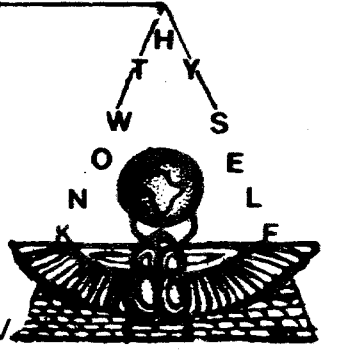
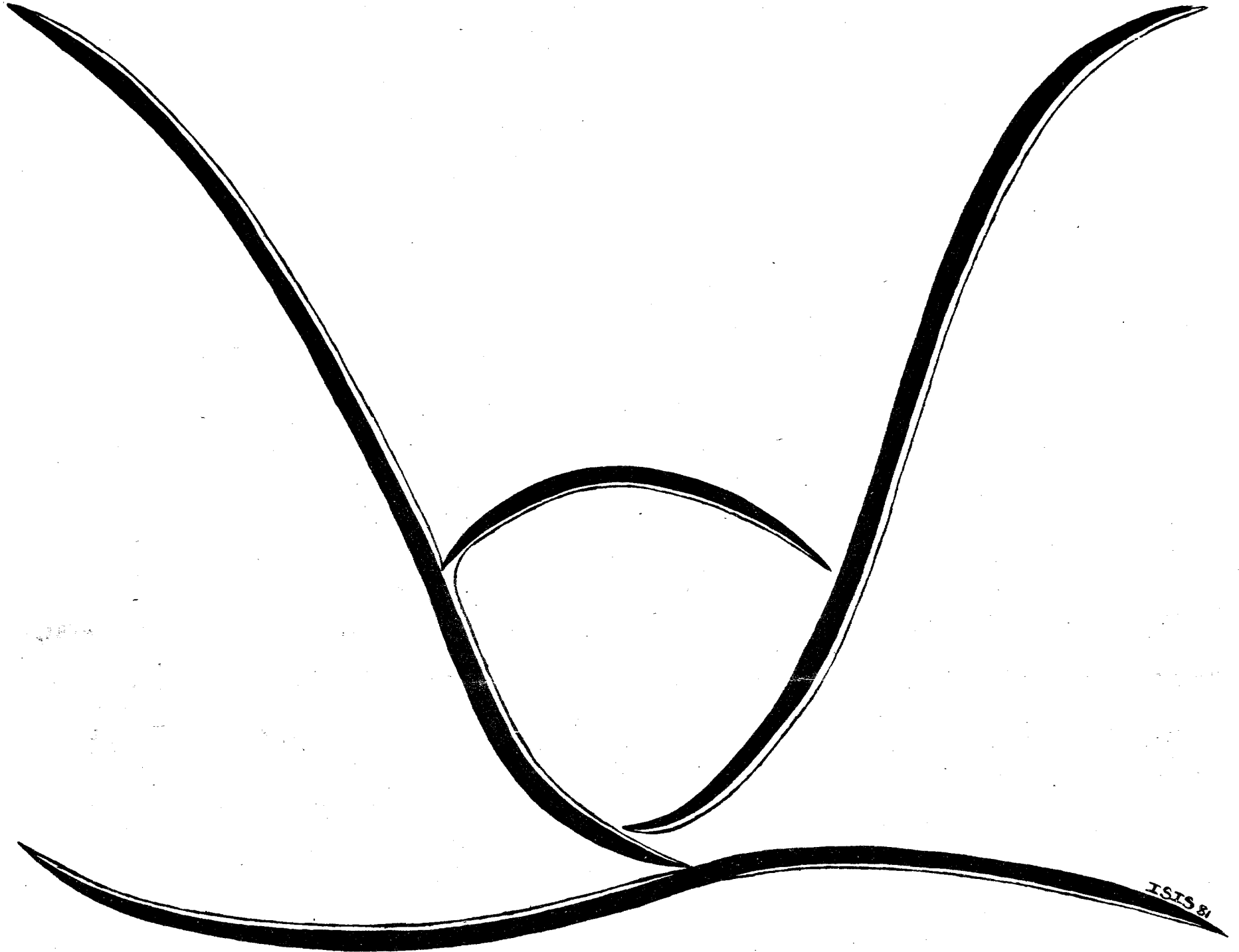


# BLACK WORLD



A SUNY STUDENT PUBLICATION - UNIVERSITY AT STONY BROOK OCTOBER 21, 1981, Vol. XII, No. IV



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HENRY STREET SETTLEMENTS  
NEW FEDERAL THEATRE  
WOODIE KING, JR. & STEVE TENNEN, Producers

# BOY and TARZAN Appear in a Clearing



written by  
**AMIRI BARAKA**  
directed by  
**GEORGE FERENCZ**

HARRY DEJUR HENRY STREET PLAYHOUSE  
466 Grand Street, New York, New York-(212) 598-0400

starring

ROSITA BROADOUS, WILLIE CARPENTER,  
CHRISTINE CAMPBELL, ELLEN DOLAN,  
YUSEF IMAN, JACK R. MARKS, ROD McLUCAS,  
JAMES PICKENS Jr., SETH SIBANIA,  
SELAELO MAREDI

music composed by  
HUGH MASEKELA

multi media designed and directed by ALLAN SIEGEL

set design GEORGE FERENCZ  
costume design SALLY J. LESSER  
light design MARSHALL WILLIAMS  
Production Stage Manager BONNIE L. BECKER

remaining dates/October 22, 23, 24, 25. Time: 7:30 p.m.  
\$5.00 orchestra, \$2.50 balcony

Member, Actors Equity Association

This production is made possible with public funds from  
the New York State Council on the Arts and the National Endowment for  
the Arts, the Barrie & Deedee Wigmore Foundation,  
and with a grant from the Shubert Foundation.

# PERSPECTIVES

## PUNK ROCK AND THE "DOGS"

Dedicated to the trend  
Some of our parties are  
Taking at Stony Brook (and  
wherever else).

Like we forgetting how to dance  
Like we can't "rock" no more  
Like the serious jamming dead

The Youth  
Like mutants of a nuclear fall-out  
Painted specters  
Metallic zombies

Dawn of the dancing dead fad  
Barking like impoverished dogs  
Howling when we should be laughing  
Gesturing like mindless masturbators  
Prancing like frantic lunatics  
To asylum computerized music  
To hard noised fusion of erraticism  
Assaulting the senses of I and I

This punk rock craze  
On the outskirts of the ghetto  
Spun into the house be senile D.J.'s  
Confusing lost Africans  
To prance to decrepit "rock"  
In quest of crueller ghoulishness  
The waste of Europe's ghettos

What is on your mind children?  
Following  
This mad obscenity  
That you want to call  
An in-thing

You  
Children of the original stylers  
Pace-setters  
Dance makers  
Pyramid builders  
Songhay-like empires  
Offsprings of real live Freedom Fighters

(Are we forgetting who we are?)

Where is your mind  
These days  
When you need it most  
Your real rhythm rhyme  
Your "serious" time  
Your beat...soul beat  
Your "Zulu man"

And some  
Needing to dance  
Dance in distaste  
While senescent D.J.'s  
Think (less)  
That intelligent Black people  
Enjoy these bland sounds  
Irate sounds from hell's bowels

STOP!  
Punking out on yourself  
Shitting on yourself  
Stinking the party  
With new wave  
Sounds like broken glass on the mind

Set the "real" music  
Up/on high  
The creative high  
To make us "lite"  
To feel alright  
To "nice-up" the party.

