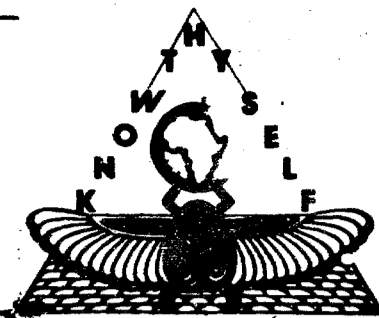


BLACK WORLD



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U.S. INVADES GRENADA

By Caroline Thomas

A force of 1,900 U.S. Marines and army paratroopers, invaded the Caribbean Island of Grenada during the pre-dawn hours on Tuesday Oct. 25th. At 5:30 A.M., paratroopers dropped into the two Grenadian airports - Point Salines in the south and Pearls Airport on the northeast coast. Following the American attackers was a backup force composed of 300 troops from, St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Vincent, Dominica, Barbados and Jamaica, arriving on military transport planes.

Grenadian troops and Cuban workers fired at assault troops with mortars, anti-aircraft cannons, and automatic rifles. The Cuban government said "The Cuban workers and helpers in Grenada are continuing to resist heroically the attack of the American marines on their camps and work areas" Even though they fought bravely, they were defeated, and the marines took control of the airports. The marines then continued on to Old Fort George, command center for the Grenadian army, where they were met with great resistance.

The Americans are now in control of the two airports, and the St. Georges University School of Medicine and also the southern half of St. Georges.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS

The President said he had authorized the attack for three reasons:

"First and of overriding importance: to protect innocent lives, including up to 1,000 Americans whose personal safety, is of course, my personal concern."

"Second, to forestall further chaos." And third, "to assist in the restoration of conditions of law and order and of governmental institutions to the island of Grenada, where a brutal group of leftist thugs violently siezed power." He also stated that the operation was launched in response to the urgent request from the five island members of the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States for help in restoring order to Grenada.

WORLD REACTS

Criticism of the invasion was widespread:

Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla): "Are we looking for a war we can win?"

Rep. Thomas Downy (D-Amityville): "This is an administration that shoots first and ask questions later."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she warned Reagan against invading Grenada after she had heard of his plans to invade Grenada on Monday. She also stated that no British ships or forces will take part in the invasion. The opposition in Parliament denounced the invasion as an "unpardonable humiliation of an ally"

The Soviet press called the invasion an "act of undisguised banditry".

The Chancellor of the medical school on Grenada said the invasion was not necessary to save the lives of the Americans on the island. Mr. Modica insisted that the safety of the 650 students at the school had been assured by Grenada's new military rulers. And he said he believed that the President had "acted on the wrong advice".

Prime Minister of Dominica, Eugenia Charles



INSIDE: STUDENTS REACT TO U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

Students Protest	4
The U.S. Rapes Grenada	9
Views From Students Who Were There	6
Reagan's New Democracy	9
Poll at the Protest	14
Bishop Assassinated.....	3
America's Move to Restore Democracy.....	5
A Man for the People	8
Poetry.....	12
The Dube Controversy : A Black Perspective.....	5
AND MORE!	

NEWS FLASH

The NAACP at Stony Brook

By Ramona Smith

On Tuesday, at 7 p.m., Ken Anderson, the Regional Director of the NAACP on Long Island spoke to students about starting a college chapter of the NAACP on Stony Brook. He feels the NAACP is an organization that can and will benefit the students at Stony Brook, and is especially interested in voter registration drives.

The NAACP was started in 1910, and incorporated in the state of New York in 1911. One of its goals is to end racial segregation and other forms of discrimination in all public aspects of American life. Some objectives of the NAACP includes: equal justice under law; protection of the right to vote; and the end of segregation in public education, transportation, housing, health, and recreational activities.

There are over 1800 branches of the NAACP throughout the United States. These branches include a youth, college, and adult chapters of the NAACP.

Funding for this organization is mainly obtained through memberships. The magazine Crisis is also available with various types of memberships. Anyone interested in becoming a member can contact Ken Anderson at his office in SSB, rooms 119-121. You should feel free to ask any questions concerning the organization, or to just talk.

Reactions to U.S Invasion of Grenada

By Brian K. McRae

Public reaction to the U.S. invasion of Grenada has come quickly: Thousands of New York demonstrators marched from the area of the United Nations to Times Square on Wed., Oct. 26, within 36 hours after the invasion. Many marchers, with signs like "U.S. Out of Grenada", directed most of their political statements toward President Reagan and his seemingly "imperialistic" and "war-like" policies.

There were also similar demonstrations all across the country: Numerous crowds protested in cities like Ann Arbor (Mich.), Boston, Minneapolis, Detroit, Rochester, Berkeley (Calif.), San Francisco, and Stony Brook (N.Y.). But not all of the demonstrators denounced the invasion: About 40 students at Florida State University (in Tallahassee, Fla.) supported the President's decision, declaring such things as "Reagan Hero of Freedom; Stop the Soviets Now".

While many Americans denounced their leader, many foreign governments also denounced Reagan's military decision. The governments of Great Britain, France,

Italy, Canada, West Germany, most of Latin America -- and, of course, the Soviet Union and Cuba, have all criticized the U.S. to some extent.

The Soviet Union's press agency, Tass, published on Oct. 26 a statement declaring the U.S. invasion as a "crime against peace and humanity" and they demanded "an immediate withdrawal of the invading forces".

The statement also rejected the American justification for the invasion on the grounds that it was intended to insure the safety of Americans (about 1000; most of which are students) and preserve human rights. Tass also said that "What is happening in reality is outright armed aggression against a peace loving people of a small country that is not threatening anyone with anything".

Back in the U.S., many senators denounced the President's military move as "irresponsible" and "reckless". Senator John H. Glenn (D-Ohio) said: "If our mission is to protect American lives, then we should evacuate those who want to leave and quickly remove our forces. If there is a larger strategic mission, the President should inform the Congress and the American people".

Black Historians

By Althia Barrow

The Black Historians are a group of Stony Brook students who are trying to coordinate activities for Black History month which is the month of February. The Black Historians think that minority clubs should be more active and work together. Black Historians are also trying to get non-club members to become more culturally aware by getting involved and contributing to, or participating in their many different fund raising events. A bake sale will be held in the Student Union by the fire side lounge on October 27th; a party will also be held on November 5th. There will also be a dinner dance and a cultural show in February. The cultural show will be used mainly to educate minorities about minorities, who have made numerous important contributions to American History - but their names have not been publicized nor did they become famous. The Historians will be working with the Africana Studies Department and also Glenda Dickerson, of the theatre department.

The Black Historians is an informal group which has no officials. The idea was formulated by Charlene Winley. The group which consists of seven members say that "they are only laying the ground work and hope to become a club some day." The group is not trying to cut out the contributions that other minorities clubs make to black history month, just enhance them.

The Black Historians meet every Sunday night at 8:00 p.m. in the Cultural Center. For further information contact Renee Lipscomb, Melanie Witherspoon, Charlene Winley, and Gerald Seegars.

Minority Enrollment for Fall 1983

By Sis. Jacqui

Stony Brook's current minority enrollment has increased by approximately 200 students since fall 1982. Last year there were a total of 2,190 students enrolled, and this year there are 2,394. This poll includes minority students on the main campus and also in the Health Science Center; part time and full time undergraduate and graduate students; Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, American Indians, and the amount of students in the A.I.M. program (Advancement on Individual Merit: An Educational Opportunity Program).

	Main Campus	
	%	count
Blacks	4.9	714
Hispanics	3.3	482
Asians	6.8	994
American Indians	0.2	31

	Health Science Center	
	%	count
Blacks	4.9	76
Hispanics	4.3	67
Asians	1.9	29
American Indians	0.1	1

	A.I.M. Program	
	%	count
Blacks	42	
Hispanics	16	
Asians	21	
Native Americans	0.1	total count = 600 students



N.Y. Council for Humanities Grant Recieved

The Black Women's Forum, an organization of faculty and students, sponsored by the Africana Studies Program, has received a grant from the New York Council for the Humanities. The grant is to sponsor a poster-panel exhibit November 14 through 16 in the U.N.I.T.I. Cultural Center. The theme will be Black Women: Achievements Against the Odds. The grant will also be used to finance a film presentation by Ms. Joanne Grant, a black woman film-maker. Ms. Grant's film Fundi: The Story of Ella Baker, will be shown. Ms. Baker was very active in the Civil Rights Movement. There will be a planning meeting for all interested minority women on Wednesday, November 2, 1983, at 4:30 p.m. in the Africana Studies Library, room S226 in the Social & Behavioral Sciences Building. All interested women are invited to participate in the planning session. (Campus women are urged to attend - the formation of a much needed minority women's group can/will be discussed).

Prime Minister Bishop of Grenada is Assassinated

By Caroline Thomas,

On Wednesday, Oct. 19 Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada was reported dead over the state controlled radio by Gen. Hudson Austin, the commander of Grenada's armed forces.



Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada

The parties central committee had put a proposal to Mr. Bishop stating that Mr. Bishop was to share the party leadership with his deputy prime minister Bernard Coard. Mr. Bishop would be in charge of the public relations work and Mr. Coard would take over the organization of the party. At first Mr. Bishop agreed to the proposal but after his return from a state visit in Hungary he reported that he had changed his mind. Mr. Bishop was then given 24 hours to resign, a period that would have ended 7 P.M. Thursday Oct. 13.

BISHOP AND MINISTERS UNDER HOUSE ARREST

Interior Minister Kendrick Radix, said the prime minister had been under house arrest at his official residence since Thursday Oct. 13.

Also under house arrest at Mr. Bishop residence was Jacqueline Creft, his Minister of Education. Mr. Radix was then placed under arrest on Saturday Oct. 15 for leading a pro-Bishop demonstration in the center of St. Georges, the island capital.

IN THE BEGINNING Bishop Ousted

On Sunday Oct. 16 the head of Grenada's army indicated that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had been ousted as head of the Grenadian government. The reason stated for deposing Mr. Bishop was that Mr. Bishop had disgraced both the ruling leftist "party and revolution" by refusing to share the party leadership with his deputy.

COARD RESIGNS

Mr. Coard resigned from his position of Deputy Premier on Friday Oct. 14. There are reports that he resigned to dispel rumors that he and his wife had been involved in a plot to kill Mr. Bishop. Mr. Coard is seen as a hardline Marxist favoring closer ties with Moscow. Some diplomats believe that the change in Government was ordered by Russian and Cuban advisors to head

off a possible attempt by Mr. Bishop to return the island to constitutional rule.

It is likely that Mr. Coard will be installed as the new Prime Minister by the army.

BISHOP AND TOP SUPPORTERS EXECUTED

On Wednesday Oct. 19 Mr. Bishop was freed from house arrest by several thousand supporters.

The pro-Bishop supporters was lead by former Foreign Minister Whiteman. The crowd marched to Bishop's official residence and demanded that he be released. The guards offered token resistance by firing a few shots in the air but they soon released Bishop.

Bishop then entered a car and went in a motorcade to Fort Rupert - an old fortress that is now the headquarters of the People's Revolutionary Army. While Bishop and his supporters were in the Fort, a special army unit surrounded it and demanded that they surrender. Bishop and his supporters surrendered. He and other officials were separated from the crowd and was led back into the fort where they were killed.

Reported dead were; Norris Baine, 53, former Minister of Housing; Mr. Whiteman, 43, former Foreign Minister; Jacqueline Creft, 28, former Minister of Education; and Vincent Noel, 36, and Fitzroy Baine, 37, two prominent Grenada labor leaders. In addition as many as 40 civilians and soldiers may have died.

24 HOUR CURFEW

A new revolutionary council was formed. It has "full legislative" and "executive power" in Grenada. The council consist of 16 members with Gen. Hudson Austin proclaiming himself as head of the new Revolutionary Military Council. Soldiers have enforced a shoot-on-sight curfew. The curfew will last for four days ending on Monday Oct. 24.

COARD RUMORED DEAD

Rumors are strong that the fatalities in Grenada also includes former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard who as been blamed for the recent events in Grenada. Francis Alexis, a Barbadian based leader of a Grenadian opposition group, said that people he trust told him on Friday Oct. 21 that Coard had been killed.

Marines diverted to Grenada

The U.S. government sent ships carrying about 1,800 marines to waters off the island to insure the safety of the American citizens on the island.



supports Reagan's actions; of this there is no doubt. At Washington she presented the views of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, at whose request was for the U.S. to invade Grenada.

of any other state," whether by "armed force" or otherwise.

The international law and the United Nations Charter was also violated. They bar "the threat or use of force" in international affairs except for individual or collective self defense against "armed attack".

