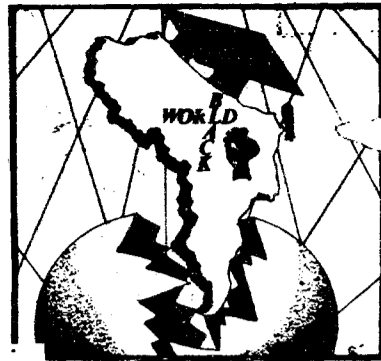


Blackworld

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19

DUVALIER IS GONE THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

Port-au-Prince, Haiti — It became darker before any light showed through on the situation. First the newspapers reported that Jean-Claud 'Baby Doc' Duvalier had fled the country. Then just as suddenly retractions coming directly from Duvalier, claimed that his presence and his Government were "strong, strong as a monkey's tail." Finally, the news, which Haitians have been waiting for an eternity to hear, broke: Baby Doc had fled to France.

Duvalier left control of the country to a five member Junta pledged to human rights and free democratic election. (** see box page 4 for description of present leadership **)

This new government was forced to institute a curfew starting from 6 P.M. to 2 A.M. When the celebrations in Haiti became violent leading to acts of violence the administration had no choice.

How long the Junta will remain in power is not certain. Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Henry Namphy, who heads the ruling body, said in a television address to Haiti's six million people that the council has "no political ambition" and suggested that a permanent government would be established later.

Amidst all the hoopla was the ever present presence of the United States which claims to have worked behind the scenes to convince Duvalier to give up his power. The U.S. also supplied Duvalier with an Air Force transport by which he escaped to France with his family and allies. Senior officials of the U.S. Administration admitted that American Officials had worked with the Haitian elite (the Army) to convince the dictator that he could not stay in power without paying a high price in bloodshed.

The joy felt by the people in Haiti was not held to them alone. In the U.S. the news led to a state of celebration both far and near. In Miami's 'little Haiti' the Rev. Jean-Juste, a devout antagonist of the Duvalier regime was, carried aloft on the shoulders of his followers.

The revelers were allowed to hang a red-and-blue flag of pre-Duvalier Haiti inside the Haitian embassy in Miami. The late Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, in power from 1957 until 1971 (** see history **) had changed Haiti's colors to red and black. Duvalier the senior, claimed to have voodoo powers and apparently chose black for occult reasons.

All is not well in Haiti however. The masses are directing their anger at members of the Tonton Macoutes, Duvalier's despised secret militia. Like slaves let loose on their masters there have been reports of gross butchering of ex-officials by renegading marauders.

Of more importance to the people of Haiti is the uncertainty of their present government. Faced with the generations rule of the Duvaliers they are justifiably pessimistic about the prospects of a government which will actually live up to their promise of free democratic elections.

The economic situation is also in dire predicaments. Not only are shops closing earlier but there is a great scarcity of supplies due to the looting. Unless Haiti receives aid within the next few weeks we may be looking at a county searching for a leader capable of getting them out of this situation. Even more terrifying is the fact that historically the army has a tendency to take charge at times such as this to declare martial law which never ends.



Lieut. Gen. Henri Namphy greeting members of his Government after installation in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Reuters



President Jean-Claude Duvalier of Haiti, right, and his wife, Michèle, arriving at the airport in Port-au-Prince. Associated Press

D R O P D I M E



Rebecca Sutherland

By Rebecca Sutherland

I'd like to begin this issue with a brief welcome back to all the returning students at Stony Brook University, and to welcome those that are new to the campus. As just a reminder, Minorities In Engineering and Applied Sciences (M.E.A.S.) held their first general meeting on Tuesday, February 11th at 6:00 PM in Stage XII-Fireside Lounge. This is the first of their bi-weekly meetings and it is urged that all interested, come and get involved. As well, the Minority Planning Board (MPB), will be holding weekly meetings on Mondays at 7:30 PM in room 214 in the Union.

As we all know this is Black History Month. A month in which the efforts, accomplishments, and progress of black men and women alike are acknowledged. Throughout the month there will be a series of events that recognize these achievements as well as mark those aspirations which have not yet been pursued, but in time will be.

On Monday, February 10th, Andrew Yong, mayor of Atlanta and former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, spoke on "The Future Of The American City." The presentation was held in the Main Stage of the Fine Arts Center at 8:00 PM that evening.

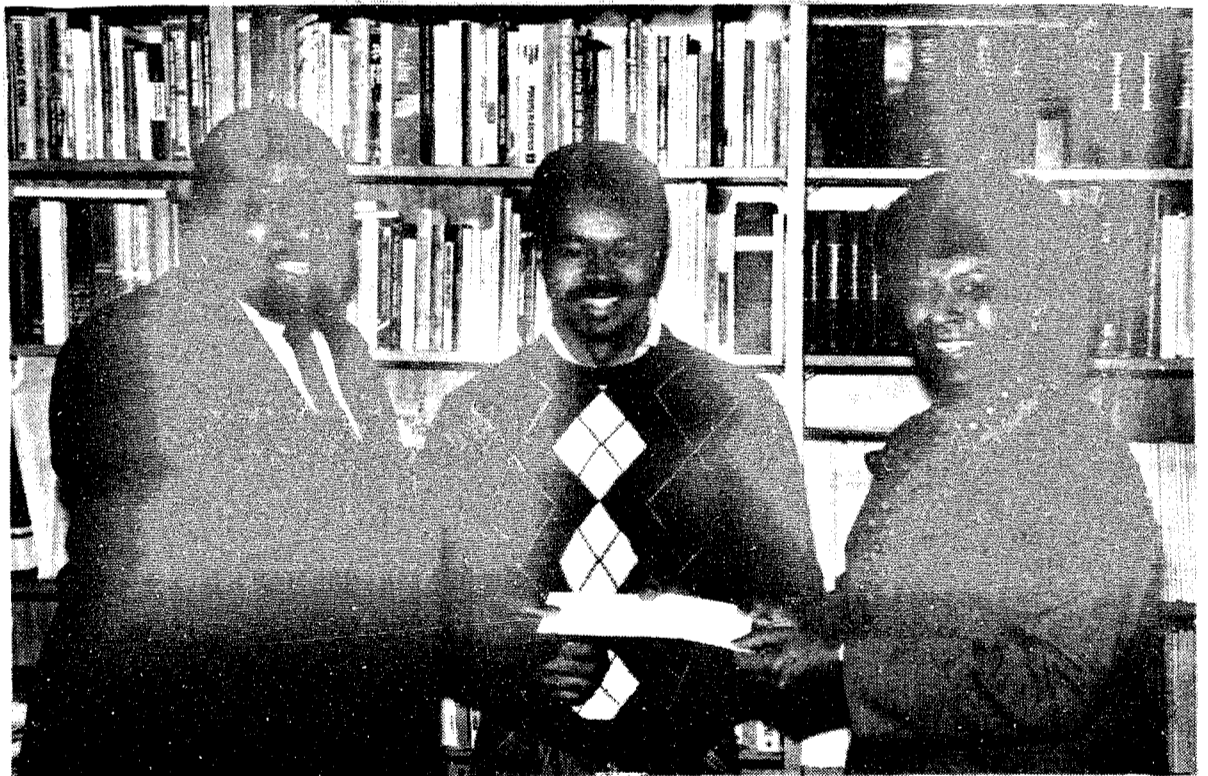
Beginning on Thursday February 13th at 8:00 PM in the Main Stage auditorium of the Fine Arts Center, there will be a Two-Day Teach In on Apartheid — a panel discussion on "America's Relations with South Africa: What Should They Be?" Among the guests are The Honorable John Conyers, Congressman, Neo Mnumzana, Daniel W. Purnell and many more to speak on this critical issue.