# FREE AMIRI BARAKA!!

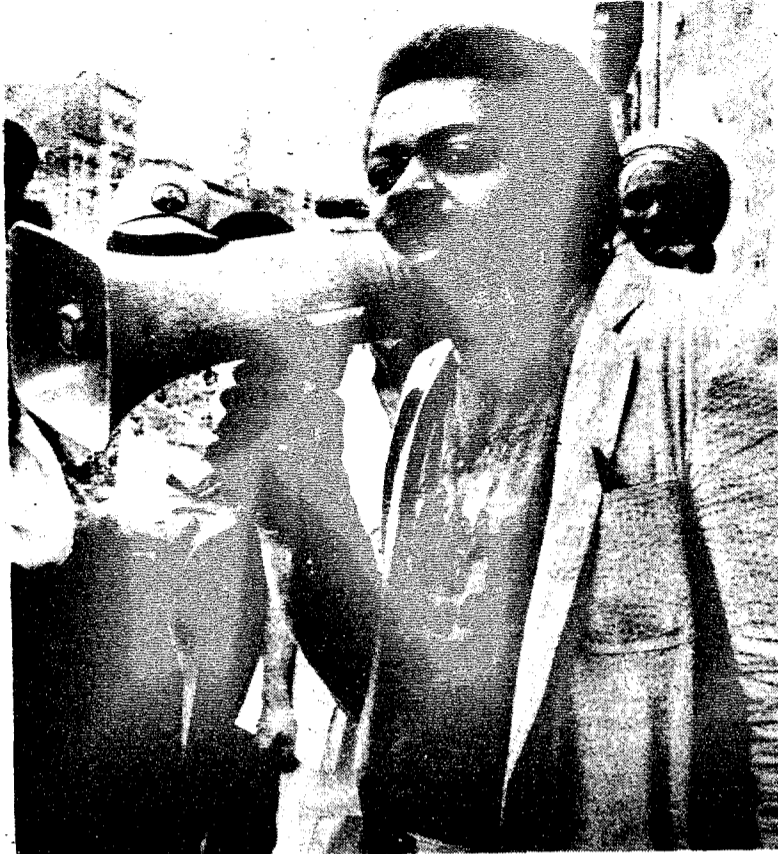
## NO DECISION ON STONY BROOK PROFESSOR AMIRI BARAKA'S APPEAL

By Lasana M. Sekou

Freedom Fighter Amiri Baraka remains a hostage of the New York judicial system after his second appeal on Friday, October 16, failed to be decided upon by presiding Judge Rothwax.

The appeal, which is the second prepared by Baraka's defense, was postponed to Tuesday, December 8, 1981. Baraka's defense appealed on the grounds that Baraka's 90-day sentence to Rikers Island Prison was too severe.

Amiri Baraka, an assistant professor with the Africana Studies Program at Stony Brook, has been subjected to a continued "legal" harassment by New York's judicial treadmill for over two years now. The trumped up charges of "resisting arrest," on which Baraka was convicted and sentenced, stems from another allegation by the police that Baraka assaulted his wife, Amina, in Manhattan's Green-



Amiri Baraka speaks at rally before his last court hearing in June. (UNITY photo)

wich Village on June 8, 1979. According to Baraka, he and his wife were arguing in their car when the police came on the scene, pulled him from his car, and proceeded to beat him. Both Baraka and Amina were then arrested, and the police left the Barakas' young children stranded. The "assault" charges by the police fell through in court and the charges of "resisting arrest" were later introduced by the police after realizing who Baraka was.

As a result, Baraka was convicted and sentenced to 90 days in Rikers Island. Now after the fifth postponement and the second appeal, Baraka continues to fight for his freedom and rights; his support across the country grows and despite the delays, people still flock to his trial in a show of mass support and protest against his harsh sentence.

### SCHOLAR AND ACTIVIST

Amiri Baraka is an internationally known and respected African-American writer/dramatist/poet, a scholar and an activist. He is one of the persistent and persevering fighters for the total socio-political-cultural-economic liberation of the oppressed African-American nation.

What happens to Baraka concerns all progressive people and blacks in particular. He represents

Cont. on p. 6

## 5 Indicted in Torture Of Black Ala. Prisoners

Birmingham, Ala.—Charges that black prisoners in the Bessemer City Jail were tortured with cattle prods to extract confessions have led to the indictments of four police officials and a state beverage agent, officials announced yesterday.

A federal grand jury indictment returned Tuesday charged the five men, all of them white, with violating the constitutional rights of six black youths in this iron and steel city close to Birmingham, where police used cattle prods to push back civil-rights demonstrators in the early 1960s.

Charged were Bessemer Public Safety Commissioner Max Williams, Robert Bassett of the Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Commission and three Bessemer police officers—Lt. Douglas Acker, Sgt. Thomas Cruce and Patrolman Stephen Douglas Crump. The indictment alleges that the officers, with Williams' knowledge and approval, shocked prisoners with cattle prods between Jan. 16 and June 3 in the police department vice squad office and used other legal methods to make suspects talk. Those methods included beatings and firing weapons with blank cartridges, the indictment said. It also said that Bassett displayed a syringe purporting to contain heroin to intimidate a prisoner.

Acker, Cruce, Crump and Bassett were arrested Tuesday. Williams, who was being treated at a local hospital, expected to surrender to the FBI later in the week, Attorney Frank Donaldson said. A federal magistrate bond for Acker, Cruce, Crump and Bassett at \$1,000 each the bond hearing, Fred Earvin, an attorney for Acker Cruce, claimed that the charges were politically motivated and that the FBI was seeking national publicity from the case. Williams claims the charges are an effort to discredit him with black voters, who played a key role in his election in 1978.

The trial is scheduled to begin in December before U.S. District Court Judge James Hancock. Three Bessemer prisoners brought suit against the city Aug. 12, asking for \$750,000 in damages. All three claimed they had been beaten by police officers and shocked with battery-operated cattle prods in the groin area, chest and hands.



## PERCEPTIONS:



Lloyd Sargeant is an (Undergraduate) Admissions Counselor with SUSB's Admissions Office. Mr Sargeant is the second Stony Brook staff to be interviewed by BLACKWORLD in an effort to acquaint the campus community with our faculty and staff, their positions and their perceptions of certain issues and how they relate to the entire SUSB community.

BW: Lloyd, what is the exact nature of your job?

LS: The job of an Admissions Counselor is mainly concerned with recruiting high school seniors and transfers (from other colleges) to this University. We (Admissions Counselors) go out to schools throughout the state and try to "sell" the University to prospective students. One of my particular duties is to talk to Black and Hispanic students around the state about the possibilities of attending and "making it" at Stony Brook.

Our larger activities are college nights at various high schools and attending (national) college fairs where thousands of students come; these are sometimes the first experiences students have with college.

Internally, once students apply [to SUSB] we assess their qualifications and they are either admitted, rejected or asked for additional

information (interviews etc.) relative to application.

Admissions Counselors also have the responsibility to examine students taking leave of absence during matriculation period; and also for the readmission process. We also work closely with the Office of Curriculum and Instruction.

BW: What do you consider to be major problems of the Admissions Office in relation to its official function?

LS: One of the major problems I see is the lack of visibility of this department as an important, functional unit of the University. In this regard it must be remembered that we are the first and sometimes the only people of the University that others (prospective students esp.) will see. There is also a lack of solid faculty support in recruitment of students; they tend to show little interest in the problems of the Admissions Office—but that is changing however.

[In addition]... our sales material (brochures) are not as "slick" as our competitor's. This is due to budgetary factors of which we (Admissions) have no control.

BW: Being the first to see many prospective students, especially Black students, what strikes you consistently about them?

LS: Their academics, in that a large number of our (Black) students are ill-prepared to compete at Stony Brook. And the closer you get to central city (schools) the harder it appears it is for them to make it. Education in central city high schools leave a lot to be desired, it seems they (schools) are more of a mill for turning out students than an educational institution. Many of our students get short-changed because of the curriculum they receive there.

BW: As an SUSB staff, how do you see your relationship with Black students in particular?

Cont. p. 10

# Race and Class and the Panamanian Nation State/Pt. I

by George Priestley  
taken from Caribbean Perspective,  
Vol. 1, No. 3

Race and class in Panama is of the utmost importance at this juncture of the struggle for national and social liberation in Panama. It is necessary for all democratic and progressive forces to confront the question in order to strengthen the popular and progressive movement in that country.

Historically the race question, and in particular, the race question as it pertains to 'Antillano' or Panamanians of English speaking Caribbean descent, has been utilized by one or more fraction of the Panamanian dominant class to divide the popular and working class movement. However, as the popular and workers movement gained in size, organizational strength, and also consciousness, it became progressively more difficult for the bourgeoisie to maneuver that movement. Nevertheless, the petty bourgeoisie within the popular movement continues, to this moment, to asset the primacy of race over class or class over race. Given the very sharp class divisions in Panamanian society, dividing rich against poor, haves against have nots, and powerful against powerless, the multi-ethnic and multi-color popular and working people's movement cannot afford the luxury of a so-called race and class antagonism which exist

only in the heads of some petty bourgeoisie theoretician.

## The Pervasiveness of Race and Class

Although the issue of race and class is not limited to the Antillano it must also include blacks of the colonial period-we will limit our concern to the Antillano question especially as it relates historically to the popular and labour struggle in Panama.

The purpose of this essay is to demonstrate the role of the 'Antillano' within the development of capitalism in Panama; their relationship to U.S. capital, and their relationship to the popular and class struggle in Panama.

