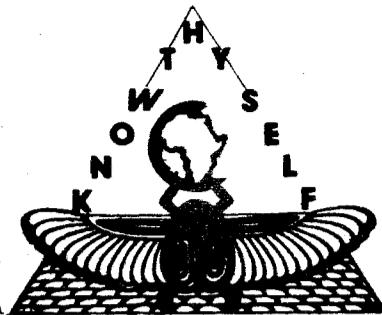


BLACK WORLD

A SUNY STUDENT PUBLICATION - UNIVERSITY AT STONY BROOK Feb. 10, 1982 Vol. XIII No. 1



GRENADA INTERNSHIP A SUCCESS!!!

story on p. 3



February Black History Month



FACT SHEET

SOUTH AFRICA: APARTHEID RULES OVER BLACK MAJORITY

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



PERSPECTIVES

Education and the State

ALBANY—A state education aid “What we may end up with is a new spending plan which does not call for an and perverse version of the trickle-increase that at least keeps pace with down plan, with the federal and state double-digit inflation, “will be a complete denial of the fiscal realities that threaten a crisis in public education of dramatic proportions,” New York Educators Association President Thomas J. Pisa said Tuesday.

The Governor has said he will base his final proposals for education aid on the recommendations of the Rubin Commission Task Force, expected in mid-February. However, the Governor

Reacting to news that the Governor feels there is little or no money for improved education spending, Pisa has also let it be known he favors belt-tightening and the “Robin Hood” under federal budget cuts and inflation, schemes (taking from wealthier districts and giving to poorer ones) of past years as an answer to the courts demand for equalizing education spending among the state’s school districts.

“Instead, we are told there is no money at the same time that we are hearing about other programs which are obviously more of a priority to the Governor. This irony only serves to confirm the suspicion of many members of the education community that the Governor’s programmatic thrust for such concerns as state takeover of medicaid costs—which does not yet have legislation Pisa said that if the final state education consensus—will be at the expense of education,” Pisa noted.

“Our fear is that the blue-ribbon commission will be hard-pressed to take a vastly different approach from the man who appointed it,” Pisa said.

Reemphasizing NYEA’s concern that the Governor’s programmatic thrust for such concerns as state takeover of medicaid costs—which budget programs pushed by Carey, does not yet have legislation Pisa said that if the final state education proposal from the executive branch “is not based in the realities of federal budget cuts and inflation, we will look to expressed concern that the state’s lack of adequate support for education responsible and reasonable increase, as coupled with the federal government’s they have done in the past several abandonment of the public schools years.

would cause local taxpayers to decide between shouldering a heavier tax burden or abandonment of local schools.

By NYEA.



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

GRENADA INTERNSHIP A SUCCESS !!!

On January 2nd, a group of 15 Stony Brook students and two advisors left New York for the Caribbean nation of Grenada as a part of a project on "Problems of Caribbean Underdevelopment". The project, which was given through the African Studies program at SUSB was coordinated by Carolyn Brown, a lecturer with AFS.

The students who ranged in nationalities from Africa, Europe, the Caribbean, Central America and the U.S.A. arrived in Grenada on Janu-

ary 3 after spending one night in Barbados. On the 5th of January, the students reported to their respective internship assignments in the various government ministries and agencies in Grenada.

THE STUDENTS SPEAK

In addition to being very international in composition, the students were also rather international in perspective. This in turn allowed for a much better understanding and adjusting to the revolutionary process taking place in Grenada. "I am encouraged with what I have seen in terms of development in all areas", said John Erike, an SUSB Mechanical Engineering major. "From what I have seen", said Erike, who is from Nigeria, "the younger people are very much motivated to do something productive for the country". Erike worked with Neckles, on the Mama Canes Water development project. Neckles, who is manager of the Central Water Commission, is a Stony Brook (UPS) alumni.

"It is good to be in contact with a society in transition to a higher social level", said Gladys Castillo, a Social Science major who will be graduating this semester. Castillo, who is



Bernard Coard, Minister of Finance, visiting the group.

ACADEMIC ADVISING

Stony Brook students are not assigned a specific advisor. They must take the initiative to seek the academic advice that will help them plan their programs carefully. Students with questions about their academic programs who do not know where to find an answer or where to start looking for the answer, should start with a visit to an advisor in the Office of Curriculum and Instruction (formerly the Undergraduate Studies Office), Library E3320.

Before seeking advice, students should inform themselves about the curriculum requirements by studying printed material, especially the current UNDERGRADUATE BULLETIN and the latest Supplement. They should bring to the advising session all available academic records, e.g., high school records, course evaluations, check sheets for University and major requirements. (Arts and Sciences students may want to keep these records in a special Academic Advising Folder, which is available in the Office of Curriculum and Instruction. These folders are imprinted with check sheets for recording progress toward proficiency, distribution, and upper division credit requirements. Engineering and Applied Sciences students will be able to pick up a similar folder in the Undergraduate Students Office later in the semester.)

ACADEMIC HELP

Students looking for help in improving their academic work can find it in skills clinics and tutorial services provided by more than 15 offices and groups on campus. "HELP," a handbook available in the Office of Curriculum and Instruction, describes these services and tells where to find them.

LIBRARY SERVICES

A 40-minute audio-cassette designed to familiarize students with the location of key library services is available at the Reference Desk of the Frank Melville Jr. Memorial Library on Main Campus. Further information is available from Richard Feinberg of the Reference Department (6-5976).

INCOMING STUDENT SEMINARS

One Incoming Student Seminar will be offered in Spring 1982. This 15-student class provides an excellent way for freshman to learn to learn the important skills for academic success while studying subject matter of particular interest to them. For a general description of the purpose and format of Incoming Student Seminars see pp. 44-45 in the 1981-83 UNDERGRADUATE BULLETIN.

from Honduras, Central America, try". Miller, a Political Science/Pre-developed an efficient filing system Law major worked with the for the newspaper to order their Marketing and National Importing library documents. "What the Board. "Basically I think the Marketing government is doing is in a positive ing Board needs a lot of help", said direction", said Jefferson Miller, ref- Miller "it is understaffed; it also erring to the anti-imperialist stand by- needs better coordination and organ- the PRG and the involving "of the ization between farmers and the Marketing Board which would lead to

cont. on p. 10

PERCEPTIONS:



DR. FREDERICK R. PRESTON, is Stony Brook's Vice President for Student Affairs. Dr. Preston is the fifth faculty/staff to appear in our faculty/staff "perceptions" series.

BW: Dr. Preston, what is the exact nature of your job?

Dr. Preston: I am vice president for student affairs. Essentially I am senior administrative officer in student affairs, that means, the officers that provide the student support in a range of services on campus report to me. They are the administration office, Financial Aid Office, Orientation Office, Stony Brook Union, Counseling Center, Registration Office, Foreign Students Office, Judiciary program and the Residence Life.

BW: What are the major problems of your department? Dr. Preston: Major problems at this point, depending on the office, are resource problems. This includes budgetary and staff resources. These resources are less than adequate for the offices to do their maximum job. Over a period of years there have been a build up of maintenance and renovation problems. Another problem is the lack of faculty and students involvement. I would like to see more interaction among students and staff/faculty. This makes for a more exciting school and a community in which the growth potential especially for students is enhanced.