LEGALITY OF INVASION

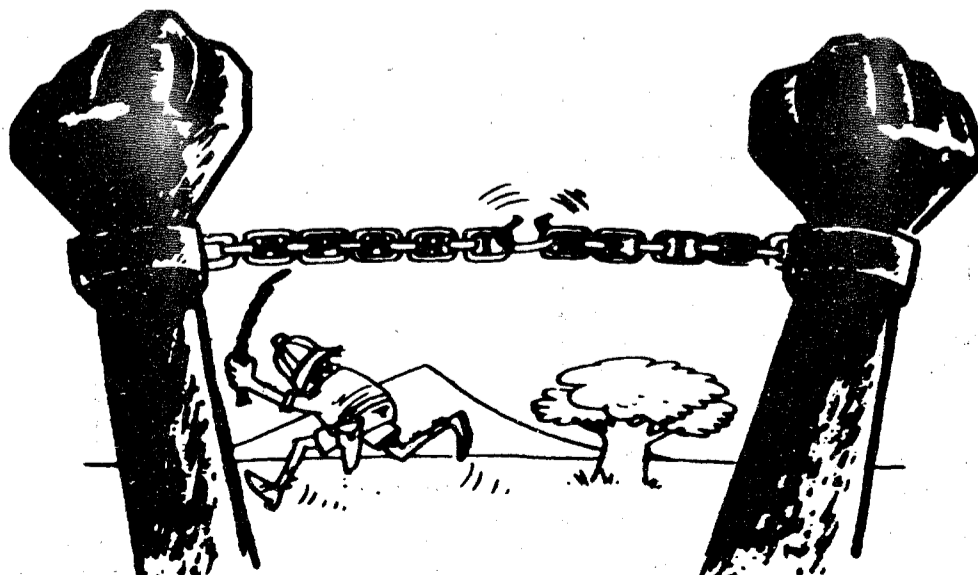
Five of the eight members of the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States asked the U.S. to intervene in Grenada because they had asserted that "the developments on Grenada pose definite security and peace risks to them"

Mr. Shultz used Article 8, of the Eastern Caribbean State Treaty to defend the right of the U.S. to intervene in Grenada, on behalf of the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean State. He said, this article "provides for their collective security."

Article 8, of the Eastern Caribbean State Treaty deals with "arrangements for collective security against external aggression and states that decisions under it" shall be unanimous.

There is doubts whether the requirements of unanimity was fulfilled here, since three of the organizations' eight members - Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Monserrat - did not vote. Jamaica, Barbados and the U.S. are not members of the organization and yet they are participating in it.

Article 15 of the Organization of American States Charter of 1948 says, "No state or group of states has a right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the affairs



Students at S.B. Protest

By Theresa Day

On Tuesday October 25 at 5:30 a.m., the United States Marines invaded Grenada. Tuesday evening, students assembled in the Union smoker's lounge in an effort to organize a demonstration opposing the United States invasion (the Red Balloon Collective organized the meeting). The rally was scheduled for 12 noon on Thursday October 27, in front of the administration building. The Black and Latin student groups also planned participation.

By 12:15 on Thursday the 27th, about 150 were gathered in front of the sundial on Administration Plaza. The demonstrators arrived with signs and banners; and also made additional ones. Some of them read: "U.S. Not Invited GET OUT", "Stop the Cowboy and His Puppets", "Self Determination: Key to Independence", "Which is a bigger threat? The nutmeg in Grenada or the Fruitcake in the Whitehouse?" and "Stop Fighting Wars With the Blood of My People!"

The participants - which included students and faculty - formed a circle and walked around the sundial shouting such slogans as "USA, CIA, Out of Grenada!" The beating of a drum could be heard in the background which was continuous and served as a non-verbal accompaniment to the chanting. Other chants included: "The people, united, will never be defeated!", and "Democracy for who?"

By 12:25, about 350 - 400 spectators and demonstrators filled the plaza area. The marching circle of people continued yelling other anti-U.S. slogans, such as "Stop U.S. imperialism" and "No more war!". Various people began to address the crowd through a microphone located alongside the sundial. Mitch Cohen, a member of the Red Balloon Collective, very briefly spoke to the crowd that had gathered. He denounced the Reagan administration's decision to invade Grenada and cited other demonstrations which had taken place or were scheduled to take place.

Ron Kovic, a Vietnam veteran who has been paralyzed for the last 16 years, was the next to speak. He urged the participants to resist and protest the invasion of Grenada. He also warned that this was "just the beginning".

Professor Pachet Henry of the sociology department defended the Bishop administration. He spoke of the positive changes Bishop had initiated. He stated that Bishop and his people "were about the real business of transforming Grenada." At this point (about 12:45), the demonstrators and spectators began to sit in front of the sundial and listen to the speakers. Henry also refuted that the airport was for military use. He stated that its construction was part of a massive economic innovation which Bishop had undertaken. Tourism constitutes one of Grenada's primary industries and Grenada needs this airstrip to facilitate commercial planes (at the present time, Grenada cannot accommodate large planes and they must first stop in Barbados and fly to Grenada in smaller charter planes).

For a second time, Mitch Cohen addressed the crowd. He spoke of the protests in the Philippines; Berkeley; Rochester; South Carolina. He posed questions: "Where are all the Cuban/Soviet tanks? Where are all the missiles? The



whole thing is bullshit - we've been lied to. The Caribbean is not our backyard."

Guillermo Chacom, a Spanish speaking native of El Salvador, addressed the crowd with the aid of a translator. He said that we (the American people) were not responsible for Reagan's policy in El Salvador. He also went on to say that, if however we understand the illegitimacy of Reagan's actions but remain silent, then we are indirectly responsible.

Kovic readdressed the crowd. Kovic accused the government of neglecting the Vietnam veterans - "the U.S. can't even take care of their veterans from the Vietnam war". He went on to reveal - "I have a rubber bag on my leg. I can't make love like I used to any more." In anger he said, "I wonder if Reagan and Caspar Weinberger know the cost of freedom! The real enemy is in D.C." He continued, "I believed in this country. I volunteered for two tours of duty in Vietnam. But... what we did in Vietnam was a crime, and what we are doing in Central America is a crime. You must resist Ronald Reagan - fiercely and non-violently! Bring the boys home! Now!"

The next speaker began with the greeting, "What it is?" Charismatic Professor Bruce Hare of the sociology department reminded the demonstrators of a statement Reagan made during his presidential campaign. Reagan had said that he "remembered when we (the U.S.) didn't have a race problem." Hare speculated that "those were the good old days" when everybody "knew their place". He also made an analogy about the U.S. invasion of Grenada: imagine this scenario - you have a family argument and I go into your home and proceed to tell you folks what to do and you ask me what the hell I am doing. I will calmly reply, "I am here to keep the peace."

Other speakers included Lauren Perdue (a Stony Brook graduate student who was in Grenada this summer); Professor Brett Silverstein of the psychology department; Lou Kupnick, a professor at Suffolk Community College who is also doing graduate work in Stony Brook's sociology department with a message - "war is the most horrible experience imaginable. I was in the service from 1964 - 1968. I fought in Santa Domingo. War is reaching out to help a buddy during combat and discovering that all you are holding is an arm. War is picking up your combat boot and finding out that there is a foot in it. I appeal to you to think about it"; Renee Lipscomb, an undergraduate student with the sentiment - "democracy was destroyed in Grenada when the first Marine set his foot on that ground. We have no business there". And still others included David Wycoff a Physics graduate student; Rachel Hill an undergraduate; Gerrie Lee an undergraduate; Gerald Seegars an undergraduate; Sharon King an undergraduate; Maxine Smith an undergraduate; Debby Budoff an undergraduate; Hal Goldberg, an undergraduate; and Tony Reed an undergraduate engineering major. At one point, an unidentified gentleman

of about 40 years of age got on the mike. He expressed a few points of view and then demonstrated his frustration and aggression by flailing his arms, stomping his feet, and yelling "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAH!" By this time,

most of the people were cold and tired and had much the same sentiments. Most of the protestors had left and arguing ensued.

An undergraduate by the name of Yonel Dorelis and two other male students felt that Reagan had made a correct and intelligent decision. Yonel is enlisted in the Marine reserves. He was offended by the denunciation of Reagan. His particular complaint was the name calling of Reagan. Yonel felt that the students had a right to voice their opposition but that they should do so in a more "intelligent and respective manner." He also stated that he didn't know much about the politics of the situation but if he was called upon to go to Grenada, he would.

University police were present throughout the demonstration. The most unruly point of the entire demonstration, was when there were two different groups of discussion going on. One group surrounded the mike, while the other had formed another circle around Yonel and his two supporters.

This demonstration was not the end of the public displays for the day. Between 70 and 85 students gathered in front of the main library to hold a candlelight vigil at 7:00 p.m., in the same vein. The group had to use styrofoam cups to shield the flames of their candles from the wind.

The cold did not deter the students who formed a circle, joined arms, swayed back and forth, hummed and sang. The tunes included, "All We Are Saying is Give Peace a Chance", "We Shall Overcome", and "Reach Out and Touch Somebody's Hand".

The people voiced their sentiments with shouts of "America take care of your own!"; "Send food not guns!"; "We don't want to fight, 'cause we don't think its right!"; "Hey hey ho ho Ronald Reagan's gotta go!"; and "Ronald Reagan he's no good, send him back to Hollywood!"

Ron Kovic who was the organizer of the vigil, was also present. He spoke of the four Stony Brook students arrested for sitting in on the Statue of Liberty, and the potential significance of the vigil.

Moments of silence were dedicated to the Marines who died in Beirut and the Marines, Grenadians, and Cubans who have been killed in Grenada.

The wind blew, the cold persisted and still the students firmly held their candle lights. The demonstration and the vigil were both displays of opposition to the recent invasion of Grenada and the previous invasions of El Salvador, Lebanon and Nicaragua. Self determination as a right was acknowledged as needing to be restored to these countries.

When questioned about their reasons for participating in the vigil, two students, Seloka Phirva and Cathy Drayton explained, Our purpose is to "let people know that people are concerned about what is going on in Grenada, and we will not wait until there are more deaths before we stand up." Another student, Lucien Monteau replied, "I think that the U.S. should get out as soon as possible. We complain about the U.S.S.R. invading countries and we turn around and do the same thing."

Student convictions were strong as was the hope for peace... peace, for all.



The Dube Controversy: A Black Perspective

There is always the possibility that a University community will become involved in a dispute over controversial ideas and how these ideas are being expressed. More than three months after the opening volleys in this Suny at Stony Brook based dispute, what is most striking is that no real clarification of the issues has emerged from within the academic community itself.

In the University Faculty Senate meeting, the first of the current school year, on September 12, a professor inquired as to how the Dube controversy originated. The answer was advanced with the President, Provost, Dean of Social and Behavioral Sciences, and the Faculty Senate Executive Committee sitting in the room, but it was not an accurate answer in important ways. The official account has changed several times but reads something like this. A Jewish student in Professor E. Fred Dube's summer course, "The Politics of Race," complained to the wife of Professor Selwyn Troen, a visiting scholar from Israel, about an optional term paper topic—"Zionism is as much racism as Nazism was racism." This topic was not listed on Professor Dube's syllabus but handed out on a list of provocative optional suggestions for students who could not decide upon topics of their own design. Professor Troen's wife then communicated to her husband what the student, 23 year old Robert Goldsmith, had stated. It is not clear when the initial conversations took place. Professor Troen in turn was outraged by his now third hand account. Yet he never bothered to approach Professor Dube or the Director of the Africana Studies Program (AFS) about his concerns, nor did he bother to sit in on Professor Dube's course to verify his suspicions. Instead, shortly before leaving the U.S. for his



photo/Greg Smith - Black World

home in Israel he wrote a letter (dated July 15, 1983)—which he never sent to Professor Dube or the Director of Africana Studies to Dean Egon Neuberger of the Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences. The letter was also carbon-copied to sixteen professors and administrators at Stony Brook. Copies also found their way to Newsday and the Long Island Jewish World. Professor Troen then left immediately for Israel. Among other things the letter charged Professor Dube with spreading anti-semitic ideas and that he "employed his position for the propagation of personal ideology and racist biases. . . ."

In the latter part of July, Professor Dube received a phone call from Dean Egon Neuberger about a complaint that had been lodged against him. The dean re-

quested that he and Professor Dube meet. Professor Dube's recollection of their conversation is that Dean Neuberger was aggressive and accusatory in his manner. Early in the conversation he told Professor Dube that as a Jew he felt offended by the teachings in his course. But it is necessary to keep in mind that Dean Neuberger was not at this time nor is he now in any direct way familiar with those teachings. In fact his discussions and conclusions about Professor Dube were based entirely upon the letter he had received from Selwyn Troen. Nor at that time had Dean Neuberger talked with the student who had complained to Professor Troen's wife.