It must be asserted that the worker from the English Speaking Caribbean in Panama has been economically important in the development of capitalism in Panama, and that the Antillano's relationship to the Panamanian popular struggles has been historically mediated by the United States colonial enclave in the Canal Zone. Furthermore, given the de-colonization process and the mounting challenge of the Panamanian workers to Panama's dependent capitalist relations, the Antillano's role within the labour and progressive popular movement becomes extremely politically vital.

It is important that these hypotheses be viewed within three distinct historical periods. (1) 1850-1945; (2) 1945-1968; and (3) 1968 to the present.

Phase one, or 1850 to 1945, marks the penetration and consolidation of U.S. imperialism in the Caribbean area and in Panama. Specifically, the U.S. gained virtual economic and political control over Panama beginning with the construction of the Panama Railroad in 1855 and the Panama Canal in 1914. It is during this period that tens of thousands of West Indians migrated, from essentially plantation economics in the Caribbean, to a capitalist colonial enclave in Panama. The majority, male, came from Jamaica, Trinidad and later Barbados.

## Discrimination and the Migrant Worker

In this period the majority of Antillano workers saw themselves, and were seen by others, as migrant, transitory labourers, having little or no long range interest in Panama. This work force was largely used as unskilled labour, in some instances as skilled labour, but in all cases as underpaid labour. During this phase, as well as in phase two and three, the Antillano was subjected to the worst kind of segregation characteristic of the U.S. South and present day South Africa.

Antillanos performed the most dangerous tasks during the construction of both the Railroad and the Canal, but were housed in dilapidated living quarters "down the lines" (along the Railroad tracks). They were euphemistically classified as Silver Workers lived in segregated neighborhoods, such as, Silver City; received their wages in silver coins and were limited to "silver" facilities (inferior facilities). Gold and silver classification of white and Black workers covered the entire spectrum of several relations on the Canal Zone. It determined where the Black worker could live, where she/he could shop; where he could worship, and even where he could walk. (It was not unusual for Blacks to be arrested by Canal Zone white police for trespassing or loitering in white neighborhoods).

This segregation pattern on the Canal Zone became understandable when one realizes that the colony was not solely for U.S. economic exploitation, but one which represents U.S. Imperialism in all of its dimensions: economic, cultural, political and military. Hence, the necessity to maintain total control over that work force was the principal reason for its segregation and colonization.

The Antillano, especially in the early years, faced with this type of segregation in the Canal Zone,

# Giving the boot to the South African rugby team

## South Africa is using the Springboks rugby tour to break its isolation in international sports

### Chicago

The South African rugby team met widespread opposition wherever they tried to play during their September U.S. tour. Tremendous pressure from Black and community groups forced New York to refuse the use of public playing fields to the Springboks team, although a court decision later allowed the game to proceed. Demonstrators turned out in large numbers to protest the game in Albany, New York. The game scheduled for Chicago had to be held in secret, 70 miles away in Racine, Wisconsin.

A wide range of Black, church and peace groups objected to the Springboks tour because it helped legitimize South African racism.

"What is at issue," said Conrad Worrill, spokesman for Chicago's Black Coalition Against the Rugby Tour, "is the struggle for freedom of the Black majority of South Africans from the repugnant white supremacist

system. Under this system, Blacks who constitute 87% of the country's population are systematically denied economic, social and political sovereignty."

### Boosting South Africa

South Africa is banned from participating in most interna-

tional sporting events, including the Olympics. Liberation move-

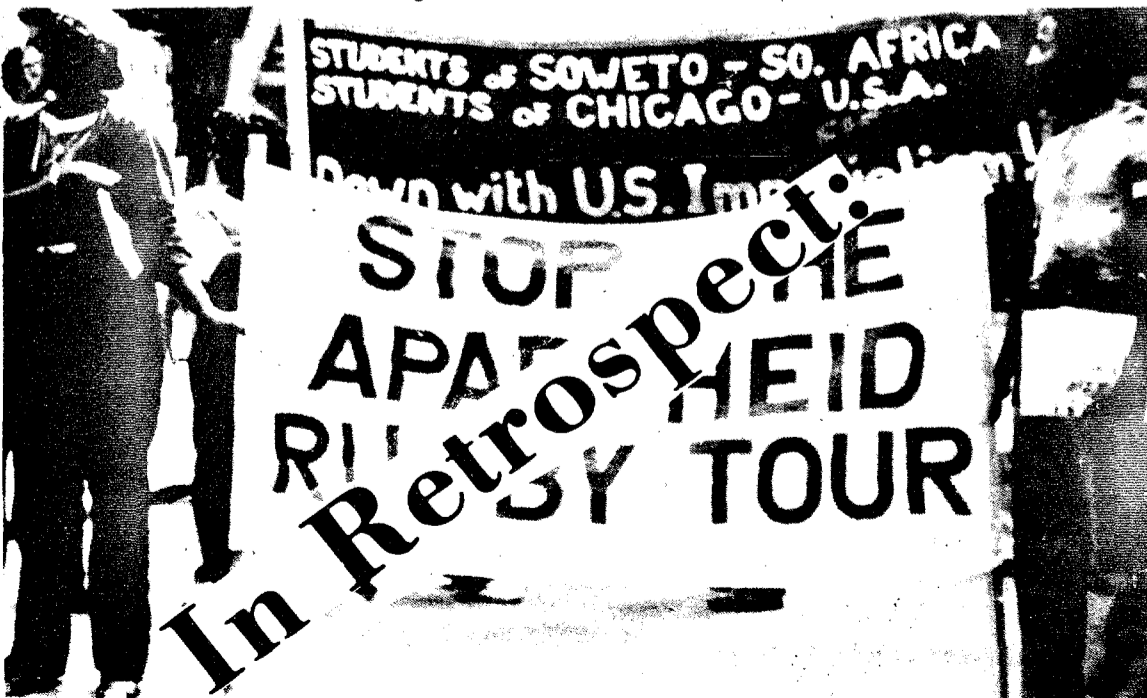
ments inside South Africa, the Africa has played rugby matches with teams from Ireland, England and New Zealand. Just before the scheduled U.S. tour, Springboks tour is clearly part of an effort by the South African government to break this inter-

land. Police brutally attacked some of the demonstrators and over 1,400 people were arrested.

The U.S. has long been a supporter of South Africa. U.S. corporations have the second highest investments there of any country in the world. They profit from trade in valuable minerals, as well as the poverty wages they pay Black workers. But in the past the U.S. government was careful to avoid the appearance of public support to the racist regime.

U.S.-South African relations began to warm up significantly during the later years of the Carter administration. Carter worked with South Africa to sabotage efforts for Namibian independence from South African occupation.

The Reagan administration has developed these relations even further. Earlier this year Reagan hosted an official visit by South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha. The U.S. showed blatant support of the Pretoria regime when it vetoed a UN resolution condemning the recent South African invasion of Angola. As part of this policy, the Reagan administration granted visas for the Springboks tour.



Three hundred people attended anti-apartheid demonstration in Chicago sponsored by the Stop the Apartheid Rugby Tour coalition. (UNITY photo)

# -EDITORIALS-

**THE BLACK NATION**  
(or, Do You Have A Better Solution That We Haven't Tried Yet?)

Actual  
Intentful  
Purposive

This unity call  
In need of advancement  
Political stimulation  
Grassroot organization  
Mass jamming  
Parties without boogies  
Petty puppet chiefs  
Or bourgeois thieves/  
Halfway in and betrayers out

About 40 million  
Could never be a minority  
And 40 acres and a mule  
Must now be states and tractors  
Political viability  
Economic fortifications

This renewed call  
**FREE THE BLACK NATION!**  
An undeniable, undie-able rumble  
Articulating itself  
**A BLACK UNITED FRONT!**

**A BLACK POLITICAL PARTY!**

And you  
Average Black college students  
Busting your worn nerves on objectivity  
About love and token luxury  
No longer whipped into frenzy  
By the slaver's whip  
Now longing for cosmetic carrots  
Frustrating our vitality.

