

BLACKWORLD

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ONE NATION

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Governor Proclaims '93 As Black History Year For State of N.Y.

By Governor Mario Cuomo

On New Year's Day in 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation became the law of the land. In recognition of the 100th anniversary of one of the greatest moments of progress in our nation's history, I signed a proclamation designating 1993 as Black History Year in the State of New York. The Emancipation Proclamation offers eloquent testimony to the impact of the African - American experience on U.S. history — as slaves, as free people and ultimately as full fledged American citizens.

"That on the first day of January, A.D. 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward and forever free."

Those words began a battle for freedom that has yet to be fully won, but forever changed this country for the better. The principles which guide that struggle are now firmly established part of the American lexicon: that people should be able to live without the fear of being denied opportunity because of the color of their skin.

The Emancipation Proclamation was not a free pass, however. Many African - Americans suffered — and continue to suffer - in the cause of freedom. Despite this, African - Americans have continued to play a crucial role in the shaping of this great country. From its revolutionary creation to today, African - Americans have been willing contributors.

It is my hope that during this year we remember the African - Americans who selflessly and bravely contributed to our nation by engaging in educational

activities that foster pride and awareness.

Our country's great historical moments include the recent election of a Black governor, the first Black female mayor in New York State and many other firsts. In social and economic arenas, African - Americans have moved to the vanguard of national leadership.

For years, we in New York State have celebrated Black History Month each February. That celebration continues to grow, as African - Americans and others devote increasing attention to their role in American society. Today there are more than million citizens of African - American descent who enrich the culture and diversity of the Family of New York.

The Empire State has been the home of African - American firsts too numerous to mention, all of which enriched the quality of life for all. We should be proud of these contributions.

The African - American experience has profound impact on our nation's history. Through the centuries, African - Americans fought America's wars, built its roads and bridges and tilled its soil. Tens of thousands of African - Americans gave their lives in pursuit of the principles of freedom, sometimes on foreign soil more hospitable than their own.

As we move forward into the '90's let us look with renewed hope and concern for our brothers and sisters. Let us remember that few have done more than African - Americans to help guarantee the rights of freedom and equality for all. Let us chart a bright future and workable agenda that will held us all to a better tomorrow.

EXTRA!! EXTRA!!!

* 384 Haitians are feared dead in the sinking of a wooden ship off the Bahamas three weeks ago. (December 21) There were eight survivors rescued from the vessel which was bound for Miami.

Reports say that tens of thousands more Haitians will set sail in the coming weeks thinking that President Clinton is more sympathetic to their plight than President Bush was.

Clinton, has been working on a plan that would find a balance between accepting refugees who fear political persecution and turning those away who come to find work.

Refugee advocates say that the boat people are persecuted in Haiti because they support ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, but Bush said they were fleeing for economic reasons, which bars them from the right to U.S asylum.

MINORITY AIDS SURGE

* The AIDS epidemic is still surging among Blacks and Latinos while new cases among whites have dipped slightly, the National Commission on AIDS said yesterday (1/11/93) in a report that condemned racism and called for more equitable health care.

Nearly half the Americans with AIDS have been Blacks and Latinos. " Within these communities there is fear that public concern with the epidemic will wane as AIDS more than ever becomes a disease of the 'other' — people with whom white America does not readily identify," said Harlon Dalton, a commission member.

In NYC, 2/3 of AIDS cases have been among Blacks and Latinos, and that is likely to increase within the next 2 years, said Ronald Johnson the city coordinator for AIDS policy.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE FLAP

* Syracuse - The pledge of allegiance has become the focal point of a brewing racial conflict that administrators

at the city's largest high school are desperately trying to calm. School officials say that as many as 500 students at Henninger High School - most of them Black - refuse to stand for the pledge on any given day.

The issue, students and administrators say, has been simmering for weeks, came to a head when a white student made a derogatory comment("You can take a lunch ticket but you won't stand up") to a Black student who didn't get up for the pledge.

Renee Blystone, an 18 year old white senior said, " It's our country; you should be proud of what we stand for, what we fought for." Those who refuse to pledge are protected by law, and this has caused a debate as to whether the words hold the same meaning for Black and white students. "I don't feel we should have to stand," said 15 year old ninth grader April Thomas, who is Black. " I don't have to do anything for this country, it hasn't done anything for me."

POET MAYA ANGELOU TO SPEAK AT INAUGURATION

* Poet Maya Angelou says she was "so exhilarated and thrilled" when she got a call from (then) President elect Clinton asking her to compose a poem to read at his inauguration on January 20.

She has been quoted as saying, " It is fitting that Clinton asks a woman and a Black woman to write a poem about the tenor of the times. It is probably fitting that a Black woman try to speak to the alienation, the abandonment and to the hope of healing the inflections which have befallen all Americans, that accounts for white Americans feeling so estranged..."

Angelou, 64, was born in St. Louis, grew up in Stamps, Arkansas about 25 miles from Clinton's birthplace of Hope. Her experience in segregated Arkansas was the basis of her

Continued on page 5

Black is Beautiful

WELCOME BACK STONY BROOK

Black History Month Highlights @ SUNY Stony Brook

Theme: "Education for Self - Reliance and Self - Determination,"

based on the writings of Julius Nyerere

An opening ceremony and reception will take place on Wednesday, February 3, 12:40 p.m. - 2 p.m. in the Stony Brook Union's Fireside Lounge, at which time Tilden Edelman, provost of the university and scholar of American history, will speak. Highlights of the month include performances, art exhibitions, lectures, panel discussions, film and much more.

