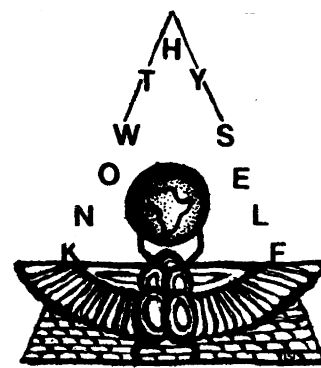


# BLACK WORLD

A SUNY STUDENT PUBLICATION - UNIVERSITY AT STONY BROOK, NEW YORK

NOVEMBER 1980



## BLACKS AT HARVARD ANGERED BY REPORT

### Preliminary Study on Admissions Policy and Test Scores Called Offensive to Minorities

Special to The New York Times

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 4 — The unauthorized release of a preliminary draft of a study of admissions policies at Harvard has renewed tensions between the university's administration and minority students, and led to denunciation of the study by several faculty members and admissions officers.

The students contend that the preliminary report, written by Robert E. Klitgaard, special assistant to Harvard's president, Derek C. Bok, and an associate professor at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, offended blacks at Harvard by questioning their ability to compete with other students.

Mr. Bok has made efforts to disassociate himself and Harvard from the report, saying that "the draft has no official standing in the university." He added that it did not even represent Mr. Klitgaard's final conclusions.

The 54-page draft deals largely with the usefulness of standardized tests in predicting the future academic performance of applicants to Harvard and some other selective universities. Some excerpts from the report were published in mid-October by The Harvard Crimson, the campus daily. **Continued on Page 2**



RONALD REAGAN

Ronald Reagan won by a landslide victory, becoming the 40th President of the United States of America on November 4, 1980.

Beset by skyrocketing inflation, loss of face internationally, due to the "Iran Crisis: American Held Hostages," Americans in search of a "redeemer" swept conservative Republican Ronald Reagan into the nation's highest elected office last week.

Needless to say many people were extremely disappointed by the victory of who they considered by far the greater of two or three evils. However, since there has been no charges by the incumbent, President James "Jimmy" Carter, of poll rigging or any other election frauds, then the obvious decision of the American majority stands until

1984.

Reagan, who will be inaugurated into office in January, has already professed his loyalty to the big business interest of this country. He has talked of lowering the minimum wage which would provide enough slave-labor wages to boost the profits of the corporate sector of the nation. In light of this he plans to reduce government regulation into the private lives of American citizens, and corporations.

Bruised by Vietnam, Watergate, Iran, not being able to go to the olympics in Moscow, Americans who voted for Reagan, including such notable "negro" leaders like Rev. Abernathy, might be willing to follow this former Hollywood cowboy star around the world to make America the economic and military might that it once was. The consequences for the Third World of a mighty military macabre following the greedy tune of monopoly business in their enthusiastic desire to make the world safe for the mockery of capitalism is indeed a threat to their development.

Ronald Reagan, endorsed by that fun loving Klan, the unholy Kluklux, told Blacks (before his victory) "Not to label" him because of any past racial slurs, anti-social legislation passed by him while Governor of California and other such ir-

responsible misdeeds. He is no "caricature" conservative, he is for real.

Then there are the rumors and nasty jokes such as "if Jamaica, Grenada and Cuba thought they were in trouble before..." "Klu-Klux-Klan feeling that now they have a license to leave their cages (terrorist camps), and run wild, recruiting on college campuses or in the White House for that matter.

Then there is the nagging notion that "vice"-President George Bush was former director of the CIA and what about that respectable historical superstition of a president being assassinated every 20 years?

... and there is more, such as Ronald Reagan's three names are spelled with six letters, 666, the mark of the beast come judgement day. This of course has nothing to do with the fact that the movies Omen I and Omen II was shown the week before elections. Omen I being shown the night after the presidential debate. Last but not least is the longest running rumor of the 1984 doom, unfortunately George Orwel could not be reached.

On the real side (oh!), Blacks in America, or the world over, have no friend in "a high society," therefore be ever so vigilant during these years to come, surely that Great African spirit within might be spurred to more awesome heights in the struggle for TRUE LIBERATION of mind, body and soul against more aggressive odds.

## JAMAICA: End To Democratic Socialism

By Jefferson Miller

Defined in a formal address to Parliament on November 20 1974 by Michael Manley, the leader of the People National Party (PNP) democratic socialism has come to an abrupt end with the return of power by the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP).

Upon taking office in 1972, after a landslide victory, Michael Manley and the PNP was confronted with an economy that was shattered by the "Industrialization by Invitation" program. Formulated by Professor Arthur Lewis, who now refutes its effectiveness, the "Industrialization by Invitation" program was modeled after the United States' Operation Bootstrap that was to develop Puerto Rico.

Originated by the JLP, the party of the business men and the corporations, in addition to the United States' government, the invitation included numerous tax breaks, cheap labor, and the promise of a plentiful work force hungry for jobs and willing to work for low wages.

When Manley won the 1972 elections on the strength of his called for reforms and a redistribution of

land, power and privilege, Jamaica was a country in which middle-class business men and professionals could live like landed gentry with servants, private schools and splendid homes high on the lovely wooded hills that surround Kingston. It was also a time when the majority of black working class lived in poverty. Unskilled jobs at low wages limited the horizons of the islands' children, condemning them to illiteracy, bad housing and woefully inadequate health care.

Once in office, Michael Manley and PNP decided that the masses of Jamaica had suffered enough under the business men and the corporations that were operating in the country. Manley's declaration of democratic socialism let the upper class businessmen and foreign investors know that the government fully intended to increase its control over the economy and to regulate more closely the activities of the private sector. Under democratic socialism, Jamaica would keep a mixed economy with active public and private sector, and not an active private sector and a subjected working sector. **continued on page 10**



### KWANZA IS COMING!



# Around the World

## Tanzania's President, Re-elected With Ease, Stresses His Socialism

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — President Julius K. Nyerere, re-elected in the Oct. 26 elections, reaffirmed his commitment to socialism today and said he would form a government to help the country through its economic problems.

It was announced on Oct. 31 that President Nyerere received a 93 percent "yes" vote in the elections. The 58-year-old President will serve what he says will be his last five-year term.

On Nov. 1, addressing a rally called to congratulate him on his victory, he pledged to weed out inefficient leadership and to instill discipline.

He is expected to announce a reshuffled cabinet after he is sworn in on Nov. 5, and he said the new administration would help Tanzania pass through its economic difficulties, which have caused a chronic shortage of consumer goods.

The nation's problems include the soaring cost of oil, the cost of last year's war against Uganda, falling commodity prices and drought.

President Nyerere, who came to power after the country gained independence from Britain in 1961, said the country's commitment to building an egalitarian society was irreversible. He said Tanzania still had capitalists, and that while they would never be given positions of leadership they would be protected, like other minorities.

## National

Continued From Page 1

### Predictions of Performance

In a relatively small section of the report, Mr. Klitgaard contended, without referring to specific studies, that among students who scored very high on standardized exams, the scores tended to overpredict the future academic performance of women and minority group students, and to underpredict the performance of Jewish students.

The group that was the focus of the study is often termed the "right tail," referring to the high-score range on a bell curve showing distribution of scores. Mr. Klitgaard said that in the middle range, ethnic and sex differences were not significant when attempts to predict academic performance were made.

"The astonishingly small numbers of blacks at the right tail imply, I believe, significant changes in one's thinking about affirmative action," Mr. Klitgaard wrote.

At another point he stated: "If elite universities did not compete so heavily for blacks, these students might attend slightly lesser institutions where they might compete as intellectual equals." He added that "of course, other considerations are also germane."

The Crimson article brought a flood of letters, some calling the newspaper irresponsible for publishing the excerpts but most taking exception to Mr. Klitgaard's findings. Black students asserted that the report was one in a series of insensitive actions on the part of the university. They demanded that Mr. Bok condemn the report and put an end to the study.

On Tuesday, several student groups representing blacks, Asians, women, Jews and others marched through University Hall, the faculty's administrative headquarters, and then demonstrated outside Massachusetts Hall, which contains Mr. Bok's office.

Mr. Bok has said several times that the report "only represents one young person's tentative thoughts."

He has also said that Mr. Klitgaard, in comparing religious and racial groups, had exceeded his instructions. "Instead," Mr. Bok wrote in a letter published in the Crimson on Tuesday, "the study was designed to review the literature and data on the various methods, such as testing and interviewing, used to evaluate all students" applying to Harvard College or the graduate schools.

## 7 Caribbean Islands Set Up Joint Political Organization

PLYMOUTH, Montserrat, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — Leaders of seven eastern Caribbean islands agreed on Oct. 29 on the establishment of a permanent Organization of East Caribbean States.

Prime Minister Milton Cato of St. Vincent, who was chairman of the two-day meeting, said the grouping would take effect next July and would work toward setting up a joint central bank and sharing diplomatic representation overseas.

The organization, which replaces the West Indies Associated States Council, includes St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts-Nevis.

## GRENADA STUDENTS STUDY IN CUBA

St. Georges, Grenada—Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who led the 1979 revolution that overthrew the despotic regime of Sir Eric Gairy, has told students who will be studying in Cuba they must carry themselves with dignity.

"While you are abroad you are representatives of the country, and this means that if you misbehave people will see it as if the revolution misbehaved," he told the students and their parents.

Mr. Bishop told the students to study hard, seek to raise their values and morals and at the same time build an internationalist spirit and outlook. He also urged them to guard against false propaganda about Grenada and Cuba and not to be taken in by "misfit" information.

### 'Contributes to Insecurity'

"This type of thing disturbs me because it contributes to the sense of insecurity that minority students have here," Mr. Bok said in an interview Thursday. "I hope students understand what we were attempting to do, and that we are not questioning our affirmative action program."

But minority students at Harvard contend that the damage has been done. "This is particularly damaging because it questions our academic ability, our right to be here," said Lydia P. Jackson, a junior from Shreveport, La., who is president of the Harvard-Radcliffe Black Students Association.

Several black students said they did not doubt the university's efforts to reduce racial polarization, including its negotiations to establish a Third World Center and its plan to recruit more minority and women faculty members. But they do want a stronger statement from Mr. Bok. "Dismissing the draft as one young man's opinion is not satisfactory," Miss Jackson said.

Among the faculty members who criticized the report was Charles V. Willie of the Graduate School of Education, who publicly detailed other studies that contradict Mr. Klitgaard's findings.

### Admissions Officers' Criticism

Many of Harvard's admissions officers, who had no role in preparing the study, also questioned Mr. Klitgaard's statistics. They noted, for example, that the university keeps no record of which students are Jewish.

"He went off into controversial areas, some of which are unprovable," said David L. Evans, a senior admissions officer. "But coming out of the president's office, this report carried disproportionate weight. President Bok has to come out and refute forthrightly those statements."

Other admissions officers said they were angered by the report, in part because Mr. Klitgaard left out such admissions criteria as regional diversity, extracurricular activities and special talents.

# PERSPECTIVES

## WHEN SHOULD YOU READ BLACKWORLD?

By Lasana M. Sekou

The purpose of BLACKWORLD at SUSB is first and foremost to inform, update, and "re-educate" students, particularly students of African descent, of the much relevant, often neglected developments that affect or are effected by African peoples locally, nationally, and internationally.

