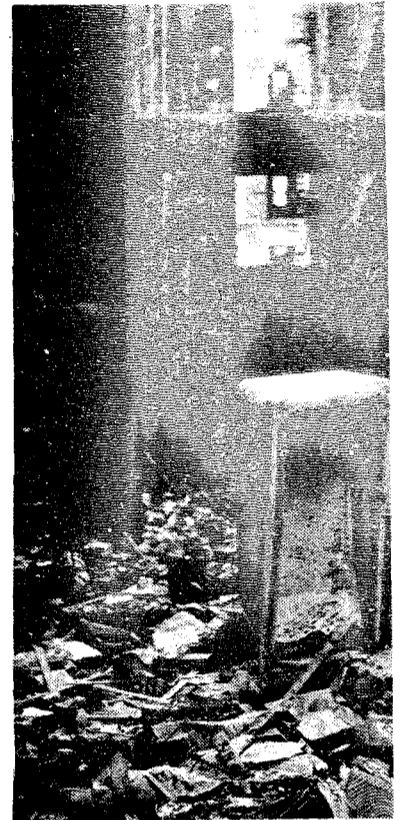
Voices Voices Voices

The Ghetto.
By Anita King

*Blacks and PR's
Niggers and Spics
that is what
makes some ghettos
clicks.
Rats running thru
the garbage
roaches running cross
the floor,
some stop to watch
as you go towards the door.*

*The junkies
The pushers
The whores
The pimps*

*The fire engines
blaring away, racing
to a false alarm.
Cops chasing
rapists thru tenement slums
being careful to step over
winos and bums.
Some folks are trying
to get away,
while others . . .
manage to be content to
stay in this place they
call home,*

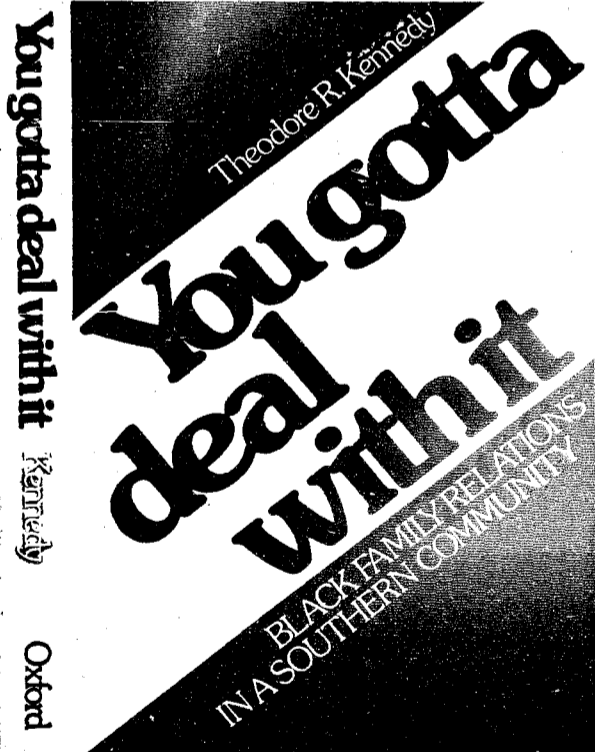


Black Woman and Child

Black women as mothers and teachers can consciously teach their daughters that Black women, as the mothers of all mankind, are the alpha omega of women on this planet. Black mothers can teach their daughters that they should never seek to look like or be like anything other than themselves, that they can set the standards of what women will be like on this planet . . .

Frances Welsing, M.D.
Psychiatrist, Hillcrest
Children's Center
Washington, D.C.

Book Review



He's one of the few black professors teaching in the anthropology department at the State University at Stony Brook. He's one of the few professors that does more than his departmental duties when it comes to the students. He's always willing to extend his personal services to his students. He's presently up for tenure; Oxford has just published his book, and he says "You Gotta Deal with It." This extraordinary man is Professor Theodore R. Kennedy.

—Gayle Moore

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When Theodore Kennedy, a black anthropologist from the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Long Island, went to a rural Southern town for research on black families, he spent an evening waiting tables during a banquet at the local country club. It was a quick way of getting the rub of the green.