February 1 - 12

Photographic Exhibition: "Invisible No More"

Orville Robertson, artist
Monday - Friday, 12:00 - 4:00 p.m.
Stony Brook Union Art Gallery

February 4

Martin Luther King, Jr. Celebration "Ruby Remembers Martin"

featuring Ruby Dee and the Stony Brook Gospel Choir
7:00 p.m., Staller Center for the Arts
Tickets: \$6 (Box Office: 632-7230)

February 7

African American Read - In

Poetry and literature by black writers
6:00 p.m., Theater II, Staller Center for the Arts, 632-6766

Panel Discussion: Malcolm X, El-Hajj Malik El - Shabazz

Moderator: Amiri Baraka, Professor of Africana Studies
7:00 p.m., Stony Brook Union Auditorium, 632- 7470

February 10

Photographer, Orville Robertson

Artist - In - Residence
Informal talk and reception
1:00 - 5:00 p.m., Stony Brook Union Art Gallery, 632-6822

The Liberators: Fighting on Two Fronts in World War II, documentary of African American experiences in fighting racism at home and liberating Nazi concentration camps.
8:00 p.m., 100 Javits Lecture Center, 632- 6565

February 13

Sophisticated Ladies, a lively musical revue celebrating the genius of Duke Ellington.

8:00 p.m., Staller Center for the Arts
Tickets: \$22, \$20 (Box Office: 632 - 7230)

February 15

The Political Stance Then and Now,"
Pastor A.R Bernard

7:30 p.m., UNITI Cultural Center, Roth Quad Cafeteria, 632-6577

February 16

Manning Marable, guest speaker
University of Colorado Center for Studies

of Ethnicity and Race in America.

Reception: 4:00., 224 Social and Behavioral Sciences, 632-7470

"Religion and The African American Community," Bishop Emerson J. Moore, Archdiocese of New York

3:30 - 5:00 p.m., Javits Conference Room (Room E-2345), Frank Melville, Jr. Memorial Library, 632-7470 or 632-6562

"The Black Jews of Ethiopia," Riki Mullu, an Ethiopian Jewish Woman 8:00 p.m., UNITI Cultural Center, Roth Quad Cafeteria

February 18

Cornelius Eady, Poetry Reading

Noon, Poetry Center, Humanities Building, 632-7373

"A New Century, A New Challenge, and A New Beginning," Arthur Fletcher, Chair of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Distinguished Lecture Series 8:00 p.m., Staller Center for the Arts, 632-7230

February 23

Amiri Baraka and the Blue Ark, poetry reading and jazz

8:00 p.m., Poetry Center, Humanities Building, 632-7373 or 632-7470

February 26

Dhoruba Bin Wahad, former Black Panther

8:00 p.m., Stony Brook Union Auditorium, 632-6828

February 27

Black History Month Semi-Formal, keynote speaker, orator - Patricia Russell-McCloud, Student Union Ballroom (more information to come) call 632 - 6452.

February 28

Gospel Extravaganza

4:00 p.m., Staller Center for the Arts, 632-7354

March 1

"Black Women: A Religious Perspective," Gail Tate

3:30 p.m., Peace Studies Center, Old Chemistry Building

Following the talk, there will be a panel discussion by Rev. Katherine Lehman - Becker (Unitarian Universalist Fellowship), Sister Margaret Ann Landry (Chaplain for the Catholic Campus Ministry), Shi Ming Hu (Social Sciences Interdisciplinary Program), moderated by Nancy Fairley, assistant professor of Africana Studies.

Some events have an admission fee. All are open to the public. For a complete schedule and additional information, call (516) 632 - 7470.

Patricia Russell McCloud

Semi-Formal Keynote Speaker



Patricia Russell-McCloud is a spell-binding professional orator who leaves her audiences anxious for more. Her dynamic delivery is rooted in a foundation of research and statistical data which provides her listeners with a great deal more than accurate information.

Powerful. Motivational. Articulate. Focused. Humorous. Inspiring. Unforgettable.

A mere sampling of superlatives one finds barely adequate to describe a presentation by **Patricia Russell-McCloud**. Her spell-binding oratory has become symbolic with excellence, equity and essential information.

Russell-McCloud's acute analytical ability to identify and substantively address issues, while simultaneously motivating audiences to make a positive difference has been utilized by government, corporations, school districts, colleges, universities, civic and community organizations throughout the United States, Caribbean, and West Africa.

The Elks Oratorical award winning orator **Russell-McCloud** is President of **Russell-McCloud and Associates** a motivational speaking and training professional association, based in Atlanta, Georgia. She is a graduate of Howard University Law School, completed intensive study in law at Harvard University, and served as Chief, Complaints Branch, Broadcast Bureau, senior managing attorney for the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C.

Russell-McCloud is certified to practice before the U.S Supreme Court, District of Columbia and the Indiana Bar Associations.

This Indianapolis, Indiana native is consistently saluted for a job well done as she holds over 75 keys to American cities. Notably, her noted speech, "If Not You - Who, If Not Now - When?" is recorded in the **Congressional Record of the United States**, (H 3661), May 14, 1980.

Russell-McCloud has served as a keynote for the Jennings Scholar Program, Jennings Foundation. She has toured colleges and universities under the sponsorship of the Adolph Coors Company and The Black Collegian Magazine. **Russell-McCloud** is listed with speaker's bureaus, American Program Bureau and Program Corporation of America.

The National Association of American Universities and Land Grant Colleges and the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (NAFEO) has honored her as being an outstanding alumna of her alma mater, Kentucky State University. Her board affiliations include, The Links, Inc., Georgia Association of Minority Entrepreneurs and ACHOR, a center for the homeless.

