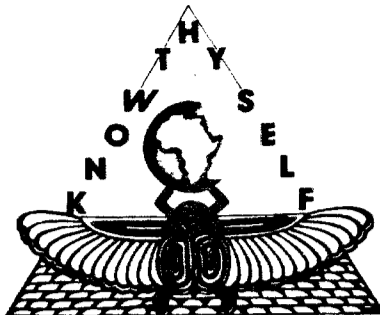


# BLACK WORLD



A SUNY STUDENT PUBLICATION—UNIVERSITY AT STONY BROOK

NOV. 18, 1981, Vol XII, No. VI

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Feature on the One: IS BACK!

**BUILD AFRICANS, BUILD!!!**



## SOLIDARITY WITH REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA by Amiri Baraka

(Nov 2, 1981)-I'm here to demonstrate support for The Republic of New Afrika against the false charges the state has dropped on the organization and its cadres. Also to oppose the attempt by Ronald Reagan and the oppressive machine he represents to smash organizations in the Black Liberation Movement and any other progressive and revolutionary organizations by scooping all kinds of people up in one basket and labeling them terrorists.

The alleged Brinks armored car robbery has been used by the US govt. through its various agencies, principally the FBI, to run amuck among varied sectors of the movement, producing no evidence of anything except their ability to distort the truth, violate peoples rights, and try to intimidate people who are committed to fighting against US imperialism, white racist monopoly capitalism, particularly against the National Oppression of the African-American Nation and its people!

Reagan's vicious basket scoop-up action is further evidence of the long repressive strides to the right the US government is making. The pattern has become clear: Smash domestic social programs and spend more money on nuclear terror. Step up international imperialist aggression whether directly as in El Salvador or through surrogates like Zionist Israel and Racist South Africa. Set up fake tax cuts so the rich pay no taxes and their profits soar, while the average citizen gets a 20 dollar tax refund in the mail but has to give up free school lunches for their children, or the whole public education system or public medical care. The right wing surge has seen the reappearance of the Klan and Nazis complete with lynchings and terror.

We will not be intimidated by Reagan's new goosestepping. We call on the entire Black Liberation Movement to unite to fight against these attacks. We call upon the entire Left and on progressive people everywhere to fight against the US bourgeoisie's steady deadly move toward facism!

### SELF DETERMINATION FOR THE AFRIKAN-AMERICAN NATION!

Ed. note: This article was presented to a conference on Nov. 2, 1981 in support of the RNA against the recent attacks by the U.S. government.

## Positions

### AFRO-AMERICAN LITERATURE

The Department of Afro-American Studies at Syracuse University is seeking a highly qualified person to fill a tenure-track position in Afro-American Literature at the Assistant Professor level. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in scholarly work and teach Afro-American Literature, writing skills, and courses offered in the College of Arts and Sciences' Liberal Arts Core. Special consideration will be given to persons with a secondary background in either African or Caribbean Literature. Completion of the doctoral degree is a prerequisite for appointment. The deadline for application is January 30, 1982, and the position starts September 1, 1982. Send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation, and transcripts of all graduate work to: Dr. Spurgeon M. Stamps, Jr.; Chairperson; Department of Afro-American Studies; 735 Ostrom Avenue, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210 "Syracuse University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer."

# PERSPECTIVES:

## 'Our Struggle Is For Land'

**"OUR STRUGGLE IS FOR LAND"**  
BY THE BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT OF AZANIA

We have noted with deep concern the increasing influx of American Black artists who have been and still continue to go to South Africa in spite of the calls coming from the oppressed people of that country not to go there.

The Black people of South Africa have always had a deep respect and brotherly love for their American Black brothers and shall continue to do so as long as it is not exploited in a manner that is against the oppressed people. Lately, tremendous harm is being done to cause a rift between the oppressed peoples of America and South Africa. We see this in the form of people like John Tate, Mike Weaver, Millie Jackson, Betty Wright, The Temptations, Lovelace Watkins, Ray Charles, Champion Jack Dupree, and many others going to South Africa in defiance of the people's call for them to stay away. What have been particularly disturbing are the utterances of some of these artists. On her trip to South Africa Millie Jackson declared, "I'm here for the dollars, I'm interested in the Black struggle. Afro-Americans are lazy and have criminal tendencies." (Sunday Post, October 25, 1979). Others like Tate and Weaver went on to say that they were not politicians. Others have said their coming to South Africa would help make a change.

We would like to point out that we as a Black organization representing the interests of the Black people of South Africa do not confuse artists for politicians, but we do know when artists are furthering the aims of the racist regime of South Africa and its international allies. Our view is that you cannot sing people to freedom. As the Azanian People's Organization has stated, "We are doing our spring cleaning and we do not want people to be moving in and out of this country. We want the Black brothers and sisters in America to come when we have cleared the house, they must come to a clean and comfortable house." Right now the country is filthy with exploitation, racism, and the oppression of the indigenous people.

We in the Black Consciousness Movement have always maintained that the liberation of our country depends entirely on the self-action of the masses of Black people inside the country. Our call to the international community is that when they participate in such activities they should know fully well that we view them as collaborating with the racist regime, and they should be

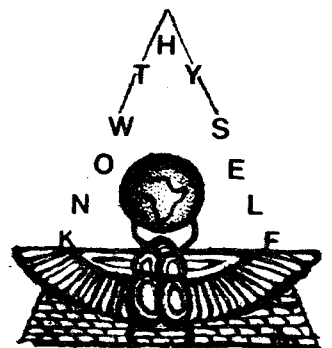
treated as such. They should understand that the racist regime would like to make the situation appear normal, healthy, and conducive to such activities.

We call on the international community to show the same kind of solidarity that was recently demonstrated in opposing the recently aborted tour of the Boston Ballet Group (See the Boston Globe, early March 1981).

If people continue to go to South Africa they will face the same anger that faced Ray Charles, who not only defied our people's call, but tried to defy the October 19th ban on all activities to honor the banning of Black organizations by the racist regime. The results of his arrogance speak for themselves. His tour was a complete failure. Recently, Champion Jack Dupree "raided" South Africa, as AZAPO puts it, "SA Defence raids Maputo—Dupree and Tavares raid Azania." While the racist regime might have had some success, Dupree lost completely due to the people's protests led by AZAPO. To those artists who have been motivated into going to South Africa by claims that the Pretoria regime is moving away from apartheid, we would like to point out that our struggle is not for sharing park benches, theater, or toilets with white people—our struggle is for our land, which is the basis for independence, self-determination and social justice. One of our organizations, AZAPO, puts it all into perspective.

"The multinational corporation-promoted, multiracial shows give people a temporary and false feeling that, for a while, Black people can be equal to whites, sitting side by side after paying equal admission fees while the law regards them as unequals. After the show, Blacks are faced by the terrible laws that are laid down for them—curfew laws, influx control, to mention but a few."

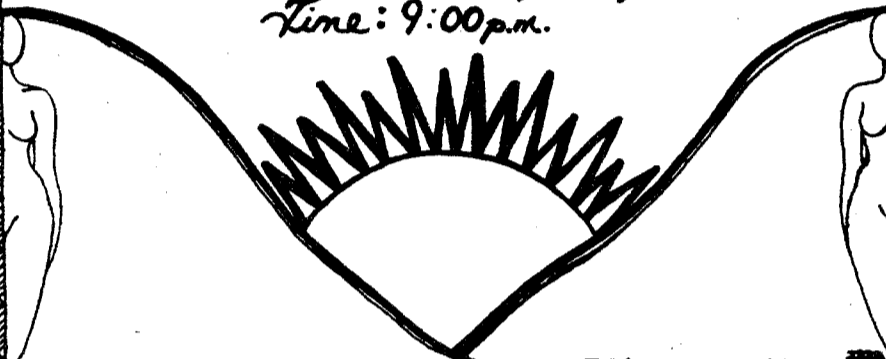
We thus call on our American Black brothers and sisters to stand firm with us in isolating the Pretoria racist regime politically, economically, socially, and culturally. We should continue this stand until the day we celebrate a liberated and democratic People's Republic of Azania.



Participate in:

# Black Women's Weekend '82

Meeting Date: Nov. 18 - (today!)  
 Place: Fire Side Lounge (Stage XII)  
 Time: 9:00 p.m.



## Freedom Fighters, Not Terrorists

**POSITION PAPER OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA ON THE ARREST OF PEOPLE'S CENTER COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON FULANI SUNNI ALI (Cynthia Boston)**

Issued November 2, 1981  
 By Attorney CHOKWE LUM-UMBA, Mid-West Vice President of the Republic of New Afrika  
 On October 27, 1981 at 6:00 A.M., only five days after the assassination of New Afrikan Mtayari Shabaka Sundiata, by agents of the U.S. government in New York, approximately 200 agents of the United States FBI armed with four tanks, two helicopters, automatic weapons, rifles, pistols and other weapons of war, surrounded the residence of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika in Gallman, Mississippi. This grotesque and massive display of military might was utilized by this predominantly white gang of U.S. agents to arrest two women, twelve children, and the fifty-eight year old grandfather of five of the children involved. Among those arrested was

Fulani Sunni Ali. Sister Fulani is the Chairwoman of the Peoples Center Council (PCC) of the Provisional Government of the RNA. The PCC is the Provisional Government's legislature. Fulani is also the mother of five children and an outstanding vocalist. The other two adults and the children have now been released, however Sister Fulani Sunni Ali remains in FBI custody pending payment of a half million dollars in ransom (bail bond) to the United States courts. She is being held on a totally fabricated charge of conspiracy to commit bank robbery and accessory to murder. The charge attempts to connect her with a Brinks car incident which occurred in New York. Her arrest is part of the U.S. government's admitted efforts to destroy, disrupt, and discredit the Black Liberation Movement in general, and the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika in particular. Hundreds of thousands of pages of secret memoranda uncovered during various legal suits and U.S. Congressional and Senate investigations disclosed the existence of an illegal and secret war the U.S.' FBI, CIA, army, cont. on page 10

## PERCEPTIONS:

### DISCRIMINATION IS UNLAWFUL

The State University of New York at Stony Brook does not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, sex, color, national origin, age, disability, marital status, or status as a disabled or Vietnam era veteran in its education programs or employment.