**A BLACK NATION?**

Use our learnt technology  
Without apology  
Your true love and labor  
Mind power  
Hand power  
For rational economy-move-change-**REVOLUTION**  
Is simply an inevitable building process

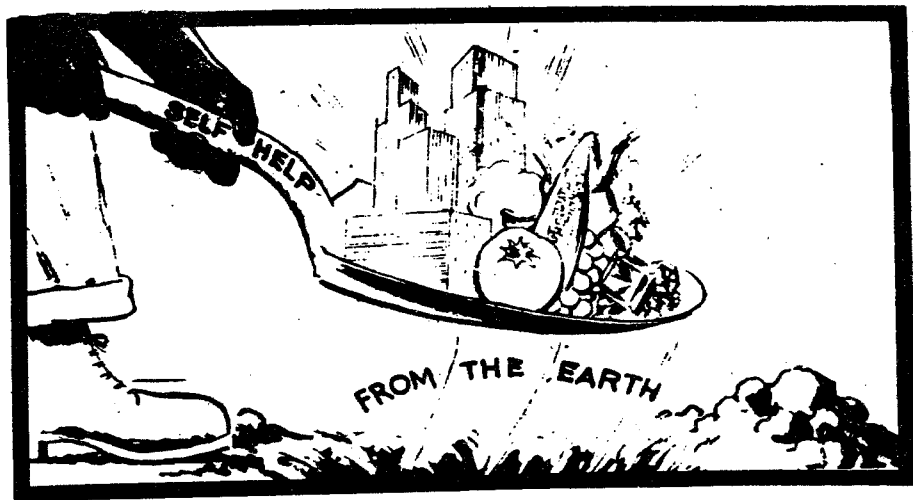
**THE FUTURE IS STILL YOURS!**

If you stop seeing  
Columbus--Kipling--the Good Ship Jesus--Roosevelt--John Wayne  
Tarzan and Ronnie Ray-gun  
As the only true adventurers/building/heroes

**THE FUTURE IS YOURS!**

If you are not afraid  
To study  
To love  
To build  
**BUILD AFRICANS!**

**A BLACK NATION.**



# LETTERS

Dear Friend:

As I'm sure you are aware, the Infant Formula Action Coalition, INFACT, has been waging a consumer boycott of Nestle products since 1977. At a recent stockholders meeting in Switzerland, Nestle reported a 16% drop in its net profits; INFACT is very confident that the boycott was a major contributor to this. Also at his meeting a group of stockholders for the first time openly questioned the company's policy regarding the infant formula controversy; it is especially gratifying to note that this fight was led by a descendent of Henri Nestle.

Also boycott supporters were able to see the culmination of the World Health Assembly code process as they passed the International Code for the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes in Geneva last May by a vote of 118-1. It is sad to note that the "1" in that vote tally was our own country. However, public outcry did demonstrate that the Reagan "no" vote was not the will of the American people. Also at Geneva, Nestle was up to their old dirty tricks and they have not given up their efforts of trying to destroy the Code.

It is for this reason that at the last INFACT national conference it was decided that we must

bring our message directly to Nestle. We will be rallying and marching in White Plains, the city where Nestle is located, on October 31. SASU is an endorser of the Nestle Boycott and we urge you to start mobilizing on your campus to ensure a large turnout for this first national INFACT rally. People are already planning to come from as far west as Chicago and as far south as North Carolina. There will be ample parking for buses and carpools and the gathering site for the march is also easily accessible by CONRAIL and Trailways.

We have enclosed two copies of the first rally leaflet, they're on white paper for easy duplication; please feel free to adapt them to your use. Also should you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact either one of us.

In solidarity,  
Terianne Falcone  
Organizing Director, SASU  
(518)465-2406

Scott M. Sommer  
National Rally Coordinator, INFACT  
(518)463-4411

## BLACKWORLD

"KNOW THYSELF"

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# Roots-Man At The Controls

by Lasana M. Sekou

Phillip Henriques, a Chemistry major at Stony Brook, spins a rainbow of musical tunes every Friday evening, 7 to 9 p.m. on the campus radio station, WUSB FM 92. The show, "Rocking I-ration With Positive Vibration," first aired during late spring of 1980, plays a most unique variety of reggae, caiso, soul, spooze, and jazz this side of New York City. This variety of the "roots" musical spectrum might very well be the formula for "Rocking I-ration's" successful appeal.

Philip, who transferred from City College (CUNY) in 1979, started the show with Peter Hew to "express the culture through music," said Philip, "to teach I and I that music is the message." The two hosts, Phillip "Sexy Sweet Lips" Henriques and Peter "The Sweeter" Hew (who is no longer at SB) had no previous experience in radio before. Henriques, however, wanted to start a similar show at CCNY but claims that "their facilities were too limited."

Before starting the show, Phillip and Peter were required by WUSB to make an audition tape to be aired on WUSB, meanwhile other WUSB DJs and show hosts were providing support by encouraging their listeners to respond to the first "taste" of "Rocking I-ration." The community response was then, as it is now, "positive" said Phillip. "Initially, though," said Phillip, "when I and I (Peter and himself) started, the station manager asked if Lister's show (Saturdays, noon to three) wasn't enough." Their response was that Lister played only reggae (and now also "punk reggae") and that did not cater to the variety in Caribbean music. "The culture is expressed in different ways; We play all the



Phillip Henriques "at the controls" in WUSB radio station.

music and everybody loves that," said Phillip.

Phillip, an able chemistry student, intends to pursue graduate work in that field. However, he sees his "mission" in life as being fulfilled through music "to enlighten all Africans, make them come to the full realization of self and stop applying to European supremacy; to bring them to the point where they can identify with themselves." Phillip said with conviction that he will "work for the people, the development of black people, and not be a trained and intelligent slave."

In his eloquent Jamaican "roots" talk, Phillip said that he abides closely by the teachings of Rastafari, "because Rasta is a reality, the Babylon system is faulty and I-man deal in truth and rights."

---When asked why he felt reggae

music is gaining such profound international appeal, especially among Africans, Phillip said, "the music is a vehicle to lead the people to their roots." Paraphrasing the Honorable Marcus Garvey, Phillip said, "a people without their culture is a tree without its roots."

---About Bob Marley's death: "When I-man heard it, I-man was in shock. That man was a Messenger of Jah, to inform and teach the people of their culture; their African roots; link them up to one another. But he lives within me still; I talk about him as a Great Man."

---"Punk Reggae?" "It's a sell-out, a commercial reggae. Babylon realizes the music is a boom, and now they want to capitalize on it."

---Disco? "Some disco put down I and I people, *Push Push in the Bush*, *Mama Jamma* and things like that."

## Power of Music

Phillip sees the power of music as a force that "penetrates the entire world, and that is why it must be used to teach the people. Babylon makes the rule to mess up the children mind," said Phillip Henriques, "but a whole lot of history can be revealed through the music." This in turn makes radio (as opposed to TV) the "only avenue" to truly convey the culture, Henriques said.

What Phillip wants to accomplish by his (music) show on WUSB: "To teach and entertain the people; there is no way else to teach the people to live up." As a growing and aware young man, Phillip is very concerned about his people. "they have too much grief within themselves," he said strongly "they need love." He is appalled by the "rat-race" living conditions under the Babylon system. "I and I people live under too much stress; when I-man walk through Brooklyn and Manhattan it's like walking through a graveyard, the people are like zombies, living dead."

"The people need unity," said Phillip, "to live fully, equal rights and justice, there can't be no peace without that." Remembering the words of Peter Tosh, he repeated, "equal rights and justice...we don't need no peace," because "peace is an I-rivation (derivation) of equal rights and justice," said Phillip.

Phillip's show is undoubtedly a conscious and "I-sitive" undertaking. He encourages the many listeners to keep listening, calling in and making requests for songs they wish to hear. Also to encourage their friends to tune in. Indeed, "Rocking I-ration..." is as refreshing as a tropical breeze on a Friday afternoon following a hard day's work.

Keep the rhythm flowing Brother, in the tradition of love, laughter, and struggle--We, I and I, will be listening, learning, and ENJOYING.

### NEW YORK STATE ANNOUNCES OPPORTUNITIES IN GOVERNMENT



#### NO. 25-499 ASSISTANT TAX VALUATION ENGINEER \$19,835\*

APPLICATION FORMS: You may obtain forms 10027; or Room 303, 65 Court Street, Buffalo, at the following offices of the State Department NY 14202. Applications may also be obtained at the following offices of the State Department NY 14202. Applications may also be obtained at Albany, NY 12239; Two World Trade Center, the NYS Employment Service; these offices New York, NY 10047; Harlem State Office cannot handle mail requests. Specify Building, 163 West 125th Street, New York, NY examination number and title.

AN APPLICATION FEE OF \$5 MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR APPLICATION FOR EACH EXAMINATION (See Reverse Side)

THE POSITION: These positions exist with the New York State Executive Department, Division of Equalization and Assessment. At present, there are five vacancies Statewide.

