

## A TRIBUTE TO BILLIE

HOLIDAY

### LADY DAY NIGHT

A tribute to Billie "Lady Day" Holliday, a genius of music, will be held on Thursday, February 24 at 7:30 PM.

The guest for the evening is Ms. Alexis DeVeaux, who has written the only Black biography of Billie Holiday *DON'T EXPLAIN: A Song of Billie Holiday*. Ms. DeVeaux is also a poet, playwright, freelance and performance artist. She has given numerous prose and poetry readings, and has appeared on radio and television shows across the country.

After Ms. DeVeaux's presentation of her biography about Billie Holiday, a question and answer period will be held.

A slide show will accompany the music of Billie Holiday. Some of Stony Brook's students will also participate in the evening displaying their wonderful talents of song, dance, and poetry.

This will be a very entertaining and informative evening. An evening you won't want to miss. All Are Welcome! It will be held in the Lecture Center Room 110.

featuring ALEXIS DE VEAUX



ALEXIS DE VEAUX is a poet, playwright, novelist, freelance, and performance artist born and raised in New York City. She has appeared on a variety of radio and television shows across the country, and has given numerous prose-poetry readings. Her plays include: *CIRCLES* (1972), *THE TAPESTRY* (1976), *A SEASON TO UNRAVEL* (1979), and "NO" (1981). A teacher of writing and writing arts, MS. DE VEAUX has published a novel, *Spirits In The Street* (Doubleday), and award winning children's book, *Na-Ni* (Harper and Row), and a unique biography of Billie Holiday, *DON'T EXPLAIN: A Song Of Billie Holiday* (Harper and Row). Her poems, short stories, and articles have appeared in such publications as *Black creation*, *Encore*, *Sunbury*, *Black Box*, the *New Haven Advocate*, *Essence Magazine*, *The Village Voice*, *Nimrod: New Black Writing*, the *Iowa Review*, *Midnight Birds* (anthology), *HooDoo*, *Conditions 5*, *Gap Tooth Girfriends: an anthology*, and *Open Places*.

The co-founder of **FLAMBOYANT LADIES THEATRE COMPANY**, she is also a Contributing Editor at *Essence Magazine*, and currently at work on a collection of short fiction and a novel.

# February Black History Month

# NEWS FLASH

PRINCETON, N.J. (February 11, 1983 — More than half of the nation's mass communications and journalism graduates in 1982 found media work, according to a Dow Jones Newspaper Fund/Gallup report released today.

Daily newspapers continue to hire more college journalism graduates than any single media-related field, including broadcasting, magazines, wire services, advertising agencies, and public relations firms.

Public relations was the second most popular field for the 1982 graduates, advertising agencies were third, and television stations were fourth.

The approximately 18,600 graduates who received bachelors degrees last year were shared this way by the various media fields:

	#Jobs	1 Yr. Change
Daily newspapers	2,200	+27.4%
Public relations	1,950	+32.0%
Advertising agencies	1,550	+ 9.9%
Television stations	1,100	-24.7%
Weekly newspapers	800	+ 2.6%
Radio stations	700	-23.3%
Magazines	600	+29.0%
News services	350	No Compar.
Other media jobs	700	+ 5.4%
<b>TOTAL TO MEDIA-RELATED JOBS</b>	<b>9,950</b>	<b>+11.2%</b>
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>+12.0%</b>

The remaining graduates went to graduate schools and law schools (1,700) or to non-media jobs (4,200). About 500 of those who took non-media jobs said they were involved in communications-related work most of the time.

The unemployment rate for the May/June graduates four months after graduation was 11.7 percent, and an additional 3 percent of the class said they were not looking for work. An estimated 2,750 communications grads were unemployed or not looking for a job at the four-month mark after graduation.

The Dow Jones Newspaper Fund is a foundation that encourages young people to consider careers in journalism. The foundation's programs include scholarships, internships, workshops, career information, and an Editor-In-Residence Program that is co-sponsored with the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

*Editor's Note: For further information about this survey, contact Thomas Engleman, executive director of the Dow Jones Newspaper Fund, P.O. Box 300, Princeton, N.J. 08540. Phone — (609)452-2820.*

## FREE PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES ON COMPUTER SOFTWARE BEGINS FEB. 21 AT STONY BROOK

STONY BROOK, N.Y.—A new public lecture series on computer software begins Monday, Feb. 21 at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

The series is being sponsored jointly by several Long Island high technology companies and the Department of Computer Science at Stony Brook. Professor Peter B. Henderson, lecture series coordinator, said the series of four lectures this spring "will bring four distinguished computer scientists to the campus to discuss future methods and ideas applicable to the economical development of computer software."

All four lectures are scheduled at 3:30 PM in Room 001, the auditorium of the Earth and Space Sciences Building. Admission is free and persons attending are welcome to meet each speaker during a 3 PM informal reception in the auditorium preceding each lecture.

The Feb. 21 lecture will be presented by Dr. A.N. Habermann of Carnegie-Mellon University, speaking on software development environments.

The lecture series is being sponsored jointly by the Department of Computer Sciences at Stony Brook, the Stony Brook Foundation and three Long Island high technology companies, Gould Simulation Systems Division, Lawrence Aviation Industries, Inc. and Photocircuits Division of Kollmorgen Corp.

## STONY BROOK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION INVITES NOMINATIONS FOR ITS FIRST OUTSTANDING ALUMNUS AWARD

STONY BROOK, N.Y.—One of the now more than 40,000 alumni of the State University of New York at Stony Brook will be selected to receive the Stony Brook Alumni Association's first Outstanding Alumnus Award this spring.

"With the University now celebrating its 25th anniversary, our alumni are rapidly coming of age and becoming recognized leaders in many fields," said Denise Coleman, director of alumni affairs at Stony Brook. "The Alumni Association has established this award to recognize outstanding alumni/ae who, by contributions to their fields, have gained respect among colleagues and the general community, and embody qualities in which the Alumni Association and the University can take great pride."

Ms. Coleman said the Alumni Association is now inviting nominations for the first award which will be presented during Stony Brook's alumni reunion weekend program June 25. Nominations, including the nominee's full name, address and years in attendance at Stony Brook, reasons for nomination and the name, address and phone number of the nominator, should be received no later than May 1 at the Alumni Office, 336 Administration Building, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, N.Y. 11794.

The Outstanding Alumnus will receive a plaque and lifetime membership in the Alumni Association.

# P.R.G: Act by Cricketer's is Obscene!

Statement issue by the People's Revolutionary Government on tour to South Africa by West Indian Cricketers.

"The people's Revolutionary Government of Grenada condemns, in the strongest possible terms the obscene act of the group of cricketers, nationals of certain member states of the Caribbean community, who have joined the infamous trek to South Africa, that contemptible citadel of racism and apartheid.

It is shocking that for "thirty pieces of silver" sons of Africa would become mercenaries and minstrels for racist imperialism and mock and betray their black brothers and sisters who resolutely continue to fight this cancer.

The blow is felt with even more telling force when we reflect on the fact that at this very moment the racists from Pretoria are busy shedding African blood in Lesotho; when we consider that the patriots of South Africa who dare to resist are being murdered in the streets and villages of that country; when we think of the men and women of Africa who are giving their lives to win freedom for Namibia and defend the sovereignty of Mozambique; and when we consider further, that in a spirit of exemplary internationalism and sacrifice our Caribbean brothers from the socialist island of Cuba are fighting alongside our Angolan brothers in the trenches and the bushes of Africa to preserve Angola from the claws of the racists and imperialists of South Africa.

It has been the consistent position of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, at the United Nations, in the Commonwealth, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Caricom, that this most repugnant examples ever of race relations should be allowed no quarter by the international community. We have supported measures designed to discourage sporting links with South Africa. This is in fact the essence of the Gleneagles Agreement and regional governments have the clear responsibility to prevent their sportsmen from travelling to South Africa in accordance with the spirits of this agreement.

Regional Governments should be aware of the possibility of being ostracised by our African and Third World sister nations as has recently happened to a well-known Commonwealth country.

This act of prostitution and of betrayal should serve to remind us, as uncomfortable as the fact may be, that we have in the Caribbean those who would seek an accommodation with the system of apartheid for a few dollars more! We must work resolutely to expose such elements and eradicate those attitudes. Its perpetrators should not only be condemned outright by our peoples, but punished by us who fervently believe in the principle of the equality of man.

The PRG in condemning this treacherous sellout to the oppressors of our brothers and the Trojan horse of imperialism in Africa, has today taken the following measures:—

Each of these cricketers, captain and manager included, is from this moment declared *Persona non grata*, that is, prohibited immigrant in Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

All West Indian sportsmen who travel to South Africa will be given similar treatment.

In addition to this measure, we call upon the Governments of those countries of which the cricketers are citizens to:

1. Take steps to cancel immediately the validity of their travel documents.

CONT. P.12



# RENT INCREASE?! AGAIN?!

By Barbara A. Quick

When people ask me where I live, I tell them "Stage 16." They say "you must mean Stage 12," then I explain; I live in the Apartment Complex (or Stage 16) It is for graduate students, married couples, single parents, and HSC students. There are 1, 2, and 3, bedroom apartments which come furnished with modern furniture.

When I moved into the Apartment Complex two years ago, a one bedroom apartment was \$260.00 a month, which was reasonable. Then after only being open a year, the apartment complex rent was raised by \$50.00! This was appalling. I could understand the rent being raised if the living conditions were reasonable. But, that wasn't the case. There were and still are apartments that don't have adequate heat, have leaky ceilings, leaky walls, and leaky windows when it rains. There were some people that had to leave their apartments if it got to cold in the winter and make their own personal arrangements to find some place else to live temporarily. Or they were supplied with electric heaters because the contractors hired to build the apartments put faulty valves in the heating system. It took over a year to correct this problem. Even though there were people who moved temporarily, there were also people who couldn't afford to move temporarily and had to stay in apartments with inadequate heating. This posed quite a problem for people with children. The Apartment Complex shouldn't have these intense problems considering they are so new.