Discrimination is unlawful. If you are a student or an employee of SUNY/Stony Brook and you consider yourself to be the victim of illegal discrimination, you may file a grievance in writing with the Affirmative Action Office within forty-five (45) calendar days of the alleged discriminatory act. If you choose to file a complaint within the University, you do not lose your right to file with an outside enforcement agency such as the State Division of Human Rights or Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Any questions concerning this policy, or allegations of non-compliance, should be directed to:

Dr. Beverly E. Harrison  
 Special Assistant to the President for Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action  
 Administration Building 438  
 SUNY/Stony Brook  
 Phone: (516) 246-3462



Dr. Beverly E. Harrison is Special Assistant to the President for Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action. Dr. Harrison is the fourth faculty/staff to appear in our facult/staff "perceptions" series.

BW: Dr. Harrison, how was the Affirmative Action Program started?

Dr. Harrison: The Affirmative Action Program started when the government decided that no more discrimination would take place. It first started as the Equal Employment Opportunity Program. But the Government soon found that this was just promoting a status quo. Nothing was changing, there were no increases in the number of minorities or women in the different fields of the government or the private industries. In 1964 the Civil Rights Act established executive order which began the Affirmative Action legislature.

BW: What is the exact nature of your job?

BH: My job is to try to include an increasing number of those who were formally excluded through purpose flow or inadvertent discrimination into the work force and student body. We (the department) try to protect these people, to make sure that they are not being discriminated against. We also take extra steps to include them.

BW: Does the Reagan Budget cuts affect your program?

BH: Yes it does. Reagan's platform, when he ran, felt that there was too much government intrusion in our lives. Therefore he wants to cut back on government intrusion. By trying to chip away at the regulations, it affects us and what we do.

BW: If someone comes to you and they have been either sexually or racially discriminated against, what can you do to help them?

BH: First we will discuss it, then I'll have them fill out a form and I will investigate to see if there is any basis for the complaint. From there we take whatever corrective actions necessary.

BW: Most people are afraid to file a complaint because in the end they will be blocked from other positions. How can you assure them that this will not happen?

BH: If the complaint is legitimate there are several ways in which I can handle it. We don't always have to identify the person if they don't want to be identified.

BW: Has there been many racial and sexual discrimination complaints on this campus?

BH: Since the time of my appointment in March 1980, I have received only two complaints.

BW: What were you able to conclude from that?

BH: Some people handle it themselves and others are afraid to come forth and talk about it. Just because there aren't many formal complaints that doesn't mean discrimination doesn't exist.

BW: On campus is there an equal distribution of jobs in relation to minorities?

BH: We would like to see more minorities in certain positions around campus. The president of the program will be visiting certain departments that have a history of not employing minorities and women so that he can speak to them about it.

BW: Recently there were two Black men appointed to very high administrative positions in this school. Do you see this as a step forward?

BH: It shows that there is a commitment on the part of the President to enforce Equal Employment

continued on p. 6

*There hasn't been a Black mayor in Tchula since the post Civil War Reconstruction era, even though the town is 75% Black. The white power structure is now trying to overturn the mayor and deny Black people their most basic rights.*



Black candidate campaigning for election in the South during the Reconstruction era. Two Black senators were elected as a result of Reconstruction reforms — and only one since then.



Mayor Eddie Carthan

# Black mayor fights racist backlash in Tchula, Miss.

UNITY NEWS

The town of Tchula lies in the Mississippi Delta, in the heart of the Black-belt South. Here, the population of 2,000 is predominantly Afro-American. Conditions haven't changed much since slavery. Nearly half of Tchula's homes lack indoor plumbing. The main source of income is driving a tractor on a plantation for \$10 a day; but many Black people are unemployed.

Political relations mirror the old plantation days, too. Small towns like Tchula are mostly Black, but they are controlled by small cliques of whites, many the descendants of slave owners, who dominate the local economy. These whites stay in power through a variety of means — from undermining Black voting rights and other illegal acts to bullying and outright terror.

In 1977, the Black people of Tchula elected a Black mayor, the first since Reconstruction. Today, Mayor Eddie Carthan faces a three-year jail sentence, the result of a vicious campaign to frame him and overturn his office, deny Black people any political representation, and keep them without any democracy.

**Time for change**

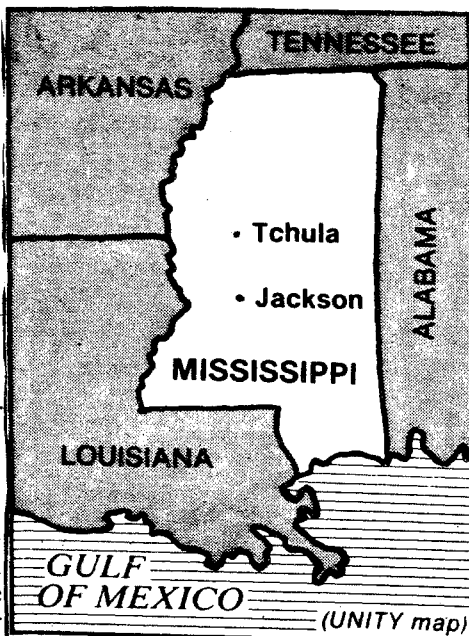
Part of the civil rights and Black power movements that swept the South during

the 1960's and early 1970's were the massive voter registration and education drives. Black people knew that their oppression was tied to their complete lack of political power.

The desire for change touched the town of Tchula. For in Tchula, which is 75% Black, the official unemployment rate is 40%. Two-thirds of the town is dependent upon welfare. Eighty-one percent of the housing in Tchula is classified as deteriorating, and 47% lacks some or all plumbing facilities. Homes County, where Tchula is located, is the tenth poorest in the U.S.

The election of Eddie Carthan as mayor in 1977 was the direct result of a mass voter registration drive among the Black residents of Tchula to win Black political representation. In addition to electing a Black mayor, the town council, formerly comprised of four white and one Black aldermen, was now changed to four Black and one white.

Once elected, Carthan began to make changes. He secured federal funds to improve conditions and moved to bring in small businesses to stimulate the local economy. He initiated programs to repair, remodel and weatherize homes. He initiated a day-care program and started a nutrition project for senior citizens and the handicapped. He obtained a 50% grant from the Mississippi State Library Commission to construct a new library building. He also obtained two new police cars to provide 24-hour service to the



town. Carthan's programs generated over \$800,000 and created over 80 jobs. Mayor Carthan's progressive administration brought improvements for the Black people of Tchula. The housing, day-care and other social service programs also benefited poor white people in Tchula. But Mayor Carthan's administration threatened the old white power structure

that had ruled Tchula for so long. These forces hated to see Black people gain the least bit of power. They also knew that their ability to control Tchula rested in keeping the town in a backward and depressed state.

**Harassment and intimidation**

First, they tried to buy Mayor Carthan. They felt a Black mayor may not be so bad if he could be controlled. Shortly after his election, Carthan was offered a \$10,000 bribe. Carthan refused the bribe. "I'm no house nigger," he said.

In 1978, the lone white alderman on the town council, John Edgar Hayes, and two Black aldermen, Roosevelt Granderson and Jason Gibson, formed a clique to "take control" of the town council. Supporters of Eddie Carthan point out that by getting two Blacks on its side, the white power structure was using the old tactic of divide and conquer.

This clique, with the backing of the white establishment, set out to destroy Mayor Carthan. They circulated petitions to impeach him, spread false rumors to discredit and undermine him. They threatened him, his family and his supporters.

In the summer of 1979, they locked City Hall for eight weeks and put Police Chief Sharkey Ford, a known Klansman, at the door with a shotgun with orders to "shoot anyone who tries to enter."

# EDITORIALS

## '3 New Nations Are Born'

Since late Summer of 1981, three "new" states have emerged in the Caribbean and Central American region as political independent entities. The first, Belize, received its political independence on September 21, 1981 from England. This Central American nation state has received its independence 17 years after a grant of internal self-autonomy in 1964. The other two polities, Antigua and Barbuda, both in the Caribbean, received their "independence" on November 1st, 1981. All three in turn were subjected to centuries of British colonial rule.

For the people of the respective areas, and progressive people everywhere, there is certainly much cause for rejoicing. But after the party, political independence as a positive step towards true liberation can be seen as a young adult on reaching his/her 18 or 21st. birthday. At either of these two ages a person can be considered "legally" an adult. However on reaching these ages of "legal" adulthood does not necessarily mean that the "new" adult is totally secure and/or independent, especially from their parents or guardians purse strings.

Of course the above is a light analogy when in reference to the serious business of nationhood. However it can clarify the point that political independence does not automate the mechanics of full economic, political and social liberation. But the importance of political independence must be seen as a crucial prerequisite to the overall Self-Determination and progressive development of a modern country.

### BELIZE

In light of this we must applaud the Belizean democratically elected government Minister George Price. The position of Price's Government is to pursue realistic oriented programs and projects to develop Belize for and by all its people. Price's pro-Third World stand is also a courageous advance. Like many ex-colonies, Belize's economy is strictly tied up in a one-crop-export industry, sugar cane. To remedy this, the new Administration has engaged in plans to expand not only their sugar industry but their fishing industry as well. More important however is the Government's drive to diversify and strengthen the entire agricultural sector for export and internal consumption. After all what is a nation that cannot feed itself?

Conditional on Belize's independence (informal or not) is the presence of British troops on Belizean soil. Though this can be seen as a double-edged sword, the primal "reason" is worth citing. This "reason" is the very real threat of invasion by Guatamala, Belize's western neighbor. But the Guatamalan dictatorship will have enough trouble with its own mounting internal conflict, and planning or actually invading Belize will only hurry its down-fall.