Another crucial purpose of BLACKWORLD on the Stony Brook campus is to serve as a medium through which the Black students can be stimulated to participate in or create educational and recreational activities for each other at this "isolated city," as well as to be directed to various SUSB sponsored programs that would serve such a beneficial purpose.

BLACKWORLD also finds it necessary to recognize every and any black student by publishing submitted writings or through regular fea-



tures like: "Features on the One." This particular series is not to serve as a gossip column but as a means to acquaint students with each other's views, hobbies and extracurricula activities on a campus where the individual can be quite isolated. It gives the featured person a certain sense of deeper being, a level of positive attention, to be recognized beyond the red-taped bureaucratic maze (or junkyard) called the SUSB Administration.

BLACKWORLD in addition allows members of the SUSB community to expose and/or express particular complaints or positive vibes to each other, AIM, AFS, or any other department on campus. This is the better medium on this campus for students of African descent to express their distinguished cultures, philosophies, and social propositions through poetry, prose, in-depth analysis, etc., in a language and style that is understood and accepted by the Black community on campus.

The contributions of BLACKWORLD to the vitality of campus life in general, and African (all of us) students in particular is limitless. BLACKWORLD will also bring the triumphs and tribulations of African peoples world wide in an enlightening way not easily obtained through the various campus publications. Thus, the need to maintain and perpetuate its growth is indeed an urgent matter.

The central figure and motivation for the progressive life of BLACKWORLD is YOU... indeed BLACKWORLD IS YOU! This

paper can only be a dynamic entity in this "Black Survival" by your contributions, i.e. typing skills, written material, layout, and distribution of the paper to your friends and of course by reading the materials therein. Only through your active participation in BLACKWORLD'S life will it be recognized and respected, most importantly by you, and as a top quality journal to serve your interests.

BLACKWORLD is not to be compared or proven against other campus, L.I. community or metropolitan publications. BLACKWORLD is to be supported, read, and constructively criticized on its own merit. BLACKWORLD pledges allegiance to truth and accuracy in its reporting; yet, it needs YOU, fellow students, to be on its case, to challenge the information it conveys to you.

Surely, a proud, beautiful, strong, self-loving, and self-respecting people work to achieve and maintain the best; seeing and knowing that the best achievements are purposeful benefits in the interest of positive advancement for the individual and even more importantly by the group.

Where do I and I (you and I or We) stand in all this? Truly, by your deeds you shall be known...

BLACKWORLD is not to isolate but to UNITE African (all of us) students at SUSB on a realistic pan-African foundation. Thus, as intelligent men and women, you should demand and expect articles of value for your overall growth.

BLACKWORLD'S outlook is brave, historic and a generative one; to preserve and propagate that inextinguishable, positive, progressive and revolutionary theme that has always been vibrant and struggling to liberate, re-educate and advance African peoples in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Americas.

COME IN FROM THE COLD... PARTICIPATE IN OUR WORLD...

PEACE



# A.I.M. To Please . . .

By Thomas D. Morales

Higher Education in New York State offers opportunity programs which provide educationally related services to students whose educational and economic circumstances have limited their post secondary educational opportunities. The Educational Opportunity Programs are the programs that offer higher education opportunities to high school graduates or holders of high school equivalency certificates who do not meet normally applied admission criteria but who have the potential for post secondary academic success. Campus-based EOP Programs hire staff with special training, experience and teaching skills uniquely qualifying them to serve students from culturally different and educationally disadvantaged backgrounds.

The Educational Opportunity Program at Stony Brook is locally known as the Advancement on Individual Merit Program. During the last two years the Advancement on Individual Merit/Educational Opportunity Program (AIM/EOP) at Stony Brook has undergone a metamorphosis which has resulted in the development of these new components to improve the quality of its delivery of academic and financial support services to its students. The multi-ethnic AIM staff made up of a Director, Associate Director, Assistant to Director, Tutoring Coordinator, and eight graduate trained professional counselors who provide the following services:

## Academic Advising

One of the first and most important services offered by the AIM program is advice relative to selection of courses and majors. Choosing the right courses at the right time is a serious matter that usually has major impact on the degree of success that a student realizes. The AIM program works closely with its students through the counseling staff to assist in course selection and to inform students about university, department and proficiency requirements.

Each semester students review their academic performance with their AIM counselor and plan courses for the following semester. The counselor makes certain that the student has the appropriate background and prerequisites for courses that are being considered and that those courses fit into a sequence or pattern that will satisfy the requirements for graduation.

AIM counselors work in conjunction with the Undergraduate Studies Office and the various departments and programs to ensure that students receive accurate and current information with which to design and plan their schedules.

## Counseling

Both professional and peer counselors are available to help AIM students with any personal or social problems that they might encounter. The counselors on the AIM staff have extensive training and experience. They are adept at helping students find acceptable and bene-

ficial ways of resolving difficulties that occur in the adjustment to college, in moving from adolescence to adulthood and in finding one's place in life. AIM peer-counselors, who are themselves successful upperclass students, help to provide students with a point of view of perspective that may not have been considered before. Between the professional and peer counselors, students can find good advice or a good listener on an almost constant basis. Counseling is important to the AIM program. We believe our students need and deserve encouragement, honesty and constructive criticism, both from our program and the rest of the University.

## Financial Assistance

Those students in the AIM program who demonstrate sufficient financial need may receive a stipend from the program. The amount of this award is geared to the amount of the student's financial liability to the University and the total aid received from other funding sources. The stipend is intended to help students meet some of the costs of attending the University. It is independent of other funding that might be received from federal, state or local agencies and is paid directly to the student.

AIM students also receive deferments for such costs as tuition and room charges and they are allowed to waive deposits that other students have to pay. In cases of extreme emergency, the AIM office is sometimes able to help students acquire funds from the Financial Aid Office or the Stony Brook Foundation.

## Tutoring

The AIM program provides tutors to help students in subjects where they are experiencing difficulty. The tutors are either successful upperclass students, graduate students, or in some cases faculty members. In addition, AIM co-

ordinates tutorial activities with the various academic departments so that students who need special help in a particular subject will receive it, either from the instructor of the course or from someone designated by the department.

Students are encouraged to sign up for a tutor as soon as they have an indication that there is something about a course that they don't understand, or if they feel they are falling behind. Tutoring takes place in a one-to-one or a small group format and is scheduled at the mutual convenience of the tutor and the student. We will attempt to secure a tutor in any subject in which an AIM student needs assistance.

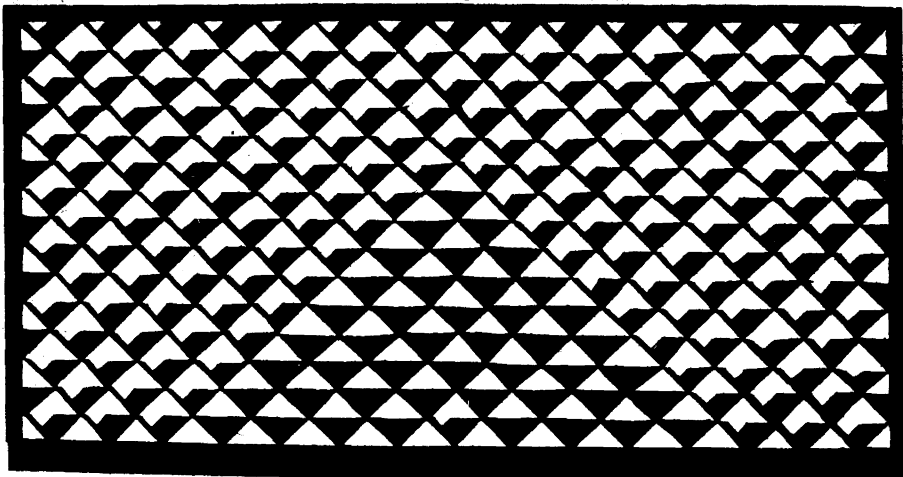
to be continued



Q — It's been stated that Bob Marley is our new leader.

Lucille Hollis  
Charlotte, N.C.

A — Marley's attitude toward Africa goes Garvey one better at present; he often says that money made in Africa must stay there. The Wailers insisted on underwriting the entire cost of the Zimbabwe trip. In recent concerts, Marley took the opportunity to assess local needs and insure that whatever money he left there went into projects that served the needy and not the bureaucratic elite. In Jamaica he is known and respected as priest, prophet, shrewd entrepreneur and yes, something of a folk hero. Anyone will tell you that Marley is a leader of an ever increasing following. At a word or motion people tend to need him.



## TUTORING SERVICE

Tutoring Services Available for Fall 1980 Semester

Professor Weiser will again be available to tutor Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics, on Tuesday through Thursdays between 1:30 PM and 4:30 PM in the AIM Conference Room-Library W3520. If these hours are inconvenient, please call Professor Weiser at 63376 between 9 AM and 12 PM for other arrangements.

Ms. Janet Josephs will be tutoring students in MSM 101, MSM 102, and MSM 120 on Mondays and Wednesdays from 4 to 7 PM, in room W3520 of the Library.

If you need tutors in other subjects, contact your counselor for an application form and leave it in Ms. Lida Levine's mailbox (coordinator of tutoring services). Be sure you put down on the application form an address and a phone number where you can be reached.

Patricia Thornton, graduate student in the School of Urban and Policy Sciences and an AIM alumna, will be conducting a seminar on Effective Notetaking. It will be held at 3 PM, on Thursday afternoons in the AIM Conference Room.

## CONGRATULATIONS!!!

AIM Counselor Begins Doctoral Studies at Rutgers

Corine (Aisha) Bradford has begun work toward her Ed.D., in the Counseling Psychology Program at the Graduate School of Education at Rutgers University.

Her areas of special interest and research are:

1. Child-rearing practices of West Indian families, particularly those of Jamaican families.
2. The viability of such child-rearing practices in an alien environment — specifically in New York City.
3. The development of parenting models, especially for adolescent mothers.

## Inventors

Most of us never give a second thought to why cereals remain crispy or why bread dough rises except to attribute it to modern technology. But, the fact is that most of the food preserving and tenderizing substances used in our country today were developed by one Black man—Dr. Lloyd Hall.