Assistant Tax Valuation Engineers do engineering work in the appraisal of taxable real property of industry and public utilities for purposes of equalization of assessments and franchise valuations. They make field examinations and take inventories of properties and determine their values. They also assist in the analysis of annual reports of public utilities and the computation of valuations.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: On or before the date of the written test, candidates must meet one of the following requirements:

- I. a bachelor's degree\* in engineering and one year of engineering experience;
- OR II. a New York State professional engineer's license and one year of engineering experience;
- OR III. a master's degree\* in engineering;
- OR IV. an associate's degree\* in building construction technology or engineering science and four years of engineering experience which must include at least two years of experience in the valuation of structures, public utilities, or municipal, commercial or industrial properties;
- OR V. six years of engineering experience which must include at least four years of the specialized experience described in IV.

NOTE: Appropriate part-time and volunteer experience, which can be verified, will be accepted on a prorated basis.

\*From a regionally accredited college or university, or one shown to be equivalent by the New York State Education Department as following generally accepted educational practices.

Written Test To Be Held December 5, 1981

Applications MUST Be Postmarked NO LATER Than NOVEMBER 2, 1981

S-5-NCP/T-2-pj

Issued: 9/18/81

NO. 25-499 ASSISTANT TAX VALUATION ENGINEER

2017-2-11

New York State: An Equal Opportunity Employer

## Latin prisoners support Baraka

A repressive policies of the ruling class in this country was manifested on a street in Greenwich Village on June 8, 1979. Hundreds of thousands of minority women are sterilized, genocidal klansmen beat and kill, their crimes protected by the reactionary forces in the service of imperialism.

But when the revolutionary poet Amiri Baraka was beaten up to excess and his family mistreated, the eyes of "the law" want to jail one of the victims, turn its back on the facts, protect and pay tribute to the attackers, trying to sow the seeds of future repression and deny the most elementary natural rights of man and humanity in general. As the poet (Amiri Baraka - ed.) said, "There are two things the government does not like about me. My nationality and my opinions."

The fact that the assistant district attorney and Judge Zarkin together claim that Baraka "utilized his position as a writer to slander and defame the police," clearly shows how politics are involved, and that Amiri has in his pen an ideological weapon, that his artistic

# BARAKA

cont. from page 3

a strong, rational and progressive element of organization and leadership at the grassroots of the black community. Thus, so much more will the "system" attempt to break him; Thus, so much more determined must blacks be in their support (moral, material, and as a mass movement) of Amiri Baraka (and all the Barakas in this living struggle).

### SUPPORT AMIRI BARAKA! PROTECT THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN FUTURE!

cultural expressions reflect his scientific interpretation of reality seen in 20 years of struggle defending the rights of the oppressed.

What would happen if instead of exposing the system, Amiri were to say that the oppression of white monopoly capitalism gives life when it urinates

Coca Cola and excretes gold?

We demand an end to racist repression!

*In solidarity and in struggle,  
Association of United Latins  
Clinton Correctional Facility,  
Dannemora, NY*

# Revolutionary poetry in El Salvador fortifies the people's struggle

**W**here there is repression, there is resistance. And where there is resistance, there is a cultural movement that inspires struggle. The Salvadorean people have developed just such a cultural movement in their revolution against the military junta and U.S. imperialism. Despite the murder of over 22,000 people at the hands of death squads and the military junta, the Salvadorean people continue their struggle for a democratic and independent country. The poems published below are part of the new Salvadorean culture that is being born from the blood and sacrifice of that heroic revolution. The poems are reprinted from *A Sangre y Fuego* (In Blood and Fire) by Mercedes Durand, published in Mexico City.



## **H** MARTIAL LAW

*How many died last night  
and will fall when darkness comes again . . . !  
But though they may protect the haciendas  
with armed guards,  
and legalize the assassinations of March,  
for you,  
yes,  
for you,  
devotees of "democracy"  
and hardened criminals  
with new uniforms,  
the amen of the camphor-scented millionaires,  
the quota of blood will not be enough . . .*

*Hear this,  
remember the date, hour, minute and second that I tell you,  
for every child,  
for every girl,  
and for every man you murder,  
the flower of revolution will sprout ever sooner . . .*



## **T** TO THE ANONYMOUS FIGHTER

*The flowers of San Andrés spread  
and the jungle flowers play at being roses  
while you,  
Juan Martínez,  
Angel Pérez,  
Pedro López,  
inhabitant of the plaza "La Bolsa,"  
coffee picker in Cantarrana  
cashier on Route 7  
or seller of saints,  
left your hunger hanging behind the door,  
embraced the rosary of grenades,  
oiled your weapon,  
tried on the cap knitted by grandmother,  
tied on your bandana,  
from cheekbones to chin,  
and in the frantic attack, bruised the stars,  
triggered a moment of fury,  
heard sudden outcries,  
and savored the delight of struggle,  
and  
finally,  
your eighteen Januarys  
died in the middle of the street . . .  
You never thought, Juan-Pedro-Angel  
that your image would be carried by the four winds  
to blaze a path to the liberty that glimmers ahead.*

## **D** PROCLAMATION

*Delfina, Lil Milagro, Guadalupe,  
permit me to enrich life with your names  
and promise you at this hour of the struggle  
that I will always carry my verses and ideas  
with mortars,  
tommy guns  
and bullets of hatred and fury  
with which to fight the enemies of the people . . .*

## **T** FEAR

*They go house to house . . .  
Spitting.  
Raping.  
Stealing.  
Intimidating.  
Trying to sow terror and killing.  
They come out covered with blood.  
They toss boneless cadavers into the air.  
But why do their faces tremble with such great fear?*

# RETROSPECT:

cont. from p. 4

## Black community organizes

The Black community immediately began to organize when word came that the Springboks would attempt to play in Chicago. The Black United Front initiated a coalition of community groups: the Black Coalition Against the Rugby Tour. The Black Coalition also included Operation PUSH led by Jesse Jackson, the Chicago Black United Communities, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, Community College of Law and others.

The Coalition immediately won widespread support in the Black community as it held press conferences, went on local radio shows and held informational pickets at the South African consulate. All local Black newspapers gave extensive coverage to Coalition activities and some wrote editorials opposing the tour.

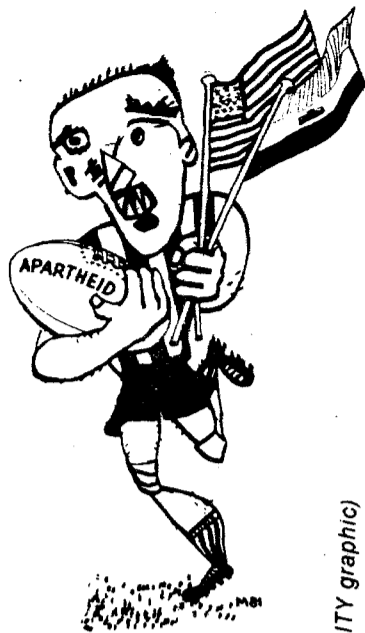
"We feel the tour is an insult to Black people the world over," said spokesperson Conrad Worrell. "Specifically we feel it is an insult to 30 million Blacks in this country whose history has been radically different from that of Blacks in South Africa."

The Black Coalition held a successful community rally of 250 people at the Liberty Baptist Church on September 18, the night before the scheduled Springboks game.

The Stop the South African Rugby Tour (SART), a national coalition with a chapter in Chicago, also held successful events against the tour. On September 12, over 300 people attended a SART rally. Both SART and the Black Coalition held daily pickets at the Chicago Athletic Club where the team was staying. SART mobilized car caravans when word arrived the Springboks game would be played in Racine.

Less than 300 people showed up to view the Springboks game in Racine, all of them friends and family of the opposing U.S. team. Even with no advance warning, about 20 Racine residents came out to demonstrate. They were particularly outraged that the game was held in a Black community park.