She is the past Supreme Parliamentarian of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., the National Bar Association, Life Member, NAACP, National Urban League, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The former Patricia A. Russell resides in Atlanta, Georgia with her husband the Reverend E. Earl McCloud, Jr., M. Div. Hunter Hills African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Buy Your Semi-Formal Tickets Now

BLACKWORLD
"KNOW THYSELF"

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**WE
ARE
ONE
NATION**

KYM'S KORNER

By Kym Scarlett
Editor In Chief



Welcome back everyone. Happy New Year!!! I lounged in 1992 but I'm stomping into 1993, baby!! Are you ready for Spring '93? I sure am, because it's my last semester here. On May 23, 1993 I am ghost, outta here!!!!!!... Seniors, remember to put your application for graduation in and check your status with your department. I don't want to see any tears when you find out you need 2 credits to graduate. (That's a plug to register for AFS 283—Blackworld) Speaking of which, hopefully, the paper will take on some new directions this semester. Support us !.... Intercession was alright considering I spent my weeks up here doing work which will enhance YOUR academic and social lives and make my 19 credit semester go a little easier.... Anyway, I had a front row seat at an **After 7 and Howard Hewitt** concert at the Apollo on New Year's Eve they were all that!! (I owe two of my Sigma big brothers for that, OO- COO !! Thanks, Merlin & Sandman). For all of you that haven't been in Harlem recently, there is a **EAT** McDonald's right next to the Apollo. The employees have Kente cloth uniforms and are POLITE! they have 3 screens playing the latest jams and a Wall of Fame (like in Do The Right Thing! which showcase African legends past and present) For all of you who slept on Harlem, it's all that and it's ours, full of a rich history and vibrant life..... Speaking of legends, we lost three of

our trailblazers over intercession. **Mother Hale, Dizzy Gillespie, and Thurgood Marshall..** Rest In Peace you're in a better place now.... And those who we didn't lose, others were trying to take. One sad example is our brother Christopher Willis who was savagely doused with gasoline and set on fire in Florida and the Black police officer in Memphis who was beaten by his white "counterparts" from the same precinct!!! Rap group Whodini were the recipients of excessive police force. (How long is this madness going to continue?).... I was watching **The Richard Bey Show** a couple of weeks ago and the topic was Fear. On that show were white cab drivers who "feared" young Black men so much that they would not stop to pick them up in the city. I always knew that it took 3 1/2 hours for a Black man to get picked up in a taxi. What shocked me however, was the suggestion that one pseudo-intellectual member of the panel had and that was to create a special "security" subway car on trains for young Black men so that everyone else could feel safe? What the hell is going on? Our Black men are under attack every day in every single way. Sisters, start looking out for them because no one else is trying or going too.... I FINALLY saw **The Bodyguard** and all I have to say is, **Kevin Costner**? really? give me a break!! The soundtrack however, is excellent!.... On

the thought of interracial romances I just finished reading **Bebe Moore Campbell's** book, *Your Blues Ain't Like Mine*. This book is based very loosely on the Emmett Till story and was very powerful. Go pick up a copy.... For all you **Star Trek** fans, how do you like **Deep Space Nine**? I'm just happy that the Commander is a Black man. Do you recognize who that is? Remember, **Hawk from Spenser for Hire**? Yes, it's him, **Avery Brooks**. While I'm on the subject of Black actors, Thank Goodness that **All My Children** is finally utilizing **Richard Lawson** (Lucas Barnes) he got it goin' on. **Christopher Williams** has a new album out (I'm leaving right now to get it) I'll tell you my story about meeting him and making a fool out of myself some other time.... Did you all hear about what **Michael Jackson** has done now? Reports are that Pepsi has slated him to make another commercial and they wanted to do something showing him as a young child and that he cast a young white boy to play him. What the hell is going on with him anyway?? Isn't his face getting ready to crumble? ...Did you all see the **American Music Awards**? Will someone please explain to me those nominees for some categories? I mean really, **Kris Kross, Genesis and U2**? Which one of those sound out of place to you?... Anyhow, remember the one you love on Valentine's Day as for me, my Shout-Outs are for **Oral** — don't even think about it!! **Jerry** — Happy Birthday!! You faked the funk buddy boy, what's up?... **Serge** — I haven't forgotten about you, your letter is coming.... (Σ sweetie) **Ann** — Where you at? **To you know who** — 'Til the end of time!!

Love ya,
Kym 9, 9, 93
Kym

P.S — "February" is Black History Month. (HA - HA!!) There are a lot of informative and entertaining programs planned. Make a real effort to get out to some of them.

Victims of Hope

Shortly before being sworn in as the nation's 42 President amidst a lavish coronation style inaugural celebration, **Bill Clinton** lived up to his (in)famous nickname-Slick Willie. During last year's election Clinton pledged to reverse the America's oppressively racist policy regarding Haitians, if elected. President Bush had refused Haitians seeking political asylum in the United States, claiming that they were fleeing from economic rather than political repression in their native land. The Bush administration carried out its policy despite overwhelming evidence that suggested the contrary.

The freely elected Haitian President **Jean-Bertrande Aristide** had been deposed, replaced by a military regime that

has already murdered thousands of innocent victims. African-Americans, who Clinton had excluded from being overtly a part of his agenda, viewed Clinton's pledge to change U.S. policy as a positive sign for people of color in this country as well. Thousands of Haitian-Americans voted for Clinton in the ensuing election, in part because of his stated commitment to overturn the Bush administrations policy towards Haitians.

Yet before even being sworn in as President, Clinton had a change of heart. Instead of changing or altering U.S. policy, it would remain the same. At the same time no military intervention would be offered to the people of Haiti. So the Clinton promise, as many of them turned

out to be, was pre-election day political prevaricating by a seasoned politician. Intelligence reports stated that since Clinton had been elected 200,000 boats had been built by Haitians, so Clinton in effect was trying to prevent the public relations disaster of thousands

of boat people washing up on the shores of Florida. While preventing such a *faux pas* for himself, the newly elected president has done little to alleviate the pain that Haitians in the United States and in Haiti are feeling over the death and despair that continue to thrive in Haiti. Already this self-styled agent of change has expropriated the rhetoric along with the racist legacy of the past administration.

In Memory Of...