He reports: "I had a difficult time keeping my composure. Once I was approaching a table with drinks and the conversation was about 'that nigger who was running for mayor.' I thought they would at least lower their voices or postpone their discussion until I had served

the drinks but, as if I were not there, one of them said, "Them niggers are getting to smart for their own good. We're going to have to do something about them.'"

What they did, mostly, was keep up their racist talk. That, in turn, reinforced the sick values of the white community as it lived alongside the black community.

This was in the early 1970s. In this resourceful and carefully written account of black family relations in a rural southern town, Kennedy provides much of the evidence that is behind the recent news stories about the deceptiveness of "black progress."

What was there all long — poverty, prejudice and despair — is still there, with the black family as the major security for individuals trying to keep themselves together.

Kennedy went to the town he calls Vera Ridge as a student from an Eastern university doing his doctoral dissertation. Rather than coming back with a trunk of tapes and passing off the talk as research, Kennedy tells the story behind the research. In doing it this way, we not only have it confirmed still again that the "New South" is little more than a slogan for the booster clubs in the Atlantas and Birmingham of the region, but we

learn also that anthropology can be a messy business.

Shortly after his arrival in the black community of Vera Ridge, Kennedy was mugged and nearly killed. He was held in suspicion as "an outside dude." Others saw him as a visiting big shot, while some sent him a message saying he was "just another nigger who thinks he knows so much." Still another group couldn't believe that anyone would take a year to study Vera Ridge. "If I was in school," said one person, "I can think of much better things to study than black folks."

Kennedy's book might be

Continued on page 9

A message from a concerned Zimbabwean

By EMMANUEL WAMI

It has been almost a year since I reported in Blackworld the assurance of an inevitable victory for the Patriotic Front. To bring us up to day, well in less than three weeks the people of Zimbabwe will be participating in a so-called fair and free elections. This historic moment will be witnessed by the world in the midst of chaos and turmoil created mostly by the British and their friends. Already the so-called Governor of Zimbabwe, Lord Soames, has stunned the people by his one-sidedness and hypocrisy. While the Patriotic Front freedom fighters have been confined to specific designated areas, Lord Soames has turned loose the Rhodesian army to intimidate and terrorize the supporters of the Patriot Front in the

countryside. He has purposely allowed armed bandits, called auxiliaries to murder many people. His dream is to install once again a boot licking puppet who would bow to his masters and forget about Zimbabweans. Moreover he has allowed South African troops to remain inside Zimbabwe to mobilize an attack should a Patriotic Front victory come about.

The Patriotic Front the only organization fighting for a true independent Zimbabwe is being rip-

pled more and more every day. While material support to the puppets (Muzorewa and Smith) pours in from racist South Africa, murder plans are being made every day to get rid of the Front leaders. However our friends are gathering everywhere to show solidarity towards the Patriotic Front. An example of this is on February 9, 1980, about 3,000 people jammed a church in Zimbabwe in an emergency concert to raise funds for the campaign of the Front.

The intimidation of the masses by the supporters of a "pack of power starved puppets" is nothing but the last kicks of a dying horse. The hypocrisy of Lord Soames and the acts of terrorism by the fascist army will diminish into thin air. The patriotism of the Front will remain strong and solid. Its ultimate victory is inevitable because it represents the "breath, life, and power" of the Zimbabwean people.

So people of valor, I urge you to continue to show your patriotism and solidarity towards your friends, the Zimbabwean people, progressive forces, march with us until final victory.

Viva Zimbabwe!
Viva Patriotic Front!
A Luta Continua!



**JOIN AN UP...AND
COMING...
NEWSPAPER**

**BLACKWORLD
NEEDS:
*WRITERS
*REPORTERS
*TYPIST**

Point / Counterpoint

The writer is president of BSU.

In response to the December 12, 1979 front page article entitled: "Black Students United?" — I must question the black awareness of the Blackworld staff and supporters. An article of such degradation in Stony Brook's oppressive environment is extremely detrimental to the social and educational advancements of the black students.

The content of this article was based on misinformation and personal interest which should not have been printed. The article is total speculation and harmful to the image of our black organization. The only black operated newspaper that speak for the students should choose its content carefully.