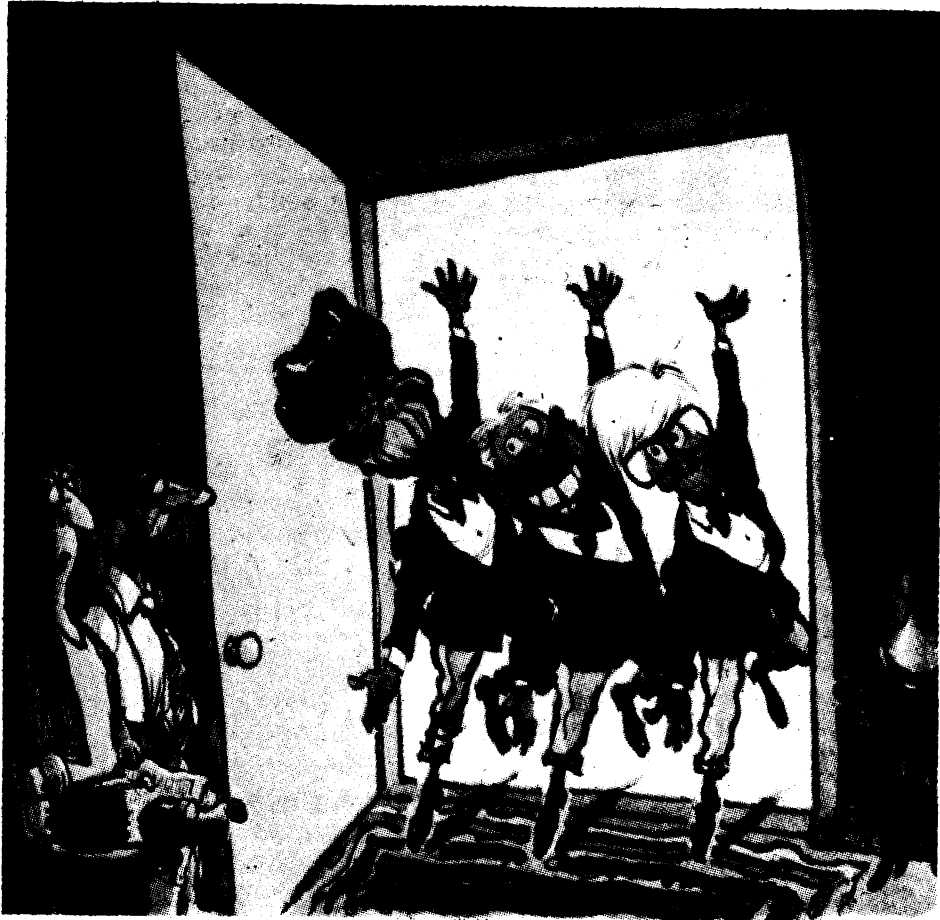
Dr. Hall, an Illinois native, received his B.S. (1916) and Ph.D. degrees from Northwestern University. In 1925, he became Director of Griffith Laboratories. Griffith provides the meat packing industry with curing salts, condiments, spices, flavors and tenderizing ingredients. It is the largest organization of its kind in the world.

In addition to heading Griffith Laboratories, Dr. Hall has distinguished himself as one of the best known food chemists in the world. He has over one hundred patents to his credit, received in both the United States and Canada. Among his discoveries are numerous meat curing products, seasonings, emulsions, bakery products, antioxidants, protein hydrolysates and other products that help keep food fresh and flavorful. Dr. Hall has contributed much to the instant food society that Americans of today live in.

Before Lloyd Hall came along, the development of food preservatives was really a matter of chance—the mixing of salts. Dr. Hall came up with a combination of chemical salts that proved to be the most popular and accepted curing salt on the commercial market. He also developed unusual processes for the sterilization of spices, cereals and other food materials.

In addition to his success as a food chemist, Dr. Hall is also a much sought after consultant in the food processing industry. He has been honored for his accomplishments in the field by membership in the American Institute of Chemistry, American Chemical Society and the American Association of Cereal Chemists. Dr. Hall is listed in "American Men of Science", "Who's Who in Chemistry" and several other reference works.

# -VIEWPOINTS-



## NEW POLICE BADGE?



A HOODED Klansman poses in front of a burning cross in Scotland, Conn. cow pasture.

HARRISBURG, PA.: Inquiries have been launched into allegations some Harrisburg, Pa. city police officers are racists who belong to the Ku Klux Klan and display and sell KKK medallions while in uniform. Michael Dowles, who is leading the investigation conducted by the State and City Human Relations Commissions, holds a KKK medallion which a black city employee allegedly purchased from a white police officer.

## VIEW: INVISIBLE BUT NOT INVINCIBLE

By Ron Moss  
Commuter Senator

As neo-fascists rage their unyielding terrorism in Western Europe (anti-semitic bombings in Germany and France), so too do we witness the emergence of racist terrorism by their American counterparts, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The rebirth of the Nazis and the Klan (a modest estimate of about 10,000—a growth of 50 percent since 1975) make it quite evident that it has never been more important for multi-racial and multi-national anti-racist opposition on the part of workers and students.

The role of the Klans in particular has been to divide the masses in times of depressed economic conditions under capitalism. The origin of the Klans dates back to the time following the Civil War, as the Southern ruling class refused to free their slaves (because of the obvious economic exploitation under slavery) and terrorized blacks hoping to maintain the profitable status quo. The Klan have always emerged as economic conditions worsened and have used their terrorism to blame the victims of the system. Most are aware that these hooded satans are responsible for lynchings, cross burnings, racist murders, segregation, attacks on minority workers, union organizers, Jews, Catholics and Communists.

The recent renaissance of these racists is apparent as waves of Klan rallies increase (with supportive media coverage, i.e., The Grand Wizard appearing on the Tomorrow Show) from Scotland, Connecticut to Oak Park, Illinois to Jackson, Mississippi. We also see true electoral "democracy" in action with Klansman running for congress on both the Republican and Democratic tickets (Tom Metzger in San Diego and Gerald Carlson in Michigan).

The Klan actually represent an ideology which is highly acceptable and supportive by the ruling class. This is exemplified by two recent events as the courts in Connecticut have just given Grand Wizard Wilkinson back his sawed off rifle with no charges pressed against him while Curtis Robinson of Decatur, Alabama has been convicted of assaulting a Klansman who was terrorizing his family. Such are common occurrences these days as the Klan escalate their activity. In addition the Klan have begun guerilla war tactics (with M16 rifles and camouflage) training in Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee and a few northern states in order to prepare for what they call a coming race war. We must realize that we cannot rely on the ruling class to stop the Klans. They have allowed the Klan to exist and they also support the Klans.

At a recent anti-Klan rally in Scotland, Connecticut organized by the International Committee Against Racism along with the Progressive Labor Party, over 700 militant workers and students turned out to confront the Klans. Most memorable was the multi-national and multi-racial unity, and one realizes that INCAR's line is not just theory but is truly actualized in practice. One working class woman from Williamantic summarized the feelings amongst the 700 anti-racists led by INCAR, "In 39 years of living this was the most significant thing I have ever done. We won't march into the ovens."

This sort of determinism, and nothing short of it, will stop the Nazis and the Klan. INCAR, as an organization, stands alone in its dedication in fighting racism. All students and workers must seize the moment and join with their oppressed brothers and sisters around the world in a necessary movement against the current trends of racism. The only such movement is INCAR. The success of social change lies in our ability to build such a multi-national and multi-racial anti-racist movement now! Pastor Martin Niemoller, the German theologian relates the dangers of remaining apathetic as racism augments: First the Nazis went after the Jews, but I was not a Jew, so I did not object. They they went after the Catholics, but I was not a Catholic, so I did not object. They they went after the Trade Unionists, but I was not a trade unionist, so I did not object. They they came after me, and there was no one left to object."

The time is now to join INCAR. For more information call 584-6057 or 246-7277.

# EDITORIALS

## Once upon a Black Solidarity Day . . .

In keeping with BLACKWORLD's theme of informing you with cultural, political, social and educational concerns that will serve to increase the awareness and progression of the "Black World"; it also becomes a duty for BLACKWORLD to criticize, comment, suggest, or question the activities of groups or individuals who claim to represent the Black students of the Stony Brook campus.

At this point BLACKWORLD requests a reply from BSC's assembly, and the respective clubs as to why there has been no Black Solidarity Day celebrations on the first Monday of November as it is traditionally held.

Black Solidarity Day, instituted during the 60s by such noted activists as Dr. Carlos Russel, is to serve as a day of observance, commemoration of African peoples, and their rich and turbulent heritage. It is indeed a holy day for African peoples, especially in the U.S.A., a day of unity tactically placed before the country's national presidential election.

On Black Solidarity Day, blacks throughout the country are to refrain from shopping, working, or attending school, the political implication of such an act would indeed be awesome. On this holy day (holiday) peoples of African descent come together, with each other, to engage in any wide range of positive and progressive activities.

There is a saying, "if you have no history then you make some history," so if in some of the most intense days of The Struggle, the freedom fighters establish practical and solidifying systems (Black Solidarity Day, Kwanza, Black History Month, and the birth dates of fallen heroes) then, at least of Self-pride, the succeeding generations must carry on these systems into traditions and institutions within the culture. These systems must be allowed to thrive within the black communities, instilled in the children, so as to keep alive the historic identity of blacks beyond the bounds of slavery.

A people who fear, hinder, neglect, reject, or simply "hate" their own culture are fit indeed to be looked down upon by all creation.

BSC's assembly and its respective clubs are responsible to keep alive systems and activities on a regular basis that will serve to enlighten all, and black students especially of the beauty and struggles that make African peoples such a dynamic and integral part of this campus, nation, indeed of this earth.



BLACKWORLD would like to give thanks and praise to the lovely Lady Isis, our Graphic Artist, for designing BLACKWORLD's new masthead.

## A.I.M. To Please . . .

### BLACKWORLD

"KNOW THYSELF"

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PUT YOUR

TALENTS TO  
WORK.

JOIN THE STAFF  
OF  
BLACKWORLD.

## Letters to the editor

Dear Mr. Isaac:

I appreciate the time and effort you took to answer Elombe Brath's article entitled "Zionism and Apartheid" in our September issue. It must have taken you a long time to research the Daily News, Reader's Digest, and the New York Post for your information. Unfortunately, Mr. Isaac, I am sorry to inform you that you quoted the wrong lies. Remember, Mr. Brath's article was on Israel's connection to South Africa not the alleged Arab oil weapon or the Cubans and Russians in Africa.

It would have really been interesting for I to comment on any "facts" presented by you opposing the points raised in the article, but frankly Mr. Isaac you presented none. In fact your statements insulted the intelligence of every African, Caribbean, and Afro-American on campus. You, Mr. Isaac, as a responsible Stony Brook student have the right to criticize what you see as wrong, however, you also have the responsibility to be accurate in your criticism.

First of all the reason why many countries in Africa broke relations with Israel is not because of pressure brought down on them by Arab oil, but because of the racist and expansionist policies of Israel itself. How do you explain a country like Nigeria, which is oil sufficient, and yet does not have relations with Israel. Second of all, Jonas Savimbi, mentioned in your letter is, according to former director of CIA operations in Angola a CIA financed puppet fighting a one-man war in Angola.

On Russian and Cuban involvement in Africa, I condone no form of imperialism, but believes that invite Cuba or Russia to aid in their national building has a sovereign right to do so.

In regard to Israel, there is an old saying which states, "you can find a lot about a person by the friends that he keeps." This saying is also applicable to nations. If you look at the friends that Israel has had over the years, you will find despotic countries like the Shah's Iran, Somosa's Nicaragua, and Pinochet's Chile, just to name a few. With friends like these, Mr. Isaac, Israel does not have to worry about "adding black voices to the crowd."

Hassan

Dear Sir:

As a pro-Israel Jewish student at SUSB, I would like to answer the article by Elombe Brath (in the September issue) which tries to link Israel and South Africa.

He says that the blacks in South Africa are worse off than the Jews under the Nazis, that the Zionist regime is rooted in "White supremacy" and finally shows how Israel has been trading (arms too) with South Africa, the country that he says is "the greatest military threat to the whole African continent." Wow!

Does he know what happened to Israel's large "friendship aid" program to the countries of Africa? They were kicked out by their hosts, who were promised large Arab oil funds and support in exchange, promises which many have complained have not come to fruition.