BW: How do the Reagan budget cuts affect your department?

Dr. Preston: The trickle down principle that is being

utilized by the Reagan government does have a negative impact on student affairs. The other side of that is that President Marburger has been very supportive in terms of doing what he can to try to increase and give further support to Student Affairs. This in turn affects the overall quality of student life.

BW: What is your relationship with the Black students?

Dr. Preston: The Black students that I had the pleasure to interact with were excellent. We participated in some activities which I gained a lot from, like the "homecoming" events that the Black fraternity and sorority sponsored; I was also one of the judges and that was a lot of fun. I also went to the gospel show which was excellent. I also met with other Black students in the community and I have been very impressed with their sense of community responsibility. I am talking about Stony Brook's community responsibilities that is demonstrated by the minority committees that is reflected by organizations like the S.A.I.N.T.S. I think in that regard it's an extraordinary Black community probably most underrated by the Black students themselves. Maybe because they haven't got a lot of other institutions to compare themselves with.

BW: What do you see in the future for Black students at Stony Brook?

Dr. Preston: The potential is there for it to be a very bright future for Black students and this is related to what I just finished talking about. The potential is there for the BLACKWORLD to become significantly more sophisticated in some of its activities; it's already sophisticated in some ways, but there is room for improvement. I have heard talk about a kind of educational-culture center which would essentially present in a variety of ways the "minority" culture to the Stony Brook community. It will have both areas of academic and artistic thrust which I think is a very challenging and worthwhile venture for any student community to have as a goal. This will have an immensely positive impact on the entire student community. Another reason why I am optimistic is that I have seen a significant number of examples of good and creative

cont. on p. 8

Statehood for Puerto Rico — a road to disaster

UNITY NEWS

On September 27, 1981, Vice President George Bush, attending a meeting of the Southern Governors Association in San Juan, Puerto Rico, told a cheering crowd of Puerto Rican Republicans, "I can tell you how I feel in two words — two words only: Statehood Now!"

His statement comes as no surprise to those who have been following the continuing development of U.S. policy towards Puerto Rico. For several years now, top spokesmen for the U.S. such as Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan have been publicly stating their desire to see Puerto Rico become the 51st state to join the union.

In reality, statehood would do little to improve the conditions in which Puerto Ricans are forced to live. Lack of jobs, poor education, inflation, health cuts — all are conditions which exist in both Puerto Rico and in the U.S. But the oppression is much more severe in Puerto Rico because it is a colony. Statehood would not seriously alter this, but rather serve to cement the exploitative grasp of the U.S. on Puerto Rico.

For the Reagan administration, which is attempting to revitalize American power and control around the world, Puerto Rico's strategic location is probably the foremost factor influencing decisions regarding its future. Located below Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, it is considered by strategists at the Pentagon as the "gateway to the Caribbean," providing a vital buffer zone of protection for the American southern states and Central America. It is also viewed by the Reagan administration as an important pawn in the struggle against Cuba and the Soviet Union for control of the Caribbean and its sea lanes.

Even though the island is only 100 miles in length and 45 miles wide, the U.S. military has over 12 air and naval bases located there, including one of the world's largest radar facilities. The island has become a virtual training camp for U.S. war maneuvers, as well as a launching pad for aggression in the Caribbean and Central America. It was from Puerto Rico that President Lyndon Johnson ordered the Marine invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965.

Puerto Rico is also the home of hundreds of U.S. corporations which enjoy a tax-free haven and a huge cheap labor force. Although big business would prefer to maintain this lucrative relationship with Puerto Rico, it is also uneasy about

the growing political climate in Puerto Rico. They hope statehood would stabilize and secure a home for them there so they could continue to exploit Puerto Rico, using many of the same anti-labor tactics effective at home.

In the meantime, the U.S. will continue to squeeze all that it can from Puerto Rico. Of the total 1.8 million Puerto Ricans who receive food stamps, 54% live in households with incomes below \$200/month. The loss of food stamp benefits will surely increase the poverty of these people.

Even more deeply felt may be the \$120 million annual loss of jobs under the CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) program. Approximately 30,000 Puerto Ricans will lose their CETA jobs, increasing an already high unemployment rate.

Cuts are also expected in a wide variety of other areas, such as assistance to disadvantaged students. Cuts in construction loan programs threaten to cripple the already weak building industry. Puerto Rico's economy as a whole is in a shambles. Only heavy long-term borrowing and massive federal subsidies have averted a total collapse of the economy. Yet, millions of dollars in profits are taken out of Puerto Rico every year by U.S. corporations. Thus contrary to popular opinion, it is the U.S. which has gained the most from ties with Puerto Rico, and has the most to gain from statehood.

Greater political awareness on the island has grown into resentment of the colonial policies of the U.S. Many islanders are beginning to see independence as the only viable solution for Puerto Rico's problems.

Even Puerto Rican Governor Romero Barceló was forced to admit this in a recent letter to President Reagan in which he warned, "Devastating cuts in federal assistance have the potential for spawning serious unrest in Puerto Rico."

Governor Romero Barceló, an ardent supporter of statehood, and a Republican who represents the comprador capitalist class in Puerto Rico, feels that statehood would represent an economic boom for Puerto Rico. He was re-elected to a second term last November by such a narrow plurality (only 3,000 votes out of a total of 1.5 million) that he was forced to recognize that many Puerto Ricans do not share his vision of statehood.

Statehood will not only mean the continued exploitation of Puerto Rico, but will also represent the eventual destruction of the rich Puerto Rican culture. Forces in the U.S. who are in favor of statehood for Puerto Rico insist that the island would have to adopt English as the primary spoken language. Otherwise, they feel the emotional debate over bilingualism in states such as California and Texas would intensify. If such a policy were adopted, Puerto Rican culture would soon begin to fade into history.

As the social, political and economic climate in Puerto Rico worsens (federal cuts could run as high as \$450 million for this fiscal year alone), we can expect to hear more speeches by the U.S. ruling class and their puppets in Puerto Rico about statehood. It will be their last alternative, before force, for maintaining Puerto Rico under U.S. control.

The only obstacle standing in the way of U.S. plans for Puerto Rico is the independence movement. This movement is growing in strength and organization, and offers the only real hope for Puerto Rico's future. The "statehood solution" is no solution at all, and will only lead Puerto Rico down a road of danger and despair.



Many Puerto Ricans in the U.S. have long supported independence for Puerto Rico,



—EDITORIALS—

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

February is Black History Month, a symbolic tradition of high importance that has persisted well over half a century. Black History Month is symbolic only because a month is hardly enough time for African people anywhere to celebrate the towering magnitude of their history. The serious implications here is that the history of Black people, as all people, is dynamic, and the persistence of Black History Month is but an indication that something is terribly wrong with the way history books have been written. On the other hand, on our shoulders lies the responsibility of continuing to strengthen and observe the importance of a tradition such as Black History Month. But these annual observations must also have a real objective: to build and bring forth the day when progressive Black scholars (men and women) are crucial to the writing of learning books, to include not only (his)story but (our)story without which there is no real story.