During the months of November and December there were various functions that were sponsored by the Black Students United (BSU). The sponsorship of Kwanzaa was a very successful event with the attendance of 250 to 350 students, faculty, and community rep-

resentatives. This event was not covered by our newspaper. The choir's annual fall concert, held in the fine arts center had an attendance of approximately 300 students, faculty, and community members, and this article had to be written by the Choir's president. Caribbean Day, a BSU sponsorship, one of the most versatile events of the year had to be covered by a BSU executive board member at the last minute. However, the Blackworld staff can find writers to print speculation to create unnecessary scandals. I must question the professional judgment of our newspaper. My suggestion to Blackworld is to support and uplift your black brothers and sisters. Front page degradation is only a tool for the adversary. It is much more helpful to Blackworld and the black community to shine the positive and work together to correct the negatives. This type of article is the reason why Blackworld and BSU's budget is so minute. There are too many positive events happening in and out of BSU that the people need to know about in our community; so please, think before you write!!

BLACKWORLD'S REPLY

Blackworld stands firm on the accurateness of the article. To dismiss the article as "total speculation" without presenting any opposing information and arguments relative to the claims being made indirectly lends credibility and legitimacy to it. The entire article was based on interviews done with individuals affiliated in some way with BSU, thus to accuse us of "misinformation" is an admission in itself.

To clarify things, Blackworld is not nor does it intend to be only an organ for the expression of our external conditions here at the University. We strongly believe that in order to begin to effectively change "Stony Brook's oppressive environment," we must first be willing to cast a critical light on our own internal oppressions and disunity. This calls for a newspaper to have the courage to constructively criticize what it observes to be weakness and internal dissent. To cure a patient of cancer, the doctor does

not concentrate all of his attention on the external conditions of the illness. He must also address himself to the internal cause, which is the receptiveness of the body.

As far as the coverage of Kwanzaa and Caribbean Day is concerned, it was quite unfortunate that non-staff people had to submit to us articles on those events, but, as elaborated in this issue's Editorial, our staff at the most numbered only five people last semester. We attempted through different campus organizations, including BSU, to recruit people, however, our initiatives did not evoke responses. Consequently, what was reflected in last semester's paper was both the time, work, and energy of a small group of individuals and the unconcern, unwillingness, and apathy of all minority students here at Stony Brook.

Blackworld would desire nothing more than to work in conjunction and in harmony with BSU and all the other minority organizations. But, it must be made very clear that our collective efforts to improve conditions at Stony Brook does not entail sweeping our own problems under the rug. Only through direct confrontation with all the issues affecting us can progress be made.

Opinion Poll — from page 2

With regard to the draft including women, I think it's good. If she's qualified physically, I don't think there is anything wrong with a woman serving in combat equally with a man.

ALLEN PRESTON
(Sociology Major)

I think the draft should not be reinstated. If it is, I'm going to try to get out of it, because we've all been told of this "American Dream" to go to college and get good grades so we can have a good life for ourselves and our children. As of now I don't want to risk getting shot or killed and stop that dream from happening. I don't believe people should be forced to join an army to kill other people if they don't want to. I don't feel this country has been given the divine right to be the defender of democracy all over the world. There are many problems here that they can't control, and I figure until we get ourselves together we have no business any place across the sea.

If the ERA Amendment is passed then women should be drafted. I don't think it would be too bad. Women can do it just as well as men; probably even better. If she's dedicated she will be good; if she is not, she would be just like her male counterpart, and won't be a good soldier either.

In Depth — from page 4

effective actions. It is here that we find a major problem.

It is not a problem caused by the black student body as a whole. It is one caused by the "leaders" of that body. The body showed that they were ready to take a stand, that they were beginning to have some doubts about the "me" logic. It was the job of their leaders to effectively harness these feelings into collective actions. However, four days after the rally, some leaders used a BSU general body meeting to charge that the BSU committees that they were part of was not receiving equal representation under the current BSU leadership. They also demanded that a BSU Senate be set up to deal with that issue.

This charge is nothing new. It's been brought up every year, no matter who is on the BSU Executive Board. However, such charges become a little annoying when you are in the midst of dealing with some very serious problems of the black community. Further, the bottom line in this issue is money, not equal representation. If they say it is equal representation, and equal representation only, they would have a very weak case.