In Memory of John Birks Gillespie (1917-1993)

John Birks Gillespie was born Oct. 21, 1917, in Cheraw, S.C., the youngest of nine children. Their father was a bricklayer and amateur musician who died when Gillespie was 10. Shortly afterward, the boy taught himself to play trumpet and trombone and proficient enough to obtain a scholarship to Laurenberg Institute in South Carolina.

He dropped out of school in 1935 and ended up in Philadelphia, where his family had moved. He bought his first trumpet and began to develop his high-flying horn style.

In 1936 he moved to New York to join the Lucky Millinder Orchestra. When his trumpet idol, Roy Eldridge, left Ted Hill's big band, Gillespie got the seat and traveled with the group in Europe. It was on that tour that he met his wife of 51 years.

Upon returning to New York in 1939, he joined Cab Calloway's band. Gillespie through his work with Calloway and other bands of the era, would form alliances with such young creative musicians as guitarist Charlie Christian, Thelonius Monk, and saxophonist Charlie Parker. He also served as musical director



In Memory of Thurgood Marshall
Thurgood Marshall was born in Baltimore on July 2, 1908. His mother, was a teacher and his father, once worked as a Pullman car waiter and later became a steward at an exclusive, all-white club on Chesapeake Bay. His great-grandfather was a slave from the Congo and was brought to the

for Billy Eckstine's band, whose glittering roster included Parker, Dexter Gordon and Sarah Vaughan.

Gillespie's most fruitful and innovative period began in 1945, when he and Parker further explored some of the bop innovations in a small combo. He also made an abortive attempt at a big band, which he would form again the following year with rousing success.

That band, from 1946 to 1949, brought excitement and sophistication to the big-band format and helped popularize Afro-Cuban music with such galvanizing recordings as "Manteca" and "Cubano Be/Cubano Bop."

Gillespie disbanded his orchestra in 1950 because of financial difficulties. But he continued to record and tour with small and large ensembles.

He formed another big band in 1956 to accompany him on the first of several world tours sponsored by the U.S. State Department. Later that year, the band went to South America, where Gillespie the Brazilian samba sound. Gillespie never stopped bringing Caribbean and Third World sounds into big-band jazz. This calling found a more recent manifestation in his United Nations Orchestra.

In time, his achievements as a musician were duly honored with more than a dozen honorary degrees, the National Medal of the Arts, a Kennedy Center Honor in 1990 and a numerous lifetime achievement awards. He continued to perform, to compose, to teach, and to inspire almost to the end.

He died on January 6, 1993 of pancreatic cancer in his hometown of Englewood, N.J. He died in Englewood Hospital, where he had been a patient for about a month.

This story was supplemented with wire service reports and partially reprinted w/o permission from a L.I. Newsday article by Gene Seymour. (January 7, 1993)

Eastern Shore of Maryland.

During his high school years in Baltimore, he worked as a delivery boy for a women's clothing boutique. He waited on tables to help pay tuition at Lincoln University, where he said he "majored in hell-raising." He was once expelled for hazing freshmen, but after being readmitted he became a star debater and graduated with honors in 1930.

His mother desire was to have him become a dentist, which was considered a honorable profession, but he was intent on pursuing a career in law. When he enrolled at Howard University Law School it meant a daily commute from Baltimore to Washington because he could not afford housing at the school. His mother pawned her wedding and engagement rings to pay the law school's entrance fees.

The University of Maryland named its law library for him, and the City of Baltimore has honored him by placing

"Mother" Clara Hale died on Friday, December 18, 1992 of complications from a recent stroke. She was 87.

She grew up in Philadelphia. Her father was murdered when she was a child, and her mother took in boarders and ran a lunchroom for longshoremen. Mrs. Hale credited her mother — who died when she was 16 — with instilling the values on which Hale House is based.

After high school, she married Thomas Hale. They moved to New York, where he ran a floor-waxing service and studied business administration in night classes at City College.

Her husband died of cancer when she was 27, leaving her to raise three children, Lorraine, Nathan and Kenneth. At first she cleaned homes by day and theaters by night.

But then, reluctant to leave her youngsters, she started taking in other children for \$2 a week and eventually became a licensed foster parent. She took in seven or eight children at a time. Eventually she reared 40 foster children, keeping them out of trouble and steering them from the temptations and dangers of the street. She emphasized reading and good behavior, and frequently treated them to trips to museums and other outings.

All made it through high school and many went to college, and they rewarded Mrs. Hale with 60 children of their own whom she regarded as her grandchildren.

Her legacy began in 1969 and was recounted in the story "The House That Love Built" when she took in an

a bronze statue in his likeness, more than eight feet tall, outside the Federal courthouse.

His greatest legal victory came in 1954 with the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, which declared the end to the "separate but equal" system of racial segregation then in effect in the public schools of 21 states. He won many other important civil rights cases, including a challenge to the whites-only primary elections in Texas and a Supreme Court case in which the Court declared that restrictive covenants that barred Blacks from buying or renting homes could not be enforced in state courts.

In 1961, when President Kennedy named him to the Federal appeals court, Thurgood Marshall was the best known Black lawyer in the United States. A group of southern senators held up his confirmation for months, and he served initially under a special appointment made during a Congressional recess. Six years later, President Johnson said that placing Judge Marshall on the Supreme Court was "the right thing to do, the right time to do it, the right man and the right place."

Thurgood Marshall, first Black Justice of the Supreme Court died of heart failure at Bethesda Naval Medical Center on January 24, 1993. He was 84 years old.



In Memory of Mother Hale

infant who had been brought to her by its heroin addicted mother. Mother Hale was already 64 and ready to retire as a foster mother, but she quickly took the infant in. From there on she also also cared for children infected with the HIV virus in three Harlem brownstones that came to be known as Hale House. With no medical or nursing degrees, her prescribed treatment for "her babies" was simple: hands-on caring and love.