There wasn't a rent increase last year. The reason being everyone in the Complex had signed a contract prior to the scheduled increase. Mickey Perez, president of the Apartment Complex Residence Association said that since the rent wasn't increased last year, Albany had to double the increase for 83-84 by 40%. Mrs. Perez also told me that Norma Murhy from student accounts says that people who live in the Apartment Complex should pay more than main cam-

pus because we are supposedly receiving "better service." That is hardly the case. The Apartment Complex doesn't have social lounges like main campus. Not to mention the faulty heating system, being roach infestation, and flooding of down stairs apartments when it rains. Most of the people that live in the Apartment Complex are independent of their parents financially and have the responsibilities for families of their own, which in itself is an added expense. Most main campus students are being supported financially by thier parents. These students don't have the financial responsibilities of feeding and clothing a family along with finding reasonable housing for that family. The President of A.C.R.A. showed me a computer print out of the current rates for the Apartment Complex and the proposed 40% increase for 83-84 which will take effect on July 1, 1983;

(MONTHLY RATES)		
CURRENT RATES		NEW RATES
(3 bdrm. apts.)		
3 bdrms. shared	\$100.00	\$150.00
rms. A&C shared	120.00	160.00
rm. B	200.00	300.00
rms. A or C	240.00	320.00
A+ 1/2B or C+1/2 B	340.00	470.00
full apt.	680.00	940.00
(2 bdrm. apts.)		
rm A or B shared	\$127.50	\$176.25
rm A or B	255.00	352.50
full apt.	510.00	705.00
(1 bdrm apt.)		
full apt.	310.00	435.00

Most people cannot afford to pay the proposed rent increase. And will have to move. Campus

housing should be cheaper then the surrounding community expense for housing.

The reason given for the rent increase is that the complex is in debt. On the computer print out given to the president of A.C.R.A. from student accounts, it is said that \$100,000 is spent for adjustment with bills (this is the amount supposedly spent on paper work), \$40,400.00 for waivers (this pays the A.A., director of complex and waivers for foreign students), \$44,904.60 is the amount wasted from apartments not being occupied, \$74,841.00 for people who leave with out paying thier rent (this should not be happening, because in order for someone to receive their degree their school (bill must be paid up completely), \$55,000.00 for equipment replacement. These expenses should not be this high, It is alleged that alot of unnecessary waste is occuring in connection with the Apartment Complex. The students in the apartment complex should not have to suffer the extra financial burden because the administration is having problems organizing their expenses.

There will be an A.C.R.A. meeting to discuss what we can do to remedy this problem, on February 27, 1983 (Sunday) at 6 PM in the Complex Office in building A of the Apartment Complex. Anyone concerned and willing to give their ideas for a solution are welcome to attend.

## Polity Needs to Reach Out

In a Polity meeting held on Feb. 14, 1983, a motion was made to get advertisements in Black World newspaper pertaining to job openings in Polity and other campus-wide activities made by Polity that were not placed in the newspaper.

In the past there were a bit of disturbances in the black community on campus as to the job openings that are being offered to minority students. It was stipulated that the Black community was ill informed as to the positions that were available to students. Belina Anderson, speaker on behalf of the Black World made a motion to have ads posted in the Black World newspaper in every issue so that the Black community will be more informed. It was also stated that the black community "do not read statesman," so that the need to do this is well taken. According to another member present, it was not only the Blacks that do not read Statesman ads but that others as well have professed to not reading them.

The motion was made to allocate 450.00 dollars for placing an ad in every issue as apposed to \$75.00 an issue. This had to be voted upon since certain members at the meeting felt that giving the lump sum for all the issues at one time, could mean getting "ripped off" when an issue was not published.

This problem where members of Polity have failed to recognize the Black World newspaper as a source of campus communication was noted by a concerned employer who also noticed that other campus newspapers were sent information dealing with the various activities from Polity and the campus community. Seeing that the black community is part of the Stony Brook community, it is necessary that the BlackWorld newspaper be viewed as a source of communication within it's surrounding community.

by Donna Mair

ed. note: the writer is an SUSB undergraduate



**CETEWAYO (d 1884) / KING OF THE ZULUS (CIRCA 1879) / FREEDOM FIGHTER**



a tribute  
to  
billie holiday

song, sances,  
visuals  
and  
dramatic reading  
by  
story line team

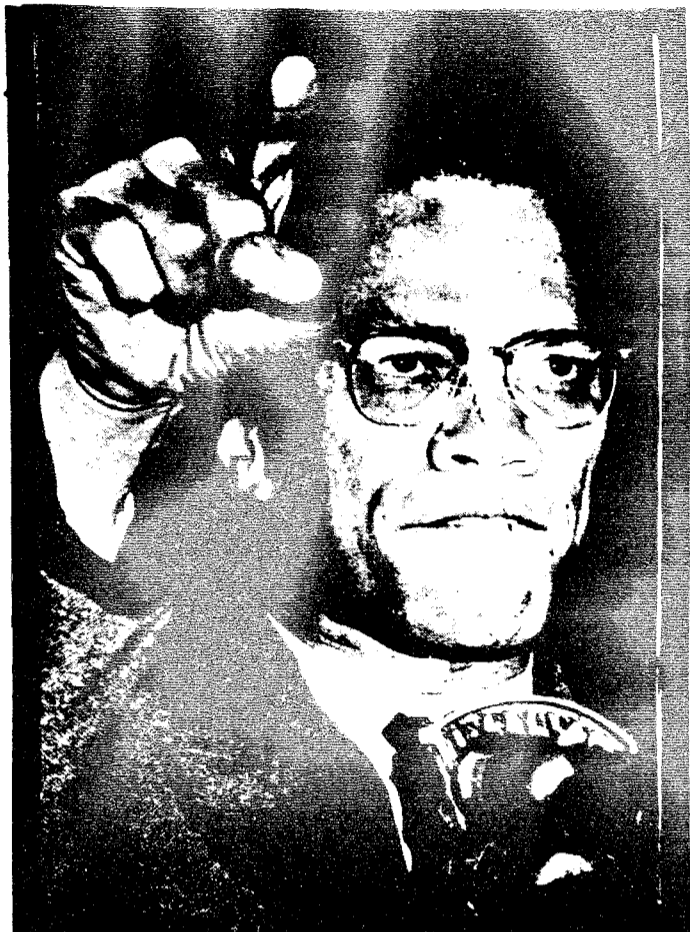
and  
featuring  
alexis deVeaux

author of  
don't explain  
a biography of billie holiday  
poet,  
playwright, and essence  
editor

7:30 pm  
february 24  
lecture center. room 110  
everybody welcome

# EDITORIALS

## February is Black History Month



### Brother Malcolm (1925-1964)

He spoke out boldly, daring to go against the tide to expose all incorrect ideas and lead the struggle forward. Understanding the needs and sentiments of the people, he was able to raise their political consciousness and show that the only solution is revolution.



### STONY BROOK AT LAW PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION:  
BY RODERICK OWENS

THE APPLICATION PROCESS AND THE  
PERSONAL STATEMENT  
BY MR. LAWRENCE DEBOER

PROCEDURE AND PREPARATION FOR L.S.A.T.  
BY MR. PETER BURKE (OR ALTERNATE FROM  
C.D. OFFICE)

INTERVIEWS FOR CAREERS AND  
ADVANCE STUDY  
BY DR. AL JORDAN

LAWYERS AND THEIR EXPERIENCES  
BY MR. MICHAEL BAGLEY  
DR. BEVERLY HARRISON

INFORMAL TALK AMONG ATTENDANTS OF  
"STONY BROOK AT LAW."

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED.

# Notices

STONY BROOK, N.Y.—Four State University of New York at Stony Brook students who have made outstanding contributions to campus/community life each will receive a \$250 cash scholarship award from the Stony Brook Alumni Association in May.

The awards are the Class of 1970 Scholarship for which freshmen are eligible to apply, a scholarship established in 1970 as the class gift, intended to foster both alumni involvement and contributions by freshmen to University life, awarded to a freshman in good standing who has made the most significant contribution to the University; the Ashley Schiff Scholarship for sophomores, also established in 1970, to honor Dr. Ashley Schiff, a Stony Brook faculty member noted for his conservationist policies and his dedication to developing campus residence hall programs, awarded to a sophomore in good standing who has made significant contributions to campus life and/or contributions toward conserving and preserving the local environment; the Couey Scholarship for juniors, established in 1974 to honor Mrs. Elizabeth Couey, the first coordinator of student activities at Stony Brook and later a counsel awarded to a junior in good standing who has been active in campus affairs and who has done the most to foster communication and understanding in the campus community; and the Alumni Scholarship, for graduate students, awarded annually to a graduate Stony Brook graduate student who has demonstrated activity benefiting the campus environment.

Applications for the four scholarships are available at the Alumni Office in University Affairs, Room 336 in the Administration Building, 246-7771. The deadline for filing applications is March 15.

SAINTS GENERAL BODY MEETING  
THURS, FEB. 24

Representatives from Gruman Corp.

NSBE (National Society Black Engineers)  
speaking on job opportunities.  
Union Rm. 237 6:30 PM

CARIBBEAN STUDENTS' ORGANIZATION

MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 8:00 PM IN  
STAGE XII CAFETERIA FIRESIDE LOUNGE

## BLACKWORLD

"KNOW THYSELF"

Cozbi A Sanchez

*Editor-in-Chief*

Jefferson Miller

*Business Manager*

Roland Noel

*Production Manager*

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Lancelot Walker, Roderick E. Owens,  
Ardette Grant, Sandra Williams,  
Seloka Phrinva, Terrie Smith  
Theresa Day

BLACKWORLD is a bi-monthly student publication at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Address all correspondence to BLACKWORLD, Rm 060, Student Union Building, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794. Materials can also be submitted in BLACKWORLD'S mailbox, 2nd floor, Student Union Building (Polity Office) phone 246-4762.