A normal procedure to follow in such matters is for the Dean to communicate directly with both the Professor and Chairman or

Director of his or her respective academic unit. But at no time did Dean Neuberger follow this course. He did not send a copy of Professor Troen's letter to the Director of Africana Studies, Professor Leslie Owens, nor did he make voice contact with the Director of Africana Studies until August 15, an entire month later. Yet earlier than this time he would, in a memo dated August 5, describe the Dube controversy as "quite serious and pressing." However, the memo is troublesome because it appears to have been written only after an article had appeared in Newsday on the same matter charging that Professor Dube was teaching that Zionism was racism. The Newsday reporter, Michael D'Antonio, has stated that he was in contact with Dean Neuberger up to 10 days earlier and more than three weeks before Dean Neuberger held his first conversation with the Director of Africana Studies. Dean Neuberger was also in contact with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

On August 15, at the request of the Director of Africana Studies, Professor Owens and Neuberger finally met. In this meeting, Dean Neuberger identified himself as a Jew at key points in the conversation and indicated has anger at Professor Dube's supposed teachings.

As of this date, two days prior to the rescheduled summer Faculty Senate Executive Committee meeting on August 17, it was clear to the Director of Africana Studies that Professor Dube had already been prejudged by the Dean's office. If on the basis of this account others might draw different conclusions, it is important to understand why and how so much of the current controversy has been shaped and distorted.

At the August 17 meeting of the Faculty Senate Executive continued on page 13

America's Move to Restore Democracy?

By Sandra Hanchard

Bob Marley's lyrics "Every where is war", seems to be a reality for the island of Grenada at this time. On Thursday, October 20th Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister of Grenada was assassinated. The news media informed the "American society that Bernard Coard was responsible. We have yet to hear from Mr. Coard. One week later, the U.S. marines were sent into Grenada, by President Reagan "to keep the peace" and "to restore democracy". This time the reason was due to, and I quote, "... an urgent, formal request from the five member nations of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States to assist in a joint effort to restore order and democracy on the island of Grenada".

The American led invasion brought strong opposition from the Organization of American States. They have scheduled a meeting for today (Nov. 2) to discuss the matter. Such nations as Columbia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru and Venezuela strongly oppose the barbaric attack by the U.S. on Grenada. The Soviets advisors termed it as "An act of international banditry" to place Grenada under "neo-colonialist rule." The British government sources have said that London had refused to participate in the military action. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament that she had warned President Reagan in advance, of her "very considerable doubts" about the operation. The French Government issued a statement tonight that described it as "a surprising ac-

tion in relation to international law."

Here at home, members of Congress were stunned by the President's decision. Congressional Democrats contended that the action was a violation of the Rio Treaty of the Organization of American States, which prohibits outside intervention in member states. "We do not have the right to invade Grenada. . .", asserted senator Moynihan of New York, "I don't know that you bring in democracy at the point of a bayonet."

We have been kept up to date with the American casualties, but what about the Grenadian casualties? Aren't their lives worth grieving over! Reagan Grenadians are Humans too!!



FOCUS: Students Who Were in Grenada

INTERVIEW / Serwaa Opare by Donna Mair

Name: Yaa Serwaa Opare

What was your position in the Grenada Summer Project of '83?

I was hired as an artist. I lead a workshops in the Community School Day Program (C.S.D.P.) which was a component of the Ministry of Education. This program works closely with The National In-Service Teachers of Education Program. N.I.S.T.E.P. was implemented in 1980 for the purpose of assessing what was needed in the educational program. Most of the materials were obsolete and needed to be brought up to date. One example that was sighted was when I read somewhere in another island, a test question which was given as an essay to describe a day in winter.

Did you speak with anyone in the government?

I was closely affiliated with the secretary of the ministry of planning, Peggy Nestfield. I found out she was arrested and later by word of mouth that she was dead after the coup. A member of the Womens Organization (N.W.O.) was also arrested at the time of the coup.

What are your views on the killing of Maurice Bishop?

He was a threat to imperialism because he was an international educator and was not only in favor of the Caribbean people or Black people but people all over the world. He felt that people all over the world should know about each others oppression.

How do you react to the media describing certain members of the government as hard line communists?

The people that had the hardest line were the people of the government which were in favor of all Peoples Democracy and they were the first to be eliminated. The genuine concerns for Grenadian People by the government officials was known by the Grenadian masses. This was why the revolution was truly a People's Revolution.

I feel sure that it is a power stronger than the Grenadian masses that could intervene on their revolution, a power foreign to Grenada.

How do you feel about the U.S. invasion in Grenada? Do you think the U.S. was involved in the destabilization of the Grenadian government?

Absolutely! History shows this kind of comportment as highly characteristic of the U.S. policy.

Do you think that the media is giving the American people a fair portrayal of what is going on in Grenada?

I think it is a shame that the media is partial, as they often portray biased pictures of this very controversial tragedy.

What would you like to tell the American people as you end this interview?

I would like people to follow their history. Truth becomes clear when you take things in an overall view. Take a minute to step outside of your present perspective and ASK if this new view coincides with your innermost desires. When you have an economic crisis in a nation one solution to pull out of such a crisis is war. I'm not fighting W.W.III, are you?



Views From Students Who Were There

By Kathy Sistrunk

This past summer, eleven Stony Brook graduate and undergraduate students participated in an internship in Grenada, West Indies. The internship was enacted by the Africana Studies Program to develop an overseas project in the Caribbean region. The six-week Grenadian internship gave students the opportunity to experience life in an underdeveloped "third world" nation.

Under the guidance of Ms. Carolyn Brown, Dr. Richard Williams and Ms. Yvonne Singletary, students were assigned to field placements according to their academic field of study and interests.

This tiny peaceful island in the east Caribbean known for its nutmeg, has undergone tremendous change. The military took control last week in a coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed. At 5:30 a.m. on Tuesday, October 25, about 1,500 U.S. Marines and Army soldiers invaded Grenada. According to President Reagan, the operation was undertaken to protect the 1,100 U.S. citizens, to "forestall further chaos" and to help restore constitutional government to Grenada.

Here, some student interns from the Grenada Internship Program '83 give their personal accounts on the island and its people.

Renee Lipscomb, an Africana Studies/Social Science major, worked with the Ministry of Women's Affairs/NWO (National Women's Organization) where she worked along side the women to help execute the everyday affairs of the organization. Renee states that she was most impressed with the spirit of the people of Grenada. Also, that the Government was run by young, progressive and innovative people. She felt honored and privileged to have been part of the Grenada experience and to have had the opportunity to have participated in such a progressive and revolutionary process. When she thinks of Grenada, she says she "feels proud; proud to know the people of Grenada are struggling to build and maintain a just society for and by the people."

Ms. Lipscomb feels the U.S. invasion is "really scary" and that we must act now. She realizes that we don't know everything about the situation, but that "our brothers and sisters are getting killed by so-called peace troops. We should think about innocent people being murdered (in Lebanon, Grenada, Nicaragua, etc.) and get involved and act immediately."

Catherine Drayton, a Liberal Arts undergraduate, conducted a research project on architectural styles in popular housing in underdeveloped countries. Ms. Drayton feels the government's reasons for the invasion are false, and that the American students were not endangered. She states that "the U.S. should not be in Lebanon, and Marines are getting killed, the U.S. should not be in Grenada, and Marines are getting killed there also. Black people are dying in Beirut. Black Marines, dying, fighting their brothers." Its popularly known that the majority of white people don't care whatsoever about Black people, but they're the primary ones to say, "our Marines are dying." Cathy firmly believes "Reagan is doing a bad thing", and advises us not to believe the news and other media because they will just solidify false truths.

Regarding the controversial airport, Cathy tells us that only about twenty men ran the small machine (brick making) and that was subject to the rain. "Is that the huge threat the U.S. is so worried about?"

Cathy speaks of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop as being a "dignified, qualified Black leader of an independent Black nation", which is rare in the Caribbean. The U.S. had no "influence" at all over Grenada.

Undergraduate Biological Engineering major, Ken Jeffers, worked in the Grenada Science and Technology Council and the Grenada Conservation Council where he identified local herbs and plants as to what their use in curing illness could be. Mr. Jeffers also spoke of the "threatening" airport in which he also did some work on. He also mentioned the four sq. ft. brick making machine, which could be described as small and un-

impressive. Ken believed there to be civil rights in Grenada. He stated that "the people wanted things, worked hard and achieved them. They have that right." Ken strongly feels that when people hear the word "left", they think things are bad, so they feel it to be their duty to go in and change things (for the good of the native peoples, of course). What Ken asks himself and others, is "why then was change brought about in Grenada if things were so bad?"

According to Ken, Bishop reduced the illiteracy and unemployment rates significantly. Positive change was occurring, whether the government was leftist or rightist. The people were genuinely happy with the way things were. Ken recalls that even the smallest man had rights, through Grenada's central government, Parishes, Zonals, and Town Councils. He says, "that was democracy, everyone had the right to have a viewpoint".

These were just a few of the accounts by students who were there this summer. . in Grenada. The Grenada they used to know.



Viewpoints . . .

11 October 1983

To the editor:

I read with deep dismay -- and disgust -- an article in the *New York Times* of today's date, "Academic Freedom is Tested." May I ask whose business it is if Professor Dube lectures on racism in the Zionist movement? When I went to college some four decades ago I had to hear a lot of stuff with which I violently disagreed. So? Any professor who handles "controversial subjects" will make statements which will displease majorities or minorities of his students.

Rabbi Arthur Seltzer is quoted as saying there are certain things "You just cannot say in a classroom." Well, of course. But who decides what they are? Obviously a lecturer cannot talk in a lunatic manner, make lewd remarks to the students, etc. But that's not the issue. The issue is that Professor Dube said things the Zionists don't like. So? Who gave them right to censor what your faculty says?

I find in the same article a Professor Joel Rosenthal saying that the accusation against Professor Dube was a very serious charge with very weak evidence. Wait a minute! What was so serious? That he said Zionism was racist? That is serious? Why? It's his class, his course, and he is entitled to interpret the events as he sees fit. Rosenthal is saying that if it had been proven Professor Dube said that, it would be serious. It would not.

I find in the same article that Governor Cuomo issued a press release saying that anyone who called Zionism racist was to be criticised. Why? Because there are more Jewish votes in the state than Arab votes? Who do you think you are kidding? The faculty and administra-

tion of the SUNY should have unanimously denounced the Governor's foray into their affairs. Instead, they did nothing.

So, the University Senate has decided to "begin a review of all courses that could be considered "sensitive" from a religious, ethnic, or racial point of view. They left out sexual (male female) and political (Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Conservative, etc). Who decides what's sensitive? The number of voters or students in a particular group? Going to teach Darwinian evolution? That's pretty sensitive to some people. Once you let the camel of nose-sticking into the university, try to get him out. The proper stand for the faculty and administration is that professors have the right to present their course material as they see fit. You don't like it--transfer to another class. When I went to school four decades ago, could I complain because I had professors who thought that McKinley was the last American president? Could others complain because there were professors who thought Franklin D. Roosevelt could do no wrong. Spring of '44 I had a professor who called publicly, and in the classroom, for an end of the war and "Peace Now." I do not recall the university faculty or administration discussing the propriety of it. And, I never met a student who agreed with "Peace Now. Appeasement, as we learned in the '30's rarely works, it only whets the appetite of the appeased for more.

The root of the problem is that the Senate of the University did not reject the investigation of Professor Dube because it was his business, and his alone, how the course matter was arranged and presented. The Senate voted the way it did

because no conclusive proof was presented that he had said the Zionists were racist. The Senate cowardly ducked the issue. Even if it could have been proven he said that about the Zionists -- mind your own business. It's his course.

A Professor Marburger is quoted, "How do you decide what course is sensitive. Very cautiously." Nonsense. You don't decide what course is sensitive. It's none of your business. Keep your nose out and that's the end of that. Of course, there will be eccentric professors, so what? If they give electives, their student enrollment will soon drop off. If they give required courses, students may complain about their eccentricities, but not about the ideas presented in their lectures.

Rabbi Arthur Seltzer says, in the article, "You wouldn't be allowed to say blacks are inferior." And why not? If the subject of Black intelligence is a legitimate part of the course, the professor is allowed to say whatever he damn pleases about it. You don't like it, you can lump it. Switch classes, or if your schedule can't do it, sit there and keep quiet. That's what I had to do when I had professors whose ideas, to me, were wacky. What could I do about it?