### ANTUGUA AND BARBUDA

As for Antigua and Barbuda, whose economy is also poor, the only rational direction is one similar to that taken by Belize, or Grenada, or Zimbabwe, or Nicaragua; that is one stressing progressive Self-Determination, development, and internationalism. Not as impoverished tourist spots or cesspools of capitalist exploitation/or Soviet imperialism.

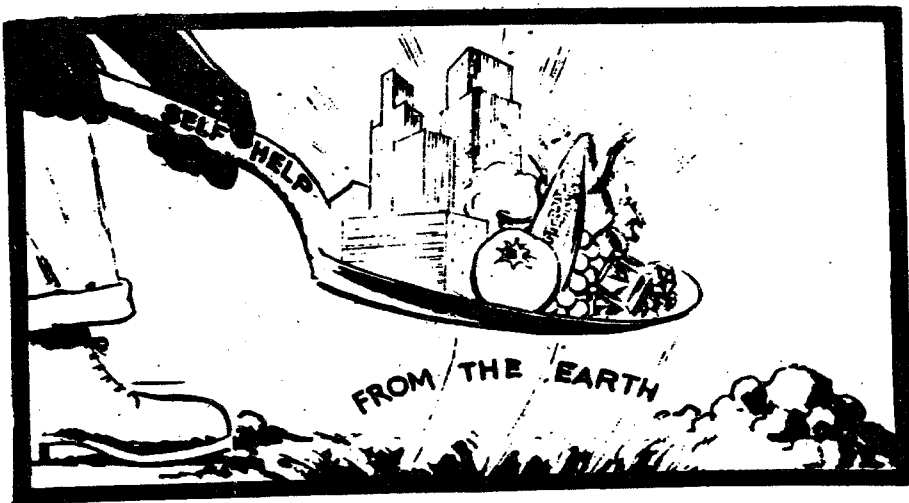
### SOLIDARITY

We are responsible to support these nations, materially (skills) and/or morally. We must avoid 'blaming the victim' tactics in league with news sources like the New York Post, etc.

Antigua, Barbuda, Belize, we wish you strength and prosperity; based on true liberation of all your people. Not on parasitic principles and practices of elitism, classism, capitalism, sexism, etc.

FORWARD EVER, BACKWARD NEVER!

## SUPPORT THE GRENADA STUDENT DRIVE RAFFLE!



## SUPPORT AMIRI BARAKA

SEND A LETTER TO SUPPORT AMIRI BARAKA

### AMIRI BARAKA!

At each critical point in the case of Amiri Baraka, his supporters have issued an outpouring of letters to the courts calling for justice. Once again, your letters are needed.

The main emphasis at this time is to support Amiri Baraka's appeal of the unjust 90-day conviction on charges of resisting arrest—charges that usually draw no prison time at all.

You may wish to compose your own letter, or use the sample letter printed below.

SEND YOUR LETTER C/O WILLIAM KUNSTLER, 13 GAY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10014. Send it now, so that the court will receive your letter prior to December 8, 1981, when Amiri Baraka's stay of execution of his sentence runs out.

--SAMPLE LETTER--

To Whom it May Concern:

I am writing to express my support for the appeal of the unusually harsh 90-day sentence in the case of Amiri Baraka, also known as LeRoi Jones.

Mr. Baraka has long been an active and highly respected voice in the Black community, both as a major literary figure and also as an activist for social justice. He is well respected throughout Black America. The circumstances surrounding his arrest, trial and subsequent conviction and sentencing seems to warrant a reevaluation of the facts and reexamination of the outcome.

Furthermore, Mr. Baraka is the sole supporter of his wife and five children, and such a lengthy prison sentence would indeed pose a grave hardship on his family. Justice cannot be served by keeping such a man in prison. I would hope that in hearing Mr. Baraka's appeal, the court will decide to allow Mr. Baraka to remain free from incarceration and to be a productive member of the Black community.

Sincerely,

## Say Something

## BLACKWORLD

"KNOW THYSELF"

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# Tchula 7 fights repression

continued from p. 4

They forced Blacks holding city jobs to resign, and replaced them with whites, often at higher pay. The clique on the town council also took Mayor Carthan to court, to keep him from hiring a Black attorney and from firing the police chief and a city clerk who had violated town policies. Though Carthan won the case in court, the clique disregarded the court decision, rehired the police chief and clerk and paid them \$3,400 in back pay.

They also voted to lower Carthan's salary from \$600 to \$60 a month, refused to pay his phone bills and then had the phones in the mayor's office removed.

They held secret closed meetings of the town council where they raised property taxes of those citizens who supported the mayor.

They filed countless lawsuits against Carthan, often totally unrelated to him or his office, to tie up his time and finances.

## Put on an old uniform

Then in April 1980, the racist forces set into motion to overthrow the political power of Black people of Tchula. At this time, the police chief resigned, and Mayor Carthan appointed a temporary replacement, Johnny Dale, a Black man. At a town council meeting shortly afterwards, Alderman John Hayes called for the hiring of Jim Andrews, a white, as police chief. Hayes shouted he was "seconding and thirding" his own motion, and then left the meeting. He then illegally "appointed" Andrews as police chief.

Andrews put on an old police uniform he had in his house, got his gun, and went down to the police department where he proceeded to change the locks on the door.

Meanwhile, Dale notified Mayor Carthan of what happened. Carthan, Black Alderman E.D. McLaurin and five Black

auxiliary police officers went to the police department. They were met by the "police chief," who said he intended to "carry out his duties." When Andrews refused to leave, Carthan, acting on his authority as mayor, placed him under arrest. Andrews drew his gun on the mayor, but he was disarmed by the auxiliary police.

In the days that followed, Andrews and Carthan both swore out warrants against each other. The warrant against Andrews was never served. But Carthan, Alderman McLaurin and the five auxiliary police officers were all arrested and charged with "assault on a police officer."

On April 21, 1981, Mayor Carthan and the six co-defendants were convicted of assault charges. The six co-defendants were given three-year suspended sentences and fines, and Alderman McLaurin got an additional six months of ten hours a week community service work. Mayor Carthan was sentenced to three years in the state penitentiary. The cases are currently under appeal before the Mississippi State Supreme Court.

## Free the Tchula 7!

Black people in Tchula are organizing to free the Tchula 7. They are winning support from Black people and progressive forces throughout the South. Their case reflects the racist obstacles and attacks that Black people face when they try to exercise their basic rights or carry out the smallest of democratic reforms.

In an interview with *UNITY*, Mayor Carthan appealed to all justice-minded people for their support. "A system that seeks power at the expense of the people and their human rights must be exposed and changed," he said. "The time is now."

\*\*\*

Support the Tchula 7. Send contributions to the Tchula 7 Defense Committee, P.O. Box 29, Tchula, MS 39169. Send letters and telegrams to Governor William Winters, State Capitol, Jackson, MS 39205, and to Attorney General Bill Allain, P.O. Box 220, Jackson, MS 39205.

# PERCEPTIONS:

continued from p. 3

Opportunity and Affirmative Action. It means that these two men were qualified for the positions and they were hired.

BW: Do you think there will be an increase in minority students on campus?

BH: Yes, hopefully. We have Bill Harvey in the Office of Curriculum Instruction whose duty is to recruit minority students into the university.

BW: Any last word?

BH: If someone feels that they have been discriminated against they should make an appointment to see me. But if they can they should go through the structure. By this I mean they should see the chairman of the department. But if they don't feel comfortable, or if they don't feel they can get any results that way, come see me.

BW-MG



Since the civil rights marches of the 60's (above), a new grass-roots Black movement is sweeping the South.

## SEXUAL AND RACIAL HARASSMENT IS UNLAWFUL

Harassment on the basis of sex is a violation of Section 703 of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual, or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.

Sexual harassment of employees by supervisors, or of students by faculty or administrators, which imposes requirement of sexual cooperation as a condition of employment or academic advancement is intolerable. The university is fully committed to the prevention and elimination of sexual and racial harassment.

## New York Educators Fight for "Due Process" Rights

ALBANY—State and local attempts to diminish teachers' due process rights in tenure cases are fueling the public misconception that the sole source of education's ills lie with the teaching profession, New York Educators Association President Thomas J. Pisa said Tuesday.

Citing the Long Island school district, Plainview-Old Bethpage, as one of the worst examples of local attempts at removing teacher due process rights, Pisa condemned the district for prolonging a contract dispute with its 485 teachers and support personnel over tenure issues.

Vowing that "teachers will not allow state and local officials to make teachers the scapegoat for education's problems", the statewide union leader also-criticized the Board of Regents for pursuing legislation to change teacher tenure laws.

"Teachers are expected to create an atmosphere of learning despite dwindling resources, troubled home environments, larger class sizes and a myriad of distractions—from television to drug and alcohol abuse. State and local officials would do better to focus their energies on these problems than on their dislike of a system which is not only working but which allows a basic protection to which all are entitled—due process", Pisa noted.

At the state level, the Regents are seeking to replace the three-member tenure hearing panel with a single hearing officer to be appointed from state education department staff, claiming the current procedure is too costly and time-consuming.

Pisa said the Regents and local school officials like the Plainview-Old Bethpage Board of Education "want to cover-up for and or shield the blame

from those truly responsible for the alleged existence of ineffective teachers—ineffective administrators who do an inadequate job of screening and evaluating teachers during the first three years of their employment in a school district."

The union leader, noting that "district administrators have three long years to do their job", claimed the present system works well when followed correctly. He urged the state's top educational policymaker "to make better use of their time and energy by developing innovative plans to help administrators do their jobs more effectively."

Pisa said that if local school districts focused their energies on making sure administrators do their jobs, "there would be no reason to invoke the tenure hearing procedure."

Accusing the Regents of yielding to pressure from special interest groups and a misinformed public which has been led to believe the tenure hearing procedures are too costly or time-consuming, the NYEA president noted that "whether in the criminal justice system or teacher tenure proceedings, there should be no price-tag on due process or simple justice."