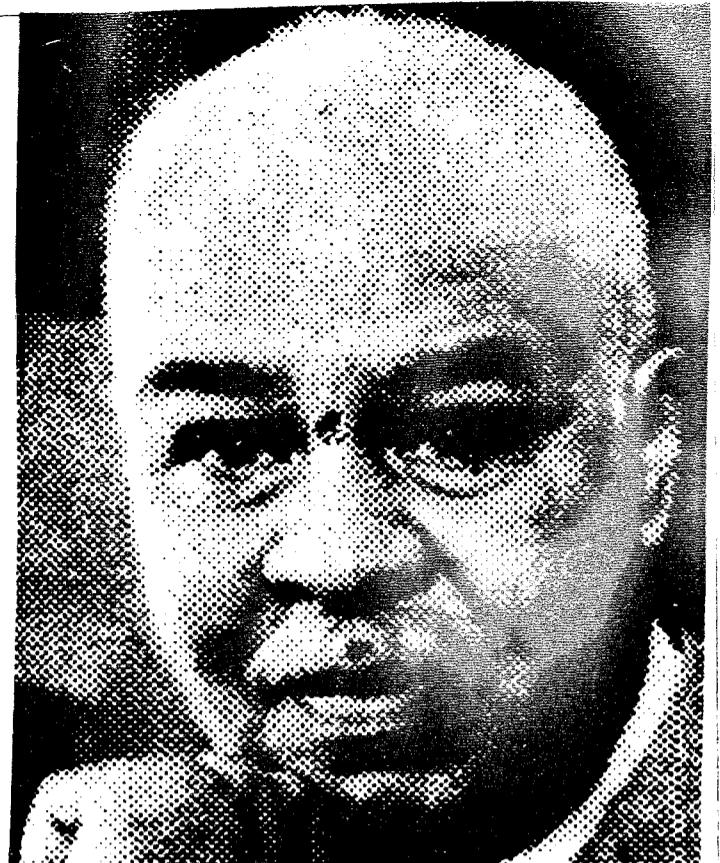
Now that Springboks have left Chicago, anger at South African apartheid has not ended. Black activists in Racine have promised demonstrations against the city



(UNITY graphic)

South Africa — No place to run

government for allowing the secret use of a city park. The Black United Front is considering plans to force the South African consulate out of Chicago.



Roy Wilkins

## ROY WILKINS MEMORIAL SERVICE AT STONY BROOK

On Wednesday, October 14th, members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and friends gathered with the campus at SUSB held a Memorial for Roy Wilkins in the auditorium of the Fine Arts Center.

Roy Wilkins was a Civil Rights activist for over 50 years. Mr. Wilkins who died last month was also president of the NAACP.

The Memorial Service was organized by Ken Anderson, president of the NAACP Brookhaven Branch and Ray Smith, Advisor for Operations at the Fine Arts Center. The Memorial was to commemorate Wilkins, who, according to the organizers, "worked for equality, freedom and justice. He worked within the system to achieve voting rights, integrated schools, fair housing laws, increased job opportunities and many other goals."

# KNOWLEDGE

In contrast with the surging growth of the countries in the socialist camp and the development taking place, albeit much more slowly, in the majority of the capitalist countries, is the unquestionable fact that a large proportion of the so-called underdeveloped countries are in total stagnation, and that in some of them the rate of economic growth is lower than that of population increase.

These characteristics are not fortuitous; they correspond strictly to the nature of the capitalist system in full expansion, which transfers to the dependent countries the most abusive and barefaced forms of exploitation. It must be clearly understood that the only way to solve the questions now besetting mankind is to eliminate completely the exploitation of dependent countries by developed capitalist countries, with all the consequences that this implies.

—Che Guevara, 1964

Che, the Revolutionary warrior who was very instrumental in the victory of the 1959 Cuban Revolution was later murdered by CIA mercenaries in 1967, in South America.

## RACE AND CLASS AND THE PANAMANIAN NATION-STATE

escaped to what one North American author called the "bush" (immediate rural environs of the Canal Zone) or to the terminal cities of Panama and Colon. Paradoxically, however, because of higher salaries the Antillano preferred to work on the Canal Zone despite the segregation, despite the cyclical massive layoffs, and despite little if any fringe benefits, such as, vacation time, sick time, retirement annuity etc.

continued in next issue

## ORIENTATION LEADERS WANTED

APPLICATIONS for Orientation leader will be available now til Friday, October 23rd. Return them to the new Student Orientation office, Humanities Bldg., Rm 102, no later than 4 PM on the 23rd. Applications accepted from anyone who graduates after December 1982. Apply. Atnah!

# Egyptian President Sadat assassinated



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was assassinated October 6 while reviewing a military parade. Immediately after the assassination the Egyptian government announced there would be a state of emergency for one year. The events in Egypt are likely to increase instability in the already volatile Middle East.

Sadat came to power in October 1970 and won the support of many third world countries for his opposition to Israeli aggression and independent stand in

world affairs. In 1972 Sadat expelled 20,000 Soviet technicians, military advisors and personnel from Egypt. This bold move was a severe setback for the Soviet hegemonists who were stepping up their interference in the Middle East. Later Sadat developed closer ties with Washington, but consistently refused U.S. requests for permanent military bases on Egyptian soil.

Sadat's stature in the Arab world fell sharply with the signing of the Camp David accords.

Palestinians and Arab nations criticized Sadat for striking a separate peace with Israel. Many Arab countries cut diplomatic and economic ties with Egypt.

Sadat faced much criticism recently with his crackdown on domestic opposition. At least 1,600 religious and political opponents were jailed. Sadat maintained that the U.S.S.R. was behind the political unrest in Egypt.

Sadat's death raises many

questions about the future of the Middle East, and the status of Middle East peace negotiations.

It is clear, however, that the Soviet Union benefits from Sadat's assassination. Only two months ago, Sadat expelled the Soviet ambassador and other diplomats from Egypt. With the death of their longtime enemy, the U.S.S.R. is sure to step up its attempts to interfere in Egypt and the entire Middle East.



# CRUNCH Nestlé Quik



## Please... Don't buy Nestlé products!

Nestlé's chocolate and coffee products are well known in the U.S. The food giant also manufactures much of the infant formula sold in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Nestlé uses aggressive marketing techniques to promote infant formula. Nestlé gives free samples to mothers (often through doctors), supplies colorful posters and free medical equipment to hospitals and clinics, and gives gifts to doctors to enlist their support of Nestlé products.

But millions of Third-World mothers cannot use the formula correctly, and their babies become victims of **Baby Bottle Disease**. In the past decade, international health experts have recognized baby bottle disease as a major disaster. In October, 1979, the World Health Organization/UNICEF meeting recommended an end to the marketing practices that have caused the epidemic of baby bottle disease. The U.S. House of Representatives hearings in January and February 1980, critically examined Nestlé's refusal to change its sales promotions despite the World Health Organization recommendations.

### What can we do?

Speak to Nestlé in the language they understand.

1. Stop buying Nestlé products.
2. Write to Nestlé and tell them you will not buy their foods until they stop promoting infant formula in the Third World.

President Arthur Fuerer Nestlé, S.A. 1800 Vevey SWITZERLAND	President David Guarrant Nestlé Company 100 Bloomington Road White Plains, NY 10605
--	--

3. Support INFACT, the Infant Formula Action Coalition. Donations to INFACT are tax-exempt.

The INFACT Clearinghouse  
1701 University Ave. S.E.  
Minneapolis, MN 55414  
(612) 331-2333

Nestlé, a giant food corporation based in Switzerland, owns many U.S. subsidiaries: the Nestlé Co., Stouffer, Libby, etc. The Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFACT), a nationwide coalition of consumer, labor, women's and religious groups coordinates the boycott of all Nestlé's products.

### Nestlé Products List

#### Chocolates

Nestlé's CRUNCH; Toll House Chips; Nestlé's Quik; Hot Cocoa Mix; Choco'lite; Choco-Bake; \$100,000 Candy Bar; Go Ahead Bar

#### Coffees and Teas

Taster's Choice; Nescafé; Nestea; Decaf; Sunrise; Pero; Cains Coffee; Manhattan Coffee Co. (St. Louis, Mo.)

#### Wines

Beringer Brothers; Los Hermanos; Crosse & Blackwell

#### Cheeses

Swiss Knight; Wispride; Gerber Cheeses; Old Fort; Provalone Lacatelli; Cherry Hill; Roger's

#### Packaged Fruits, Soups, Etc.

Libby's; Stouffer Frozen foods; Souptime; Maggi Soups; Crosse and Blackwell; Beech Nut Baby Foods

#### Hotels and Restaurants

Stouffer; Rusty Scupper

#### Miscellaneous

L'Oreal Cosmetics; Nestlé Cookie Mixes; McVities; Keiller; James Keller & Son, Ltd; Contique by Alcon; Ionax by Owen Labs; Lancome; Pine Hill Crystal Water; Deer Park Mountain Spring Water;

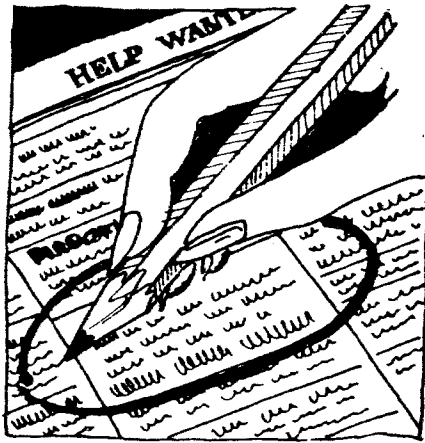
- BOYCOTT NESTLÉ RALLY—HALLOWEEN 1981
- RALLY TO DEFEND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION CODE
- PROTEST NESTLÉ'S VIOLATIONS OF HUMANITY

**WHEN:** Saturday, October 31, 1981—HALLOWEEN

**MARCH:** 11 AM White Plains Train Station, Bank and Main Streets

**RALLY:** 12 Noon, Nestlé Headquarters, 100 Bloomingdale Road, White Plains, NY

# Recession Proof Careers



It is no revelation to say that the United States economy is on the verge of a recession. However, for those who are preparing to enter the labor force, it is helpful to know that recession's "twin evils" — inflation and high unemployment — are predicted to be with us throughout the mid-1980s. According to economic analysts, such as economic researchers at the International Monetary Fund and government economic authorities such as Charles Shultz, there are no signs of drastic economic changes for the better.