It is hoped that as Black History Month is celebrated at Stony Brook, the organizers make a determined effort to show the relationship of the struggle in America to that of the rest of the African world. This is necessary because the 400 year old crisis of African-Americans does not exist in a vacuum. It is part and parcel of the intense struggle for liberation and self-determination being waged on a worldwide scale.

Another item of great importance is the role of the African student (Caribbean, African-American, and African) community at Stony Brook. It becomes a matter of dignity and duty that students come to functions (great or small), that the clubs hold in celebration of Black History Month. In addition, it can never be cited enough the importance of coming together in unity—to continue building bonds of solidarity, to realize the necessity for planning and organization to forward "the Movement" to the pinnacle of triumph.

TO THOSE OF MY SISTERS WHO KEPT THEIR NATURALS

*Never to look
a hot comb in the teeth.*

Sisters!
I love you.
Because you love you.
Because you are erect.
Because you are also bent.
In season, stern, kind.
Crisp, soft — in season.
And you withhold.
And you extend.
And you Step out.
And you go back.
And you extend again.
Your eyes, loud-soft, with crying and
with smiles,
are older than a million years.
And they are young.
You reach, in season.
You subside, in season.
And All
below the richrough righttime of your hair.
You have not bought Blondine.
You have not hailed the hot-comb recently.
You never worshipped Marilyn Monroe.
You say: Farrah's hair is hers.
You have not wanted to be white.
Nor have you testified to adoration of that
state
with the advertisement of imitation
(*never* successful because the hot-comb is
laughing too.)
But oh the rough dark Other music!
the Real,
the Right.
The natural Respect of Self and Seal!
Sisters!
Your hair is Celebration in the world!

-Gwendolyn Brooks



Students from the Grenada Internship program wish to extend their sincere appreciation to Dr. Homer Neal, SUSB Provost, for his help in getting the program "off the ground."

Look for a photo-editorial on the Internship to Grenada in upcoming issues of BLACKWORLD.

BLACKWORLD is looking for a typist, if you have the skill and the time call between 9-4 PM. 6-6737 AFS office—

BLACKWORLD would like to give thanks and praise to four of our staff members who will not be working directly with us this semester: Deyanira B., on a research-field trip in South America, Cathy Drayton, photographer (but would develop our film if we get another photographer), Isis, assistant editor and graphic artist, (but will assist on critical matters), and Pamela Webster, who has transferred to better pursue her educational objectives. Be strong and knowledgeable in all your pursuits in and beyond Stony Brook. Peace.

BLACKWORLD welcomes back everyone—especially those on the final stretch—Stay Up! We also extend warmest greetings (in this cold place) to all new students. Be Strong, Determined and United.

BLACKWORLD

"KNOW THYSELF"

Lasana M. Sekou
Editor-in-Chief

Peter Lawson
Production Manager

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

HATIAN STUDENTS ORGANIZATION

MEETING

FEB 11, 9:30 P.M.

FIRESIDE LOUNGE. STAGE XII

AGENDA: REFUGEE SITUATION
LANTI DUVLIER "INVATION"

DO YOU REMEMBER A LANTA CHILDREN ?
♥

Soulful Mile VOCALISTS

ARE YOU FILLED WITH TALENT?
CLAMORING WITH PEZAZZ-----

LOOKING FOR AN OUTLET?

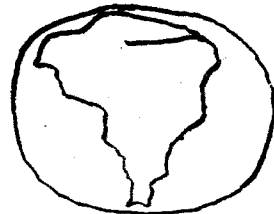
THEN JOIN THE "FINEST"
VOCAL GROUP GOING
"FINAL DESTINY"

SEE: MIKE OR KEVIN, KELLY B204
M-F 6 P.M.

AFRICAN STUDENTS ORGANIZATION

IMPORTANT MEETING TO BE
HELD ON THURSDAY FEB 11, AT
10.00 P.M.

AGENDA: ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT



"KNOW THY SELF"

COME TO
WHERE YOU ARE
NEEDED, JOIN
BLACKWORLD!

MEETINGS ON FRI 5 P.M. UN 060

COME TO

CARIBBEAN STUDENTS ORGANIZATION

☀ - WEEKLY MEETING ☀

TUESDAYS. 8 P.M.

STAGE XII FIRE LOUNGE

"ONE LOVE"

Mass support modifies Baraka sentence

A message from Amiri and Amina Baraka

To all those who helped our struggle:

Even though our struggle "ended" with me being sentenced to a New York correctional center for 43 1/2 weekends to serve out the 90 days, there is still some partial celebration in order because we stopped them, all of us together, from just dropping me into the jail to do the straight time. It was only the massive support we received from so many of you that made the state back up to the extent that they did, letting me serve the time in a way usually reserved for big time crooks.

But at the same time, we must remember the essential injustice of the sentence, the dirty tricks the state pulled to set the whole foul case in motion, the fact that if I was not political the case would have been dropped from the outset. We must never believe that we "got a break;" we forced some concessions and the harder we struggle, the more concessions we can force. Ultimately we will have to struggle hard enough to transform this whole filthy white racist monopoly capitalist system, because that will not be a partial victory. It will be the big victory the majority of us seek!

*Unity and struggle,
Amiri and Amina Baraka*

New York

As a result of an outpouring of popular support, New York courts allowed Amiri Baraka to serve his sentence at a correctional center on weekends beginning January 9. Playwright and revolutionary activist Amiri Baraka had been sentenced to serve 90 days straight time on a trumped-up charge of resisting arrest.

Baraka's supporters were concerned about his physical safety and his teaching job at the State University of New York, Stony Brook if he were jailed for 90 days at Riker's Island. Supporters and Baraka's attorney William Kunstler demanded that the time be served on weekends.

Over 100 people packed the courtroom hearing December 17 to hear Judge Bernard Fried make his final decision on sentencing. David Denkins, attorney and Democratic and Liberal Party candidate for Manhattan Borough President, made a special court appearance on behalf of Baraka.

In the previous weeks, the courts had been flooded with messages of support from throughout the country. The entire Black Congressional Caucus sent a letter criticizing the harsh sentence given Baraka. Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, a former SCLC leader, and Basil Patterson, New York Secretary of State, both indicated their support of Baraka. Many prominent people in the arts also spoke out, including actor Ossie Davis, producer Joseph Papp and writer Toni Morrison.

Benjamin Hooks, president of the NAACP, issued a public statement saying in part, "The charge (of) resisting arrest . . . is suspicious at best . . . We of the NAACP strongly urge that sentence be suspended and that Mr. Baraka be immediately placed on probation."

The combination of public demonstrations and protests from prominent individuals proved too much for the court system. December 17, Judge Fried ruled that Baraka could serve time on weekends and delayed imposing sentence until January 9.

For three years, Baraka has battled the court system for crimes that never occurred. On June 9, 1979, while sitting in their car parked in Manhattan, Baraka and his wife Amina were viciously beaten by police. Amiri Baraka was later charged with resisting arrest. Under similar circumstances, police would never have arrested a white couple.

During the trial, the District Attorney excluded all but one Black person from the jury and "lost" crucial evidence favorable to the defense. The arrest, conviction and appeals procedure failed to produce justice — a strong indictment of how

For the last two and one-half years, a wide range of people have supported Amiri Baraka in his fight against a frame-up resisting arrest conviction.

(Right) Demonstration at courthouse in New York City.