On Saturday February 22nd at 6:00 PM, The Black Historians will hold their Third Annual Dinner/Dance. Their guest speaker will be Dr. Reginald Wells. In addition there will be live entertainment, The Stony Brook Gospel Choir, and a party to follow. Tickets are \$7.00 and can be purchased from any member of the Black Historians, including myself, in advance. Come and join The Black Historians at this semi-formal affair, because "Together we can make a difference." In conclusion, I'd like to wish everyone a happy Valentine's Day and to those that find themselves somewhat single, I can offer somewhat of a remedy. On Friday February 14th Delta Sigma Theta Sorority invites you to a night of "Red and White Romance." The party will be held in Roth Cafe at 9:00 PM until. So be there! Until then — signing off for now.

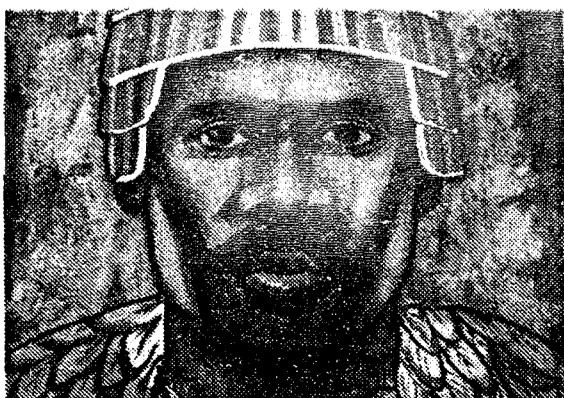
B.F.S.A. Awards Scholarship

Michael Flowers (center), a sophomore from Greenlawn at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, receives a scholarship award from representatives of the University's Black Faculty and Staff Association (BFSA): Dr. Aldustus Jordan (left), association president, and Gloria Young, who chairs the BFSA Scholarship Committee. Michael is a sophomore whose academic concentration is pre-Allied Health Professions.

The \$600 award is renewable each year for qualifying recipients. The association raises funds for the scholarship through an annual dinner dance. The 1986 event is scheduled April 11 at the Huntington Town House.



Great Kings of Africa



Mansa Kankan Mussa — King of Mali (1312-1337)

Mansa Kankan Mussa — King of Mali (1312-1337)

A flamboyant leader and world figure, Mansa Mussa distinguished himself as a man who did everything on a grand scale. An accomplished businessman, he managed vast resources to benefit his entire kingdom. He was also a scholar, and imported noteworthy artists to heighten the cultural awareness of his people.

In 1324 he led his people on the Hadj, a holy pilgrimage from Timbuktu to Mecca. His caravan consisted of 72,000 people whom he led safely across the Sahara Desert and back, a total distance of 6,496 miles. So spectacular was this event, that Mansa Mussa gained the respect of scholars and traders throughout Europe, and won international prestige for Mali as one of the world's largest and wealthiest empires.

ANDREW YOUNG SPEAKS ON THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN CITY

By Pearl Davidson

Serving his second term as the mayor of Atlanta, Andrew Young is a graduate from the Hartford Theological Seminar. He was the first black representative from Georgia to serve the White House in 100 years. He won the presidential medal of freedom, and is a former United States ambassador for the United Nations.

On leaving the United Nations, Andrew Young stated the last thing on his mind was to run for mayor of any city. His reason for becoming involved in Atlanta was based on the U.S. government's budget that was to decrease spend on cities. When he realized that the Reagan administration would rather use this money for its military budget, than help, improve the quality of life in cities, he decided to run for mayor of Atlanta: The city was in need of help.

Most of Andrew Young's speech was based on the past, present and future success of cities using Atlanta as his main focus. He outlined the reasons for Atlanta's success economically, he also discuss success with regards to race relations socially and educationally. His perspective on the future of cities is based on what he sees around him. This is basically in Atlanta.

Andrew Young claims that Atlanta is one of America's and the world's fastest growing cities. It's a city where community life plays a very important role in the lives of the people. This city has lots of churches and schools which stress moral issues. It's a very educational city where the youths are encouraged to stay in high school, graduate and go on to college. In Atlanta approximately 60% of all high school graduates go to college. Young stressed that in order for a city to be successful, the officials elected have to be responsive to the needs of the children; and take in to consideration whether their home situations encourages them to stay in school or not. A successful city also has to have community members who are concerned and distinctly responsible for the youth of that city.

The churches in Atlanta play a very important role in the economic stability of Atlanta. Its members are involved in community services that feed and house thousands of homeless people. The city becomes responsible for what the churches cannot handle. In the past, a forum was formed to discuss race problems or issues that were really affecting the city. This forum was made up of ten members from the black church, and ten members from the white community. This forum that still functions today, has been very instrumental in making race relations in Atlanta better, and keeping racial tension at a low.

Young also pointed out that the educational system has been integrated to a reasonable extent, along with the police department and the business sectors. Atlanta became "a city too busy to hate." There is an equality in the distribution of political and social positions that gives blacks more equality and makes the city more integrated. As far as housing for the poor is concerned, there are affluent business's who would donate funds to build projects and apartment buildings for families with low incomes. This was done because the central city in Atlanta was fastly becoming polarized primarily by the rich.

Andrew Young's view of cities, is that cities will always thrive. He refers to cities like Paris, Rome, Soweto, Beirut and Johannesburg, as thriving economically. Despite political uphevals and racial inequality. He reasons that the bigger cities get, the more they thrive, because they generate their own



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wealth. Atlanta shares political power. They have worked hard towards achieving Dr. Martin Luther King's theory that a man or woman should not be judged based on the color of their skin, race, or creed; but according to the content of their character. This speech gave a very positive outlook on the future of American cities, and inspired hope for its recipients.

Apartheid Teach-In

By Camille Nelson

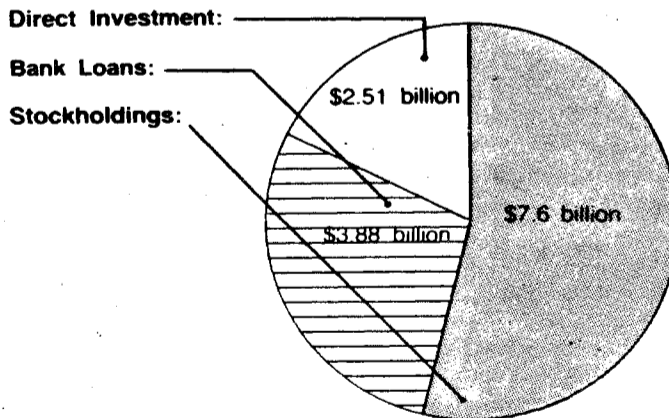
"Apartheid stands because America permits it to stand" said Congressman John Conyers last Thursday on the Main Stage of the Fine Arts Center. As part of Stony Brook's "Two-Day Teach-In On Apartheid," Conyers was one of three speakers on a panel addressing the question "America's Relations With South Africa: What Should They Be?" Conyers, a Democrat from Detroit was joined by Neo Mnumzana, the Chief Representative of the Observer Mission of the African National Council to the United Nations and Daniel Purnell, from the International Council for Equality of Opportunity Principles. The discussion was mediated by Prof. Don Ihde, Dean of Stony Brook's Division of Humanities and Fine Arts, the sponsors of the teach-in.

Congressman Conyers was adamant about what he believes America's stance regarding South Africa should be: institute immediate and total investment sanctions against every American corporation, individual and institution doing business with South Africa. He outlined seven steps the U.S. government should take:

- 1) withdraw diplomatic relations with South Africa.
- 2) support the U.N. resolutions that have condemned apartheid, the occupation of Namibia, and the invasion of Angola.
- 3) cut off all economic and military (including nuclear) support.
- 4) severe investment sanctions.
- 5) cut off all air traffic between U.S. and South Africa.
- 6) support the frontline states of southern Africa economically.
- 7) recognize the ANC as the political arm of the 23 million black South African and as freedom fighters.