Therefore, now more than ever, Black college students should be preparing for and pursuing career options which are "recession proof." Recession proof career options are those careers which: 1. will withstand this present economic crisis, 2. will prosper if more beneficent times prevail, and 3. will make significant contributions to the welfare of our communities at home and abroad.

To assist you in finding out what the recession proof careers are, THE BLACK COLLEGIAN has compiled the following guide. While our guide is by no means exhaustive, it is, nevertheless, indicative of fields within which Blacks can find satisfying and productive work. Now is the time to prepare for the future.

## Metallurgical Engineers

Metallurgical engineers develop methods to process and convert metals into useful products. These engineers work in one of three main branches of metallurgy: extractive or chemical, physical, and mechanical. The job is in close association with the scientist who works with metals, the metallurgist.

## Mining Engineers

These engineers extract and prepare minerals for manufacturing industries to use. They usually plan mine installations, supervise the construction of mine installations, supervise the construction of mine shafts, tunnels and design methods of moving minerals to production industries. They also work in other areas such as environment, pollution control, research and management.

Compiled by James Borders

## Agricultural Engineers

These engineers are trained to handle management of soil and water resources, conservation, design and operation of processing equipment to prepare agricultural products for market. These engineers are also concerned with recreation facilities, land use control and conservation of natural resources.

## Biomedical Engineers

Biomedical engineers use research and engineering principles to solve medical and health related problems. Many biomedics work with life scientists, chemists, and some medical personnel. Some biomedics design and develop complicated medical instruments such as artificial hearts and kidneys, and lasers for surgery.

## Ceramic Engineers

These engineers process clay and other non-metallic mineral ceramic products. The products provide an adequate variety ranging from bricks, glassware, and coatings to electronic components and supplies used as body sensors and monitors.

## Chemical Engineers

Chemical engineers design chemical plants and equipment. They also develop more effective ways of manufacturing chemicals and chemical products. In this particular field of engineering, chemical engineers usually specialize in oxidation or polymerization. Oxidation — chemical reaction using electrons. Polymerization — chemical reaction in which two or more small molecules combine to form larger molecules.

## Industrial Engineers

Industrial engineers set up and maintain data processing and manufacturing operations. Industrial engineers also develop plant layouts.

## Material Science Engineers

Material Science engineers conduct tests and research on construction materials, such as asphalt, concrete, steel, timber and plastics. These engineers also advise builders on materials most suited to meet individual construction problems. They also develop new materials for general or specific purposes and to find new uses for materials already developed.

## Mechanical Engineers

These engineers concentrate on the use and economical conversion of natural resource energy into more useful energy such as solar radiation for heat purposes. They also design and produce machines to cut down on manual labor.

# ATTENTION!

A.I.M. STUDENT GENERAL MEETING  
OCTOBER 22, 1981 7:00 P.M.  
LECTURE HALL 400

ALL STUDENTS MUST BE PRESENT.

## PERCEPTIONS:

Cont. from p. 3

LS: My relationship is excellent. And all Black faculty and staff should have a measure of responsibility to Black students; We should all be interested in their progress. I take students seriously and try to understand their frustration in dealing with the bureaucracy and their academics.

BW: Do you feel it is necessary for Black faculty and students to have a distinct channel of communication to deal with certain particular problems that face the Black community on campus?

LS: Absolutely; and Black students should put more weight on Black faculty and staff. They should come forward with their needs and we should respond to their needs as much as we can.

BW: As president of the local Black Faculty and Staff Association (BFSA), how are you working on this necessary relationship?

LS: We (BFSA) meet regularly with the president (Marburger) around student concerns (as well as our own - BFSA). We also have a Students Concern Committee, of which Gerald Shepard is the Chairman, students can approach BFSA through that Committee.

BW: Is there any major development in the Admissions Office, or that you are directly involved in that we should know of?

LS: Yes, we have just come out with a newsletter Excel. It is designed to improve the recruitment of non-EOP/AIM Black and Hispanic students who can come to Stony Brook and be competitive.

It (Excel) is for a selective process, mandated by the president (Marburger and some of the faculty); to see a stronger retention number among Blacks and Hispanics that can compete at Stony Brook.

BW: How was this newsletter conceived?

LS: It was generated by the president (Marburger) and is now being coordinated by myself in the Admissions Office and William Harvey in the Office of Curriculum and Instruction.

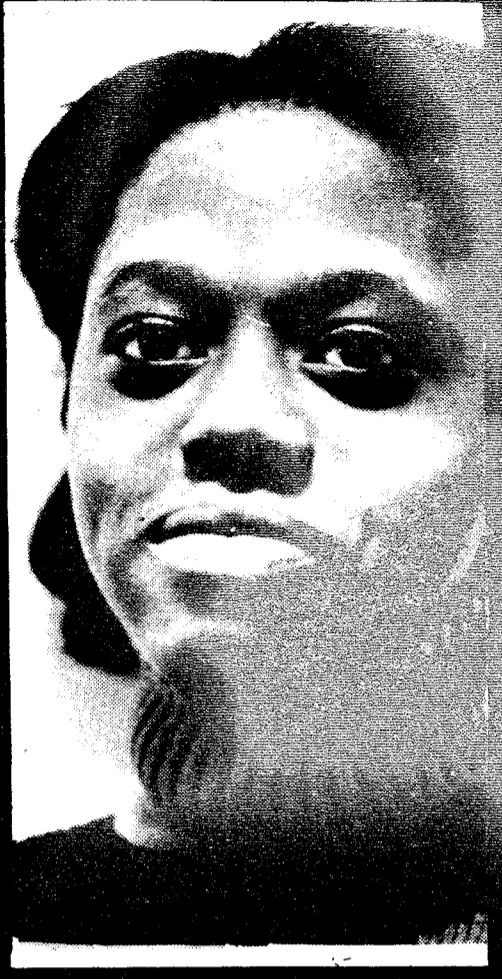
BW: What is your view of the prospective students and those already at Stony Brook (generally)?

LS: I believe that students take life a lot more seriously than they did 5-10 years ago. I think it is because it has been proven that without a college education, career opportunities will be limited.

BW: Any last words?

LS: I am glad to see the cooperation that is developing among student groups; and the support given them by BFSA. I think they realize that the future is in their hands and that it needs to be handled in a collective manner to reap any benefits.

# Feature On: THE ONE



## FEATURE ON THE ONE

**NAME:** Deborah Denton

**BIRTHPLACE:** Belize, Central America

**MAJOR (intended):** Engineering

**GOAL IN LIFE:** To be an Engineer; to be successful; to be happy.

**ZODIAC:** Leo

**HOBBIES:** Gymnastics and playing the piano.

**PHILOSOPHY IN LIFE:** Searching for Truth, Understanding and Happiness.

**FAVORITE PEOPLE AT "THE BROOK":** "...Gahlia, Jackie, Maude and Sharon."



### RICE FOR TWO

- 1 cup of any brand rice
- 2 cups of water
- 1 tablespoon of butter, margarine or vegetable oil (keep away from animal fats, that's pig stuff)
- 1 slice of onion
- 1 teaspoon of salt

bring water to rapid boil (do not burn the water! repeat, do not burn the water!)  
pour in cup of rice.

reduce heat, especially if you have one of those hot-tempered hot plates.

put in butter, onion, and salt (take care the steam don't burn your little fingers or break your nail polish)

let the whole thing simmer until tender or just right for you.

