

TO THE READERS OF NUMMO NEWS

NUMMO NEWS, a Third World newspaper, was formed in 1972 as a result of the systematic exclusion of oppressed people from the media in the United States. All one has to do is turn on the radio, television, or read a magazine to further substantiate this. The need for NUMMO NEWS is a result of the distortion of the imagery of Third World people, by this nation's media. However, the system has effectively perverted the nation's media to such an extent that a college campus is only one of

the few sanctuaries where the thoughts and perceptions of people from all over the world can be viewed, for the good of all, without being tainted by the ignorance and corruption that plagues much of the outside world. Today, Third World people are breaking away from the patterns of yesterday, and forming a philosophy of their own. This philosophy comes from the souls of a oppressed people who represent three quarters of the world's population. NUMMO is one voice for millions of people who are demanding economic, social, and

political equality. In defense of this philosophy, NUMMO will not look to others for information concerning ourselves, for if we did, we would continue to be misinformed, and highly mis-educated.

Those who will read NUMMO will find that it is designed to enrich the intellectual, cultural, and socio-political consciousness of its readers. For those who do not understand, NUMMO is the pen which the reader can possibly burst the dark bubble of fantasy with which he

or she was brought up to believe. However, only the reader can use what we provide to burst that bubble. For those who nonchalantly discard NUMMO, they may later find their bubble burst... but by then, it may not be with a pen.

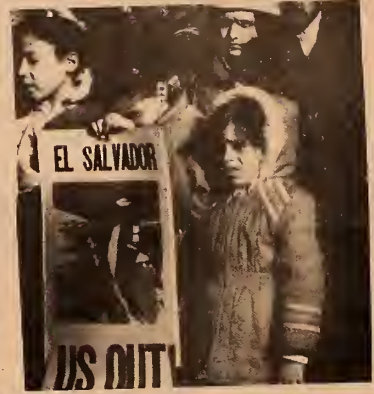
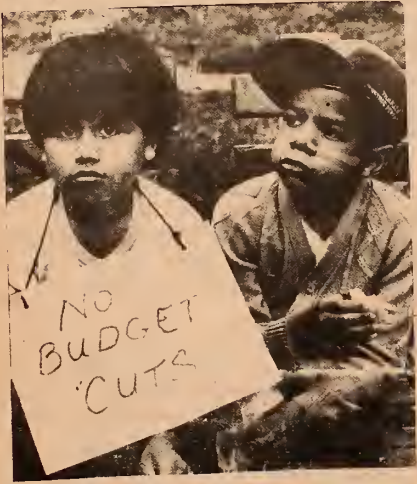
The staff of NUMMO NEWS will provide for its readers news, and news analysis from the viewpoints and perspectives of Third World people living within, and outside of the United States.

The staff of NUMMO wishes you a good year, and good reading.

NUMMO



WE MUST SAVE THE CHILDREN



that almost destroyed a generation of Vietnamese children.



GET ON THE GOOD FOOT

by Tony Crayton

§The Office of Third World Affairs welcomes all Third World students back and will host our first "gathering" at the Malcolm X Center in Southwest. It is called the "First World Organizational Fair" and will give everyone the chance to meet representatives from various Third World student organizations. This is your chance to meet and find out what's been up and happening for the past year and what you can look forward to. This event will happen next Saturday, at the Malcolm X Center, from 4:00 to 8:00 P.M. There will be short speeches given, also, music and food. Hopefully, we will also have people from admissions, Financial Aid, and other areas to answer all those questions that have left you hanging.

§Last year we made some significant progress in securing funds and strengthening Third World organizations on campus. The Third World Caucus was the best and most efficient one in years. They secured increases for some organizations and eliminated many of the negative moves made against our groups. They got Ed Lee elected Speaker of the Student Senate and this year, may prove to be our best yet. Whatever anyone calls it, this year is for the Caucus, the "Year of it, this year." It represents an attitude towards this year where we will not back down on what we need. This affirmative step has been taken because of the ex-

treme lack of support that many of our supposedly "progressive" others exemplified. Coalition after coalition fell apart but not the Caucus. People who we backed all the way turned their backs on us and its time for the foot to follow.

§Many of you come back this semester having left classmates at home because they were withdrawn in record numbers. Many also had to face a financial aid demand of '700 to '900 summer savings when there was no income to save due to no summer jobs. They come back to very little financial aid, overcrowded dormitories, and a CCEBS program crippled by vacant staff positions.

§However, life ain't all that bad. The Minority Engineering Program, run by Ting Wei Tang is strong and growing, as well as the Bilingual Collegiate Program with Ben Rodriguez. Afro-American Studies has also changed gears and is set and ready to provide a quality range of courses and educational activities for the upcoming year. The brothers on the football team are ready as Freddie for a serious year. After stepping on Brown University for a practice run, they're waiting for us to hit the stands and give them our support.

§Now, on the other hand, things still aren't so great. Why is it that there are still no buildings named after people other than the white folks. It seem when it

comes to monuments for achievement, we're invisible.

§One person you can't miss is Big Mitch, who is now the Director of the ABC House; ensuring that the young bloods there are going to stay on the good foot as under sister Wynora.

§We must however, look at the big picture of the flagship Amherst. The helmsman seem to be steering the ship in mysterious waters. The 'separate' Lecture Series to show the University's commitment to Civility was only partially funded by the powers-that-be. The Engineering School raised five million dollars for their program and Whitmore could only raise \$5000 for their own project of Civility.

Last year (e) when the Spanish Department closed a number of sections to 400 students in a matter of days they came up with \$11000. What's the deal?

§A member of the Search Committee for the Vice Chancellor position in Administration and Finance drew attention to Whitmore about the composition of the Search Committee of nine is all white except for one Black woman. The exclusion is most uncivil.

§As usual, Whitmore's angel of WFCR, Robert Goldfarb is at it again. The General Manager has eliminated MBarí Mbyo, an African and Caribbean music program without consultation of the Producer.

§It's down to a game of now you see them now you don't. After O.C. Bobby Daniels was hounded into seeking better pastures, his position is filled permanently by a White male; without a search process at all. George Beatty's position is temporarily filled by a White male, and Preston has left so far an unfilled Afro-motive Action position in Students Affairs. Whitmore's White male club will no doubt fill his in the same questionable manner as well.

§This is not intended to be adversarial towards the Administration, but this overall picture fails to sit well with the purported commitment to Civility. They received over 10, enrollment revenues above last year, 34 million in Federal aid, 70 million in trust funds, 25 million in grants, and a \$400,000 increase in Alumni funds yet only \$5000 goes to the Civility lecture series. What's up is not necessary to ask, we still ain't got our 40 acres and a mule.

§So, for us it's the 'Year of the foot,' it's our time to see that the only sure guarantee of our education is our vigilance. Come to the Organizational Fair, give our organizations the support they deserve. If you can't see your way clear to come-go to Washington O.C. the same day, there are 50 bus passes reserved for Third World students through SCERA or the Commuter Collective. Don't sit idle and inactive, it may be you becoming invisible next.

BIENVENIDOS

COMPANEROS

Eco Latino, con el peligro de sonar redundante, les da la bienvenida a la vida estudiantil que nos ofrece esta institución. Nos llena de alegría or voces latinas en cada pasillo, bus, y rincón. Esperamos que esta vocería se transforme a la misma vez en un auge de acción.

Nuestro anhelo es de evitar que esas voces latinas que permean esta universidad se apaguen sin haber sido escuchadas por

todos nosotros. El canalizar esas impresiones de UMASS y del pueblo latino de este valle en general es el objetivo principal que este periódico busca en obtener. Es ahí donde yace la responsabilidad de todos nosotros. Esas quejas, o comentarios, y gritarse para que sean escuchados. Eco Latino podría ayudar a elevar esos gritos usando los recursos de comunicación que se nos ofrece.

Pedimos ayuda en forma de artículos que puedan proyectar, responsablemente, nuestras ideas. La responsabilidad de todos los hispanoamericanos es de la naturaleza eclectica que es la de los latinos en esta area se manifieste en todo - su esplendor. Esta naturaleza se manifiesta en el amplio espectro cultural, político y económico del que somos parte. Tenemos que vociferar desde los percheros cotidianos de los hermanos an Holyoke, hasta los triunfos académicos que logramos en esta brega.

Las aportaciones se pueden hacer enviandolas a Nummo News, en cargo de Eco Latino, 103 New Africa House, UMASS, usando el servicio gratis de correo 'Campus Mail'. El fin de plazo para entregar estas aportaciones es viernes a las 6:00 p.m., para su posible publicación el lunes.

Eco Latino necesita de todos nosotros.

HUELGA ESTUDIANTIL EN LA UPR



Estudiantes universitarios en huelga por los aumentos decretados en la Universidad de Puerto Rico marcharon ayer hasta el Centro Judicial de Holo Rev

§La Universidad de Puerto Rico en Rio Piedras ha estado sufriendo recientemente de una serie de cancelacion de clases; la última de estas suspensiones fue la semana anti-pasada. Los estudiantes, luego de una asamblea general del consejo estudiantil el día 2 de septiembre, decidieron irse a la huelga en protesta por un aumento excesivo en las matrículas. La asamblea fue muy concurrida; los estudiantes luego mostraron su apoyo en una marcha masiva del recinto participando en ella mas de tres mil estudiantes. Los estudiantes piden una justificación del presupuesto la cual explique por que un 90% del presupuesto será alocado en facultades administrativas y no a mejoras de recursos estudiantiles.

§Miró Montilla, rector del recinto, dijo que "la situación prevaliente con motivo del paro estudiantil no provee el ambiente adecuado para el desarrollo normal de las actividades académicas, ni la seguridad personal."

§Por su parte, el Consejo de educación superior, reafirmandose en su decisión de triplicar las matrículas en la Universidad, declaró en un comunicado que "dicha acción obedece a la necesidad imperiosa de proveerle a la Universidad fondos adicionales que permitan atender necesidades urgentes relacionadas con la acreditación y el mejoramiento de la calidad de la enseñanza."

§El Rector había suspendido las clases el jueves antepasado debido al paro estudiantil, alegando que actos de violencia realizados por estudiantes en protesta, hicieron necesaria "dicha suspensión. Miró Montilla y la junta administrativa dispusieron la extensión del presente semestre académico por las horas y días que sean necesario para reponer al tiempo que se haya "perdido" desde el jueves 3 hasta hoy lunes 14 de septiembre, cuando se reanudan las clases.

ATTACK ON LEBANON

The Preludes and Implications of the Recent Attack on Lebanon:
 §With Camp David reaching a dead end on the level of the self-administration plan, the U.S., Israel, and Arab Reaction begin a fervent search for an alternative; they found it in what became to be known as the Jordanian Alternative which reads as follows:

§1. Total exclusion of the P.L.O. as a representative of the Palestinian people.
 §2. Giving control to the Jordanian regime over some of the 1967 occupied territories after a transitional period of five years.

§3. Creating a belt of military settlements surrounding the would-be Jordanian controlled areas.

§4. In order for the Jordanian alternative to see the light, several measures have to be accomplished:

§5i. The destruction of the main obstacles forstalling the implementation of this plan; namely: the armed Palestinian revolution represented by the P.L.D., the Lebanese Patriotic Movement and Third, Syria.

§5ii. Guaranteeing a public official Arab consensus.

§5iii. Incorporating the so-called European Initiative within the Jordanian Alternative.

§The number one priority was the destruction of the already mentioned obstacles. The ideal place for the execution was... Lebanon.

§So as soon as the Israeli elections were over, resulting in the re-installation of Begin's Likud party...an extensive bloody attack against Lebanon took place, leaving behind 400 dead and 800 wounded, the majority of them civilians...this, in Begin's own words, was just "the beginning", the beginning of the annihilation of the Palestinian Revolution.

§Given the facts about the aggressive nature of the 'Israeli' entity, its notorious history of Organized State terrorism, and its settler-colonialist reality...we can place the recent attack within a clear political perspective, which reads as follows:

§§1. With the elections behind, 'Israel's

main preoccupation was once more to concentrate and quickly execute its plan of destroying the Palestinian armed Revolution represented by the P.L.D. and its Lebanese Patriotic Movement ally, in order to pave the way for a 'peaceful settlement in the area. Thus, putting an end to the relative status quo, that existed in the region ever since the so-called self administration plan was aborted.

§§2. Begin, in his re-election campaign depended heavily on deviating in public attention from the acute internal economic crises (the rate of inflation in Israel has reached 130.) to the invented issue of 'national security', this term that means in the Israeli dictionary, more aggression and blood shed. And in order to make sure that a post-election public wake would not take place, the continuation of aggression was indispensable.

§§3. The large scale of the latest attack, its concentration on civilian targets, and the huge amount of artillery and sophisticated weaponry used, indicate beyond doubt that the annihilation process has begun to take its final shape.

§§4. Israel has been given the green light by the Reagan administration to escalate its attacks. This administration that made huge cuts of social welfare, in order for the Pentagon to be capable of providing more F-16's to Israel and other fascist regimes thus, Israel was more or less assured that the U.S. administration will do its best to contain as much as possible of the international reaction that might take place.

§§5. In the light of all this, we conclude that at this stage is one of the most critical stages in the history of the Palestinian Revolution, hence, it is the responsibility of all the peoples around the world to rally in defence of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Patriotic Movement. This is particularly important in the case of the American people, whose tax payer's money is being used to buy destructive weapons to kill the men, women and children of Palestine and Lebanon. §

Committee to support the Palestinian People

NATIONAL DAY OF RESISTANCE

NATIONAL DAY OF RESISTANCE

§The All-Peoples Congress will unite and launch a new mass movement to push back the Reagan offensive. Hundreds of organizations have already endorsed the Congress and to be sure that every community, every struggle, will be heard. §Feedback from these meetings and local conferences makes one thing very clear: That people want out of the Congress is not just talk...as important as that is. They want a Congress that can hear every attention, every demand and then act. The purpose of the Congress will be first and foremost to provide a democratic open forum for all segments of society under attack that will have the mandate and authority to call for mass action all over the country to overturn the Reagan program.

§The National Day of Resistance to overturn the Reagan program is projected as mass demonstrations all over the country, from Seattle to Miami, from Houston to Boston, from Los Angeles to Chicago...as well as a giant demonstration in Washington, D.C. The aim is to organize simultaneous protests on such a vast scale that they cannot be ignored, even by the reactionary Reagan administration, and will bring about real gains for the people.

§This involves a mighty effort at mass mobilization. The National Coordinating Board of the All-Peoples Congress, representing all of the constituencies fighting Reaganism, will bring to the Congress a plan for a National Day (or days) of Resistance, to be amended, broadened, and given flesh and blood by the thousands of delegates in Detroit.

The Congress itself will have the responsibility for sharpening and carrying out this plan of fightback and resistance in the most effective way possible. It will be a working body and will set up an organizational muscle to see that its mandate is carried out, and that the word is spread to every neighborhood, town, and city.

A CREATIVE BODY

~A body such as the All-Peoples Congress has no precedent in U.S. history. Therefore, its structure and agenda must be worked out through creative consultation among grass roots organizations and representatives taking

responsibility for the Congress. This process has already begun and will be continuing until the Congress itself.

§When all the people who have participated in the thousands of past protests for social justice are able to unite around one common program and bring their friends, co-workers, and all who are affected by Reaganism to a unified mass action, it will shake the ground under the Reaganites and pave the way to victory. In the thirties, the civil rights movement, and the anti-war protests of the past, the people through united action...WE CAN WIN TODAY!

THE LOCAL EFFORT

§A Western Mass. chapter of the People's Anti-War Mobilization (PAM) for med this summer and is initiating a Coalition for a People's Congress to work on organizing western Mass. representation in Detroit. Several community and campus groups have expressed interest. In taking part in such a coalition, sending representatives to the All-Peoples Congress and planning for the National Day(s) of Resistance in mid-November. People and groups interested in endorsing and taking part in this campaign are invited to Mobilizers Meeting to take place Wednesday, Sept. 16 at 7 p.m. at the Large Activities Room of the Bangs Community Center, in Amherst, which will launch this coalition. There will be reports on transportation and housing for Detroit, the developing structure of the All-Peoples Congress Movement, time for discussion and questions and the formation of task groups to publicize, to develop a western Mass. contribution to the People's Program and especially to fundraise so that low income people can represent themselves in Detroit. Want to fight Reaganism? Meet in Detroit!

§Contact:

Western Mass. P.A.M., c.o. Bill Bowers 549-6322 or John Braine 594-1296 Students Against Militarism Box 299 Student Union Bldg. UMass, Amherst 045-3429

DID JUSTICE DIE WITH SETA?

§Three years ago, on September 13, 1978, Seta Rampeasad, a young Black woman who was a student at U. Mass., was found dead in a motel room in South Deerfield. After the inquest, in which two contradictory coroner's reports were given, the court ruled that Seta died of 'natural causes'. The circumstances surrounding her 'death make it clear that Seta was murdered and that many people in the community may be implicated in both her

murder and the cover-up. Yet the case was quickly closed. No one has been indicted, and no investigation was ever conducted. Seta's death is part of a history of violence against Third World people in this area. In demanding justice for Seta, we are also demanding an end to these racist attacks.

§The Third World Women's Task Force after much deliberation with our lawyers

and Seta's parents have made the decision not to proceed with the case because the Greek has divested his financial assets. It would essentially cost the Task Force \$10,000 to realistically proceed with the case, now three years later.

§Seta will never be forgotten. To us she has symbolized the victimization of and violence against working women of color.

It could have been any one of us. To keep Seta's memory alive, the Task Force has made a commitment to the following:

I. Start a Seta Rampeasad Scholarship fund for working women of color.

II. Continue support for the Rampeasad family.

III. Set up workshops on how to deal with such a crisis, when it happens again.

NATIONAL BLACK INDEPENDENT POLITICAL PARTY

The National Black Independent Political Party held its first convention in Chicago last month, declaring its intention to "reawaken the freedom struggle throughout the Black community" and to "combat Reaganism, racism and economic realignment."

Some 800 delegates representing about 3000 members in 58 chapters attended the congress. The convention's most important act was to adopt a comprehensive political statement of beliefs. It declares the

organization's opposition to 'the four main evils': racism, imperialism, sexual oppression and capitalist exploitation."

The NBIPP traces its roots to a 1972 conference of Black activists in Gary, Indiana. This conference was an attempt to unite Black activists searching for a militant alternative to the NAACP or National Urban League. A November 1980 convention of 1300 activists in Philadelphia founded the NBIPP.

In the interim, activity has focused on labor and anti-apartheid struggles. NBIPP will organize a contingent to the Sept. 19 Solidarity Day demonstration in Washington, DC. It is also active in mobilizing against the upcoming visit of South Africa's rugby team, the Springboks.

The party also plans to establish a national headquarters and begin a regular publication of a newsletter. One issue of its organ, The

Party Line, has already been published.

The most controversial question at the Chicago convention revolved around the issue of participation in NBIPP by other organizations from serving as leaders of NBIPP. The motion narrowly passed the first day's session. It was amended the following day to open national office anyone willing to carry out the NBIPP program.

NOTES ON SOUTH AFRICA

§In an effort to give credibility to the policy of 'constructive engagement' in South Africa, a multi-million dollar educational assistance program will be instituted. The U.S. also hopes to resolve two important issues: Namibian independence and nuclear cooperation. In the past 'constructive engagement' meant lifting some restrictions on former bilateral relations. The educational focus of the policy will hopefully give the U.S. more credibility all around.

§Recent actions such as the U.S. veto of an UN Security Council resolution condemning the latest South African incursion into Angola has led many to believe that the U.S. is siding with whit South Africa. The Assistant Secretary who

State for South African Affairs, Chester Crocker, stated that, "We cannot and will not permit our hand to be forced, to align ourselves with one side or another, neither will we align ourselves with apartheid policies that are abhorrent to our own multiracial democracy." He also repeated that "the U.S. also seeks to build a more constructive relationship with South Africa, one based on shared interests, persuasion, and improved communication."

§To prove these feelings of good will, two junior South African military officers were permitted to attend a U.S. Coast Guard air and sea rescue course in August. The U.S. plans to continue this kind of cooperation.

§The arms embargo against South Africa

which began as a voluntary U.S. measure and solidified into a mandatory policy by the world organization in 1977, set the tone for the past 20 years of efforts to end apartheid's said State Department country officer for South Africa, Doughty. The Black educational assistance program could be, he suggested 'a positive initiative on the same order of magnitude as the embargo.'

§In the past U.S. aid to South Africa people centered on its refugees. This new program is important because it will give assistance to Black who are living in South Africa. However, it should be noted that this idea did not originate with the Reagan administration, but was introduced last September.

§Two bills are in Congress that have

enough financial backing to put the new program in motion. The U.S. is hoping to convince Black South Africans that they have not been forgotten. Right away one can ask certain serious questions: 1) Who will be in charge of managing funds? 2) How will the US be able to ascertain that the money being used will actually educate South Africa's Blacks? 3) What kind of education will the Blacks receive?

It is a known fact that various US based multinational corporations have financial interests in South Africa, and might these educational assistance programs be used to teach Black new technology so that they will be more productive for these businesses?

by Donna Davis

RIÑAS FRONTERIZAS DE AMÉRICA LATINA

Las disputas fronterizas siguen latentes después de casi 200 años de haberse independizado la región del gobierno colonial. Las disputas tienen la constante amenaza de estallar en conflictos armados aun con los intentos de mediadores tales como el Papa Juan Pablo II y la Reina Isabel II de Gran Bretaña. Algunas de las fronteras en cuestión están cerca de territorios que contienen petróleo y otros valiosos recursos naturales.

Las principales disputas son las siguientes:
Ecuador-Perú: Estas dos naciones comparten una frontera de 1,050 millas de largo. Esto dió motivo a combates armados durante enero y febrero de este año causando un total de 10 muertes. En la guerra del 1942 entre estos países, Ecuador perdió 70,000 millas cuadradas, otorgándosele al Perú con la firma del Protocolo de Río de Janeiro, la cual fue garantizada por EEUU, Brasil, Argentina y Chile. Ecuador ya no acepta las condiciones del protocolo del 1942, pues quiere acceso a la región amazónica del Perú que es rica en recursos minerales. Perú aun acepta las condiciones del tratado.

Chile-Argentina: Tres islas en el Canal de Beagle hacia el extremo sur del continente, son motivo de una disputa entre Chile y Argentina. Gira esta en torno al texto de un tratado firmado en el 1881. En los últimos años ha ido adquiriendo relevancia ya que posiblemente se encuentran depósitos de petróleo en la región. En diciembre del pasado año el Papa envió su resolución, la cual se mantuvo en secreto por los dos gobiernos. Chile aceptó la misma. Argentina, no obstante, pide modificaciones substanciales. La frontera no sigue cerrada pero prevalece aun una situación tensa.

Honduras-El Salvador: En la guerra de 100 horas que sostuvieron El Salvador y Honduras en el 1969 murieron 4,000 personas. Esta guerra fue por cuestiones de fronteras e inmigración. Los dos países vecinos finalmente firmaron un tratado de paz el año pasado en Lima, Perú. El conflicto que estaba después de un partido de balompié entre equipos de los dos países.

Colombia-Venezuela: La proyectada compra por Venezuela de los aviones de

combate de Estados Unidos es un asunto que figura en el conflicto entre estos dos países. Colombia había llegado a un acuerdo provisional con Venezuela el año pasado sobre la división de las aguas territoriales y la plataforma continental en el Golfo de Venezuela, donde se cree que hay depósitos de petróleo sin explotar. Pero el Presidente Luis Herrera Campins de Venezuela rechazó el acuerdo bajo fuerte presión pública y ha rechazado todo intento de mediación. Las dos naciones aseguran que sus relaciones son amistosas y separan la disputa de otras cuestiones bilaterales.

Bolivia-Chile: Desde el 1879 cuando perdió una guerra con Chile, Bolivia ha estado privada de una salida al Océano Pacífico y alega que esta situación estrangula su economía. La última gestión para un arreglo negociado terminó en el 1978 cuando Bolivia rompió sus relaciones diplomáticas con Chile. Chile ha ofrecido un corredor al océano a lo largo de su frontera con Perú, pero Bolivia se niega a ceder una cantidad de territorio equivalente que Chile exige a cambio. Bolivia eventualmente ganó el endoso de la Organización de Estados Americanos, Perú, que también perdió territorio ganado por Chile en la guerra del 1879, ha tenido con Chile un conflicto en ese país en los últimos años, aunque no hay ninguna disputa fronteriza entre los dos países.

Guatemala-Belice: En el 1976 Guatemala rechazó las fuerzas militares frente a la frontera de la colonia británica de Belice en la región de la América Central, y Gran Bretaña ripostó enviando aviones de guerra Harrier y 1200 soldados a la colonia. Guatemala alega que en justicia le pertenece el territorio de Belice, llamada anteriormente Honduras Británica, por razón de las antiguas fronteras españolas. Pero un acuerdo firmado en julio cuyos detalles no se han revelado, aparentemente ha solucionado la disputa y le ha garantizado a Belice su plena independencia el 21 de septiembre. México, sin embargo, ha expresado su preocupación por la posibilidad de que Guatemala actúe militarmente después de la independencia.

Colombia-Venezuela: La proyectada compra por Venezuela de los aviones de

POET'S CORNER

Beautiful Tree People
Beautiful tree people...
Standing naked against the cold...

The wind has robbed you of your beauty...yet you continue to stand naked against the cold...
Not moving...not knowing who or what you really are!
Hateful people throw death at you...they burn you...they chop you down...
They even hang beings from your outstretched limbs...
Ugly people destroy you...without a cause and steal your fruit...why they even pull you by the roots...and then you are lost.Yet you struggle to survive with whatever you have left and then the wind blows...

(AS IN ATLANTA AND GUYANA) and suddenly you find yourself completely defenseless...against its mighty rage and killer anger.
You shake from the fear of being blown away...and you begin to pray to the god who created you to restore your strength and beauty...
Time goes on...and time goes on until finally, one day it starts to rain...And after the rain, the sun reappears in the sky!
And the birds return to your limbs; once again to sing (confirmation)

Your leaves begin to grow and everyone around you starts to become aware of who and what you really are!
A tall, strong, brown, green, beautiful tree...
Now the wind and all of its rage and anger can no longer harm you.
Beautiful Tree People
(dedicated to all Peoples of Color)

COMPROMISOS DE SOBRE MESA

Otra vez se reunirán en el "bar" de la esquina resolviendo en 2 horas los problemas de la patria. Pasarán en dos horas la historia de la economía del gobierno, la intervención y la lucha del obrero

Otra vez se reunirón en el "bar" de la esquina y con la ayuda de Marx desafiaron la existencia de las clases oprimidas. Discutieron con por ejemplo

la explotación de la mujer inermes en los preos y la huelga de la UTIER

Otra vez se reunirón en el "bar" de la esquina y después de dos horas y una revolución extenuante partieron todos, dejando atrás toda la evidencia sobre la resa...

quince latas de cerveza ya vacías un cenizo llano de colillas y un café a medio tomar

Al otro día les retumbó la revolución en las sienas. Mientras se miran los ojos en el espejo alcanzan un trasquero y en dos horas y pico veremos que la patria no duele tanto. ¡Pobre de mi isla, que no responde a la aspirinal!

Debbie Sicilia

ATENCIÓN

La primera reunión general de la organización AHORA (la organización hispana en esta universidad) tomará lugar hoy lunes 14 de septiembre a las 7:45 P.M. en el salón 904 del Campus Center.
Esta reunión tratará con la nueva constitución de la organización y posibles enmiendas, además se discutirá: actividades en agenda para este año.

-LA PRESENCIA DE TODOS ES DE SUMA IMPORTANCIA!!!!

-El Bilingual Collegiate Program y AHORA invitan a todos los estudiantes y miembros de facultad de la comunidad hispana universitaria a:

-*****LA GRAN FIESTA DE BIENVENIDA!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

El viernes 25 de septiembre en el Malcolm X Center (Southwest residential area) a las 8:30

Habrà música ballate!!!!
ASISTAN TODOS!!!!

The first meeting of ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION (AASA) will be held Thursday September 17th in Room 802 at 6:00 P.M. We urge all members and those interested to attend. There will be an orientator for the new members.

At the Duke Ellington Committee welcomes all students interested in Reggae, Jazz, Funk etc... to come to the first meeting on Sept. 15 7:30 PM
C.C. 178
For more info. call Yat: 545-2892

Two paid positions are available at NUMMO NEWS:
1)typesetter: applicant must have a work-speed award and typing skills. There is no speed requirement.
2)editor: applicant should be familiar with Middleeastern and/or Asian news

If you are interested in either position attend the NUMMO NEWS meeting today at 3:30 pm in room 103 of the New Africa House.

NUMMO NEWS also needs volunteers who are interested in photography, writing, layout, and reporting. We urge the Third World Community to support us in order that we will have a stronger voice. Valuable experience and personal satisfaction will be obtained. If interested attend NUMMO meeting this afternoon.

NUMMO NEWS will give a PARTY on the 26th of September. The place, date and time will be announced.

SA teach-in on U.S. Foreign Policy in South Africa, and stopping the South Africa rugby team tour in the U.S. will take place Thursday, September 17th, at 7pm in the Campus Center Auditorium at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. The program will include speakers Dennis Brutus, Mike Thelwell, and representatives from Students Against Militarism (SAM), and the Stop Apartheid Rugby Team (SART). Poetry reading and information about demonstrating in Albany, New York, September 22. Films will be shown during the day. For more information call: Center for Racial Studies 545-0472 Radical Student Union 545-0677 SCERA Anti-Racism Team 545-0341 You are cordially invited to attend a press conference at 5:30 pm, Thursday, September 17 at the Center for Racial Studies (Moore House), Southwest

Announcements

The Student Center for Educational Research and Advocacy (SCERA) is accepting applications for Research Organizers for the following issues:

- Academics
- Anti-Racism
- Rents and Fees
- Residential
- Resource Center
- Public Policy
- Support
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Work-study and non work study paid-part time positions. Job descriptions and applications may be picked up at SCERA Room 420 Student Union Building or call 545-0341 for further information.

SCERA is an Affirmative Action-Equal Opportunity Employer

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On Saturday, September 19th 1981

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NUMMO welcomes all letters from its readers. Please address all correspondence to: NUMMO 103 New Africa House University of Massachusetts, Amherst 01003 1-413-545-0061,0062.

NUMMO

Monday, September 21, 1981

103 NEW AFRICA HOUSE
UNIV. OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST 01003

Volume 10 Issue 30

• A BLACK NEWS SERVICE PUBLICATION •

SYNOPSIS OF SOUTH AFRICA TEACH-IN

by Donna Davis

On Thursday September 17th a Teach-In on South Africa was held in the Student Union Ballroom. Speakers at the Teach-In were from this campus as well as the Five College Community.

Mokubung Nkomo, a teacher at the Center for Racial Studies at U Mass, gave a brief, but dismal rundown about life for South Africa's Blacks.

In 1974 a census revealed that 79% of the households in Soweto lived below the poverty datum line. This so called poverty line constituted a meager \$172 per month. Black children must pay school fees while education is free for South Africa's white children. A law passed during the 1920's prohibited Blacks from certain occupations. The unemployment rate for Blacks is 25%, but for whites it's near 0% because they are guaranteed a job by law. Because of the tension between Black and white workers they are unable to organize into a successful union. South African law also makes strikes illegal, further frustrating any attempt by Blacks to make life more just.

As a rule South Africa has a history of resistance against oppression. However, because of its laws prohibiting adverse publicity news of such resistance often takes weeks to reach the outside world. In the 1920's there was persistent union resistance and massive strikes during 1946. In 1960 a group of people who were demonstrating peacefully were struck down in cold blood by South African militia. It is also estimated that fifty military engagements have occurred between the authorities and the freedom fighters since 1980.

Bill Dowers, a representative of Students Against Militarism (SAM) and the People's Anti-War Mobilization related the U.S.'s covert support of South Africa to our military build-up. To date approximately 359 corporations have capital interests in



the apartheid regime. These interests add up to \$5 billion. Recently the U.S. blocked UN proposition 435, which would allow for supervised elections in Namibia. The reason for the veto being that the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) would easily win the elections. The U.S. set up the "32nd Battalion" and instructed it to "kill people, cattle", etc. A documents delivered by the Pentagon continually refers to two important phrases: "future war" with "a large number of casualties."

Michael Thelwell, a professor in the Afrcom Department of U Mass stated the Springbok's "rugby game is a legitimization of South Africa's apartheid policies." South Africa is trying to break out of its isolationism through sports. Since Rome 1960 no South African team has taken part in the Olympics and the regime has been excluded from all sports except rugby. The team's tour of New Zealand caused massive protest. Thelwell also stated that South Africa's recent invasion was inacted to "reduce SWAPO's military ability and prevent elections sanctioned by the world security council."

Denise Brutus, a visiting professor at the English Department of Amherst College, announced to the delight of the audience that the "September 22nd Springbok Rugby match was cancelled!" Brutus related his story of being gunned down by South African authorities on a crowded Johannesburg street. While held prisoner there he talked with an officer and was asked why he was stupid enough to go against the government. Brutus then asked, "what makes think you cannot lose?" The officer replied, "America will never allow it." Obviously the U.S. is helping South Africa in order to maintain its financial interests. Brutus then warned that the "U.S. is about to engage itself in another losing war, a war supporting oppression."

Reprinted from the Guardian

Make desperate by racist mistreatment and the gutting of hopes for a better life, over 1000 Haitian refugees staged a rebellion last week inside the Krome North detention center some 20 miles south of Miami.

Shouting "Liberty or death," and "We are not slaves," the refugees -- who had earlier risked their lives fleeing in jerry-built boats from the Duvalier dictatorship at home -- tore down the barbed wire encircling the camp. About 100 of the detainees escaped into the nearby Florida Everglades swampland, but most were quickly recaptured.

The day after the Sept. 3 uprising was crushed by border patrol and immigration guards, 125 of the refugees labeled as "ring leaders," "troublemakers" and "malcontents," were transferred from Miami to a federal prison in upstate New York.

But the rebellion was not the product of "agitors," leaders of Miami's Haitian exile community stated last week, citing instead the brutal end inhumane treatment of the refugees end Washington's policy of refusing to grant them political asylum. U.S. policy dictates that the Haitians -- in marked contrast to people leaving socialist Cuba -- will be detained until they can be deported.

According to several sources within the camp, the rebellion started when immigration officers threw tear gas canisters into a

crowd of Haitians who were peacefully gathering in the camp compound. A refugee then threw a rock, hitting one of the guards. Virtually the entire camp population of 1060 then surged toward the fences and the rebellion was on.

The uprising was violently put down by immigration officers and Dade County police, who threw tear gas and then waded into the refugees, beating them with 3-foot-long clubs. The Haitians were then handcuffed and forced to sit around the perimeter of the compound. An INS spokesman has said that some 20 refugees were injured and have been treated for minor cuts, scrapes and bruises. The press, attorneys and other independent observers have, however, been denied entry into the camp since the incident.

The events of Sept. 3 were a culmination of a rising level of tension at the camp. The Reagan administration's hard line of denying political asylum to the refugees and the government's refusal to release them to sponsors in the community, as well as the transfer of Haitians to detention camps in Puerto Rico end several U.S. locales in preparation for mass deportation, has led to bitterness and frustration among the detained Haitians.

The Reagan stand has meanwhile been taken as a signal by border patrol and immigration guards that ill treatment of these refugees will be tolerated and is even of-

icially encouraged. Reports of beatings and the denial of medical care have increased dramatically in recent weeks.

"I believe one of the primary purposes of the detention policy is to treat the Haitians so badly that they will give up and want to go home," says Rick Swartz of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law. Rev. Jean-Juste told the Guardian that in the week preceding the uprising a hunger strike had begun at the camp to protest brutalities against the detainees. "A man called Lombard was beaten up on Aug. 18," he recalled. "He was cut on his face and lips by one of the guards. A woman named Anasia Noel was kicked in the belly where she had just had surgery. She was beaten, she fainted and almost died in the camp." On Aug. 30, a guard took a chair and beat up some of the Haitians, continued Jean-Juste. "The crowd became very angry and asked immigration to do something. When they refused the refugees started a hunger strike. About 100 people took part. By noon [the next day] immigration said the guard would be fired. But many of the Haitians carried on with the hunger strike, saying they wanted fair and just treatment and an end to the brutality."

A taped interview with Hendrix Desulme, one of the hunger strike leaders, was made available to the Guardian. Desulme describes how his 2-year-old son, also detained at the camp, has been carried

medical attention. "My son is very bad. He is still sick," said Desulme. "But they don't want to give him no milk, no medicine, no doctor. They say that they already spend too much money."