Mr. Purcell took a more moderate view in that he

U.S. Dollars in South Africa: \$14 Billion



believes that American companies should stay in South Africa but follow the Sullivan Principles. These principles compel a company to pursue equal opportunity hiring and work practices in their South African subsidiaries. But as some audience members pointed out during the answer-question session afterwards, these companies are profiting from the slave labor of black Africans regardless of their supposed affirmative action position.

Mr. Mnumzana pointed out that Rev. Sullivan, the author of these principles, is on the Board of Directors of General Motors and that GM of South Africa was willing to make its plant and resources available to the South African government "in case of a black uprising." He summed up the Reagan government's disgraceful attitude towards South Africa by quoting Reagan's ambassador to the UN Jeanne Kirkpatrick, who said, "Apartheid is not all bad. It may be a dicta-

U.S. Account for 20% of All Foreign Investment in South Africa.

(All statistics cited in "South Africa Fact Sheet," 1/84, published by The Africa Fund.)

torship for blacks but at least it's a democracy for whites." Mnumzana also cited a 1969 Kissinger report that proposed the destruction of the liberation movement led by the ANC. He characterized Reagan's international policy as simplistic in that it reduced every confrontation as an East-West problem rather than a legitimate struggle for freedom. He concluded by saying that South Africa may be driving towards an interracial catastrophe because "a single day without freedom is a day too much."

This panel discussion was the main event on Thursday. Throughout the day, various films and presentations were offered concerning "The Religious Conclusion in Apartheid," "Women in South Africa," and "Student Involvement in South Africa."

Friday offered the film "The Island" about political imprisonment and "South Africa Close-Up" a panel discussion including Prof. Ernest Dube.

FOCUS ON HAITI

By Yvon Magny

Created out of a slave revolt in 1804, Haiti is the first black republic in the world and second independent nation in the western hemisphere. Called nowadays "the poorest nation" in the western hemisphere, Haiti extends over an area of 10,714 square miles and has a population of approximately 6,000,000 inhabitants.

It is to be noted that the island of Hispaniola is divided into two independent republics: The republic of Haiti (Western coast) and the Dominican Republic which became a nation in 1843.

Following its discovery by Christopher Columbus in 1492, the island became an area of strong interest to European empires.

It was first occupied by Spain and eventually, France took over the western territory and imported Africans from the region of Dahomey to work the plantations.

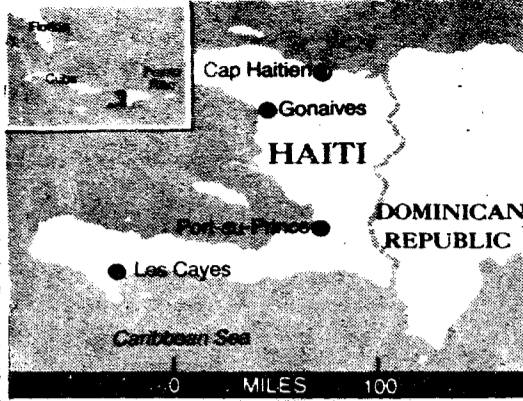
Haiti, then known as "Saint Domingue," was politically and economically very important to the Metropole (France) because of its prosperity. However, within the colony itself, the political, economic and social situation perfectly symbolized the evils of "Imperial terrorism"; Power and ill-gotten wealth of a few at the detriment of an impoverished majority.

The social structure consisted of three major categories:

1. The whites who developed the outrageous slavery business.
2. The tragic Mulattoes.
3. The Negroes (slaves) on whose backs is built the French empire.

Indeed, the brave and dignified people of Haiti have been fighting throughout history against exploitation and social injustice. For instance, in 1789 after the French people had proclaimed the new republic, the Negroes of Saint-Domingue (then slaves) were positively influenced by both the events that took place in the Metropole and by the spirit of the *Society of the Friends of the Negroes* which vehemently aimed at the abolition of slavery. Headed by Boukman, a general rebellion broke in the North (August 1791). Later, general Toussaint Louverture realized ultimately that social, economical and political changes had to occur within the colony, and aided by Dessalines, and Christophe, began to organize a resistance army to emancipate all slaves.

As a result, on January 1st, 1804, Haiti became the first black nation and second republic in the western hemisphere.



Independence was proclaimed by the founding fathers: Jean-Jacques Dessalines, Henry Christophe, Capois la Mort and others shortly after the death of Toussaint Louverture at "Fort de Joux" (France) on April 7th, 1803. The struggle, however, did not end after the independence was proclaimed because 18 years later, the European powers and even the U.S. for which Haitians fought at the Savannah battle, refused still to recognize Haiti as a political entity. Indeed, due to the fact that Spain was controlling the Eastern part of the island, Haitian forces were determined to avoid a possible collusion between French and Spanish forces in order for France to regain the Western region (Haiti) and re-establish slavery. On February 9, 1822, headed by General Boyer, Haitian forces invaded the East side. They drove the Spaniards out of the island and remained there for about 21 years. After they left on March 13, 1843, the East side became an independent nation: the Dominican Republic.

Afterwards, about 100 years later on October 1937, as a result of a strong animosity that developed between the two countries, Dominican Dictator Trujillo ordered the slaughter of 37,000 Haitians in the Dominican Republic. Further, on July 28, 1915, the U.S. marines under the command of Admiral Caperton invaded Haiti at a moment where the country was in the midst of political and social confusion. If it was for the U.S. a period of victorious conquest it was, for Haiti, one of abuse and national humiliation.

Eventually, Haitians had to struggle against the violation of the national sovereignty and get rid of the Marines. At that time, Charlemagne Peralte, a national hero who bravely led the opposition forces, was killed in Port-au-Prince.

The invasion in fact, was not question of restoring law and order, it was neither question of protecting American interests nor of saving American lives. The US invaded Haiti because the

Wilson administration believed that foreign capitalist countries, such as Germany, were controlling the government and also, it was because the same administration wanted the Mole (north-west of Haiti) to build up a military base. According to Hans Schmidt, "The main considerations in the decisions to invade Haiti were strategic and more specifically military: with the construction of the Panama canal and large scale investments of American capitals in Cuba after WW I, the maintenance of U.S. military security demanded control of the Caribbean ..." the invasion was typically an application of the Monroe doctrine.

On August 14, 1934 through struggle of an organized guerrillas (The CACOS), Haitians got rid of the Marines and restored once again the national sovereignty after 19 years of imposed rule, injustice and brutal exploitation. It was indeed a period they will never forget.

On September 22, 1957 unfortunately, by the force of fate and through manipulated elections, Francois Duvalier (Papa Doc) became president. On April 1st, 1964 before the end of his 7 year term, he overruled the constitution and proclaimed himself President For Life. On April 22, 1971, his son Jean-Claude Duvalier (Baby Doc) succeeded him as President For Life.

Mainly under Baby Doc's administration Haiti, which used to be known as the "Pearl of the Caribbean", became the most impoverished nation in the Western hemisphere. The country is terribly devastated by savage inequalities: power and extravagant wealth of a few Vs the contemptible poverty of a people left to despair and grief. The economic and political structure of the country was based on corruption and malicious smuggling. The social situation was marked by Tonton Macoutes brutality, terror and growing repression. The media was censored, the political parties had no say in the country's affairs. The corrupt and backward government imposed its will over the citizens. Thousands of Haitians, mostly the landless peasants, were mobilized and sent to the Dominican Republic to be enslaved on sugar cane plantations. It is reported that this vicious and inhuman business was a contract between the "Baby Doc Gang" and the Dominican government.

Finally, after nearly 29 years of abuse and repression, the Duvalier dynasty collapsed. On February 7, 1986 (3:00 a.m.) Baby Doc left Haiti ... but the mess remains.

*Though 80-85% of the population speak and understand only the native language (creole) French is ironically the official language.