The student riots of the 60's and 70's are gone. But they have left behind fear in the hearts of the college and university faculties, fear of provoking the militant and vociferous groups into action again. As is usual with the Gelehrter they will define their cowardice in so many different terms that when they get through you'll think they were facing up to the issue. Cowardice is cowardice is cowardice, and that's that.

Mortimer T. Cohen

EDITORIALS

"After receiving a formal request for help - a unanimous request - from our neighboring states, I concluded that the US had no choice but to act strongly and decisively." Simple and dangerous words from an actor whose senility prevents him from distinguishing the movie set from the world arena. President Reagan "diverted" eleven US Navy ships, "supposedly" enroute to Lebanon, towards the tiny island of Grenada, as early as Friday Oct. 21. This "unanimous request" was received Sunday Oct. 23, and after pondering his decision until the afternoon of Monday Oct. 24, the president arrived at his decision. Something stinks here. Maybe he was just anticipating such a request, but was he really?

In August 1981, a US Naval exercise was conducted in Puerto Rico which closely resembled the invasion embarked upon Tuesday morning. This prompted an immediate response from the late Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who denounced this Naval exercise as "a practice run for a direct invasion of Grenada by US troops." At long last we see the connection made more than two months ago with Reagan's concern over the construction of the new international airport in Grenada and Tuesday's invasion. (This was just the president's way of gathering sympathy for his future incursive plans.) As usual, scapegoats were found for America's macho tendencies. Fortunately for our hero, he didn't have to look far, in fact they came looking for him at the opportune time. The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States stepped right into line, tragic proof of the success of neo-colonialism.

Please, how can Reagan even attempt to convince me that he is out to "restore order and democracy" when in fact I see him massacring my brothers and sisters in their homeland? How come he call these people "leftist thugs" when their only crime is their desire to run their country their way? What makes him think they care for his brand of democracy anyway? There is a deeper implication in these words than meets the eye. Doesn't this mean that Reagan is now ready to intervene militarily in any country's internal affairs under the guise that they lost their grip on democracy? Mr. Reagan, who appointed you their judge, jury, and executioner?

This callous action has brought strong vocal reactions from many of America's allies. Disagreement is rife; the televised media is disapproving strongly with such action; why then an invasion? Is 133 square miles of land really threatening to the huge might of your "military - industrial complex"? Or are we in the words of one United States senator, "looking for a war we can win?"

Jamaica, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, should stop their self-indulgence and look around them. Who is applauding their actions? Their demonstrated cowardice in the face of American Imperialism make us, sons and daughters and future leaders, truly ashamed of them.

An Invitation For All

Blackworld is a bi-monthly student publication at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Our primary effort here at Blackworld is to represent and voice the opinions of all minority students here on campus; giving priority to no one particular sector of the minority community but to all. This means our representation is equally extended to everyone. Then again Blackworld represents all students on this campus with a special interest in our newspaper; with no regards to race, or national origin.

We therefore invite all students interested to participate! We welcome your letters, poems, articles and comments (which includes criticism if and when necessary). Our intentions are not to exclude or overlook any important events occurring in our community, but rather to provide coverage of these events as part of our best efforts.

If for any reason we at anytime have not succeeded in serving you well, inform us, so we may be aware of our mistakes. You can help us in serving you better by your participation and contributions to our publication. We encourage you to be a part of our world as we are a part of yours.

Blackworld invites all students to get involved especially those who feel that Blackworld has inadequately represented them in the past. This is an open invitation you must not reject. Blackworld is really about combining and transmitting the cultural essence of all the minority students on campus.

If we strive to be separate, then we will all be separate; but if we combine our efforts together, we will be one. Blackworld is for you, him, her, them, us. Contribute your part; merge with us.

By Lancelot Walker

Bishop: He Died for the People

By Michael Grimes

The crowd shouted "we want a change." A change that would set us free from poverty. The crowd cried out in fear of the Mongoose gang. The crowd put out their hands to stop the oncoming blows of the police. On a wooden stand made up for that occasion, Maurice Bishop, stood, giving hope to the crowd. I ran in and out of the crowd trying to get to the front. The police continued beating, the Mongoose gang took down names of people for a hit list, and the crowd stood its ground. "Grenada is our land, we are tired of living in fear, we want a change, we want a change", Maurice Bishop shouted. "We want a change, we want a change" the people shouted. They are beating up the demonstrators, the policemen are shooting the crowd. The crowd scattered in wild confusion, screaming for their life. "Somebody protect Bishop, somebody protect Bishop," some of the scattering crowd shouted as they ran.

*Hope is like a fresh breath,
that fills the noses of the oppressed,
Strength can be passed on,
to the weak, to the poor,
There is hope, there is strength,
he is giving it, he is sharing it.*

Born on May 29, 1944 Maurice Bishop attended the St. George's Roman Catholic School. He started his active involvement in issues affecting the people at a very early stage. In his High School years, he was President of the Students union, President of the Debating Society, President and Foundation Member of the Historical Society and Editor of the College newspaper.

*A man of reason,
A man of understanding,
only wish, one wish,
to free his people,
free his suffering brothers and sisters,*

Maurice Bishop was an educated man. He was well versed in the laws of the government. For in December 1963, Bishop left Grenada for England, where he studied law at Gray's Inn and qualified as a lawyer. Even during that time Bishop was not silent, he was president of the West Indian Students Society at his college, co-founder of a legal aid clinic in London and an active member of the Campaign against Racial Discrimination.

*Bishop was that man,
Bishop was an honest man,
struggles of the Black man,
in his country, the U.S., the Caribbean*



Maurice Bishop

the legislature. Maurice Bishop won his seat and became the leader of the opposition in Parliament.

*Lead the people, lead the people,
Backwards never, forward ever,
the people trust Bishop,
the people want Bishop,
before they kill him, let him lead,
before they kill him, let him lead.*

On March 13, 1979, Maurice Bishop and the NJM led a successful BLOODLESS overthrow of the Gairy regime. The years of brutality and oppression had come to an end. The people in Grenada now were looking to the rising sun. The people in Grenada were looking forward for food and education. The People's revolutionary Government under the leadership was going to satisfy the people. Under the leadership of Maurice Bishop, a successful campaign was waged against illiteracy, free education and free medical care. Unemployment went down from 49 percent to 12 percent, and the establishment of Grenadians rule Grenada.

*They laugh, they dance in the street,
the struggle was worthwhile,
look we can eat, look we can read,
look we are free of oppression, brutality
and fear,
We are proud, we are proud to be Grenadians.*

There are some that can't understand the Black man doing for himself. There are some who can't understand that their way is not the only and best way. On Sunday Oct. 13, Maurice Bishop was ousted from his seat as prime minister of Grenada. Later on, Maurice Bishop was freed by some of his dedicated supporters. Maurice Bishop was killed on Sunday, Oct. 16, 1983.

*They cried in America,
They cried in Grenada,
they cried all over the world,
but others laugh,
but others saw opportunity,
but others saw communist ghost
and others saw invasion.*

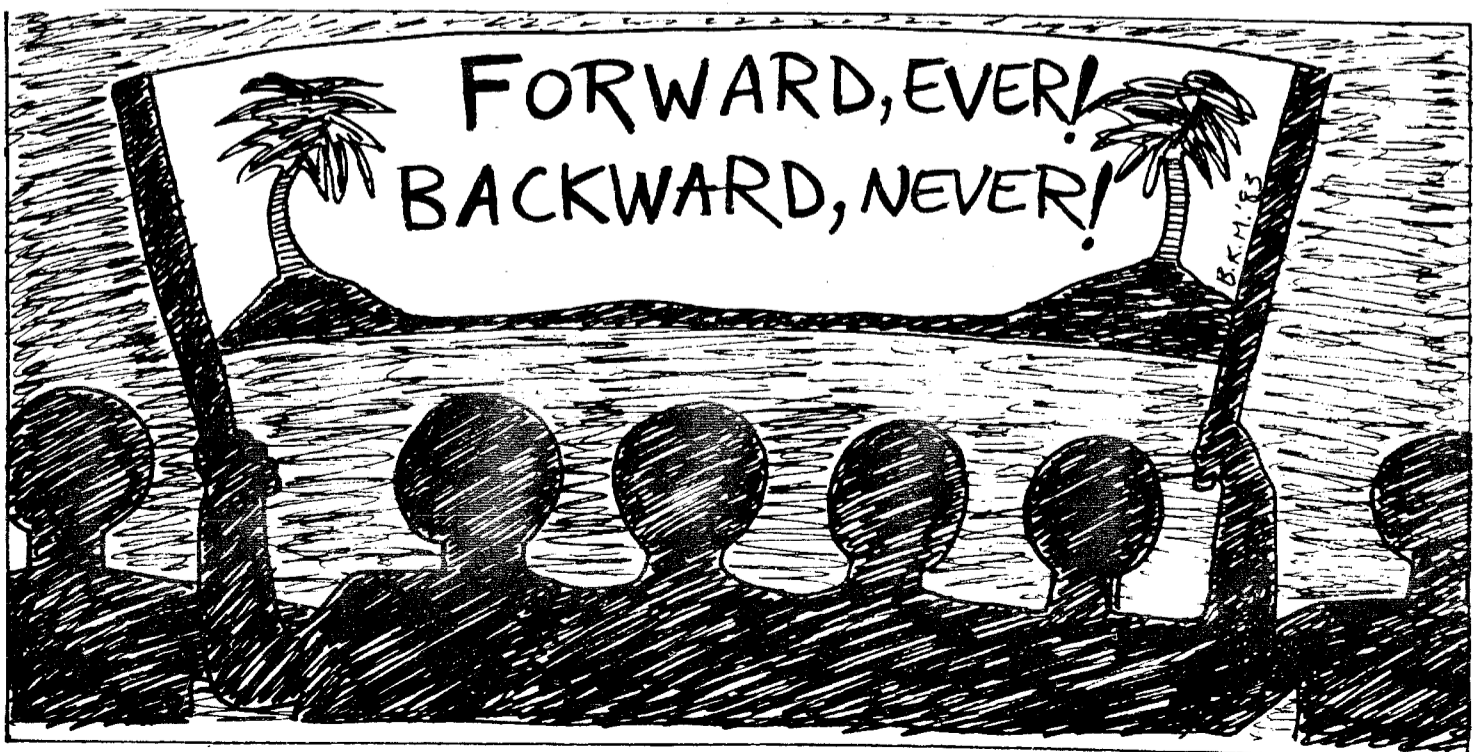
The American marines invaded Grenada on Wednesday Oct. 26.

*The marines went for democracy,
the marines went to protect,
the marines went to restore order,
all lies, all lies,
the marines went for lies,
the marines went to destroy and kill.*

There's so many things to say about this great man, where do I stop, where do I begin. In 1970 he defended in court the poor and oppressed people in Grenada and the Caribbean. Many times he defended without charge. On March 11, 1973 MAP a political organization founded by Bishop, was joined to Joint Endeavor for Welfare Education and Liberation (JEWEL). The main purpose of these organizations was to free the oppressed people.

*How can you stop him?
please stop him, please stop him,
he is for the people, he is good,
beat him, arrest him, kill his father,
no use, no use, he is too strong, he is too
damn strong.*

In 1976 Maurice Bishop and the New Jewel Movement (NJM) continued to organize the people. This led to the securing of 6 of 15 seats in



U.S Rapes Grenada

By Satrina John

A DECISION THAT SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE AT ALL OR MADE ON FACTS, WAS MADE ON FEAR, INSECURITY AND SPECULATION. WHAT HAPPENED TO PROOF, EVIDENCE OR KNOWLEDGE???????

Justification of the U.S. invasion of Grenada as cited by Reagan:

1. protection of American lives
2. forestall further chaos
3. restore law, order and governmental institution

All of the above are poor excuses for an invasion of Grenada because (1) The new military regime assured all American citizens in the country that they were safe and in no danger. (2) There was law and order and a government in Grenada when the U.S. invaded. According to American students there, things in the country had returned to normalcy when the military government, a few days before the invasion, lifted the curfew. Moreover, the U.S. invasion of Grenada is a violation of international law. Had Grenada been a powerful nation this act would have led to World War III.

Getting past U.S. bullshit here is
THE TRUTH ABOUT THE U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

Contrary to what we are told by the American press, the U.S. did not invade Grenada to protect the lives of American citizens in Grenada. The deed is POLITICAL. It is an act to wipe out a distasteful new regime which appeared to be marxist oriented.

The United States became worried about Grenada's friendship with Cuba about three years ago under Grenada's late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The confusion began when Bishop accepted a million dollars or more from Cuba to build an international airport in the country. Paranoid by this action, the United States accused Grenada of building an airport for Soviet and Cuban military purposes. In short, Grenada was accused of spreading Soviet influence in the Caribbean.