# Africa Week at Stony Brook

By Caesar Campbell

African week is held annually by the African Students Organization, which consists of three days of cultural and workshop expositions. It commenced on Wednesday, the 19th, in the Student Union.

The week opened with exotic cultural expositions; such as, art-craft and different types of African foods. This lasted for five hours. The day ended with two lectures presented by two representatives of the ANC (African National Congress) and SWAPO South West African Peoples Organization). The first speaker, Mr. Coapes, representative of the ANC, gave a historical retrospect of South Africa. Mr. Coapes spoke on the British occupation of South Africa leading to the eventual occupation of the Boers. He cited the brutal acts perpetrated by the Boers during their quest for total domination of the black South African. To cite a few; the Labour Laws Civilise Act was passed to strictly to guarantee a labour pool for South Africa's developing industries. There was no question as to who was civilized and who was not, the law was quite self-explanatory. To complete this process, the black women was stripped of his name identity, by the imposition of afrikans (the language of the Boers) to African schools, and the gentrification of Black South Africans to batustans.

The latter half of the lecture was to end with Mr. Asheke, a representative SWAPO. He also cited the complete domination of Namibian by the white minority. He said that the question of the Namibian struggle is decolonization, and SWAPO is devoted to armed struggle. SWAPO was formed in 1960 in order to face the South African government on equal terms; he said; however, "not only is SWAPO faced with the dilemma of South Africa, but also formidable powers of Western Europe (France, West Germany, England, including the United States and Canada)."

Due to difficulties beyond their control, the African students were unable to realise Thursday's events. Despite the weather conditions on Friday the cultural presentation continued as scheduled. The show began with a touching and provocative play, "For better Not Worse," acted at the Fanny Brice Theatre. It depicted the life of Black South Africans, namely the treatment and abject conditions suffered by them. The Fanny Brice Theatre are world renowned and considered to be one of South Africa's eminent theatre groups, consequently the play was considered to be the highlight of the program. This led to an array of traditional African attire, which were very impressive. In conjunction with the fashion show, folk songs originating in Africa were sung. In spite of the snow storm many people attended the cultural presentation. Credit must be given to Yemi Kuyoro and all those whose time and efforts were given to make African week a success.

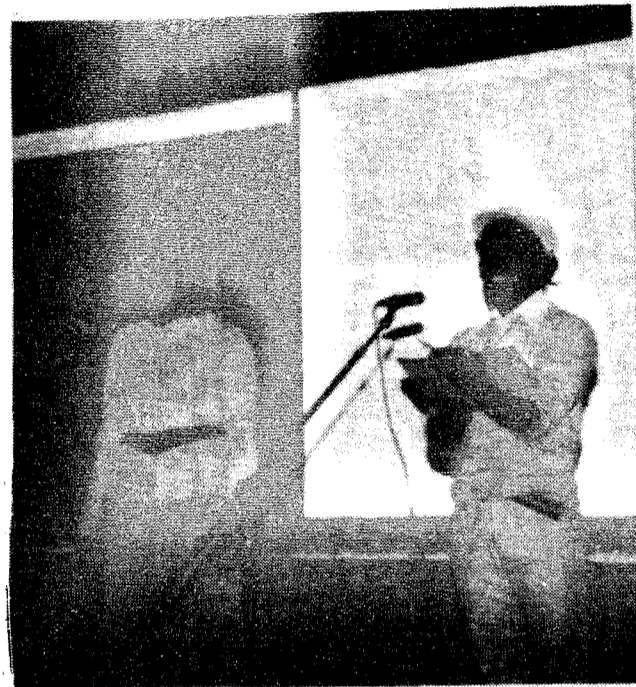
## Reporter's commentary:

It was disappointing to see the few but little students attending the lectures given by the representatives of the ANC & SWAPO revolutionary movements. Is the lack of attendance due to apathy which plague us (students) or is it that one can carry the horse to the water but one cannot make him or her drink it.

As a conscious student one cannot help but learn more about oneself and one's people. For too long we've had many misconceptions of Africa, invariably, it is the duty of every Black person to seek the truth in absolute terms.

Aluta Continua

ed. note: the writer is an SUSB economics major



## Sechaba Entertains...

By Roland Noel

On Thursday February 10th I was invited to fourth song, sung with determination, was introduced by the lead singer as a song which tells people that 'victory is set and inevitable'. The fifth song was translated as "Here the Boers in Resistance" and "Generations of Resistance." come." During this song we could see the singers rocking and swaying to the sounds of the guitar and the drum. It was then that I realized that I should be paying to see a group of this magnitude. The sixth song was translated as "the river they all have to cross to liberate the people." At this point the lead singer said; "The women of the ANC are now armed and carrying bazookas" with her South African accent. Throughout the performance I felt as though I was understanding what they were singing although I do not know their language. The last song which was sung in English was "Stamping and emotionally, was dedicated to an ANC member killed during their struggles. The audience) sang along. They performed so superbly, they received a standing ovation. They later gave an anchor performance of the last two songs. The audience showed their appreciation by joining in when it was possible and clapping. I left the show completely satisfied singing their songs in my head. Believe me, this group was great to say the least. My thanks to the African Students Organization. While the audience joined in by clapping. The



# BLACK LIBERATION MONTH

## Why Black Liberation Month

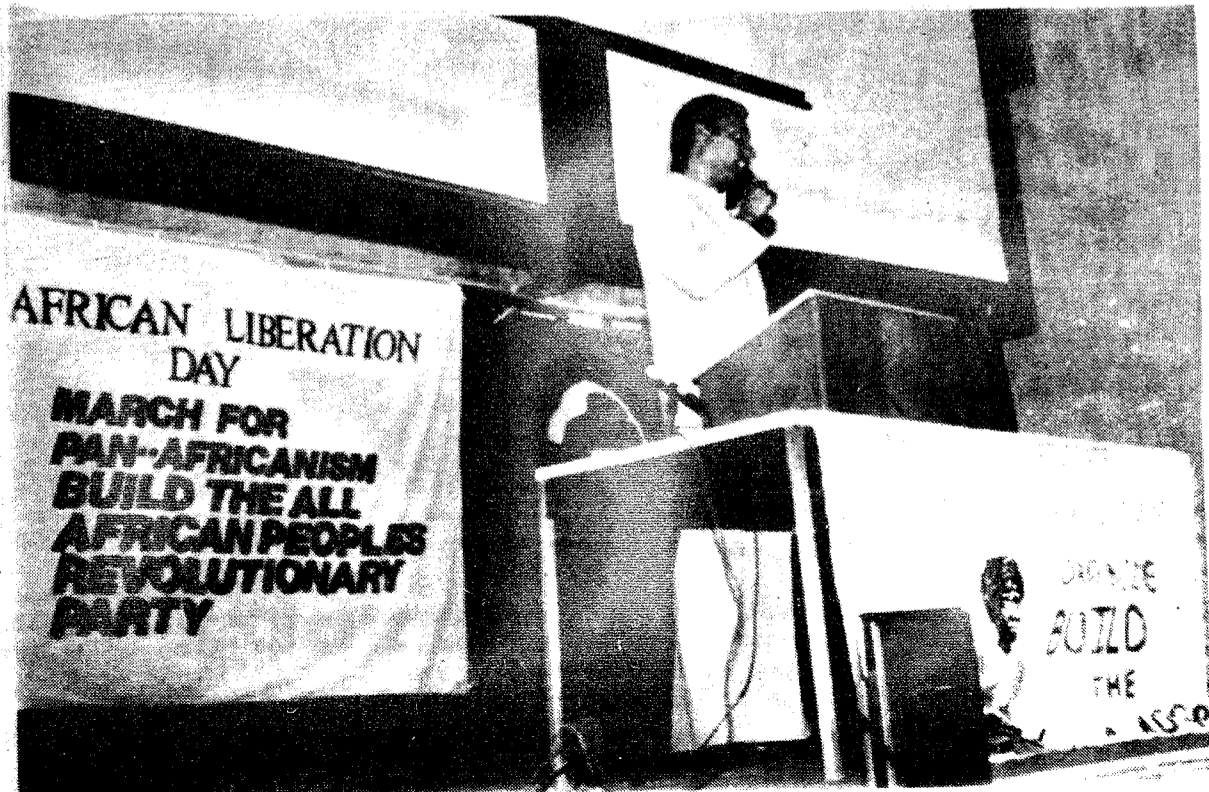
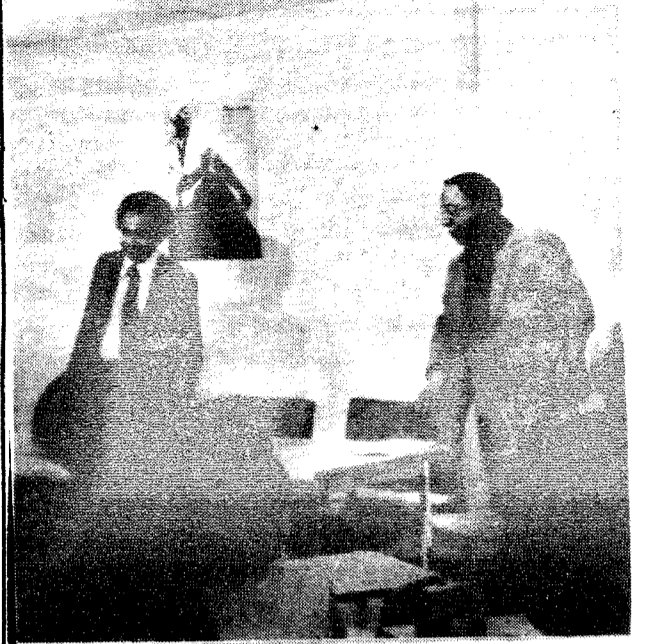
Black Liberation Month is our attempt to unite with the founders and supporters of Negro History Week, and join their emphasis on study with our emphasis on struggle. Moreover, the concept of Black Liberation Month more accurately reflects the needs of our movement, particularly the need to build on the massive participation of people in the upsurge of struggle during the 1960's.