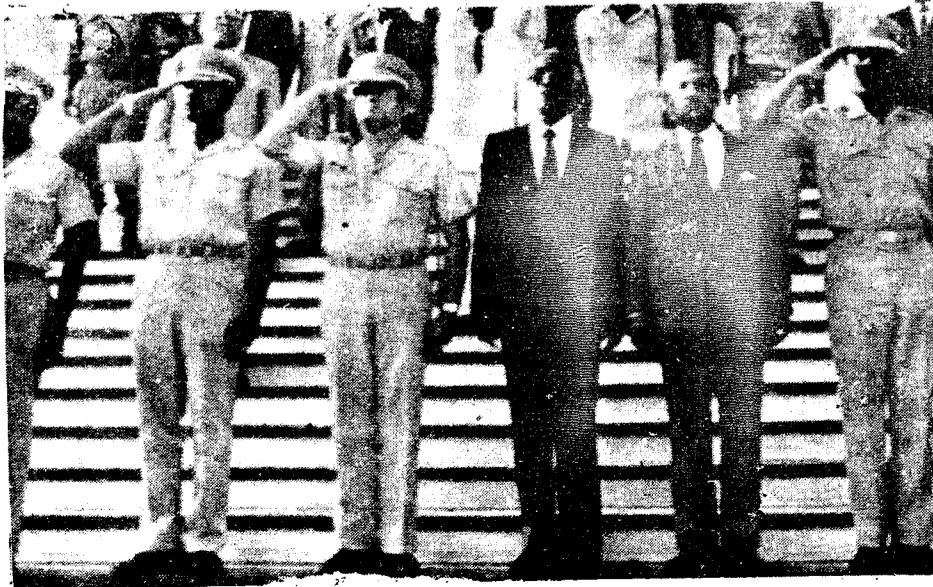


Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier, elected president in 1957, used widespread violence, secret police terror and voodoo to frighten and crush opposition. He made himself president for life in 1964, a title that passed to his son, Jean-Claude (Baby Doc), on his death in April, 1971.



NEW LEADERSHIP:

Members of Haiti's military-civilian governing council on the steps of presidential palace during new Government's installation ceremony yesterday in Port-au-Prince.



A Look at the Coalition

Washington (UPI) — The men who make up the new transitional coalition government in Haiti are all part of the French-speaking elite of the country, and some were part of Jean-Claude Duvalier's inner circle of cabinet and military advisers.

Only one man, Gerard Gourgue, was an outspoken critic of the Duvalier regime. The others are regarded as conservatives who were able to live comfortably within the Duvalier government and military. Based on information from the State Department and other sources, these are the leaders of the new government:

Lt. Gen. Henri Namphy, 54, head of the Haitian armed forces. Before his most recent assignment as chief of the general staff, he served as head of operations and training. He was promoted to his present rank in 1984 by president-for-life Duvalier.

Col. Max Vales, 45, commander of the presidential guard since April. He began his military career in 1958 and served as staff officer at the National Penitentiary, the Cassernes Dessalines battalion and the armed forces general headquarters.

Col. William Rigals, 48, inspector general of the Haitian armed forces since 1984. A graduate of the Haitian Military Academy, he was at one time head of the elite counter-insurgency battalion called the Leopards. A colonel since 1980, he studied law and economics at the State University in Haiti.

Alix Ciness, 52, minister of public works in the Duvalier government. A former engineering professor, he was also chief engineer for Duvalierville and head of various civil-engineering projects. He was demoted by Duvalier during a recent cabinet shuffle.

Gerard Gourgue, 50, a founding member and president of the Haitian League of Human Rights, which was publicly critical for human-rights abuses in Haiti under the Duvaliers. A professor, he received a law degree from the Haitian Law Faculty in 1948.

Col. Prosper Avril, a former head of the presidential palace guard, is said to have been instrumental in negotiating Duvalier's departure. While some reports from Haiti list him as a sixth member of the coalition, he is believed to be an advisor.

Letter From the Editor

Simply stated, thousands of Black people have sacrificed their lives to insure that a Black community can exist on a campus such as Stony Brook. A great leader, Martin Luther King Jr., didn't die but was killed fighting for our rights, the same rights we freely use to print a campus newspaper called BlackWorld. Ironically, the year that finally saw a national holiday celebrating his birth is also a year that has seen the near complete devastation of his people. The devastation is on two fronts: the poor, in complete despair, live in squalor and the BUPPIES (Black Urban Professionals) live in condos in total oblivion. The former is tragic but the latter is shameful. Some of these BUPPIES are Stony Brook alumni and there are currently lots of Stony Brook undergrads poised to follow in their footsteps.

It is not that these new-age Blacks are particularly callous and unconcerned but they are the products (and indeed victims) of Political Psychology and the Mass Media. They have been programmed to believe that Black liberation struggle is a thing of the past, racism is practically non-existent and that the U.S. is just one big happy multicolored family. Their allegiance is now to the Green race, that is, the pursuit of the almighty dollar. Well, you budding BUPPIES, before you leave this campus, BlackWorld would like a word with you. The word is *discrimination*. "Oh no! Not the old 'Blacks are oppressed' story again" you moan. Not at all. Note the entry in Webster's Dictionary:

Discriminate — to distinguish from other things by observing differences; to discern.

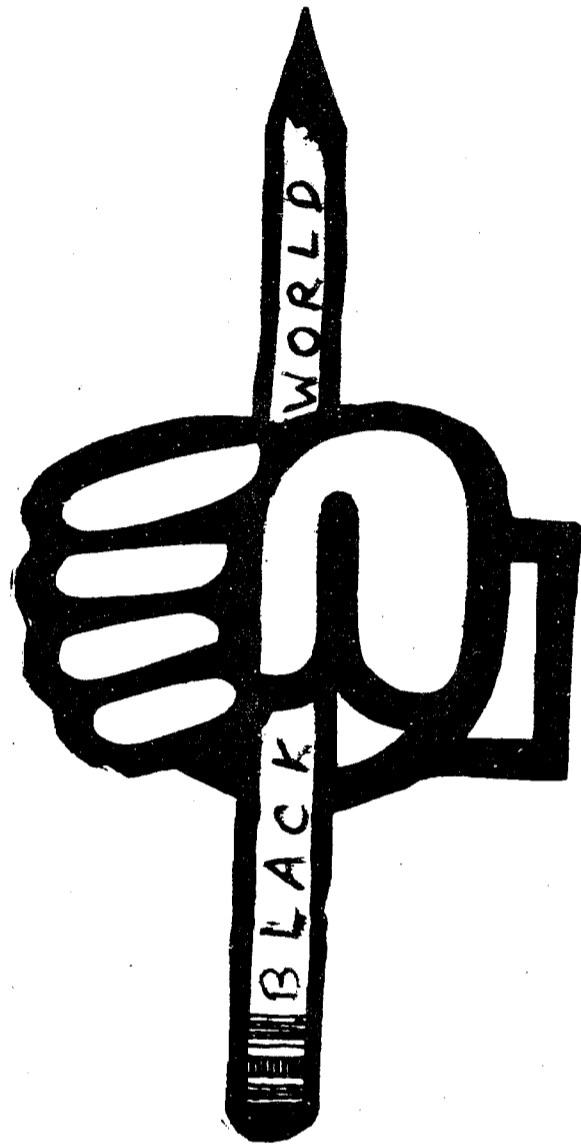
To put it simply: Don't believe everything you read and hear. The key to social and political awareness is the ability to filter out the truth from the load of garbage fed to us on TV and in the major newspapers. Use different sources for you information. Read The New York Times but also listen to that "radical" Black station on the radio. You'll hear vastly different perspectives but only then are you able to draw your own conclusions.