*(UNITY photo)
(Below) Afro-American Folkloric Ensemble performs at benefit for Baraka in 1979.
(photo: L. Peek)*



capitalism treats a Black political activist. importantly, Baraka is out of jail during the week, able to continue on his job and with his revolutionary writing and organizing activities.

As the Barakas stated in a message to their supporters, ". . . we must remember the essential injustice of the sentence . . . (and) the fact that if I was not political, the case would have been dropped from the outset." (see box for full statement)

There has been no justice in the Baraka case, but massive pressure did force some major concessions from the courts. Most

PERCEPTIONS:

CULTURE AND CONSCIOUSNESS

student leadership in the Black student community.
BW: Do the budget cuts reduce the amount of minority students that come to Stony Brook through programs like AIM?

Dr. Preston: I haven't heard anyone talking about cutting the budget of the AIM program. I think the cuts are being made based on need, priority and whatever have you. So I wouldn't presume first of all that there will be cuts in that area that will result in less students. Another thing, most of the changes I read about in terms of financial aid does not seriously affect the needy student. It affects more the middle class student in terms of need, there I think it will have a negative impact. I think that the total institution, not only Stony Brook, with the realities of the Reagan thrust, have to think about other ways of funding programs. The institution, minority staff, faculty and Black students/minority students all of them should begin to take the message to the home communities telling them about the budget cuts, and start trying to raise money in the home communities. I think we should do what we can to lobby with legislations and other ways to try to reduce the impact of the cuts.

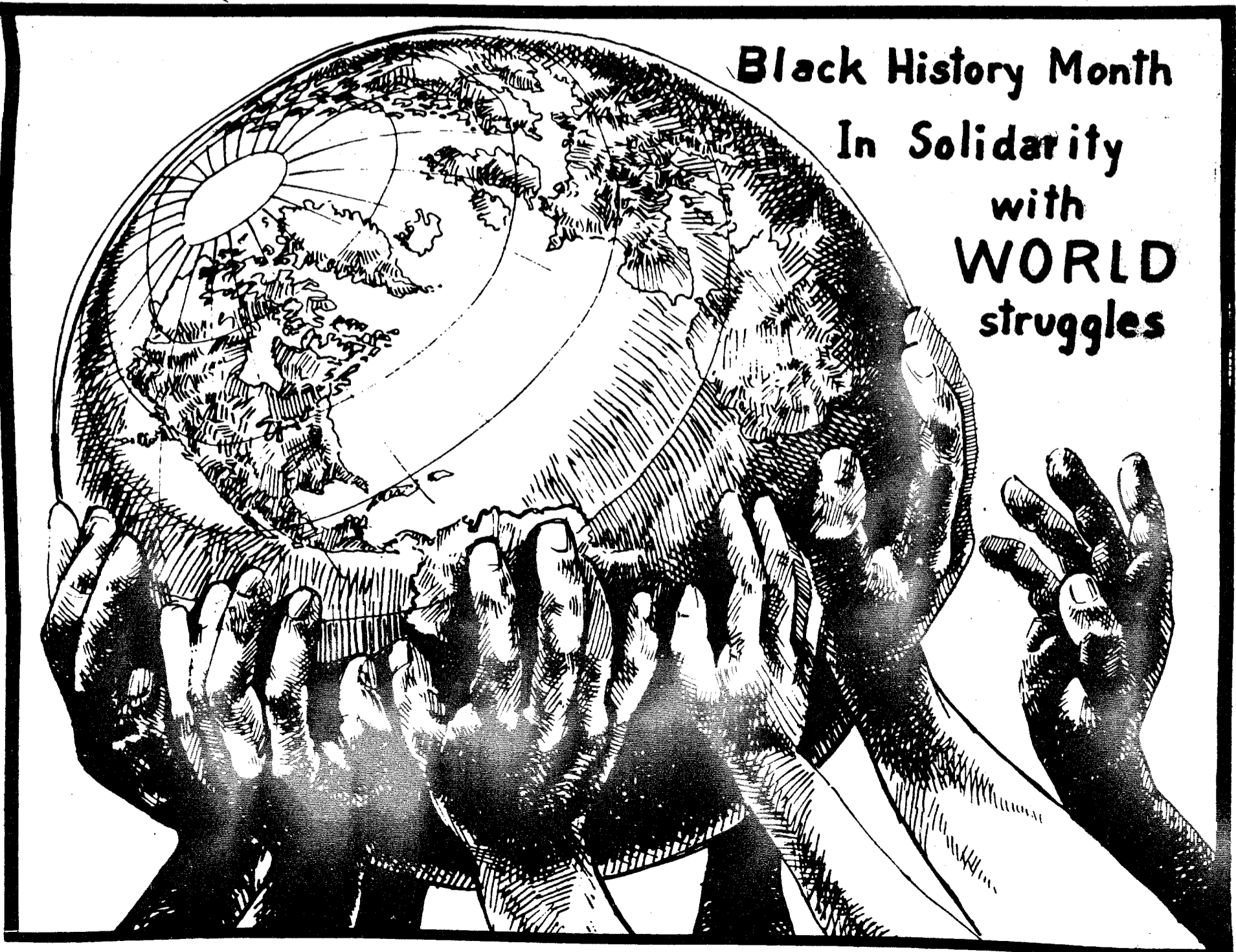
BW: Are there any major developments in your department that we should know about?

Dr. Preston: I have just appointed a task force in the Stony Brook Union which is meeting this semester. They will be looking at the Union as a concept. In other words they are trying to find out what the Stu-

dent Union should be on campus; should it be one facility like the one we have now or should it be one main facility with different satellites branching out throughout the campus? What kind of activities should it have? What specific programs should be housed in it? And what kind of government structure should it have? We are also in the process of completing a search for a new director of residential life. We have several new programs in recruitment that is for both minority and non-minority admissions. This year Lloyd Sargeant and Bill Harvey have been engaged in a variety of things to improve and enhance non-EOP minority programs. We are also trying to develop a mento rprogram where a new student can come to the school and get support person who will help him to get acquainted with the campus. Therefore the students will have someone they trust to talk to during their period of transition and adjustment. We are also trying to improve on the student information system.

BW: Any last words?

Dr. Preston: I extend my invitation to students to come and visit my office and see me personally and they don't need to have a problem to come. They could come if they just feel they want to chat or say hello. They should feel free to do that because it makes for a more enjoyable job for me. I like to consider myself a part of the overall Stony Brook community, especially the minority community. I thank all of you for a very enjoyable first semester.



Black History Month
In Solidarity
with
WORLD
struggles

400 years of repression against Black people code word: terrorism

Code word terrorism: A cover for the U.S. government's newest campaign to attack Black people and destroy the Black movement in the 1980's.

Ever since the slaves were unloaded at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619, the U.S. government has played a direct role in perpetuating the chains of a brutal system of violent repression against Afro-American people. In its earlier manifestations, this repression, whether in the North or in the South, brought untold misery and suffering to Black people. Though many times masked, the effects were always the same and wore the theme of "do whatever is necessary to crush the struggle of Black people for freedom, justice and democracy."