To this accusation, ex-Prime Minister Bishop, responded by stating that the purpose of Grenada's airport is to increase tourism in the country which will serve as a means to improve the country's deteriorated economy.

This response was not good enough for the Reagan administration. Hence, they isolated and condemned Grenada. The administration showed nothing but hostility toward ex-Prime Minister Bishop when he visited Washington this past spring, to discuss Grenada's political economy and social affairs.

In a desperate attempt to bring an understanding between the U.S. and Grenada, Bishop made a public announcement before the American media stating that he has no intention of turning Grenada into a Communist nation. Yet, the U.S. continued to feel nothing but hatred towards Grenada. The administration placed Grenada on the map as an enemy. A potential threat to their strategic Caribbean base.

It is evident that the United States wanted to control Grenada as it controls the rest of the Caribbean islands. Thinking of Grenada as a backward and puppet country, the U.S. insulted Grenada with an offer of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to restore an economy left totally

decayed by democratic Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

Bishop, a proud, well educated and independent thinker refused the money. Being in a desperate situation he accepted aid from those who were willing to help him better the lives of the Grenadian people instead of exploiting them.

In a matter of one year the U.S. saw a drastic improvement in Grenada's social and economic situation. They became even more worried for Grenada was on its way to PROGRESS. In their minds they knew something had to be done but they did not know exactly how it would be done. On October 19 when Grenada's prime minister Maurice Bishop was executed, the U.S. saw the perfect opportunity to put Grenada back in its place. And as such they did.

The invasion had nothing to do with the people (themselves) of Grenada. First, it was an act of frustration on the part of the president because he was unable to protect the massacre of U.S. marines in Lebanon. Second, it is an act of continued competition between the U.S. and the Soviets. The prize, of course, is IDEOLOGY. They go about deciding by themselves who will govern the world, the democrats or the communists. The Grenadian invasion is a symbol of the U.S. lust for power and control which is often satisfied by violent and cruel means. We are made to believe that the action was taken in the name of democracy. But the question is: for whom is this democracy? Do the people want DEMOCRACY IN THEIR COUNTRY????????? TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD I SAY U.S. IMPERIALISM IN GRENADA IS EVIDENCE THAT HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF. SO BE PREPARED TO RE-LIVE MANKIND'S VIOLENT HISTORY!!!!

The Invasion Of Grenada : Reagan's New Democracy

By Peter Ward

The invasion of Grenada by the United States marines under orders from President Reagan serves as a dramatic display of the Administration's ideas on U.S. foreign policy. Ronald Reagan has perverted the sanctity of the very spirit of the U.S. constitution and the Declaration of Independence which he is sworn to uphold in all of his dealings.

No longer does the Administration hold the ideal that all men are endowed with the rights of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'. Now Reagan has made the following alterations: All men are endowed with the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as long as it is done in an American democratic fashion.

The country of Grenada didn't follow this criteria and therefore in Reagan's own words it had to be invaded/attacked in order to 'restore order and democracy' in the country.

The question still remains as to why does President Reagan believe that he can use the same philosophies (which he condemns vehemently) as the Soviet Union. The same tactics and the same justification for his action but yet have the nerve to call it something else. The truth is he doesn't. And he knows he doesn't, but he states his arguments in such a way that the majority of the American people can't help but believe that American lives were threatened. This belief has stood up despite the repeated reports to the contrary.

What the Administration is trying to down play is the fact that none of the students or

American citizens living in Grenada were really in any danger from the new Government. The new Government promised them they could leave in a few weeks after everything was settled. At the time the government was also doing its best to help the school continue normally under the perilous situation.

The real reason for the attack on Grenada can be seen in Reagan's own statement 'to restore democracy' or in this case, neo-democracy. Reagan has made it his policy to remake the world in his own image. To do this he finds it more equitable to say it will be in America's image and for the good of the people who he is "force changing."

The world according to Reagan is filled with 'Godless communists and socialists' whose only problem is that they can't seem to make the right choice and choose the United States' view when it comes to politics. This of course cannot be condoned by Reagan, obviously the straying lambs must be brought back into the fold for their own good.

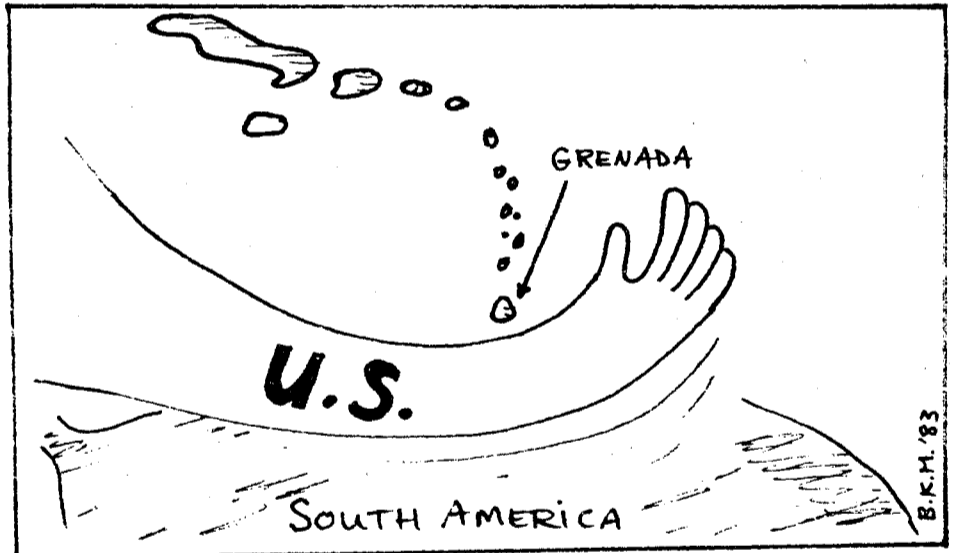
Reagan has now started the U.S. on a new Imperialistic policy. The U.S. is again trying to insert new puppet Governments around the world to create allies for itself in order to compete with the Soviets who have many more satellite countries than the U.S. This further exemplifies the autocontradictive qualities of the current

Administration which states that the Soviets were wrong for attacking Afghanistan, while it feels justified in attacking Grenada for the same reasons.

If this philosophy keeps up, the American Government will be looked upon as a hypocritical Administration; and rather than being respected it will be disdanded. When this comes about, the socialist philosophies will seem more appealing to the masses which will help the Soviet Marxist philosophy seem more appealing. The U.S. will be 'forced' to go in and rescue these people from the ravages of their own intelligence.

President Reagan is therefore creating a vicious circle in which the U.S. will be helping to create more Socialist Communist states everytime he flaunts his ignorance about the world. A major Senator put the current Administration's philosophy into a very clear statement when he stated that, 'this administration is becoming well known for shooting first and asking what happened second.'

This is exactly what happened this week when Reagan invaded Grenada despite every major ally of the U.S. advising him against it. But then again he knew that what he was doing is for the best of America and Grenada even if they knew differently.



The Ivory-Sapphire Pageant: A Noble Endeavor

By Peter Ward

The major purpose of the Ivory Pageant was a noble endeavor. This purpose was to pay tribute to students with outstanding scholastic ability, and corresponding community activities.

The contest was open to anyone. However most of the contestants were contacted by the members of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity in order, speculatively speaking, to insure the contest of having a group of well qualified contestant.

The contestants are well known to the campus community because of their community service, which did indeed lend legitimacy to the contest, as well as their scholastic achievements and aspirations. Carol Adolphe, Ivonne Bailey Clare Cortez, Jackie Fields, Robin Hodge, Renee Lipscomb, Kim Parks, Melanie Witherspoon, and Stephanie Releigh all exemplified two other qualifications to be in the contest, Poise and Talent.

The purpose of this article is not to elaborate on the Pageant but to

evaluate the purpose of the Pageant and the build up to the Pageant night.

The contestants first had to go through a review session of their qualifications by the judges of the pageant. Theresa Clark, Angela Joseph, Lucia Levell, Gerald Shepard, and Raymond Smith were the judges of the pageant. Their review took the form of a scrutinization session in which the Judges met the Contestants one by one to determine if each contestant should legitimately be allowed to compete in the Pageant. It is at this point where each accepted contestant is rated for poise, community service, and academic standing, which makes up 3/4 of the criteria to win.

After the review came two weeks of rigorous preparation for the Pageant. During this time each contestant had to work their schedules so as to fit their school and studying time around the rehearsals and practices for their individual and group skits. This placed a very high

strain on the contestants, especially since most were at the time involved in community services in addition to their own work.

The contestants were assisted by Miss Sharon King, the Sigma membership, as well as a host of others too numerous to mention. This assistance took many forms; for example Miss King, as well as Maxine Smith and Diane Kelly offered constructive criticism to each of the contestants on their individual acts. This was extremely important to the participants because it allowed them to fine tune their acts in front of an audience who cared enough to point out their mistakes.

The contestants were also very helpful to each other. As it usually is when a group is taken apart from the main body and placed in a isolated situation they can either be resentful or appreciative. Fortunately, the group chose to band together and worked out extremely well as a unit. The fact that they were no longer performing for

themselves but also for the group. At the center of these proceedings was Sharon King.

Miss King's help to each contestant is uncalculatable. She helped each member of the pageant with their own acts as well as writing and choreographing a final scene for all the contestants to perform together on the virtues of Black women.

After all the weeks of practices and rehearsals the night of the pageant was more an exhibition of talent than a competition. Whereas each contestant wanted to win, still they wouldn't be angry if another member won. Such was the respect each member gave to the other. What the Sigma Fraternity managed to develop inadvertently was a feeling of sisterhood among the contestants.

This was the overriding feeling, each performer rooting for the other. There was still competition but a greater bond of friendship and respect was developed among the contestants.

Semester's First United Front Meeting

By Annette Porter

A gathering together of people based on common need, a formulation of Black Third World, and progressive students relating to each other, trying to achieve together what they can't achieve individually at this university, this is the meaning of The United Front.

The United Front had their first meeting on October 26th, 1983 at the U.N.I.T.I. Cultural Center. The meeting was called to address and discuss the crisis in Grenada. There was also some focus on the attack on Prof. Dube.

The meeting opened with Professor Baraka addressing the Dube issue. He has challenged to a debate all the people who said that the Africana Studies Program and Professor Dube have attacked humanity. He has issued the challenge to all the people who said that the Africana Studies Program and Professor Dube were incorrect on their evaluation of academic freedom, Zionism, racism, and Nazism. This forum will take place on Tuesday November 1st, 1983, at the Social & Behavioral Sciences building, room S228 at 7 p.m.

The Africana Studies Program will state their stance on these issues, and will clarify all questions. The meeting then continued with the American INVASION ON Grenada, AND three important items were brought up. 1) the fact that Reagan had been threatening Grenada because of Grenada's independent stance, (Grenada had not submitted to the administration of neo-colonialism like the neighboring Caribbean Islands) 2) The issue of CIA involvement in the assassination of Bishop and the overthrow of his

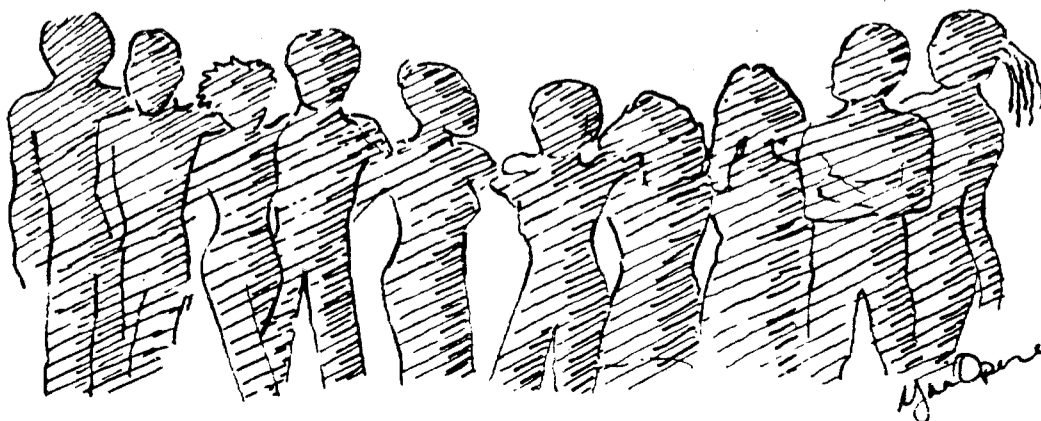
government and 3) the fact that the U.S. practice of interventionism is leading to World War III. There was an appeal by Professor Baraka to take some strongline against this motion towards war.