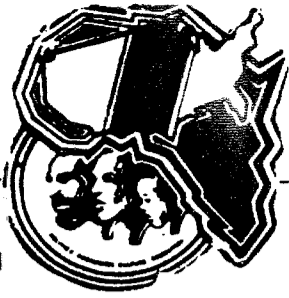
Carter G. Woodson, noted Afro-American nationalist historian, founded Negro History Week in 1926. In addition to the newspaper column of J.A. Rodgers, this was the major source of information that Black people had about their history. Every year in schools, churches, civic and political organizations, Negro History Week has been a time for-historical reading and discussion.

We believe that Negro History Week has made a great contribution to mass awareness of Black History. Moreover, the recognition of Negro History Week has caught on, and has become an intellectual tradition in the 20th Century Afro-American experience. However, times have changed considerably since 1926. In political and cultural terms, the time has come to transform our orientation: from Negro to **Black**, from history to **liberation**, from week to **month**.

The revolutionary upsurge of the 1960's is our most recent historical experience of massive militant protest. It continues to be a rich source of lessons for current and future struggles. Black liberation month unites with Woodson's effort, but does so by raising it to a higher level based on the lessons of the 1960's.

In sum, our study of history must be linked with the revolutionary history of the Black liberation movement. Our goal is not simply to symbolically institutionalize a change in our yearly calendar of events, but to use this month as one more way to raise the consciousness of the masses of people about the historical nature of exploitation and oppression, to unite people around a correct political line, and to mobilize people to actively take up the struggle for Black liberation.





## FEBRUARY 1

1. Fact:  
In 1960 the sit-in movement was launched by four students in Greensboro, N.C. This sparked a new phase of militant black protest that exposed the national oppression of Black people in the U.S.A.
2. Poetic relection:  
they got up  
from intimidation  
and sat in defiance  
four students  
lit torches to rake brilliance  
on new phases of their hands  
the refracted echo  
shot militance into a generation  
sit-iners bluffed jim crows  
from existence  
and people walked forward
3. Additional facts:
  - a) In 1902 Langston Hughes was born.
  - b) In 1968 the Black community forced the firing of a white principal from Ocean Hill Brownsville school, in Brooklyn, on charges of racism. This action raised the issue of community control of schools.
  - c) In 1810 the Black abolitionist leader, Charles Lenox Remond was born

## FEBRUARY 2

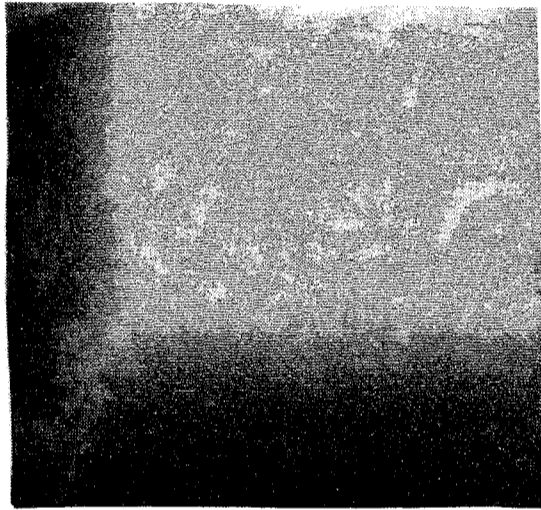
1. Fact:  
Eduardo Mondlane, first president of Frelimo, was assassinated by a mail bomb. Frelimo led the victorious national liberation struggle of the people of Mozambique against the Portuguese.
2. Poetic reflection:  
death never stopped them  
the common hands  
from pressing ever faaster  
in their march to free man  
from man's exploitation  
the plot exploding  
to blast you into nothingness  
accelerated Frelimo's steps  
boomeranging against its perpetrators  
it transplanted your vision  
into Mozambican hands
3. Additional facts:
  - a) In 1956 Autherine Lucy began attending the University of Alabama.
  - b) Four Black mothers were arrested in 1962 after staging sit-ins at a Chicago elementary school.

## FEBRUARY 3

1. Fact:  
Some 464,000 Black and Puerto Rican students boycotted New York public schools in sympathy with contemporary civil rights demonstrations (1964).
2. Additional Facts:
  - a) 700 Black children were arrested in 1965 during the voter registration drive in Marion, Alabama.
  - b) In 1965 the Selma-to-Montgomery March dramatized the fight for Black voting rights. It ended with a rally of 25,00 people in front of the state capital.

## FEBRUARY 4

1. Fact:  
In 1961 the first armed action in the Angolan Revolution began in Luanda led by the M.P.L.A.
2. Poetic reflection:  
every minute  
fought  
buys a future state  
the sands go AWOL  
from oppression  
and the people listen  
to movement rifting  
through their dreams  
when struggle begins  
in combat  
hands plant calenders of time  
beneath the oppressor's earth
3. Additional facts:
  - a) Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, was founded by colonized Blacks from the U.S.A. in 1822.
  - b) In 1913, Rosa Parks, the Black worker who sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, was born.
  - c) There was a mass uprising in Ethiopia in 1974 which overthrew the U.S. backed government of Haile Selassie.



## FEBRUARY 5

1. Fact:  
In 1967 Tanzania announced the Arusha Declaration.
2. Additional facts:
  - a) Hank Aaron, outfielder for the Atlanta Braves, was born in Mobile, Alabama.
  - b) In 1968 there was a demonstration in Orangeburg, South Carolina, to end segregation in bowling alleys in that city.

## FEBRUARY 6

1. Fact:  
Melvin Tolson, poet laureate of Liberia and formerly mayor of Langston, Oklahoma, an all Black town, was born in 1900.
2. Additional facts:
  - a) In 1937 there was a conference of Black organizations to stimulate unionization of Black steel workers.
  - b) In 1961 the 'Jail-No-Bail' Campaign started in Rock Hill, South Carolina.
  - c) In 1973 Native Americans unleashed armed resistance at Wounded Knee, South Dakota to protest government repression. Wounded Knee is a historic site of the 1890 massacre where federal troops killed over 300 Indians.



## FEBRUARY 7

1. Fact:  
Negro History Week was founded in 1926 by Carter G. Woodson in honor of Frederick Douglass.
2. Poetic reflection:  
he shook lies  
from the Black Man's past  
revolting with affirmations  
grooming despair with history  
his documents  
grew resistance and pride
3. Additional facts:
  - a) A delegation of Blacks, led by Frederick Douglass, called on President Andrew Johnson in 1867 to urge the ballot for ex-slaves.
  - b) Edward W. Blyden, champion of Pan-Africanism, died in 1912.
  - c) In 1940 Richard Wright's novel *Native Son* was published.

## FEBRUARY 8

1. Fact:  
Police shot 50 students of Claflin University and South Carolina State College during non-violent demonstrations against segregation. Four were killed at the Orangeburg Massacre after being shot in the back.
2. Poetic reflection:  
at Orangeburg  
they gave a mini preview  
of Soweto  
murdering  
wounding  
when resistance knocked  
on their doors  
oppressors answered with violence  
trying to dampen acts  
raging in desire  
trying to prop up daylight  
sinking from their powers
3. Additional facts:
  - a) Marcus Garvey, Black Nationalist U.N.I.A. President, entered the federal penitentiary in Atlanta in 1925.
  - b) In 1964 Malcolm X founded the Organization for Afro-American Unity.



# BLACK LIBERATION MONTH

## FEBRUARY 9

- 1. Fact:**  
Paul Lawrence Dunbar, renowned writer of rural Afro-American dialect poetry, died in 1906. He wrote "I know why the caged bird sings!"
- 2. Poetic reflection:**  
that mellowed wail  
slipped from day  
into night silences  
the caged bird flew  
into eternity  
his song pleading against terror  
anchoring his people  
he flew away  
but we remember him into brass  
making a voice the amplifier  
speaking for our condition

- 3. Additional fact:**  
a) In 1943, 4,000 Black and white youth led by the American Youth Congress march in Washington D.C. to protest government discrimination against Black servicemen and the U.S. war policy.

## FEBRUARY 10

- 1. Fact:**  
In 1929 Leontyne Price, Black Metropolitan Opera soprano was born.

## FEBRUARY 11

- 1. Fact:**  
In 1933 the first Black library was founded in Philadelphia. This is one of the many examples of Black peoples' struggle to build institutions and to develop culturally.
- 2. Poetic reflection:**  
was in 1833 in Philly  
that seeing men wiped soot  
from their dreams  
to reveal a black library  
a meeting place  
where brains beat tabourines  
and shouted when knowledge  
tickled their palms
- 3. Additional fact:**  
a) Robert Weaver was sworn in as Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Company in 1961.

## FEBRUARY 12

- 1. Fact:**  
in 1793 the Fugitive Slave Law was passed which made it illegal to protect an escaped slave.
- 2. Poetic reflection:**  
it was merely a spirit  
in freedom's marathon  
because the Fugitive Slave Law  
woke John Brown to action  
and made slaves  
monitor the days for opportunities  
the time arose above ground  
in liberation columns  
anxiously swinging destruction  
on outmoded edifices
- 3. Fact:**  
In 1909 the national Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded at Niagara Falls, N.Y.
- 4. Poetic reflection:**  
meeting in opposition  
they backhanded racism  
with structured blows  
walls of their building  
beat back terrorism

and from within them  
lynchers were hunted down  
ripe minds picked by opportunity  
voting rights excavated from tyranny  
and maps for tomorrow  
fashioned

- 5. Additional facts:**  
a) Abraham Lincoln, so-called 'emancipator' who freed the slaves under pressure from Northern corporate capitalists, was born in 1809 in Hardin County, Kentucky.  
b) Black Sanitation workers in Memphis, Tennessee, went on strike in 1973.