From our dubious status as three-fifth human beings as articulated by the "Founding Fathers," even the notorious Dred Scott decision of 1857, to the infamous Black Codes of 1865 during the Reconstruction Era, and the endless beatings and lynchings of the 1800's both legal and extra-legal — the U.S. government has been an active perpetrator and participant in these crimes against Black people.

The Klan, the police and HUAC

And as we move into the 1900's, we can see that the government isn't any less active in its role of attempting to thwart the struggle of Black people for Black rights. As mob violence fills the streets of America, and racist campaigns are being carried out against our people from one end of the country to the other, we find the federal government either impotent or uninterested, turning its head in the opposite direction as local and state authorities run amuck on the lives and rights of our people. White riots, lynchings and beatings became the national pastime. These were outright moves to keep Black people disenfranchised.

Toward the mid-1900's with the rise of McCarthyism and the anti-communist hysteria complete with witch hunts and the like, many prominent Black intellectuals and artists are dragged before the the House Un-American Activities Committee to be harassed and hounded. Some were intimidated, notably Langston Hughes; while others were driven out of the country, Richard Wright and W.E.B. DuBois; still others fought unrelentingly against these attacks, notably Paul Robeson.

The McCarthy era had supposedly waned by 1955, but nonetheless it gave birth to a more organized surveillance program against "domestic dissent." They had left intact a network of Red Squads or so-called subversive squads. They were mainly responsible for continuing the campaigns against individuals or groups suspected of ascribing to communist ideology, or having communist affiliations. Prior to the rise of the Civil Rights Movement in 1955, the subversive squads were mainly situated in the North. In the South the attacks and denials on Black rights were left in the hands of local and state officials, who worked in open collaboration with the KKK.

With the demise of the Communist Party USA and the coming of the Civil Rights Movement to the center stage of the American political scene, we begin to see a shift in the covert activities of the intelligence network. In this they sought to link the growing Civil Rights Movement with a "communist plot" to take over the U.S. Finding no groundswell for this, it redirected its activities to monitoring and



compiling data of the movement activists. Even at this embryonic stage the modus operandi for this intelligence network was not without notoriety. It waged covert campaigns to destroy the movement's credibility and that of the movement's leaders. There were campaigns to harass and jail movement activists. Smear tactics were a common tool, often resulting in loss of employment and isolation.

COINTELPRO

In the 1960's the movement had become more organized and militant, and the government wasted no time in escalating its counterintelligence network to monitor and crush it. In the South during this period, we see Robert F. Williams, the leading Black advocate of armed self-defense, driven into exile in 1961 after attempts to murder him proved futile. Thousands of other Black people who engaged in the civil rights struggle were victims of police dogs, water hoses and electric cattle prods, not to mention planned violence, bombings and murders.

By the time of the urban rebellions of 1964 - 1968 and the subsequent emergence of the Black Panther Party, Republic of New Afrika, the League of Black Revolutionary Workers, US organization, the Committee to Unify Newark, and others, the method of domestic counterintelligence changed dramatically — it began to mirror more closely that of its international counterpart, the CIA, which was already knee deep in sabotaging movements and governments throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America. Now the campaign of murder, diffusion and counterrevolution would be brought home.

In fact the domestic role of the CIA becomes particularly formidable during this period. So now there is a full-blown counterintelligence and counterrevolution complete with intrigue, divide and conquer tactics, physical assassinations, frame-ups, bombings, subterfuge, etc., set in motion against the Black movement.

Its effects were devastating to the Black movement. It trailed and finally murdered Malcolm X. Ralph Featherstone was blown up in a plot put in operation to kill H. Rap Brown. Rap was forced into hiding only to later be found wounded and then jailed. Fred Hampton, Mark Clark and Little Bobby Hutton are just a few more names to add to the list of Black activists who were murdered in cold blood by the authorities.

By the end of the 1960's, hundreds of Black activists, including civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, would be

added to the list of those murdered, while thousands more would end up behind bars or on the run.

With the forced revelation of government activities during the Nixon era, the world came to know what Black activists had contended all along: the government had opened both barrels on the Black movement. The full barrel attacks from the U.S. government were the official banner of the COINTELPRO program. They had effectively waged a vicious campaign to disrupt Black organizations and destroy the Black movement. It had created internal feuds between Black organizations and had hit hard at the movement's leadership, leaving death, jail or exile as the only recourse.

... and more COINTELPRO

The U.S. government in the late 1970's under Jimmy Carter attempted to portray COINTELPRO activities as policies of a bygone era. However, the counterintelligence programs remained very much intact, as evidenced in a presidential review memorandum on Black Africa and the U.S. Black movement dated March 17, 1978. The document makes a number of recommendations to appropriate government agencies. One was to take special steps to inhibit coordinated activities of the Black nationalist movements in Africa and the Black movement in the United States. Special clandestine operations should be launched by the CIA to



generate mistrust and hostility in America and world opinion against joint activity of the two forces.

The range of policy options include a special program designed to perpetuate divisions in the Black movement or to neutralize the most active groups of leftist radical orientation and to diminish their influence among Blacks; to stimulate dissension and hostility between organizations representing different social strata of the Black community; and to encourage divisions in Black circles. The paper also advocates the present climate which inhibits the emergence from within the Black leadership of a personality capable of exerting nationwide appeal.

Code word

Throughout the years it can be seen how the government has attacked and subverted the Black movement, and with each instance we see a socialization campaign being waged in order to condition and shape wide-scale public sentiment.

Terrorism is nothing more than the latest code word to justify the impending attacks. It is already being used to explain all of the international adversaries of the despicable U.S. foreign policy. In the Middle East, who are the terrorists? The Palestinians, of course, because they want their land back. It is never the Israeli government who can bomb a nuclear plant in Iraq and constantly bomb Palestinian refugee camps. Who are the terrorists in Africa? It is the Namibians and Azanians fighting the illegal racist minority regime, but it is never the South African government who can send mercenaries into neighboring Angola to kill men, women and children.

So the American people are being socialized, conditioned, to the term "terrorist," because militant dissent or resistance from now on will be identified as such and dealt with in a similar manner. We all know that the established approach or pattern for dealing with terrorists is to shoot to kill.

Why are terrorists and terrorism code words now instead of communists and communism, which have been used for so long? While anti-communism is still used, the term terrorism is ideologically compatible with the rightward motion of the Reagan administration. The changed international situation has forced the U.S. government into a position where it has to deal with some international communist or socialist governments as a part of its program to counter its growing decline on the international scene, so the code word communism could become too confusing to those whipped into a frenzy by the rightwardly speeding U.S. government.

The budget cuts and the attacks against all the living standards have already brought a tremendous amount of mass outrage. The Black movement has historically been at the front of such motion, so measures must be taken to isolate it. Black activists and Black organizations must wage a determined struggle to combat the present campaign directed at them by the U.S. government. The struggle to do this must be taken to the people. We must educate and organize our people in order to cut short any attempt to identify just struggles for self-determination, land and power as a terrorist movement. The fight is mounting — Black people, Black activists get prepared.

UNITY NEWS

GRENADA... *cont., from p. 3*

a more effective and efficient working relationship between the two". Miller who is from Barbados, interviewed farmers, traders, Marketing Board personnel, and "looked at the function and organization of the M.B. depot in regards to the relationship with the farmers and consumers". In the end, Miller who is an SUSB junior submitted a detailed report on his findings.