The BSU general body, of which every BSU member is a part of, can do anything they please in regards to the making of BSU Policy, even if this means vetoing an action of their own Executive Board. True, there is some legiti-

macy to their claim of unequal representation on the Executive Board. And it is also true that blacks are different from any other ethnic group, in regards to the diversity of our people in so many different areas. This is a fact, however, it has been too freely accepted as an excuse for the nonsense that annually dominates internal BSU politics.

Whatever the case may be, the setting up of a duplicate Executive Board, when the old one is doing just fine, should not have been the dominant issue at a BSU general body meeting only *four days* after a major rally. The dominant question should have been, how to keep the momentum going to make sure that all the issues raised be directly dealt with, and dealt with soon.

Black Students United is not an anti-poverty organization. Thus, it should not allow itself to fall into the anti-poverty organization syndrome, which is existing only to dish out the nickles and dimes that are given to it by a larger (in scope, not power) nickle and dime entity. Carlton Spruill stated that when he took office he found a "popcorn" organization. When he said this I laughed. However, that's just how BSU was viewed by the university community, a small harmless, party loving, nickle and dime popcorn club.

However, the university community was surprised last semester when black students showed that there are issues more important to them than a disco party, a club dinner, or an intimate get together. Those issues were important last

semester and they are still important this semester. The nickle and dime good time budgets were not so important then, and they are not so important now. If BSU is to become a strong political force on this campus, it must lay down some hard priorities and start acting on them — today!

Baraka's Case

—from page 5

Ras, who also testified. The summation alone is grounds for appeal.

Even before the trial the same police that attacked us were allowed to harass us on two occasions in the city and this continued even inside the courthouse. Two of these policemen were even indicted by the grand jury for harassment, which is a euphemism for another attack which consisted of police throwing me against a soda machine and beating my head into it. A trial against these policemen is yet to be completed, and this fact has been continuously covered up. The judge would not allow these facts to be introduced into the case, calling them irrelevant, yet obviously if a grand jury could find reason to indict them, this fact should have been made known to the jury so they could understand the reality and viciousness of the police attack.

Next page

A critique of liberalism

By BALDWIN BERNARD

Liberalism doesn't try to liberate colonial countries from their colonial powers but instead gives them an artificial independence in order to bring about a more deeper and hidden dependency. Liberalism is a continuation of conservatist beliefs, but in a different form. The liberal doesn't say that he is "civilizing" you, he says that he is "developing" you. He won't say that you are a "savage," he says you are "backward." It's not that you aren't in the "modern world," you are in the "third world." The new "world order" of the liberal becomes interdependence or oppression and dependency at a higher level. "Third world" becomes dependent upon the U.S. and the other "developed" countries for their finished products and are supposedly supplied with new technology to help their poverty stricken people. In return the "third world" countries supply the "developed" countries with dependency for the resources they have. The liberal calls this a healthy and growing relationship. But, in reality, it is exploitation and imperialism. The liberal calls for patience, while the "third world" calls for change NOW!!!



Kennedy's from page 7

subtitled "The Troubles of Anthropological Research," rather than what actually is on the cover: "Black Family Relations in a Southern Community." Kennedy set out to conduct the kind of investigations into daily life that Robert Coles, Thomas Cottle and others have been giving us for the past 15 years. But the package he returned with wasn't all that trim or neat. Even after he won the trust

of the local people, he was put into roles that he hadn't planned on. He was assigned "a voice in community decisions. I was called on for advice to mediate family disputes, to argue with landlords over rent, to coordinate activities, and to host community functions that were usually hosted by community members only."

The four families that Kennedy interviews were part of a community in which one third of the citizens received welfare. Most

of the town's unskilled laborers earned between three and four thousand dollars a year. Integration didn't begin until 1965. The only school in the black section of town was 90 percent black; white parents set up private academies for their children.

Without crashing the cymbals, or calling in Jesse Jackson to make a speech on how whites still control American life, Kennedy quietly but powerfully documents that the civil rights movement is not only over in

many rural areas of the South, but that it is only beginning.

White racism is present, but so is black obtuseness. At a community meeting in which Kennedy tries to explain the goals of his work, charges and countercharges are made. The locals gang up to work over the stranger, Kennedy is accused of taping people without their knowledge.

Next page

Community news Gordon Heights

PUT YOUR
TALENTS TO
WORK.