## FEBRUARY 13

- 1. Fact:**  
In 1960, Patrice Lumumba, leader of the national democratic revolution of the Congo, was assassinated in an action planned and funded by the C.I.A.



- 2. Poetic reflection:**  
when they offered him  
their treachery also aroused  
a decade from imperialism's hands  
because the oppressed  
broke from their graves  
into this century  
taking what was theirs  
Patrice, the collaborators  
stuck a gun in your life  
aiming at all the common hands  
but the trigger finger  
wasting you  
condemned its lackey and sponsor  
to a shorter breathing time
- 3. Additional facts:**  
a) Frederick Douglass, ex-slave, abolitionist, and organizer for Black freedom, was born in 1817.  
b) In 1964 the first P.A.I.G.C. Congress was held in Guinea.  
c) In 1971 there was a World Day of Solidarity with the people of Congo-Kinshasa, who were fighting neo-colonialism.

## FEBRUARY 14

- 1. Fact:**  
Richard Allen, founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was born in Philadelphia in 1790. The development of the independent Black church made a major contribution to the formation and development of the Afro-American nation.
- 2. Poetic reflection:**  
in Richard a sense of wholeness emerges  
dry bones of seasoning connect  
to shape a mind  
unifying african fragments  
and the american reality  
in him is sown  
a nation's first step  
the trek from volcanoes of illusions  
to building  
to shaping a hostile world

- 3. Additional fact:**  
a) In 1968 Fort Jackson FIs revolted and Black GIs refused to do riot duty.

## FEBRUARY 15

- 1. Fact:**  
Black Abolitionists crashed a courtroom in Boston to rescue a fugitive slave in 1851.
- 2. Poetic reflection:**  
fighters crashed walls  
to free slaves fleeing bondage  
they pitched a tent  
on inhumanity  
to erect defiance  
mobilized consciousness  
and formed blow-links  
against slave owners
- 3. Fact:**  
African nationalists disrupted the United Nations in 1962 to protest the murder of Patrice Lumumba, assassinated leader of the Congo.
- 4. Poetic reflection:**  
disruption is business  
for those protesting evil  
memory of resisters  
against slave owners  
actualize in outcries  
over Lumumba's murder  
pulling chaos  
over their oppressors's days  
so order  
might bloom from their efforts
- 5. Additional facts:**  
a) Black nationalist Malcolm X Society met in 1968 to plan the creation of a Black nation in five northern states.  
b) In 1879 Blanche K. Bruce presided over the United States Senate.

## FEBRUARY 16

- 1. Fact:**  
In 1937 the National Negro Congress was founded in Chicago. It organized workers in the G.I.O.
- 2. Poetic reflection:**  
Common hands rode  
the NNC Express to unity  
Black workers taking the C.I.O.  
on the big march  
toward victory
- 3. Additional fact:**  
a) In 1951 the New York City Council passed a bill prohibiting racial discrimination in city housing developments.

## FEBRUARY 17

- 1. Fact:**  
In 1865 the Klu Klux Klan, a fascist organization that promotes white supremacy, organized in Pulaski, Tennessee.
- 2. Poetic reflection:**  
they came bloodying  
opportunities for ex-slaves  
violently galloping  
from the darkness  
bringers of fascist hate  
splitting hands into shades  
making black ones bow  
and white ones boast emptiness  
they came  
like slow-footed Zorros  
willing crude KKKs  
on dreams
- 3. Additional fact:**  
a) Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense, Black Panther Party, was born in 1942.

# BLACK LIBERATION MONTH

## FEBRUARY 18

1. Fact:  
In 1688 Quakers of Germantown, Pennsylvania made the first formal protest against slavery in the western hemisphere.
2. Additional facts:
  - a) Black architect Paul Williams was born in 1894
  - b) In 1939 the University of Wisconsin refused a gift whose donor limited use of the funds to white students only.
  - c) In 1965 Gambia became the 36th African country to regain its independence.

## FEBRUARY 19

1. Fact:  
W.E.B. DuBois organized the first Pan African Congress which was held in Paris, France.
2. Poetic reflection:  
first meeting  
Pan-African and defiant  
carved by DuBois  
his eyes lasering holes  
through colonialism  
preparing the way  
for Nkrumah Kenyatta  
Toure and cabral

## FEBRUARY 20

1. Fact:  
Frederick Douglass died in 1895.
2. Poetic reflection:  
when the sun  
left his body  
sparks from his struggle  
reflected in his face  
like stars  
many slave-breakers  
had been tamed by his will  
the great voice  
poisoning his enemies  
and cleaning fear from brothers  
rested behind stillness  
yet from his presence  
anthems shouted hallelujahs  
to a bad-assed fighter  
gone
3. Additional fact:  
a) In 1837 the earliest known meeting for political and civil rights was held in New York City by Blacks.

## FEBRUARY 21

1. Fact:  
Malcolm X was assassinated at age 39 in the Audubon Ballroom in New York City.
2. Poetic reflection:  
Big Red sank  
behind bullets and conspiracy  
they shot counter-revolution  
at common hands  
raising daylight from squalor  
and Malik Shabazz  
caught the volleys  
they aimed destruction  
but hit resistance  
because Malcolm tossed  
his flames  
to grass-rooted men  
and a nation grew up  
to challenge its bondage  
Big Red was dead  
but his spirit sicked fire  
on Babylon

## 3. Additional facts:

- a) In 1895 the North Carolina legislature, dominated by Black Republicans and white Populists, adjourned to mark the death of Frederick Douglass.
- b) Dr. Wendall M. Lucas, Black surgeon-urologist, was born in 1920.

## FEBRUARY 22

1. Fact:  
In 1872 the National United Front of farmers, workers and city folk, in which the Colored National Farmers Alliance played a prominent role, formed a peoples Party in St. Louis and tried to establish itself as a national third political party.



## FEBRUARY 23

1. Fact:  
W.E.B. DuBois was born in 1868. He was a writer, an educator, and Fisk graduate, as well as architect of Pan Africanism, Secretary of the first Pan African Conference in 1900, organizer of the second in 1919 and key leader in attempting to bring the case against colonialism before the versailles Peace Conference.
2. Poetic reflection:  
a geyser shot  
consciousness from the desert  
a deep well pirated fertility  
from chains  
making souls of black folks  
stand up  
to defy double-consciousness  
a geyser shot  
intelligence into chaos  
so that paths sprang up  
through sorrows  
broken spirits  
and ruins of bound men  
a mighty balm sprang resistance  
on african peoples
3. Additional facts:
  - a) In 1929 the brotherhood of Sleeping car Porters received its charter from the A.F.L.
  - b) There were sit-ins and a race riot in chattanooga, Tennessee in 1960.

## FEBRUARY 25

1. Fact:  
After stealing Florida from the Seminole Indians, the U.S. government shipped them and their African allies to the west from Tampa Bay, Florida in 1838.
2. Additional facts:
  - a) In 1870, Hiram R. Revels of Mississippi, became the first African-American Senator in the United States.
  - b) In 1870 the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified.

c) In 1877 the Hayes-Tilden betrayal was announced.

d) The Black community of Columbia, Tennessee prevented lynching of a Black war veteran and his mother in 1946. The community was surrounded and its business section was destroyed and looted. Resulting charges against Black citizens of attempted murder ended in eventual acquittal.

## FEBRUARY 24

1. Fact:  
Rev. Daniel Payne, who established Union Seminary near Columbus, Ohio, was born in 1811.
2. Additional fact:  
a) Months after Otis Redding, popular recording artist, died, the Georgia State Senate unanimously passed a resolution honoring him for his contribution to the state and the world of music.

## FEBRUARY 26

1. Fact:  
Europeans ended the 'Scramble for Africa' at the Berlin Conference of 1884.
2. Poetic reflection:  
remember Berlin  
welcoming thieves  
to carve Africa into shares  
conferees letting humanity drift  
from their eyes like sand in an hourglass  
European predators  
wrapping nations in blindness  
remember 1884  
Berlin inviting imperialists  
to flip coins over Africa's parts  
world-plunderers  
convened to perfect vampiric dreams  
to expand man's exploitation  
of man
3. Additional facts:
  - a) John Russworm became the first Black college graduate in the United States in 1826.
  - b) Death of Mangaliso Sobukwe, founder of the Pan African Congress of Azania, in 1978.

## FEBRUARY 27

1. Fact:  
Egypt, one of the oldest African countries, regained its independence from the British, in 1922.
2. Additional facts:
  - a) Marian Anderson, Black opera singer, was born in 1902.
  - b) In 1960 police arrested some 100 students in Nashville, Tennessee, following sit-in demonstrations.

c) In Zimbabwe in 1980, elections began which signaled victory after years of armed struggle. This ended illegal white minority rule. The struggle was spearheaded by Z.A.N.U.

## FEBRUARY 28

1. Fact:  
In 1946 Dr. Z. Alexander Looby was defense lawyer for blacks arrested after demonstrations in Columbia, Tennessee.
2. Additional fact:  
a) There were demonstrations at the Sojourner Truth Home in Detroit.