Can he point to any country in the world which isn't influenced by the Arab oil weapon to move against Israel? (Even, as he says, the U.S. is getting more "evenhanded"). Under such circumstances he should not blame Israel for seeking to bolster its defense and economy by trading with South Africa.

Finally, there is the real threat to the African continent, the Cubans and the Russians, who are in blatant fighting presence from Ethiopia in the East to Angola in the West. These are the new colonists of Africa. Does Brath remember Jonas Savimbi of Angola who is still fighting the Cuban installed faction in his country?

No, Brath prefers to make Israel, the western industrialists, and "neo-nazi" South Africa (if Brath wants to know what genocide is, he should talk to some Ugandans on campus) as an evil surrounding Africa.

The Jews have enough enemies. Why add black voices to the crowd?

Gideon Issaac

## CONGRATULATIONS!!!

Blackworld Congratulates the African-American Student Organization (AASO) for the success of their first meeting last week, Wednesday. Blackworld welcomes the AASO to the SUSB community and hopes that their meetings continue to be constructively controversial, informative, and enjoyable in creating a more family-type atmosphere amongs the Brothers and Sisters on campus.

This Wednesday discussion will center around "Can You Be Loved . . . or are you just fooling around. Old Bio - 8 PM.

# TORTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

## Interview with Phumzile Zulu

The following is an interview with Phumzile Zulu, a 26-year-old member of the African National Congress who was detained and tortured in the prisons of South Africa and recently escaped the country to avoid rearrest. She spoke to the "Bulletin" in New York City.

"I was arrested during the Soweto uprising in 1976 under the Terrorism Act. The police decided to just raid the University of Zululand after the school was burned down.

The school was burned down at 11 AM and the police ordered everyone to evacuate the campus by 1 PM. As we were driven out, some of the students got arrested and even after we returned home, the arrests continued.

At the time, I was supposed to be taking my practical exams in Library Science but I found that the police were continuously raiding my home in Durban and even invaded the tombstone of my father.

Unfortunately the managed to find out where I was because my mother's phone was tapped, and so they were aware of when I arrive.

The police were looking for me because I had been at a meeting with other students where we were discussing Soweto and the burning down of the school. So the police wanted us for questioning: to find out who said what and who participated.

### Arrested

They arrested me and took me to Durban, to a branch security house and they told me, "If you are not prepared to talk, you are going to meet your death at an early age." At the time I was nearing my 21st birthday. In fact, I celebrated my birthday in jail.

The following day they transferred me to Newcastle, where I was taken from one van into another and then taken to Utrecht. I was put in a tiny cell with a toilet and two blankets and they said, "You're going to rot here."

For the first two weeks, I wasn't eating. In fact, I was angry. This was now the month of August and the uprising had occurred in June. I would have hated myself if I had spoken and I remained quiet. I decided to die alone and not involve the whole nation.

I stayed in that cell until September 16, 1976. On that day, a white man, Captain Els, came to threaten me and said, "You think you're clever, you're going to tell

us what transpired or else we're going to fix you up. You know how the others died, you're going to be another example."

### Locked Up

Well, I decided again to keep quiet. He talked and talked and I said nothing, so they locked me up again. Then on October 16, two whites and one black man came and they told me to come out. They put me in a van, where I was taken back to Newcastle. There I knew that I was a political prisoner.

They locked me in a maximum security cell for adult women although I was supposed to be put in solitary confinement. These women were very harsh; they had been hardened in jail. At first they wanted to hit me, but I explained to them that I was there just like them: "It is not me who brought you here. These problems that we're facing are because of the South African government."

When the police came back, you could see that they were disappointed. They had expected the women to beat me up, but instead they showed concern when I left.

### Security

The police were very angry and they then took me to a maximum security police house. The first thing I noticed is that all of the windows were covered in brown paper and it was very dark. I said to myself, "Oh God, this is the last time I'm ever going to see this world!"

There were eight of them, eight police — white and black. They took out their statements once again to try to get me to sign. But I told them that from the very beginning I was not prepared to talk and if they expected me to say anything, they could do whatever they wanted, but I would say nothing.

So they started their work in shifts. First, they would have a polite group interrogate me for four hours, then another harsh group, and then a harsher one. This went on for six days: no food, no sleep and I was standing on my two feet the whole time.

Then on the sixth day, one of them said to me, "Okay, I'm going to read, you'll recite and someone will take down notes. So the policeman read out different things and I recited after him, but there was just one thing: they wanted me to sign a statement. I refused and then they started beating me.



I saw the first tooth go out and I couldn't believe this was really my tooth. I cried until I couldn't cry any more. They kept beating me and another tooth went out.

I became so numb that I couldn't even tell how they struck me. It was just too much, but I ended up saying nothing. I thought I would just perish.

Well then they came back another day with burning steel rods, red-hot and started making marks on my buttocks. They burned me. But I couldn't even cry, I was just so numb.

Then, they asked, "Are you still not prepared to sign? Do you want to die?"

### Sellout

I said, "I choose to die rather than sign. I'm not a sellout. I'm aware that if you are charging us with sabotage, the maximum sentence for sabotage is death. Would I like to find myself out of this prison and other people dying because of me? No, I'm not prepared to sign anything. You asked me to recite and that's all it was, a recitation. But I'm not putting my signature on anything."

After that, another shift came in and one of the police said, "Take her out, we have dealt with her!"

This whole time I had not seen anybody else, I didn't know the date or time. I had to ask someone what date it was.

### Prisoner

When they moved me, I caught a glimpse of another prisoner, someone I knew from school. That gave me courage because I felt at least if I die, he could tell my parents what happened and where I died.

So I stayed in jail from then until January of the following year, and then they transferred me to Durban again. I stayed there until August 1977. All of this time I had no contact with anyone, not even my family.

Then, the Attorney General came to me and said, "You're going to give state evidence against the students."

I said, "Are you dreaming? I know there are two alternatives — either I give evidence or I serve a sentence. I prefer to serve my sentence in jail. The only evidence I can give you is how I was interrogated, how I was mistreated. That's one thing I'm very clear on."

He tried to tell me that he had statements with my signature and he started shuffling through his papers, but he couldn't find anything. I said, "Yes, that

is why I lost my teeth and my body was burned."

The following day, they came back and put me in a van. There were about eight other students there and this was the first time I was able to speak to other people.

They took us to the Supreme Court in Durban, where we met up with some more students. There were 29 of us altogether. We found out that it was the African Council of Churches which had hired lawyers for us.

You know we don't even have the right to talk to lawyers. We also learned that there were originally 110 of us arrested, that 20 people were being indicted and 29 of us released. So what happened to the other people. Some were broken and gave evidence but what about the others?

### Escape

Even after I was released, I could not stay in South Africa because the police came after me again. With just the clothes on my back, I had to escape.

You must realize that in fact, we consider that we have three sets of parents: those we leave behind in South Africa, the African National Congress, and the progressive forces of mankind throughout the world.

Without them, I would not be here now.

You know in South Africa, they consider it an insult to be called a communist. But there is no understanding of what communism is because the people are only taught one type of philosophy. They are told that the people in socialist countries are starving.

### Terrorism

They try to link communism with terrorism and they tell the people that communism would make them very poor. Also, it is very common that they call freedom fighters "terrorists" to try to discredit them before the people. Unfortunately for them, they tried this tactic very late and it's not holding any water.

Of course it's illegal to have any type of Marxist writings or those of the ANC, but the people are very clever — they have them anyway. The distribution of pamphlets by the ANC is a very common thing, and very effective, even though the ANC is banned.

The government is very insecure and I am convinced that our victory is very certain from now on. The government is shaky, it is very shaky, and what we are seeing today are the last kicks of a dying horse.

BLACKWORLD IS LOVE!

# Voices Voices Voices

## THE INCIDENT

Baraka a grisled warlock engaged in a trench warfare between classes and nations — stalked by neon vistas and brownstone magic while the romanticism of the urban guerrilla flush in the taste of anger lead him into battle with a broken tooth's pain electric in a verse that reeks with labor's ammonia of salt and grime . . . art must lead to ambush and molotov cocktails the next stage of struggle will not allow effete poets to assail stiff necked capitalists with blow jobs and progressive whining for crumbs and hand-outs national book awards or blond trinkets/ get him get him. off the streets a grand jury lynch mob in hot pursuit buying and selling human rights for a counterfeit sawbuck Baraka arrested for being a black man in amerika As Bibi and the kids scream protests Baraka handcuffed and beaten as corporate boardroom freaks jack off listening to a blow by blow commentary of mad dog reed going beserk . . . but a



crowd of welfare mothers, day workers and blue collar tacticians gather like a cloud of consciousness — while — up from the sewers of ITT and U.S. Steals think tanks — a yellow sheet pus plays host to the falsetto voice of uncle sam the transvestite in drag singing  
I feel pretty  
I feel pretty  
I feel pretty, witty and wise  
and yes we're wise to banner headlines at the battlefield point as mercenary for the state announcing with bear trap grip "nigger poet hangs self in cell" but the people are watching and warn "no accidents or acts of god" and bigger thomas is alive and well  
Working roots and hour ass is grass and revolution is the lawnmower — wham bam thank you ma'am your mama will piss ice cubes & your pores will leak blood — watch it a time will come when hunters get captured by the game & victory will belong to the masses/

— B.J. Ashanti

"A revolutionary ideology is not merely negative. It is not merely a conceptual refutation of a dying social order, but a positive creative theory—the guiding light of the emerging social order."