Our esteemed President Ronald Reagan has used the media to bombard the country with his own notions. He has some Blacks believing that is OK to want to be filthy rich and that poor people are just lazy no-good bums. TV isn't far behind with Dynasty and Lifestyle of the Rich and Famous, two shows that shamelessly glorify outrageous opulence. Don't allow your emotions to be manipulated by Rambo movies and flag-waving Olympics. Turn on your brain! See these things for what they are — psychological ploys and brainwashing techniques.

Did you ever stop to wonder why Martin Luther King Jr. was constantly referred to as a "dreamer" last month so that the leader of a massive, courageous protest movement was reduced to an idealistic innocent envisioning some harmless utopia? Why didn't this liberal, open-minded media explore his murder and the governmental conspiracy that was alleged? They watered him down enough to make Blacks proud yet passive.

BlackWorld exists today as a forum for alternative views because of our fallen forefathers. Don't you dare allow BlackWorld to die. Don't you dare skip over our pleas for help and turn to the personals or the Faces of a People Photo page to look for your friend's picture. People died for you. The least you could do is make them proud by helping to present a quality Black newspaper that is striving to save some Black minds. Your minds.

Camille Nelson, Editor-in-Chief



BLACKWORLD

"KNOW THYSELF"

Camille Nelson

Editor-in-chief

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Lanre Aviola, Andy Arango

Pearl Davidson Natalie Scott

Ras Marvin, Leslie McCrimmon





Black homes, Fimville, Soweto



It is said
 To the victor goes
 the PRIZE
 But who will be the victor
 Or
 Can there ever be a victory
 When the spoils are
 NAKED trees
 SOIL that gives off DEATH
 AIR that sucks you in
 Instead of being sucked in
 And who will be the victor
 Fighting for Land
 That will no longer be Land
 And who will be the VICTOR
 If TEARS is the INHERITANCE.
 The WINNER will be
 THE DEAD



There's a
Great Future
in your
past.



antonio
martin
rodriguez
2/78



I am
in favour
of human
rights.

Voices Voices Voices

The Ghetto.
By Anita King

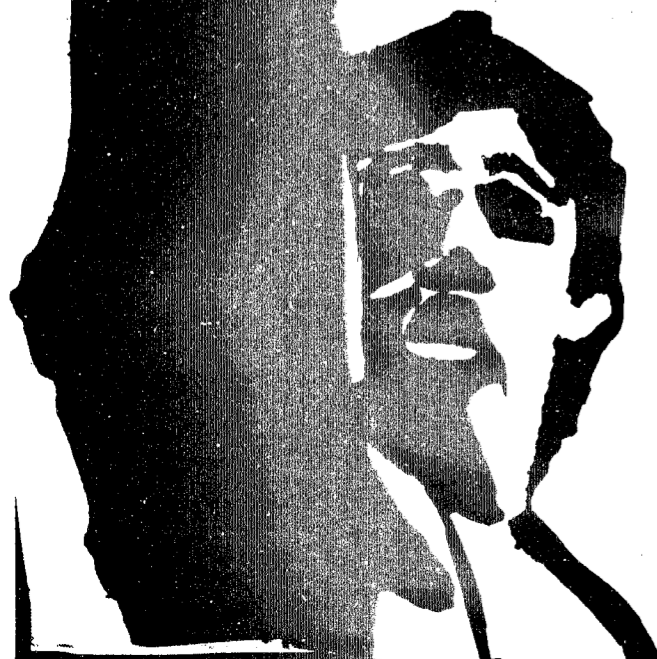
Blacks and PR's
Niggers and Spics
that is what
makes some ghettos
clicks.
Rats running thru
the garbage
roaches running cross
the floor,
some stop to watch
as you go towards the door.

The junkies
The pushers
The whores
The pimps

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

LONG LIVE THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF MALCOLM X

A-FREE-CA



REAGAN'S STATE OF THE UNION

By Leslee McCrimmon

President Reagan's State of the Union address, televised on the three major networks Tuesday evening, February 4th, was given one week following the horrible explosion and killing of the seven astronauts aboard the space shuttle Challenger. He described the astronauts as "the seven Challenger heroes" and urged the country to "go forward ... reach for the stars "as the astronauts, he said, "would want us to do."

In his pneumatic speech, addressed to the Congress the President spoke of a new America with values and patriotism. His speech contained bellowing cries of pro-family endorsements, while stressing the inherent role the family plays in our society. According to his speech, "we look out on a rising America - firm of heart, united in spirit, powerful in pride and patriotism."

Upon submitting the proposed budget numbers on Wednesday, the day following his resonant, optimistic speech, we find that the rhetoric the President fed us and the realities of his plan do not measure up. He should resolve basic conflicts within his administration, especially the arms control/buildup issue, before he addresses and hopes to convince the Congress and the American public of his warblings.

This plan for fiscal year 1987 calls for massive reduction in funds for many domestic programs and the total annihilation of others. Reagan proposes an incessant building of the national defense, although this budget, unlike others previous to it, calls for build up at a reduced rate. The increase from last year is \$33 billion for the defense budget, making it \$311.6 billion proposed in this budget.

An \$182 million decrease in federal Pell Grants are also sought.

Another proposed cut is sought in decreasing monies granted to AIDS (Acquired Immunity Disease Syndrome) research. The President wants spending cut by \$51 million, from \$244 million, already agreed by Congress and Reagan for 1986, to \$193 million for this year. "One of the highest public health priorities is going to continue to be finding a cure for AIDS" the President said. It would seem defense takes precedent over the most mysterious, incurable disease of our time when comparing spending in both areas.

The President called for "real and lasting emancipation," total reform, when the welfare program came under review. "In the welfare culture, the breakdown of the family, the most basic support system, has reached crisis proportions — in female and child poverty, child abandonment, horrible crimes and deteriorating schools," the President said during his State of the Union. He ordered Attorney General Edwin Meese III to devise a plan that would include a sort of work activity for able-bodied recipients to get benefits.

The budget proposed a savings in job training assistance programs; a cut from \$4.8 billion to \$4.2 billion. Reagan told us during his address that we would accomplish our goals "not by taking from those in need." The WIN (Work Incentive) program was cancelled entirely, a total contradiction to the proposed "workfare" program ordered for the welfare department. The food stamp program would be cut by \$313 million. Aid to low-income families will be cut by \$9 billion if the budget is adopted.

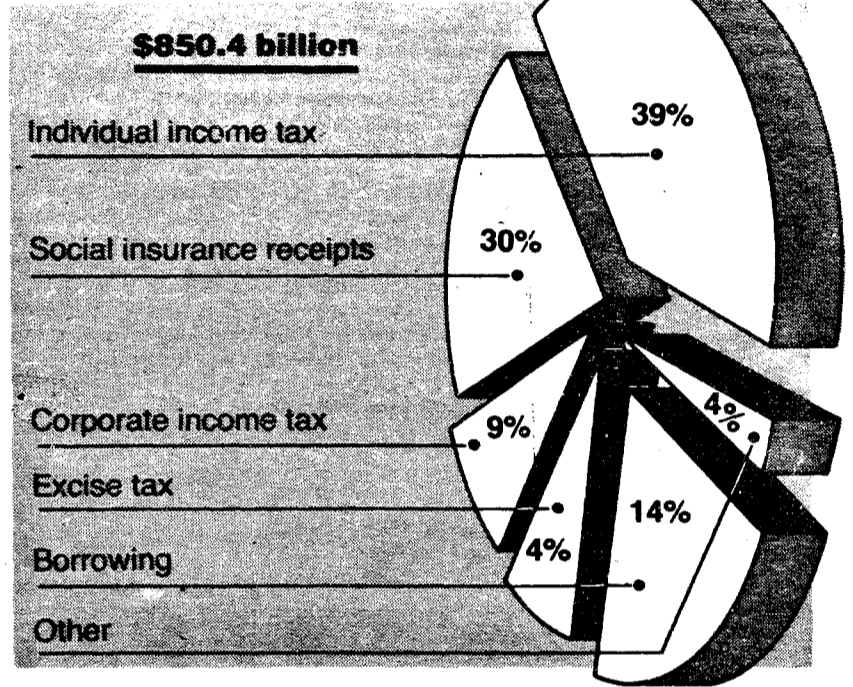
Social security was one of the pro-

with the same surprise that the current one has been received; though the legislative process remains the same — Reagan submits his budget, congress balks at it, the bill gets legislated, and becomes law. The same will probably happen this year. When will this despicable cycle end or be contested? How long must the "needy" endure the

subject treatment that the Reagan administration gives out? When will the illiterate, seemingly intelligent, American people say, "No. We want money for our elderly, we want money for our students, we need housing, we don't want billions spent on a national defense budget and a Star Wars "theory" that doesn't work in actuality."