# Why Malcolm X Died

## BACKGROUND OF MALCOLM'S ASSASSINATION

Brother Malcolm X became a threat to "Charlie" when he broke from the Nation of Islam because of his statements which expressed the sentiment of black America and his attempt to organize a black nationalist movement. He immediately put himself in danger by attempting to organize the black community for self-defense. He knew that our people had to be exposed to the nature of our condition and attempted to mobilize them for liberation. It's significant that the only other black man who attempted to organize black America for self-defense was run into exile. Malcolm's friendliness to young Afro-American revolutionaries frightened the power structure. It feared that this linkup would lead to a black revolution. Also, Malcolm called upon the help of all sections of the black community to formulate a solution for the Afro-American liberation struggle. Out of this coalition of various elements in the black community came the Organization of Afro-American Unity. The name was designed after the Organization of African Unity and proved to be very significant in Brother Malcolm's attempt to reestablish the true meaning of Pan-Africanism.

Malcolm's first trip to Africa was very significant because it took the struggle out of the confines of the continental U.S.A. and linked it with the "Bandung" (non-white) world, making our struggle international—the first time since the Garvey movement. It destroyed the myth that our people are citizens denied their rights, and that the Afro-American liberation struggle was a domestic problem. Through his slogan of "Human Rights," Malcolm raised the concept that we were an African captive nation denied our right to self-determination. His trip exposed the U.S.I.A.'s "Uncle" Carl T. Rowan and other "Tom" leaders who have gone to Africa to whitewash our struggle. During his trip Brother Malcolm exposed the Johnson administration in its attempt to rape Africa, and showed, by example of the Afro-American struggle, how Pan-Africanism could not be a meaningful force for African liberation unless it again became universal in nature rather than continental. In doing this, Brother Malcolm became a living example of Garvey's original thesis that no black person is free until all black people are free. In this way he also showed that DuBois was correct in his original thesis that "the problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line."

When Brother Malcolm returned from Africa he destroyed the myth that black America was alone in its struggle against the universal slave-master (U.S. imperialism). He also destroyed the taboos of the Afro-American uniting with any people that the "beast" said wasn't "cool." He emphasized how he had received whole-hearted support from the Chinese ambassadors in those countries.

Brother Malcolm, through continuous efforts, attempted to relate the CAU to the southern struggle and attempted to unify the civil rights leaders with the nationalist

leaders. Also, Brother Malcolm's main emphasis was to internationalize the Afro-American struggle; therefore he decided that a second trip to Africa was necessary to further consolidate the ties

same power structure, some forty years later, that Marcus Garvey had done before. He, like Garvey, was threatening the power structure by attempting to create a national black nationalist movement that



of African - Afro-American unity. When Malcolm returned to Africa, he was recognized at the Cairo Conference which was the second convening of the CAU. This recognition of Brother Malcolm by the African nations meant, essentially, that he (Malcolm) represented an Afro-American government in exile. In his speech at the Cairo Conference, he exposed the nature of U.S. imperialism and forced the African countries to reconsider their position of non-alignment against U.S. imperialism. His speech brought out the true role of the United States in Africa and, in what he termed "U.S. dollarism," exposed Johnson and the rest of his racist cowboys as white supremacists. This speech and the rest of Malcolm's trip destroyed, in essence, the concept of the "Peace Corps," the image of every "Uncle Tom" leader who ever visited Africa, and forced Afro-Americans living in Africa to take a position on our struggle, or be left in an isolated atmosphere.

Malcolm created such an atmosphere in Africa that SNCC, when visiting there, had to re-evaluate itself, the struggle, and had to take stands that it had refused to take before, i.e., Congo, Cuba, China, Vietnam, etc.

When Malcolm came back from his second trip to Africa, our people recognized that a leader was developing in the community who had the potential for linking up the north and the south as well as the international scene. The significance of this was that Brother Malcolm posed the same threat to the

would be linked up with the other oppressed peoples of the world. In this way, our struggle would become part of an international black liberation struggle aimed against U.S. imperialism. Malcolm became more dangerous to the white power structure when he emphasized the role of the ultra-right and constantly exposed the "tricknology" of the racist U.S. government. He warned of the "fox up north" and the "wolf down south" and that the boundaries of Mississippi extended to Canada.

The C.I.A. became alarmed by Malcolm's constant remarks on the "house-nigger"-lackey role that Carl T. Rowan was playing, and explained to our people how "freaks" (white-minded "negroes") were being used to spread lies throughout the world to keep black people enslaved. The Brother constantly explained the U.S. government's role in the Congo and "other places." One of the major events that inflamed the CIA and its lackeys against what it stood for, and how it came about; also how the CIA attempted to destroy it: his inviting Brother Mohammed Babu, one of the leaders of the Zanzibar Revolution, was the first time an African revolutionary had been invited to the black community (Harlem) by a black revolutionary nationalist leader. Brother Mohammed Babu spoke highly of Brother Malcolm, his role and his relationship in the world struggle.

Malcolm made a qualitative change in our struggle when he went to Selma, Alabama. Malcolm

made such a tremendous impact through his exposure of the nature of imperialism, that the French government denied him the right to speak before a Congress of African students in France.

The events that were stated here led to what we call the "set-up." The set-up was the bombing of Malcolm's house which, from reliable sources, imply that the power structure bombed Malcolm's house, blamed it on the Muslims and set the atmosphere for their old colonial trick—divide and conquer.

## MALCOLM'S POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Malcolm was the first black leader to attack the U.S. government as the cause of racism and the enslavement of our African captive nation since Marcus Garvey. Through his existence he formed the bridge between the last generation and the present one. He articulated the views of both generations and was going in the direction of developing a program that would have consolidated both generations towards black liberation. In this context, he was to black America what Lumumba was to the Congo. In this way, his spirit should be to black revolutionary nationalists what Lumumba's spirit is to the Congolese National Liberation Front. In the Congo the word is: "Lumumba lives." In black America the word must be: "Malcolm lives! Keep on pushin'! Change is gonna come!"

It should be noted that Malcolm was really becoming a threat to the power structure because of his growing influence on African and Asiatic students in this country and throughout the world. In essence, Malcolm was becoming the "Soul" bloc to be instrumental in destroying the State Department's program of neo-colonialism in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. By Malcolm exposing Carl T. Rowan's role in the U.S.I.A., he destroyed the myth of "sly" Johnson's "Great Society." He also exposed the State Department's "tours" to Africa. Brother Malcolm's trip to Africa had much to do with Brother Nasser's repudiation of U.S. "dollarism" when he told the U.S. to "go to hell" with regard to U.S. aid and also concerning its blatant, racist, brutal activities in the Congo. His constant attacks on the U.S. government, particularly the C.I.A., threatened U.S. foreign policy, particularly in Africa, and just about finished the "Peace Corps."

His influence in Africa was so strong that our African brothers were not going to let "Uncle" James Farmer enter Africa unless Malcolm okayed it. Due to the efforts of Malcolm in Africa, coupled

with those of Robert F. Williams in Asia and Latin America, the racist U.S. government was truly pictured as the universal slavemaster, i.e., the beast. Another factor that made Malcolm a threat to the U.S. government was that he organized Afro-Americans now living in African countries to politically support our struggle—particularly in Ghana and the U.A.R. Another factor that made Malcolm a threat to the FBI, CIA and its lackeys was his preparation of a document to indict the U.S. government for genocide against our African-American cap-

CON P. 12

# Why Malcolm X Died

con't from p.11

tive nation. This alone would give the CIA reason to assassinate Brother Malcolm. Another reason for the CIA's wanting to assassinate him was his growing impact on young black militants. Such an impact caused a polarization in the southern movement which developed a black nationalist wing in the south. Through his telegram, warning, and speeches about the far right, he helped expose the plan the far right has and is using to take over this country. He interpreted the far right's (fascists') plan and what it meant to black people.

His efforts to organize the Organization of Afro-American Unity was very significant; for this was the first organization officially recognized by an African government since the U.N.I.A. of Marcus Garvey. It had the potential of becoming a Black Liberation Front with a government in exile. In this perspective the formation of the organization raised the issue to our people to UNITE OR PERISH.

## RECENT EVENTS

Malcolm's trip to Selma, Alabama was the first time that a black nationalist leader had gone into the south to organize people and challenge the bourgeois reformist since the days of the legendary Marcus Garvey. This led to the unification of the struggle both north and south, and made Malcolm a threat to "Charlie's" (U.S.) "house-nigger" program. In Selma Brother Malcolm destroyed the myth of bourgeois democracy. His theme of "ballots or bullets" led the youth to one

conclusion. The police authorities, along with the CIA, FBI, and others, attempted to close in on potential black revolutionary forces by creating an atmosphere of an internal threat to white America's security; and presenting what appears to us to be a "frame-up." This was done by projecting that black youth attempted to sabotage white America's national shrines. This appears to be a "frame-up" because they implied that other black groups were involved and they created a fantastic story which implied that it was part of an international conspiracy involving other heads of state. The second reason is that they claim that Robert Williams was in Canada and had planned the whole conspiracy which is, of course, absurd! A third reason is that there was unnecessary "gold-fingering" activity to get the necessary goods to do the job. One ebony James Bond alias "Raymond Wood" who was somehow unable to pass his simple college courses, nevertheless managed to "mastermind" an expose of the so-called "international conspiracy" led by some of the world's greatest revolutionary mentors. Need we say more? If these events were believable, then the atmosphere was set for anything to happen.

## THE "SET-UP"

The "set-up" was the bombing of Malcolm's house. The white power had estimated that if one of the black forces would accuse the other then the "beast" would have assassination. In this way the

"beast" prepared for a week an atmosphere for Malcolm's assassination. Also they set it up so that Muhammed could be assassinated and it would look like Malcolm's forces were pitched against Muhammed's. In this way the "beast" figures he can use his age-old colonial strategy of "divide and conquer," "nigger against nigger." With this the "beast" had planned to either annihilate or discredit nationalist leadership in black America, which would leave only "house niggers"; and who knows when their turns will come.