Pisa said NYEA wants to put Plainview-Old Bethpage and other school districts across the state "on notice that teachers do not intend to allow any group—whether at the state or local level—to take from them a basic right upon which our society is founded—the right of due process."

NYEA, he said, has committed all of its resources to fighting Plainview-Old Bethpage and any other school district seeking to weaken tenure law protections.

For more information contact:  
Linda Rosenblatt-518-462-6451

# CULTURE AND CONSCIOUSNESS

## One Mind: Thought, Diet and Running — The Energy for Struggle

by Haki Madhubuti

If one is serious about struggle in the U.S., the crucial question becomes how does one maintain a healthy balance between mind, body and the outside world? It is a contradiction of the highest level to speak of an educated person purely from the perspective of having a superior mental capacity in a certain area. That is to say that a person may be the greatest living authority on nuclear physics while at the same time each and every day be unknowingly killing himself or herself through the intake of bad food, lack of proper exercise, lack of proper sleep, inadequate sitting and walking postures, while maintaining many other poor habits such as smoking, high alcohol intake, etc.

If one has had the privilege to leave the country, especially to travel to the eastern part of the world or to Afrika, upon returning to this country what one immediately notices is the unusual number of overweight people. Mostly this overweightness is not caused by glandular problems, but is due to the inability of men and women as well as children in this country to close their mouths when they have satisfied their hunger. However, we mainly eat for pleasure, not health or need. Therefore, foods that look and smell good are those that most of us favor regardless of their content. People within this country are eating more and more, yet undernourishment and malnutrition are epidemic. Live vegetables and fruits are laughed at, avoided like productive work and are reduced to the level of "fad" food. Our diets for the most part are suicidal and we seek foods that take the least time to prepare as well as consume. The average consumer will fight to keep saccharin (cancer or not) on the shelves and poisons like DDT, calcium arsenate, toxaphane benzene hexachloride are the farmers "modern" crutches. Food processors are the new-day murderers and they are being paid very well for their efficiency, cleanliness, and effectiveness.

The stress and strain that most Black people experience in this country has not only caused an unusual amount of high blood pressure (hypertension) but is one of the acute documented causes of death in the Black community. The Black people in America have to pay to be born, pay to live, and pay to die, and as if it were not enough in

itself even while we are paying, we are being taxed, a tax which is usually called a Black Tax which is definable as rotten food, inadequate housing, a poor education, fewer and fewer city services.

Where is the moment of peace? When there exists twenty-four hours of stress and strain, how does one cool out without destroying the body and the mind in the process? Is it possible to relax without cigarettes in our mouths and favorite drinks to ease the days of tension? When did we become more dependent on outside stimuli (drugs, alcohol, etc.) than inside stimuli? Where did we lose the way? The pharmaceutical business in this country is a multi-million dollar industry, and everything is being sold from aspirin to pills that put you to sleep, wake you up, make you eat and make you stop eating. There are drugs that send you to the washroom and stop you from going to the washroom. There are drugs that pick you up and put you down. These drugs for the most part are silent killers. The food processors and pharmaceutical companies are running neck to neck in a 20th Century death race, each reaching for the dollar, each perpetuating the unreal, and Black people are becoming their best customers.

This is not the correct way of life. We have lost the correct way of life. The real is not only unusual but often is unavailable. In 1968 I began to remove, systematically, meat and fish from my diet. This climatic change in my eating was not due to my love of animals, acute health concerns, or religious doctrine, but I had been introduced to certain facts about meat and eating that could not be erased from my mind. It was clear to me at

that time as it is today, that the consumption of food and food-stuffs plays an important part in the development of civilization. It is also clear that the type of foods that ones consumes plays an important part in the development of civilization. It is also clear that the type of foods one consumes plays an important part in determining not only physical health, but mental health as well.

In this country there is a cruel fixation against being fat and people will go to unbelievable lengths to maintain what Madison Avenue considers a choice physical makeup. This too, is anti-life. If one changes one's diet, automatically a cleansing process sets in, bringing with it a physiological as well as psychological alteration. The physiological is experienced almost immediately. There is a loss of weight (waste). One feels better and has more energy. (Keep in mind that any change in diet must be done with knowledge and expert consultation.) Psychologically, one gets stronger, too, but the strength is not only the result of a healthier diet, or the result of having defied a national norm, i.e. the eating of meat; but the strength comes from knowing also that one is able to make a decision that goes against something that is obviously death-giving which, life-long in institution after institution, has been passed off as life-sustaining.

Another force which has aided me in the strengthening of mental affirmative life-giving spiritual and mental forces is meditation. (When I say "spiritual" I do not mean in a strictly religious sense. I basically mean understanding yourself in concert with others and the material world). Meditation has enabled me to become much more patient,

realistic, humble, stronger, and creatively aggressive.

For me, the act of meditation is simply the ability to internally as well externally put oneself in a prolonged state of peace to clear the mind. Meditation for me is not an escape mechanism, or a blocking out of the real world, but a higher state of consciousness which allows me to compartmentalize worldly and material problems, while at the same time it pushes me to the highest level of internal relaxation, consciousness and peace.

Struggle in the Western world can be defined as full time work. Black struggle on a day to day level can seriously damage the body, and mind if one is not careful. The amount of mental stress and physical strain that the body is subjected to in doing battle with white people and their structures, and their crazy Negro lackies, can be phenomenal. What in terms of balancing my physical and mental being was a conscious move towards jogging and running. I have never been proficient at any sport and running is a natural, non-competitive yet highly vigorous form of body combat. Running is a cleansing force beyond the explainable. In fact, running brought the strength to my body that I did not get from change fo diet and pure meditation. In fact running forced me to refine my diet even more; and eventually I learned to mediate while running.

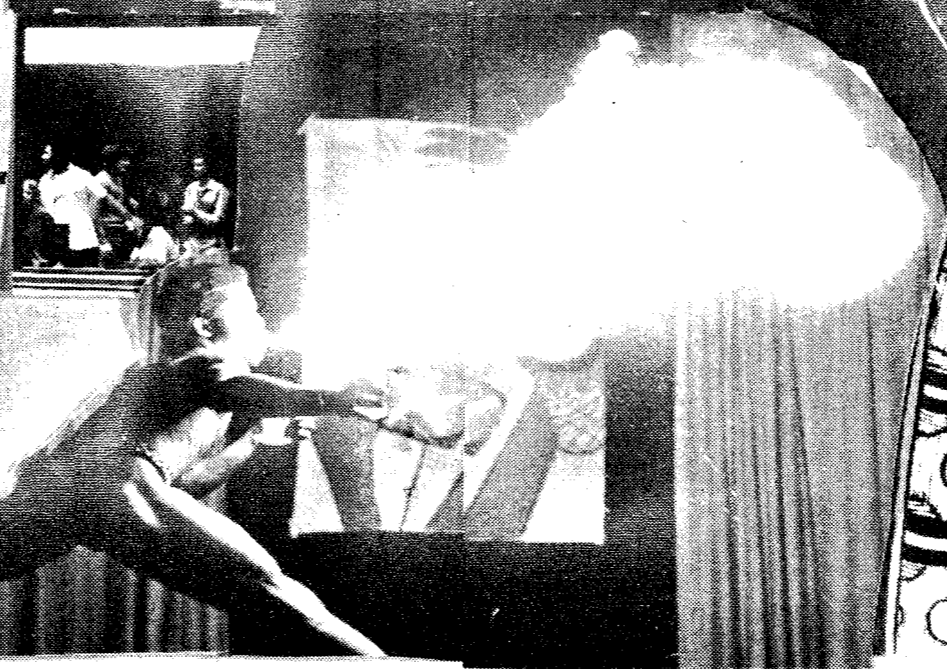
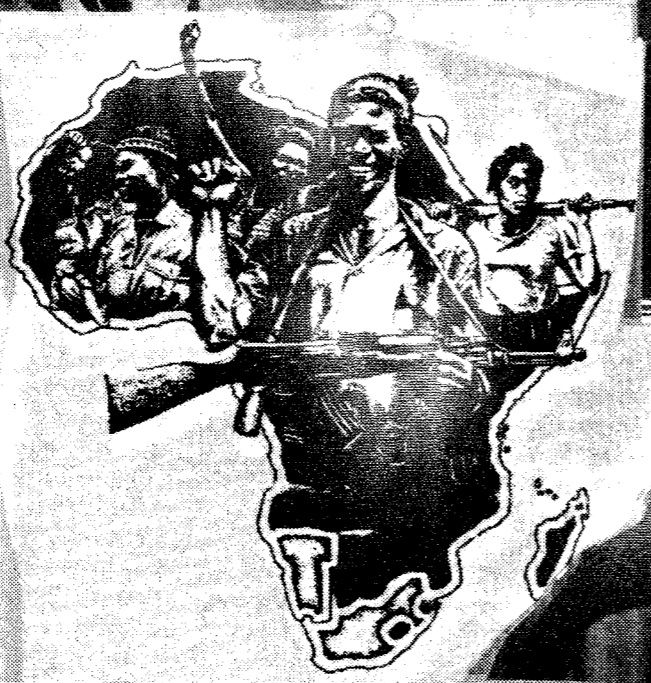
I share these few thoughts with you basically because I am often questioned on how I am able to struggle in a sane fashion among all the confusion and pressures. Above is part of the answer, along with study, which has always been a regulating force for my mind and body. Diet, thought (meditation), running, and a productive family life, have renewed me in unexplainable ways.

Getting back to the first point raised, how can a person consider himself or herself an educated person while at the same time committing suicide by eating bad food, by smoking cigarettes, by neglecting physical exercise? Another contradiction of Western training. We do what we have been taught to do, and in the Western world, if you do not smoke and drink from morning to night, and eat everything in sight, you are considered abnormal. Few of our people realize that in this part of the world, we have the abnormal defining what is normal.



# CARRIBBEAN DAY-1981

REGGAE- MUSIC OF JAH PEOPLE



# SUNSPLASH!



# The Issue Is Still Land!

cont. from page 3

Navy, and Air Force were waging against the Black Liberation Movement along with local and state police and various other right wing organizations like the ku klux klan. Sister Fulani's arrest signals that the war is still in process. Indeed, Ronald Reagan is now pushing legislation which would legalize the government's anti-Black movement activities.