Hale House was renovated in 1975 with aid from Percy E. Sutton, then the Manhattan Borough President, with nurseries, a central kitchen and dining room, a playground, and many mirrors placed at a toddler's eye level.

She won international recognition for her efforts when President Reagan saluted her as an "American heroine" in his 1985 State of the Union address.

FAMOUS THURGOOD MARSHALL QUOTES

On Segregation : "The trouble with the doctrine of separate but equal [is that it] assumes that two things are equal."

- *Argument before the Supreme*

Court in Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

On Privacy : "If the First Amendment means anything, it means that a state has no business telling a man, sitting alone in his house, what books he may read or what films he may watch. Our whole constitutional heritage rebels at the thought of giving government the power to control men's minds."

- *Stanley v. Georgia (1969)*

Information inspired from the New York Times article on January 25, 1993 Written by — Linda Greenhouse.

Rest in Peace

Book Review

Invisible Life

By E. Lynn Harris

Powerful and moving are only two adjectives which describe E. Lynn Harris' *Invisible Life*. Harris details the life of a young man named, Raymond Tyler who discovers in his senior year at Alabama State University that he is bisexual. Raymond realizes that he is attracted to men when one of his football teammates, Kelvin, comes on to him. Prior to this Raymond had a steady girlfriend, Sela, since high-school, and no previous indications that he was attracted to men. This initial homosexual experience changes the rest of Raymond's life. Raymond continues seeing and eventually falls in love with Kelvin, unbeknownst to Sela, until the end of his senior year.

After graduation Raymond, a member of a national Black fraternity, decides to go to New York in order to pursue his law degree for fear that his fraternity brothers, and Sela, will find him out. In New York, Raymond begins to pursue a completely homosexual lifestyle until he meets the girl of his dreams, Nicole. When Raymond meets Nicole he is also involved with a married man named Quinn. Raymond now has to decide whether he wants to marry Nicole or continue his secret relationship with Quinn.

Now sisters, this is very scary! Raymond Tyler is a very attractive Black New York lawyer, who loves women and men. He describes the gay bar scene in

New York, and the attitudes among them. He says that Black homosexuals saw AIDS as a 'white' disease, and did not practice safe sex often. The men that Raymond deals with are all attractive, intelligent and all do not 'look gay'. In other words none of these men are 'flaming'. Some are married and many have girlfriends. I don't know about any of you but this book has me second guessing alot of men. Harris says in conclusion that Black women especially are in danger of catching AIDS, because there are alot of bisexual Black men. Most of the men that Raymond meet in gay bars were not 'gay', but confused, and experimenting. Yes, there were men that were openly gay, but not as many as we would like to believe.

This novel closely parallels events in the author's life, therefore he is sensitive to the issue. He writes this novel with compassion because he understands Raymond. Harris wants us to sympathize with Raymond and try to have compassion for his situation. Harris explains that the homosexuals that we see on talk shows and on *In Living Color* are not a true portrayal of gays or the gay community.

dence and communicate (sell) your skills. Avoid the use of slang, profanity, pauses, and countless "ums," "ahs," and "you know."

• Show enthusiasm and interest — use voice inflection and speak positively about yourself, your past experience, skills, the prospective job and company, and your future career goals.

Spring semester

- Refine your resume, job search correspondence and related materials.
- Check academic performance and work experience. Review honors, college activities and extracurricular activities.
- Develop index cards of questions you should ask and be prepared to answer in your campus interviews.
- Schedule mock interviews and role play so that you are prepared to excel in interview settings.
- Review your wardrobe and add pieces as your budget permits. Plan to present a polished appearance and dress for success. Remember that the source during your interviews will depend not only on what you say but also how you look.
- Schedule and obtain job interviews and assess your progress.
- Practice affirmations and keep a positive mental attitude about the outcome of your job search.

Source: *The Black Collegian* November / December 1992

He says that he feels sorry for sisters because we never know how many of our boyfriends, lovers, or husbands are bisexual. He wrote this book to appeal to men to be honest with their feelings, and honest with their lovers-male and female. It is also written for women, so that we can have an understanding of the torment that bisexual men are going through. I highly recommend *Invisible Life*, not because I by any means agree with the lifestyle that Raymond led but because it is important for us women, at least, to know what's up with our men. PLEASE READ IT !!!

Happy
Valentines
Day!

Continued from page 1

EXTRA!! EXTRA!!!

autobiographical book, "I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings." She is now a professor of American Studies at Wake Forest University, she also teaches undergraduate poetry and drama.

BLACK GIRLS HAVE MORE HEART RISK

* As early as age 9, Black girls begin to show greater risk factors that will make them two to four times more likely as adults to develop heart disease than their white counterparts, according to the results of a new study. In a paper published in December's issue of the *American Journal of Public Health*, John A. Morrison and his colleagues report that Black girls have significantly heavier body fat than white girls. Blood pressure is one of the leading risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

The increased heart disease risk for Black women is puzzling, particularly since Black children generally have lower blood levels of triglycerides, a blood fat linked to a higher levels of high-density lipoprotein or HDL, the so-called "good" cholesterol that offers protection against heart disease. Researchers report that in Black girls these advantages seem to shift sometime around puberty and that might account for the greater risk.

** Career Tips **

Your career planning and placement office is the link between you and company recruiters. Check with career planning and placement to determine the schedule for recruiting on campus. Take advantage of any job search workshops covering interviewing techniques, and sign up for them as soon as possible.

Learn as much as you can beforehand about the companies you are interested in. Check your career planning office for binders of career and company literature, as well as your college library. Research this information and find out as much as possible about the companies, their products and services, so that you are well versed in this area.

Communicating well in your interview is at least 80% of the game! You must rely on your voice, appearance, and responses regarding your skills, abilities, and experience to help you market your product — YOU! Effective communication skills will give you an advantage over the rest of the competition.