—Kwame Nkrumah

## WHAT A MASQUERADE

The spirit talks  
As the People walks  
On broken lines  
During hard times

The heart bleeds  
As the mind heeds  
What's held inside  
And left behind

The past fades  
As today pervades  
The built up tears  
From yesterday's fears

Love heals  
What I really feel  
While trying to hide  
What's on my mind

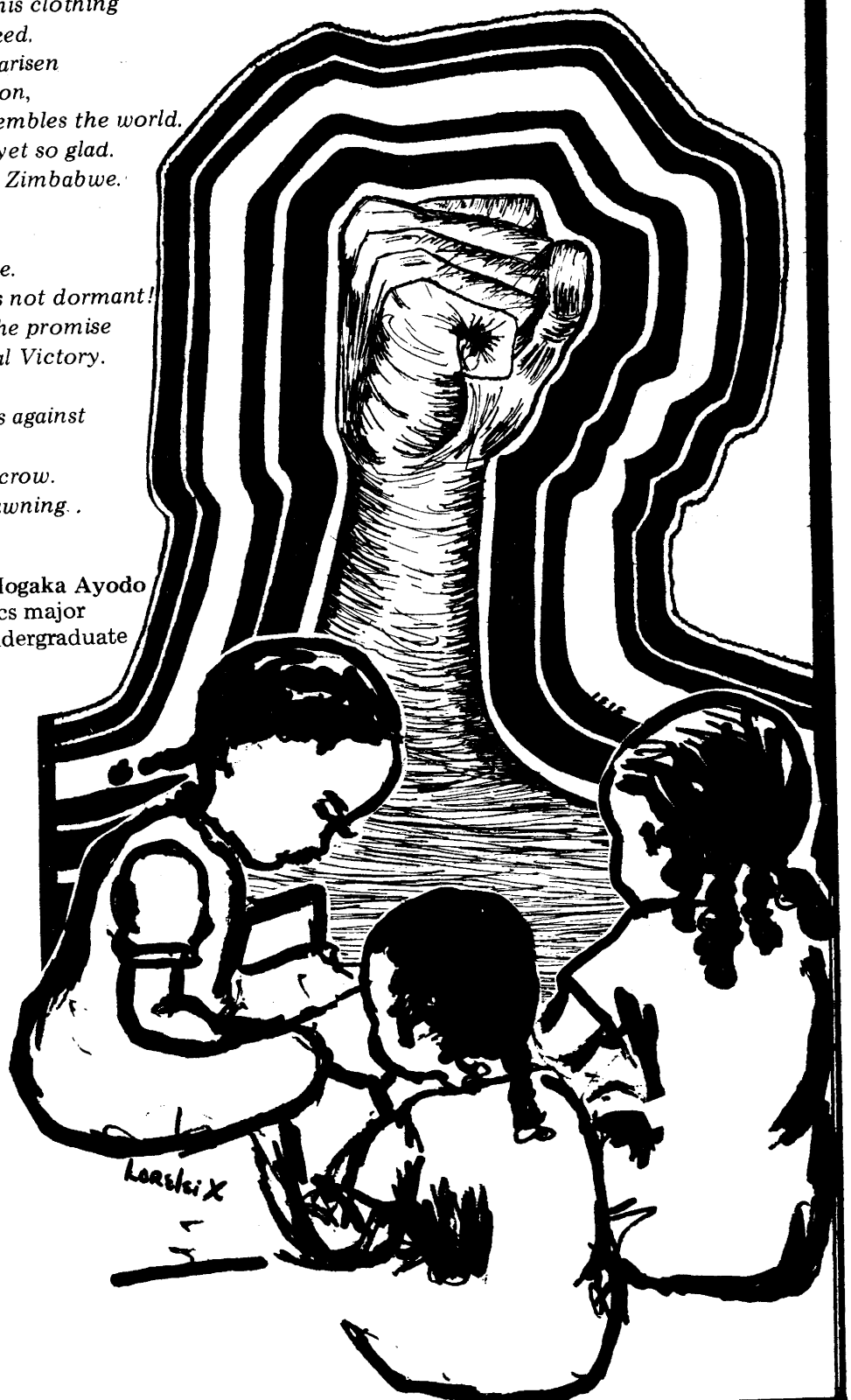
Until the past opens  
The words unspoken  
Where my bleeding heart  
Spirit talks

by Patricia Thornton  
Grad. Student (c) 1978  
(School of Urban Policy Science)

## MORE POWER TO ZIMBABWE

Ahaa! Rejoice!  
The usurper is on the run,  
hiding in a veil of diplomacy.  
We have shred his clothing  
leaving him naked.  
Zimbabwe has arisen  
like a mighty lion,  
and her roar trembles the world.  
We are proud, yet so glad.  
More power to Zimbabwe.  
Further South  
the last lion  
awaits to awake.  
South Africa is not dormant!  
Zimbabwe is the promise  
of Africa's final Victory.  
Let all rejoice  
in this progress against  
oppression.  
Let the cocks crow.  
For this is a dawning.

—Mogaka Ayodo  
Economics major  
SUSB Undergraduate



# TRIBUTE TO WALTER RODNEY

By Caribbean Student Organization (SUSB)

Between the closing of the last semester and the opening of the present one, the Caribbean was severely rocked and profoundly shocked by a major tragedy: the murder of the outstanding historian and revolutionary, Dr. Walter Rodney. This cowardly act took place in Guyana on the 13th of June, and from all the evidence appears to have been politically motivated. So to the many voices that have raised in protest, in shock, and in mourning, we of the Caribbean Students Association here at Stony Brook now add our own.

As a revolutionary, Rodney's assassination places him in the company of such fearless freedom fighters as Malcolm X, Patrice Lumumba, and Amilcar Cabral. These men were all resolutely committed to the radical transformation of their societies. In their hearts and in their actions they carried and hoped to realize the pressing concerns of the dispossessed in their societies. And, like Rodney they were all murdered, stopped dead in their efforts to end exploitation, racism, colonial and neo-colonial domination. No one symbolized better than Rodney the current phase of the struggle in the Caribbean. This recognition he earned by his uncompromising commitment to this struggle and to the masses whose hopes it raised high and placed on the political agenda. The many fiery speeches in which Rodney articulated and affirmed the legitimacy of these hopes will long be remembered. As a result his death does not have an ordinary meaning. We experience it as the fall of a great revolutionary in the making. When we think of him, we experience the same shock, the same loss, the same anger as when we think of Malcolm, Lumumba or Cabral.

As a scholar, Dr. Rodney was clearly one of the region's outstanding historians. Rodney first came to international attention with the publication of his doctoral dissertation, *A History of the Upper Guinea Coast 1545-1800*. The work was widely acclaimed for its scholarship and for the quality of the research upon which it was based. However, it was Rodney's second major work, *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*, that really solidified his international reputation. Published in 1971, this work articulated with great force, clarity and scholarship the concerns of many anti-imperialist movements of the period—both in the metropolises and in the third world. As a result, the work catapulted Rodney to world prominence and has taken its place among the revolutionary classics of third world writing. In addition to these two works, Rodney had completed one other work, *The Groundings, with My Brothers*. At the time of his death, Rodney had been working on two projects. The first was *A History of the Guyanese Working People*. The first volume of what was to be a three volume work, was completed before the assassination and has been published. The second project was a work focusing on the historical backgrounds of the major races of Guyanese society. The first part of this second project had also been completed and should be available soon. Rodney's colleagues have made known their intentions to complete the second of these two projects as a tribute to him.

Rodney returned to Tanzania even more firmly committed to the revolutionary transformation of third world societies. He remained there for six years teaching, writing and being involved in African politics. It was during this period that he wrote the second major work.

In 1974, he returned to Guyana to live. Rodney's radicalism brought him immediately into conflict with the Burnham regime. The first major conflict came with the regime's refusal to approve Rodney's appointment as Head of the History Department at the University of Guyana. Not long after his return, Rodney joined a university based pressure group, The Working People's Alliance (WPA). The relations between this group and Mr. Burnham's party, the Peoples National Congress (PNC) had been one of growing tension. This tension escalated sharply with the announcement last year that the WPA had become a full-fledged party. At first, this increased tension took the form of the usual political discrimination and pressure that opposition parties are subjected to in the region. But in the case of the WPA, it did not stop there. In July of '79 the headquarters of the PNC was fire-



FREEDOM FIGHTER  
WALTER RODNEY

Rodney was a graduate of the University of the West Indies (Jamaica). In 1963 he entered the School of Oriental and African Studies at London University. He was awarded his Ph.D in 1966 and took up his first teaching appointment at the University College of Tanzania. In 1968, he returned to Jamaica to take up a position at the University from which he had graduated. In a few months Rodney had come to be known throughout Jamaica for his fiery grassroots oratory—his ability to get close to the masses, to speak with them and for them. It was these experiences that he called "the groundings with my brothers." In October of the same year, on his return from a Black Writers Conference in Canada, Rodney was refused permission to enter the country by the Jamaican government. Thousands demonstrated in Kingston against the ban. But, in spite of all the protest the ban remained.

ana to live. Rodney's radicalism brought him immediately into conflict with the Burnham regime. The first major conflict came with the regime's refusal to approve Rodney's appointment as Head of the History Department at the University of Guyana. Not long after his return, Rodney joined a university based pressure group, The Working People's Alliance (WPA). The relations between this group and Mr. Burnham's party, the Peoples National Congress (PNC) had been one of growing tension. This tension escalated sharply with the announcement last year that the WPA had become a full-fledged party. At first, this increased tension took the form of the usual political discrimination and pressure that opposition parties are subjected to in the region. But in the case of the WPA, it did not stop there. In July of '79 the headquarters of the PNC was fire-

bombed. The leading spokesmen of the WPA were arrested on suspicion of arson. Hours later, several, including the well-known economist Clive Thomas, were released. But three were detained and charged. These were Drs. Walter Rodney, Rupert Roopnaraine, and Omawale. While out on bail, these individuals were prevented from traveling abroad. Dr. Rodney was prevented from attending the Zimbabwe independence celebration in spite of an invitation from Mr. Mugabe. In March, Drs. Roopnaraine and Omawale were prevented from attending the first anniversary celebrations of the Peoples Revolutionary Government in Grenada, although they were invited by Prime Minister Bishop. However, refusing to be stopped, Rodney made a secret trip to Zimbabwe and returned in time for the trial which was to start on the third of June.

By this time the trial had attracted international attention. Amnesty International, British, American and Caribbean lawyers concerned with human rights were in Guyana for the trial. However, before the trial had taken any conclusive turn, the world was shocked by the news that Rodney had been killed by a device that had exploded in his brother's car. The device was a bomb in the form of a walkie-talkie that Rodney's brother Donald, was tricked into taking into the car. According to Donald's statement, the device was made and given to him by Gregory Smith, an electronics engineer with whom he had been in contact for months. Authorities in Guyana at first denied the existence of Mr. Smith and were unable to produce any photographs of him. But subsequent investigations by unofficial sources have turned up pictures of Mr. Smith that several individ-

uals have identified. Mr. Smith, it turns out, was until very recently a member of the Guyana Defense Force and had been trained while in the military in electronics in England. Pictures of him in England and in Guyana have been produced and identified. But, in spite of these identifications, the police have still been unable to find and apprehend Mr. Smith. It is widely believed that he has already left the country. In the meantime, the war against the WPA continues. The trial of Drs. Roopnaraine and Omawale was scheduled to resume some time in October after a second postponement, however, no word has reached us as to whether this has happened.

However, on the 23rd of June, the people of the region gave Rodney a heroes burial. To shouts of "Rodney Lives!" and "Don't Mourn, Organize," thousands marched 12 long miles in the rain and in the sun to lay their hero and martyr to rest. The mood of the occasion is best expressed in words from George Lammings address to the crowd: "This is a most dangerous land in the most dangerous of times." But in spite of these superlative odds, the people came out to pay tribute to Rodney and to express an even more resolute opposition to the PNC regime of Mr. Burnham.

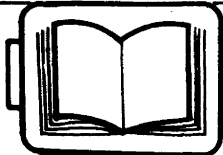
Dr. Rodney is survived by his wife Patricia and two sons. They are at present residing in Barbados.

READ BLACKWORLD

READ BLACKWORLD

READ BLACKWORLD

READ BLACKWORLD



## Book Review

### IRAN: DICTATORSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

by Fred Halliday, 1979 UK L1.75 US\$3.95

Penguin Books 625 Madison Ave. New York City 10022  
Penguin Books Ltd. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England

Halliday's meticulously researched account of monarchical Iran in transition from medieval kaliphate to a modern capitalist state, ranks far above any similar attempt to date. It is scathingly critical, though painstakingly objective; crystally analytical and above all, disquietingly prophetic—as developments in post-January 1979 Iran have shown. An invaluable resource for students of the subject.