Professor Bruce Hare also spoke on the U.S. intervention and he left us with the idea of trickery with words. In the U.S., a terrorist raid is when the U.S. is struck before they can strike back; but a pre-emptive strike, a term constantly used by the U.S. to support their imperialistic ideologies, means we strike you before you strike us, and that seems to be okay.

He spoke of the neutron bomb being inhumane, and he suggested to the students that this is the time to move from rhetoric to action. After this, the students who were internead in Grenada spoke about their time there and their opposition on the invasion on Grenada.

The meeting ended with the consideration of both Baraka's idea of taking a strongline and Professor Hare's idea of moving from rhetoric to action. The students took a strong stance against U.S. interventionism, and action took shape in the form of rallies, candlelight vigils, and letter writing committees. Things were being done.

We appeal to the Black students and all progressive students on campus to come to the United Front meeting. We need organization. It is the only way that we as a Black community will be able to act. Students, especially members of organizations, should try to come together. Come, get involved!



At The Cultural Center Grand Opening



The Cultural Center started its new beginning with a crowd comprised of students and faculty of approximately forty people. Roderick Owens gave the opening address about how the center first started and a list of the various groups that helped in the organization and building of the center. Mr. Emile Adams gave a follow up speech mentioning some of the pioneers that started the center. Dr. Fred Preston also spoke about using the U.N.I.T.I. Cultural Center as a network base for students. After this came the cutting of the ribbon and the crowd cheered and walked up the steps to enter the culturally decorated center. Different groups displayed items as show pieces and also for sale. The atmosphere was warm and friendly.

People then gathered in the Malcolm X room to hear Prof. Amiri Baraka read his poetry.

By Donna Mair and Gregory Smith

After Prof. Baraka read his poetry there was an intermission. During the intermission, students, faculty, and staff members, talked and familiarized themselves with each other. The atmosphere was indeed warm and friendly. Everyone seemed to be having a nice time. Food and other refreshments were being sold by the African Students Organization and the African American Students Organization.

After everyone enjoyed the delicious food and interesting conversation, the cultural activities by the organizations were scheduled to begin. Opening statements by Eduardo C. Mejias were made and the introductions of the organizations got underway. Each organization gave a brief description of their clubs. The A.A.S.O. was the first to begin. They also performed a skit based on the need of the African American students on campus to support each other and to show up at the meetings. The African Students Organization performed a dance (South African Boot Dance). The dance was lead by Olayemi Kuyoro along with several other club members. Theresa Day then gave a brief history of Black World; along with Black World's purpose and immediate goals. The S.A.I.N.T.S. then gave a description of their organization and their concerns with academic fulfillment. L.A.S.O. gave a presentation of their organization with a special emphasis on reaching the whole Latin community. The Minorities in Engineering (N.S.B.E.) students also specified the need to recruit more members in the newly formed organization with a special emphasis on the opening of the cultural center as being a positive move and also did a dance (African). The H.S.O. gave a description of their organization. They performed a duet on

electric guitars, playing two Haitian songs.

By now the program was approaching its final stages and Roderick Owens (president of U.N.I.T.I. cultural center) gave closing remarks. He stated that he was very pleased with the turnout, and that he was glad to see all the organizations here. To him, this was a positive sign of unity.

The U.N.I.T.I. Cultural Center is here for the students - so let us take advantage of this excellent resource and become active members of the Cultural Center.



~RECIPES~

I-TAL FOOD

Good news: No more disease, sickness, death or bad vibes. There is a diet and a way of life that brings about good health. Delicious, organic, chemical free, NO SALT, NO MEAT, NO ALCOHOL, and NO JUNK FOOD. This is the vegetarian I-Tal diet of the RAS-TA-FAR-I. I-Tal means I - the living God and Tal means Natural.

Fish Soup

- 1 medium size fish
- 2 potatoes
- 3 carrots
- 1 sweet potato or yam
- ¼ lb squash or pumpkin
- 1 onion
- 1 bunch green onions
- 3 tablespoons thyme
- Green hot pepper
- 2 slices fresh ginger
- Dumplings (½ cup cornmeal - ½ cup whole wheat flour)

Boil the fish for one hour in deep water, then strain off the liquid. To this add the other ingredients. Make dumplings by mixing cornmeal and whole wheat flour with just enough water to make a thick dough. Knead well and pull off thumb size chunks which are rolled smooth and dropped in the soup. Cover and cook for 45 minutes over medium heat.

ROOT DRINKS

Irish Moss

- Irish moss
- Linseed
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- Homemade condensed milk

To 5 parts Irish Moss add one part linseeds. Low boil with plenty of water as this gel thickens. Add the other ingredients and sweeten to taste with condensed milk. Stir frequently for about 20 minutes.

Irish Moss is a powerful and miraculous tonic. It is especially good for those doing heavy duty work.

Red * Green * & Gold Tea

Chop up Red, Green and Gold hot pepper. Add some chopped ginger root. Low boil and serve. Good for colds. Also said to loosen the tongue for the truth to be spoken.

By Sis. Jacqui

BLACKWORLD

"KNOW THYSELF"

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Editorials represent the majority opinion of the Editorial Board and are written by one of its members or a designer.

POETRY

WHAT GRENADA MEANS TO ME

By Maxine Smith

Grenada meant . . .
 many things to me,
 One of these things was hope,
 for Grenada was a Beacon of Light,
 springing out of the turbulent waters,
 of the Caribbean Sea,
 sending forth a message . . .
 a message to
 Third World Nations of the future,
 independence, economic stability,
 and cultural gain.
 Grenada was a Beacon of Hope
 sending out a message
 to the members of;
 the Caribbean, South America, South Africa,
 Black America - the would be inhabitants of
 a free-world.
 To those who would
 create their own destiny,
 mold their own history,
 Grenada sent out a message to the world,
 and many heard,
 and some did not . . .
 and some saw the impending danger
 of leaving Grenada, be-letting her
 be the maker,
 of her own destiny, and so a plan was mounted
 to desecrate, to degrade
 And when that failed,
 they decided to try a
 new measure,
 A subversive tactic . . .
 build on what was rumored
 to be . . .
 a difference in Ideology,
 hence a reason for treason (could exist)
 built on rumored differences in
 Ideology
 And Grenada represented a BEACON OF HOPE
 so she could not be left alone,
 for her bright star
 to illuminate Caribbean waters.
 Third World nations and free-world minds,
 unlike the satellite which,
 lowers itself at 4 O'clock in the afternoon,
 Over Peaceful Grenada shores,
 and then blend itself in with the eyes of the night.
 and Grenada could not be left alone,
 non-alignment was not enough,
 she had to challenge the blind Man's Bluff
 and Grenada stood for peace,
 and pride . . .
 All that stood on the poor-Man's side.
 and their fear and hatred,
 they could not hide,
 and how they must have,
 laughed the night,
 they told themselves that (hope of)
 Grenada had died.
 and Bishop,
 Maurice Bishop was more than,
 a guiding light in a storm-struck sea,
 Maurice was that light which,
 truth gives-off for those who,
 seek it to see,
 Maurice was love,
 Maurice was life,
 Maurice was the symbol of,
 A (Grenadian's Strife)
 what had been achieved from,
 a poor man/woman's life,
 and the Blood-sucking, Blood curdling,
 murderers of Black light,
 could be heard howling through the night,
 which they now claimed sealed,
 Martin Luther Kings Birth - right,
 howling, the Blood-thirsty,
 howl of rabid dogs gone from,
 long-awaited satiation,
 and they howled like that throughout,
 the night,
 and laughed a fool's laugh,
 at what they now considered Grenada's plight

But their laughter was silent,
 as the wind passing through the leaves,
 at night,
 heard only by others of their kind,
 and they,
 laughed til they ventured,
 even further out of,
 their ill-conceived minds,

The night they thought,
 Maurice Bishop and Grenada died,
 But a fools - laugh is his only pleasure
 and in the end truth
 will extract her measure.
 and Grenada will never die
 for the proletariat, the peasant,
 the poor woman will never end her fight
 and all those who lust after
 battle will have a
 war on their hands waged
 until the last shackled
 man has been avenged
 by holding his Freedom/Destiny
 within his hands.

For Grenada is a Beacon of
 light and the makers of the
 Revolution are fighting with
 all their might.

And the fact that they've
 now sent a peace-keeping
 force of 1600 on a flotilla only
 means the fight will be a
 little harder but the war
 isn't over and it'll never be
 not til they get the hell out
 of Maurice Bishop's country!
 and all inhabitants of the free-world
 are set free!



Ideas Never Die

By Michael Grimes

I watch your beauty,
 and I watch your form,
 your body became my playground,
 and all the delicate details,
 I try to explore.
 In turmoil you stood firm,
 the pride in you I felt,
 the respect of you was the highest,
 I shout to the world of my love for you,
 you my father, you my mother,
 a believer in strength you made of me,
 telling me there is nothing I cannot overcome,
 They watch you in jealousy,
 their plan always set,
 to destroy your mind,
 and pronounce you crazy.
 I try to scream when you were taken,
 but my silence prolong until you were murdered,
 then they spread lies as reasons for your destruction
 saying your mind was gone,
 and your body was uncoordinated,
 bringing forth your puppet friends as witnesses.

Maurice Bishop: 1944-1983

By Gerald Seegars

dedicated to Maxine Smith and Renee Lipscomb

They killed my hero today.
 Shot him dead
 Bishop, how could they kill you?
 You my man, was my hero
 Grenada was my home
 In four weeks I found a hero
 But they took him away from me
 With the click of a gun
 Maurice you said Forward Ever
 but Mankind has just taken 1000
 Giant steps backwards
 They killed my hero
 Shattered my dreams
 and are telling me lies for consolation.
 I had visions of Paradise in Grenada
 True Democracy, a government for the people
 but now I wonder.
 How could they do it.
 What is the cancer killing the body of Grenada
 Maurice is dead, my hero gone
 Never again will I hear his strong voice
 and wise words.
 Gone the same way as Malcolm, Martin and Medgar.
 "You'll be free or die" is what Harriet Tubman said.
 I hope you'll find freedom in death Maurice
 You gave us so much and death is your reward.
 Am I just an idealistic fool or
 did I see hope in Grenada?
 Yes I saw it, touched it, smelled it
 and tasted the sweetness of it's juices.
 So how come they Kill you Maurice?
 Didn't they know that we love you?
 Rest in peace Bishop because your fight is over.
 It is now up to us to pick up your banner
 and carry it.
 Damn! They done Kill Maurice and
 left us more despair.
 Maurice I can't shed no tears for you
 for my mouth is bitter and my eyes bloodshot
 But I can't cry; instead I will use
 the teaching you tried to save us with
 and use them for my people which
 is mankind.

Maurice I know you understand me when I
 say that we don't need martyrs we need leaders.
 You were a great man and your name will live
 for generations to come
 But still will somebody tell me
 Why did they have to Kill you.
 We love you Maurice Bishop and your death
 Will not be in vain.

Tears I could of cried,
 action without thought I could of done,
 but you thought me better,
 to think before action you thought,
 patience is a virtue so use wisely,
 every dog has a bite when strong,
 every dogs bite is weak one day,
 the buildings that stand firm and tall,
 will one day fall,
 my purpose you told me is to help it fall,
 and one day I will,
 and one day I will,
 for you will never die.
 Grenada you will never die. . .
 you will never die
 Grenada you will never die.



continued from page 5

Committee, the Committee issued the now famous and subsequently disputed statement that Professor Dube had not overstepped the bounds of academic freedom. The statement reads:

The intellectual purpose of the University are best served when the traditional definition and exercise of academic freedom are seen to cover the exchange of any and all ideas. Academic freedom means the right to teach controversial issues and ideas, the right to disagree with authority, and the right to free expression. It also carries the responsibility to be especially sensitive to controversial issues that require access to differing views.

The controversy surrounding AFS/POL 319, as taught in Summer Session I, 1983, focuses attention on the problems of teaching and doing research in controversial areas. Moreover, it raises concern that questions about the handling of sensitive issues be considered within the traditional boundaries of academic disputation.

In the considered judgment of the Executive Committee of the University Senate, the bounds of academic freedom have not been crossed in this case.

Although the statement was much appreciated by the faculty of Africana Studies, it soon became clear that there were many at the University who did not respect the statement nor did they intend to abide by it.

On September 1, at the request of the President's office, Professor Dube, Les Owens, Amiri Baraka, Dean Neuberger, Provost Neal, Paul Chase, and President Marburger met to discuss the controversy. But this meeting took place only after another article (August 17) had appeared in Newsday. The headline of this article, "State U Upholds Teacher Linking Zionism, Nazism," did little to add to the resolution of the Dube controversy. Thus, both on and off campus no one seemed to respond to what Professor Dube was really teaching in his course.