On Sept. 6 some 500 people gathered outside Krome North to protest conditions in the camp and U.S. refugee policy. The action would have been considerably larger, but shortly after the demonstration began police blocked access roads and prevented people from entering, stating that the protest was illegal.

"The Krome camp is a concentration camp and nothing else," Ray Fontenot of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference told the crowd. Janet Warren of the American Friends Service Committee attacked the "outright racism" in the government's treatment of the refugees. Speaking for the Friends of the Haitian Refugees, Jack Lieberman called for a full, impartial investigation of the camp.

"We are appealing to the United Nations and to Amnesty International," he declared. "We now have political prisoners in this country simply because they are demanding basic human rights."

For more information or to donate badly needed funds, contact: Haitian Refugee Center, 32 NE 54th St., Miami, Fla. 33127, tel: 305-757-8538.

SADAT JAILS 1500

On orders from President Anwar Sadat to root out those responsible for Egypt's sectarian strife, security forces made 1,536 arrests last week in the largest crackdown against government opponents in Sadat's 11 year rule.

Charging that the religious issues pitting Muslims against Christian Copts was being used as a "cover" for the detention of dissenters from both the left and the right, opposition figures say that the names of the detained read like a "who's who" of the outspoken critics of Sadat's policies.

Among those to be tried are Muslim clergymen, Coptic Christian priests, most of the leaders of the official opposition Socialist Labor Party, lawyers, teachers and journalists.

Addressing a special session of Parliament following the arrests, Sadat defended the crackdown, focusing his remarks on "sectarian sedition," which, he said, "jeopardizes the sovereignty and security of this nation."

Speaking to foreign reporters later in the week, the president vowed that there would not be a new Khartoum in Egypt.

Last week's action was a response not only to religious conflict gripping the country, but also to the growing dissent over a wide range of issues, including the Camp David agreement, that has plagued Sadat's regime in recent months.

As part of the campaign to end religious violence, Sadat repealed the 1971 decree that installed Pope Shenouda III as the Coptic Christian patriarch and banned to a desert monastery. While the Coptic Pope broke off relations with the government last year, the banishment came unexpectedly and is seen by the observers as a measure taken to balance the arrests of Muslim leaders.

Throughout the summer, street battles sporadically broke out between young Muslim fundamentalists and Christian Copts. The bloodiest fighting took place in mid-June when construction of a mosque began on disputed land, leading to the death of at least 17 people.

Five senior Coptic bishops loyal to the government were named to administer the affairs of the church, whose membership numbers 10 to 15 percent of Egypt's approximately 40 million people.

Pope Shenouda III has been accused of forming Coptic centers abroad, particularly in the U.S. and Canada, which are hostile to Sadat's rule. The Egyptian president's latest visit to the U.S. was met with protest from Coptic Church members in Washington, D.C.

In addition, the government has announced its intention to supervise the affairs of the nation's mosques, plans that include the use of only government-approved clerics during sabbath prayers.

Reprinted from Africa News

LEGAL SLAVERY

Reprinted from Punto de Vista

Reagan surprised no one when he unveiled his latest political attack on undocumented workers on July 30 his notorious "guest worker" program. The headlines of "La Opinion," a Spanish newspaper in Los Angeles, ironically dubbed it "Reagan's Amnesty Plan."

Everyone else had already guessed that this would be the outcome of last month's summit meeting between Reagan and Mexico President Portillo, knowing fully that undocumented workers would be the last ones to benefit from his plan. Before the meeting with Portillo, it was known that Reagan would be proposing some kind of "guest worker" program, but it was assumed that any mention of "amnesty" would be nothing more than an empty phrase.

"It is an outrage!" declared one Latino youth, in front of this popular "Flejo" store near downtown Los Angeles. "This is legalized slavery. Back when the British were going to Africa to kidnap slaves, they had to catch them and throw them into cages. But now with this bracon program, the government only has to ask Mexico to give them slaves. They don't have to catch them anymore. It's an outrage...a mockery!"

What is it about Reagan's plan, that has so infuriated the Chicano-Latino community?

CONCENTRATION CAMPS AGAIN

Reagan's plan is divided into two main parts. The first part applies to Cuban and Haitian refugees. It is important to note however, that many of the measures

directed at political refugees also apply to undocumented workers, and vice versa.

The plan speaks of establishing detention centers that can accommodate 10,000-20,000 people for an indefinite period of time.

These centers are intended to receive all immigrants and to give them their first taste of the American way of life. Obviously, it is also meant to sort out immigrants who are "ineligible" to reside here. As you can see, these concentration camps serve as both an entrance and an exit for many people. It's not difficult to imagine these camps being used to incarcerate other groups as well, such as the internment of Japanese-Americans during W.W.II. Apparently, the stables which the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) maintains in San Isidro and the Rio Grande Valley are not sufficient for the government's purposes.

It's understood that some of the camps will be used also to house those people awaiting deportation hearings. Nowadays, if a worker is picked up in an INS raid, he can pay \$200 bail and continue to work until his case is decided. Under Reagan's plan, however, these workers would be denied bail and the chance to be released on their own recognizance. Reagan has also promised to reverse the hearing process by eliminating the worker's right to appeal a decision and by restricting the proceedings to only establishing whether or not the defendant has entered the country with adequate documentation. These changes will make it far easier for the government to carry out mass deportation.

TIRANTES LAS RELACIONES ENTRE LA IGLESIA Y EL ESTADO BRASILEIRO

Extraido de El Mundo

Rio de Janeiro (EFE) -- La Iglesia y el gobierno brasileños están en una etapa de fricciones que parece acercarse a medida que se acercan las elecciones parlamentarias, municipales y para gobernadores estatales de 1982.

El Presidente del Senado y miembro destacado del partido de gobierno, Jarbas Passarinho, acusó al miercoles antepasado al Congreso a una parte de la Iglesia da realizar "profesión de fe politico-partidaria" y de predicar el rencor contra el gobierno, "presentandolo como explotador de la miseria del pueblo."

En la misma oportunidad, el líder senatorial y del Partido Democrata Social acusó al sector más radical de la Iglesia Católica brasileña de promover la ocupación de tierras por parte de campesinos

desposeídos, como un plan "concebido y previamente entranado."

La ocupación da tierras en el nordeste, y en menor medida en Sao Paulo y Rio de Janeiro, esta adquiriendo dimensiones explosivas.

Pero la reacción da Jarbas Passarinho, aunque dirigida hacia el clero progresista, fue entendida como una replica hacia la Iglesia como tal, que recientemente hizo una severa condena del sistema económico social puesto en vigor por al regimen durante los últimos 17 años.

En un documento denominado "Reflexión cristiana sobre la coyuntura politica", la Conferencia Nacional da Obispos da Brasil dijo que la actual situación (da desigualdades sociales) no pueda durar indefinidamente "pues constituía un escandalo para las conciencias y un a amenaza constante para la paz interna."

THIRD WORLD STUDENTS

by Barrington Henry

Stop and think for a moment to answer this question. What have I dona today to enrich both myself and the Third World Community here on campus?

If you are like most people I bet you won't be able to honestly answer the latter part of the question. I can bet many people are saying I studied five hours today but that simply isn't enough. Lets be for real. Do you realize you have an obligation to protect and maintain the hard earned achievements of our brothers and sisters before us.

Yes, you do have this obligation and as well as the responsibility to ensure that our younger brothers and sisters of the future will have a fighting chance.

Studying five hours a day alone isn't enough to protect and maintain, or improve the potentials of giving our younger brothers and sister a fighting chance. The time is now for us to realize our obligation and responsibilities and act accordingly. I am not taling only to freshmen but also to those of us who have been here for some time and have not dona anything but

THE TIME IS NOW!

study five hours a day and party on weekends. Hopefully by now you are begining to ask yourself what the hell is he talking about? What can I alone do?

WAKE UP!

There are many things you can do. There are over fifteen Third World registered student organizations on campus which cover a wide range of interests and necessities that concern us es Third World people, ranging from academic to political and social issues.

All of these groups need and welcome new members and that means you who study five hours a day and party all weekend. Your support is essential to the survival and development of these groups. Now get this! It is equally essential to your survival and development that these groups support you. Those of you who haven't gotten the point yet, try and answer this, how many of you would not be here if it was not do to the struggles of CCEBS or the BCP?

Each of us have payed an anual fee of \$84 to the Student Activity Tax Fund (SATF). It is up to us to get our moneys' worth.

SOLIDARITY DAY

by Sadanobu Ikemoto

Solidarity Day sponsored by the AFL-CIO was held Saturday. It was well attended by estimated 250,000 people. It was one of the largest demonstration to take place in recent years. The march included various segments of the working class. It was encouraging to see marching with 250 pound member of the Machinist Union. Despite the differences in background the underlying theme was the same.

It is evident by his actions in last nine months of his administration, Reagan does not care about the working class. As President Kirkland of AFL-CIO mentioned in his speech on the lawn of the Capitol building, "This Administration is trying to reverse the course America has been taking for the last forty years." Suddenly the progress madame, "Don't stand there as if you are ashamed of it, every message is important". I realized that his concerns are my concern and his mine. We all have to stand up for the

believe in ourselves and want to build a society as we see to be just.

MANILLA RALLIES

AGAINST MARCOS

by Dabbia Sicilie

On September 18th a rally was staged in Manilla protesting against President Ferdinand E. Marcos at Bonifacio Park. The demonstration of approximately 6,000 persons composed of workers and students alike, also denounced the U.S. naming it counterpart in the governments "imperialism."

For the past two weeks boycotts and rallies have spurred protesting the many issues besieging the island. Some of the issues attacked were tuition, low wages, and poor housing facilities. The overall discontent of the people has forced them to join hands against the Marcos government. Careful organization in the execution of the marches has been reflected. Teachers of the governmental system have also openly taken part in the opposition front. It was stated that teachers were subjected to overtime work while being paid under \$100 a month.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

FRANCE AND MEXICO ACKNOWLEDGE FMLN/FDR

The war in El Salvador shifted to the diplomatic front during the past week following France's and Mexico's recognition of the rebels as a "representative" political force.

In Latin America, the foreign ministers of nine Latin American countries issued a statement denouncing the joint Mexican-French decision as "intervention" in the internal affairs of El Salvador. Mexico denied the charges.

On the revolutionaries' side, last week Norway joined France and Mexico in their recognition of the Frente Unido Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN)/Osmecrist Revolutionary Front (FDR).

In the U.S., official reaction was notably muted. The strategy of the Reagan administration appears to allow the Latin

American governments to denounce the French-Mexican initiative.

The Latin American statement criticizing France and Mexico was signed by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay and Venezuela. Brazil accused the two governments of intervention in a separate statement.

El Salvador Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Menz told the New York Times that the junta had also received statements of support from Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru.

Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda called the charges of intervention "absurd" and "totally false."

Castaneda noted that the Mexican government had not ceased to recognize the Salvadorean government, but had only

recognized the FMLN/FDR as a "representative political force that should participate in negotiations if a political solution is sincerely being sought."

"We are not legitimizing the guerrillas," he noted. "We didn't create the guerrillas. But they are a reality. They control part of the territory, and they have the support of a substantial part of the population."

Castaneda went on to observe that to advocate a military solution to the Salvadoran crisis—apparently alluding to the position of the U.S.—"is not only to favor continuation of violence but also to invite all kinds of 'foreign entities' to intervene."

In an interview with the Guardian, FOR president Guillermo Manuel Ungo commented on the French-Mexican initiative and said that he had no idea what other

countries might grant recognition to the FMLN/FDR. "That is the work that we must do in the months ahead," Ungo said.

Shortly after the recognition, the insurgents announced that they would begin an intense campaign in the capitals of the world and at the U.N. to win further recognition.

"We are hopeful," Ungo observed. "But we don't want to be overly optimistic. There is much hard work to be done."

Ungo discounted rumors of the imminent recognition of the revolutionary forces by governments like Yugoslavia and Holland. He urged FMLN/FDR supporters to be careful not to get carried away with the positive news and begin to treat it as if it were some kind of "final offensive on the diplomatic front."

by Debbie Sicilia

A coalition of four university organizations has formed at the Rio Piedras campus of the University of Puerto Rico to support the striking students whom are denouncing a 300 per cent increase in tuition. The organizations are: The University Labor Syndicate, The Fraternity of Exempt Non Staff Workers, The Puerto Rican Association of University Professors, and the General Students Council.

The newly found group has demanded that the CES (Council for Superior Education) form a committee composed of students, workers, and administrators alike; the function of this committee would be that of studying the fiscal situation of

the University as well as attending all student petitions pertaining to this matter.

The committee sent a letter to Chancellor Miro Montilla manifesting that "as a basic element of dialogue, a permanent subsidy guaranteeing the viability and right of life of students to attend the University is implemented."

On September 14th, the same day Miro Montilla designated for classes to be reinstated, the president of the General Council of Students, Roberto Alejandro Rivera, declared that the student boycott would continue indefinitely.

Hundreds of parents of the University population have also joined the students

combat against the tuition hike. They are presently in the process of forming a committee that will assume the task of staging an assembly, in which Ismael Almóderov, president of the U.P.R., should be present, as well as other officials of the campus. They will ask Almóderov whether the specific reasons causing the tuition hike, they will also ask for clear actions pertaining to the problems effecting the administration of the University system.

Some 30 molotov cocktails were found last week hidden about the University grounds; when asked about the bombs, Alejandro Rivera expressed that the student body was being subjected to very hostile

behavior on behalf of the University guards. He added that he wished to avoid violent encounters yet, he maintained that the students had a legitimate right to protect themselves from the guards' hostile attitudes.

Exposing the University problems, Alejandro Rivera stated that the Chancellor Miro Montilla "did not have sufficient power to impose or eliminate the decisions made by the CES pertaining to the hike." Arturo Meléndez, president of the Puerto Rican Association of University Professors pinpointed Ismael Almóderov as responsible for the critical situation besetting the University.

U.P.R. STRIKE CONTINUES

Nicaragua: Towards a unique system

Reprinted from Agencia Periodista de Información Alternative

Nicaragua's recent announcement that it was confiscating property of capitalists and landowners not participating in production came as no surprise here. The moves are not a radical shift to the left, but are part of a step-by-step plan to develop Nicaragua's brand of socialism.

When the revolutionaries defeated the dictatorship of Gen. Anastasio Somoza in 1979, all property of participants in the old regime was seized without compensation. Banks, mines and export houses were nationalized, and owners free of association with the regime were compensated in bonds.

Assurances have been repeatedly given by the new leaders that Nicaragua will always have a mixed economy with a private sector. But while most of Nicaragua's businesses and farms struggled to recover from the destruction of the war, some capitalists began to loot their assets and take them out of the country.

In another major proclamation, it was announced that vacant farmland belonging to big owners would be taken over to be distributed to landless peasants, war veterans and others. Comandante Jaime Wheelock, minister of agriculture, said in a recent press conference that more than 60,000 families would receive land.

The secretary general of the Farmworkers Union, Edgardo García, explained that the union and the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen will play a key role in organizing the landless peasants and identifying the land to be seized. He said that most of the farmworkers now have a job only during the harvest season of three or four months.

Nicaragua: Hacia un Sistema unico

La reciente decisión del gobierno Sandinista de confiscar propiedades de capitalistas y terratenientes que no participan en la producción no ha sido una gran sorpresa. Esta se considera como un paso más, el desarrollo de un sistema socialista único a Nicaragua.

Poco después del derrocamiento de la dictadura por el Gen. Anastasio Somoza en 1979, las propiedades pertenecientes a miembros de el viejo gobierno fueron expropiadas, fueron nacionalizadas, y dueños sin compensación alguna. Bancos, minas y exportadores fueron compensados en forma de bonos.

Los líderes de Nicaragua repetidamente han asegurado su deseo de perpetuar una economía compuesta por el sector privado, así como también el sector público. Sin embargo, varios capitalistas han preferido liquidar sus bienes y sacarlos del país, (proceso conocido como descapitalización), mientras que otros dueños de empresas han adoptado una actitud de inacción.

El pasado 19 de julio 14 compañías fueron expropiadas. Comandante Daniel Ortega, coordinador de la junta de gobierno, pidió evude e los trabajadores pere que

reportaran toda señal de esbozo económico por parte de sus patrones. Además Ortega anunció la expropiación de bienes que pertenecían a dueños ausentes. En las semanas después del anuncio, 40 capitalistas fueron expropiados. Dueños de propiedades que habían permanecido por más de 6 meses en el exterior fueron advertidos que deberían registrarse y probar que no están descapitalizando.

Otra proclamação trascendental, se anunció que toda tierra de cultivo vacante que perteneciese a grandes terratenientes serían expropiadas pero luego ser distribuida entre campesinos que se hallen sin tierras. El Comandante Jaime Wheelock, ministro de agricultura, dijo recientemente que más de 60,000 familias recibirían.

El secretario general de la Unión de Campesinos, Edgardo García, explicó que este, junto con la Unión Nacional de Campesinos y Ganaderos, serían organismos de suma importancia en la organización de los campesinos sin tierra y en la identificación de las tierras a expropiarse.

FRANCIA Y MEXICO RECONOCEN FMLN/FDR

La guerra en El Salvador ha tomado un curso más político después del reconocimiento de los rebeldes como una "fuerza política representativa" por los gobiernos de México y Francia.

Nueve países de América Latina criticaron la acción mexicana como una "intervención" en los problemas internos de El Salvador. Mientras tanto, el gobierno de Noruega se unió a México y Francia en su posición.

Los Estados Unidos, en una actitud poco común, se ha negado de comentar sobre estos sucesos. Aparentemente, la estrategia estadounidense es de dejar que los países latinoamericanos presionen políticamente a México por estar en esa posición. Los gobiernos de América Latina que se unieron para criticar la iniciativa franco-mexicana fueron Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, República Dominicana, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay y Venezuela.

El Ministro del Exterior mexicano Jorge Castaneda calificó como "absurdo" y "totalmente falso" a estos cargos. Añadió que México no he cesado de reconocer el gobierno civil-militar de El Salvador, y

que su país únicamente ha reconocido la oposición como una "fuerza política representativa que deberá participar en negociaciones si una solución política es sinceramente enheñado."

"No estamos legitimando las guerrillas," añadió. "Nosotros no creamos las guerrillas. Sin embargo, son una realidad. Ellos controlan parte del territorio, y tienen el apoyo de una parte sustancial de la población." El oficial añadió que preferir una solución belicosa a la crisis salvadoreña—aludiendo a la posición estadounidense—"no es solamente una impetu a la continuación de la violencia sino que también una invitación a otras 'entidades extranjeras' e intervenir."

En una entrevista con el presidente del Frente Democrático Revolucionario (FDR), uno de los organizaciones rebeldes en El Salvador, comentó sobre la decisión franco-mexicana y declaró no tener idea si otros países se unirían e apoyarlas políticamente en el futuro. Sin embargo, los rebeldes han iniciado una campaña en las capitales del mundo para atraer mas reconocimiento.

Cuatro organizaciones universitarias del recinto de Rio Piedras han formado un comité mostrando su apoyo a los estudiantes quienes denuncian el alza uniforme de las matrículas. Estas organizaciones son e saber, el Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Universidad, La Hermandad de Empleados Exentos no Docentes, la Asociación Puertorriqueña de Profesores Universitarios y el Consejo General de Estudiantes.

El grupo ha exigido al Consejo de Educación Superior crear un comité compuesto por estudiantes, trabajadores y administradores. La función de este sería estudiar la situación fiscal de la U.P.R. y atender las peticiones del estudiantado. Además, el comité envió una carta el Rector Miro Montilla manifestando que "se debe implantar como elemento básico de diálogo la garantía de un subsidio permanente que visibilice el derecho e estudios de todos los estudiantes."

El presidente del Consejo General de Estudiantes, Roberto Alejandro, declaró la continuación del paro estudiantil el día 14 de septiembre, siendo esa el día designado, para comienzo de clases por el Rector Miro Montilla.

A la lucha estudiantil también se ha unido

centenares de padres de estudiantes con intenciones de establecer un comité. Este comité tomará en manos preparar una asamblea en donde se encuentre Ismael Almóderov, presidente de la U.P.R., y otros alto funcionarios del recinto. Padrían a Almóderov las razones por el alza uniforme de matrículas (300 por ciento), como también pedirían cuentas abiertas sobre otros problemas conformes el funcionamiento de la Universidad.

Al ser preguntado el respecto de unos 30 bombas molotov que se encontraron en las premises del recinto, Alejandro Rivera expresó que se hallaba el estudiantado sometido a una actitud hostil de parte de la guardia universitaria. Añadió que deseaba evitar que se generase conflictos violentos. Mantuvo que el estudiantado tenía derecho legítimo a protegerse de las actitudes hostiles de dicho guardia.

Insturando la problemática ocurriendo en la Universidad, Alejandro Rivera señaló que el rector, "no tenía suficiente poder para imponer o eliminar la decisión del CES" con respecto el aumento. Arturo Meléndez, presidente de la APUL, señaló como culpables de la situación universitaria e Ismael Almóderov y al CES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS



In past years it has been the tradition of the W.E.B. DuBois Department of Afro-American Studies to call a Family Meeting at the beginning of each semester. The Family Meeting is where students, staff, and faculty gather together to share their collective hopes and concerns, to renew the bonds of kinship which unite us all in a common destiny. These are very serious times for black Americans. Please join us at the Family Meeting on Thursday, September 24, 7:00pm, in New Africa House, University of Massachusetts.

contact: Ernest Allen, Acting Chairman
W.E.B. DuBois Department of Afro-American Studies
UMass/Amherst 01003
545-2751

INTERNSHIPS WORKING WITH ADOLESCENT WOMEN

SO JOURN, INC. is a non-profit agency providing advocacy and counseling services for young women in Hampshire County. We are currently seeking women, interested in becoming volunteers, who have a strong commitment to improving the services now available to adolescent women and are willing to advocate for their rights. SO JOURN, INC. is willing and able to help negotiate for academic credit on an individual basis, as needed.

Volunteer CASE ADVOCATES work in the "outreach" component of SO JOURN. As a Case Advocate, your role would be one of providing emotional support, advocacy and informal counseling for young women. We are asking for a commitment of 5 to 10 hours a week for a minimum period of 9 months. Case Advocates should have transportation at their disposal. The program includes an orientation/training period, weekly group supervision and ongoing training for Case Advocates.

Applications are available at the SO JOURN office, 142 Main Street, Northampton, MA 01060.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: September 30, 1981.

For any further information, call Erica Lorentz or Amy Aaron at 586-6807.

RECUERAO

Vengan todos al GRAN BAILE DE BIENVENIDA ofrecida por AHORA y el BCP en el Malcolm X Center [Southwest Residential Area] Viernes 25 de septiembre B.30pm hasta??????

ATENCION
Se ofrecera una orientacion especial para todos los estudiantes del Bilingual Collegiate Program el Miercoles 23 de septiembre 7:30 P.M. en la sede del B.C.P., Wilder Hall. Es importante que todos los estudiantes nuevos y de 'transfer' matriculados bajo dicho programa asistan!

ATTENTION
We invite all students enrolled under the Bilingual Collegiate Program to a special Orientation session to be held on Wednesday September 23rd @ 7:30pm in the Bilingual Collegiate Office located at Wilder Hall. We use all new and transfer students enrolled under the B.C.P. to attend!

AHORA les extiende una invitacion a todos los miembros de la comunidad a unirse a nuestros esfuerzos de proveer actividades y programas de interes para nosotros. Si desea formar parte de esta organizacion pase por la oficina localizada en el Student Union, room 308 , tele: 545-2479.

The Western Mass. Latin American Solidarity Committee would like to inform the public that on Monday September 21st at 4 P.M. in Thompson 106, U-Mass, Sam Eaton, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Interamerican Affairs will be speaking on U.S. Policy in El Salvador.

We urge the progressive community to attend and make known our opposition to the Reagan Administration's policies.

THE ABC HOUSE OF AMHERST WILL BE HAVING A WALKATHON SATURDAY OCTOBER 3 FROM 8A.M. until (rain day Oct. 4th) COME AND WALK WITH US!

COME TO THE AFRO-AM FAMILY OAY THRUOAY 24th SEPTEMBER NEW AFRICA HOUSE BASEMENT COME AND MEET EVERYONE!

The Five College Third World Theatre Task Force presents a two-day seminar October 2-3, 1981 by ERROL HILL. For more information call 545-3603

MALCOLM X CENTER CLASSES Monday 5:30-8:00pm Course 330 BLACK WOMEN IN AMERICA

Tuesday 6:45-9:30pm Course 290 HISTORY-PAN-AFRICANISM

Thursday 1:25-4:00pm Course 191 RACE BIOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

ALL CLASSES ARE HELD IN THE MALCOLM X CENTER. SIGN UP AT THE AFRO-AM OEPT.

POET'S CORNER

THE LIVING WOOD

She sits in a castle made of ice.
While life passes her by and fantasies of freedom are fleeting-glances of reality. They sting her, but at least it's a feeling.....

She sits in a castle made of ice.
Life's episodes are all reflections of other people.
She is imprisoned by the double standard but has lived it for so long she believes it.

Peter-peter pumpkin eater had a wife and couldn't keep her so he put her in a pumpkin shell and made for her a living hell.....

She smiles very cordially and is always very busy.
Sunset is like a curtain, 'the act is over....
At night the tears stain the pillow-with no one to say 'what's the matter baby?'

She puts her misery in neat little packages for storage/ her subconscious is cluttered... but the laws of nature and time say that one day like cream...the truth will rise... and in her new house the earth will be the floor the ceiling will be the sky.....



a poetic experience in Edmentum given by Muzhammadin S. Rasool Sept. 27, 1981 7:00pm in 1B37 Hall, MT, Holyoke College

I THINK I WILL NEVER SEE

I think i will never see a love that is stronger than you and me, i am yours and you are mine and until you are in my arms then and only then can i prove my love to you once again....

The birds, the trees
The sea, the land
like you and me baby walking hand and hand, and until you are in my arms then and then can i prove my love and its charms....

The love you give i can't replace cause there is no one in this world to take, and as long as you live i won't forget your face.
The trust that you put in me, to be everything that you want me to be.

Me holding your hand
Me touching your hair
Help me to see that you really care....

THE POET

Is it love i wonder, is it for real the way you make me feel, its a wonderful feeling i don't want to lose, you may not no it in the way i act, but the moments that were shared the meaning of love was all was there....

I am yours and you are mine and i do love you till the end of time. The way i feel for you i'm able to show, in more ways than you'll ever know. The world around us the sky above means so much when you have someone to love....

Holding Hands Kissing in the dark being together never apart. The love we felt was all so true, now there is nothing, that i can't do for you. The way i feel for you, you feel the same because passionate fire is the flame....

Erwin Triplett

Nunmo welcomes any letters or suggestions write to 03 New Africa House U-Mass Amherst

NEWS BRIEFS

YOUNG BLACK MURDERER

Ron Settles, 21 year-old Black football star at California State University, had everything to live for, but now he's dead.
On June 2, Settles was stopped by police in the small town of Sigrist Hill, California on a traffic violation. Three hours later, he was found dead in the town jail. Police say it was a suicide by hanging.

Settles parents have filed a \$50 million claim against the town charging their son was killed by the police. A coroners' jury ruled recently in a 5-4 decision that young Settles had 'died at the hands of another'.
The policeman who arrested Settles and five other cops who were at the jail all refused to testify in front of the jury on the grounds that it might incriminate them. The arresting officer, a white had been fired from the Los Angeles police for brutality against Blacks.
The Los Angeles district attorney says he is investigating the case and may prosecute the police involved.

AFRICANS WIN CHAPEL AWARD

Zwelakhe Sisulu from South Africa, Amadou Hampate Ba from Mali, and Warren Robbins, founder and director of the Museum of African Art in Washington, D.C. were three of twelve recipients of the first Rothko Chapel awards in Houston, Texas, last month.

Founded by Ominique de Menil and her late husband ten years ago, Rothko Chapel, an ecumenical center promoting religious, intercultural and human rights activities, presented recipients of these "truth and freedom awards" a \$10,000 unrestricted gift.

Amadou Hampate Ba, now resident in Ivory Coast, is an Islamic spiritual leader who for eight years was a member of the executive council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Earlier this year, Mali issued a stamp to honor him.

Zwelakhe Sisulu journalist and national president of the Black Media Worker's Association, was detained by police in Johannesburg on the day the award was given. Enoch Ouma, a fellow journalist and former MNASW official who left South Africa two years ago, received the award for Sisulu.

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LATEST NEWS FROM EL SALVADOR

Leftist guerrillas overran a National Guard garrison in a strategic village near the Honduran border, possibly taking dozens of government troops as prisoners, military officials said.

A spokesman refused to give the exact number of soldiers stationed in San Ignacio, the captured town, but indicated that

the entire detachment may have been taken. The town has been the scene of repeated guerrilla attacks.

The attack came only hours after President Jose Napoleon Duarte called on leftist to lay down their arms and participate in elections next year. It was the first time the President referred to the Revolutionary Front, a leftist group, as a contender in the ballotin-apparently following the advice from the French-Mexican resolution a fe weeks back.

ULTIMAS DESDE EL SALVADOR

Las guerrillas izquierdistas invadieron una plaza fuerte de la Guardia Nacional en una aldea estrategica de la frontera con Honduras. Oficiales militares confirmaron ademas que docenas de tropas del gobierno fueron tomadas como prisioneros.

Un vocero rehuso dar el numero de soldados que habian estado alojados en la aldea capturada de San Ignacio, pero indico la posibilidad de que todo el destacamento fuese tomado prisionero.

El ataque ocurrio horas despues que el Presidente Jose Napoleon Duarte pidio a los guerrilleros cesar la lucha y participar en las elecciones del proximo ano. Esta fue la primera vez que el Presidente se dirigio al Frente Revolucionario Osmocratico, un grupo izquierdista, como contrincante en los comicios-aparentemente siguiendo el consejo de la resolucion Franco-mexicana de semanas atras.

NUMMO

Monday, September 28, 1981

Volume 11 Issue 3 |

TO OUR READERS:

On the following page are photographs illustrating some of the atrocities flourishing under the U.S. backed military regime of Jose Napoleon Duarte. These are examples of the work of right-wing paramilitary squads who are trained by U.S. Army personnel. The Junta's military forces receive direct economic support from U.S. tax dollars. They are carrying out a campaign of terrorism and repression against the people of El Salvador.

Last Monday, while Duarte met with Reagan, the U.S. Congress continued its consideration of a 114 million dollar economic and military aid package to El Salvador. Simultaneously, on the UMass campus, Samuel Eaton, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, presented a justification for U.S. interference in El Salvadoran politics. In the face of these events, we the staff of NUMMO News have decided to publish the following photographs.

Our commitment and our aim is the truth. We claim a responsibility to present an honest and compassionate view of another side of the sovereign resistance and liberation struggle of El Salvador. This perspective is neglected, trivialized or deliberately omitted by the mainstream media. Through the appropriation of U.S. tax monies, the government offers support to repressive military regimes of Latin America, Asia and to South Africa. The reality of this

support is whitewashed by mainstream media distortion and silence.

The decision to print these photographs was the result of a carefully thought out process and represents NUMMO's commitment to the truth. The photographs were submitted to us by the Human Rights Commission of Amnesty International. While we, who observe these pictures, are repulsed and angered, the people of El Salvador and other Third World Nations must endure this brutality and mutilation. These are painful, terrifying images but they allow for the questioning and debate which must occur among everyone of us.

In the next issue of NUMMO News we will publish as many reasoned responses to these photographs as our editorial page will allow.

NUMMO STAFF

1 In El Salvador, to be 13 years of age is enough motive to be arrested and detained as a guerrilla suspect. The whereabouts of this group of youngster is unknown.

2 Method used by a member of the National Guard to immobilize a victim. (Toledo, Oct. 3, 1980)

3 Four of fifteen people killed by the para-military with the support of the National Army. Note that their thumbs are tied, showing the complicity of the Army with the para-military organizations. (Dec. 5, 1980)

4 Methods of intimidation carried out by para-military groups against the Salvadorean people. (February 1981)

5 Method of torture by which sulfuric acid is poured over the victim's face. This practice is carried out by para-military groups. (Road to Meriona, Oct. 30, 1980)

6 Young boys of 13-14 years of age, found decapitated on the road to Meriona. (Oct. 30, 1980)

7 Youth burned inside his home. The National Army was responsible for the act.

8 Head of persons killed by para-military bands. (Feb. 1981)

Continued on page 2

OPPOSITION CONFRONTS SOUTH AFRICAN RUGBY TEAM

by Shirley Kempinski

On Tuesday, September 22nd, over 2,500 people rallied and marched in Albany, N.Y., to protest the presence of the South African Springboks Rugby Team. The national demonstration was organized by the Capitol District Coalition against Apartheid and Stop Apartheid Rugby Tour (SART). Demonstrators marched from the State Capitol to Blecker's Stadium, approximately two miles, while chanting to observers and press, "Freedom yes, Apartheid no," and "U.S. out of South Africa, Black Majority rule." Protesters gathered at Swinburne Park, adjacent to the stadium, and many congregated at the stadium entrance.

The rugby players were escorted by police into the stadium while people booed and shouted, "stop the game, take the field," but rows of police and dogs were on hand to bust heads in the event of a takeover. The game went on as scheduled, although protestors outnumbered spectators 3 to 1.

The purpose of the demonstration was to resist attempts by the South African government at legitimizing their racist Apartheid regime and military aggressiveness in Southern Africa. In every city where the rugby team has appeared, it has met with opposition or has been forced to hold unpublicized games to avoid demonstrations and legal hassles. In New Zealand, a significant proportion of the population took to the streets to voice their dissent. On August 29th in Wellington, hundreds of protestors were injured and many beaten by police after downing a fence. 1,400 were arrested during the tour there.

Under the misnomer of "constitutional freedom," Erasmus Corning, mayor of Albany, gave the go-ahead for the game to be played at the city's public facility. New York governor Carey had the game cancelled, not to condemn Apartheid in sports, but to avoid trouble. The federal government overturned Carey's decision.

The rugby tour was sponsored by the U.S. Eastern Rugby Union, which received a \$25,000 donation by Louis Luyt, previously involved in channeling South African government funds. The tour is a reaffirmation of the U.S. and white South Africa's commitment to superexploitation of the world's indigenous peoples.

Henry Issacs, a U.N. Pan-African Congress representative, and speaker at the rally, explained that Apartheid is a system of institutional violence of oppression-removal of people from areas inhabited for generations by their ancestors, deportations, bannings (associating with no more than two or three

people at a time) and deprivation of education and other basic human rights. He said the purpose of the tour was for South Africa to be able to break out of international isolation.

Dennis Brutus, South African exile and visiting professor at Amherst College, also spoke at the rally. He addressed the

question of the players' constitutional rights. He asked how they can demand these rights while trampling on those of 80. of the South African people. He pointed out that the attacks on people of South Africa coincide with present administration's attacks on working class and poor people in this country.

Why was this rugby tour scheduled at this time, and in this country? U.S. rugby teams are no match for the South Africans. Rugby is not a national sport here and U.S. teams have been losing by landslides. No, this tour is an attempt by South Africa to gain readmission to the international sports arena and the 1984 Olympics, for which the U.S. has given an open invitation.

Beyond this, South African exiles themselves maintain that the U.S. seeks an economic and military alliance with the Apartheid regime. Officially, the Reagan government has "strategic interests" in Southern Africa, which can't be sacrificed for moral issues.

Groundbreaking for this alliance began early this spring when U.S. ambassador to the U.N., Jeanne Kirkpatrick met with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha. The alliance was further made evident to the public when the U.S. voted within the United Nations opposing sanctions against South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia. As though the administration had to convince anyone further of their disregard for human life and dignity, the U.S. alone vetoed on the August 31st Security Council Resolution condemning the South African invasion of Angola. These bombs have all been used before by South African military terrorists against the Angolan people. Thousands of refugees have fled the area as a result of the invasion.