After initiating the 6:00 A.M., 200 agent siege of the three Black adults and twelve children in Gallman, Mississippi, the FBI charged that the "Republic of New Afrika" was a terrorist organization. At first glance, it may appear incredible that an organization which used 200 armed troops, four tanks, and two helicopters to arrest two women, a 58 year-old grandfather and twelve children (ranging in age from 9 months to 12 years) would have the audacity to charge a political formation, which has functioned for 13 years without violation of any law, as a terrorist organization. Yet, the FBI's tactics here are consistent with its history. In its continuous assaults on Black liberation forces ranging from the Black Panther Party, to Martin Luther King Jr., it has always performed as a slimey hypocrite. It has recklessly and ruthlessly attacked Black organizations and killed and arrested Black leadership on one hand, and defamed its victims with false charges of terrorism on the other. The murder of Fred Hampton, the arrest of Angela Davis, the arrest of Geronimo Pratt, Assata Shakur, Sundiata Acoli, Dhoruba Moore, and countless other assaults on the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika and other liberation forces over the past ten years are cases in point.

The Republic of New Afrika is neither an organization or a terrorist group. Republic of New Afrika is the Name given to the Black Nation of America on March, 31, 1968 by founders of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika. This Black Nation has existed for centuries. It was born a Afrikan peoples were kidnapped from many different Afrikan nations and brought to this country in chains 400 years ago. Our ancestors merged into one New Afrikan people and formed a colonized nation under a savage slave system which regarded them as chattel (like cows or horses) and locked them out of the American political and economic society. The Nation continued as a colony after the American Civil War when New Afrikan people (legally freed from chattel slavery under U.S. law) were denied their rights to choose whether or not we as people wanted U.S. citizenship or independence. Instead of the recognition and observance of our human right to self determination, the U.S. government stamped us with shared citizenship which has been disre-

garded and disrespected by the U.S. government itself since its paper origin. The Black Nation's population has historically been the object of lynchings, police murders, judicial abuse, poverty, economic exploitation, unemployment, discrimination, disrespect, and other practices, and conditions designed to control and destroy the population in total or in part. All Blacks born in North America are citizens of the Republic of New Afrika unless they choose otherwise. The nation's land is the territory in the Southeast Black belt. Economic and physical terror by white terrorist organizations like the KKK and by governments in the Southeast caused citizens of the Nation to disperse across the North American continent. The New Afrikan population is therefore a scattered one (like the Palestinian population in the Middle East).

There are numerous organizations and political formations in the Black Nation (the Republic of New Afrika). Since the present efforts of the FBI focus on the destruction of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika and the Black Liberation Army, this statement will address itself to these two New Afrikan formations.

The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika is neither now, nor has it ever been engaged in terrorist activity. It has also never engaged in offensive and military assault on the United States police or the police of any of its political or state subdivisions. The Provisional Government of RNA was founded in 1968 in Detroit by 500 Blacks from across the country. Among these were grass root leaders, political,

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(paraphrased) After a people has exhausted all possible means of peaceably attaining national dignity, equality, self-determination and a better quality of life—and failed. And when popular discontent and resistance expresses itself in active forms which are met with repressive resistance on the part of oppressors, then armed revolution is the only remaining course of action.

Che Guevara, 1969 [Cuba/Bolivia]



antonio  
martin  
rodriguez  
2/78

# MALCOLM X

# HAITIAN DAY

Nov. 20, 1981



HAITIAN DAY, A Celebration of The Battle of Vertieres.

On November 20th, 1981 the Haitian community at Stony Brook will engage itself in a series of events which will express the Haitian culture and experience past and present. To be more specific, the day itself is a celebration of the victory of the African Haitian against the French at the Battle of Vertieres, a very significant event leading to the successful revolution in

1804. During the day we will be doing a cultural exposition constituted of an exhibition of cultural artifacts, paintings, sculptures and cuisines in the Union lounge. The completion of the day will be extended into the evening in the auditorium with some folk drama; dancing, mimes, skits and plays. The night event will be an attempt to convey the present economic and social condition of the Haitian society in and out of Haiti.

## The Issue Is Still Land !

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activist, nationalist, socialist, workers, small business men, religious leaders, students, youth, and elders. The Provisional Government was founded as a temporary government for the Black Nation and as a pro-Black independence and to lead a drive for a Black independence plebiscite. The Provisional Government identified the area of Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi as target area for a free Black Independent Nation in North America. The Provisional Government has always worked publicly and openly. It is not a clandestine or secret formation.

During its existence the Provisional Government has established schools, sponsored lunch programs, assisted in adult educational and cultural programs, defended political prisoners, and organized against racist policies and practices in schools, colleges, in factories and in stores and in the streets. The Provisional Government along with other formations has been a force in the Black Liberation Movement for over 13 years and has occupied a chief leadership role in the struggle for land and independence for Blacks in North America.

Not only has the Provisional Government abstained from participating in terrorism but indeed it has stood firmly against terrorist acts by the United States government and other right wing organizations. The provisional Govern-

ment was founded five years after three Black children were blown up in Birmingham, Alabama; one year after police murdered hundreds of Black civilians in Detroit and Newark during the 1967 rebellions, and only four days before Martin Luther King Jr. was murdered in Memphis during an FBI conspiracy to take his life. When it was founded the Provisional Government made it perfectly clear it would exercise its right to self-defense.

So, in 1969, when Detroit police attacked the New Bethel Church (Aretha Franklin's father's church) shooting 800 rounds at the 143 men, women and children inside, Provisional Government's Black Legionnaires acting in self-defense left on the attacking police dead, and one wounded. Fortunately no New Afrikan did.

In August 18, 1971 an all-white gang of 40 Jackson, Mississippi would-be killer cops and FBI agents attacked the Provisional Government residence at 6:00 A.M. with rifles, pistols, and tanks. They fired over 300 rounds at the five men and two women (one six months pregnant) inside. New Afrikans inside defended themselves and one aggressor was killed, and two others were wounded. FBI claimed to be looking for someone who wasn't present in the home. Again fortunately, no New Afrikan was injured.

In November of 1971 a state trooper was killed as he tried to take the life

of a New Afrikan security force man on a New Mexico Highway—no New Afrikans were killed fortunately.

On several occasions agents of American government or unknown assailants have isolated New Afrikan men and have murdered them. Such was the case with Chaka Fuller, murdered in Detroit in October of 1970. On September 1, 1981 one year after Battle Creek police were caught in the act of placing a bomb at his mother's house, Robert Guy was murdered in a bombing incident in Battle Creek, Michigan. Such was the case with Mtayari Shabaka Sundiata who was shot in the head as he lay helpless in the street of New York. Chaka and Kamau were active Provisional Government workers. Mtayari was not a Provisional Government worker at the time of his death, or for several years before, but he was dedicated to the liberation of the New Afrikan Nation to the end.

In instances where U.S. agents and would-be killer cops have attempted the assassination and massacre of Provisional Government workers and failed, American courts have been used to frame criminal charges against Provisional Government workers involved. This strategy failed after the New Bethel incident when three New Afrikans charged with killing and wounding two police assailants were found not guilty by a predominantly Black

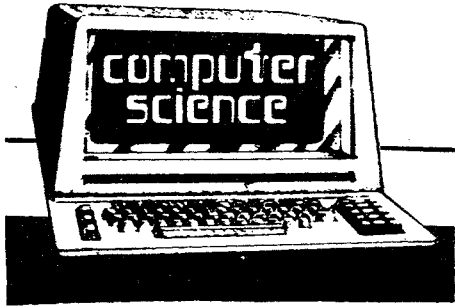
jury in Detroit.

In 1971 the strategy worked however as a Mississippi jury of 11 whites and a 78 year old negro convicted New Afrikans after the August 18 incident. Those convicted were sentenced to long prison terms. Their imprisonment and that of many other New Afrikans not listed here is a direct product of the war the United States wages against the Black Nation and its liberation forces. They are therefore Prisoners of War. Their imprisonment and the murders of Black Freedom Fighters are episodes in a long war which the American government, its European predecessors, its police, the U.S. military forces, and various other right wing organizations which have waged war against Afrikan (Black) people. This war has continued since the first slave was snatched from the Afrikan continent and 60 million of our ancestors were dropped in the Atlantic Ocean.

The war has continued through centuries of white terror, centuries of slavery and discrimination and centuries of U.S. government conspiracy against Black leadership. The war is present today as terrorist cut the heads out from the chests of Black men in Buffalo, New York; police officers beat Black men to death in Miami, Chicago, Detroit, and New York City. Police officers and the klan shoot our women down in Jackson, Mississippi; Los

cont. on page 14

# FUTURE WITH COMPUTERS



THE BLACK COLLEGIAN/Vol. 12, No. 2/Oct./Nov. 1981

Though the phenomenon we call "The Computer REvolution" has origins in the recent past, it has broad implications for both the near and distant future. Among the more significant of these implications is the impact computers will have upon the careers of Black college-educated professionals—especially those trained in computer science. These men and women possess skills that will be in demand for years to come.

Computer science is a wide-ranging field which promises to become even more expansive. It presently encompasses the design, construction, programming and application of computers in industries as diverse as business, communications, energy, medicine, meteorology and transportation.

In 1946, the electronic computer was introduced. From the day in 1951 when the first computer was installed for commercial use, the computer industry has grown into a field currently generating annual revenues of from sixty to eighty billion dollars, depending upon whose estimates you use.

"The computer industry achieved the same growth in twenty-nine years that the auto industry reached in sixty," said one industry executive. By 1990, the industry is expected to be worth more than \$400 billion worldwide.

The most critical obstacle in achieving that projected growth target is the severe shortage of computer-skilled professionals. "In fact," says Terry Smith, supervisor of Human Resource Services for the Reliance Insurance Companies, "this field can almost be compared to the gold rush of the 1800s, with firms offering bounties for such professionals."