Try to determine the types of questions to be asked by the interviewer. Do this by putting yourself in the recruiter's place. Typical questions the recruiter may focus on about you will be in the following four areas. Remember, the product is YOU!

- 1) You as a person: Your Background
- 2) Your Educational Preparation
- 3) Your Special Abilities or Experience
- 4) Your Special Interests

Determine the types of questions likely to be asked by the interviewer. Among these include:

- 1) Why do you want to work in this industry?
- 2) Why do you want to work for

this company?

3) Why do you want this particular job?

4) Why should we hire you?

Tips For Success At Your Interview:

• Dress appropriately. Look successful — like the person they are trying to hire. Professional attire, a neat appearance, well-groomed hair and nails are essential.

• Take a small briefcase, folder, or a notepad and a few extra copies of your resume.

• Be on time. If you can, be at least a few minutes early, unless there is a convenient place for you to wait. While you are waiting, try to relax and focus on the positive outcome of your interview. If you do find yourself getting nervous, take a few deep breaths — and relax!

• Interviewing etiquette requires that you abstain from smoking or chewing gum.

• Smile and greet the recruiter in a friendly manner — establish rapport as quickly as possible. Maintain good eye contact, give a firm handshake and a warm "hello".

• Wait until you are offered a chair before sitting. Assume a relaxed sitting position, erect and leaning forward slightly.

• Maintain rapport with the recruiter and demonstrate your interest throughout the interview. Maintain good eye contact. Don't be afraid to smile; you should look and project that you are enjoying the exchange of information.

• Listen and observe carefully! Listen to the question being asked and be sure to answer the question asked. Restate the question as you answer, to assure that you are focusing on the proper response. Pay attention as well to the interviewer's behavior.

• Speak clearly, project confi-

How much do You know???

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>1. The first Black coach in professional football was
 a. Dennis Green
 b. Fritz Pollard
 c. Art Shell</p> <p>2. The first Blacks arrived in English America
 a. 50 years after the <i>Mayflower</i>.
 b. 100 years after the <i>Mayflower</i>.
 c. 1 year before the <i>Mayflower</i>.</p> <p>3. The first Black woman to write a Broadway play was
 a. Alice Walker
 b. Maya Angelou
 c. Lorraine Hansberry</p> <p>4. Jean Baptists Pointe DuSable
 a. led a famous slave revolt.
 b. founded Chicago.
 c. was a blues singer</p> <p>5. The first Black player in major league baseball was
 a. Moses Fleetwood Walker
 b. Jackie Robinson
 c. Larry Doby</p> <p>6. The first Black awarded a Nobel Prize was
 a. Martin Luther King Jr.
 b. Ralph Bunche
 c. Albert Luthuli</p> <p>7. The first Black man to receive a Pulitzer Prize was
 a. Alex Haley
 b. Ralph Ellison
 c. Moneta Sleet Jr.</p> <p>8. The first successful operation on the human heart was performed by
 a. Dr. Christiaan Barnard
 b. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams
 c. Dr. Charles Drew</p> <p>9. Slavery in the United States was abolished by
 a. The Emancipation Proclamation
 b. The 14th Amendment
 c. The 13th Amendment</p> <p>10. The 1954 Supreme Court decision</p> | <p>on school segregation involved cases from
 a. Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi
 b. Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia and Washington, D.C.
 c. Little Rock, Arkansas.</p> <p>11. Negro History Week was celebrated for the first time in February
 a. 1963
 b. 1900
 c. 1926</p> <p>12. Of the 44 founding fathers and mothers of Los Angeles
 a. 1 was Black
 b. 4 were Black or descendents of Blacks
 c. 26 were Blacks or descendents of Blacks</p> <p>13. Of the 15 jockeys in the first Kentucky Derby in 1875
 a. 14 were Black
 b. 1 was Black
 c. 3 were Black</p> <p>14. Nat (Deadwood Dick) Love was
 a. a famous Rock star.
 b. a famous Black cowboy
 c. a slave artisan</p> <p>15. Madame C.J. Walker was
 a. a "reader" and spiritualist
 b. a famous Paris entertainer
 c. The first self - made woman millionaire</p> <p>16. The first Black to serve a full term in the U.S. Senate was
 a. Hiram R. Revels
 b. Blanche Kelso Bruce
 c. Edward Brooke</p> <p>17. The youngest Black congressman was
 a. Cleo Fields of Louisiana
 b. John R. Lynch of Mississippi
 c. Robert Elliot of south Carolina</p> <p>18. The first Black elected to Congress was
 a. Hiram Revels</p> | <p>b. Joseph P. Rainey
 c. Oscar DePriest</p> <p>19. The first Black with his/her own network TV show was
 a. Nat King Cole
 b. Redd Foxx
 c. Diahann Carroll</p> <p>20. Benjamin Banneker
 a. helped survey Washington, D.C.
 b. was a rapper
 c. was a dancer</p> <p>21. The first pitcher in organized baseball in modern time was
 a. Satchel Paige
 b. Dan Bankhead
 c. Don Newcombe</p> <p>22. The Congressional Black Caucus was organized in
 a. 1901
 b. 1954
 c. 1971</p> <p>23. The winningest coach in college</p> <p>Pick the title, phrase or composition on the right generally associated with the name on the left.</p> <p>28. Martin Luther King Jr.
 29. Richard Allen
 30. W.C. Handy
 31. Duke Ellington
 32. Billy Strayhorn
 33. Charlotte E. Ray
 34. Mordecai W. Johnson
 35. Charlie Parker
 36. Count Basie
 37. W.E.B. DuBois
 38. Shirley Chisolm
 39. Hazel Johnson
 40. James Weldon Johnson
 41. Marian Anderson
 42. Jack Johnson
 43. Muhammad Ali
 44. Althea Gibson
 45. <i>Freedom's Journal</i>
 46. Malcolm X
 47. Charles Drew
 48. Chappie James
 49. Charles Cooper
 50. Oscar Micheaux</p> <p>football history was/is
 a. Knute Rockne
 b. Eddie Robinson
 c. Jake Gaither</p> <p>24. Taharka was
 a. a rap star
 b. a famous wrestler
 c. a Pharaoh</p> <p>25. The three - way automatic stop sign was invented by
 a. Alexander Graham Bell
 b. Garrett A. Morgan
 c. George Washington Carver</p> <p>26. Nefertari was
 a. an African born model
 b. a fashion designer
 c. an Egyptian queen</p> <p>27. The first Black woman to receive a major U.S. government appointment was
 a. Mary Church Terrell
 b. Mary McLeod Bethune
 c. Patricia Harris</p> <p>a. float like a butterfly
 b. Bird
 c. called America's greatest composer
 d. the first Black bishop
 e. first Black woman lawyer
 f. first Black signed by Metropolitan Opera
 g. first Black president of Howard University
 h. "One O'Clock Jump"
 i. <i>Souls of Black Folk</i>
 j. first Black heavy weight champion
 k. first Black Wimbeldon champion
 l. first Black woman lawyer
 m. first Black woman general
 n. developed blood plasma technique
 o. first Black four-star general
 p. first Black woman in Congress
 q. first Black newspaper
 r. "Take The A- Train" composer
 s. director of first Black full- length film, <i>Birthright</i>
 t. <i>Stride Toward Freedom</i>
 u. El - Hajj Malik El - Shabazz
 v. " Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing"
 w. first Black in NBA
 x. <i>Memphis Blues</i></p> |
|--|---|--|