### U.S. NEOCOLONIALISM IN AFRICA

by Stuart Smith, 1974 US\$2.95  
International Publishers 381 Park Ave. South  
New York City, N.Y. 10016

Polemics interfere with an otherwise good account of U.S. attempts to "change places" with capitalist Europe

to become the dominant imperialist country over Africa's political-economy. Smith provides quite a substantial 'pool' of information, although at times it becomes difficult to distinguish between fact and (psuedo) social analysis (an area in which he displays considerable weakness.) His study transcends the academic and situates the data in a clear, people-oriented context.

### THE DEPT TRAP: THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND THE THIRD WORLD

by Cheryl Payer, 1974 US\$4.50  
Monthly Review Press 62 West 14th Street, New York City  
Monthly Review Press 21 Theobalds Rd. London WC1X8SL

When Payer's book was released in 1974, one of Monthly Review's promotional pieces axiomized: "The International Monetary Fund is the most powerful supra-national government in the world today." It went on: "Payer exposes the IMF.... as the international credit agency with vast powers to dictate internal policies of borrowing nations."

Developments in many Third World countries to which the IMF has extended loans since 1974 have served

to validate and reinforce both MR's and Payer's characterization of the institution. The example of Jamaica has become almost standard. Nowhereelse have the machinations of the IMF been more graphically and painfully exercised than in Jamaica. There's hardly a magazine or newspaper in the world which hasn't written about the Jamaican experience and what it could mean for future relations between developed countries on the one hand, and developing states on the other. And yet, not much is really known about the origins and inner and outer workings of this 'supra-national government' which has created so many problems for Jamaica - not even within Jamaica and other 'victim-states' themselves.

Although six years have elapsed since Payer's work on the IMF, it remains an extremely invaluable study. Her style is clear, symmetrical - almost 'simple.' She uses the examples of various Third World countries to make her case. She also exposes the IMF's role in aiding the U.S. war effort in Indo-China and its attempts to "desocialize" Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.





**CARROT SURPRISE**

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

S.U.N.Y. C.U.N.Y.  
**SAINTS**

Brian, Kenny & Kevin  
PRESENT

**DISCO CLASSIC**  
(Scholarship Fund Raiser)

Featuring  
New York's Hottest Attraction  
**The Together Brothers**

and our special guest  
Wayne & Charlie  
(seen on L.A.S. & Lippins, Melrose)

PLACE: **Stony Brook Union Ballroom**  
DATE: **November 15th, 1980**  
TIME: **10 p.m.-til**  
PRICE: **\$4.00, \$3.00 w/S.B. I.D.**

**DIRECTIONS**

By Car: Take L.I.E. (495) to exit 62, follow Nicolls Rd. north 9 miles to S.B. Campus.  
By Train: Take L.I.R.R. from Penn Station (34th St.) Manhattan, Flatbush Ave. Bklyn, or Sutphin Blvd., Queens.  
Transportation from train station will be available!!!

Address all materials, photographs, poetry, prose, news articles, illustrations, letters, recipes, announcements of parties and club activities to:

**BLACKWORLD Office**  
Rm. 060, Student Union Bldg.

**feature on: THE ONE**



Name: Trevor St. Hill  
Major: Anthropology/Africana Studies  
Place of Birth: Georgetown, Guyana  
Philosophy on Life: "Life is a constant struggle, you got to stay on top of it. College life is good; I feel everyone should have the opportunity and experience of attending college, not just a chosen few. In terms of this campus there is so much of a good thing you can do

here. Academically, it can get intense, and I feel there is no proper counseling available; you also need people to push you: family, friends, etc.

Anyway, I take life as it comes . . . In the long run I intend to be a very happy man."

Zodiac: Scorpio

Campus Activities: Trevor has been very active on campus as a camera projectionist. He has worked with SCOOP setting up and monitoring audio-visual (AV) for discos and Stony Brook concerts.

Trevor St. Hill has also worked with Media Services at the Health Science Center involving TV production, film editing, engineering, etc. This, he felt, has been his most rewarding experience in that medium.

Presently, Mr. St. Hill is "Chief Projectionist" for the COCA movies shown in Lecture Hall 100 every Friday and Saturday night.

Favorite Person at Stony Brook: . . . Yvonne . . . Well, I also have my sister on campus . . . Tessa.

**African-American Student Organization**  
Invites you to our meetings, every **Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., Old Bio. Bldg.**  
*It's about Living, Loving & Learning.*  
*The Struggle Continues!!!*  
Rejoice . . . . .



**SAINTS - Student Conference**

Opportunity for minority students to meet and discuss your professional or career goals with various members from your area of interest.

Mon. Nov. 17 4-9 p.m.	Tues. Nov. 18 4-9 p.m.	Wed. Nov. 19 4-9 p.m.	Thurs. Nov. 20 4-9 p.m.
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Conferences will be held in Conference Rooms, 2nd flr. of the Stony Brook Union.

Topics Include: Behavioral Sciences, Natural Physical Sciences/Medicine/Allied Sciences, Computers, Business Law, Journalism, Fine Arts, Communications, etc.

Also information on Financial Aides for Advance Study, Internships, Grad. Studies.

For further details contact either:

Melinda Morais Cardoza B35-C 24(6)-7238	Yvonne Valle Cardoza B34-A 24(6)-7237
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Scholastic Achievement Incentives For Non-Traditional Students

**Semi-Annual Fall Concert**  
*Stony Brook Gospel Choir*

**November 17th, 1980**

**8:00 p.m., Fine Arts Center  
Main Auditorium**

**Tickets \$2.00**

Available from any Gospel Choir Member  
for further info call:

**Denise Boone: 246-4767**

**HEALING HERBS**

By Veronica Lowe  
AIM Counselor

**Cranberry**

Cranberry contains natural citric, malic and benzoic acids, acting as intestinal anti-septics and facilitating digestion. It is helpful in obesity, poor complexion, liver disorders, pimples, diarrhea, asthma, catarrh and goiter.

**Apples**

Apples are perhaps the most health-giving fruits that exist. Apples contain important chemical ingredients. They favor oxidation of the blood, tend to prevent intestinal putrefaction, regulate calcium metabolism, retard the onset of old age and render the urine normal.

**Grapes**

Grapes assist your body in burning some of its stored fat, at the same time keeping the sugar from falling too low. As a good blood and body builder, they are helpful in liver disorders, anemia, jaundice, pimples and skin disease. They stimulate circulation, act as a mild laxative and are also helpful in nervousness, reducing diets and low blood pressure. They are not recommended for diabetics, or someone who is prone to diarrhea or hyperacidity.

**Celery**

Celery is a mild diuretic and laxative, and it stimulates circulation. Every part of the plant is considered by nutritionists to be a beneficial food. The celery leaves are a good source of calcium and a high source of sodium, chlorine and chlorophyll. Celery stalks are high in potassium. Here we find rich sources for vitamins A and D, and a wealth of minerals.

Celery is very helpful in arthritis, gout, sciatica, high blood pressure, rheumatism, obesity, insomnia, urinary disorders, chronic appendicitis, hyperacidity, headaches, neuritis, neuralgia, indigestion, cystitis and dropsy.

**CARIBBEAN DAY at SUSB**

**Friday, Nov. 21st, 1980**  
*Come Celebrate!*

10 a.m.-5 p.m.:

arts, crafts, food, music,  
In the Union Lobby

12-until. . . ?:

**PARTY, Union Ballroom.**

**Admission FREE**

*It's gonna be a "Master Blaster Jamin"*

**One Love**

# JAMAICA: End To Democratic Socialism

continued from page 1

With democratic socialism, Manley began the uphill task of trying to remake life for the Jamaican working class, and for the first time, students could have free public education at all levels. Laws were also established that provided for a national minimum wage, equal pay for women, maternity leave and a committee for solving industrial disputes.

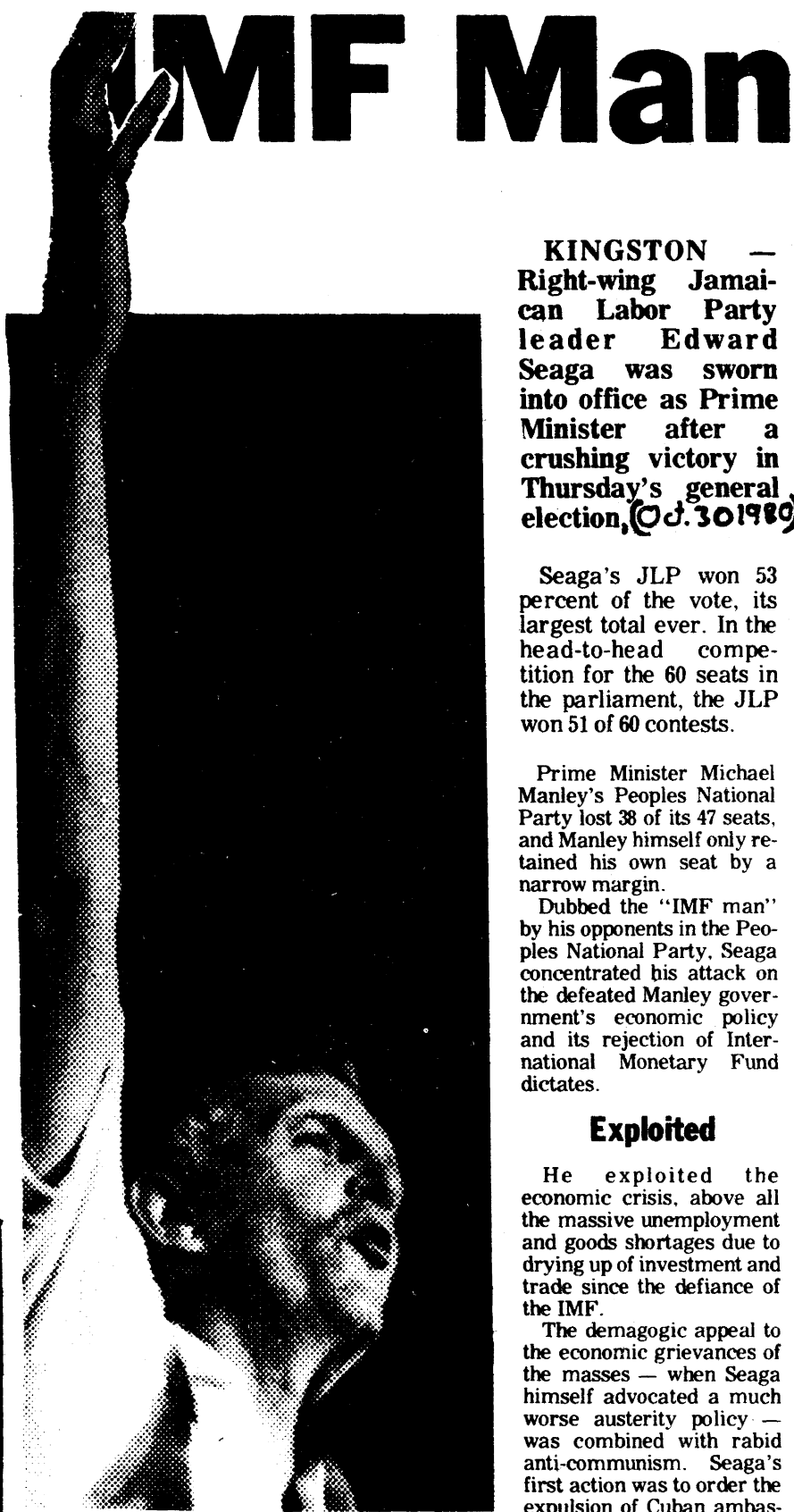
Local businessmen and foreign investors were told that productive land holding could not remain useless and inactive. Land was purchased at a "fair market price" and distributed to cooperatives. Health, recreation centers and highways were built, along with more than 40,000 new units of housing for the poor.