What that bounty amounts to for computer science graduates with bachelor's degrees is an average starting salary of about \$20,000, according to the May, 1981 issue of **Recruiting Trends**, a monthly newsletter for professional recruiters. And while that figure is some thousands below the top starting salaries petroleum engineering graduates are commanding, the numbers of computer science specialists needed is greater than the numbers for engineers and the shortage is expected to last longer.

"The stage has been set," say the editors of **Recruiting Trends**, "for innovation in the employment of computer programmers and systems analysts. Recruiters know that supply and demand figures don't match right now. The condition is expected to be chronic until at least

1990." The engineer shortage is supposed to be solved by the mid-eighties, they add.

A recent issue of the publication **Manpower Comments** calculated the demand for computer programmers to be currently outstripping supply by "50,000 and growing." In addition to the shortages of systems analysts and computer programmers, computer science professionals are needed to work in areas of software development, hardware development, computer services, data communications and processing as well as sales and marketing.

## SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

Computers have created an explosion in information technology that permeates American business and society. Though computers have found a home in virtually every industry and routinely perform a wide range of tasks, from diagnosing illnesses to keeping up with store inventories and billing customers, there are still an estimated 25,000 computer applications awaiting to be discovered.

The demand for experienced programmers to write applications software has jumped 27.3 percent since mid-1980, making them the most sought after workers in the information processing industry, according to a survey by Fox-Morris Personnel Consultants. The experienced software engineer now averages \$27,900 annually, the survey noted.

In the mid-1950's software amounted to less than twenty percent of the total cost of a computer system. By the mid-eighties, observers predict, software will constitute more than eighty percent of the total system cost. Much of that cost will pay the increasing salaries of software specialists.

## HARDWARE DEVELOPMENT

Computer scientists often work with electronics and mechanical engineers in developing and improving computer functions in the areas of logic, memory, architecture and the like. In the microelectronic industries, opportunities for hardware specialists are good, as hundreds of computer manufacturing firms to keep pace with the trend to imbed microcomputers in every conceivable item.

## DATA COMMUNICATIONS AND PROCESSING

"The data processing field may well be the last frontier for enhancing a company's efficiency," said Ron Prewitt, assistant director of Personnel Relations for the State Farm Insurance Companies. "Because of the supply and demand

of data processing majors," Prewitt continued, "many companies are turning to the liberal arts student. A student with an interest in the field and with two or three data processing courses under his or her belt will stand a good chance of being hired."

Data processing represents the most widespread use of computers in business and industry. It is neither strongly math oriented nor concerned with the solution of engineering problems. It simply refers to the use of computers to store, retrieve and analyze records—systemized functions like payroll production, accounting transactions, scheduling and keeping track of data resulting from business activities.

Data communications specialists work to link these various systems in intercommunication between them is possible. Data processing professionals perform a number of different tasks and hold a number of different job titles, from computer operator to systems analyst to managerial posts.

There is no surplus of these workers in general has risen 15.9 percent since mid-1980, according to the Fox-Morris survey.

## SALES AND MARKETING

The development of computer products has created a need for computer-knowledgeable personnel to market these products to customers.

A computer science background is considered ideal for positions in sales and marketing. Also, graduates with a business background and some computer exposure could fill many of these openings. With industry analysts predicting a boom in computer sales to schools and personal users, marketing careers can lead to some of the highest salaries in the industry.

## SERVICES

In the past dozen or so years, a whole new industry has been created that revolves around the delivery of computer-based services. This new computer services industry is comprised of a number of segments, including packaged software, contract software, consulting and data processing services.

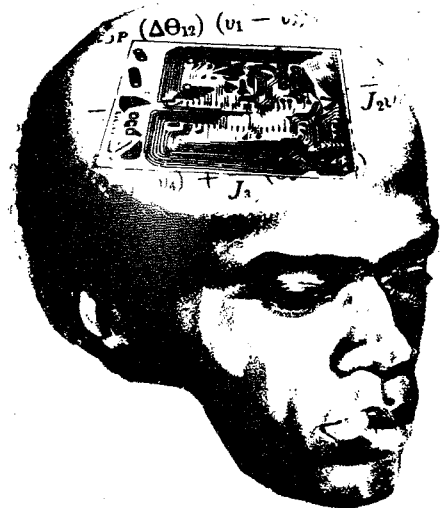
Revenues in the computer services industry have grown from "virtually nothing in 1969 to approximately ten billion dollars in ten years," according to Alfred Berkeley of the Baltimore investment house, Alex. Brown & Sons. "Revenues are projected to grow twenty percent plus per year," Berkeley estimates, "and to reach thirty billion dollars by 1985." Needless to say, this strong growth pattern will not only create a demand for more skilled computer professionals, it will also create opportunities for aggressive, competent entrepreneurs.

## COMPUTERS AND POWER

Computers have greatly aided mankind's ability to generate and to collect information. Increasingly, information is becoming synonymous with power. It's the wealth of nations, a commodity that is bought and sold, shared or secreted.

African-Americans are already way behind on the power curve. While the fruits of computer technologies and applications are likely to cause serious disruptions in our community—computer-controlled robots will soon replace many menial and blue-collar job categories traditionally held by Black workers—computers, nevertheless, provide a tool for Black advancement and an opportunity to moderate the oppression under which our people live. Let's not waste this valuable tool. Let's use this opportunity wisely and use it well. For time is not our ally and we've got a lot of catching up to do.

For more information on computer science career options, contact:  
**Mr. David Sturtevant**  
 Director of Public Communications  
 Association of Data Processing  
 Service Organizations (ADAPSO)  
 1300 North 17th St., Suite 300  
 Arlington, VA 22209  
**Electronic Data Processing Auditors Association (EDPAA)**  
 373 S. Schmale Rd.  
 Carol Stream, IL 60187  
**Data Processing Management Association (DPMA)**  
 International Headquarters  
 505 Busse Highway  
 Park Ridge, IL 60068



**THE FREEDOM CHARTER—VISION OF A PEOPLE'S SOUTH AFRICA.**

(Adopted at the Congress of the People, Klip-town, South Africa 26 June 1955.)

We, the People of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know: that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, Black and white, and that no overnment can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people; that our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty and peace by a form of government founded on inus-tice and inequality; that our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood enjoying equal rights and opportuni-ties; that only a democratic state, based on the will of all the people, can secure to all their bir-thright without distinction or colour, race, sex, or belief; And therefore, we the people of South Africa, black and white together-equals, coun-tryment and brothers-adopt this Freedom Char-ter. And we pledge ourselves to strive together sparing neither strength nor courage, until the democratic changes set out here have been won. The people shall govern!  
 Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and stand as a candidate for all bodies the make laws; All people shall be entitled to take part in the administration of the country; The rights of the people shall be the same regardless of race, colour or sex;  
 The people shall share in the country's wealth: The land shall be shared amont those who work it: All shall be equal before the law: All shall enjoy equal human rights: There shall be work and security: The doors of learning and culture shall be opened: There shall be houses, security

and comfort. The people shall share in the country's wealth! The land shall be shared among those who work it! All shall be equal before the law! All shall enjoy equal human rights! There shall be work and security! The doors of learning and culture shall be opened! There shall be houses, security and comfort!

**These are the highlights of the FREEDOM CHARTER.**

The Freedom Charter of South Africa can be obtained free of charge from a table at the Union every Monday from 1:00 to 5 p.m. These documents deal with different aspects of our struggle: the non-racial policy of our move-ment; Black unity and unity of all anti-racists; our anti-imperialist commitment; worker-peasant unity; role of the youth etc. The ANC programmes, especially the Freedom Charter and the Morogoro Conference documents show the contuity and evolution of the polciy and ideol-ogy the ANC. These documents express the plight, sorrows and struggles of the Black people of South Africa. They are full of optimism and conviction in the justness and triumph of the cause for National liberation and social emanci-pation. They express a will of a people who-in the words of Albert Lutuli—"are bursting to freedom through the shell of centuries of serfdom."  
 Lest anyone tink that the struggle in South Africa is simply between Black and White the documents will correct that distortion and over-simplification. Those white radicals who have identified themselves with us are part of us; free-dom fighters fighting for the cause of the Afri-cans which is their cause.

BLACKWORLD will come out every other Wed-nesday, 2 times a month. The remaining dates for this semester are:

- November 18
- December 2
- December 16

If you wish to submit:

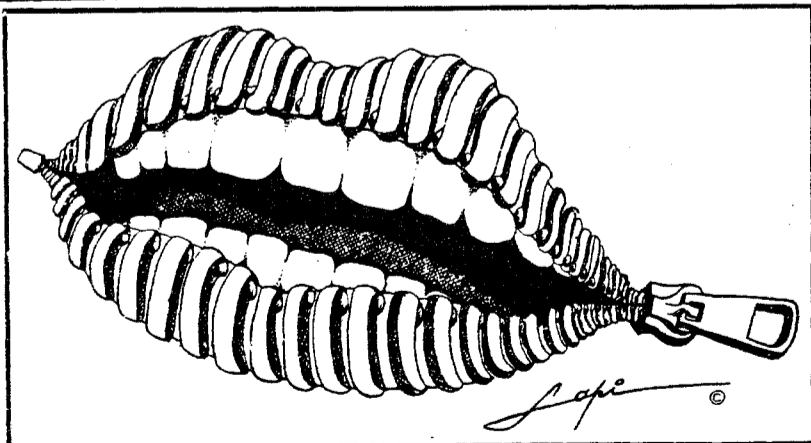
- letters-
- articles-
- recipes-
- poetry-
- illustrations-
- announcements-
- viewpoints-
- \*personals-

then your material must be in our possession by Tuesday night of the week *before* we come out. (only extremely important material will be accepted by Thursday 5 PM-personals included). You may bring your material to our mail box, 2nd floor, Union Bldg., in Polity's office, or to BLACKWORLD office, Rm. 060, Union during our office hours. You may also mail your material to BLACKWORLD, Rm 060, Student Union, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794

**ANTI-WWII POETRY READING**

- Barbara Holland
- Fay Chiang
- Robbie McCauley
- Amina Baraka
- Amiri Baraka
- Sandra Esteves
- Chris Millis
- Louis Reyes Rivera
- Jan Barry
- Lorraine Cance
- intro by Nancy du Plessis

**7PM SUNDAY DEC. 6 1981**



**HOBO MEDIUM JAN HVS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
 351 E 74th St  
 NEW YORK CITY  
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 \$2.50 \$2 for students & seniors Refreshments Available  
 Proceeds to benefit Ploughshares & defense fund

**THE FIRST NATIONAL PLENARY CONFERENCE ON SELF-DETERMINATION**



"Self-Determination is a Basic Human Right!"