The Budget Proposal

Where it would come from ...



20 percent of all students now receiving aid will not next year

While Reagan is not in favor of higher taxes, he is open to prospect of an oil import fee, under the condition that the revenue be used only to offset tax cuts caused by a tax overhaul program. Some republicans insist the revenue, which is estimated at \$8 billion per year if legislated, be used to reduce the deficit. Many Democrats, who control the House of Representatives, feel a tax increase will be necessary to help pay the national bill, but don't want to set the precedent this year.

One of numerous cuts in domestic programs proposed in the budget was found in the educational arena. The President proposed a decrease in federal aide to college students of \$18 billion, a drop from \$7.9 billion to \$6.1 billion in the upcoming fiscal year. One in five students, now eligible for federal aide, would lose it if this proposal is adopted. Federal aide, a prodigious help that many coeds feel is essential to the continuance of their education, would be lost to one in every five students that now receive it. Of 5.6 million students, all of whom expect to acquire financial help this year, only 4.3 million will be eligible for it in the academic year 1987-88. This bill also proposes to increase interest rates on loans to students while denying some students loans altogether. At present, students who receive college loans pay no interest while still attending school. Reagan is calling for students to pay approximately 6.5 percent interest on loans while they still attend school and 9.5 percent interest upon leaving.

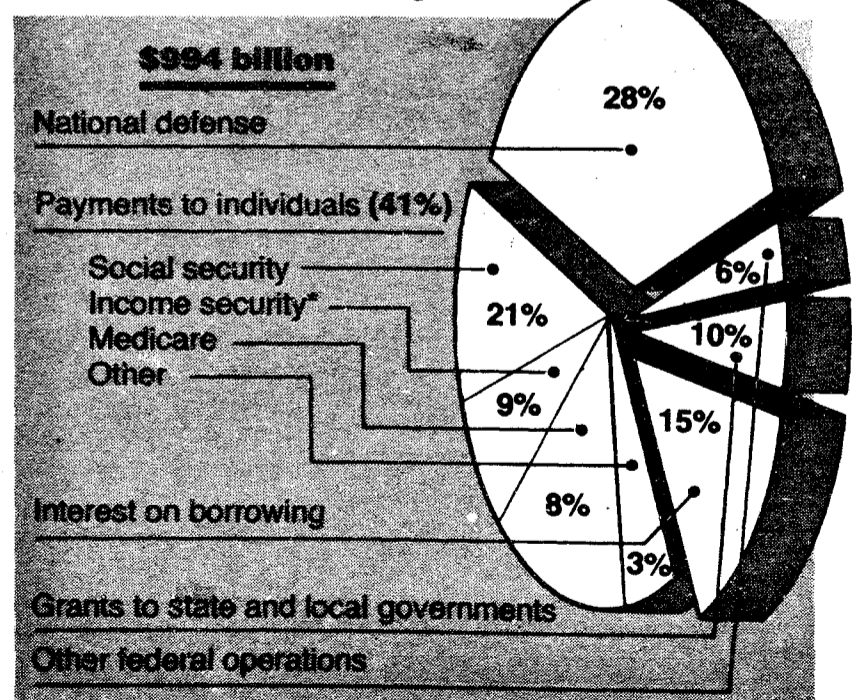
grams salvaged from Reagan's hand. Some programs received additional funding — the space program, drug-law enforcement, and embassy security. Although these programs are important to the country's health, there are other programs that are as important that need funding — not cuts.

The hypocrisy that is shown in the current administration is evident through the contrast of the President's words when compared to the budget numbers he proposed. The President said, during his State of the Union address, that America would reach her goals by "not taking from those in need." The most drastically cut programs, such as education, welfare, the work incentive program, Medicare, are all for "those in need."

The President said to the "Freedom Fighters" in Nicaragua, Angola, and Afghanistan that they were not alone in their fight for democracy — aide will continuously be given to these rebels. Reagan did not mention the eight million blacks in South Africa who are fighting for human rights and democracy. This budget does not propose full government sanctions against the South African government, but will give aide to other countries. There are eight million people in South Africa fighting a degrading system called apartheid, who have incessantly begged the world for help, but Ronald Reagan chooses a system of "quiet diplomacy" which, in fact, means doing nothing.

Past Reagan Budgets have been met

... and where it would go



Benefits paid to the aged, the disabled, the unemployed and low-income families.

SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget

FACES OF A PEOPLE

WE NEED PHOTOGRAPHERS
CENTRAL HALL 031

Black History Month: For Americans Only?

By Andres Arango

February is the month in which we recognize the accomplishments of African people and so we call it Black History month. Black History Month is especially significant this year because of the fact that we celebrate for the first time a national holiday honoring Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. As important as this month is to Black America, should non-American Blacks feel that this month is anything other than February?

I look at Black History Month from a Black American perspective. It is a month in which we celebrate the survival through so many years of slavery and oppression in this hemisphere. I asked several other students if they felt Black History Month had any relevance to them and most of the replies that I received were negative. These negative replies were especially disappointing because they were coming from the mouths of people of African descent. Many times I have heard Black Americans tell Non-American Blacks "You are not Black". I have also heard Non-

American Blacks say that they are not black. When I hear statements like this I wonder if Black is a religion, culture or simply a race.

Since some Black Americans don't consider non-American Blacks "Black", being Black must mean that one must be able to trace his ancestors three or four generations back in this country. If this is what being black means to black Americans then there is no reason to talk about this subject. However, I feel that for the most part (even on this campus) Black Americans associate being black with having African ancestry. If this is so, then everyone of African descent is Black regardless of culture, nationality, or physical features. Black Americans are not the only blacks in the world. There are Blacks in every country in North, South and Central America as well in the Caribbean. In Latin America just as in North America blacks are the descendants of African slaves. The Latin American Blacks most prevalent in the United States come from Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic.

In their own countries these blacks were discriminated against as were North American Blacks. One would think that the mere fact that both Latin and North American Blacks suffered so much at the hands of Europeans we would identify with each other. It seems to me that Latin American Blacks identify more with North American Blacks. This is the wrong direction for Black Latinos to go in. If Black Latinos feel no solidarity with Black Americans and vice-versa then what is the use of recognizing our past if we cannot even recognize ourselves as brothers? Before there is unity between continental Africans and Blacks in the Western Hemisphere there must be solidarity between Non-American Blacks and Black Americans.

If we recognize that all people of African descent in this hemisphere have a common bond and that despite language and other cultural differences we are all brothers, we will feel that Black History Month is relevant to all of us.



Dread Corner



DREADITORIAL

Well, Dread Corner has trodden through its first year in existence. I and I give thanks and praises, for without Jah love, guidance, and protection the word RASTAFARI would remain a myth or untold story here on campus. I, Ras Marvin I, am your dreaditor for this semester. I and I I-dren Ras Abbakha has gone to bring the teachings of JAH RASTAFARI to other sons and daughters of Ithiopia at another venue. I and I thank JAH for positive Rasta Inspiration Ras Abbakha brought in making Dread Corner a reality. To hold on to the tradition, Ras Mike, Ras Tony I, Ras Joe Delcasae I, and I man have stepped forward to present the University Community with accounts, analysis, critiques, and updates of the Rastafari movement from a Rastafari perspective.