answers to Black History I.Q quiz:
 (1) b.,1919,Akron Indians (2) c (3) c (4) b (5) a.,Toledo,1884 (6) b (7) c., 1968, for Ebony photograph (8) b (9) c (10) b (11) c (12) c (13) a (14) b (15) c (16) b (17) b, 1873 at age 26 (18) a, seated in Senate, 1870 (19) a (20) a (21) b (22) c (23) b (24) c (25) b (26) c (27) b (28) t (29) d (30) x (31) c (32) r (33) e (34) g (35) b (36) h (37) i (38) p (39) m (40) v (41) f (42) j (43) a (44) k (45) q (46) u (47) n (48) o (49) w (50) s
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GREAT IS THE LORD AND WORTHY TO BE PRAISED !!!
THE UNITI CULTURAL CENTER IS HOSTING A GOSPEL CONCERT
ON FEBRUARY 28, 1993 ON THE STALLER CENTER MAIN STAGE. SOME OF THE PROCEEDS
WILL GO TOWARDS CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE NYC AND SUFFOLK COUNTY AREAS.
LOOK FOR MORE INFORMATION TO COME!!! OR YOU CAN CALL KYM SCARLETT AT 2-6452 .
INVITE YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS TO CELEBRATE THE CULMINATION OF
BLACK HISTORY MONTH!!!

This Way For Black Empowerment THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES IN ZAIRE

By Dr. Lenora Fulani
Special to Blackworld

The exclusion of ordinary Americans from the political process has resulted in social, economic and foreign policies that favor get-rich-quick military production over the production of real goods and services that people need to lives. This is the brutally simple reason we don't have adequate housing, schools, or health care in the United States. It is also why our government supports murderous dictatorships abroad rather than human rights.

Zaire, in Central Africa, is a stunning example of how the lack of democracy in this country continues to have a disastrous impact on ordinary people all over the world - the ones Frantz Fanon called "the wretched of the earth". For 27 years Mobutu Sese Seko, the brutal dictator who came to power with the assistance of the CIA after he helped to assassinate Patrice Lumumba, has amassed a personal fortune of billions of dollars by plundering Zaire's great natural wealth. If those resources had been developed instead, Zaire (formerly the Congo) would now be feeding the entire African continent - and we would not be witnessing the inhuman spectacle of Somalian children starving to death. For a

quarter of a century the Zairian people, reduced to destitution by the regime's corruption, could do nothing because Mobutu-aided and abetted by Uncle Sam-brutally repressed all opposition.

But in 1990 Mobutu suffered a serious blow when the U.S. Congress - responding to relentless pressure from the pro-democracy Rainbow Lobby in Washington and the New Alliance Party, and to the growing strength of the popularly supported democratic opposition in Zaire - finally cut off all military and economic aid to their longtime friend and "ally". A Sovereign National Conference, representing all sectors of Zairian society, was convened to form a transitional government which in turn could put into place the institutions necessary to lead the country to multi-party elections and democracy.

In 1992 Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, the most prominent and respected leader of the democratic opposition, was elected prime minister of the transitional government. The government has a two-year mandate to organize elections in 1994; they will be the first free and democratic elections

Zaire will have held in 30 years. For all practical purposes, the Mobutu era is over.

Still, the dictator has retained his title of "president of the republic" in the transitional government - thanks to his friend George Bush, whose administration sanctioned this "face-saving" arrangement. The chief of the armed forces remains loyal to Mobutu, who is so unpopular that he refuses to set foot in Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire; he feels safer aboard his presidential yacht, which is anchored several miles upstream on the Congo River. He owes his political survival to his Israeli-trained presidential guard, whose job is to protect him from the angry and increasingly desperate population.

And the people are desperate. There is an enormous amount of civil unrest all over the country; in Kinsangani, a major population center, there has recently been an epidemic of looting and burning similar to what took place in Los Angeles after the Rodney King verdict - when people were so angry and frustrated that they destroyed their own neighborhoods.

Meanwhile, Washington will not

reinstate aid to Zaire while Mobutu is still there but refuses to "intervene" in the situation by forcing him out! The government's argument is that Mobutu's presence is a guarantee of "stability" - although stagnation is more like it. The Tshisekedi government urgently needs U.S. assistance to rebuild the social infrastructure - the transportation and communications systems, the hospitals, the schools and universities (many of which have no roofs, let alone desks and books) that are necessary condition for democracy.