Velma Higgins, a Chemical Engineering/Pre-Med major, was assigned to the Produce Laboratories at Tanteen. "I wish I could have done more", said Higgins, "because it is a just cause". At the Laboratory, Higgins was directly involved in the research process and monitoring experiments in the refining of Grenada's Agro-Industries. "I didn't expect it to be like this", said Velma, the youngest of the group, "my friends told me that I should expect the people to be offensive and apprehensive, but I find the people to be very friendly."

One of the more distinguished members of the group was Yvonne Singletairy, an assistant professor with HSC-School of Nursing. Ms. Singletairy, who served as medical advisor to the group, is pursuing a Ph.D. in Psychology at Stony Brook. "Being a Black American from the South, faced with the struggle there; and even in New York City, working in Harlem Hospital and seeing the provision of health being substandard because of racism, allows me to identify with the struggle in Grenada". Singletairy worked closely with the Ministry of Health "to develop a health-care proposal for later implementation". According to Yvonne, her work centered around home vis-

its and "making psycho-social assessments of the individual and the family".

Harvey Nelson a Mechanical Engineering graduate who was also assigned to the Central Water Commission-Mama Canes project, said "It is a shame the wild propaganda we receive in the U.S., but when you are here you see it is a sincere struggle for and by the people to better themselves". Nelson said he feels "loyalty (to Grenada) in the sense that I can contribute my professional skills in the field, gaining first hand knowledge, and loyalty in respect to developing my race". Nelson who is from Jamaica intends to return to the region to pursue a career in engineering management and energy.

Sandra Brown, a Nutrition and Biology major assigned to the Nutrition Council, said the state of the nutrition program "needs outside assistance, much of the data being used is old." "A library system is needed to receive up-dated documents and discoveries in nutrition," said Brown, who was born in England and is of Caribbean parentage. She collected data on diabetes, high blood pressure and malnutrition and also counselled mothers on breast feeding. She is preparing a report on her finding for the Nutrition Council.

Another area of Internship was with Fisheries Management of Grenada. The intern, Kelvin Daly, worked with the F.M. to "increase productivity of the fishing industry and at the same time practice some form of conservation. Daly, a Biology major from Nevis, says "the main problem is that the fishing industry is hard to manage. That is because it is

a traditional, artisanal type of industry, it exists on an individual basis instead of a conglomerate fleet. We are not trying to change that but to work with that system to help the fishermen produce more; they are encouraged by the offering of incentives by the F.M., such as no import tax on engines, fishing equipment, and loans."

In the area of arts, a young and dynamic artist Isis was assigned to do a mural for the Teachers' College in Tanteen. The vibrant mural illustrated the inner walls of the college with great figures and events from Grenada's history, "As an artist I think that this is not only something to physically beautify the country but to also mentally stimulate the people as well", said Isis who is an Urban Policy Science major.

Other members included Kevin Riley, a Social Science major assigned to the Marketing Board; Pamela Webster assigned to the Community and Nutritional Health Council; Roland Noel, an English major assigned to the Community Day Care program; Pat Hugh also with the Central Water Commission; and Caesar Campbell with the Ministry of Sports. Paul Harvey, who arrived later than the rest of the group, worked with the Ministry of Health. Harvey is a graduate student with HSC-School of Nursing. And finally Lasana Sekou, a Political Science major. Sekou worked with the Free West Indian and also edited an anthology of poetry and prose written by the teachers-trainees of the Teachers' College (N.I.S.T.E.P.).

The students who were virtually guests-of-state were most fortunate in having access to many top admin-

istrators in Grenada in addition to limitless interaction with the people! Besides their daily work the group received speakers (practically every evening) from ministries and organizations; attended rallies, one of which was attended by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop; attended cultural shows; and a Parish Council meeting in St. Georges. In Grenada it is such meetings where 'real' participatory democracy is being forged. The group was also taken on tours throughout the country organized by Peggy Nestfield of the Ministry of Planning who also acted as a liaison officer. One such tour was to the now renowned Point Saline airport project which Grenada is building with great help from the Cuban comrades "A SUCCESS" Min. of Finance Told Students

On the last day of the internship, the students were paid a surprise visit by Minister of Finance Bernard Coard. Minister Coard, one of the architects of the 'new Grenada' has been described by Arif Ali of the prestigious *West Indian Digest* as a brilliant statistician. Coard's informal talk with the group was most productive as he asked for "critical comments" and the students discussed with him the problems and successes of their respective assignments. Coard also thanked the students for contributing their skills "to the new democracy being built in Grenada" said Coard, "from all that I have heard (before he came to see the group) what you did here was a success.

IMPORTANCE OF INTERNSHIP

The internship was considerably more than fifteen students "coming in from the cold" for four weeks. Its implication is indeed far-reaching, not only for the individual students, but for future student groups. Such programs allow for a much more realistic insight, out-of-the-book picture of the vast problems present in developing polities. Caribbean and African students exposed to this before graduation are less likely to return to their countries disillusioned. For African-Americans, not only can attitudes of solidarity be enriched for the common struggle but a more serious approach to the struggle of the 'Black Nation' can be had.

But another reason for the success of this program, was not only the progressive nation-building activity in Grenada but necessarily the impressive degree of self-confidence the students tackled their jobs.

LIMITED TIME

After being in Grenada for only 27 days the only regret expressed by the group was the shortness of the stay. The time allowed was hardly enough to get adequately involved; on the other hand it was just enough time for most of the students to gain a significant understanding of the Grenadian trials and triumphs in transition to a new social order. As a result, many of the students expressed the desire to go back for another internship, and many have already been requested by the Ministry with which they worked--other expressed intentions to return to Grenada and work after graduation.

Ed. Note: Look for more articles and photos on the group and on Grenada in upcoming issues of **BLACKWORLD**.

Women Of Zimbabwe

Today, much of that has changed. Today, women in Zimbabwe are holding responsible positions in society and have organized throughout the country for the development of women of all classes. According to Olivia Muchene, author of the study, "Women's Organizations in Zimbabwe," these organizations are not only teaching women "vocational and skills training... home management, improved standards of hygiene and nutrition," they are teaching leadership training as well. But then, Zimbabwe's women have a long tradition of female leadership to emulate.

The country's first "Chimurenga" -- war of liberation -- was led by a powerful woman religious leader, Nehanda Nyakasikana, who commandeered a nationwide rebellion against white domination in 1896-97. Though Nehanda's armies fought valiantly for months and mobilized large numbers of the masses, in the end African spears proved to be at a disadvantage against the

revolutionary spirit was an inspiration to the thousands of women who, side by side with their menfolk, waged a war of national independence in the 1960's and '70's. That second Chimurenga has made possible the revolutionary conditions that exist in Zimbabwe today and which show so much promise of further liberating the country's women.