(next issue, how to cook frozen vegetables)

**BABY ANNETTE,** It could be a pistachio love affair, bedside stories, odd couple reruns (when I get the t.v.) late night study sessions...what about the pillow? -**PANTHER**

**PAT-KB206,** It's nice to have met you and to have you for such a close neighbor. -**J.M.**

**WATCH "LIKE IT IS"** with Gil Noble, Ch. 7 ABC-TV, every Sunday 2 pm (check TV guide).

**LAURA,** Your company was truly a pleasure last Friday. It made my evening enjoyable; like a refreshing drink after a day trudging through the desert sands. -**KEVIN**

**"CARIBBEAN DAY" IS COMING,** Nov. 13th. See I and I Come Give Thanks and Praise for I and I Culture...

**Princess of the Nile:**  
Deep  
Enchanting, glittering  
Bright  
Blooming and filled with glee-  
Indeed, your beauty shall be  
Everlasting...  
-**MIKE**

Out total liberation, said Malcolm X, must be achieved **"By Any Means Necessary."**

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY OLD MAN** (Oct. 30th?), When are you getting married anyway? -**THE BROTHERHOOD**

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY RUM-BELLY,** may you live to see many, many more. -**THE NEWEST LORD**

## Say Something

Miriam, I hope the sun will shine today, I hope the clouds will blow far away. This is the best way I can say have a Happy Birthday. C.A.P.

Get your hair braided at a low student price. For an estimate call 6-8926

L.A.S.O. Student get involved. Write for your newspaper "BLACKWORLD"

Mike, Maxine, Patsy, Jackie and others, the surprise was truly a surprise to me. Thanks for the birthday special. **PETE**

Maxine and the ONE: Thanks.

Underdog: Thanks for all the love and care when I needed it most. Lots of love, Sweet Polly

Peteykins, Pepperballs...etc. You have so many names but I think the one that suits you best is G.F. (Genuine Friend)-**Lorisan**

Blackworld salutes Ann Peter's, Mother of Stony Brook's West Indian famous carrot cake.

Mouse, don't eat too much cheese, OH GEE!

To my dear Weezy, Just because I've stopped trying, doesn't mean I will stop hoping. I love you. Your Bubby.

To Dimples, I hope you don't make a total mistake, because I do care. **E.K.G.**

To my favorite Nurse, Thanks for bearing with me. I appreciate it. Love, Your honey

Know Thyself better than he who speaks of thee. Not to know is bad, not to wish to know is worse. -**African proverb**

**CHRISTINE,** I know I have found in you my "endless love." So let's give it another chance. -**JEFF**

**LOVE,** I am also in love with you, with your strength and your warmth. (only my eyes will touch it.) -**Thank you**

**African-American Students Org.** meets every Wednesday, 8 pm in Stage XII, Fireside Lounge...it's about being together.

**DONNA,** you are my fire and desire. -**JEFF**

**TONYA,** My heart overflows when I behold your divine beauty; my breath takes wings and extolls your grace; I am consumed by your eyes; I am filled by your presence; I am left strong, a "divine horse-man," when you pass before me. -**HEART-MAN**

The Man or Woman who has no confidence in Self is an unfortunate being, and is really a misfit in creation. -**Marcus Garvey**

## The Student Association of the State University of New York, Inc. **SASU**

41 State Street, Suite 505, Albany, New York 12207

(518) 465-2406

### Organizers

New York State

SASU, the Student Association of the State University is a New York State student educational advocacy organization promoting the interests of students of the State University of New York. SASU works on higher education issues such as low tuition, educational standards, affirmative action and student rights.

### DUTIES:

Build and maintain campus chapters including recruitment of members, leadership development, issue identification, help develop training programs and raise funds.

### REQUIREMENTS:

Organizing experience preferred. Willingness to work long, hard hours and do extensive traveling. Must support the concept of low-cost quality public higher education. Above average writing and research skills necessary. Good public speaking skills a must. Willingness to work according to organizational needs.

### SALARY:

\$ 8,000/year to start depending upon need. Health and disability insurance; holidays and vacation; extensive training program. Minimum one year commitment.

### TO APPLY:

Send resume and three references to: Search Committee  
SASU  
41 State Street  
Albany, New York 12207

No phone calls please.

SASU, Inc. is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. We encourage women, minority and handicapped people to apply.

# The spirit of Túpac Amaru lives in Peru's slums

WILLIAM GALLEGOS

UNITY-news

Lima

They flow like a steady stream into Peru's large cities. They come by the tens of thousands from the countryside and the mountains, driven by landlessness and extreme poverty. They are Peru's peasants, mostly descended from the Quechua and Aymara Indians, who have been forced into Lima in an effort to survive.

They arrive in the cities with only the clothes on their backs. They are forced by circumstance to camp out on open lands, to set up some type of livable shelter and to begin the fight to stay alive.

The dream of a new life is quickly trampled by the dusty reality and poverty of Peru's *barriadas*. Unemployment runs higher than 60%. Most *barriadas* are located on what was once the outskirts of the city. They range in size from several thousand people to hundreds of thousands. They are dry and dusty in the summer heat. These *barriadas* lack even the most elementary services such as running water, electricity, sewage drains, paved streets, schools or hospitals.

We saw firsthand the grinding poverty and misery brought about because of U.S. imperialist domination of Peru. People must pay the capitalists for drinking water — at a cost twice or three times what it costs the capitalists. The people are forcibly kept illiterate and suffer from diseases which have long been wiped out in the U.S.

But the poverty and humiliation is only one side of the story in the *pueblos jóvenes* (shantytowns). The other side is a story of pride and struggle, of militancy and the living spirit of Túpac Amaru. This is a story we will never forget as the people, step-by-step, organize themselves for a better life in their *barriadas* and for an independent and democratic Peru.

## Stages of development

*Barriada* organizers explained that the *pueblos jóvenes* go through three stages of development and political organizing. At first peasants scramble to find a piece of land and scrape out some kind of living. The shelters often consist of no more

(Above) Child washes dishes in a squatters slum in Lima. Behind him, the straw walls of his shack. The capitalists sell water and building materials to these squatters at exorbitant prices. (Below) These striking Peruvian miners had walked 500 kilometers to the capital in protest of abuse by the authorities. (UNITY photos)



than a hole in the ground covered with left branches and cloth. It is literally "every *pueblos jóvenes* in Lima, with the Communist Party of Peru (CPP) being the predominant force.

By the second stage, the *barriada* becomes more stable. Neighborhood organizations help people to get building materials and build new structures. The organized struggle for control of the occupied land and for public services begins.

In the third stage, the *barriadas* are firmly established as permanent districts, sometimes with their own outdoor food markets. Some even have official municipal governments. The *barriada* committee is much stronger and struggles for control of the municipal government and for improved services.

## Growing strength of the left

The people of Peru's *barriadas* can no longer be ignored. They form a large section of the urban population and have considerable revolutionary potential. The

In many cases the *barriada concillios* have forced the central government to provide needed services. The people recognize these *concillios* as their own form of "government." They are invaluable training grounds in democracy and administration.

## Communists provide leadership

The CPP was also able to win, over the past several years, mayoral and council positions in some of the more established *barriadas*. Upon assuming office, their first task is to help establish a functioning governmental structure.

Generally, the old municipal governments were full of graft and corruption, especially during the 12 years of military dictatorship from 1967-79. As a result the, *municipios* often lacked any kind of public works, tax system, school system, police services, etc. The communists mobilize the people, find capable people from among the masses and help set up a government structure.

The communists also use their positions as elected officials to help politicize and mobilize the people to fight for their rights. In one *barriada* the new government set its first task as regularly cleaning the garbage out of the main streets. People began to develop a sense of pride in themselves and their *barriada*. This seemingly small step helped to build the people's faith in their newly elected communist leaders; so the people could then take up the struggle for more important services. In the course of these struggles, the communists helped the people understand that elections alone can never end their oppression: only a well-organized revolution can secure both their immediate needs and a free and democratic Peru.

We saw for ourselves the effectiveness of this work. We saw peasants and workers learning administrative skills. We saw the enthusiasm as, for the first time, the people felt they were beginning to exercise control over their own lives. The people themselves told us of their great plans to organize, to fight the capitalists for more funds, more services and more rights. Almost all expressed to us their belief in the revolution, and that one day they would achieve social justice.

"Life is very hard and bitter here," one communist mayor told us. "But the people have begun to have hope. They are beginning to recognize their own strength. As communists we have many responsibilities. First of all we must show the people that we know what we are doing. If we cannot effectively run a *municipio*, how can we expect the people to believe that we can run the whole society? But most important, we must help the people learn themselves how to govern, how to practice democracy. And we must help them understand that through revolution, they can one day govern, not only the *municipios*, but all of Peru."