Between the day of the President's meeting on September 1 and the Faculty Senate general body meeting held on September 12, Professor Selwyn Troen sent another letter from his residence in Israel to selected members of the Stony Brook university community.

But who is Professor Troen any way? We know that he worked at Stony Brook for the last two years, as did his wife. But no one has really clarified what his work responsibilities were. We are told as well that he is Dean of Humanities at the University of Ben Gurion. Yet he held no teaching assignment at Stony Brook and it has been suggested that when he tried to obtain a teaching position in a Department of the Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences, several faculty members in that Department blocked him from doing so. But the question of who Professor Troen is takes on different meaning if you are Black and South African. Professor Troen, it turns out, has close ties with the government of South Africa. He does in fact make several trips a year between Israel and South Africa. Professor Dube of Afri-

cana Studies is the nephew of John L. Dube, one of the original founders of the African National Congress (ANC)*. As a spokesman for ANC, Professor Dube is directly involved in efforts to liberate his people. ANC is in fact the main arm of the liberation struggle in behalf of oppressed blacks in South Africa. In addition there is Dube Airport in Soweto, the most famous of South Africa's restricted Black Bantustan homelands. Professor Troen then could not help but know who Professor Dube is and the significance of his name in the liberation struggle of Africa. If issues are seen in this way it can more clearly be understood why his third-hand attack upon Professor Dube as well as on-going attempts to get Professor Dube dismissed from the University and possibly the United States must be opposed by the black community. Professor Dube has in addition served up to four years in prison in South Africa, been tortured by his captors, and has his actions monitored by the South African government. From this perspective one must wonder who is being insensitive in the present situation.

analytic construct rather than a bald statement of fact. Any student taking the course who cannot see that clearly deserves to fail the course. As I have written elsewhere, the issues raised by Professor Dube in his course are not new to this or other academic communities. A check of the leading newspapers in Jerusalem reveals that Israeli citizens and reporters have and are openly discussing the connection between Zionism and racism. That Professor Dube, a South African native, can be singled out as the source of this discussion has no historical or other basis even in the wider context of other faculty members at Stony Brook. In 1973 the United Nations launched what it called a decade of action focusing on racism and discrimination. This is the final year of that decade. Midway through the ten-year period, in 1975, a U.N. Resolution equated equated Zionism with racism while distinguishing Zionism from Judaism. This distinction has lost all meaning in the current controversy. Both at the 1978 World Peace Conference in Basel, Switzerland (May 1978) and in August 1978 at the U.N. sanctioned World Conference to

only statement about the Dube controversy and the issue of Zionism race, it was quickly met with a memo signed by 43 senior faculty and endorsed by the Dean of the Social and Behavioral Sciences Division denouncing the Africana Studies statement. That statement has also recently been attacked by the President of the University.

Black Studies nationally and Africana Studies at Stony Brook have been units that are isolated in budgetary terms within the University community. In a state and metropolitan area with as large a Black population as New York this kind of isolation makes Stony Brook appear to be what it has come to stand for for many Blacks and Hispanics, a hostile environment with the lowest percentages of Blacks and Hispanics of any public school in the region.

There can be no comfort for anyone in the present situation. Professor Dube's and the Africana Studies' reputations have certainly not been spared. Based on a third-hand account, Professor Dube now receives almost daily letters from around the country accusing him of spreading hatred and teaching that the entire Jewish population are racists. No doubt such charges give comfort to some, although several of the letters express the wish that harm would come to him. This turn of events seems a strange price to pay for the right of freedom of speech within the academic community.

As an interested participant-observer, I would like to suggest the following: (1) Real dialogue should begin immediately between the administration, Africana Studies, and other units on campus. (2) A series of forums should be held--inclusive of various viewpoints--so that the learning atmosphere of the University lives up to its potential. (3) Invite someone to lunch to encourage real understanding and sensitivity in our troubled world.

*ANC and PAC (Pan African Congress) are the recognized spokesmen for South Africa in the United Nations.

editor's note: condensed from an essay written by Leslie H. Owens



photo/Greg Smith - Black World

On September 12 at its first meeting of the new school year, The University Senate's hottest agenda item was the Dube controversy and its implications for the important concept of academic freedom. The Senate voted 54 to 14 supporting the view that Professor Dube had not stepped beyond the bounds of academic freedom and abused his position as a teacher.

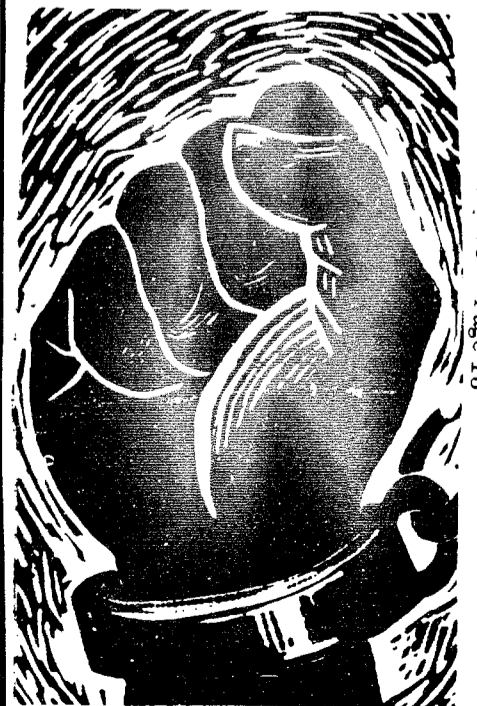
Yet the controversy, as we all know, has hardly been resolved by a vote of the Faculty Senate that most faculty senators in the Jewish community supported. While many have professed to defend the notion as expressed in a memo from the Provost's office that "the necessity of faculty having the flexibility to select without external interference the material to be used in their courses, and the manner of its presentation..." one must wonder if they really believe in this principle and if so why Professor Dube and Africana Studies have been so villified.

At no time in his teaching of "The Politics of Race" has Professor Dube made the charge that an entire people are racist. The topic of Zionism is Racism is an

Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the connection between Zionism and racism and apartheid has been made. Of course there are many who disagree with this interpretation, but to argue that it is not an intellectually valid area of investigation seems somewhat dishonest and Professor Troen is aware that many of his colleagues in Israel are in fact engaged in such inquiries. Indeed students enrolled in AFS/POL 319 have written term papers disagreeing with the statement with great success.

Many of Professor Dube's students have been among his strongest defenders and must now wonder why their view count for so little. It is a sad commentary that in the present situation administrators and others have spent more of their time talking to reporters and representatives of outside agencies rather than to the key participants. And in the case of one of these players--Professor Selwyn Troen--he has it seems conveniently remained several thousand miles away as others have sought to flesh out his accusations.

When African Studies issued its



A Poll of the Protest of U.S. Invasion in Grenada at S.B.

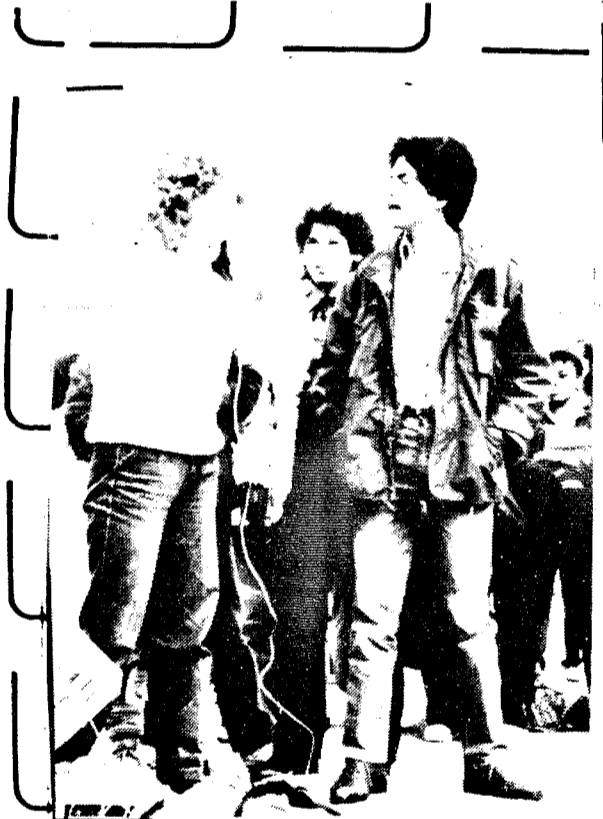
Question: What are your views about the U.S. invasion in Grenada?



An ex-vietnam fighter: *This is Gunboat diplomacy. Every American should be against it. . . It is leading us to war.*
Ron Kovic

United States Reserve Marine: *I am not a political expert, I will fight not based on political reason but because I signed a contract to do so. "I am not worried about Grenada, but I am worried about the existence of too many Marxist Western countries". I go by what I see on the media. When I saw the U.S. med. students kiss the American soil I felt that we were doing the right thing."*

Sen. Lowell Weiker of Connecticut: *"I am not proud of what happened in Grenada. What happened in Grenada could have been avoided if Reagan did not slam the door in Bishop's face when he came here in the summer of '83. Reagan is acting after the facts, this should not have been the case."*
(a statement made on the channel 8 news).



A representative of the Salvadorian Organization, Guellermo Chacom: *We think it is the first step in the invasion in Central America. Is it an action that goes against self determination of a people.*

Photos / Fasile

A member of the Haitian Students Organization: *Totally against it. We would hate to see the same thing happen in Haiti.*



Concerned student Group: *I think the U.S. invasion is an abuse of power and human rights. There is no reason for us to be there, and the media is full of lies.*

STUDENTS RALLY 10/27/83

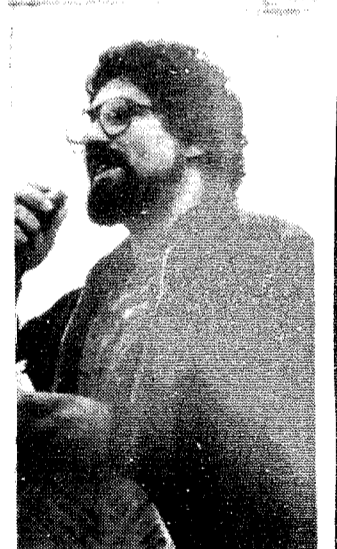
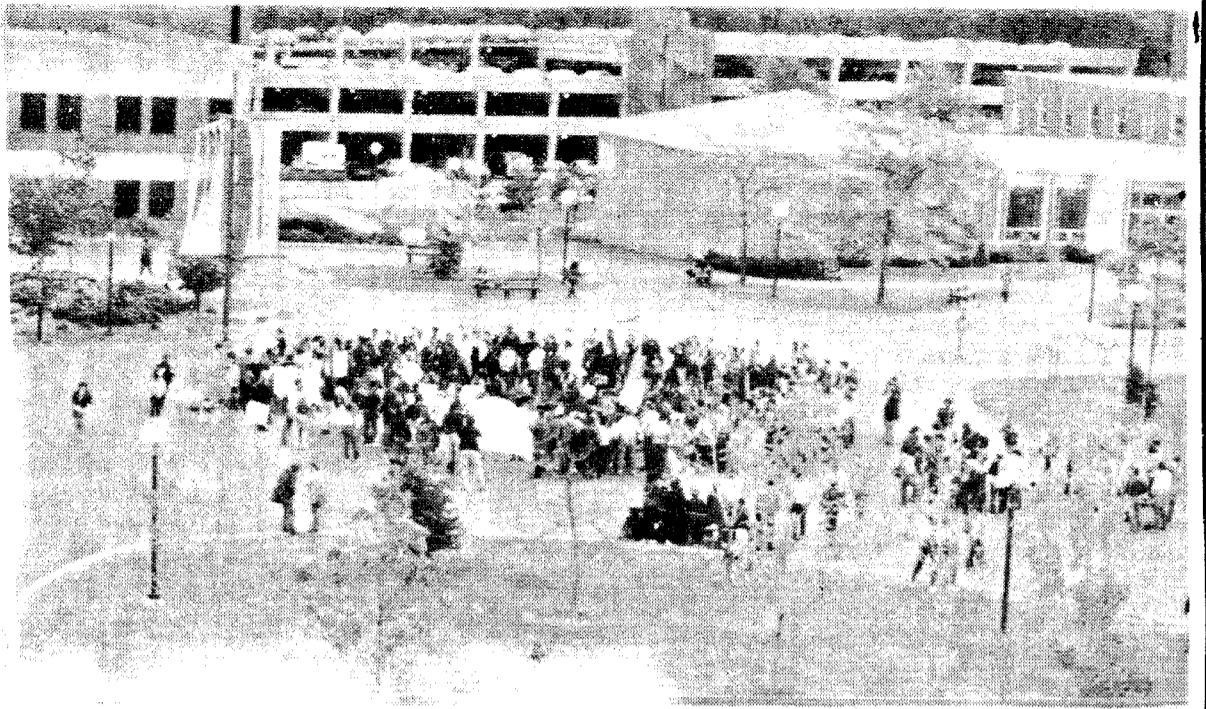


Photo essay by Mike Lucienne,



Notices

The African Students Organization has a meeting scheduled for Nov. 28, 1983 @ 9:00 P.M. We will convene in the U.N.I.T.I. Cultural Center. All Welcome. Please Attend!