## THE ASSASSINATION

The assassination was well planned, and by its nature was obviously alien to the black community. From reliable sources there are indications that there were Negro agents—hired killers—in the audience. The assassination means that any black man who attacks the power structure directly, or attempts to organize our people around the "truth" is either assassinated, jailed, or forced into exile; but they never receive Nobel Peace prizes. The assassination shows that the white American government is anti-black; its nature is worse than that of a beast. If it (the U.S. government) is anti-black, this means it is diametrically opposed to anything we support and supports anything that we oppose. This brutal, unjust, evil assassination shows that the "beast" (U.S. government) will stop at nothing to keep our dehumanized black nation enslaved. This evil act

is the beginning of what we call the "domination theory" or the step-by-step destruction of the militant fighting wing of the Afro-American liberation struggle. But, and this should be acknowledged, the racist U.S. government will not stop at the annihilation of black militants but, like the bloody tiger, continue to feed upon the life-blood of our people until we are totally annihilated. In short, this is fascism! This shows that there is no such thing as bourgeois democracy; and if there were, it has meant rape, castration, lynching, murder, and all forms of genocide against our oppressed, captive black nation. This shows that either black people will be destroyed or the white American government will be destroyed. It is a life or death struggle. This further illustrates that we have only one alternative: Unite for self defense warfare now, or perish!

Black Soul Brothers and Soul Sisters: Unite or Perish! Keep on Pushin'!

Taken from RAMPARTS '65



## STONY BROOK AT LAW A PRE-LAW WORKSHOP

### IS YOUR PREPARATION FOR LAW SCHOOL LEGAL?

WHAT ARE THE PROCEDURES FOR TAKING THE L.S.A.T.?

WHAT IS THE APPLICATION PROCESS FOR LAW SCHOOL?

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO ENHANCE YOUR CHANCES OF BEING ACCEPTED?

THESE QUESTIONS AND MORE WILL BE ADDRESSED WHEN "STONY BROOK AT LAW" HAS ITS FIRST WORKSHOP.

TIME: 5:00 PM

PLACE: A.I.M. CONFERENCE ROOM, LIBRARY W3520

DATE: MARCH 2, 1983.

COME AND HEAR WHAT LAWYERS ON STONY BROOK'S STAFF HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THEIR CAREERS AND LAW.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT RODRICK OWENS, PROGRAM COORDINATOR, AT STAGE XII B-320, phone 6-8149, or ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, HUMANITIES ROOM 245, phone 6-5080.

## CULTURE AND CONSCIOUSNESS

### Act By Cricketer's Obscene

from p. 2

2. To confiscate on their return the earnings from the South African venture and to turn this over to the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) to help finance the anti-apartheid and National Liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

The swift condemnation and firm action of our Caribbean Governments will serve to reassure our brothers and sisters in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Africa in general that we continue to stand in unshakeable solidarity with them during their long night of struggle against apartheid, convinced that inevitably the dawn of justice and liberation will break."

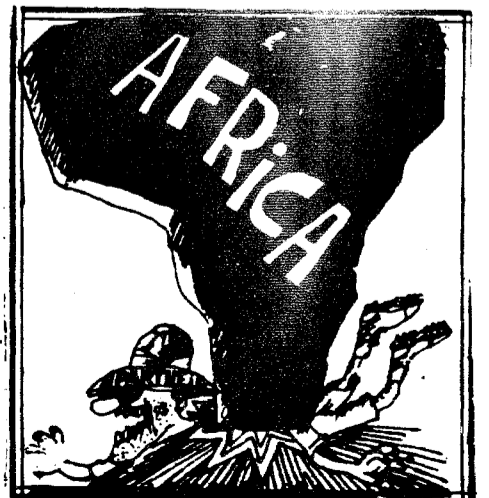




Photo essay by Mike Lucienne

# Black as Us

Dedicated to Black History Month





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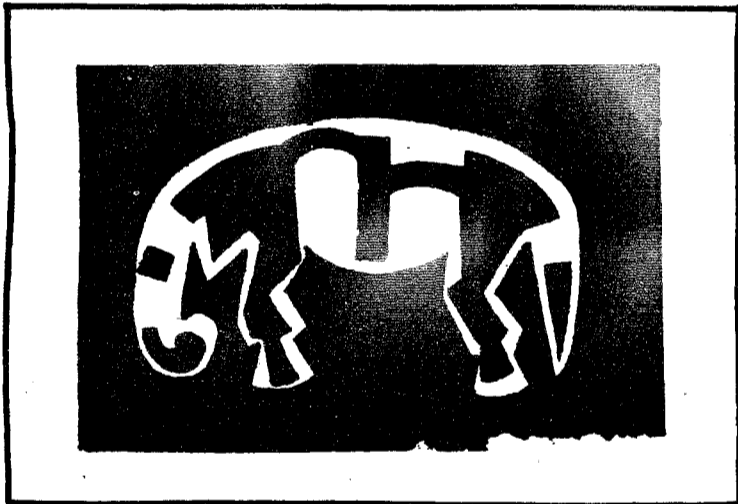
Feb. 25, 1983, Union Auditorium  
9, 11 p.m., student—\$6.00, public—\$8.00

**Gil Scott-Heron**

Feb. 26, 1983, Union Auditorium  
9, 11 p.m., student—\$6.00, public—\$8.00

**Dizzy Gillespie**

Mar. 5, 1983, Fine Arts Center (Main Stage)  
9:00 p.m., students—\$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00  
public—\$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00



**Ambassador Donald McHenry**

University Research Professor of Diplomacy Georgetown  
Uni., former U.S. Ambassador to U.N., March 8, Fine Arts  
Main Stage, 4:00 p.m.

**Professional Wrestling**

Mar. 17th, 1983, St. Patrick's Day  
9:00 pm, Gym, G.A.—\$5.00, ringside—\$7.00

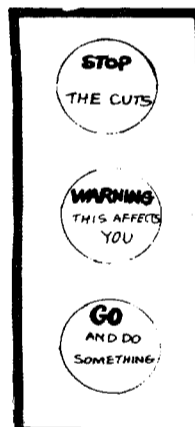
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- Governor Cuomo's proposed budget calls for cuts that will affect everyone. Our response, in form of thousands of letters and a day of events (outlined below) will be reported to the Governor & legislators THROUGH THE MEDIA. JOIN WITH US.

**PICKET  
THURS. FEB. 24**

**TEACH-IN  
THURS. FEB. 24**

**ON THE  
ACADEMIC  
MALL**

**IN THE  
FIRESIDE  
LOUNGE,  
STUDENT UNION**

**12:00 - 2:00 PM**

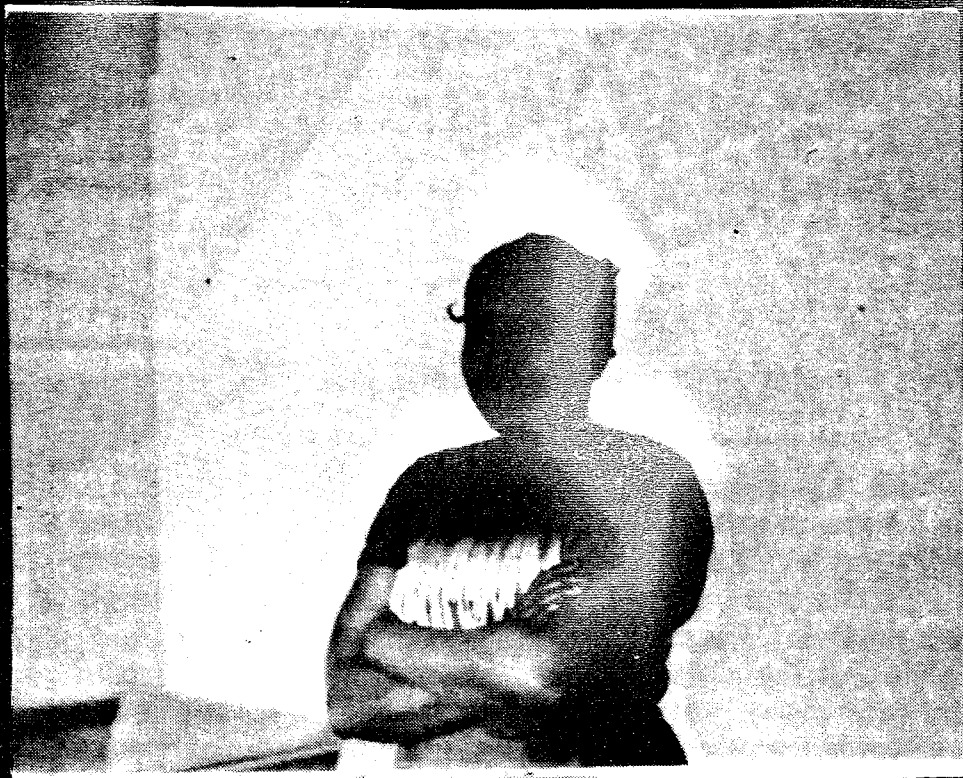
**3:00 - 6:00 PM**

**ACT TODAY**

**TOMORROW'S TOO LATE**

Sponsored By:  
Polity, Graduate Student Organization (GSO),  
United University Professions (UUP)

# Feature On: THE ONE



**Name:** Olayemi Kuyoro (Yemi)  
**Major:** Biology  
**Zodiac sign:** Aquarius  
**Birthplace:** Lagos, Nigeria

**Philosophy:** Try to do the best I possibly can while being conscious of others' needs and besides always listen to mother, she knows best!

**Hobbies:** Reading, sewing, cooking

**Goal in life:** To become a doctor

**Activities:** African student organization

**Message to campus community:** Being at Stony Brook is an experience and to make the experience an enriching one, people ought to get to know one another better.

To DSB—

To all better tomorrows and growth together.