JOIN THE STAFF
OF
BLACKWORLD.

IT CAN'T BE!
WE GOT RID
OF HIM BACK
IN THE FIFTIES!



Baraka con't.

Newspaper accounts have also consistently not mentioned the police being indicted. Nor were we able to get any kind of press coverage telling our side of the story. There have been only two times this case received coverage, and both of these times were on the basis of police statements, when I was arrested and when I was convicted. Other than these distorted slanderous accounts the press has not breathed a word about the case. But we are clear that the people who control the police are the same white racist monopoly capitalists who control the large press.

It is important that we mount a continuing defense in this case. We intend to appeal the case even if it is not a jail sentence. The conviction is further evidence, as was the attack itself, that U.S. society is moving headlong to the right. The bourgeoisie has continuously attacked and is trying to eliminate all the gains of the 60s won through the peoples struggles. The international crisis of imperialism has been further intensified by revolution throughout the Third World, and heightening war preparations as this country arms for World War III, this time with the Soviet Union. So that now there are layoffs, cutbacks

in social programs, even closing of hospitals, blatant inferiorization of schools in oppressed national communities, and a sharp rise in police murders of Black, and Latin youth. The Klan has returned as a weapon of terror used by the imperialists to stop the struggle for democratic rights. But as the assassinations in Greensboro should make clear, government assassins are co-mingled with the regular fascist scum to make imperialism's attack on all progressive people even more deadly.

Our continued struggle in this case will not be because we believe in the bourgeois courts or that justice will ever be possible under capitalism, but because we must educate the masses of people about the real nature of this system, and also about the present move toward the right. For the black masses we know that our fundamental weapon of struggle must be a national black united front, against imperialism and for self determination. Our struggle in this case should be seen as another means of trying to help in the construction of such a front, in the face of intensifying attacks.

All of the people exploited and oppressed in this society are victims of the monopoly capitalist class that owns and controls the bloody

state mechanism that keeps them in power. The struggle of the Afro-American Nation and oppressed nationalities against imperialism is objectively part of the struggle of the majority of people in this country against the same enemy and part of the united front against imperialism that exists internationally as the people fight back from day to day. Ultimately such a broad united front must be brought to full consciousness so that all the strugglers against the white racist monopoly capitalists in this country become conscious allies. But the one thing necessary to bring about this conscious unity and to guide all the various sharpening struggles against the U.S. imperialists is an actual Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party. A party combining the best elements, the fighting elements of the multinational U.S. working class. Such a party can lead the people in finally smashing monopoly capitalism in this country thereby making possible the destruction of national oppression and the elimination of racism and the oppression of women.

My wife and I are two of a great number of people already committed to the creation of such a party. The police and court attacks are partially in recognition of this fact! But these attacks will only serve to sharpen the struggle and intensify our resistance as well as educate people around the world.



AFS opens new library

Kennedy con't.

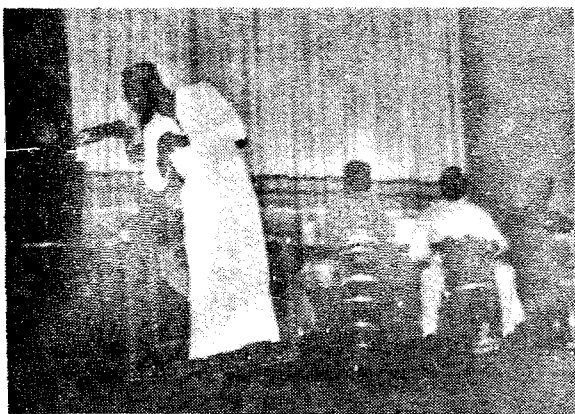
Finally he explodes: "Damn it! I'm sick and tired of being accused of something I didn't do. You people are worse than any white person I've ever known. Here I am trying to make something out of myself. Trying to show the white man that we are just as smart as he, that all we need is a chance. But who's trying to throw up blocks? My own people."

One of the town elders, also weary of the bickering, agrees: "That's just like us Colored people. We can't settle nothing among ourselves without getting into arguments. Already we'er at each other's throats. Why? Why do we do this to ourselves?"

Kennedy doesn't know, nor should he know. Anthropologists, whether in the South Seas or the Southern United States, have enough to do by merely getting beneath the surface of life, so that at least instead of theories, reports, commissions and headlines, we can face people.