Thus, it is no coincidence that the rugby tour is happening while South Africa continues to attack other front line states in the area. The tour is probably the most tangible official intrusion of South African policies into U.S. lives. It is an insult but does not come close to the daily repression of the Black majority of Africa-Azania that feeds the racist rulers of South Africa.



photos by Ed Cohen

PHOTOS BY HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, EL SALVADOR

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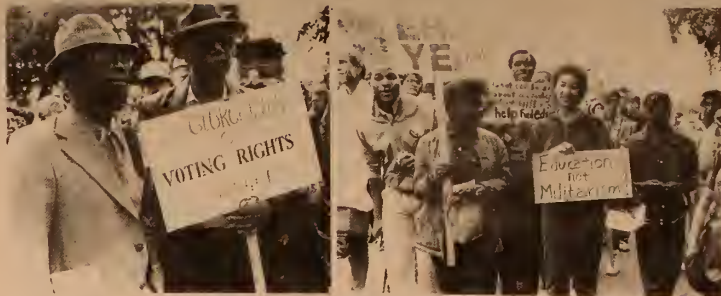


8



AFTER SOLIDARITY DAY; WHAT NEXT?

by Dan Huse & Robert Teixeira



photos by Susan Butler

On September 19, over a half a million people showed their fighting spirit and made Solidarity Day live up to its name. Not since the Great Depression has there been a mass demonstration which so well represented the American People in all our diverse races and nationalities, ages and occupations. The watchwords of the day were Unity and Struggle; unity of all working and young people in the struggle to defend the progress we have achieved and to score new advances.

Solidarity Day shows the world that Reagan's trumped-up popularity is paper-thin. Many people have taken a wait-and-see attitude, but more and more people have now seen enough and are ready to take action to prevent economic disaster and stop the moves toward war. This is true at UMASS, where students showed a great interest in Solidarity Day, even though only 200 could go to Washington due to a shortage of transportation. It is time to lay to rest the cynical idea that students are apathetic and can be expected to roll over when their interests are threatened.

As working class students here at the University of Massachusetts, we cannot underestimate the true meaning of last week's demonstration. We must recognize that for the first time since the Hunger marches of the 1930's has organized labor's

leadership expressed true common concern for the basic civil rights of Blacks, Chicanos, and other nationally oppressed peoples. During the 1960's civil rights struggles, George Meany, then President of America's largest trade union, AFL-CIO, never supported basic civil rights legislation.

As many people have argued, the threat to all of us is here in the form of 'Reaganomics,' and the real test of the success of Solidarity Day is the long-term organizing and mobilizing which follows it. Students at UMASS face serious problems, as tuition is sky-high, financial aid is approaching rock-bottom, and the University is not being funded enough to provide to each student the basic educational services which are the reason for a state university. At the same time, our ability to get an education is being threatened in a more serious way by the Pentagon's moves toward reinstating the draft.

Furthermore, the crunch felt by students as a whole is a disaster for Black, Puerto Rican, and other Third World students, who experience the racist edge of the cutbacks. Affirmative action, weak at its best, is being seriously undermined. The high tuition and lack of financial aid comes at a time when Black-incomes are falling further below those of whites. The number

of Third World students at UMASS is becoming a token handful.

It is time for UMASS students to adopt a program of struggle which defends the basic rights of all of us as students. Our immediate goals should be:

1. Full funding for public higher education
2. Low tuition and expanded financial aid.
3. Expand affirmative action in admissions, financial aid, and hiring.
4. No draft.

There are other issues for us to face, but these are the bottom line. It is a program that the majority of students can support.

It is important to stress the interest of white students in addressing the special problems faced by Third World students.

This is not just for moral reasons of justice, but for self-interest as well. It forms the basis for trust and the unity necessary to struggle successfully to achieve our shared goals. U.S. history shows that conditions of life of all Americans have improved most at those times when Blacks have made special gains against racism. At the same time, the struggle against racism advances most with Black-White unity.

SUMASS students come from many different backgrounds and political persuasions. However, our common desire for security and a good education bring us

together, and can be the basis for a broad, fighting coalition of groups and individuals.

A united student movement, allied with the forces represented at Solidarity Day, can achieve the goals we have outlined end more.

It is important to understand that the leaders of organized labor took that stand by openly demanding an extension of the 1964 Voting Rights act, by demanding passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, and demanding full employment for all.

Organized labor and the NAACP, National Urban League, PUSH and other civil rights and social-political organizations are creating the building blocks for future struggle. It is now up to all of us to get involved for the betterment of all.

The coalition initiated the organization of the student contingent to the Sept. 19th Solidarity Day activity in Washwash cut for them! We need your ideas and input, especially from students whom, are not necessarily, members of a campus organization. If you would like to work to fight Budget cuts, Financial Aid cuts, Tuition hikes, and Declining Affirmative Action, call Angara at 549-4136

SOLIDARITY DAY IS MORE THAN JUST A ONE DAY EVENT

Eaton y El Salvador

El secretario de Estado Auxiliar para asuntos internacionales de los Estados Unidos, Sam Eaton, dictó una charla sobre la política de la administración Reagan hacia El Salvador, el lunes pasado.

La charla, a la cual asistieron cerca de 200 personas y a la que se podría catalogar como sumamente simplista y contradictoria, fue interrumpida numerosas veces por miembros de la audiencia quienes dejaban saber su desacuerdo con la política norteamericana hacia este país centroamericano.

A Eaton se le hizo sumamente difícil el reconciliar el hecho, reconocido por el mismo, de que la Junta de El Salvador no tenía apoyo popular mes sin embargo le administración Reagan le continuaba brindando asistencia económica y militar. Esto lo justificó en base a 3 puntos:

1. El compromiso de la Junta de llevar a cabo la reforma agraria en el país.
2. La necesidad de detener la intervención exterior de lado de las fuerzas revolucionarias y así evitar una victoria marxista-leninista.

3. El hecho de que Jose Napoleón Duarte es el líder de la junta civil-militar, y este fue el candidato que ganó las elecciones presidenciales de 1972. Estos tres puntos fueron duramente debatidos por la audiencia durante el turno de preguntas y respuestas. Con respecto a la reforma agraria se señaló que este no había afectado el sector dedicado a la producción de café para la exportación, sector donde se halla concentrada la mayor parte de la tierra en fincas en el país. Este sector sería afectado de llevarse a cabo la segunda y tercera parte de la reforma las cuales, según se desprende de los últimos informes, jamás habrán de llevarse a cabo. Además esta primera parte de la reforma fue llevada a cabo por la policía de hacienda de un estado de sitio en los campos, permitiéndole al ejército también la identificación de las organizaciones campesinas y sus líderes procediéndose luego a su eliminación sistemática.

El Envío de los Haitianos

El envío de unos 800 refugiados haitianos a Puerto Rico desde los Estados Unidos representa una especie de venencia sobre los conflictos de intereses dentro de los Estados Unidos. Antes de ocupar la presidencia, la administración de Reagan le dio a oficiales puertorriqueños que ningún grupo de refugiados, cubanos o haitianos, serían depositados allí. Sin embargo las presiones internas de la metrópoli fueron acrecentando. Algunas áreas de Estados Unidos estaban tomando el frente hospedando los refugiados Cubanos y Haitianos- lo cual no les estaba agradando. Finalmente, la administración de Reagan decidió enviar 800 haitianos al Fuerte Allen en Puerto Rico, supuestamente por solo un año.

Spero no cuente con eso ya que tanto depende de la perspectiva económica y política en que se pueda hallar la metrópolis en este año que sigue. Si llegase haber una nueva corriente de refugiados en el 1982, muy posible que Puerto Rico se le 'pida' nuevamente ser sede de los refugiados. Si la administración de Reagan cree políticamente necesario hacer esto, sin dudar lo hará.

La política jugó un papel importante en esta decisión, claro está. Los estados de Maryland y Arkansas se negaron rotundamente a hospedar los refugiados al igual que otros estados que ayudaron (con sus votos) a la elección de Reagan en noviembre pasado. Puerto Rico, sin embargo, no tiene voz directa en la elección del presidente ya que ten solo tiene un Comisionado Residente sin derecho al voto en el Congreso estadounidense.

Si la impotencia del gobierno puertorriqueño en cuanto a decisiones de tales magnitudes tomadas en Washington y que afecta a la isla profundamente se evidencia claramente en esta situación.

NOTICIAS EN BREVE

Tequigalpa, Honduras.-Hombres armados hirieron dos sargentos de las fuerzas armadas de Estados Unidos el pasado miércoles cuando estos se dirigían a su cuartel general, la embajada estadounidense informo. Se acusa a 'terroristas izquierdistas' de este asalto, el primero contra el contingente estadounidense de 21 hombres que se encuentran en este país desde hace 2 meses entrenando el ejército en tácticas 'antisubversivas'. Este asalto ocurrió al mismo tiempo que una bomba explotaba en el Palacio Legislativo dejando extensos daños a la estructura. No se reportaron heridos.

Brasilia, Brazil.-Aureliano Chaves, presidente interino formalmente como poder del gobierno brasileno el miércoles pasado ocupando el lugar del Presidente Joao Figueiredo, quien hace 2 semanas sufrió un arresto cardíaco.

SChaves ha sido el primer civil quien gobierna este estado latinoamericano en los pasados 17 años. El político e ingeniero civil de 52 años he expresado que desea la rápida recuperación de Figueiredo. En un llamado nacional pidió a las instituciones militares y civiles de la nación de cumplir con el deseo presidencial de 'convertir esta nación en una democracia'.

SChaves, quien entro al gobierno con Figueiredo el 15 de marzo del 1979 siguiendo unas elecciones del colegio elector, el cual es controlado por el gobierno, pensaba servir como presidente aproximadamente 8 semanas.

SFigueiredo, de 63 años, y un general retirado del ejército, es el quinto general que gobierna Brazil desde el 1964 cuando un golpe de estado militar derobo la presidencia de Joao Goulart.

FORO DISCUTE LA POBREZA EN AMERICA LATINA

Extreido de El Mundo

SAO PAULO(EEFF) -- La destrucción y la pobreza de cerca de 148 millones de habitantes de la America Latina [según las organizaciones internacionales CEPAL y UNICEF], y el endeudamiento externo de los países del cono sur, fueron tratados en el Congreso Interamericano de Agricultura que se celebra en esta ciudad.

El director del Departamento de Desarrollo Social de la Organización de Estados Americanos [OEA], Stelios Penediges, dijo que de todas las tierras disponibles en el mundo, America Latina cuenta con el 48 por ciento.

Pero la calidad de la tierra, la disponibilidad de los alimentos y la producción "tienen una distribución altamente desigual", lo que provoca un bajo poder adquisitivo por parte de la población.

Como característica generalizada del subdesarrollo de la America Latina, Penediges cito la dependencia del torce destruido, demostrado con el endeudamiento externo y estimo que Suramérica tiene una deuda externa de cerca de \$125.000 millones.

El funcionamiento de la OEA aboga por una descentralización de la política agrícola, a nivel nacional, y por una transferencia de recursos para esta región. "Ninguna solución para el desarrollo rural y agrícola se puede dar el lujo de ignorar la interdependencia regional e internacional entre las naciones", expreso.

Conference in Solidarity with the Liberation Struggles of the Peoples of South Africa

At a time when the posture of our government towards both the independent and yet-to-be-liberated nations of Southern Africa portends more reactionary and dangerous actions, we have joined to convene a national meeting in New York City that we anticipate will be a watershed in the efforts of all United States people of good will to combat current U.S. policy trends and make a vital contribution to the cause of human freedom.

We are mounting this event in co-sponsorship with our brothers and sisters in the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), who are leading the fight to rid their countries of racial oppression and to insure the freedom and independence, and whose efforts deserve strong, organized support in the United States -- the nation which, together with other key Western powers, bears so much responsibility for the present impasse in Southern Africa. The International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa (ICSA) has initiated this first in a world wide series of solidarity conferences and is co-operating in its organization.

To insure that the conference will spur the mobilization of maximum national support for the liberation movements at this critical stage in the Reagan administration's formulation of foreign policy, a number of organizations end individuals representing the labor, church, entertainment, sports, legal, civil rights and other fields have committed their assistance.

The United States has long collaborated with Canada, West Germany, France and the United Kingdom in maintaining in power in South Africa a white minority regime that is beset with the blood of thousands of men, women and children who justly demand an end to their virtual enslavement under the apartheid system. That system has been erected solely in the name of economic and social privilege for the few end inhumane concepts of racial purity. Indulged in its inhumanities by the U.S. end its allies, the apartheid regime has segregated millions of Africans in remote "bantustans" where neither arable land nor employment is available for their needs; incarcerates the leaders of the Black people -- such as Nelson Mandela of ANC and Hermann Toivo, ja Toivo of SWAPO. Abetted by the Western powers, South Africa remains bent on destabilizing the Frontline States and continues to implement the United Nations plan for the transfer of political power to the Namibian people. Without doubt, South Africa constitutes a direct threat to the independence of the Frontline States and, by implication, a threat to the whole continent of Africa.

At the same time, this regime--again, through the collusion of the Western powers led by the U.S.--has developed and is expanding a nuclear weapons capability as a ready back-up for its offensive actions and is, thus, one of the primary threats to peace and stability of the world.

With the Reagan administration, we are witnessing moves towards the further

cementing of relations between the U.S. and the criminal apartheid regime rather than away from such ties as was to some extent the case under President Carter.

Therefore, the time is now for us to elevate the level of support to the liberation movements by consolidating our forces, raising our voices and pursuing concrete actions to expose end bring to a halt our government's unacceptable behavior.

We are not do-gooders, however. If it is our aim, through this conference, to develop and implement strategies in support of the official liberation policies and programs of the ANC and SWAPO, we proceed with a keen sense of our own self-struggles. We know, because documentation abounds, that the same companies which are exploiting the labor of Southern Africans are putting people out of work in the U.S., and we understand the symbiotic relationship between these domestic and foreign corporate operations.

Appraised of these realities, we recognize that even though the bread-and-butter issues that are multiplying almost daily here at home must command our attention, we must simultaneously intensify pressure on the U.S. government end the corporate sector to end their relations with the apartheid regime.

The format of the Conference in Solidarity With the Liberation Struggles of the Peoples of South Africa has been designed to maximize productivity and to give an ongoing character to the work of the conference. It is our intention that out of this meeting will come regional end national numbers of U.S. people in a campaign aimed at

1) the total isolation of South Africa;

2) the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia;

3) enforcement of the mandatory arms embargo to render it more effective and to include nuclear collaborations;

4) the severance of all cultural and sporting links with South Africa;

5) increasing political support and material assistance to the people of Namibia through SWAPO and the people of South Africa through the ANC;

6) increasing political support to the Frontline States in the face of mounting attempts by South Africa to destabilize them.

We look forward to your attendance at this historic conference, and to your active participation in its vitally important work.

For information, call Mareia at 545-0341, SCERA office.

Conference in Solidarity with the Liberation Struggles of the Peoples of Southern Africa

OCTOBER 9 - 11, 1981

RIVERSIDE CHURCH
122nd Street end Riverside Drive
New York City

ANNOUNCEMENTS :

Amherst ABC Annual Walk

For area residents who enjoy the colorful foliage, and a brisk walk, Amherst ABC is looking for lots of people to pull out their hiking boots, Nikes or "old comfortable" and participate in its annual Walk for ABC. Not only will participants be engaging in a healthy activity by walking, but will have the added advantage of enjoying some of Amherst's most scenic trails. And the proceeds from the Walk will go to Amherst A Better Chance, Inc.

A Better Chance is an educational program for talented, motivated high school students from urban and rural areas who otherwise would not have the opportunity for a college preparatory education. The Amherst program began in 1968 and has 9 young men living in the ABC house at 74 No. Prospect Street, attending Amherst Regional High School this year. The sister program is located in So Hadley.

Financial support for the Amherst program comes from the United Way, churches, individuals and special fund-raising events such as the Walk.

This year's Walk, weather permitting, is going to be on Saturday, October 3, beginning between 8 end 10 a.m., or walkers

may choose to begin at Amherst Brook Conservation Area on Pelham Road between 11 and 1 p.m. The raindate is going to be Sunday, October 4. Many ABC Board members and community supporters are actively working to make this year's Walk a success. Mimi Park and Meg Gage, co-chairpersons, have already planned a safe, invigorating journey through the bucolic Amherst region with the help of Bob White, heading the trail markers. The ABC students, 7 of whom are new to the program, are excited and assisting with the plans.

School children, adults, end even families are encouraged to make the 16 mile walk, or as much of it as possible. Most participants join other walkers year after year. Each participant enlists the support of "sponsors" who agree to pledge from \$10 to a dollar or more for each mile that individual walks. Adult hikers may prefer to make a donation to ABC instead of collecting sponsors. Pledge cards are available at local schools and Amherst Savings Bank. There will also be a drawing for prizes for walkers who have at least 5 sponsors. Ayles, water, end return rides will be provided at all checkpoint along the walk.

For more information, contact: Aquile Ayene 545-0883 or 253-7319

Everywomens Center

Everywomens Center invites all interested people to attend its Open House on Wednesday, September 30, 4:00 - 6:00pm at Wilder Hall, University of Massachusetts/Amherst. Refreshments and music will be provided, end there is a glasses for children.

Staff will be available to provide information and answer questions about the programs and services Everywomens Center offers.

This Open House will be handicapped accessible. For further information, feel free to call Everywomens Center at 545-0883 or drop in at Wilder Hall. Everywomens Center is open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday end Friday from 9:00am to 4:00pm, and Wednesday from 12 noon to 7:00pm.

Non-work-study positions available in BMCP office.
Secretary -- Coordination of business office including handling correspondence, minutes, filing, etc. Typing experience required.
Music Director -- Coordination of BMCP music library and production to special musical programming.

Free audio workshops sponsored by BMCP in cooperation with Union video center. Open to all BMCP members.

BMCP general body meeting. Thursday October 1, 1981. Campus Center Rm. 178, 6:00pm.

For more information contact: Black Mass Communications Project 402 Student Union Bldg. UMASS/Amherst, 01003 545-2426

Third World Caucus Elections

On October 5, end 6, the Student Government Association will have its Senatorial elections. The Third World Caucus comprised of fifteen seats represents the interest, concerns and goals of the third world community. Nomination papers and election rules can be obtained in the Student Senaetoffice in room 420, Student Union Bldg. Nomination paper should be completed with a minimum of twenty five signatures of residence form your constituency and should be returned by September 29th.

For more information call: Tony Clayton or Ed Lee 5-2517 or 5-0341

CONCEPTO LATINO, SU CONECCION PARA LOS 80 ANUNCIA EL ITINERARIO DE PROGRAMACION PARA ESTE SEMESTRE

LUNES 7-10 P.M.
MERCOCLES 10 AM-2PM
JUEVES 6 AM-2PM
SINTONISENOS EN WMLUA, 91.1 FM. LA RADIO EMISORA DE ESTA UNIVERSIDAD. AOMAS: EXHORTAMOS TODOS AQUELLOS INTERESAOS EN COMUNICACIONES (RADIO, TELEVISION, PERIODICO) DE PONERSE EN CONTACTO CON NOSOTROS LLAMANDO AL NUMERO 5-2876 o 5-2877 DURANTE LAS HORAS DE TRANSMISION.

LA CAUSA, ORGANIZACION HISPANOAMERICANA DE AMHERST COLLEGE LOS INVITA A UNA CERBA DE BIENVENIDA A TODOS LOS FRESHMEN QUE SE LLEVARA A CABO EN EL FAYERWEATHER LOUNGE DEL MISMO RECINTO, EL 9 DE OCTUBRE A LAS 7PM.

NUMMO MEETIN TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 29th. MANOATORY ALL STAFF MUST ATTEND!!! 7:00 PM

ANYONE INTERESTED IN VOLUNTEER WORK WITH NUMMO, PLEASE COME TO THIS MEETING. NUMMO WELCOMES ANY LETTERS PLEASE WRITE TO 103 NEW AFIRCA HOUSE-U MASS

NUMMO EDITORS
Editor in Chief Roxane Bell
Managing Editor Donne Davis
Photo Editor Stefan Rutherford
Eco Latino Editor Jose Luis Brown
African-American Editor Gus Martin
Business Editor Berrington Henry
Typesetting Judith White

BMCP Fall Transmission Schedule

Monday 10em - 5:30pm
Tuesday 10am - 2pm, 10pm - 2am
Wednesday 2am - 2pm
Thursday 10am - 5:30pm, 10pm - 2pm
Friday 2am - 2pm
Saturday 6pm - 2am
Sunday 2am - 6am

THE BLACK STUDENT UNION OF AMHERST COLLEGE PRESENTS "PORTRAITS IN THE BLACK MOOD" A SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS BY PROF. CHESTER DAVIS OF U MASS. THE PHOTOGRAPHS WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE GERALD PENNY MEMORIAL CULTURAL CENTER OF THE OCTAGON AT AMHERST COLLEGE, FROM 12 NOON UNTIL 10 P.M., THE EXHIBIT, WHICH BEGINS OCTOBER 5, AND CLOSSES OCTOBER 30, IS OPEN TO PUBLIC FREE OF CHARGE.

MCDUFFIE: TWO YEARS LATER

MCDUFFIE
by Gus Martins

It's been almost two years since five Miami policemen beat to death Arthur McDuffie, a black insurance man from that city. Now Charles Ververka, one of the officers who turned state evidence, is seeking to become a member of the North Bay College police department, just outside of Miami.

Ververka said that the satisfaction he derives from police work has forced him to intensely try to become an officer. "The likelihood he will be placed on as a full fledged officer again."

Local black officials have voiced their dissatisfactions towards the rehiring of Ververka. Said Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) director Ray Faunoy, "It just points out how the system really doesn't care about Black folk, end if he's

hired as a policeman it certainly doesn't care about the community either."

Faunoy said had the officers received the proper training, they would have not committed those acts and would have known if they did they would have not been able to get away with them.

"I don't think he's fit and it's a disgrace he would even be considered," said Bill Perry of the NAACP. That Ververka has the opportunity to seek end accept a position as a policeman, Perry considers to be a problem of the Florida State legislature.

If Ververka is reinstated as a police officer, Perry said he does not think there will be adverse reaction from the black community.

"We're conditioned to being slapped in the face," he said, "and this will just be another slap."

NUMMO

Monday, October 5, 1981

Volume 12 Issue 32

THE CHILDREN OF SOUTH AFRICA ARE NOT SINGING



Sept 30 PROTEST OF SOUTH AFRICA'S RACIAL POLICIES — Black children from the Washington area stand in front of the all white Drakensberg, South Africa. Boys choir in the foyer of the Kennedy Center in Washington. The Black children chanted "the children of South Africa are not singing." (AP photo)

ERROL HILL: BLACK REVOLUTIONARY THEATRE

by Curtis Haynes

Errol Hill, world renowned playwright and drama historian, has just completed a series of lectures within the five college area, whose topics include "The Black Revolutionary Theater", "Introduction to Nigerian Drama", "Towards an Indigenous Caribbean Drama" and "The Black Shakespearean Actor".

This writer had the privilege to hear Mr Hill speak on the topic: "Black Revolutionary Theater".

The decade of the sixties was a period of extreme unrest within the United States. The struggle for civil rights was on, many U.S. cities were reeked by riots, and the U.S. government was involved in the controversial Vietnam war. Leaders such as Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, John and Robert Kennedy were all assassinated. The Black men began to see that he had a very real enemy within the borders of the U.S.

It was from this social turmoil that "Black Revolutionary Theater" developed. The era began in 1961 with the play "The Blacks", written by a Frenchman. The play was basically a reversal of the "Old Minstrel Tradition", with the white characters ac-

tually being Blacks, in white face. However, the play "Dutch Man" written by Aman Baraka, then known as Leroy Jones was cited as the forerunner of Black Revolutionary Drama. This play, the first professional play of Baraka's life, was awarded an Obie (Off Broadway) in its depiction of the destruction of Black identity.

Amani Baraka became a leader in Black Revolutionary Drama and was given national acclamation. According to Mr. Hill this acclamation did not last long as Baraka lashed out viciously at American racism. Society called him a preacher of racial hate. Still, the Black Arts movement, with the help of government money developed all over the country. The basic theme of this movement, quoting Mr. Hill, was the "Artist must represent the soul and spirit of the community". America was seeing a black cultural revolution, as many black youth rejected westernization and looked back towards Africa. They wore African clothes, learned African languages, and many embraced the Muslim faith.

In 1968 Baraka, who was feeling the pains of Black Identity—something which

affects many blacks), moved to Harlem and opened a theater. The theatre soon folded because it lost government funding. Baraka then hit the streets of Harlem with the play "J-E-L-O", which was designed to erase the myth of black inferiority. Baraka was now aiming his work at Black audiences.

As Mr. Hill reviewed Amani Baraka's plays he spoke on how it seemed as if Baraka was waging a "Holy War against supernatural forces". (Baraka uses much symbolism, and ritual acts in his plays, which shows 'an urgent need to rid ourselves of the evil white ways of Western world'). According to Mr. Hill many of Baraka's contemporaries were unable to grasp the true idea of symbolism used in Baraka's plays.

In the early 70's, as the Vietnam war ended, and the U.S. government's secret-service made token shells out of powerful black organizations, and protest was all but snubbed out, that the "Black Revolutionary Theater" and its spirit of Black hatred of white America — "get whitey" and "we will get ours even if we have to kill" began to dissipate. From Mr. Hill's standpoint much of the reason for the decline was the

"absence of a moral standpoint" in many of the plays.

The early 70's showed a period of withdrawal for Black playwrights as they looked towards understanding themselves and the continued struggle of the Black community. Plays from this period showed a "hopelessness of the struggle" an example of which was Jimmy Garrett's "We own the night". Mr. Hill used the words of a young black female playwright who said that it is time to raise the level of consciousness "by liberating the spirit from that of a nigger to that of a revolutionary, one who is not a trigger happy hot head...and these black revolutionaries know who they are".

With the end of the Black Revolutionary period Mr. Hill said, "the country returned to a period of uneasy normalcy". Speaking about the theatre today, Mr. Hill told his audience, "We are back in the 1950's... where the plays are 'safe plays'".

When asked about government funding for Black art Mr. Hill said, "clearly the Administration (Reagan's administration) is trying to undo all that was gained".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(In response to El Salvador Pictures, September 28, 1981)

I completely endorse the printing in Monday's issue of Amnesty International photos from El Salvador. Those that follow the alternate media have some idea that these atrocities are happening. Those who know anything about the censorship function of mainstream media should know from the small amount we do hear from it, because we know that there is so much more that goes untold. The crimes of the rightist death squads are the crimes of the Junta "government". They are the crimes also of the U.S. government and its military. They are also the crimes of the straight media, who have never reported the truth about El Salvador and in what little coverage there has been, has shamelessly told the Reagan line, and so given encouragement to these modern-day Nazi barbarians. In a way the media commit the greatest crime of all, because if the U.S. people knew what was happening in El Salvador, if they saw every day exactly what Salvadoreans see, they would pull down the Reagan foreign policy from revision and horror. I cannot believe that most of my fellow citizens could support the U.S. and undertake measures that are occurring in El Salvador. Publishing these pictures is one small but courageous way to let people know exactly what it is their dollars are buying in that nightmare country.

L. Gillies

I was relieved to see that your staff was aware of impending controversy subsequent to the release of the pictures from El Salvador, and that you took full responsibility for them. However, I am still angered that these grotesque scenes of racial violence and tension were so tastelessly smeared across your publication, considering that the campaign is working towards "Civility" in 1981. I am all for freedom of the press, but I feel that you have illustrated that there is a noticeable discrepancy between the boundaries of one's right to free expression in journalism, and what is pure sensationalism. Where was this abused nation allowed to defend itself? Whether or not you agree with the policies of another country, you only put yourselves down by not practicing objective and two-sided reporting. Thus, this vulgar propaganda comes across as nothing more than cheap prapaganda. I would have a little more respect for your staff as journalists. In future your newspaper reporters were more judicious and democratic towards those whom in the past, have been maliciously degraded without any rebuttal on their part. Until then, I am one reader who will try to understand how your journal recovers from such exhorbitant SAFT funding, when it overall quality and honest public representation warrants far less.

L. Barnes

Although we realize the editors of NUMMO are trying very hard to inform us of the atrocities taking place in El Salvador, the publication of explicit photographs showing decapitation is going too far. We view this as nothing more than sensationalism; a poor attempt to raise interest in what NUMMO calls a "neglected" view.

"Politics is not what is important, nor are the harsh realities in El Salvador. What we are concerned with are the moral and ethical codes governing journalism in general. No matter how dire the cause, there is no place in journalism for sickening photographs, such as these.

One can say a picture is worth a thousand words, but in this case, we'll take the thousand words.

O. L. Rosen
M. Borkum

I wish to quote a sentence which the NUMMO staff used to defend it's publication of the photos from the Human Rights Commission on El Salvador. "The decision to print these photographs was the result of a carefully thought out process and represents NUMMO's commitment to the truth". Death, Pain, War, Brutality, Horror, are all sad realities in El Salvador. These pictures have shown us the truth... DEATH is real, war is very REAL, whether a person is fighting for what he believes in or whether he is a mercenary for money or out of ignorance. In any war torn country death is a reality to everyone; civilian and military alike. I commend NUMMO on its bold attempt to show the true horrors of war, to people who have been fortunate enough to never have seen death in such tragic forms.

Still, I would like to add a little more reality to this topic: Unless the people of the United States speak out against the U.S. policies directed at Third World and poor people of the world, including those who live within the borders of this country, the reality of war and horrible deaths will continue to be a reality. Unless the U.S. is forced to change it's policy of profits before people it will continue to force the oppressed people of the world towards violent confrontations with the U.S. power structure. It is apparent that the U.S. Government realizes this as it gives in increasing power to its military forces i.e. the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, CIA, FBI, National Guard, State Police, City Police, and all other possible tools of oppression. The writing is on the wall and NUMMO has attempted to show us what happens longer the people of America wait to speak out in defense of all humanity.

Malcom X once said that America (the U.S.) is the only country of the world capable of a bloodless revolution. But the longer "main stream America" remains ignorant of the U.S.'s true intentions the closer they bring the tragedies of El Salvador and numerous other Third World countries and peoples upon themselves.

Kanata Senyah

The Human Rights Commission photos of El Salvador in Monday's Nummo News left me confused. Was the purpose of these photos to instruct, to inform, to present opinion, or simply to shock? Shocking it was, but for what intent? I assume that the theme was consistent with Nummo News's presentation of Third World affairs, however, the photo layout appears to be only an attempt at cheap sensationalism. Most people I talked to remarked only on an upset stomach or a ruined lunch break. Some were plainly skeptical as to the authenticity of the pictures and reacted to them as one would to a Creature Double Feature.

Was this the effect you had hoped to achieve?

Explanations would have at least lent validity to the photos. If the Nummo staff felt that the pictures could speak a far greater message alone, Nummo staff is obviously ignoring the fact that the function of the news media is to inform with accuracy, rather than appeal with sensationalism.

I trust that Nummo News does not intend to continue this trend of glorified special effects.

K. Durkin

I would like to question those individuals who criticized the NUMMO news photographs depicting the grotesque violence in El Salvador. These photos are showing what is really happening in El Salvador; that charges of atrocities are indeed well founded and with substance. To criticize the pictures in the name of sensationalist journalism and lack of civility brings to mind similar instances in which the victims are blamed for their own oppression. The sight of dismembered bodies shocked many people. Many people would like to forget these things, but they do exist and people must deal with them, just the same way that whites must deal with their racism and the institutional racism of America.

As in El Salvador, South Africa, the United States and many other places, people who close their eyes do not improve the situation. This is exactly how oppression becomes so strong. People who feel angry that they must be made to look at genocide and repression only make the situation worse. Civility means progress, social change, desire and attempt to make the world a better place for everyone. Rather than criticize the photos for depicting the truth, why not criticize the person or persons responsible for these atrocities. Rather than closing your eyes and your mind to the truth, why don't you start thinking about yourself and your dialectic relationship with the people of El Salvador and South Africa. Your voice raised in protest might save the life of a political prisoner in El Salvador or South Africa. Then you would truly be practicing civility. But until then, don't criticize others for trying to bring the truth to those who might possibly want to know it.

Ed Cohen

Mondays News was shocking to see. It is good that white folks see what is happening.

R. Morrison

Third World activists

by C. Zulu

It is very positive to see that there are many new faces in the area, that return this semester and, hopefully they will return next semester.

There are a few students who some students couldn't return this semester. Some had personal problems, others had academic problems that can only be overcome through the strengthening of their own self-discipline. Then there are the students that didn't return for a special reason. They took it upon themselves to struggle to ensure that the political and cultural needs and interests of their own peoples (peoples of African heritage, Latin Americans, Asians, Arabs) were not ignored by the university and its student institutions.

These brothers and sisters did not flinch in the face of political and social responsibility. They became active members of organizations and fought for what they believed in. They did not allow themselves to become corrupted by apathetic individualism, or money madness. They were not controlled by fear of their adversaries or manipulated by "benevolent" but misguided counselors into forgetting about the needs of their people by losing themselves between the dead and lifeless pages of textbooks. Not only did they study they also chose to take on reality.

It is the responsibility of every one of us to join an organization, to be apart of something positive and productive. Whether this responsibility is lived up to or let down is a separate question, but it still exists.

By joining an organization one clearly and actively takes control of the direction of our future. You and I are no longer powerless to constructively confront and conquer our common and individual problems. This is called Self-Determination.

When our activists come back next semester let them see our courage and their left off by NOT repeating the same mistakes we did. By standing up for our needs and pushing forward our interests regardless of the odds.

STRUGGLE "WHERE THERE IS NO PROGRESS" THERE IS NO PROGRESS"

Fredrick Douglas
WE WILL WIN

Use of Drug

Reprinted from AFRICA NEWS

Doctors, researchers and public health officials are currently engaged in a heated debate over the drug Depo Provera, a contraceptive used by millions of women throughout the Third World.

In July, Zimbabwe became the first African nation to ban the contraceptive, which was being used by an estimated 100,000 women in the country. In the dispute that followed, the director of the Zimbabwe Family Planning Association, Peter Dodds, resigned in protest, and the government countered later this month by nationalizing the association, citing its "militaristic and fascist approach."

Critics of Depo Provera say the drug has a number of troublesome side effects and may pose serious health hazards. Others claim the contraceptive is relatively safe, and former Zimbabwe Family Planning Director Dodds argues that it has been a major factor in successfully reducing the birth rate so that Zimbabwe now ranks third rather than second in population growth in Africa.

Depo Provera is a synthetic progesterone steroid that is absorbed so slowly from the muscles that it is not only injected but times a year. Like oral contraceptives, it prevents pregnancy mainly by inhibiting ovulation.

Depo Provera's defenders claim that contraceptive alternatives will be less effective and less acceptable to users. They also require less education of the recipient and need not be remembered daily as does the more widely used "pill". And in a continent where women are only slowly beginning to assert themselves as equal to men, the shot can be easily received without the knowledge or consent of a husband.

Although available in the United States for specific purposes such as treatment of certain cancers, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has declined to approve its use as a general contraceptive. The Ujghon International, which introduced Depo Provera, has nonetheless marketed it as a contraceptive in over 70 countries since 1963. Worldwide, over five million women now take the drug.

Although users initially like its apparent simplicity, many have become upset at side effects and potential dangers. The most annoying of these is the total unpredictability of menstruation while on the drug. Neither timing nor intensity can be forecast, and, after long use, menstrual flow may cease entirely. In addition, when the drug is stopped to allow for a planned child, it usually takes from ten months to two years before the woman's normal menstrual flow and fertility return.

More upsetting to opponents of Depo Provera are the health risks that research with animals implies the drug may bring. These include increased blood sugar and greater propensity to contract diabetes, as well as reduced resistance to infection, growth inhibition, and a tendency to gain weight.

Most importantly, though, use of Depo Provera may increase the chance of contracting cancers of the uterus, cervix or breast. Tests on beagle dogs and rhesus monkeys produced such cancers.

The defenders of Depo Provera point out that the animals received doses far higher than a normal contraceptive dose and that so far human data has not confirmed the link to cancer. The World Health Organization and private groups such as the International Fertility Research Program are currently collecting data on women who have used the drug over a long period.

Since many nurses and doctors have been targeted for administration of Depo Provera, there is additional concern for the baby. The mother's milk carries the drug at full strength, and little is known about the effect it will have on a child's growth, sexual development or fertility.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation has been the world's largest supplier of Depo Provera, spending some \$400,000 a year to distribute the drug. Dr. Fred Sai, a Ghanaian advisor to the IPPF secretary general, continues to champion the drug, especially for rural women. He claims that maternal deaths are so high in Africa-10 per 1,000 births that the risk of another pregnancy can be greater than the risks of taking Depo Provera.

Kenya, the African nation with the highest population growth rate, has chosen a middle route between general use and a ban. Although Kenya's health minister continues to declare Depo Provera safe, the government makes an attempt to limit access, restricting its use to women over 30 who have four live births. Some 10,000 Kenyan women are reported users.

FOCUS ON MOZAMBIQUE

§Now the government is giving a new emphasis to monitoring corruption and is offering greater encouragement to cooperatives in competition with the private stores. So far some 14 percent of Mozambique's population is covered by consumer cooperatives. In Maputo, from July, most bread, for example will be distributed through cooperatives rather than private shops.