DAB

Dear D.J. & C.A.T.

It was my pleasure playing strip rummy with you. I won (ha, ha) When ever you are ready for a rematch I am. You can bring along some frinds to help you out.

Guess Who

Professor Barake,

So many secret admirers. Just thought I'd join the crew, for you are able to express what many feel but simply cannot put to words. May the force be with you always. Ye-ah! Solid!

The Silent One

To The Sex-Crazed Individual in KC216,

Promises, promises!!

Your friend always

Roland,

By the time this issue is out it will be just about time to celebrate your birthday. I'm trying hard not to be late, so "Happy Birthday" to a most cherished and dear friend.

Miss D.

Dear Monny, Lance, Tiffany, David, Mum, Miss Tiny:

I miss you!

Guess Who?

To Carlton (R.I.T.),

"I need to be held long, close and soon."

Love always, Andrea

To Carlton (R.I.T.):

We were made for each other. Love—"Jane Kennedy"

To Stephanie (VEI)

Good friends arae hard to find but I know now that I have found one.

Happy 20th birthday.

Love, Andrea

Renee,

Cheer up. Things will get better. You are a real friend great roommate. Stop being so depressed damn it.

Sharon

satqina:

I have searched the stars for you. Listen in the wind to hear your voice. Used the moon to light up my way in darkness. Spoke to the night about you. Where are you!?

Roland,

I wish you everything that you wish yourself on theis your 21st birthday. Man, are you getting old. See ya t your party, you owe me a dance.

Margaret

Hi Paul,

Your Admirer Margaret

Janelle:

Happy belated birthday.

Love, He

Miss David [A.S.]: Your company will always be appreciated.

Pat:

I know things are rough now, but I am standing right by you.

Neville

Sandy:

Thanks for making our poem beautiful.

Love, Roland

Chookie,

You have made my life complete: Guess Who? Starts with L and ends with Y.

Janine,

I hope your birthday was as special as you are.

Maxine

Roomie,

With friends like you I know I can make it through anything. Thanks for being there.

Sharon,

Remember that in order to reah new heights, we must go through some pain and struggle. Also, reemember that you always have a friend in me.

Maxine

Nancy,

We're all gonna miss you very much but don't worry, we'll keep in touch!

"Ladies" in B24

Dear Jan:

Come on now, lets face it, you were surprized right? Afterall with hall meetings, birthdays, Lisa the RA, cake, wine, friends, best wishes and all, who wouldn't be!!

I'm glad you enjoyed your Birthday.

Miss D.

To Sonia,

Take care where your going. Don't get too caught up.

Your Sister Denise

## Say Something

Yaa Serwaa:

Tells your Moms thanks for me. Thank you also from the bottom of my heart.

Love, Akula

Miss D.:

Loved your article.

Dear Maureen,

This one is dedicated to you. Yu goin to have a big 22. So even though you're there we still think of you. [So be HAPPY and no feel no way cause I'm wishin you a Happy Birthday]

Can you Guess Who?

The Sexy D.J. at WUSB would you please dedicate a love song to me.

"An Amiable Admirer"

My Dear Kat of Lan. A210—

I love your big fat juicy tush. Luv, Stage XII C

Josie,

We've come a long way and all life has ups and downs. But our love has endured and will endure because we are one.

One in love

One in hope

One in life

I Love You now and always.

Love, Terence

Mike alias "Dog"

Out Bitching again?

Felicia, Oneil F219

You are a joy to my world when you wiggle and whine. The way you wear those tight pants. You look TOO SWEET, TOO SWEET.

Luv, Secret Admirer

Reggie:

Surprised to see a personal for you? Just want to tell you again how much I love you and how very important you are to me.

Love ya, Barb

Roland bobo

A poet who's words I admire. Congratulations to you and Snooky.

Shaaron

Jan (Sis)

Happy birthday, stay as beautiful as you are.

Sha

Kim,

You are a great hostess, thanks for the weekend.

Sharon

Dedicated to the Gershwin Posse

This a Gershwin connection we deal w/strickly education and we are true Jamaicans. Just one love. ehem

B24 C-connection

T.C.

I miss you and I want to come back.

S.B.

# AFRICAN-AMERICAN DIGNITY?

Progress is a natural phenomenon and has natural causes that must be met. Science is the knowledge of nature and the pure expression of wisdom locked up in nature.

The more you know about the nature of the situation the better you are able to deal with it. It is the Caucasian mass' scientific leadership that places him on top of civilization today. African-Americans must become less visual and more scientific in approach to solving the problem.

The meoral, spiritual, mental and social state of African-Americans needs to be addressed and a de-emphasis of the dollar is needed. In contrast, to the philosophy of "economic reciprocity" this type of psychology would only seek to make the situation work for the exploited. If the consumer enriches the business people, then something should be returned to the consumer. In other words the situation should pay off. Only through a complete change will the African-American people's situation improve.

There are other factors that contribute to the situation which includes the psychological hangover of slavery; false concepts of race and experimental nature of American Democracy. This society is an experimental democracy that licenses everything as long as it will result in progress. Most people don't have their life in their own hands because the environment is loaded with a lot of signals that most people can't read, and it has become a situation for the average American.

Race was invented to control and manipulate the ignorant masses. There is no such thing as the Black man or White man, because 50 years ago the Caucasian man called himself a white man. Human beings identity has in his historical experience and not the color of his skin.

Until we as African-American people get our social life together the economic situation won't change. The latter implies that slavery set the social life against itself just ask the psychologist

if a person had to suffer the dehumanizing condition of slavery, the psychologist will tell you he would come out "insane"!

Finally, in attempting to conclude this article my Mother cited two characters in American culture that demonstrate the African-American need for social change: "the Hollywood character named Sapphire and easily, irritated, bottled-up black maid and the famous literature character called Uncle Tom who loved America more than the white man and went around trying to prove to the white man that his race was harmless"!

By T.D.S.



BLACKWORLD celebrates with the Earth on...  
...the birthdate 2/14/52 of the Black  
Warrior, Amiri Baraka, O.M., who died of cancer  
last year. In his works, He Lives in Us! His  
struggle continues in and beyond Stagg Hood,  
Peoria.

## THOUGHTS ON COMMUNICATION

By Charles E. Branham

Communication. A word often used in underlining the problems of our community,...used as a byword to express basic inequities with the way we tend to deal with each other. To me, when a person says that there is a lack of communication, in any area of their life, it indicates that the person feels cut off, isolated in their interaction within that part of their life. When a person tells me that there is a lack of communication within the community, that tells me that this person is feeling isolation from those they feel a commonality with, or feel they *should* feel a commonality with. Sometimes I think it is a wish for a feeling of commonality...of community with those one may find it hard to communicate to...

Alex Haley, in his own warm, romantic way, reminded us that we need not always fight the battle ourselves, no, forget that part, we have never really fought the battle by ourselves in the first place. We are the continuation of that long, hard fought battle for freedom, supported by our parents, relatives, and ancestors before us. I guess the Senior Dinner is our version of the Commencement 'Revival' You'll see the support then.

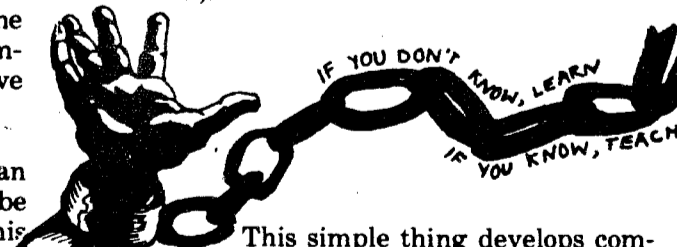
Ossie Davis' story about 'The Drum' really got us talking about unity. Take note that his story was about how the Haitian slaves communicated to gain their freedom. You could actually feel the sheer power of the slave revolt in his voice. Communication is a wonderful thing, when you have it!

Professor Baraka, only his poems and proses can describe him, it is a distinguished privilege to be near him, to hear him *speak* the 'melodies' of his writings, and to almost begin to understand the uniqueness of our life, our heritage in America. That uniqueness has a *universal* theme—the ways in which one deals with oppression.

These are extraordinary men, among many extraordinary men and women on this campus that have this gift of communication, but is it really a gift? I think definitely not! The creativity of these persons is a gift, but communication is a skill, and to master it is to stand out among your peers besides being a source of pride in your community and family.

The student is in a unique position, he actually training here to learn how to communicate within different types of perspectives, disciplines, if you will...but we are learning more than that. The basis for communication is the written or spoken symbol, we are in the process of learning the subtleties of these symbols and the thoughts they carry with them.

Now let's go back to the lack of communication within the community, the need for the feeling of understood ideas, norms, etc. A community is made up of these feelings, when you are in your community you know what to expect, and what people expect of you. I believe that one of the problems we face in this campus community is that we have not developed our own system of communication, instead we have a social structure on this campus that isolates us. It takes the active participation of at least two people to communicate, that all understand the thoughts being expressed by each other. To communicate it takes patient and the ability to concentrate on what's being said and what you are saying. The skill of communication requires much more patience and concentration when we are in a large group. Why am I stating the obvious? The obvious goal is sometimes the hardest goal to achieve. Smiling is a form of communication, it expresses the positive feeling one has (Do you smile at persons you may feel are a part of your community but you don't know?!).



This simple thing develops community! In large groups and meetings we must strive for organized discussion of issues, speakers should work on their ideas (writing them down, discussing them in small groups) before presenting them. Writing allows for people to think about what you are trying to express while you're expressing it (on paper). The computer will never place the book, just enhance it. As a member of the Ad Hoc Committee forming the structure of United Front, my hope is that at the next Town Meeting everyone will come with the sense of community and the willingness to *practice* communication.

ed. note: the writer is an SUSB undergraduate.



AMIRI BARAKA & LARRY NEAL



WALTER RODNEY