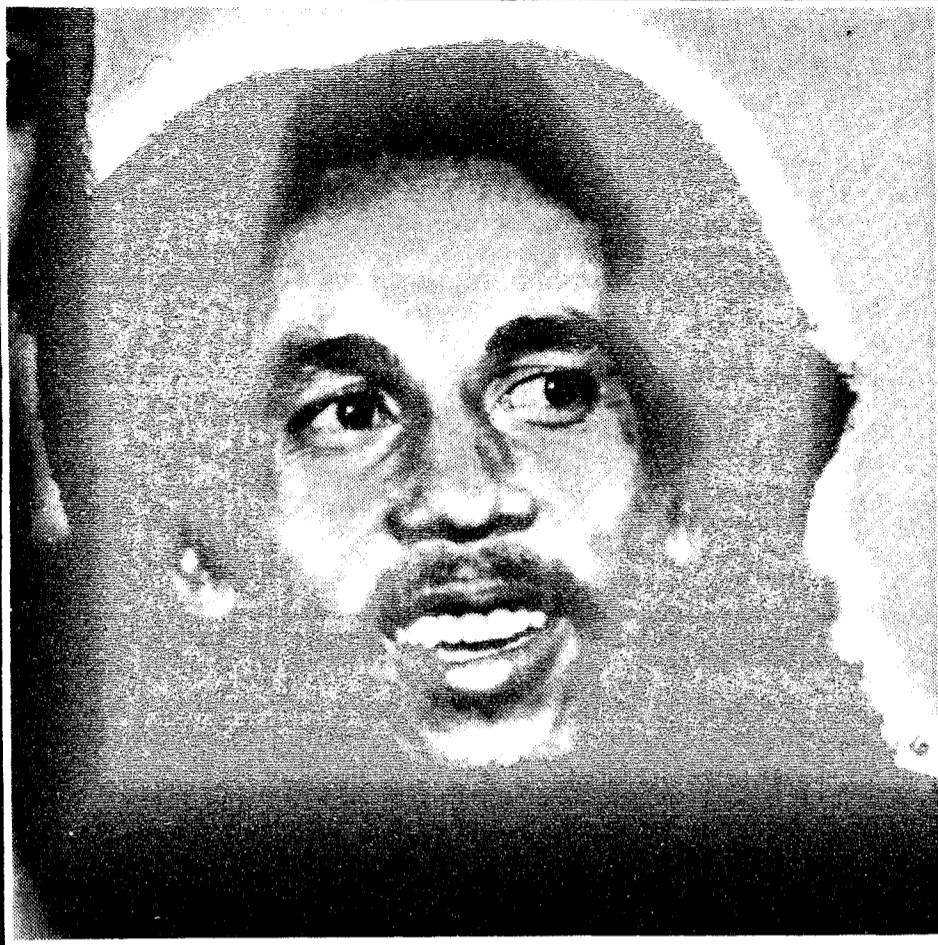
In order to grasp the full significance of the Zimbabwean revolution and its import to the women, however, it's beneficial to put their heroic struggle in its historical context.



The capital city of Salisbury.

At the time of European colonization in the second half of the nineteenth century, there were two main African groups living in Zimbabwe. The smaller of the two, the Ndebele, had only recently crossed the Limpopo River into Zimbabwe and settled. The Ndebele, a sub-group from within the Zulu nation, had been run out of the boundaries of South Africa in the 1850's. Actually, the Zulu nation was a federation of various groupings of Zulus who made alliances with and wars against each other. When the Ndebele emigrated to Zimbabwe, they apparently brought their martial lifestyle with them and used it to good advantage against their new neighbors, the Mashona.

Feature On: **THE ONE**



BLACKWORLD celebrates with the Earth consciousness the birthdate 2/6/82 of the Beloved Warrior, Bob Marley, O.M., who died of cancer last year—In His works, He Lives! in I and I the struggle continues in and beyond Stony Brook. Peace.

We Remember...



Malcolm X

Say Something

BLACKWORLD welcomes back everyone—especially those on the final stretch—Stay Up! We also extend warmest greetings (in this cold place) to all new students. Be Strong, Determined and United.

Rene, best of luck in Washington. I am so glad that you got the internship. Do your best and "GO ALL THE WAY!" Have fun. Love San-dee.

Rene, I am sure going to miss you but nothing can stand in the way of success. Remember I will be there too, one day soon. Love and lots of luck, Sandra.

Lasana—Say something to the other poet. Write me a poem for old times. The other poet SS.

"Say Something" to someone you like, love and/or lust after.

Where did all that snow come from? Why is it so cold all of a sudden?—Someone just back from Grenada.

SANDRA, I am not angry at you at all for nearly getting me killed—even if you thought you could have controlled him. The Other Poet.

Krissy, Happy Birthday. Mike.

Guess who will be Feature: On the One next issue?

Long Live the Grenada Revolution March 13, 1979 and still going—as the people say—Forward Ever, Backward Never!!

Velma, where are you?

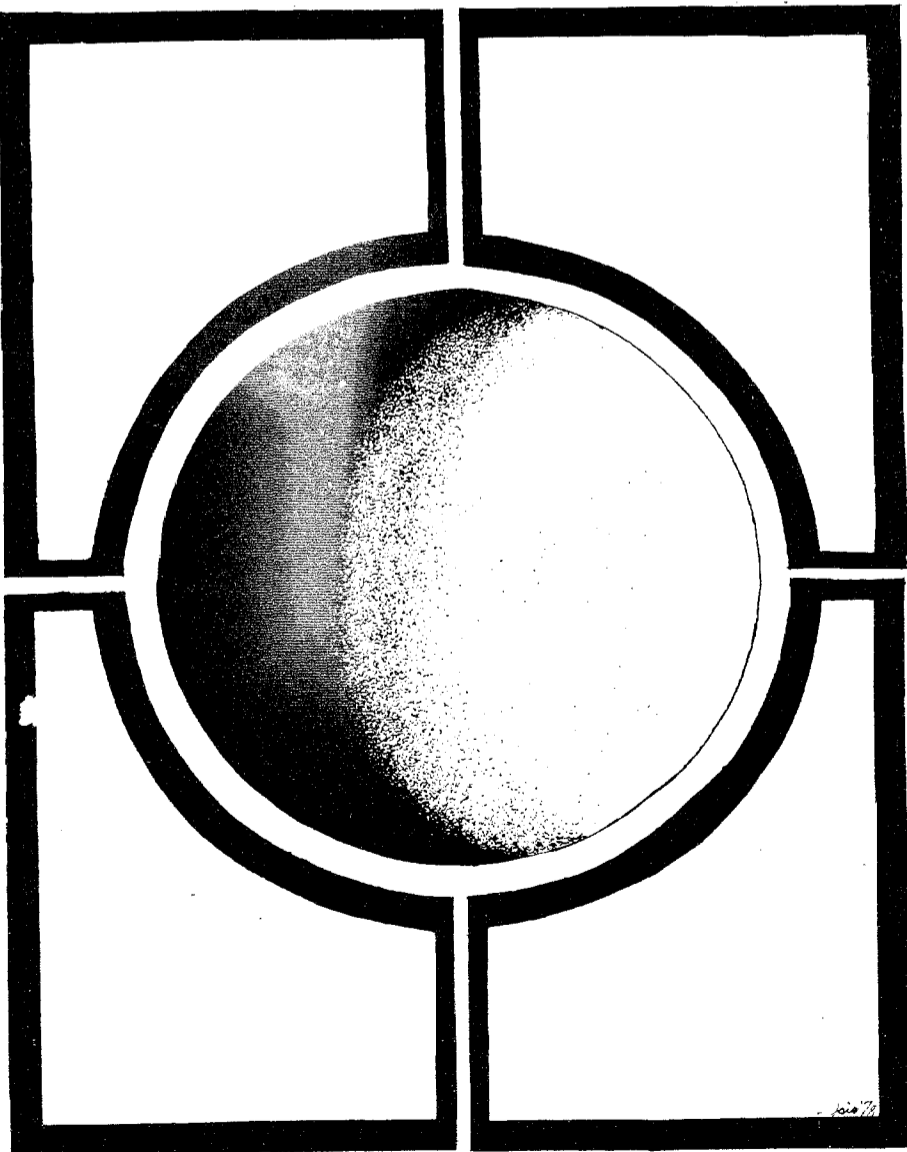
Submit all personals and other materials to BLACKWORLD's mailbox, 2nd flr., Union Bldg. (Polity's Office).