§Transportation is not particularly good anywhere in Mozambique, but in Cabo Delgado always neglected by colonialism, the problem reaches chronic proportions and compromises the province's development. There are only a handful of tarred roads and not all of these are in good condition. Most of the rural population relies on dirt tracks, which, if not properly maintained can easily become impassable.

Small villages are in danger of being completely cut off.

§Trucks can hardly be expected to use this sort of road, adding to the problem of marketing the peasant's produce. Even the tarred roads have enough ruts and potholes to shorten the lives of the sturdiest vehicles.

§The Ministry of Public Works is only charged with the upkeep of the major roads. The dirt roads are mainly the responsibility of the local people. But this may mean that one village is responsible for 30 kilometers (20 miles) or of road.

§Cabo Delgado has a long coast, so some problems should be solved by maritime transport. But in fact both the province's ports, Pemba and Mocimboa do Praia, are small and underused.

§Being one of the provinces furthest removed from Maputo, Cabo Delgado frequently receives vital supplies and spare parts late (or not at all). As a result, what little industry there is in the province is sometimes forced to shut down.

§At the small town of Montezuez there is a marble quarry (which won the prize for best enterprise in the province in the 'socialist emulation' competition of 1979). The quarry works by a simple blasting process, but it has been stopped since January because of a shortage of explosives. Through no fault of their own, the 47 workers at the quarry will certainly be unable to meet this year's production target of 600 cubic meters of marble.

§A couple of miles away is a cotton gin. It is subject to frequent breakdowns. There is a continuous problem of spare parts for the U.S. manufactured machinery. The factory has been trying to get one piece of equipment repaired in Maputo since 1977.

§The spare parts crisis has hit the company's fleet of vehicles particularly hard. Out of 12 trucks, nine are paralyzed; two of these have been off the road for more than two years. What is most frustrating is that none of these vehicles is a write-off. In a well-stocked European garage they would be put right in a couple of weeks. One British Leyland truck simply needs a new water pump; the management has been unable to find one anywhere in northern Mozambique. The situation is similar: six tractors is even worse. Currently, only six out of 23 are functioning. Mozambique has sought to open up jobs such as tractor driving to women. But the country still faces enormous shortages of both equipment and trained personnel.

§Cabo Delgado even has a shortage of tires - which are produced in Mozambique. There are plenty of tires in Maputo, but none in Pemba.

§The only functioning sisal factory in the province, at Moaguide, near Pemba, also faces grave shortages, accentuated by the antiquity of the installations. The wholesaler looks as if it ought to be in a museum. A narrow-gauge railway with a tiny and aged locomotive and a chain of rusty open-sided wagons is used to bring the sisal from the fields to the factory. The factory was more or less abandoned from 1970 to 1976. With a great effort, production was restarted in that year. §In order to get the machinery ready for the sisal (an organic fiber used for cordage and twine of extraordinary durability) campaign while the generator was being repaired in Namus, an alternating motor was in operation which, unfortunately, lacked spare parts. The factory manager estimated it might last a month without something going seriously wrong.

§The cooling system had also broken down. In such adverse circumstances, it would not be surprising if the workers

threw up their hands in despair and gave up. But in fact they are showing considerable initiative, improving a new cooling system on the spot, for example.

§And the same initiative can be seen in determined efforts to solve the greatest problem of all: the shortage of sisal knives. No sisal knives - no sisal. So the factory has set up a small smithy with a backyard furnace, and workers have been forging bits of scrap metal into sisal knives and other small tools.

§The electricity supply for the province also has its problems. Most of the generators are old and are continually breaking down. At the moment there is no hydroelectric power in the province. But some power from the giant Cahora Bassa dam in Tete province should reach Cabo Delgado by 1985.

§A number of projects exist to improve Cabo Delgado's fragile economic base. Cotton production is to be drastically boosted by a 400,000 hectare scheme in the southern part of the province and in neighboring Niassa. Some of this production will go to two new textile factories.

§Thirteen irrigation projects also exist in the province. These could irrigate a total of 36,350 hectares and provide enough grain for over 800,000 people. The only one of these projects currently in production on any scale is at Nguri (where 80 hectares of rice have been planted this year).

§Nguri and a second experimental farm at Chipembe are both expected to produce rice yields this year in excess of four tons per hectare, and the rice crop in the province this year is likely to surpass the planned target.

§When the war in Zimbabwe ended in 1980, Mozambique proclaimed the launching of a decade of development. But the challenges of this underdeveloped agricultural and labor exporting country were formidable, and its chances for success highly dependent on events in neighboring states in the conflict ridden southern African region.

§More than a year later, Mozambique has seen economic improvement on a number of fronts. Tea and rice production, for example, show expansion, and the government has succeeded in setting up investment projects in cooperation with companies and governments of both Western and Eastern Europe.

§But the course is far from smooth. The South African raid on the port of Beira in January and that country's sponsorship of anti-government guerrillas were shocking reminders of Mozambique's military vulnerability. And last year's stress on greater scope for private enterprise and Western ties (often taken as a 'move to the right') is now being counterbalanced by a renewed emphasis on the political and political control over educated technicians and bureaucrats.

§Maputo's Soldiers picking cotton in Nampula, an arrested wholesaler here in the capital and revitalized worker's committees factories are all signs of a significant shift in emphasis in Mozambique's policies towards the role of educated personnel in running the state and development programs.

§In practice, last year's changes, with 'offensive' intended to root out corruption and incompetence, also gave more power to the educated, while the old slogan of 'people's power' was played down in an attempt to make the country run more efficiently.

§In the military, for example, the army created an officer corps and assigned ranks, breaking with the guerrilla tradition of no defined ranks for the military commanders. This measure which moved Mozambique toward the creation of a professional military, is unlikely to be reversed. But the Maputo raid showed that the corruption had significantly penetrated sections of the officer corps, and complaints multiplied about soldiers abusing their positions of power.

§In recent months, accordingly, President Samora Maché has met with soldiers and officers, and there is a renewed stress on the guerrilla war tradition military participation in economic work. The media have run articles reminding Mozambicans of the army's tradition of growing its own food and of the major projects undertaken, for example, in the guerrilla training camp in Nachingwea, Tanzania. 'An army that looks down on manual labor,' repeated the President, 'cannot be a people's army. An army which does not produce is an army of

White World View of Personality

by Mulazimuddin Rasool

If one has attended the public school system in America one has come under the influence of what is called the White World View or philosophy of the personality. This view has its dynamics in Euro-American psychological schools of thought and Christianity. When this theory is applied to African-Americans it becomes harmful because it negates the natural order of growth and development that has been designed for men and women by the Creator. It also assumes that the African-American personality has been divested of and left behind the influences of the African experience. In other words African-American man is supposed to be after the processing, "brown" European. A brief examination of this "white world view" makes it apparent that African Americans must begin to look at, examine, and develop alternatives to this pervasive world view: the world view of their forefathers - the African World View. This view places its emphasis in men and women's ability to work in harmony with nature.

Because of our [African American] inculturation into the value system of American society via Christianity and Western psychology many African-Americans have taken on this white world view. We negate our Africaness which goes much deeper than corn-rows or so-called black history and become emulators of an alien life style which has nothing to do with African roots. Imitation is a form of worship.

In effect we become our own enemies as we perpetuate the "miseducation" through course instruction, counseling techniques, and psychological assessments which fail to recognize the retention of Africanisms and basic personality. (Woodson, Herkovits, Cole)

The attempt at white world domination had and still has the co-operation of teachers, ministers, scientists, sociologists, and psychologists. The participation, knowingly and unknowingly, of the above has led to the perpetuation of this dominance theory and all of its ramifications. Winthrop Jordan's "White Over Black" and Alexander Thomas and Samuel Sillen's "Racism and Psychiatry" address this issue and point out the idiocy and the ridiculousness of these theories set forth to prove one man inferior to another or in the case of the white world view three quarters of the planet inferior to the remaining twenty-five percent.

§Parasites. The new guidelines into action, soldiers have been moved to fill the shortage of labor for harvesting the cotton crop in Nampula Province and have participated in other projects all over the country.

§The soldier's weapon, President Maché shorted the troops to remember, 'has only the same value as the peasant's plow and the carpenter's hammer.'

§In the economic sphere, too, the greater weight given to managers and private traders has now apparently provoked a reaction. After the majority of small shops were returned to private ownership and managers given more authority, some things did run more smoothly. And there are more goods in the shops.

§Speaking on May 1, President Maché followed a summary of advances made in organization and efficiency with a strong attack on cases of 'incorrect work methods, putting too much distance between the leadership and the workers' and more generally, abuse of power.

§In preparation of the new state plan for 1982, discussions are taking place in factories and offices around the country following criticism that there was not enough worker participation in drawing up last year's plan.

§Managers will still be taking decisions and assuming responsibility for them. But the revitalized worker's committees are slated for a bigger role. Managers can no longer take decisions in isolation but must develop, in President Maché's words, 'collective, socialist methods of leadership.'

§One area of particular tension between private shopkeepers and the government has been the new rationing system introduced earlier this year. The system cut the long lines and bleak marketing, but it also cut profits from backyard trading.

§Privately, officials here are talking of trying to sabotage the new system. Formerly state-run bakeries are now in private hands, but a survey last month showed that virtually all were selling un-

African View of Personality

For those who are in the mind business it is especially important that we understand the mechanisms that are responsible for these views. One of these mechanisms is the mistaken notion that there are universal personality trends which can be understood independent of a particular environment. To dismiss the African experience is a gross oversight and in most cases is left out as the key ingredient to the personality of the African-American. An example of this is the "Oedipal" conflict which all cultures are assumed to have yet Frantz Fanon found that in Martinique it did not exist. It is true that the American experience has shaped the personality of Americans from Africa but this does not negate the genetic encoding that has taken place over the centuries before the beginning of the slave trade.

African people have a world view which looks at the concept of man in relation to the universe, a universal oneness. The African Cosmos is like a spider's web; its last end cannot be touched without making the whole vibrate. Everything is connected, interdependent. (Erny 1973) This connecting or interdependence can be seen in the structure called the Great Pyramid. The designers understood that man and woman have their beginnings in the earth (the base of the pyramid), and then grow or ascend (the sides) to a point of greater understanding of the oneness that is the universe (the point or pinnacle). (Muhammed 1976)

This interdependence or force is called Nyama by the Dogon people of Mali. This force is said to flow in man's veins with the blood and connects all of his actions with things in general. The Bambara of Mali and the Ivory Coast refer to it as the *dy* which serves to unify all things in nature. The Akan of Ghana refer to it as a man's *Okro* - his life force; it is a small part of the supreme force that resides in every person's body (by definition it is the force which gives life and returns to the supreme force when the body dies). African-Americans call this unified force "soul".

This concept of man in relation to the environment in Western psychology is premised in conflicts. The three basic conflicts being man versus himself, man versus man, and man versus the environment. This isolation of the man causes the emergence of the self and emphasizes the uniqueness or the separateness of men.

derweight loaves and then peddling the rest of their flour allocation on the black market. Cooking oil is in short supply in shops because private wholesalers, who are given monopoly trading areas, have been picking up less than half their allocation from the oil mill. And one wholesaler has been arrested for selling his goods on the black market in Maputo instead of taking them to the rural district where he was supposed to supply shops.

§The rationing system is supposed to work by giving each family the right to buy a predetermined amount of basic commodities at a low fixed price, through the neighborhood private shop. The rationing system makes black marketing harder than it was previously, when shops received items in short supply, often to sell them immediately 'out the back door' into the black market.

§The domestic strike on popular participation and control over the private sector has been accompanied by and renewed skepticism about close economic ties with the West. Last year Mozambique was still debating the possibility of joining the Lome Convention, which links Third World countries with Western Europe but the die now seems cast for closer structural ties with the East.

§At the same time, the decision when implemented is unlikely to mean a break in ties with Western Europe. A number of major investment projects, including development of the electrical network in the center and north of the country, are being undertaken in cooperation with Western European companies. And in late June, a leading government official Deputy Defense Minister Armando Guebuza led a delegation to Britain as part of the African diplomatic effort to keep Western Europe from being wooed into following the Reagan administration policies in Southern Africa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AfriK-Am Meeting
 Tuesday October 6th 6:00 PM New Africa House Room 315

AfriK-Am was the first Third World Organization on this campus and provides the political and cultural base for Afrikan-American students on campus. All Black students are urged to attend. Organization structure, Homecoming events and Black History Month will be discussed. **BE THERE!**

All Third World students applying for the S.G.A. Third World Caucus should attend an orientation meetin this Wednesday, October 7th at the Office of Third World Affairs 308 Student Union Bldg. (545-2517)
 The meeting will start at 6:00 PM before the 7:00 PM Senate Meeting. Please be prompt.

Concepto Latino, su coneccion musical para los 80, anuncia el itinerario de programacion para este semestre:

Lunes 6-10 AM y 7-10 PM
 Miercoles 10AM - 2 PM
 Jueves 10 AM - 2 PM
 Sintonsisenos en WMUA, 91.1 FM, la radio emisora de la Universidad de Massachusetts. Ademas exhortamos a todos aquellos interesados en comunicaciones (radio, television, periodico) de ponerse en contacto con nosotros llamando al numero 545-2876 o 545-2877 durante las horas de transmision.

LA CAUSA, organizacion Hispanoamericana de Aherst College los invita a una cena de bienvenida a todos los Freshmen , que se llevara a cabo en el Fayerweather Lounge del mismo recinto, el 9 de octubre a las 7:00 PM.

The Black Mass Communications Project is offering free audio workshops in cooperation with Union Video Center. These workshops are open to all BMCP members and those who want to join.
 For more information contact:
 Black Mass Communications Project
 402 Student Union Bldg.
 UMASS, Amherst, 01003
 545-2426

El Black Mass Communications Project, en cooperacion con Union Video Center, esta ofreciendo entrenamiento gratuito en audio a todos sus miembros y a aquellos que desean incorporarse.
 Para mas informacion escriban:
 B.M.C.P.
 402 Student Union Bldg.
 UMASS, Amherst 01003
 545-2426

Jimmy Cliff in U-Mass

Check out the master of song, keeper of rhythm and prime exponent of what has come to be known as reggae-JIMMY CLIFF, appearing on Sunday, October 18, 1981 at the Fine Arts Center Concert Hall on the UMASS campus. Tickets are available at Ticketron, Union Records and Tix at UMASS, For The Record in Amherst, and in Northampton at Platperpus and Main St. Records.

For more information call (413) 545-2892

Don't miss this event for JIMMY-CLIFF is a living symbol of modern Jamaican music-reagae music.

Are you into Jazz, Reaggae, Funk, Soul?

The Duke Ellington Committee needs you.
 We will be presenting Jimmy Cliff and The Clarke/Duke Project. If you would like to help with graphics, promotion, hospitality or security for these shows stop by room 406 Student Union Bldg. Or come to our next meetin Tuesday October 6th at 7:30 PM in room 901 Campus Center.

Students are invited to atten a planning meeting for Special Activities and Programs on Civility.
 Tuesday Oct. 13, at 12 noon in Campus Center room 911. for more information call Marea at 545-0341

NUMMO EDITORS
 Editor in Chief Roxana Bell
 Managing Editor Donna Davis
 Eco Latino Editor Jose Luis Brown
 Business Editor Barrington Henry
 Typesetting Judith White

NUMMO WELCOMES ANY LETTERS PLEASE WRITE TO 103 NEW AFRICA HOUSE U-MASS

HOY LUNES HABRA REUNION DE LA ORGANIZACION A H O R A EN EL 903 DEL CAMPUS CENTER IMPORTANTE, ASISTAN TODOS!!!

This is an invitation to all the African-American Student Organizations in the 5 College area to actively participate in the 5 college Black Student Mini-Conference being held on the Campus of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, on the two days of October 31st and November 1st at the New Africa House.

We are inviting all interested sisters and brothers to come and share information and discussion around what we feel are some extremely important issues of this rapidly changing period (of economic, political and social crisis) and how we as students can effectively and constructively respond to these issues.

Some of the issues tentatively on the agenda for discussion are:

1. Declining Financial Aid
2. Racist Violence on Campus
3. Academic Racism
4. Phaseout of Aggressive Recruitment of Black Students
5. The creation of a 5 college African-American Newsletter

This is a tentative agenda. Not final. We are open to suggestions. Please send any ideas to:
 The Office of Third World Affairs
 Student Union Bldg.
 UMASS, Amherst 01002
 c/o Chaka
 or call 545-2517

Dickinson Cultural Center OPEN HOUSE
October 8th 7pm-9pm
 Open to all members of the Third World

POET'S CORNER

The Importance of Friends
 by Donna Davis

Friends are special kinds of people because even though they become exasperated with you and give up (after all, they're only human) The next time you ask for help they give it....

Friends are important because they help to smooth out the eccentricities and inconsistencies in all of us.

Asking a friend for understanding and guidance is indeed like asking for the moon Because before there can be understanding ther must be harmony
 But having a friend means having someone who is truly and genuinely interested in you
 Friends are the result of one of God's divine creations Because even though people, places and times change when you think of the friends you've been fortunate enough to have you realize how rich your life has been.

...and Everything Seems Clear

When President Carter worries so much about human rights it seems evident, that in such care right

does not mean a faculty or tribute or free will but right or any left or Black opposite of the heart or just right side in that matter

Consequently, if not time we initiate a broad international campaign for human rights.

Mario Benedetti

...y todo esto claro
 cuando el presidente carter se preocupa tanto por los derechos humanos parece evidente que en ese caso derecho es cualquier libertad
 ...y no
 no tiene albedño
 no diestro
 no zurdo
 ...el hecho puesto al corazon
 todo derecho en su
 ...la consecuencia
 no sera bola
 ...lo que incurramos
 una amplia campana internacional por los derechos humanos

Hypercurricula...

Anytime

CRAFT SHOP Free instruction in silver, leather, stained glass, pottery and darkroom materials available. Tools are for your use. Located in Greenough dorm near snack bar. Central area residential area sponsored. Mon-Thurs., 7 p.m.-10 p.m. and Sat. 12-4.

LESBIAN AND GAY PEER COUNSELING The Lesbian and Gay Men's Counseling Collective's Hotline and Office hours: Mon. and Fri. 6-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs. 3-7 p.m. Call 545-2645, or drop in to the office, 406F Student Union.

Monday, October 5

JEWISH FEMINISTS Important first meeting to discuss our needs and possible plans for a Jewish Women's Week. Monday, October 5, at 4:00 p.m. in Student Union 302.

UMASS BIKE CLUB MEETING - Important Election of Officers* and any late nominations. Also any new trip announcements. All Welcome! Held at 308 Student Union, Tuesday October 6, at 7:30 p.m. For further information contact Deborah J. Smith at 548-4700.

WHICH RSO GROUP IS FOR YOU? RSO EXPO '81 an exhibit of UMass Registered Student Organizations: their goals, activities, and how YOU can join! Come in and check it out today in the Student Union Ballroom from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Sponsored by the Mortarboard Senior Honor Society and the UMass Scouting Club.

UMASS HUNGER TASK FORCE MEETING It is open to anyone willing to help and share ideas about solving the problems of world hunger. To be held at 428 Student Union on Monday, Oct. 5, 4:30-5:30 p.m.

INTERNS GO PLACES! There will be two evening introductory meetings at 7:00 p.m. in room 101 of the Campus Center on Monday, Oct. 5th and Tues., Oct. 6th. Attend either meeting. Students from all academic disciplines are invited to attend.

OUTING CLUB MEETING Slide show presentation - the Arctic, summer '81 - A visual journey along a 600 mile canoe trip. All welcome. New trips announced, club business discussed. Come try us out! Held at Campus Center, room 163 on Monday, Oct. 5, at 7 p.m.

CANOE THE CAMPUS POND The Outing Club will be offering free canoeing as part of the R.S.O. Expo. No experience necessary, only enthusiasm. So come on down, meet some new people; have some fun. Campus Pond, Monday, Oct. 5, all day.

FIRST STAFF AND ORIENTATION MEETING SOUTHWEST WOMEN'S CENTER This event will be the first staff and orientation meeting of the Southwest Women's Center. All interested persons are invited. Monday at Southwest Women's Center, 4:00-5:00 p.m.

BIOCHEMISTRY CLUB MEETING A mandatory meeting of the Biochemistry club. Topics of discussion will include speakers, fund raisers, and other events. To be held Monday at 7:00 p.m. in room 1033 GTWR C.

HILLEL COUNCIL Meeting to discuss civility and other important issues. Monday, October 5, at 5:00 p.m. in Hillel office.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL OF UMASS (ECUM) MEETING will be held at Newman Center on Monday, Oct. 5, 2:30-4:00 p.m.

UMASS HUNGER TASK FORCE Study and Discussion - The Nestle Boycott and update. To be held at 428 Student Union on Monday, Oct. 5, at 4 p.m.

COLLEGE YEAR IN ATHENS, GREECE A representative will be at International Programs, 239 Whitmore, on Monday, October 5th from 2:00-3:00 p.m. to talk with interested students.

Tuesday, October 6

THE UMASS AMATEUR RADIO ASSOCIATION - Will meet in Room 109(Radio Room)of Elab. Anyone who is interested in or already involved in amateur radio is welcome. Refreshments will be available. Meetings take place on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Will be held on Oct. 6, at 7 p.m. For further information contact Tom McBride at 256-6115.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF STATE STUDENTS - Newly formed Massachusetts Association of State Students (Mass) is meeting Oct. 6 at 7:30 p.m. at 803 Campus Center. State-wide voter registration as well as other state-wide student issues will be discussed. For further information contact Beth Benton at 545-0341 or 545-0677.

INTERRELIGIOUS COMMUNITY FOR CREATIVE PEACEMAKING - Study Group. "Language of the Arms Race: Arms Control Terminology for the Common Reader." Will be held at 428 Student Union on Tuesday, October 6 at 4:30-5:30 p.m. For further information contact Nancy Arnold at 545-2661.

CONSUMER ECONOMICS - Will hold an Intern Seminar. Students will be describing their internship experiences in private businesses, the Ma. Banking Commission MassPIRG and others. All are welcome and invited to attend. Held at Skinner Hall Lounge on Tuesday Oct. 6, at 6:30 p.m. For further information contact Catherine A. Brown at 253-5398.

POLISH SLIDE PROGRAM - Noted amateur photographer Dr. Edmund B. Olchowski of Greenfield will present a slide program "Poland - 1100 Years Plus" on Tuesday evening, October 6, at 8 p.m. in Room 102, Thompson Hall.

Continued on page 7

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SO FINE starring Ryan O'Neal
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FAYE DUNAWAY
Mommie Dearest
Today at (5:30 @ \$1.75) 8-15

Marsha Mason, Krissy Mason, McNeely
Only When I Laugh
R (5:45 @ \$1.75) 8-15

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Arthur
PG (6:00 @ \$1.75) 8-30

WILLIAM HURT KATHLEEN TURNER
BODY HEAT
R (6:00 @ \$1.75) 8:30

Arts

Root Boy Rots

Root Boy Slim and the New Hope for the Criminally Inept with the Valentines
Rusty Nail, Thursday October 1,
By JOHN BROBST

Collegian: "What do you want from life?"
Root Boy: "A pair of 7 ft. Chinese negro nymphomaniac twins."
Col: "What's your advice to college students?"
Root Boy: "Stay away from breads and start smoking."
Root Boy Slim and the Sex Change Band caused quite a stir among the anesthetized rock world of the late 70's. He and the Rootettes used to treat hits like "Boogie Till Ya Puke" and "Dare to be Fat" with a live show that looked like a monster movie called *Tom Waits Vs. The Tubes*.
Root Boy has come home from all of that glitter jive. Instead of poking fun at derelicts, he's become one. Instead of satirizing hands that belong in strip joints and hotels, he hired one to play with him. Instead of presenting a tongue-in-cheek spoof of the sleazy side of life, he's told all of 'em debutantes to take a flying leap at the moon. He's taking up permanent residence on the corner of Essex and Washington Streets in Boston.
Col: "What do you owe your success to?"
Root Boy: "Duet tape. Carbona, too. We're all high on Carbona."

Most acts try to cover up their bad points. Root Boy exposes his like a flasher in a trenchcoat. He's ugly, he can't sing, his hand is awful and he writes rude songs. But those are his good points. If you've ever gone to a seamy neighborhood and made fun of the huns, wimps and derelicts, you'll appreciate Root Boy. Watching a man chase imaginary flies, roll around on the floor and kick his legs into the air, dance like professional wrestler George "The Animal" Steel and moan like a man who's had a tracheotomy...that's entertainment!
The opening act was a pleasant surprise. The Valentines, a group of television addicts who play fast pop music. Songs like "I Wanna Work in a Hospital," "Who Killed Beaver Cleaver," and "Don't Play with my Toys" explain themselves. One song featured an hilarious medley of "Rock Lobster," "Wipe Out," "Cars," "Shortnin' Bread," and "The Batman Theme," among others. I would highly recommend the Valentines for a good time.



JAZZ GREAT - Freddie Hubbard gave a sparkling performance to an enthusiastic crowd Saturday night in the Fine Arts Center. Hubbard's band consisted of other jazz notables on piano, bass, drums, and saxophone.

Modettes are mod

The Modettes
The Rusty Nail Friday, October 2
By DAVID WILDMAN

The Modettes are an all-female, English pop group who offer both something old and something new. They look like a traditional 60's girl group, but they play refreshingly modern, and extremely danceable music.
The main musical punch comes from the drummer, who plays a straight 4 on the bass drum, giving the band a trendy, disco-like quality, while a punchy bass and airy quirky guitars fill in.
The band is led by a charismatic, brunette front woman with fishnet stockings and a great voice. She looks like she might have done time in a cabaret somewhere, her performance was loose and sexy.

Continued on page 15


They're smooth as glass

The Persuasions
Rahars, Sat., Oct. 3
By BILL STEPCHEW

A strange and wonderful thing happened in Northampton last Friday evening. At Rahars, home away from home for the purple hair and safety pin crowd, a packed house was singing sweet gospel songs at the top of its lungs. Even the crusty regulars watching TV at the bar turned their heads and blinked their eyes when the crowd sang along to "The Gambler," Kenny Rogers' top 40 hit.
The Persuasions have surfaced, after years of invisibility, to do two a capella appearances for an eager crowd of closet crooners. The quartet strolled onto the stage, all smiles, looking as fresh and alert as teenagers.

"Looks like I'll have to spend 'Another Night With the Boys,'" quipped spokesman Jerry Lawson, as the group broke into their classic, smooth as glass harmonies. After singing "She Was Only Sixteen," he gave a short, animated sermon, praisin' the Lord, before Jimmy Hayes' super deep baritone bass voice rang, Boompdoompdoompdoomp-A-men." Jayotis Washington, Toubro Rhoad and Lawson joined in as the group breathed new life into this and other well used tunes. After nineteen years together, this group remains a unique and enchanting musical experience.
"Where did a capella come from?" Lawson asked.
"Well," he answered, "When we came over on the boat, we had no band, and today we still got no band." "Ah-day-de-oh," they melted into a spine tingling and crisp version of "Chain Gang." And the hits kept on coming: "My Girl," "What's Your Name," the Drifters "Sand in My Shoes," "Besame Mucho," and "Under the Boardwalk." Favorites of the crowd were "The Ten Commandments of Love," "Return to Sender," and "Jesus on the Mainline."
When they sang a smooth and beautiful version of "A Rainy Night in Georgia," they dropped their microphones, the first of many times, and entered the crowd with everyone singing "Seems like it's raining all over the world." It was one of the most emotional sing-alongs I've ever seen. They invited the crowd onto the stage to sing "Shoo-dootin'-shoobie-doo," while volunteers from the audience crooned the vocals to "In the Still of the Night."
"Come on, I don't know the words," insisted Lawson, encouraging the throng of thirty or so singers on the stage. Fantastic.

It was a real treat to watch this vibrant, happy foursome resurrect the old classics from my childhood. If this show is an indication, the Persuasions new album should be very interesting. The crowd was well thawed by a warm up group called Mostly Swing, led by Dan Margolis, playing dandy covers of old swing and sixties rock tunes.



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Hypercurricula

Continued from page 5

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL — Get together to make plans to help needy Jews in Israel throughout the world. Tuesday, October 6, at 8:00 p.m. in Student Union 302.

DEADLINE to sign up for Yom Kippur **BREAK THE FAST** is Tuesday, Oct. 6, in the Hillel Office, Student Union 302.

STUDENT ALLIANCE FOR ISRAEL — Meeting for all students interested in helping Israel — with a special guest speaker. Tuesday, October 6, at 6:00 p.m. in the Dukas Room of the Student Union.

Wednesday, October 7

ISRAELI DANCING — is cancelled for Wednesday, Oct. 7. It will resume as usual on Oct. 14.

KOL NIDREI — services on **YOM KIPPUR** eve begin at 7:00 p.m. on Wed., October 7, in the Student Union Ballroom.

WILDLIFE SOCIETY — Will feature Tom Tynning from Mass. Audubon's Laughing Brook Sanctuary. A slideshow on reptiles and amphibians in Massachusetts will be presented. All are welcome. Refreshments served. Will be held at the Campus Center, Rm. 911 on Oct. 8 at 7:30 p.m. For further information contact Alan Abend at 256-0506.

CHESS CLUB MEETING — to be held at 901 Campus Center on Oct. 7 at 8 p.m. For further information contact Chris Chase at 546-4083.

THE FIVE COLLEGE SOLAR ENERGY COLLECTIVE — will hold a meeting Wed. Oct. 7 at 5:15 p.m. in Franklin Patterson East Lecture Hall at Hampshire College. A lecture on Parabolic Concentrating Collectors will be presented and ongoing projects discussed. For further information contact Tom Sikora at 256-8102.

LAST GREAT AMERICANS: A Univm Video Center comedy production Oct. 7, meeting for writers and idea generators, Rm. 911-915, Campus Center, at 7 p.m. Those inspired should attend - Put your energy to good use, become part of the L.G.A.

VOICES OF NEW AFRICA CHOIR — coordinated by Rev. Chester Freeman, Call 545-2789 or 545-0261 for more information. Will be held at 152 Fine Arts Center on Wednesday October 7, at 7-9:30 p.m.

SPECTRUM MAGAZINE ART STAGE — meets Wed., Oct. 7 at 4:30 p.m. in Campus Center 104. Newcomers and non-art majors welcome! For more information contact Michelle A. Morris at 549-6582.

SPECTRUM POETRY STAFF MEETING — all members please attend. Event will be held at Rm. 104 Campus Center on Wed., Oct. 7 at 7 p.m. For further information contact Beeky Galston at 546-6745.

MEDITATION CLASS — an open class covering the basic aspects of Tantric meditation. No experience necessary. Class will include - relaxation, spiritual ideation, use of mantra, bodywork, philosophy, and social consciousness. Free. Each Wednesday beginning Oct. 7 at 6:30 p.m. Classes held in Hasbrouck 109. For more information call 549-6059 evenings. A service of Amanda Marga.

BIBLICAL EXPLORATION — facilitated by Chaplain Pete Sabey for anyone interested in an intelligent, serious open-minded study of the Bible. Held at UCF, 428 Student Union on Wed., Oct. 7 at 6:30-7:30 p.m. For further information contact Nancy Arnold at 545-2661.

Thursday, October 8

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS — Attention Forestry Majors: The Society of American Foresters Student Chapter will hold its first meeting on Thurs., Oct. 8, at 7:30 p.m. in Room 305 Holdsworth Hall. Dr. Joseph Larson, Chairman of the Forestry and Wildlife Dept. will be speaking. Freshmen and Sophomores are invited to attend. Refreshments served at 305 Holdsworth Hall on Thurs., Oct. 8, at 7:30 p.m. For more information contact Marlene A. Corbut at 665-2853.

LAST GREAT AMERICANS — A union video center comedy production. General meeting for those interested in TV production/technical crew, writers, talent, artists, October 8th, Rm. 901, C.C., 7 p.m. The time is now more than ever. For more information contact David Segal at 253-5012.

WOMEN'S ISSUES TEAM MEETING — The SCERA Women's Issues Team will be meeting Thurs. Oct. 8 at 5:30 p.m. Sex Harrassment, Reproductive Rights & Anti-Violence committees will be discussed. For more information call Lisa Nazzaro at 545-0341 or 545-0677.

BROWN BAG THEOLOGY — Chaplain Pete Sabey facilitates this wide open discussion about various topics of theological substance. This week's topic: "God the Father in Feminist Theology." Event will be held at UCF, 428 Student Union on Thurs., Oct. 8 12:15-1:15 p.m. For more information contact Nancy Arnold at 545-2661.

US prisoner population increases by over 20,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The number of inmates in U.S. prisons soared by more than 20,000 in the first half of 1981, growing at an annual rate which would be the highest in 56 years, the Bureau of Justice Statistics announced yesterday.

The bureau, a Justice Department agency, reported that the combined federal and state prison population on June 30 was 349,118, up from 328,695 last Dec. 31. More prisoners were added in the first six months of this year than in all of 1980.

With most state prison systems grossly overcrowded and almost three dozen under court order or in litigation to reduce overcrowding, the report may put new pressure on

the Reagan administration.

Attorney General William French Smith's task force on violent crime recommended in August that the federal government provide \$2 billion in new aid to state to build prisons. Task force co-chairman Gov. James Thompson of Illinois called the proposal the lynchpin of a series of recommendations designed to lock up more violent criminals for longer periods.

But in a speech on crime in New Orleans last Tuesday, President Reagan made no mention of new prison construction aid. Smith denied the proposal was dead but said that the drive to balance the federal budget currently prevents diverting resources to that purpose.

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This is a copy of an article run Friday, September 19, 1980.

Hypnosis aids study

By KEVIN McDONOUGH
Collegian Correspondent

Faced with strenuous work loads more and more students are turning to hypnosis to help them overcome learning difficulties in concentration, recall, and retention.

Milton Askinos, a hypnotist practicing in Hadley said hypnosis is a technique that "allows the subconscious part of the mind to surface, giving you a greater sense of suggestibility."

Askinos has used hypnosis to help cure people of hard-to-break habits such as nail biting, smoking, and over-eating. He has also treated people for discomfort from back pain, phobias and other psychosomatic illnesses, he said.

Askinos said hypnosis is not a kind of mind control. Contrary to popular belief, a hypnotist cannot force you to do anything against your will, he said.

"We show you the way to help yourself because whatever your mind has caused, your mind can cure," he said. Although hypnosis is a positive tool for behavior modification it is "in no way a substitute for sleep, medicine, or medical attention," Askinos added.

The students and faculty who visit Askinos do so primarily to increase their studying efficiency or to quit smoking, he said. Askinos added that only one visit is usually necessary to improve study skills. He claims a success rate of 90 percent.

Mr. Askinos's office is just beyond the malls on Rt. 9 in Hadley, next to Rocky's Home Center. Office hours are by appointment only. Telephone 584-1919

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Three arrested at UMass football game Saturday

University police yesterday reported three alcohol related arrests at Alumni Stadium Saturday. One occurring during and two after the University of Massachusetts-University of Rhode Island game.

Following the game, police arrested two Webster dormitory residents on charges of disorderly conduct and destruction of state property.

Arrested were Robert Spierdowis, 19, of Norwood, and Peter R. Eliopoulos, 19, of Tyngshoro.

According to police reports, a University police officer saw Spierdowis smash a beer bottle against the wall of Alumni Stadium adjacent to the rear stadium parking lot. Spierdowis then resisted the arrest of two officers present and Eliopoulos then reportedly jumped on an officer, police reports stated.

When the two students were put into the officer's cruiser, one them reportedly grab-

bed one of the officer's nightsticks, which was protruding through a plexiglass window separating the front seat of the cruiser from the back, and pulled at it, shattering the window, police said.

Spierdowis and Eliopoulos are scheduled to be arraigned in Hampshire District Court this morning.

During the game, at about 2:30 p.m., police arrested Patrick LaPone, 25, of Grandview Avenue, Cadwell, New Jersey, on charges of being a disorderly person.

LaPone reportedly was walking into the stadium carrying a bottle of beer when an officer at the gate ordered him to stop. LaPone at first ignored the order, then walked back to the gate area, placed the bottle on the pavement, and pushed at the officer, police said. According to police reports, LaPone struggled with the two officers making the arrest and tried to escape police through the back door of the cruiser.

He is scheduled to be arraigned in Hampshire District Court this morning.



IT'S MY TURN — Reed Alexander, a UMass sophomore from Leverett, shapes a bread bowl on a potter's wheel at the Student Union Craft Shop. photo by Randy O'Hara

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NUMMO

Tuesday October 13, 1981

VOLUME 10 ISSUE 33

UNITED WE ARE STRONG



Flyers promulgating white supremacy and various racial epithets were found on the U-Mass campus Thursday morning. An impromptu rally was then held in front of the Student Union Building. The flyers were published by a group call U.T.O.P.I.A..