But, Manley and democratic socialism was struck a destabilizing blow, when his government broke off negotiation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) because of refusal to comply with the IMF's harsh loan conditions that would require laying off 11,000 government workers. Another more devastating blow was struck upon democratic socialism, when Manley and PNP was defeated in the 1980 general elections on October 30th.

The new right-wing pro-American Prime Minister Edward "U.S." Seaga disclosed in his campaign speeches that he will reintroduce the famous "Puerto Rican model," or "Operation Bootstrap" and re-negotiate with the International M.F. Seaga hopes that his actions will produce a new flow of foreign exchange and "restore productivity and create more jobs."

But, let us not forget the tragedy that this so-called model did to the Jamaican economy under the same JLP government between 1956-1968. In those years, foreign investment only produced a mere 13,000 new jobs while the labor force grew at 20,000 which resulted in the immigration of over 16,000 Jamaicans to England, Canada, and the United States.

It is no doubt that Seaga will keep some of the PNP welfare programs, but he is sure to cut subsidies in areas of free medical care and free education. Finally, it's certain that this fascist-like government under Seaga will drastically downgrade Jamaica's relationship with Cuba, Grenada, Africa and the socialist world, in favor of a vigorous pro-western, anti-social position.



**KINGSTON —** Right-wing Jamaican Labor Party leader Edward Seaga was sworn into office as Prime Minister after a crushing victory in Thursday's general election, (Oct. 30, 1980)

Seaga's JLP won 53 percent of the vote, its largest total ever. In the head-to-head competition for the 60 seats in the parliament, the JLP won 51 of 60 contests.

Prime Minister Michael Manley's Peoples National Party lost 38 of its 47 seats, and Manley himself only retained his own seat by a narrow margin.

Dubbed the "IMF man" by his opponents in the Peoples National Party, Seaga concentrated his attack on the defeated Manley government's economic policy and its rejection of International Monetary Fund dictates.

### Exploited

He exploited the economic crisis, above all the massive unemployment and goods shortages due to drying up of investment and trade since the defiance of the IMF.

The demagogic appeal to the economic grievances of the masses — when Seaga himself advocated a much worse austerity policy — was combined with rabid anti-communism. Seaga's first action was to order the expulsion of Cuban ambassador Ulises Estrada.

JLP leader Edward Seaga

The ouster of the reformist Manley government by this out-and-out imperialist stooge sets the stage for bloody civil war in the island. The workers and the mass of the urban population will not accept abolition of the reforms of the last eight years, nor the drastic decline in living standards that the IMF demands.

At the same time, Manley's defeat was the result of the bankruptcy of reformism in the grip of the world crisis. Manley's political following fell with the decline in living standards over the last several years.

### Deficit

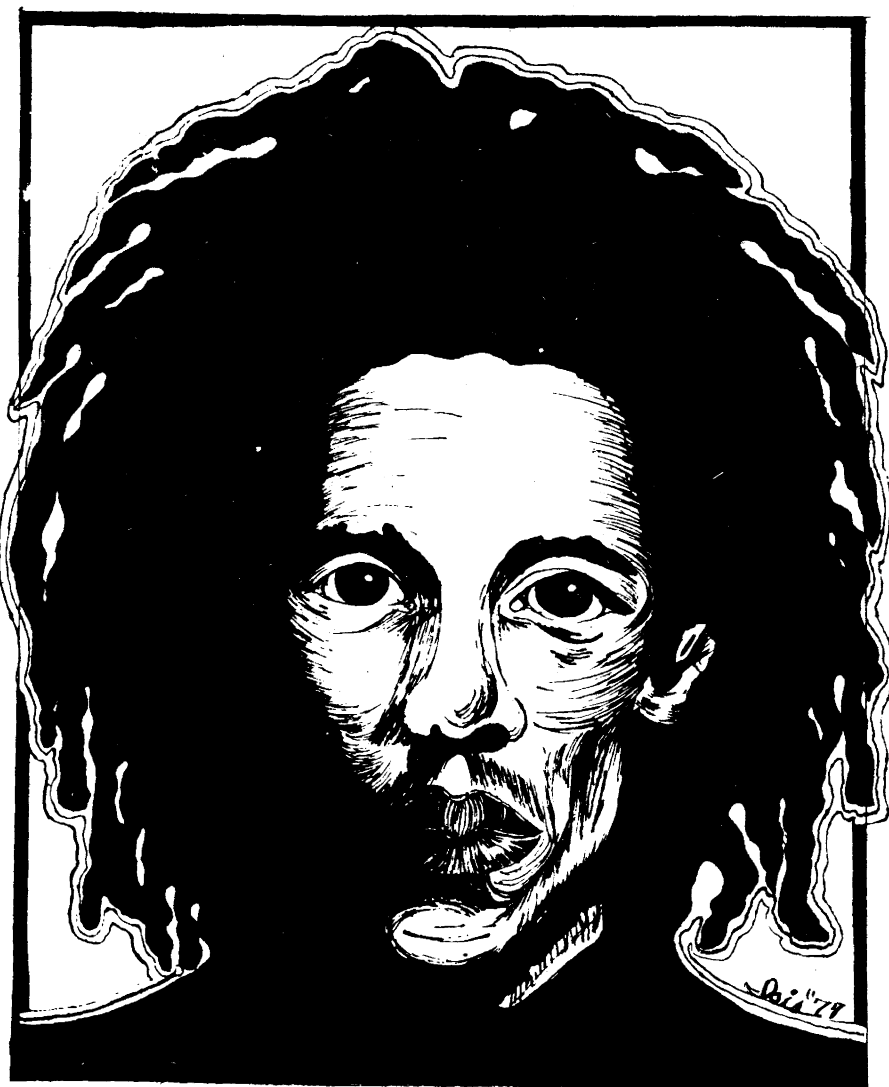
The island of 2 million has a balance of payments deficit this year alone of \$350 million on top of already existing debts. Within hours of taking office, Seaga ordered the police and army to take action against political opponents. 700 people have been killed in fighting since January. Ten people were killed in the first 48 hours of the election. Following a sniper attack on the headquarters of the Seaga's election was heavily armed by the US State Department, and by officials of both the Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan administration called "Operation Wipeout." 98 people were killed through Friday. The CIA poured funds into Seaga's campaign, the eastern part of the Kingstown building up the largest in the Caribbean.



## Healthful Hints

- Peppermint tea cures headaches and can aid in the relief of influenza.
- In the old days spider webs were used to heal wounds and cuts because it contains penicillin.
- Pectin, a natural fiber found in fruits and vegetables reduces cholesterol build-up.
- The blood and brain of the human body is four-fifths water so at least six glasses of water must be drunk daily.
- The human body is a finely constructed machine and transforms energy from the food supplied.

—Submitted by: KIM CLARK



**KWANZA IS COMING!**

FICTION

The Inevitable End

By ANDRES GUILLERMO LOPEZ

... New York City burned and crumbled. The greatest achievement of mankind, the largest city in the world, man's artifice to eternity decayed before my eyes. The sky was one huge fire, burning out of control, and the buildings were engulfed by flames that looked like the arms of an immense evil beast. Glass and stone crashed down to the ground from the skyscrapers, killing thousands who rushed to escape and hide. The buildings collapsed with incredible ease and speed, a million times faster than the time it had taken to erect them. The violence that shook the land was greater than that produced by a hurricane and earthquake combined. Its force was never before experienced, but presently visible. It was a storm of destruction that plagued the city. It was a man made storm with no morning after.

The city looked like a graveyard, full of high rise tombstones that fell to the earth with evil sound. It was a melancholic, painful sound. It was a howl for an escape. It was as if an orchestra were playing the sad stage. "Chaos," was the repetitive chorus line. What a pitiful end for such a great people and world. There was suffering and death on every doorstep. No one knew what to do, or how to face the end of humanity. Bridges fell to the rivers, like toys at the hands of a playful,

vengeful god. Children cried desperately in the streets for their mothers who would never come. They sat innocently on a bloodsoaked ground with eyes closed to the horror that went on. They hoped it would be just another nightmare from which they would soon awake, but it was not. It was the real thing. It was the end. Thousands rushed into the open spaces, away from their burning homes, only to breathe the deadly air, which would soon extinguish the life from their bodies. They cursed everything and everyone, even god.

The sun was falling from the sky occasionally hiding behind dark, ugly clouds of gray, as if teasing mankind that he was about to hide, never to be seen again. The sun danced the dance of uncertainty, but the city glowed with a devilish light. People ran around with eyes that stared into emptiness, with mouths that gaped with hunger, with hands that trembled with fear. They had just been released from comfortable cages into an arena where only ruthless violence would keep them alive, and like the Roman gladiators of antiquity, they fought for every breath that they could salvage. The garden of paradise was overrun by a herd of human predators, with only humans to prey on. These human creatures beat each other with madness and hatred. They blamed one another for what had occurred, as if someone had to be totally responsible.

They clashed and fought having nothing to lose, with the slight hope that their painful lives would cease, without any awareness that their light had been taken. They all became savages that desperately wanted war. They wanted to kill, destroy, and become as insane as the ones who had exploded the bombs, and launched the nuclear holocaust. They lost all consciousness of brotherhood and friendship. They had no fathers and mothers; no sisters, no brothers. They were empty of all affection. They had lost respect for life. They had no one but enemies. Every face that they saw was a stranger's face, at which they would claw, and stab, with their mouths drooling, and hoping to see blood; red and warm human blood. They sacrificed one another, hoping to be forgiven.

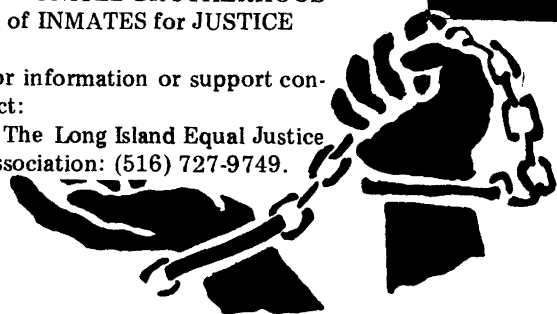
Every place became a prison, and every second seemed an eternity. The throngs of people everywhere begged for mercy. Their cries pierced the lifeless air. It was one lament, one human prayer for the end to come faster. The slow death and agony became intolerable; the pain was too strong to bear. The pain of seeing men and women turn to beasts of prey was even heavier. The destruction inflicted by every human war fought since the beginning of time, could not compare with what occurred before me. Every man, woman, and child probably wondered about the whereabouts of God. And, they each choked and struggled in asking the question, "Why?"