Kwanzaa 79

Speakers



Children



Sisters



Brothers



Sports

THE SCORE *BY Allen Tate*

"The Score" is a new Blackworld feature. The sports scene will be covered from here at Stony Brook to the national level. An event or personality will be discussed with the black perspective in mind.

As a famous comedian once put it "On the whole I'd rather be in Philadelphia." That makes more than a little bit of sense to me since I'm from Philadelphia. However, I've spent a little time in New Britain, Connecticut; Jersey City, New Jersey and East Islip, New York (among other places), while traveling with the men's varsity and junior varsity basketball teams this season.

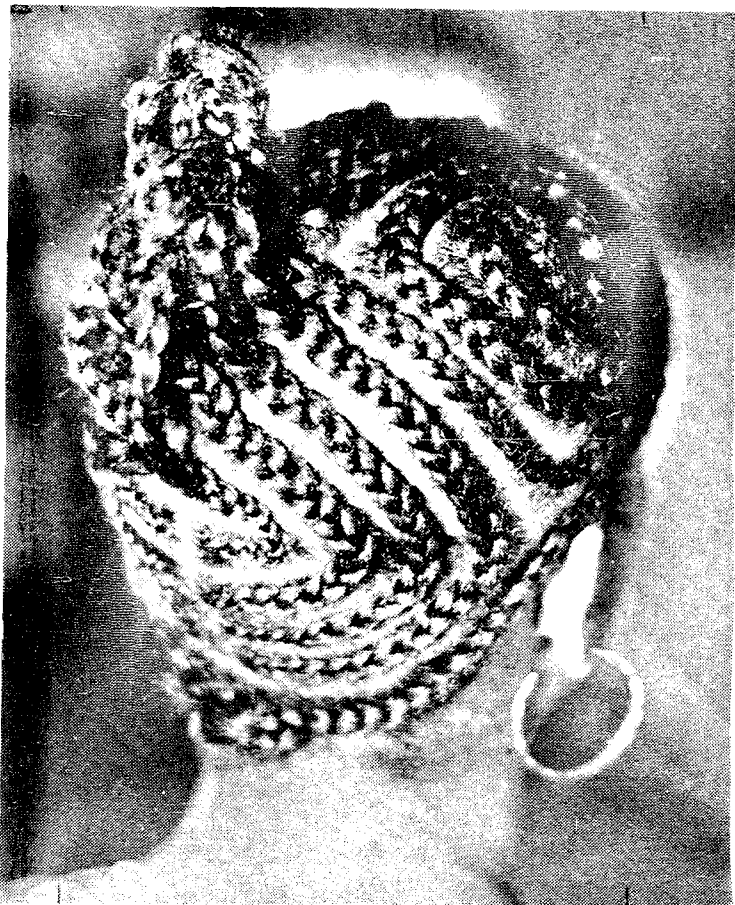
You have to love the game, no question about that. Many times you find yourself saying just that, as you try to pour over a textbook after a long night in one of these previously mentioned havens. My instructors never seem to know to ask me the score of the last game on their exams. I calm myself down to this reality by rationalizing it must be common knowledge that Keith Martin hit the game winning shot against Keene State; the only referee to officiate a Stony Brook game in a crew cut worked the Mercy game; and last but not least New York Maritime is one of the last all Caucasian teams in

America.