A "Year Toward Civility" tee shirt stuffed with newspapers was found burning in a trash can near the Student Union Building shortly after the rally.

photos by Stefan Rutherford

HOLYOKE MAYOR OUT TO LUNCH

by Debbie Sicilia

On Friday, October 9, a march protesting the Holyoke Urban Housing policies took place. The community making demands was the arson-menaced hispanic community. The rally began at noon in a small park on Hamilton Street where the marchers then proceeded to City Hall firmly decided to present their demands to Mayor Ernest E. Proulx, whom of course was out to lunch. The Mayor has been out to lunch during the past year and has paid a dear ear to the Hispanic community's demands since last Spring when a rash of fires occurred leaving hundreds of families homeless.

These fires have not been isolated events. South Holyoke has been slated for the development of an industrial park. The city officials therefore are attempting to remove Holyoke hispanics from the area. The marchers were aware of the plans to open a Wang Industrial Company plant in the area and that this would not create jobs for the poor residents of Holyoke but instead would lead to a loss of their homes.

The Mayor was also out to lunch on August 24th when six persons died in a fire in South Holyoke. Many live in fear, not knowing what will come first, eviction or a fire.

The hispanic community does not agree with the anti-arson strategies offered by the city officials; these plans are basically geared to the enforcement of housing codes which lead to demolishing of unsafe buildings, for the landlords seldom take heed to safety recommendations. The condemned buildings have provided the city's mayor with the proper scapegoat to build the future industrial park, while alternative housing for the hispanic community is no where in sight.

Migdalia Morales, a young mother of five, was an important figure in the afternoon event. Before the walk to City Hall began, she translated the signs for the hispanic group, beign that the signs were in english, for they were addressed to the Mayor. She then mapped out the route to be taken by the marchers. Upon reaching their destiny the group seeked permission to enter and confront the Mayor. After a verbal battle with police, they were told that only one person was allowed to see Mr. Proulx once he returned from his "lunch break." Migdalia and other community leaders instructed the people to make themselves comfortable in the foyer leading the the mayor's office while they waited for his return. They made it clear

that they would not leave until they were granted the opportunity to see the Mayor. They were already familiar to the environment inasmuch as they had been there before attempting unsuccessfully the Mayor's attention.

The people of Holyoke know what their needs are, they are clear and just. Within the list of demands it is asked for a bilingual 24 hour arson hot line, an emergency shelter for victims of fires or people living in condemned buildings, renovation of buildings, fairer job opportunities, elimination of code inspectors/whom only facilitate their evictions rather than helping provide homes), and hispanic representation in the housing offices.

Migdalia stated that one building slated for demolition was her own. "I haven't slept properly for two weeks, I suffer from hyper ventilation, a heart condition which makes the person extremely susceptible to anxiety." "We have been receiving phone calls in the past warning us our building is going to be burned." She explained to the group waiting for the Mayor that there are 17 families living in her building and there are 44 children whose lives are endangered. The

families have been taking turns guarding their condemned building from arsonists. "This is a living hell," she said.

Of course the Mayor never got back from lunch and once more evaded the Holyoke people's demands. Four persons were arrested when they refused to leave the Mayor's office at 8:00 p.m.

The Holyoke situation is but a mere sample of the housing problems throughout the United States confronting hispanics and other minorities. City officials neglect these groups in their zealous urban renewal programs.

Urban renewal now is synonymous to misery for thousands of residents in areas such as the South End, Boston, or South Bronx, N.Y., etc. Urban Renewal no longer means the renovation of housing apartments for the benefit of those residing there. The new trends in Urban policy is tending to relocate lower income groups in peripheral areas restoring the cities' nuclei for higher income groups or the development of industrial areas. After native housing for those evicted are scarce if not totally non-existent.

ECO LATINO

BROTE VIOLENCIA URBANA AMENAZA 'APERTURA' EN BRASIL

Un brote de violencia urbana y un importante cambio en el plano mes elevado del gobierno han dispuesto el escenario para un periodo mas difil dentro de la transicion que se preve para Brasil, del regimen militar a la democracia.

Surgieron episodios de pedreas y estallidos de bombas incendiarias en Manaus y Salvador, en señal de protesta o la elevacion del pasaje de los autobuses. Fueron senales ostensibles de lo que muchos brasilenos han venido prediciendo que seria una respuesta inevitable a la racha de despidos de gran numero de empleados y al

brusco encarecimiento del costo de la vida.

En Brasilia, la capital del pais, el general Golbery do Couto e Silva, el mas poderoso asesor de dos presidentes brasilenos consecutivos en los siete ultimos anos, renuncio. Fue sustituido por Joao Letao de Abru, quien habia ocupado el mismo puesto en los dias mas arduos de los regimenes militares de Brasil, que han durado ya dieciocho anos.

Aquellos dos acontecimientos no estuvieron vinculados entre si, pero su relacion en el animo del publico acarao el temor de que el gobierno del presidente

Joao Baptista Figueiredo pensara clausurar el proceso de democratizacion al que se le llamado 'abertura' en portugues, o se 'apertura'.

Letao mismo dio validez a este modo de pensar con una amenazadora respuesta a los disturbios urbanos. 'No podemos tener democracia con desorden', declaro en una junta de legisladores.

El general Figueiredo presto sus servicios como ayudante supremo durante el periodo mas dictatorial del regimen militar entre 1969 y 1973, pero posteriormente ha surgido como dirigente y como el mas expresivo

defensor de la liberalizacion.

Con apego a la 'abertura', ha permitido que se restablezcan los partidos politicos, ha concedido amnistia a millares de brasilenos que pedirian sus derechos civiles y fueron exiliados, ha levantado casi toda la censura y ha dispuesto los planes para las primeras elecciones totalmente directas de legisladores y gobernadores que haya habido en los quince anos ultimos, y que deberan efectuarse en noviembre de 1982.

Urban Upheaval Stirs Brazil

An escalation of urban violence together with important changes within the higher echelons of the government have set the stage for a difficult period in the Brazilian transition from a military to a democratic regime.

In certain sections of Manaus and Salvador incidents involving fire bombs and rock fights were reported, these occurred in conjunction with protests condemning a hike in bus fares. Many Brazilians have predicted the escalation of such problems after a massive lay-off of employees occurred, a situation unwelcome in a period of high rises in the cost of living.

In Brasilia, the country's capital, general Golbery do Couto e Silva, one of the most powerful advisors of the last two presidents in the past seven years has resigned. He has been replaced by Joao Letao de Abru who has occupied the position mentioned

during the days of the most rigid military regimes of Brazil.

Those two happenings were not actually linked, yet its relationship with the public's unrest spurred a widespread fear that the governing president Joao Baptista Figueiredo would attempt to taper the process of democratization denominated as 'abertura'.

Letao himself endorsed this rising fear with a threatening response to the urban 'disturbals', 'we cannot have a democracy under such disorder,' he declared in a meeting with legislators.

General Figueiredo lent his services as supreme assistant during the most dictatorial periods of the military regime during the years 1969 and 1973. Yet, he has now risen as a leader in the advocacy and defense of liberalization.

Highly attached to the concept coined 'abertura' he has permitted the reestablishment of political parties and has conceded amnesty to thousands of Brazilians that were exiled by returning their civil rights. He has also suspended almost all censorship. He recently unveiled his plans to establish the free elections in which the people will be able to vote for legislators and government officials. These elections have been staked for November 1982, a process which has been inexistent in the past five years.

Figueiredo reiterated his purpose this week declaring that the 'abertura' has acquired an irreversible force and added 'I have made the construction of a democratic society the principal aspect of my political program. No economic event

will interrupt this.'

In the southern state of Sao Paulo, over 70,000 workers have lost their jobs in the months of July and August. Unemployment in different cities of the country has already reached 10 percent; a situation which has aggravated the already chronic underemployment in Brazil.

In the state of Salvador, protesters took to the street after a 61 percent hike in bus fares was publicly announced. In Manaus, 100 military police expelled persons gathered in a church denouncing the transportation hike. In the city of Belo Horizonte, where 140,000 unemployed persons reside, authorities have taken precautions against any possible reaction which may arise from the increase in transport fares scheduled for next week.

Noticiero El Mundo

GRUPO ANDINO - UNA IDEA EN DESUSO

Representantes del Pacto Andino (un acuerdo de cooperacion economica iniciado en el 1971 y formado hoy por Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador y Venezuela) se reunieron el pasado mes en la ciudad de Sochagota, en el noreste de Colombia, con el proposito de examinar los problemas que amenazan la continuacion del dicho acuerdo subregional.

Esta marca la primera vez que todos los miembros se reunen en el corriente ano. Segun Edgar Montoya, presidente de la Comision del Acuerdo de Cartagena, la organizacion reguladora del Pacto, esta reunion evidencia los deseos por parte de los miembros de reactivar el convenio comercial.

Las diferencias internas comenzaron cuando algunos miembros intentaron, sin exito, de mezclar la integracion economica con politica durante la crisis nicaraguense que luego derroco a Anastasio Somoza en el 1979.

Estas diferencias se agravaron en julio del 1980 cuando un golpe de estado militar dio fin al proceso democratico Bolivia experimentaba entonces. El nuevo gobierno boliviano se enajeno del Pacto, de esa manera mirando el progreso del mismo.

Otros problemas que aliento al acuerdo esta ano fue la breve confrontacion belica entre Ecuador y Peru a razon de una vieja disputa fronteriza.

De esa manera Venezuela y Colombia se volvieron los unicos puntos con comunicacion dentro del Pacto.

En Agosto de este ano industrialistas venezolanos demandaron el retiro de su gobierno del Pacto, que de haberse realizado, la cooperacion economica hubiese cesado totalmente.

La comision reguladora se mantiene optimista y fue exitosa en traer los cinco paises juntos en su intento de encontrar una solucion viable para el comienzo de una nueva etapa en la vida del Pacto.

ANDEAN GROUP — AN OBSOLETE IDEA

Representatives of the Andean Pact (an economic cooperation agreement signed in 1971 and now formed by Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador y Venezuela) met last month in the town of Sochagota, in northeast Colombia, to examine the problems that threaten the existence of the subregional agreement.

This was the first time this year that all the pact members had gathered at a joint session, and, according to Edgar Montoya, presidente of the Cartagena Agreement Commission, the Pact's regulatory organization, the meeting served to demonstrate the desire to reactivate the trade agreement.

The breaking up started two years ago when some members tried-with little success-to mix economic integration with politics during the crisis in Nicaragua that led to the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza.

The internal disagreements became deep in July 1980, when a military coup put an end to the timid democratic opening in Bolivia. The new Bolivian government drew away from the Pact but the group continued to limp along until the beginning of this year when Ecuador and Peru took up arms in a revival of an old border dispute.

Thus Venezuela and Colombia were left as the only links in the Pact chain, but with slight possibilities of saving the agreement. Last month Venezuelan industrialists asked their government to retire from the Pact, a move which, had it been taken, would have marked its finish.

The regulatory commission remained optimistic and was successful in bringing the five countries together in an attempt to open the doors to a new phase in the Pact's history.

EL PRI MEXICANO NOMBRA CANDIDATO PRESIDENCIAL

Ciudad Mexico -- El Ministro de Planificacion y Presupuesto Miguel de la Madrid fue nominado por el partido politico gubernante como candidato a la presidencia para las elecciones de 1982.

Un vocero del Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) dijo que las tres ramas del partido [trabajador, campesino, y "popular"] habian apoyado la candidatura del economista-abogado de 46 anos de edad.

La nominacion por el PRI es sinimonia a la eleccion como el presidente de la republica puesto que en los ultimos 52 anos el candidato por el PRI ha ganado facilmente las elecciones presidenciales.

El senor de la Madrid, el cual nunca antes ha desempeñado un cargo sujeto a eleccion

en el gobierno mexicano, fue considerado por su presente cargo ministerial en el 1979.

De acuerdo a expertos en la politica mexicana, de la Madrid cuenta con el apoyo del sector comercial y bancario y es politicamente centista, con una sagacidad para con asuntos de exterior.

Aunque otros partidos tomaran parte en la campana electoral, incluyendo una reciente fuerza coalicion de partidos izquierdistas, no habra competencia directa entre los candidatos como, por ejemplo, debates. En la politica mexicana los candidatos por el PRI emprenden una campana de seis meses para hacerse conocer por el publico y a la misma vez ser expuesto a los problemas fundamentales del pais.

MEXICOS PRI NAMES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Mexico City -- Planning and Budget Minister Miguel de la Madrid was nominated by this country's ruling political party as the candidate for the presidency in the 1982 elections.

Spokesman for the PRI (Partido Revolucionario Institucional) said that the three branches of the party [worker, peasant, and "popular"] had supported the candidacy of the 46-year-old economist and lawyer.

Nomination by the PRI is considered tantamount to election in Mexico's highest office. For the past 52 years, the candidate of the PRI or its earlier versions has won the presidential elections hands down.

De la Madrid, who has never held an

elected post in the Mexican government, was appointed to his present ministerial post in May, 1979.

According to observers in Mexican politics he has had the support of the country's business and banking community. He is considered middle-of-the-road in his policies and an expert in foreign affairs.

Although other parties, including a recently formed coalition of leftist parties, are expected to field candidates, there will be no competition such as debates among them. In Mexican politics, the candidate appointed by the PRI usually undertakes a six-month campaign designed to make him known to the public and to expose him to grass-roots problems around the country.

GRAVE CRISIS ECONOMICA EN EL SUR DE PUERTO RICO

Una grave crisis economica se ha desatado en el area sur de del pais como resultado de las cesantias de miles de trabajadores petroquimicos y de las atuneras, segun la opinion de un lider obrero de aquella area.

El Ramon Baez, presidente de la Union de Trabajadores Petroquimicos, opino tambien que la industrializacion en Puerto Rico se esta desplomando, y que el gobierno nada esta haciendo sobre ello, ni siquiera fiscalizar dichas industrias para determinar si realmente tienen problemas financieros.

Baez indicio que cerca de mil trabajadores petroquimicos, entre los que laboran en Union Carbide y la Commonwealth Oil Refining Co., han sido cesanteados y que este numero de trabajadores, junto a otros mil de las plantas atuneras, han creado una grave crisis economica en el area sur.

"Queremos y exigimos a las autoridades gubernamentales que se enfrenten a esta situacion", dijo Baez, y agrego: "Recurriremos a todos los foros necesarios en defensa de nuestros

unionados".

Baez anuncio que proxicamente celebraran piquetes y otras actividades ante las autoridades gubernamentales, "ya que en ellas radica gran responsabilidad de lo que esta sucediendo".

"Cuando todas estas empresas comenzaron a operar en la Isla, los trabajadores se unieron a la corriente de consumerismo que se apodero de los puertorriqueños", senalo Baez.

La CRUV, Corporacion de Renovacion Urbana y Vivienda, se encuentra extremadamente preocupado con esta desplomo economico. El director de la CRUV, Jose Pou Mercader, indica que los cesanteados se van a ver obligados a solicitar viviendas de bajo costo al no poder sufragar sus gastos actuales de alquiler. Este proceso ha de tener efectos desastrosos ya que dicho programa se encuentra sin recursos para enfrentar la oleada de solicitudes para vivienda y el area se halla sin recursos alternos para aliviar dicha situacion.

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN SOUTHERN PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico - An economic crisis is threatening the southern part of the island. Petrochemical and Tuna Processing Plants in the region, says Ramon Baez.

Baez is the president of The Petrochemical Workers Union. He believes that the industrialization process on the island is plunging drastically and takes notice that the government has been reluctant to confront the situation. He observes that the government has not taken steps towards the fiscalization of these industries in order to verify the legitimacy of the financial problems these industries have claimed.

The Union Leader indicated that close to 1,000 petrochemical workers of the companies Commonwealth Oil Refineries (CORCO) and Union Carbide plus 1,000 laborers from Tuna Processing Plants have been layed off causing a grave economic crisis in the area. "We export the

government authorities to confront the situation", stated Baez. He noted that The Union would appeal to all forums necessary to assist their fellow workers. The spokesman also expressed a clear intention to actively picket these authorities. "When all these enterprises began their operations on the island, the Puerto Rican layman was swallowed by the tide of U.S. consumerism. Now the job opportunities have changed drastically leaving hundreds of families deeply in debt".

The Urban Renewal and Housing Corporation (CRUV) expressed deep concern over this sectors economic downfall. The CRUV director, Jose Pou Mercader, said that those recently unemployed would soon be unable to pay their actual rents, forcing them to seek low income housing facilities with the CRUV. This will cause an enormous impact on the already resourceless Housing Program.

MARATON NACIONAL GRITODE LARES

Establecen Nueva Marca en el Maraton de Lares

Jorge (Pecos) Gonzalez de Utuado establecio una nueva marca en la Cuarta Edicion del Maraton Nacional Grito de Lares - logrando correr los 15.09 kilometros de cuestras en 48:39:04. Pecos rompio la marca establecida en el 1978 por Luis Rivera de Villalba.

En el pasado maraton celebrado el dia 20 de septiembre participaron 145 atletas, rindiendo carrera 135 de los mismos. Cinco de los atletas eran mujeres. Nuevamente el maraton se celebra sin que haya lesionado alguno y el mismo conto con 6 medicos y 4 ambulancias. El municipio de Lares proveyo duchas y facilidades fisicas para la administracion de la actividad y la comodidad de los participantes.

El Maraton Nacional Grito de Lares decidio abrir una nueva categoria para los atletas en sillón de ruedas a peticion de L Sr.

Tono Rivera de Guayama. Los atletas de dicha categoria se llegaran a tiempo para participar en la actividad pero se espera que participen en los futuros maratones.

El poblado de Castaner, la cual pertenece a Lares y Adjuntas y algunas zonas de Yauco, aspira convertirse en un municipio de Puerto Rico. El Comité Organizador del maraton le concedio la soberania deportiva a Castaner, permitiendo los atletas inscribirse bajo Castaner.

La Cuarta Edicion se dedico al dinamico lider larense, Jose Che Paralitich, quien actualmente estudia en la Republica Dominicana. Paralitich ha sido el homenajeado ya que ha mantenido una firme verticalidad en la defensa de la soberania deportiva de Puerto Rico. Al presente es asesor consejero (ex oficio) del equipo Los Patriotas de Lares, los campeones nacionales del vólibol Boricua.

VARADERO '81

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN MUSIC

Fifty-three well known singers and musical groups from 23 countries, including Spain and Africa have been confirmed for Varadero '81, the First 1st International Festival of Latin American and Caribbean Music to be held from Nov. 23 - 28. Amongst those performers to attend are: Armando Manzanero (Mexico), Dimension Latina (Venezuela), Claudia (Columbia), Lucécia, Roy Brown and Batacumbe (Puerto Rico), Milton

Nascimento (Brazil), Mercedes Sosa (Argentina), Oullapayun (Chile), Daniel Viglietti (Uruguay), Jimmy Cliff (Jamaica) and the list goes on...

The Venceremos Brigade, a U.S. based, national educational project in solidarity with Cuba, will be providing 50 spaces for people in the U.S. interested in attending this historical event. For more information write P.O. Box 415, North Amherst, Ma. or call Marea at 253-2542.

THE ARMS SACRIFICE

Albert Einstein was once asked what he thought would be the deadliest weapon in the third world war. His answer was, "I don't know, but in the fourth world war it will be the stone ax." With this reply Einstein illustrated one of the great paradoxes of our time, which is, on the one hand, the existence of an unbridled arms race and a huge stockpile of nuclear weapons and, on the other, their complete uselessness for humanity.

In the past decade the amount of nuclear weapons has increased to such an extent that present stocks are enough to exterminate humanity 15 times over. If the explosive power of nuclear weapons were divided up among the 4000 million people on earth, it would amount to the equivalent of four tons of dynamite per person.

However, there are people, chiefly in the U.S., who encourage and applaud the development of the arms race and who even feel that the "limited use" of nuclear weapons would be a good thing. Among those holding this view are military men

and politicians, businessmen, senators and congressmen, "Republican and Democrats, and even members of the clergy.

Of course it's not the Church, or the poor and the oppressed of the world, or the people of the U.S. and humanity in general that benefit from the arms race and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and the manufacture of the neutron bomb.

There are five big companies- Lockheed, General Electric, General Dynamics, McDonnell Douglas and United Technologies- which meet a fourth of the Pentagon's needs, and 25 companies divide up more than half of the U.S. Government projects. Among this group are the Rockwell Corporation, Boeing, Grumman Aircraft, Northrop, Hughes Aircraft, Litton Industries, Westinghouse Electric, Ford Motor Company, General Motors, Kaiser Industries and Radio Corporation of America.

The money used to make a U.S. nuclear submarine could cover the cost of building

THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S TASK FORCE

The Third World Womens Task Force is a group of women from the Third World community. We are composed of mothers, students (undergraduate and graduate), homemakers, workers, older women and single women. We represent all kinds of women.

We are interested in combating the various forms of oppression that our community has been suffering.

We believe that the emancipation of women is a necessary part of the struggle for social change. We believe that this emancipation has to be seen in a larger context than just women-related issues. The liberation of women should be part of the liberation of all oppressed people.

Although our main interest is in trying to involve Third World women in various pertinent struggles, we believe that for true social change we have to work with the oppressed and children. Therefore, our group is composed of women, men and children who are willing to work on issues of concern to Third World people, particularly women.

We focus on women's issues. Men are welcome to participate in the group. Our struggle is the revolution within the revolution.

OBJECTIVES AND RELATED ACTIVITIES:

1. To develop a theoretical basis for activism.
2. a discussion at each meeting leading to the formulation of political statements.
3. sponsor workshops, panels and movies to share knowledge and political information.

2. To participate in local Third World People's struggles and activities.

a. to deal with budget cuts, eviction, food stamp cuts, arson that involve Third World families.

b. to involve more local populations of Hispanic women by offering workshops for them in their communities (Northampton, Florence, Holyoke etc.)

3. To show solidarity with international Third World struggles.

a. by providing accurate information about these struggles.

b. to participate in rallies and demonstrations to stop imperialism and apartheid.

c. to formulate strategies to fight U.S. foreign policies in terms of Third World countries.

4. To deal with violence against Third World people.

a. continue to work on Seta Ramoza's case by starting a scholarship fund and providing support to her family.

b. to do workshops to train Third World people to better deal with racist and sexist violence (selfdefense training, crisis-intervention, etc.)

c. to organize around sterilization abuse among Third World women.

5. To combat racism and sexism in different spheres of women's lives.

a. form a support group of Third World women staff in University day care system.

b. to participate in Minority Employment and Education.

c. to combat racism in white institutions.

6. To network with other Third World organizations.

We are inviting everyone to an open brunch October 18th from 12-2 p.m. at the Center for Racial Studies.

1800 hospitals with more than a million beds. What the United States spends on the construction of one nuclear aircraft carrier would cover the cost of putting up 4000 schools for 2,500,000 children.

The fantastic sums now wasted on the arms race could be used for nonmilitary purposes to increase personal consumption of goods and services, raise productive capacity, promote construction of housing and do away with slums, favelas, cantagiles and ranchos in the big cities of the capitalist world and improve education or bring it into areas where it does not exist now.

With the money spent on arms in 1980, it would have been possible to build 800,000 schools for nearly 50 million children and young people, or 50 million children and young people, or 30,000 factories providing jobs for 30 million people, or make it possible to irrigate 250 million hectares of land which with an adequate level of technology could feed more than 1500

million people.

The ideologues of the arms buildup have even developed a theory that the manufacture of weapons contributes to the prosperity of society and greater military spending leads to an expansion of the arms industry and the creation of new jobs.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) has shown that 1000 million dollars invested in increased arms production can create 32000 jobs, but if the same amount of money were channeled into the non-military sector it would create 80,000 to 150,000 jobs.

San the first regional seminar of non-government organizations on disarmament, organized in Mexico by the UN. Mexican delegate Alfonso Garcia said that in 1980 world military spending came to 500,000 million dollars and this year it would be more than 600,000 million.

This is not science fiction, it is the reality of a world where millions of human beings

Continued on page 7

GUARDS FLED WHEN GUNMEN CHARGED

A series of dramatic pictures depicting the assassination of President Anwar Sadat has raised major questions here about what appears to be the total failure of his security guards to offer any substantial resistance to his assailants at the outset of their attack.

The pictures, published Wednesday in the daily newspaper *al Akhbar*, show four men armed with automatic rifles firing towards the reviewing box where the slain president and other top government and military figures were seated watching the Oct. 6 parade.

Not a single security person or soldier stood between the assailants and the presidential box, and in fact there is no sign of any others present anywhere around it, although there does appear to be one man firing from behind the stand. Two of the assassins can be seen in one picture standing on their tiptoes to reach over the front wall of the viewing stand and fire virtually point blank at a pile of chairs beneath which Sadat was lying.

The pictures indicate, and several foreign television cameramen confirm, that instead of rushing to block the way of the assailants, Sadat's security personnel ran away and took cover. In several pictures, their flight can be clearly seen.

This reflex in effect gave the assassins a clear passage and allowed them to approach to within only a few feet of the president.

Precisely why his security acted in this

manner is far from clear. It may be that Sadat was already mortally wounded by several grenade explosions and the initial burst of gunfire from the assailants.

The attackers were riding aboard a Soviet-made truck that was hauling a heavy artillery piece past the reviewing stand when they first opened fire before jumping out.

Even if he survived the first shots, it would seem virtually impossible for him to have lived through the hail of point-blank gunfire he faced once the assassins reached the stand.

Before the incident occurred, the area in front of the reviewing stand was full of both military and police security personnel as well as photographers filming the parade and the president.

Ironically, both the *al Akhbar* photographer Makram Farim and CBS cameraman Richard Jeffrey, unarmed and alone, stayed to take pictures of the assassination while the security men fled.

The only gesture of protection offered Sadat evident from the pictures came from what appears to be several plainclothes bodyguards, or more possibly civilian officials, throwing chairs on top of the fallen president in a vain effort to save his life.

According to the account of the author of the newspaper *Ahram*, Gen. Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, the defense minister, and Fawzi Abdel Hafez, the president's private secretary, were the two officials who appear to have done the most to

try to save the president, mainly by bringing him to the ground and placing their chairs over him.

But the president, the newspaper said, had first tried to stand up instead of lying down and both he and Hafez were then hit by two bullets.

The account said the president's guards exchanged fire with the assassins, killing one of them and capturing four others. Egyptian security heretofore has been rated as one of the best in the Arab world. Sadat's personal plainclothes bodyguards are instructed by the U.S. presidential Secret Service corps and spend one year in on-the-job training in the United States before taking up active duty at home.

When Sadat arrived at the parade, his limousine was flanked on either side by three bodyguards standing on running boards while two others held onto railings at the back.

Where these eight bodyguards were as the shooting broke out is not clear, but they did rush with great haste once the shooting tapered off to get Sadat out of the stand and into a helicopter waiting behind him.

In defense of the security's performance, eyewitnesses to the shooting note that the attack lasted no more than several minutes and that initially everyone's eyes were fixed on an air force acrobatic performance just above the roof of the reviewing stand. This gave the assailants the initial element of surprise over the security.

But this still does not explain why the

scores of civilians, military and police security personnel fled rather than rushing toward the assailants.

There are other questions now being asked about Egyptian security, most particularly how it was possible for the assailants to get live ammunition aboard the truck and the vehicle they used assigned to the inside lane closest to the reviewing stand.

Egyptian sources say security personnel worked three days before the parade inspecting the participating soldiers, their weapons and every truck and tank that took part.

Abu Ghazala said Wednesday night there were only two assassins acting alone and that they belonged to an individual group with no ties to any other organization inside or outside the country.

This first official version appears extremely unlikely for several reasons. First, all the trucks in the unit to which the assassins belonged were carrying six, not four soldiers. In addition, there must have been at least one person in charge of assigning men to the trucks and the vehicles to their lanes on the parade tarmac who acted in connivance with them.

This suggests that at a minimum eight persons were involved in what was obviously a well-planned operation that must have taken weeks if not months to organize.

Reprinted from the HARTFORD COURANT

POOR TOLD TO TIGHTEN BELT

African finance ministers attending the just-completed 36th annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in Washington, D.C., came face-to-face with the Reagan "belt-tightening" now being experienced by Americans.

Delivering the opening address, President Ronald Reagan told delegates from 141 nations that the "magic of the market place" holds the key to economic prosperity. "Only with a foundation of sound domestic policies can the international economic system continue to expand and improve," he warned.

While expressing U.S. support for the two financial institutions, he emphasized that "budgetary constraints" rule out increased American economic assistance for developing countries.

The message African and other developing nations heard was not encouraging,

though some industrial nations do favor increased assistance. French President Francois Mitterand's socialist government took the lead at a UN conference in Paris last month in trying to press other rich nations to boost their aid to the poorest countries significantly.

But the compromise formula agreed upon does not require any increases from such reluctant donors as the U.S., Britain, and West Germany. And even those nations which want to give more are hindered by the worldwide economic slump.

The day after Reagan's address, major aid donors agreed that they could not make up for expected U.S. cuts in donations to an important World Bank affiliate that provides virtually interest-free, long term loans to developing countries.

An agreement among 34 industrial nations last year calls for \$12 billion in con-

tributions over three years to the International Development Agency (IDA), whose loans of up to fifty years are much sought by the poorer countries.

Even though the Reagan administration agreed to honor President Carter's commitment of \$3.24 billion (27 percent of the total) for the agency, Congress delayed action on the \$1 billion appropriation request for 1981. IDA had to suspend lending until Congress voted \$500 million a few weeks ago.

The prospects for future American funding to meet the agreement look bleak still. The administration's request for \$820 million for 1982 has gone nowhere in Congress to date, and there are predictions it will never come to a vote.

Faced with this shortfall, the other parties to the IDA \$12 billion 3 year package decided last week to cut their contributions

proportionally to the U.S. pull-back.

But that was not all. In another action adversely affecting developing countries' access to capital, the policy committee of the IMF agreed to proposals from the U.S. and several other industrial nations to tighten lending criteria.

The committee's decision, which means borrowing nations will have to trim balance-of-payments deficits and reduce social service expenditures, was a rebuff to proposals for easier credit terms.

A few days before the committee met, a caucus of developing countries, the Group of 24, had issued a plea for a drastic increase in IMF lending authority and development aid. The group called for creation of an additional \$15 billion in Special Drawing Rights, the IMF paper currency.

BALANCING OF THE BUDGET

Part 1
By Donna Davis

Reagan's revolutionary economic plan was instituted at the start of the 1981 fiscal year. However, to accomplish his economic goals more budget cuts are necessary. Reagan attempted to reduce the funding of an \$87.2 billion social program bill but was thwarted by the House. Ironically, some of the votes needed to reject his proposal came from members of his own party. The bill provides monies for various health, education, employment and social service programs.

A new \$4 billion bill similar in scope to the previous one has already been passed by the House of Representatives. This bill is not endorsed by Reagan and in all likelihood will be vetoed by him and any bill that will throw the budget off balance will be rejected by the administration. Unfortunately, the House, at this point does not have enough support to override the President's veto.

Meanwhile, an across-the-board military pay increase was passed Wednesday and sent to Reagan's office. The bill was passed almost unanimously by a vote of 417-1. The bill would mean an increased salary of 10.7 percent for enlisted personnel and 14.3 percent for all officers. Recruits will receive \$551 per-month instead of \$501. In addition the maximum bonus for a four year enlistment will be increased from \$5,000 to \$8,000. The overall cost of the bill is \$4.5 billion.

"The Balancing of the Budget" is a series of articles that will attempt to ascertain the full effect of Reaganomics on a national as well as local level. Letters, suggestions and articles are welcome.

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NUMMO NEWS welcomes any suggestions, letters or articles in relation to the *Balancing of the budget* article in this issue. We also welcome any other suggestions, letters, comments or articles in any area of economics, art, music, politics, Third World literature, poems, etc. You can write to: NUMMO NEWS 103 New Africa House U-Mass, Amherst 01002 or call: 545-0061

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NUMMO NEWS
 and
 AASA
 Present
 THIRD WORLD AFFAIR
 OCT. 17th 8:00 PM
 Student Union Ballroom
 Featuring:
 Merengue, Salsa and Disco
 Dance Contest
 Winning couples will receive
 tickets to see
 JIMMY CLIFF in concert
 Music by:
 B.M.C.P.
 and
 CONCEPTO LATINO
 D.J.'s

JIMMY CLIFF

The Duke Ellington Committee, in association with the Union Program Council, proudly presents JIMMY CLIFF in concert on October 18, 1981, at the Fine Arts Center Concert Hall on the UMASS campus. Tickets are \$7.50 and \$8.50 for UMASS students, and \$8.50 and \$9.50 for the general public. Tickets may be purchased at Ticketron, Union Records, For The Record, (Faces), and in Northampton at Platterpus and Main St. Records.

There is no question that there are many talented people working the world of contemporary music, but there are very few true creators. JIMMY CLIFF, master of song, keeper of rhythm, and prime exponent of what has come to be known as reggae, is an innovator. No one can truly take credit for inventing reggae, but JIMMY CLIFF, more than any other single figure, broke down the doors to its inevitable acceptance in the pop marketplace and is today a living symbol of modern Jamaican music — reggae music.

CLIFF recorded his first song, "Daisy Got Me Crazy" for Count Baysie in 1962. His next recording, "Hurricane Hattie", immediately went to the top of the Kingston hit parade. At age 15, CLIFF had already

established himself as a celebrity.

Sensing that there was a wider audience for American-style R&B, CLIFF formed a band and performed in England stylizing his early favorites, including Sam Cooke.

CLIFF's worldwide single "Many Rivers to Cross" prompted film maker Perry Henzell to offer CLIFF the lead in *The Harder They Come*.

The Harder They Come served to introduce JIMMY CLIFF and the reggae idiom to the world.

CLIFF has experimented with a wide variety of musical approaches, but the fact remains that reggae, with its innovative rhythms and arrangements, and its freedom of poetic expression of real ideas and feelings, has allowed him more latitude for artistic creation than any contemporary musical form. And CLIFF, in turn, has brought recognition to Jamaica's problems, as well as its potential and wealth of creative talent.



TALES FROM MOZAMBIQUE

The following selections were taken from Tales from Mozambique, published in 1980 by Young World Books, London, England. The book was designed and translated by Chaz Davies, Rula Hamid and Chris Sealie. Translator's Preface.

In Mozambique, a people's culture - trodden upon through centuries by colonialism, but which was always tenacious and unconquerable - has taken power. For the force of arms and wills which created the military and political power of Frelimo, has its roots in the people's culture, in its very survival, continuity and determination to resist. Now, the cultural offensive being launched and dynamised by Frelimo-of which the publication of this book was a part - sweeping through city, village, home, school and workplace in Mozambique, is a

continuation of that same energy, now being reinforced and vincticated instead of being condemned and repressed.

It is a revolutionary culture does not seek to relive some fictional golden age in the past, or sentimentally evoke sad, lost or begone times. It re-interprets those past events or stories in the context of the present, it takes the strength of the past and sharpens it for the contemporary struggle in a revolutionary epoch.

Certainly nothing could be less sentimental than the following tales from the people's stock in Mozambique. Animals are personified but never softened or stuffed with wool. Men and women fight to feed themselves, preoccupied about impending starvation or their continued existence. They struggle with situations of nature's making, their enemies making and

their own making, situations often cruelly real that need wit, inventiveness and tenacity to overcome - those identical qualities which won the war of liberation in Mozambique and put the people in power.

These are no fairy stories to lull us asleep or to give us sweet dreams. Even the elements of fantasy in the stories speak of nothing that is not as real as our own flesh and blood. Through fable, allegory, fantasy and domestic tale the Mozambican story teller underlines his message - use your intelligence and initiative, adapt your resolution of difficulties to the actual and real situation you are faced with, don't be waylaid by dreams, ambition, selfishness, or vanity. At last, even the sharp but overreaching rabbit is learning this by the final stories - particularly when he tries to take on the collective force of the organised

people. The existence of the roots and trunk of a huge popular culture is giving to Mozambican children a massive base for their creativity, in school and at home the students write their poems and stories completely un-complexed by the embarrassment that the creative act still causes in societies whose cultures have been set aside and alienated. When they write they are continuing yet transforming with revolutionary insight, humour and energy, the irrepressible culture of their people. Two examples of the work of two of these young continuadores of the revolution - work which is regularly published in national newspapers and journals - show how the people's storyteller has moved into the mind and conviction of the Mozambican school student.