It remains to be seen whether Bill Clinton - who at least is not a personal friend of Mobutu's - will be more receptive than George Bush was to ending the stalemate in Zaire. Nancy Ross of the Rainbow Lobby and Dr. Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja, Prime Minister Tshisekedi's representative in the United States, recently met with former President Jimmy Carter, who agreed to use his influence with the Clinton administration to further the cause of democracy in Zaire.

The struggle continues in Zaire.

THE BLACK HISTORY MONTH SEMI-FORMAL COMMITTEE NEEDS YOUR HELP IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

- * DECORATING
- * ADVERTISING
- * ENTERTAINMENT

PLEASE CALL KYM SCARLETT
AT 2 - 6452 OR ERNESTO
ISSACS AND JOANN PEROU IN
THE MINORITY PLANNING
BOARD OFFICE.

THE SEMI-FORMAL IS
FEBRUARY 27, 1993 IN THE
BALLROOM. PLEASE COME
OUT AND SHOW YOUR
SUPPORT!!

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

"Religion and the African American Community"

Guest Speaker
Most Reverend Emerson J. Moore
Auxiliary Bishop
Archdiocese of New York



Bishop Moore

is Chairperson of the Office of Black Ministry, Episcopal Vicar for the Northeast Bronx, President of the Metropolitan Resource Institute and Vicar for Social Development for the Archdiocese of New York. He is well known for his civil rights, social justice and peace activities.



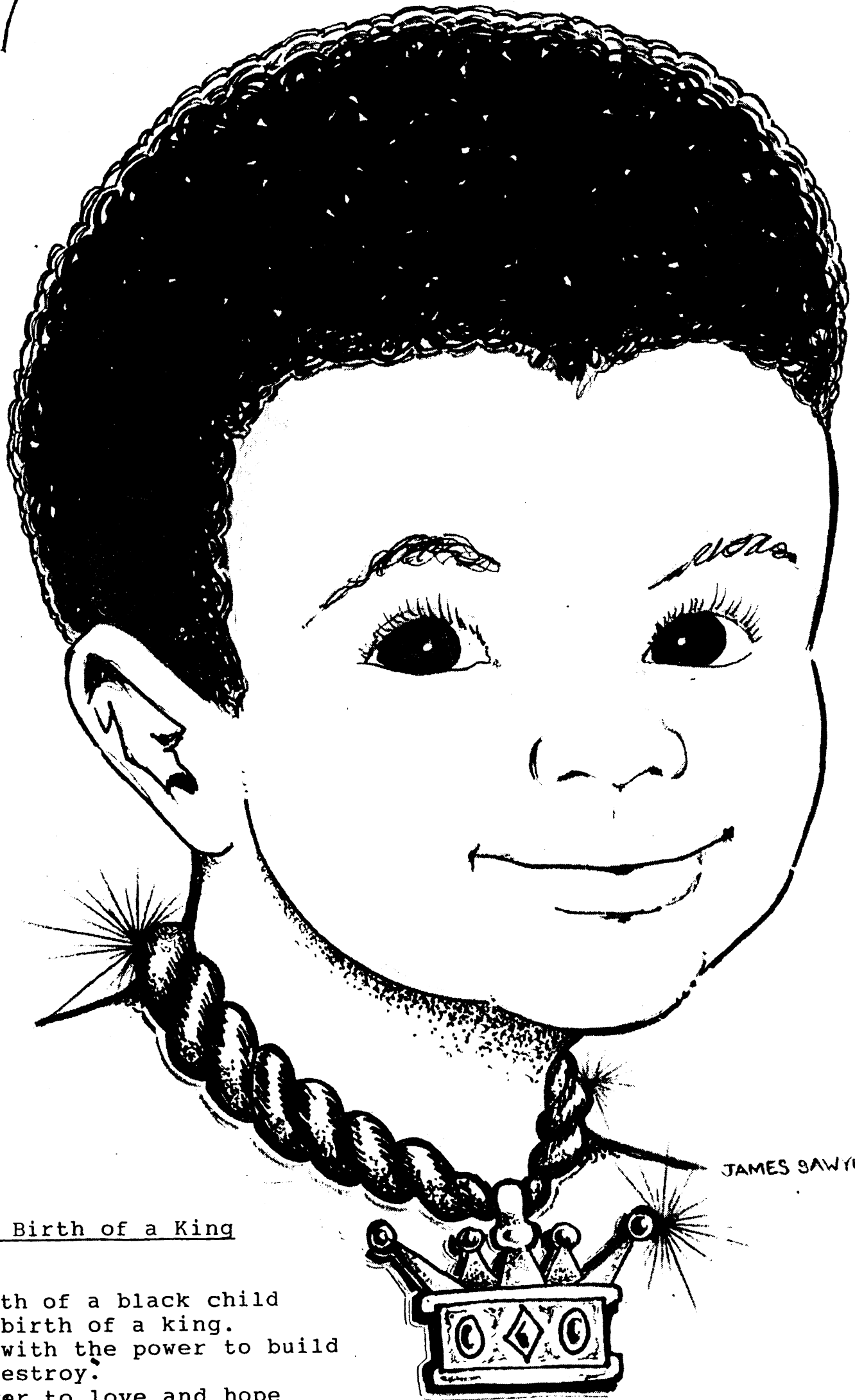
Wednesday,
February 17th
3:30 pm

Javits Conference Room
Main Library, E-2345

Reception following

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For information call:
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The Birth of a King

The birth of a black child
Is the birth of a king.
A king with the power to build
Or to destroy.
The power to love and hope
Or to hate and despair.
The power to learn and grow
Or to sink into ignorance.

R: Lallite GG

*This picture is dedicated to the memory of Martin Luther King Jr.,
and to all the young Black Kings past and present....*