We begin this Isema with our first Inniversary issue focused on a Rastaman who through his musical genius has brought reggae, the word of JAH RASTAFARI SELASSIE I, to all corners of the earth. Bob Marley's music has magnetic attraction to the hearts of the downpressed and the spirit of the conscious, so being able to break all language barriers. Robert Nesta Marley, O.M. was born February 6th, 1945. In regards to Black History Month, February 6th is Bob Marley Day. Look forward and there I and I will be. "Saying I am Alpha and Omega the first and the last:" Rev.1:11 SELAH

RAS MARVIN I



The Hon. Bob Marley's legacy has undoubtedly passed on to every living soul, yet there is only a small percentage of people who recognize the full potential of their own capabilities in applying the words/actions Bob has left here on earth. His works are not only messages to recall on from time to time, but words to live by, guidelines to use in day to day living. Indeed, not a day goes by when a Rastaman will not quote from a song Bob has written. His works deal with every aspect of life, be it love, happiness, sorrow, and habits one and all will benefit by using. Yet, where did his inspiration come from? RASTAFARI! Bob had many mentors, many brethren who reasoned with him over the true way of life I and I know by the teachings of his majesty, Haile Selassie I. Then logically one can clearly sight that it was only Rasta culture transformed into a musical message that projected him into the forefront of the Rastafari movement. It is unfair to say that Bob is truly the greatest Rastaman ever known, yet the vehicle he used is the most clever and profound. More easily defined, one would say it was not Bob Marley who made Bob so great, but RASTAFARI culture that made Bob Marley a superstar in the eyes of the world! So the next time you find yourself singing one of JAH Bob's prophetic tunes, keep in mind you are reciting words which portray the very essence of his soul: RASTAFARI!

DREAD CORNER consists of:

DREADITOR- Ras Marvin I

IMMANTATOR- Ras Tony I

IRATORS- Ras Joe I

Ras Mike



Bob Marley in Kingston, 1972.



HIM SELASSIE I

Rise ye mighty people
There is work to be done
So let's do it little by little
Rise from your sleepless slumber
We're more than the sand on the seashore
We're more than numbers



BLACKWORLD DREAD CORNER ISSUE
No. 1 1986.

IYARIC GLOSSARY:

I and I- oneness with the Creator

JAH- Almighty God; Psalms 68:4

DREADITOR- Rasta editor

I-DREN- Brethren, brother

RAS- Ethiopian title of nobility i.e. Sir,
Duke, Prince.

ISESMA- Semester

DOWNPRESSED- oppressed

IMMANTATOR- Commentator

H.I.M- His Imperial Majesty Emperor
Haile Selassie I

OVERSTAND- Understand

ZION- Africa

IRATOR- Narrator

NATTY DREAD

Children get your culture
And don't stay there and gesture



SURVIVAL IS REVIVED

*Children get your culture
And don't stay there and gesture*

REFLECTIONS OF BOB MARLEY

BOB MARLEY DAY
Feb 6, '86

ON REGGAE MUSIC: "Reggae music is one of the greatest musics, you know. But the only thing about reggae now is because some people in America don't really get to know how to dance it. But you see, if them can dance (to) it, then what can I tell you? You know, because no dance look pretty as reggae dance! Me know that, 'cause you can dance the whole night and it keep you in a mood. You love yourself when you dance reggae music. You proud of yourself, that you come like you born again! A feeling come in the music like you baptised. Music is great, can carry you to heaven, to Zion, carry you all about to some places where you don't know. It's art music. Why reggae music is so nice is because it's a proud music. It can be a very, very proud music, and Rastafari are very proud people." 1975

ON RASTAFARI: "It's only one man ask to make me be a servant unto H.I.M. Me no want to do nothing unless H.I.M. tell me to do it, you know? You hear what JAH say "until the philosophy which hold one race superior and another inferior..." No one else have nothing more to say right now. Me no see nothing great like that. People have to know that, and they have to know who say it... You don't see that God Almighty say that? Watch where him come from- AFRICA..." 1978

ON THE FUTURE: "Time is where we are, what we have, you know? And no one can stop the time. I say, "have no fear for atomic energy" to those who would put the fear into mankind that everything must be destroyed. Now them say, this atomic thing can do it, but I say, "have no fear" because man have hopes. No one can stop the time, Y'know you have to live within time, So time is important." "Maybe things ger worse for the better! You overstand? They just get... worse for the better. That is the solution. Worse for the better. What we do is check the conscience of mankind, and we find that there's a great amount of selfishness, because right now you might have millions of people starving someplace, and all it takes is transportation to get the food to them. But, that care is not there. It's a lapse in the conscience of mankind."

-Compiled interviews by Ras Mike



12 noon started out the day Stony Brook lay tribute to the Honorable Robert Nesta Marley, O.M. Coinciding with Black History Month, it was a momentous occasion which celebrated the birth date of a great poet, philosopher, and songwriter. For three short hours his musical vibrations permeated the walls of the Stony Brook Union building and attracted hundreds of people. Whether relaxing and enjoying the music and delicious Jamaican Ital food (prepared by the Caribbean Students Organization), or taking a few minutes to soak up the sounds before moving on to a class. Yet, at 3p.m. the day had just begun. By 4p.m. the Bob Marley Day Committee had a selected panel of Rastafari brethren open a discussion on the history and ultimate aims of I&I culture. With a detailed background compiled and Irated by Ras "T", and informative overview was given that established the basis of the Rastafari movement. Topics were also covered by Ras Marvin I, Ras Joe I, E.Z. Dread, Ras Mike I, and Ras Tony I. It was intended for the panel discussion to last but an hour, yet the audience became so involved with questioning that it became a lengthy two hour forum which dispelled many myths and stereotypes, as well as educated and enlightened all who attended.

As a follow up to the panel discussion, a poetry reading was given by Ras Marvin I, E.Z. Dread, Ras "T", and Ras Joe I as a special tribute to Bob Marley and his life works. One needed only to look around at the various posters and art works surrounding them as the words were spoken, to feel the intensity and loving kindness of a truly great man.

With all in uplifted spirits, an intermission was established before the event moved on to the Union ballroom, where the 2nd. half of Bob Marley Day would take place. At 7:30 p.m. the doors were opened and in immediate view was a 10 foot projection of Bob in action performing in one of his latest concerts. The audience was truly captivated by the spectacle before them and a heart felt joy could be seen in their faces. This two hour concert was followed by more reggae videos, and then finally came the start of the long awaited concert event. Five performances were given by artists that donated their time and energy to mark the beginning of a

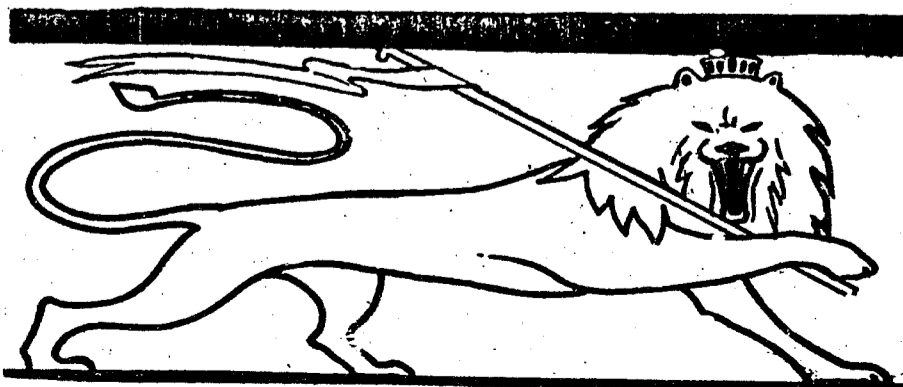
tradition to be imprinted on Stony Brook for many years to come.