The Tortoise and The The Elephant

In times that are a long time gone, the Tortoise and the Elephant had an argument. Afterwards, the Elephant laughed and began to poke fun.

"Well Tortoise, you really have got short legs!"

The Tortoise answered him: "I may have short legs, but I can still jump over you-even when you're standing up."

The Elephant didn't believe it. "What? You must be joking. With those short legs and no height-how can you get over me, an elephant? No chance-you can't jump over me."

The Tortoise insisted. "That's what you think! But I can guarantee you that I'll make it."

"Never! You can't jump me."

"But if I manage it, what will you give me?" The Elephant replied. "Listen if you do it, I'll pull out one of my tusks and give it to you."

Then as they were there together, the Tortoise had his idea. He went off to speak with another tortoise, his companion, and told him:

"Listen. I've just been speaking to the Elephant. Do you know what he said to me? 'If you can jump over me I'll give you a tusk.' Now, we can work together for something. You go and make three jumps where I'm going to jump. Then afterwards

we can get a lot of money for the tusk."

They decided to work together. The second tortoise would go in front and hide, and the other would arrive with the Elephant at the entrance of the village.

The Elephant and Tortoise both stood up, ready for the contest. The Tortoise said,

"I'm going to jump" and then hid himself in the bush. From the other side of the Elephant, the second tortoise suddenly appeared from his hiding place and said, "Chito, chito, chito," which was the sound of someone falling to the ground.

The second tortoise asked: "Well, did I or did I not jump over?"

The elephant confessed, "I still don't understand this."

He stood up again. The first tortoise came out of his hiding place and cried out, "I'm going to jump!" At the other side of the Elephant the second one appeared. "Chito, chito, chito!" he said.

The Elephant had to admit defeat: "All right boy, the discussion's over," he said. He took hold of a tusk, pulled it out and gave it to the Tortoise.

Later, when the other elephants began to arrive with missing tusks they understood how the Tortoise had tricked them. But the tortoises always managed the trick because they worked together. So the Elephant had to learn to live without the tusk which he gave to Tortoise!

THE PEASANT RABBIT

There was once a rabbit who could never get enough to eat. And it was true that whenever he sneaked slyly into any machamba where cabbages and carrots were growing, there was always someone who told him to clear off.

"You peasants are a bad lot!" he would sob, running away. "If I had a machamba I wouldn't chase anyone away who was hungry!"

"Why don't you become a peasant then?" said a Chirico, flying nearby, who was also hungry.

"Good idea mate!" exclaimed the Rabbit. "I'll start right now!"

So he grabbed a spade, a hoe and a rake, planted some cabbages and carrots and watered and weeded them. And every morning he went to see if the plants were ready for picking.

Then, one day, who did he see in his machamba? The Chirico, his neighbour the Chicken and the Gazelle were eating the new shoots!

The rabbit got very worked up at this! "Get out of there!" he shouted. The

Chicken and the Gazelle at once moved back, but the Chirico, staring at him gave him a reminder:

"But you once told me that if you had a machamba you'd never chase anyone away who was hungry."

"That's true. But you all have no idea of all the work I put in to grow those things! Come on! Move off and get out of there!"

And he made such an angry face that the poor Chirico was scared and stepped back too.

"Perhaps I could help you...," he suggested. "And we could sow again."

"I'll do the watering," said the Gazelle. "And I could pull out the weeds," put in the Chicken.

"In that case," the Rabbit agreed, laughing all over his face, "I don't need to send away anyone who's hungry. The machamba becomes our own. I'll do the watering, you'll do the picking, and he sat down on the ground with his new friends. They ate with a hearty appetite, and they gained the strength to tuck up the hoe, spade and rake to begin to work!

STATEMENT BY UNION OF IRANIAN STUDENTS IN AMHERST

The criminal regime of Khomeini (Islamic Republic) has unleashed an unprecedented reign of terror against revolutionary and communist forces in Iran. Ever since the revolutionary uprising of February 1979 which overthrew the traitor Shah, two forces emerged in the political arena. Those who wanted to develop and further expand the revolution (the workers and poor urban and rural petty bourgeoisie) and those who wanted to confine the revolution so far as their objectives were met. The latter group consisted mostly of middle bourgeoisie and well-off petty bourgeoisie (clerics).

Because the proletariat was not organized enough and lacked its own organized party (a revolutionary ML communist party) at the time of the February uprising, a coalition of petty bourgeoisie and middle bourgeoisie robbed off the leadership of the revolution from the working class; the only class capable of forwarding and developing the revolution.

The counter revolutionary forces who had seized the power after the uprising began systematically to take away from the people their victories achieved by their blood and sweat shed in fighting and triumphing over the fascist regime of the Shah. Prohibition of free assembly, forced closure of revolutionary and progressive newspapers by provoked and government orchestrated attacks of the regime's hooligans and riff-raff, suppressing the just struggle of national minorities for

autonomy, suppression of women's and religious minorities' rights, reinstating and reconstructing the Shah's army, police and the notorious SAVAK (under the name of SAVAMA), taking the hostages in order to draw the attention of the people from demanding revolutionary changes, being equally responsible in creating the reactionary war between Iran and Iraq and prolonging it for the same reason, that has resulted in the thousand of deaths and millions of homeless people in both countries marked the dark and shameful dossier of the Islamic Republic regime up to three months ago.

But this regime which from the outset had tried to respond to the just and revolutionary demands of the masses by resorting to the above tactics of manipulation and terror, not only found itself more and more isolated by losing its supporters, it also found nonresolving contradictions became so intensified that led to the utter of the traitorous camp of liberal bourgeoisie represented by Bani-Sadr (aided by his third world revisionist allies) by the reactionary clerics led by Khomeini, the IRP and their lackies, the pro-Soviet revisionists of Tudeh and Fedeyeen "Majority".

After the ouster of the liberal bourgeois rivals who favored manipulation tactics combined with tacit terror, the reactionary clerics, represented and led by the IRP and Khomeini himself, have started an open campaign of terror against the

revolutionaries and the people of Iran. In less than two months the Islamic Republic of Iran has admitted to 980 executions to date (a rate of 20 executions per day). This barbaric and vicious act is unmatched even by notorious criminals like the Shah; with the exception of Hitler's atrocities, one can seldom find parallels in mass executions in contemporary history of mankind.

The Islamic Republic regime which does not want to and cannot resolve the economic, social and political contradictions of our society and day by day experiences more isolation by thousands of disillusioned Iranian masses, has only one choice and that is to turn to the reactionary forces of the region and imperialism, and has started to pave the way for complete dependence on imperialism. In return, it is receiving a tacit support for its barbaric and criminal deeds by the silence of imperialist countries who shed crocodile tears for violation of human rights.

Faced by the growing waves of popular discontent, the Islamic Republic regime has resorted to the last desperate tactic left at its disposal which is open terror and brutal suppression of democratic and revolutionary movements in Iran.

Fearing from communist and revolutionary organizations to lead the masses to its overthrow, the regime dispatches its mercenaries to murder demonstrators in the streets, fill-up all of the Shah's prisons with revolutionary people and viciously execute many of the

members and supporters of communist and revolutionary organizations.

The PEYKAR (Struggle) organization which is among the forefront of the Iranian communist and revolutionary movement has been one of the targets of the recent fascist attacks by the Khomeini regime. Many of the members and supporters of PEYKAR have been martyred by the regime's executioners in the streets, jails and in front of firing squads. PEYKAR and other communist organizations that have the task of organizing the workers to lead the revolutionary movement as well as other revolutionary organizations, need now more than ever the internationalist political and material support of revolutionary organizations and progressive people throughout the world.

Politically, by exposing the reactionary nature of the Islamic Republic regime and its relations with reactionary and imperialist countries (e.g. purchase of arms from Israel) you can help to further isolate the reactionary regime of Khomeini and aid the Iranian revolution.

You can also help the Iranian revolution by your material support to PEYKAR and other revolutionary organizations to recover from the damages sustained by the recent attacks of the reactionaries and help the revolutionary organizations in Iran to rearm themselves for leading the revolution until victory.

The Union of Iranian Students in Amherst supporters of the Organization of PEYKAR (Struggle) in the Path to Emancipate the Working Class.

POET'S CORNER

MR. AMHEARSE

Mr. Amhearse! I just bought a Blue Suit from one of your high class stores in the mall [Steigers] so that I could look just like you!

Mr. Amhearse! I read and write and I speak good English too!

Mr. Amhearse! I live in the house right next door to you!

Mr. Amhearse! I eat lunch at Judy's... Plumley's... even Delano's too!

Mr. Amhearse! I just got my hair curled...and guess what! I'm getting married to a home town girl...maybe she's one of your friends too!

Mr. Amhearse! I will work for you...day or night...overtime too...

Mr. Amhearse! I go to church and I sit in the pew...right next to you!

Mr. Amhearse! I'm almost like you...may I grab you a cup of coffee and a few donuts while I'm downtown.

Amr. Amhearse! I'm with you! Mr. I don't even deal with the issues of Earl... Seta, Jill...or Jose Pontes too.

Mr. Amhearse! I'm still unemployed and I'd still like to work for you! Something in the areas of:

- Dishwashing
- Office Boying
- Directing
- Policing
- Janitoring
- Stool Pigeoning
- Professing
- Qualified Agenting
- Uncle

Benning...Anything Please Mr. Amhearse! I need a job.

OK BOY OR ROY or whatever your damn name is. Report to your Armed Forces Training Center immediately and sign your life over to me...Lord Jeffrey Amhearse.

FREEDOM

Your beautiful eyes have me in a hypnotic trance I stay within the world of your love.... and everything within you fills my heart with hope and love

I see your face and I hear the sweetness of your voice calling me! calling me! making me know...I must be free

And as I move within the beauty of your love I feel the power of your love and it feels so good inside...It feel so good inside

I can hear the sweetness of your voice and I hear you calling me! calling me! and making me know! I must hold you; now! even tighter and I will make the world know... I will never let you go!

Freedom, Freedom, Freedom Now and forever more

Continued from page 3

lack what they need to survive; a world in which more than 40 million people starve to death every year; a world in which 500 million children suffer from malnutrition and chronic diseases; a world in which about 1500 million people are unable to get basic medical care; a world with 800 million illiterates and with a housing shortage of 300 million homes.

In today's world, the individual and humanity as a whole have three vital closely-linked objectives: PEACE, DISARMAMENT and DEVELOPMENT.

The U.S. imperialist policy poses a threat to all three of these objectives because it encourages the arms race, jeopardizes world peace and obstructs the socioeconomic development of two-thirds of humanity. It is a policy whose motto would seem to be "arm yourselves against each other."

Reprinted from Gramma by Jose A. Benitez

NOTICIERO ESPECIAL... MUEREN 6 EN FUEGO DE HOLYOKE..

Ella conocia bien esa noticia...Canosa ella, de piel triguena forja la imagen de esa pequena sonrisa que un dia se esfumo tras un telon de humo dejando atras solo cenizas y una figurita de peluche que le acompanaba en sus sueños... Si, se dice que murieron 6 en ese fuego pero ella sabe que eso es mentira muere 7, muere ella tambien, muere en vida.

Total, ya su hija no esta mas y su nieta ya no rie Si ya no regana a los muchachos cuando llegan de jugar trayendo en los zapatos las huellas de sus andadas...

No, ya no... Ella ya no so apresura al salir de la 'factoria' bay! ya no tiene a quien llegar llega con besos sin poder besar viva sin vida EN UNA TIERRA QUE NO ES LA SUYA!

Debra Sicilia

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THIRD WORLD CULTURAL CENTER

Orchard Hill/Central is searching for a coordinator. Applications and job descriptions will be available at McIntyre House 545-2882. Applications are due Oct. 22nd The coordinator will be paid \$500 per semester.

Students are invited to attend a planning meeting for Special Activities and Programs on Civility.

Tuesday Oct. 13, at 12 noon in Campus Center room 911. for more information call Marea at 545-0341.

A dinner to benefit the Urban Ministry's Anti-Arson Campaign will be held Tuesday, Oct. 13th at 6 p.m. at the Northampton Unitarian Church. There will be speakers from the Hispanic community in Holyoke. Tickets are \$5 for adults and \$2.50 for children and are on sale at Main Street Records in Northampton and the Community Collective at U-Mass. For more information call 549-5470

With September long gone and October already here, the Asian American Student Association (AASA) is in full swing.

This year we're planning various activities such as the NUMMO NEWS/AASA dance and contest party on Oct. 17th at the S.U.B. at 8:00 p.m., horseback riding trips, ski trips etc., but there's still room for your suggestions. We hold our meeting weekly and are announced thru NUMMO NEWS, and all Asians are invited. Hope to see you there at 6:30 p.m. every Thursday evening.

From October 13th through October 23rd, the Rape Counselor/Advocates and Educator/Advocates Against Violence Against Women will hold a rape prevention forum from 12 noon until 2 p.m. in the following rooms of the Campus Center at U-Mass:

Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday (Oct. 13, 14, 16) C.C. 902

Thursday, Oct. 15., C.C. 802

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday (Oct. 19, 20, 21) C.C. 802

Thursday, Oct. 22., C.C. 902

Friday, Oct. 23, Suffolk Room, Student Union Ballroom

The forum will be open to the public and will operate on a drop-in basis. Various pamphlets, brochures and other informational materials will be available and Rape Counselor/Advocates and Educator/Advocates will

be on hand to offer additional information or answer any questions.

ALSO

We are co-sponsoring, along with the Educational Opportunity Center of Springfield, an informational workshop oriented to low-income women who are heads of households and interested in finding employment, going to school, or changing jobs. Information will be provided about area job possibilities, needed skills, and what area colleges have to offer. The session will be limited to thirty women and will be held at the Everywoman's Center on Tuesday evening, October 20, from 7-9 p.m.. Please call the Center to sign up and to request childcare. There is no fee.

Contact Every Womens Center for more information 545-0883

READ

NUMMO

NUMMO NEWS is an independent publication of the BLACK NEWS SERVICE. Its only connection with the Massachusetts Daily Collegian is for the purpose of distribution.

This is an invitation to all the African-American Student Organizations in the 5 College area to actively participate in the 5 college Black Student Mini-Conference being held on the Campus of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, on the two days of October 31st and November 1st at the New Africa House.

We are inviting all interested sisters and brothers to come and share information and discussion around what we feel are some extremely important issues of this rapidly changing period (of economic, political and social crisis) and how we as students can effectively and constructively respond to these issues.

Some of the issues tentatively on the agenda for discussion are:

1. Declining Financial Aid
2. Racist Violence on Campus
3. Academic Racism
4. Phaseout of Aggressive Recruitment of Black Students
5. The creation of a 5 college African-American Newsletter

This is a tentative agenda. Not final. We are open to suggestions. Please send any ideas to: The Office of Third World Affairs Student Union Bldg, UMass, Amherst 01002 c/o Chaka or call 545-2517

All Third World students on the Third World Caucus must attend a meeting this Wednesday October 14th at the Office of Third World Affairs 308 Student Union Bldg. (545-2517)

The meeting will start at 6:00 PM before the 7:00 PM Senate Meeting. Please be prompt.

Afrikan Meeting

Tuesday October 13 th 6:00 PM New Africa House Room 315

Afrikan was the first Third World Organization on this campus and provides the political and cultural base for Afrikan-American students on campus. All Black students are urged to attend. Organization structure, Homecoming events and Black History Month will be discussed. BE THERE!

Are you into Jazz, Reaggae, Funk, Soul?

The Duke Ellington Committee needs you.

We will be presenting Jimmy Cliff and The Clarke/Duke Project. If you would like to help with graphics, promotion, hospitality or security for these shows stop by room 406 Student Union Bldg. Or come to our next meetin Tuesday October 6th at 7:30 PM in room 901 Campus Center.

Check out the master of song, keeper of rhythm and prime exponent of what has come to be known as reggae-JIMMY CLIFF, appearing on Sunday, October 18, 1981 at the Fine Arts Center Concert Hall on the UMass campus. Tickets are available at Ticketron, Union Records and Tix at UMass, For The Record in Amherst, and in Northampton at Platterpus and Main St. Records. For more information call (413) 545-2892

Don't miss this event for JIMMY CLIFF is a living symbol of modern Jamaican music-reagae mus'c.

**READ
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Little Flags Theatre

"BOSTON REMEMBERS" OCT. 25

IMMIGRATION. ONSET OF MACHINEAGE STRIKES. TURN OF THE CENTURY STREET CULTURE. A musical panorama focusing on the definitive years in the history of labor. A blistering, factual account of the years 1886 and 1919.

"WINDFALL" OCT. 26

BAN THE NUKES. SAVE THE EARTH. STOP THE KILLERS. WIN! Three unlikely heroes from the world of pick-up jobs and neighborhood bars stumble on the horrors of nuclear and chemical dumping. A one armed mechanic, a jazz trumpet player, and a 63 year old grandmother, all embarded survivors, take on the bigger battle for the survival of us all.

Student Union Ballroom

Concepto Latino, su coneccion musical para los 80, anuncia el itinerario de programacion para este semestre:
Lunes 6-10 AM y 7-10 PM
Miercoles 10AM - 2 PM
Jueves 10 AM - 2 PM
Sintonisenos en WMUA, 91.1 FM, la radio emisora de la Universidad de Massachusetts. Ademas exhortamos a todos aquellos interesados en comunicaciones (radio, television, periodico) de ponerse en contacto con nosotros llamando al numero 545-2876 o 545-2877 durante las horas de transmision.

The Black Mass Communications Project is offering free audio workshops in cooperation with Union Video Center. These workshops are open to all BMCP members and those who want to join.

For more information contact:
Black Mass Communications Project
402 Student Union Bldg.
UMASS, Amherst, 01003
545-2426

El Black Mass Communications Project, en cooperacion con Union Video Center, esta ofreciendo entrenamiento gratuito en audio a todos sus miembros y a aquellos que desean incorporarse.

Para mas informacion escriban:
B.M.C.P.
402 Student Union Bldg.
UMASS, Amherst 01003
545-2426

OCTOBER 19-23 UMass/AMHERST

MONDAY
October 19, 7:30 p.m. 904-908CC.
Jaime Zelazar
The Nicaraguan Revolution

Mr. Zelazar is an attaché at the Nicaraguan consulate in New York City. He is native of Nicaragua who earned his degree in Political Science at the University of Managua.

TUESDAY
October 20, 7:30 p.m. Hasbrook 126
Armando Olive
The Situation in El Salvador

Mr. Olive is praidant of the General Assembly of the faculty at the University of San Salvador in El Salvador.

WEDNESDAY

October 21, 8:00 p.m. Student Union Ballroom

Slide Show:
Adelante Compañeros

This slide show analyzes the role of Third World women in liberation struggles, with focus on El Salvador.

Martha Castellón

Special Speaker Member of ANDE (Asociación Nacional De Educadores Salvadoreños). Will speak on the current situation of El Salvador with focus on women.

THURSDAY Teach-In On Guatemala
October 22, 8:00 p.m. Student Union Ballroom

Silides on Guatemala
Susan Meiselas, internationally renowned photographer, is loaning us her most recent slides of Guatemala. She is the author of the recent book NICARAGUA: 1979-1980.

Daniel Vigilanti

Mr. Vigilanti is Uruguay's most famous folk singer, and one of the two or three leading members and exemplars of the New Song Movement in Latin America, one of the most important musical forces in the Third World since World War II. Daniel himself has lived in exile since 1972, after spending several months in Uruguayan prisons.

Ariel Dorfman

Mr. Dorfman is a Chilean writer who is now exiled in the U.S. He is the author of the well known work He will be reading from a book of poetry on the Central American Revolutions.

Julio Ouan

Mr. Ouan studied Social Sciences at the National University of San Carlos, Guatemala City and completed graduate work in Geography at the University of Kansas. Mr. Ouan is a member and representative of the F.D.C.R..

FRIDAY

October 23, 8:00 p.m. Student Union Ballroom

Concert with Guatemala Marimba Band

NUMMO NEWS

Monday October 19, 1981

VOLUME 10 ISSUE 33

EDITORIAL: The Menace of U.T.O.P.I.A.

§The repressive nature of U.S. political institutions has become ascendant and glaringly obvious under the incessantly arrogant Reagan administration. The true weaknesses and ambiguities of this ostensibly pluralistic society are being exploited by largely civilly led fascists.

§Currently, the U.S. government struggles with the conflict between the intervention of the C.I.A. and other instruments of federal intervention in the private affairs of citizens and the trumpeted traditions of individual freedoms. However the demands of increased efficiency of corporate enterprise requires a weak, stratified and divided labor force and a muted citizenry. The epithets of "communist" and "communist inspired" serves to obscure and reduce the numerous and diverse critics, enemies and resentful victims of this society. The revival of senate investigative committees falls back on the argument of fragility of national security in order to justify military actions within domestic boundaries.

§Originally, the language of the Constitution and the Bill of rights was meant to extend political rights and civil liberties to white propertied males only. The struggle of Black, Hispanic, Asians, White women and Gay people to either wrest or maintain a minimum of the fruits of nineteenth

century liberalism remains unresolved today.

§Last year on this campus, C.A.R.P. emerged on this campus, an extraordinary political anachronism whose parent organization is the Unification Church. This cult, led by Rev. Sun Myung Moon a Korean expatriate soothes its members under an ideological assemblage of free enterprise, good works and Christianity and unifies its members in crusades with not-so-Christian tactics.

§That May, a letter received by the Collegian, from a woman from Yale documented some of the activities of C.A.R.P. on that Campus. "...screaming, heckling and finally a bullhorn" and disruptive street theatre were the lengths previously reached by C.A.R.P. This report added to the store of information which the UMmass community had about C.A.R.P. The C.A.R.P. table in the Campus Center was soon after banned.

§This year, UTOPIA surfaced on the UMmass Campus with a splash of flyers around the Campus Center. The message was a battle cry without the infantry. The Utopians seemed too cowardly to identify themselves to a crowd of over three hundred angry people who gathered to counterprotest outside of the Student Union Building. It might have been possible

to dismiss UTOPIA as a disgusting and malicious hoax aimed at goading the racial ethnic and radical movements of this University. The UTOPIAN program of the extermination of dissidents, racial genocide, increased imperialistic actions abroad, and limited nuclear war, is only a flagrant and outrageous rewording of the essential orientation of the Reagan administration. The outreach of U.T.O.P.I.A. -will it's program is like a thermometer of the rising temper of the political climate. WATCH OUT.

§The intimidation of a Black Gay man alterc: the face and the nature of U.T.O.P.I.A. There are not too many of us reading this article who has ever faced the deliberated attempt of other individuals to choose one of us, personally, as a target of assassination. Well, think about it! §It is obvious that UTOPIA has chosen an individual whom the U.S. Justice system would consider most expendable. Foremost, this man is Black and therefore falls victim under the tradition of state sanctioned lynchings, bombings and other forms of white intimidation against Black people. This man is also Gay. He stands tenaciously at the edge or beyond the professed moral standards of his society. Despite assertions that an individual's personal life is private and should remain

so, archaic laws governing the sexual behavior of individuals stand in waiting on the books of many state and local governments. This Black Gay man has chosen to "come out" and thus push forward civil recognition of Gay marriage contracts and property holdings, death wills, justice in child custody cases, and freedom of assembly in the face of police raids etc. But now he may be forced to leave this campus.

§The U.T.O.P.I.A. program is an exercise in political repression, the lesson is simple: if you stand up, you can be shot down. U.T.O.P.I.A. cannot be allowed to continue its tactics of intimidation. If they succeed in pushing one voice off this campus, the victory may make them heady enough to try another, more difficult challenge.

§All the racial, ethnic and white radical and women's communities of this campus should at least agree on this common menace. It is important to the survival of all to restrain these outbreaks of fascism and to press for the halting of police intimidation and violence and federal surveillance and interference in the freedom of speech, assemblage and other political and civil liberties. Otherwise, one of the choices which we have will be the one which this man has faced to run and to hide.

One Personal Observation

by Tony Crayton

Twenty years ago college campuses were teeming with political activism for a decade over issues of civil rights, the Viet Nam war and women's issues. Students attending now-a-days not only don't remember it, they many times haven't read about it.

The psychological scars of that bitter battle to end racial apartheid in America and the genocidal war against Vietnamese national independence have yet to heal in the minds of many. Those wounded veterans for human independence from racism now look at those same colleges and see them as the hot beds of racist agitation. They wonder whether it will put the final terroristic conclusion to what has been termed the second end of radical reconstruction in America. Students lack of knowledge of the causes of this malady is the very seeds that will sprout the lynching murderous terror now sanctioned by the only presidential administration in American history officially endorsed by the Ku Klux Klan.

One week before the UTOPIA flyers appeared a Wrightsville Georgia all white jury gave only 30 days and a \$750 fine to a white man convicted of shooting a 9-year-old Black girl during a nightriding Klan style attack on her family's mobile home in 1980. The same day it was reported that the Institute for Southern Studies determined that the Greensboro North Carolina police had an "intimate relation" with the acculturated Klan and Nazi members who on national television murdered five people. That day also the "Jobs Jobs Jobs" administration's labor department reported that jobless Blacks raised the unemployment rate to 7.5 percent. Yet such statistics are irrelevant when over 50 percent of Black youth are unemployed with an overall 15.1 percent rate "for Blacks and other minorities overall".

One day before this month started the Chronicle of Higher Education's "Point of View" section wrote on "Racism on Campus: Colleges must take

positive steps to eradicate the disease." Racism as an issue is not going away no matter what anyone says until we all get virulently serious about eliminating it; institutionally, individually and in every facet of our lives.

The ignorant rantings of those who feel the Klan, the Nazis and their supporters is an intolerable affront to my every sensibility. They seek to protect these unseen swam that hide behind the thin white sheet of american democracy while putting Black people in terror of their lives. And because they lurk under the sewers of society they lack the true courage to test their barbaric notions in public.

A good example might be the recently received letters and flyers from the Klan and the philosophic atheists. One from the "invisible empire" suggesting that the SGA sponsor bringing up the imperial imbecile of the Knights of the Klux Klan to speak. The philosophic atheists believe that "niggers' religion degrades the labor movement. Niggers must learn atheism". The rest of their tirades are too demeaning, ignorant and infantile to disgrace these pages yet both must be viewed in the full context. Racist organizing is perceived from Louisiana to New York to be desirable here. The question this institution must ask is why. Why do such groups think that this institution is a good place to organize?

Third World students said "why" for years and nobody listened. It is obvious that the majority of whites in these white institutions intended to wait along with the inactive others in the Third World community until we have a corpse. If people don't like being looked at in this way then demonstrate your willingness to change these barbarous conditions. To many Third World students the turn out at the co-ed rally was a clear statement. Too many whites feel a Black student's life being threatened is no where near as important as where they shit.

A Black News Service Publication

El salvador: Ofensiva izquierdista

San Salvador - Las guerrillas izquierdistas se preparan para lanzar una nueva oleada de ataques en su mayor ofensiva desde enero pasado, advirtió la semana pasada aquí el jefe del estado mayor de las Fuerzas Armadas del Salvador coronel Rafael Flores Lima.

"Todos los indicios dicen que se están preparando después de ocho meses. Pensamos que la ofensiva final es para esta semana, que tal vez se inicia una serie de emboscadas y sabotajes", dijo Flores Lima a la prensa.

Mientras hablaba, las guerrillas hicieron detonar en el edificio veintiocho poderosas bombas, hirviendo a nueve personas en la Oficina del Defensor Público de la Corte Suprema donde el presidente de la corte, Lemel Cruz Delgado, sufrió heridas mortales.

Rafael Lima no anunció movimientos especiales de tropas, pero que las fuerzas armadas están aumentando su vigilancia contra lo que dijo sería el mayor esfuerzo rebelde desde la ofensiva de diez días en enero pasado que dejó un saldo de dos mil muertos.

Horas más tarde, sin embargo, ni el presidente de la junta José Napoleón Rivera ni el Estado Mayor de los Estados Unidos Duane Hinton, dijeron saber nada sobre una posible ofensiva de las guerrillas.

En un discurso ante la Cámara de Comercio local, Duarte caudaló la decisión del Senado norteamericano de condicionar su ayuda militar a El Salvador y criticó al gobierno izquierdista de Norvingu de "Héro" de la Unión Soviética.

Duarte Lanza también un ataque contra la prensa internacional, de la que dijo que "llega a llenar el hotel (Camel) Kenil" y distorsionan la imagen del país.

La radio guerrillera Venceremos dijo que los guerrillas han tomado el control de la mayoría de los caminos en el norte del Departamento de Morazan, pero no dio indicios de que se prepara una acción rebelde mayor.

Los guerrilleros dijeron controlar el sistema rial de Morazán desde la capital de San Francisco Galera, 167 kilómetros al este de San Salvador, hasta la frontera con Honduras, 60 kilómetros al norte. Últimas noticias desde El Salvador:

Las guerrillas izquierdistas bombardearon el puente principal de El Salvador el jueves pasado durante la celebración del segundo aniversario de la junta civilo-militar en el poder.

Según la United Press International, el Vicepresidente de la república Jaime Abad Gullerrez dijo que los daños estructurales en el puente causados por las bombas eran sustanciales.

Bush en America Latina

by Argeo Quiñones

En su reciente visita por America Latina el vicepresidente Bush encontró que los gobiernos de la región estaban más preocupados por la política económica del congreso norteamericano que por la supuesta amenaza cubano-soviética en que se basa la política exterior de Reagan.

Bush en su visita de las naciones Latinoamericanas de República Dominicana, Colombia y Brazil recibió el mensaje claro de los dignatarios de gobierno sobre la política proteccionista que los E.U. esta siguiendo en el presente y el desacuerdo de estos a este respecto.

La República Dominicana ha de afectarse con la nueva tarifa elevado contra el azúcar que los E.U. importa. El azúcar es el producto principal de exportación dominicano y los E.U. su principal mercado. Mientras Bush se empeñaba en la supuesta conspiración cubano-soviética el legislador dominicano Hatuey Decamps señalaba que la Unión Soviética le garantiza un mercado subsidiado al azúcar cubano.

Esto es, mientras en el mercado mundial el precio del azúcar puede fluctuar, la Unión Soviética le garantiza un precio fijo al azúcar procedente de Cuba. El azúcar dominicano, sin embargo, no es subsidiado por los Estados Unidos y ahora

que el precio mundial del producto se halla a muy bajo nivel el congreso norteamericano legisla un impuesto sobre las importaciones de este, agravando más aun la situación para la industria azucarera dominicana. El congreso también ha legislado un subsidio de 15 a 18 centavos por libra de azúcar producida por productores norteamericanos.

"Las consecuencias de esta situación serán de mayor desempleo en el país canbio y una capacidad menor de este de adquirir productos manufacturados en el exterior, pues los ingresos provenientes de la venta de azúcar a otros países son los que le permiten adquirir a la misma vez los productos manufacturados por los importadores de azúcar.

"El matutino dominicano Listín Diario señalaba que "La republica en estos momentos se halla subsidiando a la economía norteamericana con los bajos precios del azúcar. No obstante cuando nosotros compramos bienes manufacturados por los E.U. sus precios son cada vez más altos. Lo irónico de esta situación "continúa" es que es nuestra economía la que necesita el subsidio y no aquella de los ricos E.U."

Este mensaje no es nuevo. Los países de Continued on page 4

Lider haitiano condena politica de Estados Unidos

El líder del Partido Demócrata Cristiano Haitiano (PDCCH), Wendell Claude, afirmó que la presencia de refugiados haitianos en Puerto Rico es el resultado directo de la política de Estados Unidos en el Caribe, catalogando esas condiciones imperantes en el Fuerte Allen, de Juan Díaz.

Claude, quien reside en la República Dominicana, donde preside el Buro Representativo del PDCCH, está de visita en la Isla tratando de reestablecer la cooperación de organizaciones demócraticas de Puerto Rico para lograr la liberación de su hermano y su sobrina, Sylvio Camblar Cruz y Marie Franco, presidente y vicepresidente, respectivamente del PDCCH.

Claude explicó q ue su hermano y sobrina fueron encarcelados hace un año, luego de la elección del presidente Ronald Reagan y de que Estados Unidos quitara el "status" en su política de derechos humanos a nivel internacional. Dijo que el 27 de agosto pasado fueron sentenciados a cumplir 15 años de prisión junto a otros dirigentes de ese partido, "luego de un juicio que constituyó una farsa total".

Señaló que la continue política de Estados Unidos en apoyo al presidente interino haitiano Jean Claude Duvalier mantiene un terrorismo de Estado institucionalizado en ese país que junto a la hambruna, el analfabetismo y la falta de servicios medicos esenciales "tiene

desesperado a los compatriotas que huyen en grandes grupos hacia la Republica Dominicana y otros destinos".

Junto a Estados Unidos culpó por la situación a países como Japon, Alemania Federal, Canada, Taiwan, Israel, las Naciones Unidas, la Organización de Estados Americanos, el Fondo Monetario Internacional y las Bancos Mundial e Interamericanos para el Desarrollo.

Claude indicó que estos países y organizaciones internacionales envían unos 100 millones anuales a Haití para ser utilizados en el desarrollo económico y funcionamiento gubernamental. Sin embargo, dijo que el presupuesto anual de Haití "no alcanza los \$80 millones".

A renglón seguido afirmó que las asignaciones extranjeras de dinero deberían ser utilizadas para establecer una economía mixta en Haití, "lo que no se hace porque Duvalier y sus allegados se quedan con la mayoría de los millones que se envían al país".

Claude enfatizó que la política de Estados Unidos contra Haití es una "pulgur colonial del Departamento de Estado norteamericano que entorpece el desarrollo social, político y cultural de mi pueblo".

Añadió que ante la situación insostenible para el pueblo en Haití, grandes grupos se lanzan al mar en busca de una mejor vida que podría proveerse en suelo

haitiano si Estados Unidos cambiara su política logrando una mayor democratización del sistema político y social de su país.

Manifestó que por esta razón hay 800 refugiados haitianos en el Fuerte Allen, miles en Estados Unidos y mas de 500,000 con contratos suyos en suelo dominicano que afecta la dinámica social de la República Dominicana.

"Las condiciones inhumanas en que se encuentran mis compatriotas al sur de Puerto Rico son impuestas por los funcionarios del Departamento de Estado norteamericano que impulsan la civilización cristiana. Y yo me pregunto, donde está el espíritu cristiano para mis compatriotas en el Fuere Allen?," declaró Claude.

Al preguntarse sobre el acuerdo logrado por Estados Unidos con Haití para detener en altamar las embarcaciones con refugiados haitianos y devolverlas a Haití, Claude contestó que el tratado funcionará por la condición colonial que mantiene el gobierno estadounidense con el haitiano.

Afirmó que el tratado "oficializa la piratería y significará la muerte a monos del regimen de Duvalier para los perseguidos y hambrientos que arriesgan sus vidas en fragiles embarcaciones para mejorar su condición de seres humanos".

Por Juan R. Ramos y Lopet Redaccion de EL MUNDO

EDITORIAL

¿Eí representante novoprogressista Luis Gonzalo de Jesus anunció su intento de radicar un proyecto de ley que estudie la posibilidad de restaurar la pena de muerte en la isla. Piensa el Representante que es la solución para la criminalidad en la isla. El alega que "el 70% de los puertorriqueños favorecen esta medida. Aban donado, dijo que en los Estados Unidos Ronald Reagan, los jueces del Tribunal Supremo, y la opinión publica endosan la pena de muerte. Alega ademas que la Iglesia Catolica en esencia justifica la pena de muerte. El Representante insiste que hay que usar una mano dura contra los líderes de la huelga universitaria y la UTEER. Gonzalo de Jesus opna que la Policía Estatal debio haber intervenido en ambas situaciones y para colmo cita que "los guardias universitarios deberían estar armados". Se refiere a los estudiantes, quienes responden en su huelga a un aumento abusivo de matrícula, como subversivos. Insiste Gonzalo de Jesus que "hay que usar contra estos bayonetas caladas para acabar con el abuso en la U.P.R."

¿Gonzalo senala esto como el curso a seguir por el gobierno para defender un "sistema democratico". Si eso es democracia, Gonzalo de Jesus nos deja muy poco que desear de una dictadura.

Debbie Sicilia

Alejandro aceptaria que se reduzca matricula a la mitad

El presidente del Consejo General de Estudiantes de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, Roberto Alejandro, dijo la semana pasada que una de las propuestas que el sometería para consideración del Consejo de Educación Superior sería el que se redujera a la mitad los aumentos en las matrículas decretados por la universidad.

Alejandro, quien participó el pasado viernes en una reunión con miembros del CES y del proreceptor de la institución, manifestó que el propósito de la reducción en las matrículas pero no como éstas se podrían reducir.