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Come help develop our revolutionary demands for Reparations • Land • Identity • Power • Independence • Economic Development through a dynamic program for national liberation.

**DECEMBER 4, 5 & 6, 1981**  
**CITY COLLEGE of NEW YORK**  
 137th Street & Convent Avenue

All of our people have a vested interest in fighting the long range genocidal schemes of U.S. imperialism. This can only be done when we exercise our right and obligation to throw off our mental chains and determine our own destiny.

"Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did and it never will."

Frederick Douglas

For further information call (212) 222-5246

# The Issue Is Still Land!

cont. from p.11

Angeles, California; Greensbor, North Carolina; Chatanooga, Tennessee; and as a white American terrorist kill our children in Atlanta, Georgia; Wrightsville, Georgia; Boston, Massachusetts; and Oakland, California. In this war our people are subjected to racist murders from coast to coast and border to border, the war follows us even beyond these U.S. colonial borders into a CIA aided Jonestown Conspiracy in Guyana which murdered hundreds of our people. It is not only a war being waged against our people by U.S. government and affiliate right wing organizations, the war we are experiencing is an act of genocide and a violation of the United Nations Convent on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

Under these circumstances some New Afrikan (Black people in America) have exercised their human right to form a Black Liberation Army to actively and offensively combat the killer cops and the U.S. military/economic establishment which wages and sponsors a genocidal war against our people. The Black Liberation Army is not how nor has it ever been controlled by the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika. Provisional Government workers and officers are not members of the B.L.A. However, we fully recognize and support the B.L.A.'s right to exist and combat genocide and fight for the freedom and independence of our people.

In 1776, U.S.A. Minuteman fought a revolution over taxes, the price of tea, and the right to control Black slaves and the slave trade. They called their right to revolution a natural God given right. It is our view that New Afrikan whose children are being murdered who have suffered slavery and dehumanization and who are frozen at the bottom of the economic system on this continent, have as much right to fight for liberation as did American revolutionaries in 1776 who were fighting for the right to be slave masters themselves.

The B.L.A. has been accused of illegal activity. The BLA has been accused with the violation of U.S. laws. Harriet Tubman freed slaves from plantations, Nat Turner, Gabriel Prosser and Denmark Vessey led slave rebellions, and Martin Luther King, Jr. led civil rights protests. Each of these persons were violating U.S. laws. We recognize the right of each of these Freedom Fighters to do what they did. We cannot judge the legitimacy of Freedom struggles by the laws of lawless government.

For political and security reasons we are not connected with the B.L.A. But we clearly and unequiv-

ocally recognize its right to exist. Arm struggle against oppression is an internationally accepted and approved method of liberation struggle. It is the way Afrikans free themselves from racist colonial masters and white settlers. In our view it is an appropriate and necessary method for our people to free themselves from colonial masters who will concede freedom in no other way.

Our views in these matters are not secret. They are public and proper. Our views in these matters are not secret. They are public and proper. These views do not constitute a license for a frame-up of a leading New Afrikan woman in the Black Liberation Movement. Moreover, our determination to exercise our rights to Self Determination and Self Defense does not justify an assault on two women, one grandfather and twelve children with 200 agents, four tanks, two helicopters, and other weapons of war. Nor does it justify the cold blooded assassination of Mtayari Shabaka Sundiata and other Freedom Fighters.

Acts of terrorism like those which have been perpetrated by the U.S. against the Provisional Government, and like those being perpetrated daily against our people, increase our determination to achieve New Afrikan(Black) independence. We will neither be intimidated or destroyed.

We call upon the entire Black population in America to combat United States terror, and to resist the current attempt to discredit and disrupt the Provisional Government and the Black Liberation Movement.

**FREE THE LAND!!!**

*Ed. note:*

*Sister Fulani (Cynthia Boston) was released shortly after her arrest. Not only was she thousands of miles from the incident she was accused of being a part of, but the FBI has for some time had her under constant surveillance.*



## The Growth of the African

### National Congress of South Africa

The African National Congress of South Africa was formed on January 8th, 1912. Its main task was the unity of the oppressed, then disunited African people against the oppressive system or racism and colonialism. Throughout these years the ANC spoke the language of freedom and struggle. Unity, freedom and struggle have always been the central themes in the long history of the ANC. As years went by these concepts were concretised and developed, new strategies and tactics were evolved, new programmes and policy statements and documents were adopted. The ANC moved with the times.

One of the architects of the morden ANC was no doubt Albert Lutuli. He was not alone. Together with his colleagues Kotane, Dadoo, Mandela, Sisulu, Tambo, Fischer, Mbeki, Nzo, Kathreeda and many others he helped to bring changes in the ANC; changes which later made the ANC the mass movement it is today. Their ideas are an embodiment of the aspirations of the oppressed Black majority of our country. They are expressed in speeches, interviews, documents and programmes of the ANC.

The rank and file in the ANC has always participated actively and has contributed positively to the development of the policy and ideology of the ANC. The militants of Umkhonto We Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, made a tremendous impact on the movement and contributed in the formulation of an ANC politico-military strategy and doctrine. This was no result of abstract theories from University libraries but the result of the struggle in which cadres of Umkhonto were arrested, tortured, shot at and even killed in the streets, and while in detention. The armed confrontation in 1967/68 between ZAPU/ANC militants on the one side and Rhodesia/White South African forces on the other was a great school which taught us many lessons.

We hope to be able to publish a few of the documents which depicts some of these battles and the lessons drawn by those who actually participated in these battles. We also hope that in publishing some of the documents of the ANC, that this will;

1)help our supporters and sympathisers in Africa and abroad to understand our policy-a precondition for effective solidarity work;

2)To correct some of the distortions and misinterpretation of our policy by Western "specialist on the ANC" who always substitute their intentions for schorlaly research.

## FACT SHEET

### SOUTH AFRICA: APARTHEID RULES OVER BLACK MAJORITY

- Blacks denied fundamental rights of citizenship
- Cannot vote, join labor unions or strike
- Must carry pass books listing name, address, tribe, place of birth and reason for residing in a white priveleged area.
- Must live in labor camps which separate them from their families
- Earn 18 times less than whites
- 350 U.S. companies operate in South Africa; General Motors, Ford, Xerox, IBM, Gulf Oil, IT&T and Union Carbide
- Another 16,000 firms do business through licensing arrangements or distributors
- Last year the South African government spent \$51.30 to educate each Black child while spending \$620 for each white child

Submitted by Students Against Apartheid (SAA) SUSB

# Feature On: THE ONE

## FEATURE ON THE ONE

Name: Alberto Samuels  
 Birthplace: Panama  
 Major: Electrical Engineering  
 Sign: Aries  
 Philosophy: To develop one's mind, body, and soul equally.  
 Goal in Life: To be happy.  
 Activities: MA and Track  
 Hobbies: Ping Pong and Pool  
 Favorite Person: Joyce Arrington



# ARIES



### CURRY CHICKEN (ala Trinidadian)

- 1/4 cup of oil
- 2 tablespoons of sugar
- 1 whole chicken (cut up)
- 1 onion
- 1 small green pepper
- 2 tomatoes
- 1/2 cup water
- salt
- pepper
- garlic powder
- curry powder

Wash and cut chicken into serving pieces. Season to taste: salt, pepper, garlic powder and curry powder.

In large pot, add oil and heat. Pour in sugar and stir until honey brown. Add chicken pieces and let brown on all sides.

While chicken is browning, cut into quarter pieces onions and green pepper. Add 1/2 cup of water and mix well. Cook twenty minutes or until chicken is tender. Add tomatoes. Cook another 5 minutes. Serve over rice. (serves 4).

### CARROT SURPRISE

- 1 bag carrots
  - mayonaise
  - sugar
  - 1 box of raisins
  - 1 can of pineapple
- Grate carrots in medium size bowl. Mix in mayonaise, to taste. Add raisins and pineapples to carrots. If desired, sweeten with sugar. Chill in refrigerator for 10 minutes, then serve.

To Tricia: Thanks for always listening. A-nut.

To Claudette: As always, thanks for everything. Jerome's sister.

To Cornelia: Is selling stamps your livelihood? The Stamp buyer.

To Robin: I hope you appreciate this personal as much as I appreciated yours. By the way, how did you like your star?-Your live-in neighbor.

To Jerome: I love you almost as much as I love your car. A-nut!

To Mama, Remember Poopsiel! And keep cooking. POOH

To Squaw, don't forget to send me your address when you move to the library. Kyle.

To PP Paradise, Who's the new man in your life? Inquisitive

## Say Something

He who boasts much cannot do much; boasting at home is not valour; parade is not battle; when war comes the brave will be known.— African Proverb

BARAKA, "Life for a warrior is an exercise in strategy..."—The Lords of KB210

To BRA, Love those red-hearted sneakers. Panama.

Louise, I'm happy for you and Fred, but I still love you, so don't forget that! Kevan

Hey Dimples, I'm here when you want me, so let's get together! Captain Midnight

To my main nurse, Thank you for putting up with me, and helping me through my time of troubles. From your son with love.