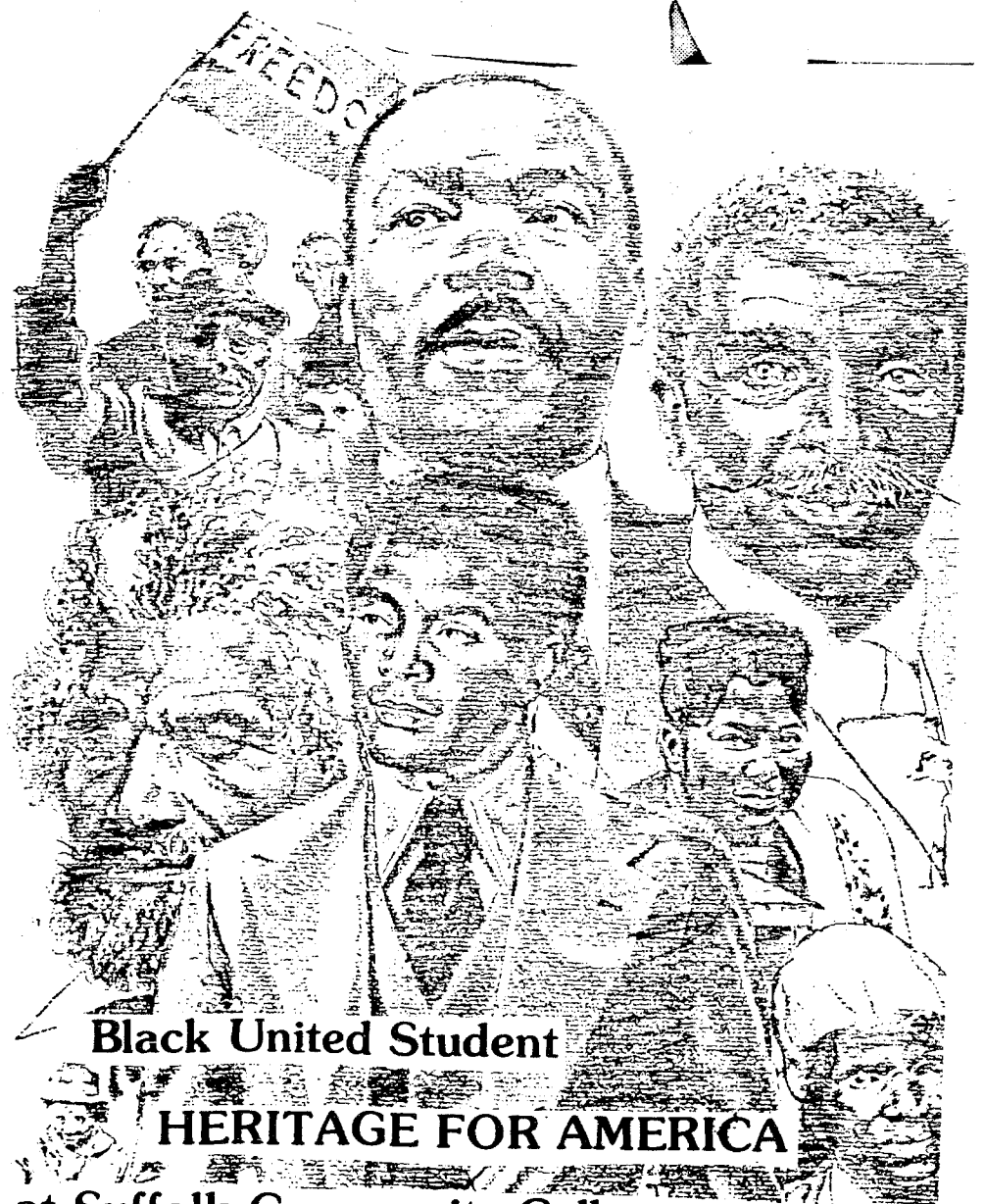
The season has had rewards. As of this writing the varsity is 16-7 with a good shot of receiving a bid to the NCAA post season tournament. Co-captain Mel Walker became the fourth leading Patriot scorer in history. Freshman Rich Mulave has emerged as a solid player for the future. The junior varsity, after a rocky start, has rallied to win two of their last three ballgames. Forward Greg Williams poured in 25 points against City College. Guard Richard Tarver has played outstanding defense all season long. The entire team has improved tremendously and I won't be surprised to see several of these players in varsity uniforms over the next few seasons.

The women's varsity team has enjoyed a good season. Playmaker Cordella Hill is also probably the team's best shooter. Freshman Stephanie Duggins comes off the bench to provide defense and rebounding. The team is coming off an extended road trip to Oswego which will probably determine whether they will go to a post season tournament. They have already chalked up an impressive second place finish in the Manhattanville tourney.

Look for the next issue of "The Score" to find out how all three of these teams concluded their seasons.



*the corn-rolled hair style has been
part of our black culture ever since
the days of the Pharoahs*



**Black United Student
HERITAGE FOR AMERICA
at Suffolk Community College**

FEB. 25-29

for info: 233-5174 ask for Mr. Robert Walker