Sim embargo, el líder estudiantil manifestó sentirse optimista de que la reunión del viernes haya abierto el dialogo entre las autoridades universitarias y el estudiantado en protesta, señalando que de continuar el diálogo habría buen ánimo para que el Recinto de Río Piedras pueda reabrir sin distorsión de clase alguna. Indicó que ambas partes están igualmente interesadas en que se reanuden las clases con normalidad.

Explicó Alejandro que algunos medios informativos publicaron, luego de la reunión, que la universidad estaba dispuesta a rebocar o reducir los aumentos decretados en la matrícula, lo cual ha mantenido cerrado al Recinto hasta el presente.

Según Alejandro, los problemas del aumento si se discutieron proponiendo la universidad alternativa como la de subsidios a los estudiantes de escasos recursos. Pero afirmó que el propósito de la reunión era discutir, por no confiar en las

Recorte



informaciones que serían extraídas de las plantillas para otorgar esos subsidios. "Vamos a seguir insistiendo en la reducción o reducción sustancial del

aumento a través de nuestra protesta hasta que no quede fuera de la universidad un estudiante de escasos recursos economicos", sostuvo.

Statement by Union Of Iranian Students In Amherst

Not more than two and a half years have elapsed since the overthrow of the Shah when the world discovers itself witnessing with a certain degree of astonishment and confusion, a new rise of revolutionary fervor and outbreaks in Iran.

When Khomeini, with an opposition clergy long in exile, entered Teheran, literally millions of people blockaded his route to the immense Teheran cemetery filled with thousands of the "imperial army's" victims. In the ensuing "referendum" allegedly 99 percent of the country's population voted for the vague notion of the "Islamic Republic" propagated by Khomeini and his clique.

A lot has happened since then: just a month after the downfall of the monarchy, the province of Kurdistan, land of the Kurdish minority long oppressed by the Pahlavi dynasty, was invaded by American made jets and weapons as a punishment for the truly autonomous democratic rule by the masses. This first open suppression of democratic rights, which the people had secured for themselves after the massive and bloody revolt of this past decade, truly revealed the real nature of the newly formed regime. Democratic gains of the uprising were attacked by the regime one after another. Peasant councils striving to expropriate rural feudals and capitalists were militarily attacked (Turkoman Sahara, Kurdistan), national and religious minorities were ruthlessly suppressed (Kurdistan Arab minority, Baluchistan, Turkomans, Azerbaijan, Kurdistan...).

Democratic newspapers were closed down, women's rights attacked, leftists beaten up, workers' and students' self elected councils crushed, universities -traditionally opposition centers of left and democratic forces to the Shah - were

invaded and shut down. The regime formed its own instruments of power. Ex-army and elite officers and soldiers of the Shah's were put to rebuild the army in the old manner, the Shah's SAVAK was rehabilitated after being "baptized" and becoming the "Islamic SAVAK" or SAVAMA, bumpers and goons were selected to form the core of the newly formed "revolutionary guards"...

The State, a dependent capitalist one, instead of being transformed, was reconstructed by the coalition of liberals (who opposed the Shah's dictatorship, but not his rule) and bourgeois members of the clergy and Iran's traditional capitalists (large traders and merchants, rich bazaaris...), plus a clique of traditional and wealthy middle class and businessmen whom Khomeini represent.

The seemingly contrasting and ambiguous short story of Iran's "revolution" consists in fact of the struggle between this new ruling coalition who sought to put the brakes on social change by suppressing all manifestations of resistance to their authoritarian rule (which in cultural ideology -at least among the "traditional" sectors- amounted to turning back the clock to the 6th century) and, on the other hand, the augmenting stirrs of a revolution beaten and suppressed at its first step, yet still alive and increasingly militant.

The long decades, centuries and even milenias long strive and desire of the toilers for equality and freedom was not to be lost as easy as this after such costly rebellions as that of 78-79.

The left and revolutionary democratic forces, long attacked savagely by the Shah and his "stars and stripes" masters, emerged as an augmenting force striving to link their various ideologies of resistance and struggle with the increasingly disillusioned masses.

Such mounting pressure from "below" forced the regime to:

1- increase its brutality continuously in open attacks against mushrooming, yet still scattered resistance among students, workers, national minorities - especially the heroic Kurds- artists, revolutionaries, movement, teachers, peasants, almost among all stratas of the population except those directly linked in their class interests with the regime.

2- increasing autogonism as to how to deal with this "ominous" and "heretic" rise of resistance fueled by the devastated economy, leading to a major split within the ruling coalition between the liberals (led by ex-president BaniSadr and ex-premier Bazargan) and the traditional sector (led by the Islamic Republican Party, IRP, with Beheshti, Rafsanjani, Rajai, Ebtehadi & co.). This split occurred as a result of the mounting revolutionary social crises which threatened the whole system, demanding for a unified political line. Where the liberals advocated "diplomatic" approaches of simultaneous "carrot and stick" policies (direct physical suppression while offering liberal "reforms") along with a direct reapproachement to Western Imperialist powers, the archaic and medieval political factions of the IRP demanded unconditional massacre of all opposition and "a harsh" rhetoric against imperialism, while secretly receiving all economic-military ties with it.

3- the regime, seeing its approaching downfall resorted to "drastic" political acrobacy, so common to reactionary regimes of the Middle East.

It occupied the US embassy and started a war with its neighbour, Iraq.

While screening in its bathrooms about "desecrative" actions against imperialism!!! by occupying the embassy, and the defence of the motherland against "imperialist backed", "heretic" Saddam (Iraqi premier), thus exploiting the people's patriotic and anti-imperialist sentiments in order to buy itself some prestige, the regime proceeded to rebuild its army, and the IRP to purge the liberal "opposition" while re-installing military-economic ties with Western imperialists and Soviet social imperialism.

The U.S. and its allies started to openly support the regime!!!, while the Soviet lackeys, the Tudeh Party and the Fedayeen (majority) defended the IRP as "anti-imperialist" and joined its camp by actively fighting against and spying on the revolutionary left.

Yet all the IRP's dreams of stability and of a "glorious Islamic Empire" came to be shattered rather unceremoniously. The whole embassy fraud was rejected by the masses as they gradually discovered the true nature of the whole affair. The very same is true for the devastating war with its 2 1/2 million refugees, more than 10,000 dead and billions of dollars of damage. The economy is utterly devastated and millions are jobless. The resistance movement, with the communist organizations as its most consistent uncompromising core has continuously urged the people to actively struggle against the treachery of these usurpers.

Eventually in July, the social antagonisms came to a head-on collision. More than a hundred thousand people marched in Teheran, openly defying Khomeini's regime. Anti-regime demonstrations of this magnitude were unprecedented. Many "revolutionary" guards were decimated and dozens of demonstrators were shot or wounded by

Continued on page 4

COMMENTARY : A Profile of a great leader

On the April issue of "Asian Outlook", a special article was written to commemorate one of the greatest leader, who ever lived. President Chiang Kai-Shek was fearless commander who lived and died by his own principles.

Chiang was born near Ningpo on October 31, 1887 and died in Taipei, Taiwan on April 5, 1975. The late president had profound knowledge and penetrating study of chinese and western philosophies as exemplified in his writings and instructions to the people of the Republic of China. The basic characteristic of the late generalissimo was simply "anti-communism"; his incite of communism is quoted by Asian Outlook "...some consider the current struggle between the tyrannical Communism and the free world as a

struggle between Socialism and Capitalism or a struggle between totalitarianism and democracy. He also considered the present day anti-communist struggle viewed from its substance and spirit, a struggle between truth and crime, God's will and human desire..." In other words, it was a battle between God's thought and Godlessness.

I feel this commentary of President Chiang is relevant because of the recent assassination of Anwar Sadat. Although these two men came from different parts of the world, they were very similar as both of them were considered to be champions of peace. President Sadat was brutally killed by automatic weapons fired by wild men, Chiang was killed in a different way.

After negotiations broke down between Chiang and the Chinese Communist on 1946, Chiang launched an all out military assault on the Communist Government, but to no avail as his army lost battle after battle. As the situation for the Nationalists grew increasingly futile, they sought military and financial assistance from the United States. The United States first and onlytime declined to interfere with civil war and so the Nationalists' hope was all but gone. Chiang, excepting defeat, escaped to the island of Formosa (Known as Taiwan today) with his army. Although overturned by his adversaries, the Communist Government never died. However, his dream was permanently stymied by the United States

again when President Nixon embarked an unending relationship with Communist China. A year earlier, the United Nation ousted Taiwan as representatives of China. President Chiang died three years before his actual death, he died when his dreams did.

What made President Chiang great was that he gallantly spokeout for his rights and the rights of his beloved people, there isn't enough people that would do what he had done. Chiang dedicated his life for democracy and peace. Today, nobody would dare to "make waves" because their lives would surely be in-timidated or terminated as Sadat's life was. As George Washington is considered to be the father of this country, so is Chiang Kai-Shek the father of Nationalist China.

by Jimmy Wong Asian Affairs Editor'

Bush in Latin America

In his recent three country tour of Latin America Vice Presidente Bush found that Latin American heads of state were more concerned over U.S. Congress economic policies for the region than with the supposedly Cuban-Soviet menace, cornerstone of Reagan's international policies.

Bush, who visited the Dominican Republic, Colombia and Brazil got a clear message from the state dignitaries and their disagreement with the protectionist policies which the Congress is following at the present.

The Dominican Republic will be especially affected by the recent legislation of an import duty on sugar entering the U.S. As it is known sugar constitutes the principal product which the Caribbean nation exports and the U.S. is its principal market. While during his visit to the country Bush emphasized the "Soviet-Cuban threat", Legislator Hatuey Decamps pointed how the Soviet Union subsidizes the Cuban sugar industry. This is in the form of a fixed price for the product independent of the fluctuations of its price in the world market. Conversely the sugar produced by the Dominican Republic is not guaranteed a stable price in the U.S. market, and to make things worse, now that sugar prices are recent low, the U.S. Congress has legislated an import tariff on sugar and a subsidy for U.S. producers of 15 to 18 cents per pound

produced. The obvious consequences of such measures for the Dominican Republic will be higher unemployment with the crisis in the sugar industry and a reduced capacity of the country to acquire goods manufactured abroad. The income derived from the export of sugar determines, to a great extent, the country's capacity to buy what it doesn't produce for consumer.

An editorial appeared in the morning paper Listin Diario observing how "Dominican Republic at this moment is underwriting the United States economy with low sugar prices. Yet when we buy manufactured goods from the U.S., the price is higher all the time. The irony of this situation is that our economy is one that needs bolstering, not that, of the rich United States."

This message is not a new one. Latin American countries have long pointed out how their basic raw materials exports to the U.S. are priced low while at the same time they have to pay high prices for U.S. manufactured goods.

The unreciprocity of exchange prices between the U.S. and Latin America constitutes the principal way in which wealth is transferred from the second to the first. It is this transfer what created the situation of economic development in the U.S. and underdevelopment in Latin America.

Extension of Voting Rights Act

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, which enfranchised millions of Black voters, took a step toward extension Oct 5 when the House supported renewal of key programs of the act by a vote 389-24. Civil rights leaders say the fight isn't over yet, however.

The act was passed three years ago as a result of the tremendous pressure brought by the civil rights movement. It eliminated the literacy test and numerous other devices that had been used to curtail the voting rights of Black and other minorities, particularly in the South.

The act also mandated that certain states clear all election law changes with the Justice Department. Six Southern states were originally covered: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi and Virginia, as well as Alaska. The subsequent renewals of the act has added many areas with high minority populations and low voter participation, and now it covers parts or all of 22 states.

Rep. Harold Washington ID-ILL, secretary of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), cautioned after the House vote: "We won an important victory-but the time for celebrating has not arrived. To win in the Senate and to obtain the President's signature," Washington declared, "will require a continuation of the national outpouring of the grassroots support that make the victory in the House possible." The President's current position is ambiguous as a result of

pressures from civil rights leaders and the wavering position among the conservatives themselves on the issue. Senator Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) is expected to try and gather the forces of the Republican-dominated Senate in an effort to kill the preclearance clause.

The bill the House adopted extends until 1992 the clause that requires bilingual registration and election materials in districts where 5 per cent of the people speak a foreign language. The provision was vehemently attacked by rightist critics who said it encouraged citizens next to learn English but it could have itself removed from the act's jurisdiction. Critics of the bill tried to weaken that by redefining what constitutes a clean record.

The passage of the House bill, "said Rev. Lucius Walker, "is like the first hit in a ball game: it may be a good blow, but the game isn't over." He added: "We have to remember the error of the 1960's, when we thought the passage of the legislation would automatically make things better- and so we began to raise up on the pressure. We have to understand that we can't lighten up."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FIVE COLLEGE BLACK STUDENT

ASSEMBLY



Tues. Oct. 20th 7:00 PM

Malcolm X Center

Southwest Residential Area UMass

For further information write:

CONCERNED BLACK STUDENTS ORGANIZATION (CBSO)
P.O. Box 813, Amherst, MA. 01004
or call: 545-0472 or 549-4523

The Clarke/Duke Project

UPC Productions, in association with the Duke Ellington Committee, proudly present Stanley Clarke and George Duke in concert on November 6 at the Fine Arts Center. Tickets at \$7.50, \$8.50 for UMass students and \$9.00 and \$10.00 for the general public, and are available at Ticketron, (RU) For the Record (Faces), an in Northampton at Platterpup Records and Main St. Records.

The tour that brings Clarke and Duke to UMass centers around a new album entitled *The Clarke/Duke Project*, which is steadily climbing up the jazz charts.

Both artists bleed many years of experience and are inspiring talent in their work and the end results are truly extraordinary. Stanley Clarke is arguably the best bass guitarist in jazz today. An integral part of Chick Corea's supergroup Return To Forever for six years, Clarke has also worked with the likes of Al Dimeola, Miles Davis, Stan Getz, Joe Farrell, and Jeff Beck. His writing brings together various different styles which usually centers around his uncanny ability on perhaps the most overlooked and underrated instrument in contemporary music.

He studied classical music for five years at the Philadelphia Music College, graduating in 1970, where upon he turned pro, working with Stan Getz. It was through his work with Getz that, in 1971, he met Chick Corea, who was forming



Return To Forever. As Clarke told *Guitar World* magazine recently, "My goal back then was to bring the bass out of the dark ages." Judging from the awards and polls he has won, and his many recordings over the years, including seven solo albums, it would appear that Stanley Clarke has accomplished that goal as few others could.

George Duke has played keyboards for some of the biggest names in popular music, including Billy Cobham, Jean Luc Ponty, Frank Zappa, and Clavis Knight and the Pips. He started playing piano at age seven, and by the time he was in high school, he was playing professionally with various bands in San Francisco, featuring jazz, Latin and rock music.

In 1969, Duke joined Zappa's Mothers of Invention, and he began to play everything from '50s rock and roll to classical. He later teamed up with Billy Cobham to produce some sensational jazz-rock in the mid-'70s. A series of successful solo albums ran the gamut of styles from jazz to funk to R&B. About *The Clarke/Duke Project*, he says, "It was totally dual effort, which is why I think it will be really successful... We managed to come up with something that's a little different. I think we're gonna surprise a lot of people."

Considering the past accomplishments of these two exceptional musicians, the surprise, and the performance, should definitely be most enjoyable.

hezbollahi (God's party) fascist groups. Ben Sadr, who was treacherously aligning himself with the movement' succeeded to finally approach and form a coalition with the Mopahed (a democratic revolutionary group - the largest numberwise) who prior to that was dangerously leaning towards the liberals. A general rock and sound by the regime on the left and thousands of executions with the approval of imperialists followed. The masses of the present are temporarily (as all indications prove) in a pessimistic mood after the June-July demonstrations. Yet the rising anger, the mounting pressure of economic poverty, and the desires of an unfinished democratic-anti imperialist revolution of for every reason, for us to expect an oncoming revolutionary tide, one immense in magnitude, probably dwarfing the 78-79 uprising in its greatness, determination and consequences.

The opposition groups, meanwhile, because the main targets of the regime. Summary executions of young school children in their early teens, of pregnant women, of young and old alike was further incited and accelerated by the effective armed retaliations which beheaded the IRP of its top leadership. The raging fascist-like regime of Khomrini has embarked on murdering more than two thousand activists, "charged" with "acts against God" such as carrying flyers or newspapers of the revolutionary "opposition. These massacres are still carried out on a daily basis.

We, the supporters of the Organization of PEYKAR (Struggle) in the Path to Emancipate the Working Class, view the present situation as such.

Despite the immense disillusionment of the masses, the support the IRP and Khomrini enjoy and the number of unconscious followers they rely on is still vast. In fact, despite the general hatred towards the regime felt by most Iranians, the reality that most of them are still not yet willing to take to the streets in open massive rebellion puts the organized left opposition in a minority.

Continued from page 3

Continued from page 2
America Latina siempre han señalada como ellos reciben muy bajos precios por las materias primas básicas que le venden a las E.U. mientras pagan precios muy altos por sus bienes industriales que compran de éste. Esta relación desigual en los precios de intercambio entre Americanos Latins y los Estados Unidos es la forma principal a través de la cual la riqueza producida por los primeros es transferida al segundo dando lugar al desarrollo económico en los Estados Unidos y al subdesarrollo económico en Latinoamérica.

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THIRD WORLD CULTURAL CENTER

Orchard Hill/Central is searching for a coordinator. Applications and job descriptions will be available at Mc Intyre House 545-2882. Applications are due Oct. 22nd. The coordinator will be paid \$500 per semester.

On October 23rd, the Rape Counselor/Advocates and Educator/Advocates Against Violence Against Women will hold a rape prevention forum from 12 noon until 2 p.m. in the following rooms of the Campus Center at U-Mass:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday (Oct. 19, 20, 21) C.C. 802

Thursday, Oct. 22., C.C. 902

Friday, Oct. 23, Suffolk Room, Student Union Ballroom

The forum will be open to the public and will operate on a drop-in basis. Various pamphlets, brochures and other informational materials will be available and Rape Counselor/Advocates and Educator/Advocates will be on hand to offer additional information or answer any questions.

Contact Every Womens Center for more information 545-0883

ALSO

We are co-sponsoring, along with the Educational Opportunity Center of Springfield, an informational workshop oriented to low-income women who are heads of households and interested in finding employment, going to school, or changing jobs. Information will be provided about area job possibilities, needed skills, and what area colleges have to offer. The session will be limited to thirty women and will be held at the Everywoman's Center on Tuesday evening, October 20, from 7-9 p.m. Please call the Center to sign up and to request childcare. There is no fee.

1. Declining Financial Aid
2. Racist Violence on Campus
3. Academic Racism
4. Phaseout of Aggressive Recruitment of Black Students
5. The creation of a 5 college African-American Newsletter

This is a tentative agenda. Not final.

We are open to suggestions. Please send any ideas to:

The Office of Third World Affairs
Student Union Bldg.

UMASS, Amherst 01002

This is an invitation to all the African-American Student Organizations in the 5 College area to actively participate in the 5 college Black Student Mini-Conference being held on the Campus of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, on the two days of October 31st and November 1st at the New Africa House.

We are inviting all interested sisters and brothers to come and share information and discussion around what we feel are some extremely important issues of this rapidly changing period (of economic, political and social crisis) and how we as students can effectively and constructively respond to these issues.

Some of the issues tentatively on the agenda for discussion are:

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CENTRAL AMERICAN WEEK

by Cynthia Velazquez and Debra Sicilia

§The Central American Week (Oct. 19-23), proved to be a fruitful collage of events. The activities were put together by AHORA, WMLASC and the Venceremos Brigade. Conferences were held on El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala. Music and poetry highlighted the learning experience. The organizers met a few obstacles when two of the speakers were unable to attend due to visa restrictions, nonetheless, activities were very informative and well attended.

§In El Salvador where thousands of male workers die monthly due to accidents under poor working conditions, we can observe the doubly difficult situation of many women. As in most Central American countries, wives are widowed at young age. Not only must they take full charge of the home but also they must be the main provider of the household. Thus, women in Central America and specifically El Salvador encounter these and other problems in their daily existence.

§On Thursday, as part of Central American Week, Cecilia Vega, founder of "Casa El Salvador" an organization created in New York in solidarity for the Salvadorean struggle, lectured at this campus last Wednesday.

§She said that Salvadorean women made up 40 percent of the guerrillas in her country—playing a key role in the liberation struggle. Although, the women are fighting against the obstacles targeted at their roles as women, they prioritize the independence of their country for without this step there will not be liberation for its women.

§On Thursday evening Or. Julio Quan, a Guatemalan geographer and social science scholar, gave a clear and concise conference on the present socio-political situation in Guatemala.

Dr. Quan discussed the structural violence inflicted upon his country by the present government. He stated that approximately 20 to 30 assassinations for political motives occurred daily in Guatemala, and, he regretted, those are only the cases exposed to the public. The news reaching the public comes mainly from urban areas yet, the situation is even worse in the rural areas. He continued, "Structural violence is the fact that approximately 100 children die daily of hunger, that 25 of the peasants have no land and of those whom do have 88% do not have enough to provide sufficient food for their families". The

Geographer mentioned that Guatemala possessed one of the best soil types in the world while ironically 81% of children under 3 years of age suffered of malnutrition and female life expectancy is only 41. Guatemalan soils are used mainly to produce export products such as coffee, sugar and cotton, the landowners being a small elite and the military. The geographer stated these and other facts are

only part of the abuse the Guatemalan population is subjected to. A structural violence whose manifestation is the killing of those whom openly oppose this abuse".

§She explained that once before his people were forced to rise against an unjust government in Oct. 1944, when the Guatemalan Revolution took place. This taste of true democracy lasted only 10

years. In these years for the first time the government of Guatemala was on the oppressed peoples side. Minimum wage laws were enforced, labor unions and strikes were permitted and an agrarian reform was intended. Unfortunately the agrarian reform lasted only 18 months yet, 100,000 families received land.

§In 1954 the Guatemalan process was "In 1954 we had the guts to expropriate the United Fruit Company and of course we were duly dubbed as communists." The anti-revolutionary process took place aided by the U.S. government thus ending the democratic experience Guatemala had construed.

§At present, he stated, according to the U.S. State Department the only organized party in the country is the army. The repressive situation in Guatemala is overwhelming; all those siding with the people are assassinated in the name of democracy, in the name of "anti-communism".

§The guerrilla powers have become very powerful. Both Indians and workers have joined forces to defend themselves and their children's future. He explained that presently there are 4 guerrilla groups working in coordination within the country. The army is unable to stop the guerrillas and in retaliation they kill hundreds of innocent people daily.

§"Guatemala needs a structural change and Guatemalans are standing up to fight; Nobody is going to stop them!"

§His conference was followed by a presentation by a Chilean poet, novelist, and journalist presently living in exile. He shared 8 of his poems with the audience, all expressions of pain experienced by those subject to abuse and torture by repressive governments. The poetry reading was followed by Daniel Vighetti, a Uruguayan composer and singer. His songs conveyed messages of struggle and hope. Vighetti has also been exiled from his country and is presently based in France.

§On Friday the Central American Week culminated with an excellent musical event. A typical Mambos band from Guatemala delighted the audience in the S.U.B. with music from different Latin American countries. Camil, the band, invited all present to dance and entertained the audience until 1:00 PM. A powerful feeling of Latin American unity permeated the atmosphere.



Cecilia Vega, a representative of Casa El Salvador spoke on the actual situation in El Salvador Wednesday evening as part of the Central American Week. Argeo Quinones facilitated translation.



Daniel Vighetti played in the S.U.B. on Thursday night, the Uruguayan exile is well known internationally.

photos by Ed Cohen

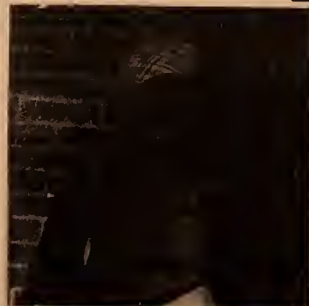
FOCUS ON...



M Jones



Debra Jones, Mattapan, MA CASIAC



Valerie Williams, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Political Science

Continued on page 2

Photos by John Wright

SOUTH AFRICA CONFERENCE

A Conference in Solidarity with the Liberation Struggles of the Peoples of Southern Africa was held at Riverside Church in New York City. Convened by a broad spectrum of groups, the conference was sponsored by the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) in cooperation with the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in South Africa (ICRCA). It was endorsed and financially supported by several celebrities, elected officials and members of the Congressional Black Caucus, including Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, who was President of the Preparatory Committee.

Youth and Women's groups, grass-roots and community organizations, labor, church and international organizations, as well as spokesmen from Third World liberation movements came to the conference, uniting to form a wide movement against Apartheid. A focus of the conference was to develop strategies to totally isolate South Africa. Also considered were ways to educate the American people and to develop means for gathering material support to the ANC and SWAPO.

According to several speakers, Americans have not taken the Anti-Apartheid struggle because the U.S., as a major world power, holds a special responsibility under the United Nations Charter in

the maintenance of International Peace and Security. The U.S. is also the major trading partner and investor in South Africa.

The call for the Conference was issued when South Africa increased its aggression on its neighbors and escalated repression at home. South Africa launched a raid against Mozambique in January and massive aggression against Angola in July. It has defied all international efforts for a peaceful settlement in Namibia. In spite of this the United States has actively renewed relations with South Africa and stood alone in vetoing a resolution in the U.N. condemning South Africa's aggressions in Angola.

During the three days, conference participants heard reports on the current situation in South Africa and the international anti-apartheid movement. Workshops and panel missions examined U.S. foreign policy, the status of the boycott and the role of women, youth and media in the American anti-apartheid struggle. In a series of addresses, leaders and representatives of the African American and African liberation movements updated their current situations and extended their solidarity with the ANC and SWAPO. Among these were U.N. Representative De Figueroa of Angola who reminded the audience of the crucial role of transnationalists in supporting the Apartheid structure. Federico Rollis of the Puerto Rican

Socialist Party contended that African and Caribbean peoples have a common enemy in U.S. imperialism. Diane Lacy of the National Council of Negro Women (N.Y.) drew parallels between Black South Africans and the conditions of Black people with the U.S.

Michigan Congressman George Crockett, the keynote speaker called on conference participants to exercise their influence in shaping U.S. foreign policy. He drew from his experience at the recent Inter-parliamentary Congress in Havana where he was impressed by the unanimity of the countries of the world against apartheid.

New York Congressman Shirley Chisholm delivered a dramatic and forceful account of her recent tour to South Africa, ending with, "If it has to be armed struggle, then it has to be..."

All of the Conference speakers expressly indicated ANC and SWAPO as the legitimate parties engaged in the liberation struggle. The President of the ANC outlined the long historical role of the African National Congress which was established in 1912. Peter Musshange, who spoke for Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, commented that despite an upsurge of reaction, we are meeting in a time of change. He addressed the fallacy often present in U.S. media that the conflict in Southern Africa is part of an East/West power struggle. Commenting on allegations that SWAPO is

a "terrorist" organization, he said: "Quite clearly to call SWAPO a terrorist group is not only a big lie but a sinister maneuver which is intended to falsify and negate our history and to undermine the integrity of our struggle... the evil system of Apartheid is founded in violence. The policies and practices of this brutal system, which has been condemned as a crime against humanity, are based on tyranny, force and genocide." Musshange then stated that a new era of peace will come as soon as the causes of war have been removed.

Specific actions and resolutions were forged by each of the eight workshops encompassing such interests as ending media, sports and entertainment collaboration with South Africa. A Continuation Committee was formed to implement the many detailed resolutions. A telegram was drafted and sent to the President of Angola, President Reagan and the Chairman of the U.N. Africa Group. This telegram formally condemned the invasion of Angola and urged the retention of the Clark Amendment which prohibits U.S. military intervention in Angola.

Interview with JIMMY CLIFF

On October 18th, Jimmy Cliff gave one of the most moving and inspirational Reggae concerts I had ever seen.

NUMMO NEWS had the opportunity to interview Mr. Cliff after his moving performance.

Q. The movie, *The Harder They Come* has been quite successful, what was your mission in this movie, what did you want the audience to see?

A. My mission was to show people that they could succeed through struggles, faith and determination, succeed even against the system.

Q. Do you have any plans of making another movie?

A. Yes, at the moment we are making one called *Bongo Man*, parts of which have been filmed in Jamaica, South Africa and Germany. After *Bongo Man* we will be doing another movie called *African Ambassador*.

It's about an African man born in the caribbean with a vision of going back to his home land Africa with a mission of oneness. You can see all this happening, last year we went to South Africa and created a oneness there. We put more wood to the fire, and now as you will know that fire is still burning, the students have intensified their protests against the government. And the struggle continues, we will be going back to celebrate the victory after doing our part of the struggle here.

Q. How do your audience respond to Reggae in the various countries have been?

A. Excellent, we have gotten the best responses in Africa but the music is growing internationally. Many people have taken Reggae as a fad, Reggae is not a fad, it is the only music bringing culture to the people and like all good things will continue to grow more popular as I have predicted.

Q. What direction do you see your music taking?

A. I think it will involve more spiritually and have more African roots because the need is high now is for everyone to identify with their culture, their roots. Our future is in our culture so that's where the music is going.

photo by Ed Cohen



Continued from page 1

Q. What do you think of UMass?

A. "It's a very large campus and it has good academic facilities; but I do plan on transferring to Northwestern."

Q. What do you think needs major improvement?

A. "I don't like the way you can't get certain classes. I feel the English department is extremely unfair to Black students due to the fact that they discourage you from day from Day One and don't have counselors to help you out."

Other Comments:

"I would like to encourage other minority students in the program not to give up."

Q. What do you think about UMass as a whole?

A. "I don't like it."

Q. Why?

A. "I don't like the academics here. The course are uninteresting. The stuff that's going on with UTOPIA and the Black people are all spread out. The ratio of white to Black is devastating. The security and the way people go off. It gets wild on the weekend."

Q. How do you think it could be improved?

A. "There's no unity socially and personally. If you don't fit in a certain category personally-wise then you tend to be an outcast."

Q. What do you think about the people at NAH?

A. "Whenever I have a problem or question, they always answer it and tell me exactly what it is I want to know."

Q. How do you like the people here as opposed to the people back home?

A. "They're a lot friendlier up here than they are back at home. For instance, if you're walking along the street in Philly and you speak to someone you don't know, they'll look at you like you're crazy."

Q. What do you think about the school?

A. "It seems a little backward, especially over there in Whitmore. They always give you the run around."

Statement by Union of Iranian Students In Amherst

The Iranian society is dynamically progressing towards the outbreak of a new way of revolutionary upheaval. The relative drawback of the movement is a result of the ferocious genocide the "Islamic Republic" is carrying out in this life and death struggle.

The ruthless, systematic and organized manner in which the slaughter of the left is being daily carried out certainly reveals the premeditated nature of the regime's actions. A month or so prior to June 20th (the day of the first open march of more than 100,000 people in Tehran against the government), The organs of the revolutionary left (first KARB, organ of the O.L.P.C., and then PEYKAR, organ of PEYKAR** (struggle), the two major left organizations in Iran). Forwarned of an organized plot being set to massacre the revolutionary organizations and their followers. The wave of terror and execution that followed has left a trail of blood that, if continued at the present rate (100-150 a day), will close close to ten or fifteen thousand dead by the end of this year. In other words, in just six months, Khomeini's regime will leave as many dead, by the official account of the executions only, as the fascist Salvadorean Junta left after a year

of mad carnage.

What we witness here is the insane upsurge of a fascist lust for blood, a lust masked by turbans and beards in Iran, and behind stars and medals in El Salvador and Latin America! What can one say when the "prosecution general" of a government of "heretics" and "corrupts on earth" in the streets regardless of age, sex or proof of "crime" (the possession of a leftist newspaper, flyer, or a book)? How many accounts of slaughter of eight-month pregnant women, nine year old girls and boys, school children... whose only "wrong doing" is their common determination to build a better world for the people and the toilers of their nation, must one daily hear to discover the true nature of the ruling regime in Iran?

The self appointed "shepherd" of the Iranian people, Mr. Khomeini, a few months ago asked his followers to establish an "intelligence network of 36 million people" to spy on their neighbours, and thus serve and save the "nation" and "Islam" i.e. the profits of "capitalism" and the interests of those who rule it. To get the point clearer across, who the State Department, this country's government, has openly declared its sup-

port for the regime of Iran. The U.S. government has been aiding the "Islamic Republic" for months (even when the hostages were held), and this aid, previously material but now both material and "moral" (diplomatic), has served to fuel the carnage of thousands in Iran. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union, despite differences, have found an ally in the government of Iran, which by preventing the masses to carry out a thorough revolution, strives to keep Iran within the international sphere of dominance of this or that major power against the will and the need of the Iranian people.

Because of this controversy, Iran is a prison and a slaughter house today, and the hands of the Hags and Regans in this country is as much stained with the blood of 89 years old Iran as it is with that of thousands of Salvadorans, Guatemalans, South Africans... (a long list of excecates).

In order to wash this shame off the honour of the American people and to break this mad conspiracy of genocide, we ask of you, the sincere and freedom loving people of this country, who showed your true spirit in opposing the criminal war waged against the Vietnamese people, to actively publicize, expose and denounce

the genocidal foreign policy of the Reagan administration, especially in regard to Iran, El Salvador, Guatemala, South Africa... It is vital to understand the hidden connection between events in these countries and the U.S. foreign policy.

2-expose and denounce what is taking place in Iran and other countries mentioned above. International isolation and mass consciousness will provide the Iranian masses and the people of El Salvador... with the opportunity to defeat their fascist enemies.

3-declare your solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of the Iranian people by writing to this address:

Union of Iranian Students
in U.S. (U.I.S.U.S.)
P.O. Box 744
Berkeley, CA 94701

*The organization of Iranian People Fedayeen Guerrillas

**The organization of Peykar (struggle) in the Path to Emancipate the Working Class.

UPR CAMPO DE CONCENTRACION

The U.P.R. : Concentration Camp?

La Huelga Estudiantil de la U.P.R. (Universidad de Puerto Rico) se esta convirtiendo en una lucha de personalismos politicos y la universidad se transforma en un campo de concentracion.

Al pais lo sorprendian dos acontecimientos de los que parece no haberse percatado aun del todo: Primero, se inicia el proceso judicial para impedir sopena de carcel la entrada del liderato estudiantil del Recinto de Rio Piedras; segundo, se culmina la alambreada de la universidad como parte de un plan para intimidar y entrapa a los estudiantes.

Finalmente el presidente del Consejo de Educacion Superior, Enrique Irizaray anuncia que no tiene esperanza en el dialogo, y las reuniones programadas han sido suspendidas. Por ahora la carcel y el alambreada son, concretamente, las unicas soluciones que ofrecen. A esas alternativas podriamos preguntarle - y donde esta la democracia caballero?

Por otro lado los universitarios en lucha no cogen en su empeño, sosteniendo su decir de que, las universidades de los estudiantes, pues sin ellos no hay universidad, la educacion es un derecho de todo ciudadano, no un privilegio.

Entre las alternativas que proponen los universitarios esta la opcion de colocar en un primer plano las consideraciones del movimiento estudiantil y de las fuerzas que lo siguen con respeto, el problema de la ley universitaria, es decir, nefasta pieza legislativa que permite la crisis de fondo que opera en la U.P.R.: falta de participacion democratica, burocratismo, ausencia de filosofia educativa, aislamiento del pueblo, y muchas otras.

El movimiento puede y deba proyectarse como la cuna de la nueva reforma y la ley universitaria que exige el pais y cuya urgente necesidad ha sido puesta al descubierto por la crisis actual.

Esperemos pues que todas las luchas estudiantiles pasadas y la presente con sus presiones, puedan darle una buena leccion al pueblo puertorriqueno para que abra los ojos a las realidades de las que aun no se han percatado.

Pongamos pues nuestra confianza y apoyo en los miles de estudiantes que en el futuro ocuparan un lugar prominente en la lucha estudiantil. Recuerden que la lucha nunca cesa; pues lo que no lucha no puede fracasar, y mucho menos triunfar.

Cindy Velazquez

The strike in the University of Puerto Rico (U.P.R.) has turned into a struggle of political personalismos and by the same token the campus has been converted into a concentration camp.

The country has been surprised by two major events which have not been totally comprehended: the judicial process threatening the student leaderships return to the university, and the barb wiring of the U.P.R. campus as part of a plan to intimidate and trap students.

At the same time the president of the Superior Education Council, Enrique Irizaray announced that he has placed no hope in dialogue and all programmed meetings with the student body have suspended. Now only jail and the fencing of the university are the solutions he offered. Where lies the democracy of this man?

On the other hand the students will not budge on their demands, they are clear on the fact that a university is made up of students and that the right to be educated is a right not a privilege.