BLACKWORLD IS BACK!! and we hope YOU are too.—One Love.

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WALTER RODNEY



American Indian Movement leader framed

Richard Marshall's struggle for freedom

Amnesty International notes that COINTELPRO involved abuses of the criminal justice system . . . that COINTELPRO involved specific violations of law, and the law and the constitution were not given a thought under the FBI's policies . . . (that) Elmer Pratt and Richard Marshall were "targeted" by the FBI for intelligence investigation . . .

(From "Proposal for a Commission of Inquiry Into the Effect of Domestic Intelligence Activities on Criminal Trials in the United States of America")

CONTRIBUTED BY
EVELYN LIFSEY

Rapid City, SD — UNITY NEWS

In October 1981, Amnesty International, the worldwide human rights organization, released a lengthy report documenting FBI interference in the American judicial system. The report focuses on two individuals, Geronimo Pratt and Richard Marshall. Both men are serving life sentences for murders they did not commit. Both men were active in human rights struggles in their own communities, Pratt in California, Marshall in South Dakota. And both men were targeted for special investigation at the time of their arrest.

This article focuses on the case of Richard Marshall.

Dick Marshall is 31 years old, the father of a nine-year old boy, and is in his sixth year as a lifer at the South Dakota State Penitentiary.

In March 1975, he was arrested, along with fellow American Indian Movement (AIM) member Russell Means, for the shooting of Martin Montileaux, who was found with a gunshot wound in the restroom of a bar just north of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Montileaux lived for six days in the Rapid City hospital. When he died, Marshall and Means were charged with his murder.

That same week, the FBI circulated a document called "Predication for Investigation of Members and Supporters of the American Indian Movement." Marshall and Means were just two of nearly 30 people associated with AIM arrested in three

states that week.

Marshall and Means were tried separately. Marshall was convicted in April 1976. Means was acquitted in August that same year. The crucial difference in their trials was the testimony of a young Indian woman named Myrtle Poor Bear.

Poor Bear was in her mid-twenties when FBI Special Agents David A. Price and William B. Wood approached her in January 1976. For several periods that winter, Price and Wood sequestered Myrtle in various motels throughout the Rapid City area. During this time, unbeknownst to Marshall's defense team, the agents obtained a formal statement from Myrtle that Dick Marshall confessed the shooting of Montileaux to her. At the same time, they obtained remarkably similar affidavits from her that were used to extradite Leonard Peltier, another AIM activist, from Canada. (Leonard is now serving two life sentences in Marion Federal Penitentiary in connection with a 1975 shootout on the Pine Ridge Reservation that left one Indian man and two FBI agents dead.)

Seven days before Marshall's trial began, the FBI supplied Poor Bear to the State. Requests by the defense to delay the trial in order to find out more about this surprise witness were denied, as was the request to review her medical records.

Poor Bear's testimony was very damaging, as she was presented to the jury as an FBI informant who truthfully reported the murder confession of Richard Marshall. This testimony, later to be found completely false, overshadowed the inability of several prosecution witnesses to identify Marshall in two courtroom line-ups. And it was more convincing to the jury than



Richard Marshall (photo: Evelyn Lifsey)

Montileaux's deathbed description of his assailant, a description which in no way matched that of Richard Marshall.

At the 1979 hearing for post-conviction relief, Myrtle Poor Bear's medical and psychiatric records were reviewed. They

showed a seriously disturbed woman who had frequent bouts with psychosis and a history of drug abuse. Her father and sister testified that Myrtle confused fact with fantasy since childhood.

Ms. Poor Bear recanted all her testimony regarding both Marshall and Peltier and testified that the FBI threat-

ened her and the life of her daughter to force her to sign the fabricated affidavits. Special Agent David Price himself testified that he showed her pictures of the body of Anna Mae Aquash, a young Indian activist found murdered on Pine Ridge in February 1976.

A federal prosecutor before the Eighth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals stated that Myrtle is "utterly incompetent" as a witness. U.S. Appeals Court Justice Donald Ross stated, in connection with the false affidavits used to extradite Leonard Peltier:

"But don't you see . . . what happened in such a way that it gives some credence to the claim of the . . . Indian people that the United States is willing to resort to any tactic in order to bring somebody back from Canada . . . and if they're willing to do that, they must be willing to fabricate other evidence. And it's no wonder that (Indian people) are unhappy and disbelieve the things that happened in our courts when things like this happen."

Yet Marshall's conviction stands. Why? In a recent interview, Dick Marshall stated, "At the time (of my arrest) I felt it was a natural responsibility to help lead the people away from the puppet colonial system we were living under and move toward self-government — listening more to our elders and spiritual leaders . . . Basically, as a political prisoner, I have been involved in land issues, water rights, mineral rights, as well as having a longtime involvement with the Dakota American Indian Movement. My opposition to the U.S. government's efforts to eliminate our way of life has a lot to do with their efforts to get me convicted."

Marshall has exhausted all avenues of appeal on the state level. In the recent 4-1 South Dakota Supreme Court decision denying Dick a new trial, the Chief Justice stated in dissent:

"It is my opinion that (Poor Bear's) credibility would have been rendered far more suspect, if indeed the State would even have called her as a witness had (the defense) at the murder trial been aware of the information that has come to light since the trial."

Marshall's case is now before the U.S. District Court in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Behind the walls, Dick maintains his strength of mind and spirit, continuing his struggle for basic human rights for all people. He says: "We have to coordinate our efforts with our allies, not only Indian allies, but non-Native peoples as well, who are supportive or sympathetic with our struggle to become a nation, as we are and always have been as described in the 1868 Ft. Laramie Treaty. We are an independent nation and should be dealt with as such. We do have a positive goal ahead of us. Our children's children will be free, as is happening right now as we go through the process of liberating ourselves. We're coming closer and closer."

Special thanks to Oyate Wichao, the newspaper of the Dakota American Indian Movement, for permission to reprint part of their Fall 1981 interview with Richard Marshall.

You can help Richard Marshall's struggle for freedom by requesting more information and sending donations to the Defense Committee at Box 2398, Rapid City, SD 57709-2398. "Free Dick Marshall" t-shirts are being sold for \$7.50 to pay for legal expenses. You can write to Dick Marshall at the South Dakota State Penitentiary, West Farm, Box 911, Sioux Falls, SD 57101.



Native Americans build bunker at Wounded Knee in 1973 to defend themselves from police attacks.