I gazed at the evening sky and begged with the rest of humanity for answers. I was also mad. I felt I was insane. The city continued to fall to pieces, but it was not just a city, it was a world that crumbled! I thought a moment, and gathering all the energy left in my weary body, using all the air left in my dying lungs, I let out a yell, a cry, a scream. The only words, the only thought that surfaced from deep inside was "why this horror?" The echo came back to my ears from under the stones of the decaying bridge. It was a foreign sound, and it trembled violently in my ears, then in my mind. I was losing touch with myself. My eyes were weakening. My palms I could barely close. My body was a cold chill; a corpse with but an ounce of the stuff of life left in it. The deadly breeze made me tremble. I became nauseous, and wanted to vomit. I wanted to puke all my insides out; my stomach, heart, and mind, so that nothing would remain to remind me of the end that approached from everywhere at every moment.

The hardest thought to manage at this point, however, was that what I saw occurring before me was not just a dream. It was a reality, and it was happening all over the world. Millions of people felt what I felt. Their fates, like mine, had been decided by the audacious actions of a few thoughtless, fearless leaders. They had led the world to this calamity. This was the inevitable end of humanity. This was what so many generations had existed and worked for. Every struggle and idea, every bit of human hope and courage wasted and destroyed. For what? For nothing. And for no real reason. Continued next week . . .

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of INMATES for JUSTICE

For information or support contact: The Long Island Equal Justice Association: (516) 727-9749.



"A Message from Within" The United Brotherhood of Inmates for Justice 21st, September, 1980

I. It is hard for us, as inmates, to conceive in all rationality how there can be so little concern for fellow human beings. That's all we're asking - you know? "To be treated and accepted as human beings!! Does our request shock you?"

The medical department here at the jail is in such a state of depletion and undermannedness that we fear for our very lives! Yes, we "are" in a state of "severe mental stress," as the Sheriff so aptly put it to the newspapers. What we want to know is: "WHY ADD TO IT??"

Forgive our limited ability to comprehend, but we don't understand how so many people can stand idly by, watch human life deteriorate into nothingness, and do nothing about it!! Are we that much of a valued commodity to the County of Suffolk and the State of New York that the entire world can stand by and watch this abuse and misuse of power negate the lives of fellow beings? Should no "moral," "legal," or "constitutional" questions be asked? Is life so petty . . . or have people become

so calloused that they just no longer care for themselves or anyone else?

As inmates, we see ourselves as "pawns" on the "chess board of economy." Our purpose is to keep the flow of public funds throughout the institution uninterrupted and uninvestigated by a public who is supporting it willingly or not. As we said before, "we are fearful of our lives," and we have every right to be!!!

II.

We have been pleading with the administrative bodies of the Suffolk County Jail to allow us to receive treatment for our physical and mental ills. "Yes," there are some of us here who need psychiatric care and we "know it" . . . but there are just as many (if not more) people in charge of the whole operation that need psychiatric help and won't even admit it! We realize we need help; but aren't allowed to receive even "minimal care." So our "fears" are well founded.

There is one who is in charge of this "fortress of steel," that is admittedly understaffed." He won't let in the doctors who are willing to donate their time—at no taxpayers' expense—out of compassion and concern for a few human beings who are pleading to be treated for their ills. Giving aid generously, so we would not have to be subjected

to the subhuman conditions that have been previously related.

Things have gone unnoticed and neglected for so long "illegally" that the practice now seems to be accepted!!

THAT MUST CHANGE!!!

"We," the United Brotherhood of Inmates for Justice, dedicate what very well may be our lives, literally, to this strike. We refuse to join the world of idle callousness. A lot of us have children whom we love, dearly, with such depth that some of us have even done wrong so that we may feed them. So that they may have the most precious gift upon this earth . . . "life." We don't want them to be subjected to this corrupt, calloused world of Penology and Politicians at election time (Oh! didn't you notice? When the economy is empty prisons are full!!).

Our lives may very well become forfeit, but we refuse to go unnoticed or neglected any longer!

III.

We want our children to know peace and harmony amongst fellow beings. To enjoy the fullness and beauty of life.

They call this a civilized society—"Hah!" It makes us wonder how long you will stand by and watch a man slowly die and have an animal come into existence? Even a dog will bite back when he is cornered. Since "deception," "misconception," and "misdirection" are and have been our biggest problems throughout this whole ordeal, let it now be "stated" and "noticed" that there "has been," "there is" and there "will be" a strike until our problems here are resolved.

Since no attention was given to our lives, maybe, just "maybe" you will blink an eye at our deaths. No, we won't manufacture a charade of sensationalism or violence—this is not a FREAK SHOW! We will simply cease to be through malnutrition and dehydration. A "passive" "peaceful resistance" into oblivion.

REQUESTS

Our requests are as follows (and will be the questions presented to the Federal District Court):

1. That the administration allow the physicians to come into the jail to examine the inmates. That correctional officers who have para-medical qualifications utilize their talents for the benefits of the inmates, in establishing a sick call procedure on a daily basis.
2. (a) Assignment of a Federal Special Master to interpret our grievances and negotiate our requests to the administration. (b) An Independent Auditor to substantiate our allegations. (c) A Civilian Review Board to be impartial and disseminate the truth back to the public.
3. A restraining influence put upon the administrative officials of the jail to ensure no more punitive beatings or other forms of harassment and mental or physical torture.
4. An investigation into the unsanitary conditions that are here, along with numerous health and safety hazards including the present usage of plastic mattresses which have already been condemned and declared illegal by both federal and state governments. Also we have complaints about the plumbing system which is inadequate and

unsanitary.

5. We request and ask the public to inspect the feasibility of "earned time" for good, socially acceptable behavior or progress in a vocational or rehabilitative field.

6. We ask for adequate legal, vocational and educational programs so that we may better adjust to society, once we return.

7. We ask for immediate expansion of the present visiting facilities. The visiting area of the jail is the inmates' only contact with the real world. A proper, comfortable visiting room can help to lessen the "culture shock" of re-entry. Our present facilities are such an uncomfortable embarrassment to our life-line to life—our friends and relatives—that we suffer from the infrequency of our loved ones' return to this sad, lonely place.

8. We ask for immediate end to the sensory deprivation that we must suffer by being deprived of a view of our environment. This problem can be remedied by allowing willing people to donate the small pane of plexiglass that alienates us from God and nature.

9. We ask why pre-trial detainees cannot be extended the same privileges as a convicted state prisoner. Our burden is much greater to bear being not convicted of anything. No food packages, no pay for services rendered, we get nothing!

Are we wrong in wanting to be treated as human beings capable of "feeling" and with the capacity to "think?" To be treated as such? We let you be our judge.

Yours in Struggle,

# Black Hispanics: Between 2 Worlds



By Fred Sweet—The Washington Post

**Miguel A. Sandoval: "The census would count me as Hispanic."**

**By Judith Valente**

Miguel Sandoval arrived in Harlem in 1959 from Havana, where he'd been an outspoken advocate of better civil rights for Black Cubans. Sandoval was Cuban, but he thought of himself primarily as a Black. Yet to the American Blacks in Harlem, he was a Hispanic.

Nine years later, he applied for a job as director of the manpower office where he worked because he had heard that federal officials were looking for a Black to fill the post. But, Sandoval said, he was told he could not have the job because he was Hispanic.

Sandoval convinced the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that he was indeed Black and had been discriminated against, and won back pay. Still, Sandoval, like many Black Hispanics here, has found himself walking a delicate tightrope between two worlds—one Black, one Hispanic—and feeling comfortable in neither. "The U.S. classifies as

Black those people of African origin. Hispanics are classified as people of Hispanic origin or from Latin American countries," said Sandoval, who now lives in Washington. "In that category, I am Hispanic, as I am from Cuba. The census would count me as Hispanic—not Black—even though in fact I am Black. It's a dilemma."

It is a particular social dilemma in Washington, Black Hispanics say, where the population is 70% Black and Blacks and Hispanics have frequently viewed one another as competitors for pieces of the political, economic and social services pie.

Daniel Bueno, the owner of the highly successful Zodiac Records store on Columbia Road, remembers when he first came to Washington 18 years ago, and the Hispanic community was much smaller, he moved in a circle of American Blacks. Bueno looks back now and chuckles—the way people chuckle about their adolescent escapades—when he remembers

how he participated in the 1968 riots here and the Poor People's March.

Now Bueno has cast his lot with his fello Latinos, selling the music of their native countries—and his—in the heart of Washington's "barrio latino" on Columbia Road. "I feel better now. (Latinos) understand me and I understand them. When I go with Blacks, I have to pretend. With Latinos I can be myself. I do my thing," said Bueno, who could pass for a teen-ager at 33 and spends a lot of his time arranging music for well-known Latin singers and groups.

According to the best current estimates, there are about 75,000 Hispanics living in the Washington area. But none of many surveys done on area Hispanics enumerates the number of Black Hispanics. Perhaps that is because it is a curious, confusing question for Black Latinos to have to define themselves in an "either/or" context.

"Here in the U.S., the line of demarcation (between races) is very clear. You are either Black or white," said Roland Roebuck, a Puerto Rican who works in the D.C. Office of Latino Affairs, "whereas in Latin America, you have a lot of shades of Black and white." Roebuck, who is Black, was born in New York City but lived most of his life in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Those Latinos who are dark-complexioned, but not Black, said Roebuck, "suffer a shock when they come here because they are placed in with Black folks and treated accordingly. Here, you are forced to put yourself in a race category. (Black Hispanics) are forced to define themselves (as Black or Hispanic) and often they don't know which way to go."

It is not that racism does not exist in Latin America, says Roebuck and other Black Hispanics. There, a person's color is almost always tied to his economic status. Yet it is a person's economic status, rather than their color, which determines the social sphere they may travel in.

The prejudice was more subtle in Cuba, says Sandoval. When he lived there under the Batista government, there were beaches and clubs where Blacks could not go. "But a white Cuban might say to a Black, 'Oh, you are my brother. I'll sign for you to join the club. But it's a \$1,000 fee.'

"Now you know and they know

the Black can't afford the \$1,000. So they kept them out that way and it looked like they weren't keeping you out because of color."

Says Dr. Norma Small, a Black from Panama and a chemistry professor at Howard University, "When I was home (in Panama), I didn't see racial prejudice so much because I was darker. It was not so much a color thing as how much money you had. We have Black people in Panama who are very rich and they can go anywhere."

The major complaint of Black Hispanics is that although they belong to both groups, they often lose out on the affirmative action programs of each group.

Small said she knows of Black Hispanics who have applied for federal job training programs for Hispanics, and despite their qualifications, were turned down. "You get the feeling that what they want when they want Latinos, are people who are easily identified as Latinos," said Small, who's lived here 14 years.

Sandoval has recently written to President Carter, who has declared this week National Hispanic Heritage Week, and congratulated him for appointing more than 100 Hispanics to policy-making positions, but complaining that the president "has forgotten that some Blacks are Hispanics, too."

Sandoval, who has worked at Manpower and the Department of Commerce, and is now active in the National Alliance of Spanish Speaking People, says that more than 250 Hispanics are working as employment program coordinators in federal agencies, but only a handful are Black.

Washington Hispanics do say, however, that in recent years, there have been some improvements in the dialogue between American Blacks and Hispanics. Sandoval points to the two-year-old National Working Consent Committee of Blacks and Hispanics, whose members include several national Latino and Black leaders. In addition, a Washington group, the Local Latino, Hispanic and Black Coalition has also been formed.

"We are beginning to understand we have to get together on issues," said Sandoval. "But it takes time. You know, there is not complete unity even within the Hispanic community."