As Serious Bizness entered on stage, one was reminded of the mood in Bob's Redemption song as Jariba and Ngoma Hill expressed their struggle music in the folk tradition. Songs like 'A Ballad For Michael Stewart', 'Remember Soweto' from their album How Many More brought out the very essence of Bob's lyrics and were just as hypnotic as any reggae tune. After a brief sound check and the patience of a great audience, AIM Director and Asst. coordinator of Bob Marley Day Dr. Michael Bagley made comments on the importance of Bob Marley Day and its future effect on Stony Brook and the world. An American rock-n-roll feel was combined with the syncopated reggae beat as Self Defense performed three songs from their new album Reggae '86. Led by local artist Joe Pisciotta, the band was widely received, especially by the U.S. audience. Inity followed with the roots sound identified with reggae music and as a new band did a fantastic job playing originals as well as inciting dancers to their feet with a few Marley songs. The last performance was by a band called Circuit Breaker traveled all the way from Connecticut just to be a part of the 2nd. annual Bob Marley Day. Their performance was perhaps the most invigorating as they channelled song after hit song from Jamaica's dance hall scene, and then played tribute to Bob by performing some of his finest. Award winner Living Truth also showed up to sing some of his latest, which was a great surprise and treat for all. At 2 a.m. the crowd was still ready for more but being two hours behind schedule Circuit Breaker completed their set and everyone in attendance felt the triumph of being a part of this fine event.

The Bob Marley Day Committee would like to thank all who participated and especially WUSB 90.1 fm, AIM, MPB, Scoop A.V., CSO, The Roberts family, LASO, Bay Street Night Club, Sister Del, Jacques Dorcelly, MEAS, and also the bands and talented musicians for their contributions to the 2nd annual Bob Marley Day.

- RAS MIKE

THE LION OF JUDAH
SHALL BREAK EVERY CHAIN



AND GIVE US A VICTORY

We Shall Overcome

By Natalie Scott

There are many people in the course of history who sacrifice their lives for the good of others. They live for the betterment of humanity and base their philosophy on love, hope and strength. Among these people are Black men like Crispus Attucks, Nat Turner, Malcolm X, Marcus Garvey and Martin Luther King.

This year brought the first annual holiday celebrating the birthday of a man who has strengthened the concept of freedom for us all. Without his courage and determination, we would still be in the bonds of Jim Crow laws- racial segregation and discrimination and our young men would be forced to fight for a country where we have no right to vote. Many of the systems of the past like segregated bars, schools, fountains, buses, bathrooms and even hospitals are now practically non-existent. It is hard for some of us to envision such policies because some of us don't know much about the Civil Rights Movement except that it helped Black People. It didn't just help the Negro Americans but all minority groups in general. He wanted Blacks and Whites, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics to sing the song of freedom. The time had come for Freedom's song in the 1960's and now it has arrived in the 1980's.

January 20, is the holiday set aside for Martin Luther King Jr.. Many places around the world are celebrating this day by giving morning services, exhibitions on his life, plays, rallies and cultural programs with music, drama and art.

The Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday Commission takes care of and assists many of the activities that happen in the 50 states. There are commemorative posters and postage stamps that are being made and distributed in different countries. Many schools are named after this great leader and the schools are putting emphasis on educating children about Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement. There is also a Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta. Television is also playing an important role in this special day with special programs on Dr. King like the three-hour tribute to Dr. King from Washington. America is remembering its leaders and is giving credit where credit is due. It's about time his birthday is recognized as something that everyone should celebrate.

King was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. He went to Booker T. Washington High School and graduated from Atlanta's Morehouse College in 1948. He received the B.D degree from Crozer Theological Seminary in 1951 and earned the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1955 from Boston University. Two years before he finished Boston University, he married Coretta Scott, a native of Marion, Alabama. During this time, he was interested in the Ministry and became an assistant preacher at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. King had the gift of being a powerful speaker and stable leader. These qualities were enhanced from Dec. 1, 1955 after Rosa Parks, a forty-two year old seamstress, was arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white man on a Montgomery bus. Within four days of her arrest, King was elected president of the Montgomery Improvement Association (M.I.A.). Under his leadership, Negroes refused to ride the buses and the boycott was almost 100 percent effective. Black children stayed off the buses for 381 days and this resulted in the arrest and conviction of Rev. King and some seventy of his followers for "illegally boycotting" the buses. King's boycott was successful because on Dec. 21, 1956 Montgomery city buses became integrated. This event was the beginning of King's often dangerous yet successful fight for human rights.



Leaving Birmingham Jail, Dr. King and his top aide, Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, are greeted by friends and supporters. At right is attorney and civil rights activist Ozell Billingsley. At the time, Dr. King had been jailed 13 times for his non-violent civil rights fight.



Remember The Idea

not Just The Man

In February, 1957 the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was formed. Rev. King was elected president. The (SCLC) works against racism in the South and the North. It was the driving force when nine black students were escorted by the Arkansas National Guards to an all white high school in Little Rock Arkansas. In September of that same year, the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice was formed. The year 1960 was a busy year for Rev. King and his associates. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was founded to help with protests and many students begin incorporating sit-ins as their main priority. King was served with a warrant for his arrest on charges of not paying his 1956 and 1958 Alabama state income taxes. King was also arrested at an Atlanta sit-in but was later released on a two-thousand-dollar bond.

From 1961-1962 a new group called The Freedom Fighters was organized by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and advancements were made in Blacks being able to enroll in all white schools in Mississippi. During this time, King met with President Kennedy for a conference on racial matters.

The year 1963 brought with it King's well-known

"Letter from a Birmingham Jail" and his famous speech "I Have a Dream" spoken during his march in Washington. There was a lot of violence that year with the assassination of Medgar Evers in Jackson, Mississippi; the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas and the shocking attacks on peaceful demonstrations by police dogs and fire hoses. These events were inhuman but they could not compare to the brutal assaults of 650 marchers in Selma, in what is known as Bloody Sunday (March 7, 1964). Along with these injuries, the murder of the three civil rights workers- James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Scherner- will also be remembered. In the summer of 1964 the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) initiated a voter registration drive called the Mississippi Summer Project. On Sept. 18, Dr. King had a meeting with Pope Paul VI at the Vatican and on Dec 10, Dr. King received the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway for his courageous efforts for peace.

On February 21, 1965, Malcolm X was assassinated in New York City. There were marches in many areas around the country and in August 11-16, thirty-five people died in riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California. In 1966, Rev. King centered his attention on housing. He rented apartments in Chicago ghettos and tried to make Chicago an "open city" with regard to housing. He also met Elijah Muhammed and protested against the escalating war in Vietnam.

His concern about the war was emphasized in 1967 when he attacked the government's Vietnam policy in speeches in Chicago and New York. There were numerous riots in New Jersey and Detroit which resulted in 66 deaths and 1049 injuries.

In 1968, Rev. King was active in the role of helping workers in unions. He led marches and protests for sanitation workers in Memphis, Tennessee and on April third he delivered the "I've Been to the Mountaintop" speech at the Memphis Masonic Temple. The following day, April 4, Martin Luther King Jr. was shot on the terrace of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis by James Earl Ray. His death rocked the world with the realization that Martin Luther King Jr. held a dream that most of America at that time didn't want to realize. He had dreamed of the Mountain, climbed the Mountain and been to the Mountaintop. He was the major force in the Civil Rights Movement and he triggered the pride in Negro Americans that was dormant for too long. Rev. King fought the "nobodyness" of black people and other minorities in America. His famous words from the old Negro spiritual "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!" will always be remembered.