The Black Historians

The Black Historians will be giving a voter registration party Nov. 5, 1983 in Tabler Cafeteria. 10:00 PM - until...

Refreshments will be served.

Music by Disco Kings!

Proceeds go towards Black History Month

Admission :\$1.00 for those with valid voter registration card.
:\$1.00 for newly registered at the door.
:\$1.50 for non-registered voters.

Rock on till the break of dawn!

In an effort to recognize the academic achievements of AIM students, the Program is proud to announce that 94 students received above a 3.0 Grade Point Average for the Spring 1983 semester. Eleven students received the Chancellor's Award for Academic Excellence. Congratulations - keep up the good work!

LasO

Latin American Student's Organization Invites you to our General Meetings! To be held on Thursdays at 8:00 pm in the Union. Rm 231.

LASO come participate!
Black World is your
paper too!

If you are a progressive minded individual truly interested in the quest of Unity among Third World Students, check out the United Front. Anyone is welcome to help us improve the social, academic, and political aspects of this campus for Third World Students.

For further information contact:
Craig 6-4798
Gerald 6-3855
Seluky 6-9168
Renee 6-3927

Black World welcomes any letters, editorials, personals, and notices.

WE THE BROTHERS OF PHI BETA SIGMA FRATERNITY INC. MU DELTA CHAPTER AND CARIBBEAN STUDENTS ORGANIZATION RESPECTFULLY APOLOGIZE TO THOSE WHO ATTENDED OUR "CLUB AND DUB" PARTY. WE ARE SORRY ABOUT THE TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES OVER WHICH WE HAD NO CONTROL. WE WOULD ALSO LIKE TO EXTEND AN INVITATION TO ONE AND ALL TO

CARIBBEAN DAY CARIFESTA 83
FRIDAY, NOV. 11

AND
PHI BETA SIGMA "FREE FOR ALL" PARTY
FRIDAY, NOV. 18

Caribbean Students Organization

Come one Come all to the Caribbean Student Organization Meetings at 8:00 sharp! That's Tuesday nights.

See You!

Caribbean Day November 11, 1983

12 noon to 5 PM

Food and music in
Student Union Lounge
7:30 PM Cultural Show

in
Auditorium
11 PM— until party in
Roth Cafeteria

The Haitian Students Organization

— Haitian Day — Friday, November 4

10 AM-6 PM Union Fireside
Lounge

Art Exhibit, book exhibit,
Music Compas, Salsa, Calypso,
Reggae, tropical food

8:30-10 PM cultural night
Poetry, songs and folklorie
dances

Place: Union Auditorium
Admission: Free

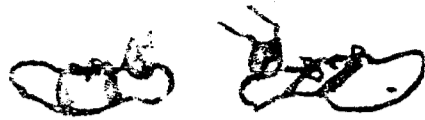
11 PM Until—
Party Tabler Cafeteria
Live Band

Admission \$3. ID, \$5 general
public
Tickets on sale Union Box Office
So come celebrate with us
and have a good time.

Black World meets at 7:00 on Wednesday nights.
Union Basement R.M. 060.

First Annual

ROTH POND RUN



FOR WORLD HUNGER

Date: Sunday, November 13 — Rain date: Sunday, November 20

Time/Place: 12:30 PM at Roth Pond

Option: 15 laps Roth Pond (2 mi.) or Main Loop (5 mi.)

Notice

There will be a
leadership workshop
for minority
students to be
held in the
Cultural Center
on
November 14
at 2pm

Notice

Plans are under-
way for Kwanza.

Contact:

Lucia Levell

6-3520

- or -

Gerald Shepard

6-2281

Brother Malcolm
fought for his
"Black world"...



Why don't you fight for
yours?...

BLACKWORLD NEEDS
YOU!

Join our staff: Wed's at 7:00pm
in Union Basement Rm. 060!

¡Atención, L.A.S.O! ¡Ven y
participen! ¡BLACKWORLD
es su periódico también!

CULTURAL FEST

to be held in the
SPRING! Polity has allocated
money for a cultural fair. We
need students to help organize
(the cultural clubs) and plan
events. If interested, call David
Gamberg or Belina Anderson.
The phone number is 246-3673
or stop by the Polity office
in the Union.

Love One Another

Say Something

To the girl who tolerates me. Thanks for being there when I need you. Love Peckerhead

K. It's a lot of fun working with you. I am glad you are on the staff. Keep up the good work!
G.

To the pretty lady who knows me so well. They don't make them any better. G.

STOP KILLING OUR BLACK PRINCES!!

G. You can't turn homosexual. It would be such a waste! (smile)
No. 2

Anyone with CHEROKEE BLOOD just drives me into a savage frenzy!! Lonesomekat

Don't mess with Mr. Smith, fore he will DEAL with you.
An Admirer

Golda: Don't forget our luncheon on Friday 10/28/83 at 2:00. Love, ERICA

Golda, I hope you enjoyed your birthday. . . Don't forget our luncheon Friday 10/28/83 at 2:00 Love,
ERICA

To Jackie: Happy Birthday to you too. From ERICA

Hello Jack of (Gershwin) I am still waiting for your telephone call. . . Try me before December 22. Ha! Ha! Erica

Purity: November 1st is almost here. You can stop fasting!

To the sexy new member of Mount, D-wing. I WANT YOUR CUTE BUNS! from sexy member of C-wing. P.S. Happy 14!

FIRST LOVES NEVER DIE, instead they live on til eternity in our hearts and in our minds.
- a romanticist

We the students of the Grenadian Internship Summer '83, extend our sympathy to the people of Grenada and wish them the will and determination to overcome the turmoil which is taking place there.

Jackie: Not only are you a great spanish tutor, but you're a very nice young woman. Love ya,
Gerald

To Drew, Gabe, Tub, Magic, Kurt, Pete, Dave, Rich and the rest of the boys on the Varsity. Good luck for the 83 - 84 season Keep your hands up on Defense!
Geeman

Yo Maxine
I want my pictures.

Kelly C320: Cuales, Caroline, and Gremlin. I love you all. . . . Your Sweet-Suite Mate EE-KA

Cardozo A01: Try and stay sweet and funny as you all are. P.S. What about our drinking game. . . A Friend, Kelly C320C

Hi Tabore: Thinking about a friend which is you. . . Stay encourage. Love Erica

I can say that I'm glad I joined the staff of BlackWorld. I may not have the time, but I make the time! What's your excuse?

To Wendy, Yvette, Darleen and Michelle, Here's to a semester of hanging out in Kelly B, getting to know each other better and making all our dreams come true. "We like the boys." I can't wait!
Tracey B.

R. I'm glad we're friends. I'm sure regardless of what we may go through, we'll always be close. Promise! Tracey B.

Lisa Marie Lincoln. Rest in Peace. (Dec. 18, 1970 - Oct. 9, 1983) We love you and you'll always be in our hearts.
Tracey A. Bing

Do you know how to dance on the bed? (Reminiscing with a smile)

B, I love you! Take care and stay sweet! G.

To All the Black Brother and Sister on Campus: "Obstacles are what you see when you take your eyes off the goal." Stay Encourage Love and Peace. E.T.

To Sharoya and Pinky, Congratulations on your triumphant victory! Sisters in B-room

Reggie: Do you know why I love and admire you so much? Because you're 100% natural and nothing artificial added.
Love always, Rosalie

George: Okay, so maybe this birthday message isn't one-of-a-kind, but the person receiving it sure is! Affectionately, Rosalie

To my two favorite Presidents: Mr. Merlin Joseph and Mr. Pierce Blot, Keep up the good work.
One Love, Ti Roro

Ardette: Today's a perfect time to say your life has blessed me in so many ways. Love, Your roomie

George: Thanks for being you.
Love, Althia

Dear Sharoya, Your rat is cool. Just keep it in the cage.
Denyce

I hope this really will not be the end of our resistance. We must always fight if we want to become free.

Sharoya, Congratulations on your success in the rat Olympics.
Love Ya, Jay

To the A.A.S.O. Executive Board Keep up the good work Remember progression is of the utmost importance. Love a Fay

Kim, You're very sweet and very special. I want you to always be my angel. Fondly

?????

To you know who. I will definitely miss you next semester I treasure the little time we spent together this summer. You're a sweetie and you better keep in touch, Sorry to see you go.
Sharoya

Where's my personal - Fay

To Golda and Jackie: Happy Belated Birthday. Love, Annette

To Golda and Jackie: I'm tired of sending personals, how about sending me one sometimes.
The Duck Sauce Roomie

Forward Ever Backward Never! Long live the Memory of Maurice Bishop. We all love you!

BlackWorld staff you are number one! Let's keep up the good work. Sincerely, Theresa

Black World's managing editor now operates an after-hours Brothel House. Presently accepting applications. Signed,
Anxious Employer

To all you beautiful sisters: One show worth watching is Essence. Channel 11 Fri. and Sat. mornings @ 10:00 AM P.S This doesn't exclude you beautiful brothers - y'all should watch too

Greg, You are a knucklehead at times. But you are worth it 'cause I love you. T.M.D.

Kathy, I know we don't get to do many fun things together, but that can sure 'nough change.

To my roommate: Pea soup and peanut butter sandwiches ain't cuttin' it - let's get some real food!

Black World meets every Wednesday @ 7:00 in the Union basement - 060. Support your paper or suffer in silence.

To Renee L. Be good to yourself and slow down a little. Signed,
Concerned

Nadine! You definitely stand out above the rest. Keep it up!
'A friend'

To M.S. of D21. Birds of a feather flock together. Look into it! A male observer

Gerald: Prime Minister Maurice Bishop gace us so much and "Brothers" like you is the reward. I'm glad we have the ball. Let us remember the thunder of International applause demanding the righteousness of peace intended by the creator. Love still, 'cause we said "Backward never" - Yaa Serwaa

H.J. I promise to do my dishes before the end of the month, your roomie, Geeman

To Professor Dube: I am a student of POL 319 this semester.

To Litchfield, Guyana, All is fair love and war. I'm sure you know what I mean. Port-au-Prince

Thanks to all those who contribute who contributed their time and effort and consequently making our party a success.
ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA

To the Brothers of Phi Beta Sigma, My greek sisters of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority Inc., and Upsilon Phi Sorority and of course my sorors of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Inc. - Looking forward to the begging of future events with all my Greek sisters and brothers. Soror Sharoya

Dear Teddy: Just remember that you will always have someone to talk to, A Friend. Gray

We shall all overcome someday. Hang in there Grenadians, while we hang with you. A concerned person

To Sammy & Dee: You all belong together. Felicia

To Renee. . . yes my sister, I know. And the struggle continues. Peace and Love Yaa Serwaa

If it were not for the intellect and strength of people like you! - A concerned person.

C.C. The "Juice Crew" of 206 is on the loose. . . Tracey (smile)

To the S.B. campus: We've got to get it together before it's too late!!! "Wake Up and Be SOMEBODY!!" Tracey B.

To the half-yellow woman, I hope you don't go to Japan. It's too racist. Plus I'll miss you (smile) lifetime roomie

The Black Historian Coalition made \$27.00 at their Cake Sale on Thursday October 27, 1983. Thank you for your support.

LONG LIVE THE MEMORY OF MAURICE BISHOP

Don't forget the Grenadians who died for the cause of liberation, self-determination and the future of their country.

Grenada: DON'T GIVE UP ON THE REVOLUTION

SUPPORT THE UNITED FRONT

COME OUT AND SUPPORT THE Africana Studies Department. Tuesday Nov. 1, 1983 7:00 SBS S228

To Angie: Thanks for everything especially the desserts. Your next door neighbors



GRENADA

Cariacou and Petit Martinique



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1983/6PM
HUNTER COLLEGE STUDENT AUDITORIUM
69th Street-Between Park & Lexington Aves.
New York City

Admission Free/For Information Call (212) 279-0707

Sponsored by a Coalition of Caribbean and North American Organizations
in Conjunction with the Hunter College Student Union