The Man or Woman who has no confidence in self is an unfortunate being, and is really a misfit in Creation.—Marcus Garvey

ICE CREAM, taste so goood.— Stinky

### BUILD AFRICANS, BUILD!

The first meeting for Black Women's Weekend will be on Wed., Nov. 18th at 9:00 PM. directly following the African American Students Organization's meeting in Stage 12 Fireside Lounge. All members of the community that are interested in participating are encouraged to attend.

Sharon King, There are few people who are as dedicated and energetic as you. You are indeed one who supports all clubs. Love, Pamand Asia

Romeo Rock, You light up my life and brighten up my day but my nights are still dull. Betty Rock

Standfort and S.B.G.C, Best of luck on your fall concert Nov. 19th. Pam and Asia

Isis, Happy Birthday, I hope your birthday is special and may you be blessed with many, many more. Pam

### BLACK SOLIDARITY DAY (SUSB) WAS A COLLECTIVE SUCCESS!

Happy Birthday Beloved Friend and Partner, Isis —Lasana

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

To GEW, For your eyes only. Very special.

To Chickee Baby, Stand by your man. Interested.

To Mouse, Square Biz. Six Dollars

Semi-Annual Fall Concert  
 Stony Brook Gospel Choir  
 Nov. 19th, 1981  
 Place-Recital Hall-Fine Arts Center  
 Time-8:00 PM, doors open at 7:30 PM  
 Donation: \$2.00  
 Special Guest:  
 Long Island University Gospel Choir  
 We're looking forward to seeing you there!



Happy Birthday Beloved Friend and Partner, Isis —Lasana

MICHAEL SIMANGA

Amiri Baraka is attributed with being the "Father of the Black Arts Movement" of the 1960's. His poetry, plays and essays helped to define what was needed in the world and the Black Liberation Movement in order to raise the consciousness and unleash the fury of the Black masses and invite a creative hurricane of Black fury to sweep the country, the Black Arts Movement. His work *Blues People* also is still the major textbook on Black music today. In other words, he declared war on America through art — yes, the enemy knew it, still knows, but the term BLACK ART was a war chant — to change, as the poet said, all reality.

In recent years, actually for the last several years, many people have felt that

## FATHER IS SUCH A FORMAL WORD:

but

the Black art maker  
world shaker

rhythm baker is back!!

# A

UNITY NEWS

Amiri has not produced enough of his great works of art. It seemed that his activism as political leader had taken precedent over his artistic work, and you missed it. Right? Yeah, I know.

But the truth is he never stopped working, though at different times the visibility of his plays and work, his poetry and artistic essays, literary and music criticism was not readily seen. Part of this was due to the fact that the Black Arts Movement itself had splintered, like the Black Liberation Movement. That many of the Black artists had been COINTELPROed, exiled, killed or bought (Hollywooded or Broadwayed). Another part of it was due to Amiri's struggle to constantly clarify his political views, and in that, to express those views artistically, to search for the right form to a proper expression of the content!

The mark of a people's artist is not to be satisfied with a new-found discovery of knowledge, not to be satisfied with reputation or past glory, but to create for the people as the ultimate reward. To create works of art that inform ourselves, inspire us to action in the cause of liberation — truth in fire words — or beauty that leads you to love yourself — yes, there's still beauty.

Don't look now, but the organizer of the Black Arts Movement is back, organizing Black artists and inspiring a new wave of Black art creation.

In the past three years, Amiri Baraka has written several books (that have been kept from publication by the publishers) — a novel, a political biography of John Coltrane and a collection of political essays (ask why they aren't being published). He has also written several plays, a jazz opera and dozens of new poems. He is currently completing a book of autobiographical essays, hopefully to be published soon. This in addition to teaching Pan Afrikan literature at the State University of New York at Stony Brook and maintaining an extensive lecture schedule. (We're just talking here about his work as an artist, so we won't discuss the other political things.)

Two new important works of his that are available to be seen, heard, felt and experienced are a play entitled *Boy and Tarzan Appear in a Clearing* and a new album *New Music — New Poetry*.

*Boy and Tarzan* is an exciting presentation of the dilemma of Afrika and third world nations (including

# BARAKA

# IS

# BACK

the Afro-American Nation here) of struggling for independence, only to find that Black butts in white chairs don't necessarily mean change for the masses. Tarzan is old colonialism — swinging through the jungles of time, trying to hold on to the old ways to things that ain't his to begin with. Boy is new slick, educated to the modern hip world, imperialism understanding that things can't be done in the old ways, and that in order to hold onto Tarzan's jungle rule, they got to go into the magic act and pull a Negro puppet out of their loin-cloths to speak for them to confuse the masses.

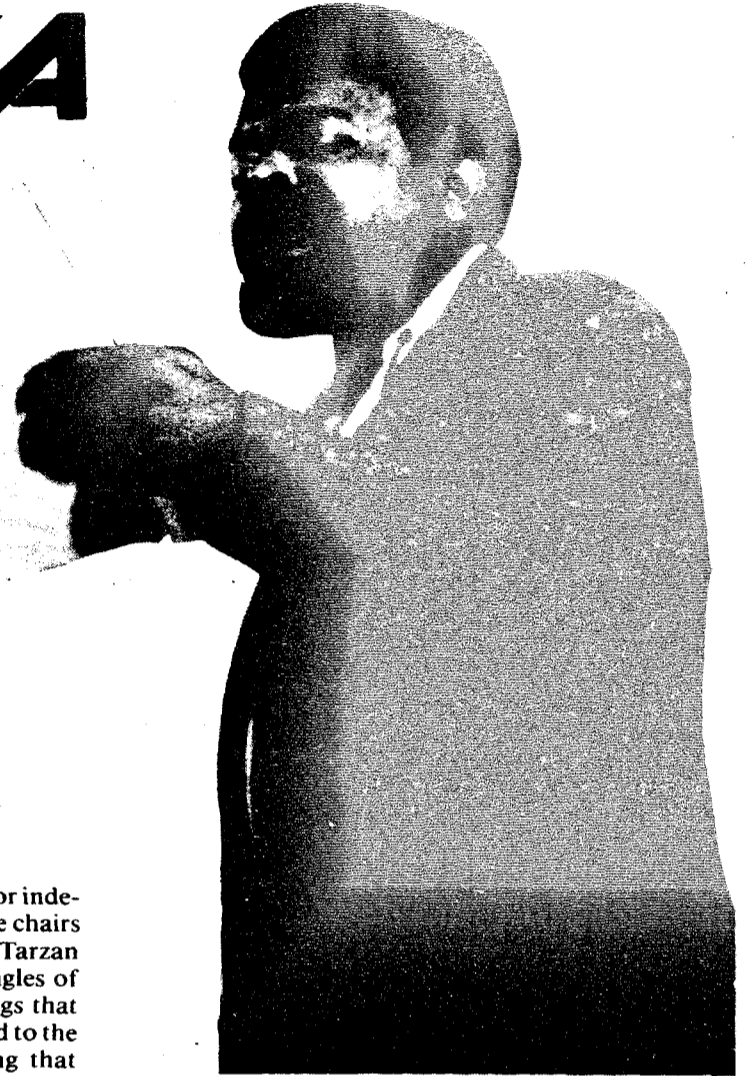
The language is rich, vintage Amiri Baraka, humorous and politically sharp, cutting through the lies that say art cannot be political. The use of the multimedia approach to accent the acting offers an interesting visual effect, and Amiri's creation on stage of a Negro gone mad with love for his white oppressors and drunk for his desire for power and money, though nothing new, is the best one I've seen on stage. Through his characters stand the absolute embodiment of Amos or Andy.

Amiri is not pessimistic, one to project to the people that the future only holds despair for the masses. *Boy and Tarzan* is definitely a play to inspire. The two most positive characters, Nkazi and Ayana, represent the reality and Black vision for the future, a life, real growth and development, where Black people have self-determination, where they are respected and can love, and this is not just a daydreamer's dream. They have a very touching and moving love scene that is brought out in a political discussion on what would really constitute a Black government. Their commitment to each other to love is the commitment to each other to bring about that real Black government for the people, the workers and the peasants.

See this play — it is a shotgun blast, the first round of Black art declaring war on white oppression in the new Black Arts Movement.

*New Music — New Poetry* is the second load of the barrel. For over a year now, people all over the country have asked where they can get copies of a poem they heard Amiri read called "In the Tradition," a powerful, beautiful lyrical poem about Black art being pumped through Black hearts in a world that tries to keep the blood from breathing. It is a history of Black literature and music in a poem.

Now you not only can read it, but hear it read by Amiri Baraka on a new album. Not only can you read it and hear it, but you will be absolutely pleased to know you will hear it with the music of David Murray on sax and Steve McCall on drums, two of today's most fiery



musicians, as part of the new Black Arts Movement.

The whole album is a fire statement of today — and yesterday is spoken to teach and to remember, to remember us in order to inspire. The poems are hot and beautiful, they sing to us again, "It's Nation Time," it's still nation time today for Black people. It takes us inside ourselves, yes, where we are confronted with our drugged state of existence, from bourgeois art to dope — confront you Black man/woman — today the word, tomorrow the wars of youth on enemies old as your condition. The music moves like words inside of the poetry (or is it the other way around). What happens here is you gain a new sense of vision because you see something in your hearing. Can it be, yeah it can, the words are the rhythms and the music is the lyrics — moving you, confronting you, and then giving you back yourself In the Tradition — of the best of Black music and poetry. The music becomes the lyric and the words the rhythm, but you see, don't you, that the words really have come crashing down on your consciousness and said this is the tradition, hot like you, beautiful like you, alive like you, needing to be free like you.

*New Music — New Poetry* is a must buy. Get your hands on it and take it to your local station and get it aired. The album is available for \$6 from India Navigation, 60 Hudson Street, New York, NY 10013.

# T

he whole country is in motion to the right. Black people need Black art to lift us up — stand us up — fire us up — fight with us/fight for us, yes, Amiri Baraka knew it in the 60's and knows it now. He's known as the Father of the Black Arts Movement, even though father is such a formal word — whatever,

the Black art maker  
world shaker

rhythm baker is back In the Tradition!!