Amongst the alternatives put forth by the students are those that their considerations and needs, and the deep institutional problems of the university be attended with priorities. Such problems the U.P.R. must solve are the lack of democratic participation, bureaucracy, absence of educative philosophy, alienation of the community and many others.

The student movement can and must be projected as the cradle of new reforms and university laws amended from the country. These urgent needs have been uncovered by the actual needs.

We hope that all student struggles passed and present give the puertorrican people a lesson, and hope that they may perceive all realities yet to be discovered.

Let us place our confidence and support in thousands of students that in the future will occupy the student struggle. Remember that the struggle never ends, for those who do not struggle can not triumph.

EL SALVADOR

Oficiales militares salvadoreños planearon nuevas tácticas para combatir a los guerrilleros izquierdistas, los que tomaron una gran ventaja en la guerra civil al dinamitar el puente más importante de la nación, dijeron las autoridades.

El jueves, 15 del presente, los guerrilleros volaron el Puente del Dro, 50 millas al sudeste de la capital, uno de los dos puentes que cruzan el río Lempa, que divide la tercera parte de El Salvador del resto del país.

El jefe de estado mayor de las fuerzas armadas, coronel Rafael Flores Lima, dijo que los guardias militares se sumaron considerablemente en el puente de la Carretera Panamericana, el único cruce restante sobre el río.

Los oficiales militares convocaron una reunión de emergencia porque el ataque

limitó seriamente el movimiento de tropas y mostró la habilidad de los guerrilleros para alcanzar blancos estratégicos muy bien vigilados dijeron fuentes del Ministerio de Defensa.

"El ataque nos preocupa más que nada debido a la acción militar ejecutada por los guerrilleros," dijo Lima, refiriéndose a la precisión utilizada por los rebeldes izquierdistas que volaron el puente.

Mucho antes del ataque, oficiales del Comando Sur de las Fuerzas Armadas de Estados Unidos en Panamá dijeron que los guerrilleros estaban ganando la guerra civil no declarada.

El bombardeo del puente empañó las celebraciones del aniversario del golpe de estado que derrocó al general Carlos H. Romero, el 15 de octubre de 1979.

Extraído de El Mundo

Salvadorean military strategists began planning new tactics to combat leftist guerrillas after the latter turned the tide of the undeclared civil war by blowing up the most important bridge in the country.

On Thursday, October 15, the guerrillas blew up the Puente de Dro bridge, 50 miles southeast of the capital, and one of the only two bridges that cross the Lempa river which divides the country in two.

According to the Defense Minister spokesman, military officials held an emergency meeting to discuss the serious limitations now imposed on the military in mobilizing around the country and by the ease with which the guerrillas were able to

successfully strike one of the most guarded cities in the nation.

"This attack worries us more than the military actions taken by the guerrillas," said Lima, referring to the efficiency displayed by the guerrillas in blowing up the bridge.

Well before the attack, officials of the Comando Sur of the Armed Forces of the United States in Panama, said the guerrillas have the upper hand in the civil war.

The attack on the bridge dampened the anniversary celebration of the coup which toppled General Carlos A. Romero from power on October 15, 1979.

Reprinted from El Mundo

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS DENNIS BRUTUS-DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Dennis Brutus, an exiled South African poet is presently a visiting professor at Amherst College. For the past ten years, Professor Brutus has rendered distinguished service as a professor at Northwestern University in Chicago, as a poet, writer, scholar, educator and lecturer. Internationally known as a human rights advocate and a chief spokesperson for the anti-apartheid movement, Dennis Brutus led the Olympic Committee in 1968 through 1972 to eventual expulsion of South Africa from participation in the Rio Games.

Recently, he was denied approval to remain in the United States. Last week, he was served with an order to appear before the Immigration and Naturalization Service on November 10, 1981 to show cause why he should not be deported. He will be represented by Nasif Mehmood, Esquire.

The Dennis Brutus Defense Committee has been co-convenered by Rep. Gus Savage, U.S. Congress, Chauncey Bailey, Director Black Press Institute and Dr. Jan Cerew, Professor at Northwestern University. Endorsers of the DBDC include Jennifer Davis, Executive Director, American Committee on Africa in New York, Dr. Norman Bennett, President, African American Studies and many others from the fields of education, government, human rights and

community organizations. In particular, the Congressional Black Caucus of the United States Congress has expressed concern to the Immigration and Naturalization Service that Professor Dennis Brutus should not be deported.

The Western Massachusetts Chapter of the Dennis Brutus Defense Committee is seeking letters of support from persons and organizations on his behalf and will be circulating petitions to be presented to the Immigration and Naturalization Service as well. Fund raising events and activities are being organized to support the legal defense, which may be costly.

The Western Mass. chapter is organizing in Springfield, Westfield and the Hampshire County Five College area. The Western Massachusetts coordinator is Springfield Attorney Arthur Serota, 3 Elm Street, Springfield, Massachusetts. Tel: (413) 732-1933.

The Amherst Coordinator is Mokubung Nkomo, 49 South Prospect Street, Amherst, Massachusetts. Tel: (413) 263-3161 or 545-0472.

Persons or organizations interested in participating in the Western Massachusetts DBDC should contact the above coordinators for further details.

September, although the rate of 37.5 over the August rate of 45.7 is much higher than the unemployment rate of all the other categories of workers. The increase in overall unemployment has been partially attributed to the budget cuts which reduced the number of jobs available in state and local governments. The total reduction was an enormous amount of 45,000. Federally funded public service jobs and jobs in local school systems suffered the greatest losses impersonal.

In a speech at the beginning of October, President Reagan warily predicted the effects of his economic recovery plan. "Fluctuations in the various economic indicators, such as the enormous unemployment, will probably continue for several months."

rephrased from the Banner

Puerto Rico:

Task of Solidarity

With the deepening of the current crisis of the U.S. economy and president Reagan's economic policies, the prospects for a highly volatile situation which demands more than ever before. The reduction in Federal welfare programs in the island in addition to the chronic unemployment situation, 30 percent or more, creates a highly volatile situation which demands the serious consideration of all progressive forces in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. And in this context the Puerto Rican people are fighting back:

On the labor front the strike of electrical workers, members of UTIER, is challenging the current pro-statehood government and its 18 percent increase in electricity bills.

Since October 1 of this year the University of Puerto Rico has been closed indefinitely due to the student's strike protesting tuition increases.

In Vieques the community struggle against the presence of the U.S. navy continues at all levels including physical resistance against the navy's shooting practices.

Federico Cintron Fiello is a pro-independence and socialist labor leader who has struggled for many years in the island's political arena. His brother, Nober to Cintron Fiello, is, at this very moment, serving time in prison for his refusal to collaborate with the Federal Grand Jury and its investigation of the labor movement's links with underground revolutionary organizations. Federico's talk will address the current political and economic situation of the country focusing on the labor movement's role in the ongoing liberation struggle.

Wed. Oct. 28, 8 pm. Thompson 104

Sponsored by: Patria Libre, Ahora

Notes from Puerto Rican History of Independence

October 30, 1950. Jayuya second Republic of Puerto Rico

Within Puerto Rican history of Independence, a struggle that has lasted through four centuries of Spanish colonialism and now in its 82nd year of North American colonialism, this October 31 marks the 31st anniversary of the Rebellion of Jayuya, which was proclaimed as the second free Republic of Puerto Rico.

On October 30th, 1950 Puerto Rican Nationalist Blanca Canales end Carlos Irizaray led an armed band which took over the town of Jayuya. The revolt spread across the island to Utuado, Arecibo, and Naranjo. In Ponce, Mayaguez, Alibonito, Ceyev, end Penuelles there were popular uprisings.

In San Juan five armed Nationalist stormed La Fortaleza, the building which symbolizes the colonialism on the Island. All across the island the insurrection raged for six days, from October 30, to November 4. The U.S. government called it a Civil War and a feud between warring factions of the Puerto Rican family. But in fact the U.S. military was directly involved, the Puerto Rican nation and the U.S. government were at war. The U.S. Air Force dropped bombs on Jayuya, U.S. tanks thundered across the valleys, up the mountains, and patrolled the streets of Ponce and Mayaguez.

Battalions of U.S. financed and trained National Guardmen armed with machine guns, attacked towns and villages. The Nationalists were poorly equipped and greatly outnumbered. They were slain, imprisoned, Carlos Irizaray was killed at Jayuya; Blanca Canales was imprisoned, tried and found guilty and sentenced to life in prison. A few days later Don Pedro Albizu Campos, 'El Maestro' and then President of the Nationalist Party would be arrested.

The 1950's were one of many decades which Puerto Ricans demonstrated to the world our historic right for self-determination and Independence. Jayuya remains in our hearts as a symbol of Puerto Rican Independence.

by/Mauricio Hernandez

The Balancing of the Budget
In the beginning of this month, when President Reagan's economic program was put in motion, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that Black unemployment had increased to 16.3 during the month of September. Over the last year unemployment among Black people has been rising. Septembers increase showed a rise of one-tenth of a percentage point over the August numbers.

Throughout the country, 309,000 people lost their jobs in September. The unemployment rate nearly touched eight million—a level unmatched except for the level of unemployment which existed in the economic slump of November, 1980. The rate of Black teenage unemployment improved somewhat within the month of

A final prayer for the Children of Atlanta

by Donna Davis

This is a final prayer for the bodies and souls of the children who were slain in Atlanta. My prayer for you is a demonstration of the deep sorrow which is felt in the hearts of many because of your untimely departures. This sorrow goes out to all of your mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers family and friends who certainly have not forgotten your deaths. No for the way in which you died. No one except you will ever know the fear and pain you suffered during your last moments on earth. My only hope is that this final prayer will be read by many. Although evidence points to the contrary, the absence of your names in newspapers or on daily broadcasts does not mean that we have forgotten that twenty-eight Black children died and that as of this day no one has been convicted. May this poem be a reminder to all of us

that we collectively were unable to stop the murders. Also, let me state the void which has been left by these children. Life is the only precious gem And the lives of children are even more cherished. Because it is they who are the most impressionable and who truly have the choice of being anything they want to be. The deaths of the children in Atlanta means that we have been robbed of twenty-eight of God's gifts to this world. To the living Black children in Atlanta let me say to you: Do not let the deaths of your peers frighten you but let it remind you of the fact that life is indeed a very precious thing and you must do all in your power to use your gift of life in the most positive and productive way possible. God bless the children of Atlanta.

Amen

The Next Dream
White moving through a dream
I heard voices....

loud voices....
strong voices...
their voices...
Talking to me!
Telling me to wake up
Or die in your next dream
Say What?

Wake up or die in my next dream

I try to answer!
but voices keep coming at me
louder voices...
stronger voices...
their voice...
Talking to me!
Telling me to wake up
or die in my next dream

Voices coming from everywhere!
All kinds of voices
Black voices... Hispanic voices...
Asian voices... Spr't voices...
All voices...

Voices from everywhere... voices

calling me!
calling me!
to
Wake up or die in your next dream
Start now by remembering
some of us... again
Seta...Earl...Craeman...Jose...Jill....

La Gente

Soy una persona culta
Aunque no lo crea la gente
El estudiar arduamente
No me cambia mi conducta
Yo tengo mis amistades
Y las puedo enumerar
Ellos son tambien amables
Pero que pueden fallar
Este mundo es imperfecto
Yo se lo puedo jurar
Yo trato de ser correcto
Te puedes imaginar?
Es imposible ser recto
Pero se puede tratar
Yo he tratado, soy honesto
Y no lo he podido lograr

Ismael Martinez

Espera

La lluvia cae sobre los cristales
La noche va llenando la habitacion
Y mi deseo esta guardado en un rincón
esperando por tu regreso a casa
Espero que nunca otros besos borren
mi cancion y mi amor,
y mi deseo se quede esperando por ti en un rincón
Las horas pasan muertas sin tus manos
sin tu presencia
sin tu amor

Cynthia Velazquez

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NUMMO NEWS welcomes any suggestions, letters or articles in relations to the *Balancing of the budget article* in this issue. We also welcome any other suggestions, letters, comments or articles in any area of economic, art, music, politics, Third World literature, poems, etc. You can write to: NUMMO NEWS, 103 New Africa House, U-Mass, Amherst 01002 or call: 545-0061

This is an invitation to all the African-American Student Organizations in the 5 College area to actively participate in the 5 college Black Student Mini-Conference being held on the Campus of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, on the two days of October 31st and November 1st at the New Africa House. We are inviting all interested sisters and brothers to come and share information and discussion around what we feel are some extremely important issues of this rapidly changing period (of economic, political and social crisis) and how we as students can effectively and constructively respond in these issues. Some of the issues tentatively on the agenda for discussion are:

1. Declining Financial Aid
2. Racist Violence on Campus
3. Academic Racism
4. Phaseout of Aggressive Recruitment of Black Students
5. The creation of a 5 college African-American Newsletter

This is a tentative agenda. Not final. We are open to suggestions. Please send my ideas to: The Office of Third World Affairs Student Union Bldg. UMass, Amherst 01002

Hear, see, and discover Africa at the Science Museum 236 State Street, Springfield, Tuesdays, 7:30

EVERYWOMAN'S CENTER
A program of six weekly lunchtime workshops is being organized to focus on issues of concern to working women. These workshops will be held on Tuesdays from 12 to 1 pm in room 162 Campus Center. These workshops are scheduled as follows:
November 3, 1981: Working Women Don't Have to Take it Anymore; Sexual Harassment is against the Law!
November 10, 1981: Dying to Work: Women's Health on the Job (office machinery, indoor air pollution, and reproductive hazards)
November 17, 1981: 57 Cents to Every Dollar: Is that What We're Worth?
November 18, 1981: Career Development workshop: Skills Identification and Resume Writing
November 24, 1981: Minority Women in the Workplace: "I am Somebody"
December 1, 1981: Stress in the Workplace
December 8, 1981: Organizing in the Workplace: film on Wascos strike.

All community and University women are welcome to attend these workshops. They are sponsored by Everywoman's Center and endorsed by the University Staff Association (USA/MTA), AFSCME Local 1776, and Mass. Society of Professors (MSP). For more information contact Myra Hindus at 545-0883.

THIRD WORLD CULTURAL CENTER
Orchard Hill Central is searching for a coordinator. Applications and job descriptions will be available at Mr. Intyre's House 545-2882. Applications are due Oct. 22nd. The coordinator will be paid \$500 per semester.

NUMMO NEWS is an independent publication of the BLACK NEWS SERVICE. Its only connection with the Daily Collegian is for the purpose of distribution.

Beginning November 3, the Division of Continuing Education and the Springfield Science Museum are presenting a FREE evening lecture series to supplement the museum's R.E. Phelon African Hall.

FABRICS OF AFRICA	UMass
November 3	MUSIC OF WEST AFRICA
Femi Richards	November 24
Afro-American Studies, UMass	Abraham Adzinyah
AN INTRODUCTION TO AFRICA'S PEOPLES AND CULTURE	Wesleyan University
November 10	POLITICS AND ECONOMY OF AFRICA
Ralph Faulkingham	PANEL DISCUSSION
Department of Anthropology, UMass	December 1
IMPACT/DISTORTIONS IN AFRICAN HISTORY	Bhekokwakhe Langa,
November 17	Mokubung Nkomo, William Strickland, UMass
Dovi Afesi	AFRICAN RETENTIONS IN NEW WORLD CULTURES
Afro-American Studies,	December 8
	Johnnetta Cole
	Anthropology Department

ATTENTION: JOURNALISM MAJORS AND STUDENTS INTERESTED IN NEWSWRITING
The Newspaper Fund will offer college juniors and minority graduate students and seniors prearranged paid summer internships, a pre-internship training program, and scholarships for the 1982-83 school year.
\$The two programs offered for 1982 are the Editing Internship Program (for juniors) and the Senior Internship Program (for seniors and graduate students). The application for these programs can be obtained by writing the Fund.
\$The deadline for applications is Thanksgiving Day, and all students will be selected before the end of January, 1982.
\$The internships are on major American dailies and wire services, and are paid positions. The Editing Internship Program carries a \$700 scholarship for each recipient, and the Minority Internship Program involves a \$1,000 grant. The pre-internship training program is paid for under a Newspaper Fund grant.
\$Any interested students can obtain an application form (one per semester) after September 1.
\$Contact: The Newspaper Fund, Inc., P.O. Box 300, Princeton, NJ 08540 telephone: (609) 799-5600

Next Duke Ellington Committee meets October 27th room 911 C.C. at 7:30 pm
Looking for a good way to "jazz" up an evening? Check out the jazz genius of Stanley Clarke and George Duke in concert on November 6 at the Fine Arts Center Concert Hall on the UMass campus. Tickets are \$7.50 and \$8.50 for UMass students and \$9.10 for the general public, and are available at Ticketron, URU, Tik, For the Record in Faces, and in Northampton at Platterpus and Main St. Records. This is an event not to be missed! Stanley Clarke, superstar bassist and former member of Return to Forever, and George Duke, the legendary jazz keyboardist, together, for one great show at UMass! Get your tickets now!

NUWMO NEWS

Return of the Weathermen

By Judith White

On October 27, in Rockland County, New York, about twenty miles from Manhattan at a shopping mall in the town of Nanuet, a group of fugitive revolutionaries, including members of the Weather Underground, seized several bags of money containing 1.6 million dollars from a Brink's truck which had just been loaded with the day's collection of money from a local bank. Two of the revolutionaries jumped out of a passing van and fired their shot guns at the Brink's guard and at a mall guard. A third man ran out of the mall with a 9 mm automatic. The Brink's guard died immediately of the gunshot injuries, but the mall guard was wounded in the shoulder.

→ Half a mile up the road, the people in the van divided the into two groups and distributed themselves into a tan Honda and a small U-Haul truck. Bystanders reported the scene to the police. A road block was set up 5 miles down the road.

→ The police pulled the U-Haul over and Katherine Boudin of the Weather Underground and a white man-not identified-stopped out of the cab. Katherine Boudin has been wanted by the FBI since 1970 when the Greenwich Village bomb factory exploded. Boudin had escaped them, "...fleeing naked from the ruins..." Detective Arthur Keenan, a detective of the Nyack Police force searched the front of the U-haul and tried to

open the locked back door of the truck. As he walked away from the U-Haul, several Black men jumped from the truck, firing automatic rifles at the police. They eventually overwhelmed the police, jumped into the cab of the U-Haul truck and escaped.

→ Further along the road, the fugitives changed vehicles. The U-Haul was abandoned and a white Oldsmobile and a maroon Ford fled from the site. The tan Honda went out of control and crashed into a concrete wall. The driver of the car identified himself as James Hackford. Police identified him as David Gilbert of the Weather Underground. The other People in the car were Judith A. Clark also of the Weather Underground and Solomon Bouines alias Samuel Brown, an ex-convict, not known by police to belong to any political organization.

→ The FBI and N. New York Police increased their investigations. The tan Honda was registered to Eva Rosahn, a woman in the anti-apartheid movement who was arrested in violent demonstration against the presence in this country of the South African Rugby team.

→ The abandoned Oldsmobile was registered under the name of Nina Lewis. In the apartment leased in her name, the police found ammunition, guns, devices to make bombs and plans for the demolition

of the police stations of New York City and the elimination of police officers. Police uncovered another apartment rented by Nina Lewis in which walkie-talkies, more ammunition and guns were found. Nina Lewis, Police discovered is the alias of Marilyn Jean Buck, the only white member, allegedly, of the Black Liberation Army.

→ White in Queens, police detective Daniel Kelly of the New York Police spotted a grey, Chrysler with the same license plates as those which were on the maroon Ford which had escaped from Nyack.

→ The chase got Kelly and other policemen gave the grey Chrysler ended in a gun battle near Shea Stadium. One of the Black Men in the car, Samuel Smith was killed. The other man, Nathaniel Burns was arrested. Both men were members of the Black Panther Party. Police propose that Nathaniel Burns was involved in the escape of Joanne Chesimard from the Clinton Women's Prison in New Jersey. Nathaniel Burns' African name police believe is Sekou Odinga. This name is the same as the name of a man who visited the Clinton Women's Prison on the day which Joanne Chesimard was rescued. Joanne Chesimard was imprisoned in New Jersey for her part in a shoot-out with police on the New Jersey Turnpike. She is one of the key members of the Black Liberation Army.

Nathaniel Burns' wife, Naomi Odinga is a member of the Black Liberation Army.

→ Other investigations led to an apartment in the Bronx in which lived a couple by the name of John and Sarah Maynard. The landlord of the building and his wife helped police identify the Maynards as Jeffrey Jones and Eleanor Raskin. Jones and Raskin had been sought by the authorities since the police raid of an apartment in Hoboken New Jersey had uncovered a bomb factory in 1979. These two had been instrumental in the Weather Underground in the 1970's when the Weather Underground had claimed responsibility for the bombing of the U.S. Capitol and other institutions.

→ The Authorities believe that this series of arrests and assassinations have broken the back of the remnants of the Weather Underground. While police may have stopped out this particular set of individuals, the political and economic conditions which give rise to this form of political strategy, persist. As long as large numbers of people in this country are denied access to goods, resources and adequate control over their destinies by the barriers of racism, classism and sexism, there will be discontent articulated and expressed through individuals in unpredictable and extra forms of destruction by people driven into political desperation.

by Jose Luis Brown

U.S. at Cancun

On October 22 and 23, twenty two countries assembled themselves in a so called North-South conference in the resort town of Cancun, Mexico. The topic of this get-together was the plight of the poor nations and how the developed countries could aid them in solving "their" problems.

Eight developed and 14 "underdeveloped" countries participated in this meeting and very little progress was accomplished. The developed nations (especially the US, West Germany and Great Britain) vehemently opposed any course of action they believed would undermine their control over the international flow of goods and money. This attitude was the expedient because the rich nations have been singing the same tune for the last 35 years.

Cancun is the manifestation of what a growing number of Third World economists have been saying all along: the present international economic order is discriminatory to poor nations-and any actions taken to correct the situation must be achieved by the poor nations themselves and those truly sympathetic to their

problems. Actions cannot be taken by nations like the US whose only preoccupation is to regain the economic hegemony it once had.

An examination of the position assumed by the U.S., W. Germany and G. Britain would shed light on the main premise of this article; which is that the US policies with respect to the Third World are anachronistic, let alone contradictory.

The US argued that any action taken in order to aid the poor nations would have to be approved by international institutions like the World Bank, International Monetary Fund(IMF), and the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs--all of which are controlled by the US and the other developed countries because the voting in those international bodies is determined by the economic size of their members. This argument countered the position of 19 of the participating countries who wanted the UN to be the international institution to oversee any agreements. It is only at the UN where each country has one vote only.

Since the inception of the World Bank and the IMF--whose purpose was the help the Third World to "developed"--the experience of the poor nations has been one of deterioration of their position vis-a-vis the rich countries. Why should there be any hope things would be different now?

At the conference Reagan hailed the free market system as the most efficient mechanism to bring about help to the poor nations. However, the US policy of high tariffs on imports from the Third World and subsidization of domestic production of agricultural goods contradicts his statement. This discrimination prevents the more efficient producers--the poor nations--from having access to the US market. These actions by the US are the antithesis of the free market system--namely allowing the market to function free of any government interference. But maybe the free market system envisioned by Reagan has the peculiar characteristic of allowing the US to impose the "best" of many variants of free market trade throughout the world.

Even if the Reagan position was serious enough to be considered, one finds another present-day phenomenon that makes the market system anachronistic--the multinational corporations(MNC's). The existence of these corporate colossus has created the conditions which compel the governments of poor nations to seek alleviation to their problems in systems other than the free market.

Historically, the poor nations have been unable to affectively monitor and use these economic giants to ensure their industrial development. MNC's have been exploiting the resources of the Third World, used their cheap labor and manipulate their political processes to their own advantages. Most if not all the profits from the MNC's activities in the Third World are sent back to the developed countries to fuel the further development of the latter. Thus the proposal of Reagan to utilize the MNC's to develop the Third World is simply sheer hypocrisy shrouded by "idocy."

More on Cancun ---

by Jimmy Wong

→ Two weeks ago (October 21, 1981), Mexican President Lopez Portillo hosted a summit meeting in Cancun. President Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and twenty other leaders of rich and poor nations were also invited to attend.

→ The Associated Press disclosed some of the important issues being deliberated on the October 22nd edition of the Boston Globe. Among the main topics that was on the agenda were: "The Terms of Trade" (involving commodities prices, tariffs and profit sharing.), World Finance, Energy (Economies being so deeply affected by the prices of oil today, the impoverished nations want the World Bank to set an agency with \$30 billion fund to help pay for exploration and development of their natural resources.), Food, Foreign aid (in which the Brandt commission is lobbying for an increase in monetary support for both food and foreign aid; a proposal of \$8 billion for agriculture development in the third and \$50 billion for financial aid from the original \$26 billion now.) and Global Negotiation (The single most debated issue in the United Nations.)

→ On that same edition of the Boston Globe, Globa's Curtis Wilkes reported a 90 minute luncheon meeting between Ronald Reagan, the new Premier of China Zhao Ziyang and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua. After the meeting concluded, specific details were given by an American Official who was present. Though it had no significance toward the convention, the main topic of their discussion raised many eyebrows. Wilkes reported that the Chinese took an exception to American's intention to continue to sell arms to Taiwan. At the same time, they gave Reagan their outline of Peking's nine point plan which would "eventually reunify Taiwan and the Mainland. Although Taiwan has rejected the plan, negotiations have not yet broken down. The American Official also said that the talks between the two countries have been "very very fruitful".

→ With these negotiations as precedent, and against a backdrop of more cordial bilateral ties, the State Department is preparing to send a team of diplomats and experts to Valindaba, South Africa's high-security pilot enrichment plant.

→ The U.S. wants Pretoria to agree to "full scope safeguards" for the plant, as required by the NPT and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act passed by Congress in 1978. U.S. and South African officials believe they can agree upon a plan for regular inspection of the plant's perimeter, which can satisfy both the safeguard requirements and South Africa's demands for continued confidentiality of its enrichment process.

→ Valindaba, which began production in 1975, has a special significance--although small, it is the only enrichment facility operating in an officially non-nuclear nation. The other enrichment plants are in the U.S., USSR, and Western Europe.) While not capable of producing enough fuel for the Koeberg reactors, it can produce enriched uranium for South Africa's medical and scientific research, and weapons grade fuel as well.

→ South Africa's rationale for refusing to sign the NPT was set forth in a secret memorandum that was leaked along with State Department Africa policy documents in May. "Threatened by the USSR and its

associates and by certain African countries with Soviet support and encouragement," the document stated, "South Africa cannot in the interest of its own security sign the NPT and set the minds of its would-be attackers at rest."

→ State Department officials stress that in the May talks and subsequent bilateral discussions, the U.S. has resisted South African pressure for relaxing restrictions on nuclear exports, and has maintained an insistence on full scope safeguards. They say that President Francois Mitterand's Socialist government in France is considering approval of fuel exports for Koeberg, "while we hang tough on the issue."

→ But officials confirm that the entire U.S. non-proliferation policy is under review.

→ Among the statutory measures being considered by the administration is a request to Congress to allow selected nuclear exports even if the recipient nations refuse to allow international inspection of nuclear installations or become producers of atomic weapons.

The New Latin American Women

by Jose L. Brown

A quiet revolution is taking place in Latin America, but its consequences are every bit as momentous and long-lasting as those brought about by visible social upheavals.

The actors, or more accurately, the actresses, in this historic transformation are the women of Latin America.

Their growing influence in the region's development drive is steadily bringing about fundamental changes in the social, political and economic fabric of many of the countries.

Three indicators of this ongoing revolution are the rising rate at which women are joining the labor force, the steep decline in fertility rates that is now becoming evident in some countries, and the growing rate of female enrollment in all levels of education, which is rapidly becoming one of the major springboards for women's entry into the labor marketplace.

The role of women is changing in almost every sphere of economic and social activity: in the work force, in the work place, in education, in the home; in some areas the change is slow and muted, while in others it is rapid and highly visible, says the Inter-American Development Bank in a special study on "Women in the Economic Development of Latin America."

The study also notes that there is a strong correlation between the increased female labor force participation and a

dramatic decline in the fertility rates of Latin American women.

"In nearly all the areas of social activity studied, we found change or at least the foundation for large-scale change. While some of these are rapidly becoming more apparent, such as the decline in fertility rates, others will have their greatest impact 10 to 15 years from now," says James Bass, an economist for the Bank.

The Bank's study also uncovered other far-reaching trends in the role of women in their societies in Latin America. It found:

1. A strong correlation between women's increased educational opportunities and higher female labor force participation rates.

2. Most women in Latin America work in the non-agricultural sector. This points to an interesting fact: the proportion of women living in urban areas is increasing, and in all countries studied except Peru, women outnumber men in the urban areas.

There is an increasing number of households headed by females throughout the region, the study found. In the Caribbean, 35 percent of all households are female-headed, while in urban slum areas of Brazil, Venezuela, El Salvador and Honduras this proportion reaches 45 percent; and about 43 percent of all single Chilean women 15 and older are mothers, said the study citing a recent survey.

La Nueva Mujer Latinoamericana

Una revolución silenciosa se está evolucionando en Latinoamérica, pero las consecuencias de esta serán tan incisivas y duraderas como las de los otros procesos de fermentación social visibles.

Los protagonistas de esta revolución son las mujeres.

La alta participación de la mujer en el proceso de desarrollo de la región está ocasionando cambios sustanciales en el espectro político, social y económico.

Tres indicadores de esta continua revolución son la alta tasa de integración de la mujer en la fuerza laboral, la drástica merma en la tasa de natalidad ya evidente en algunos países, y el alto número de mujeres matriculadas a todo nivel de educación, lo cual precipitadamente la integración de la mujer en el mercado de trabajo.

El papel de la mujer está cambiando en cada esfera de actividad social y económica: en la fuerza laboral, en la planta de trabajo, en educación, en el hogar, en algunas áreas, es el cambio lento mientras que en otras se rápido y muy visible, dice el Banco Interamericano para el Desarrollo (IDB) en un estudio especial sobre la "Mujer en el Desarrollo Económico de América Latina."

El estudio además nota la gran correlación que existe entre la incrementación de la participación de la mujer en la fuerza laboral y la merma en la

tasa de natalidad de la mujer latinoamericana.

En casi todas las áreas de actividad social estudiadas, encontramos cambios o por lo menos la fundación para cambios dramáticos. Mientras algunos de estos cambios se han vuelto muy visibles, como la tasa de natalidad, otros tendrán su mayor impacto entre 10 a 15 años," dijo James Bass, economista de IDB.

El estudio identifica otras tendencias en el rol de la mujer en las sociedades latinoamericanas. Estas son:

1. Una alta correlación entre la alza en oportunidades en educación y la alza en la participación de la mujer en la fuerza laboral.

2. La mayoría de mujeres trabajan en el sector no-agricultural. Esto implica que el número de mujeres viviendo en el sector urbano ha incrementado. En todos los países con excepción de Perú el número de mujeres en el sector urbano es más alto que el de los hombres.

El estudio además nota la alza en el número de mujeres jefas de familia. En 35 por ciento de los hogares en el Caribe las mujeres son jefas de familia, mientras que en las áreas urbanas pobres de Brasil, Venezuela, El Salvador y Honduras esta proporción sube a 45 por ciento; y en Chile 43 por ciento de las mujeres solteras mayores de 15 años son madres.

Labor Leader Speaks on P.R.

On Wednesday, October 28th a lecture on Puerto Rico's actual crisis was sponsored by Patria Libre. The guest speaker was Federico Cintron Fiallo, an active labor leader and representative of the Committee United Against U.S. Repression (CUCRE). Cintron Fiallo has been involved with various workers movements on the island, he is now on a fifteen city tour throughout the U.S.

Fiallo's presentation gave the audience an overall view of the three mass movements prevailing on the island, namely, the labor, student and squatter movements. He neatly tied the socio-economic picture to these movements in his brief conference. He predicts a bleak picture for Puerto Rico under the Reagan administration. The labor leader stated that 40% of Puerto Rico's municipal budget comes from U.S. federal funds. This affects municipal employees as 50% of the jobs are funded by the CETA Program, a program now awaiting Reagan's axe.

Fiallo's sectors are openly responding to the colonial situation which has become accentuated in the past years by the island's present administration. The prominent movements mentioned above are of extreme importance in the Puerto Rican process of political decentralization. There are now four strikes occurring in the metropolitan area, namely the students at the University of Puerto Rico strike, the air controllers' strike, the Miami Windows Co., and the UTIER. In addition a movement in the southern portion of the island is developing by workers from the Petrochemical and Tuna processing industries. These movements are quite unique because are demanding fair wages

and denouncing the lack of administration of entities such as Union Carbide and the Electrical Energy Authority. At the same time they are bringing forth the governments inability to cope with these situations.

The squatters movement, a movement caused by the lack of adequate housing is now depicted on the island by the Villa Sin Miedo Settlement. The people of Villa Sin Miedo have been given a deadline to abandon the settlement and being threatened by the SWAT forces if they do not respond. The inhabitants of Villa Sin Miedo nonetheless maintain their position and refuse to leave.

The only answer the Romero administration has put forth is repression. We see the socio-economic crisis deepening with little hope of improvement while the escalation of mass movements and the emergence of clandestine armed movements. Both the island and the U.S. government have encountered a precarious situation and as a counter offensive have established the U.S. Grand Jury in Puerto Rico. Also a Task Force was installed to direct the repression of the Pro-Independence movement on the island; its components of this task force being the CIA, FBI, U.S. Secret Service, the National Guard, the Navy Military Force, and the Puerto Rican Military Intelligence and measures have been established to intimidate the growth of such movements on the island.

The CUCRE Representative said that those in solidarity with the Puerto Rican struggle should develop the present situation and openly denounce the use of the Grand Jury in Puerto Rico.

by Debbie Sicilia

Lider Obrero Habla Sobre P.R.

Una conferencia sobre la crisis actual en Puerto Rico tuvo lugar el pasado miércoles 28 de octubre, patrocinada la misma por la organización Patria Libre. El conferenciante invitado fue Federico Cintron Fiallo, un líder obrero y representante del Comité Unido Contra la Represión Estadounidense (CUCRE). Cintron Fiallo ha trabajado con varios movimientos obreros en la isla y por lo pronto se encuentra en gira por los Estados Unidos.

Presento un cuadro general de tres movimientos de masa prevalentes en la isla, siendo estos los movimientos sindicales, estudiantil y de rescates de terreno. Cintron Fiallo logro en su discurso unir nitidamente dichos movimientos al cuadro socio-económico de la isla. El líder obrero sugiere un panorama futuro de Puerto Rico bajo la administración de Reagan. El índice que el 40 por ciento del presupuesto del gobierno municipal proviene de fondos federales. Esto afectara de gravedad la empleabilidad municipal ya que 50 por ciento de los puestos municipales están subsidiados por el gobierno federal. El programa ahora aguarda el machete del presidente Reagan. También indicó que el gobierno ha declarado una tasa de desempleo de 21 por ciento la cual se cree que alcanzará un 25 por ciento hacia el final de este año fiscal.

Los diferentes sectores de la población están respondiendo a la situación colonial, la cual se ha acentuado bajo la presente administración en la isla. Los movimientos mencionados son de extrema importancia en el proceso de descentralización política de la isla. Actualmente hay cuatro huelgas vigentes en el área metropolitana, las huelgas estudiantil en la Universidad de P.R., los controladores de vuelo del Aeropuerto Internacional, los obreros de Ventanas Miami, y la UTIER (Unión de Trabajadores

de Industrias Eléctricas y Riego). A la par vemos una movilización obrera desarrollándose en el área sur de la isla donde miles de trabajadores han quedado sin trabajos, estos son empleados de las industrias atuneras y las plantas petroquímicas.

La naturaleza de estos movimientos, particularmente las de la UTIER y las plantas petroquímicas son muy especiales ya que los trabajadores no solo piden aumentos salariales sino que están denunciando las faltas administrativas de las entidades como la AEE (Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica) y la Unión Carbide. A la vez están trayendo a la luz pública la falta de envolvimento efectivo del gobierno de la isla. Ante estas problemáticas la administración del gobernador Carlos Romero Barceló tan solo ha podido brindar una solución a represión. Mientras vemos acentuando la crisis socio-económica sin poca esperanza de mejoras, se aprecia un escalamiento en los movimientos masivos. También se puede apreciar el adelantamiento de movimientos clandestinos armados.

Tanto el gobierno de P.R. como el de EEUU se ven en una situación precaria y como medida contra ofensiva se ha establecido en P.R. un Gran Jurado Estadounidense. Se ha formado también un contingente de miembros de la FBI, CIA, Servicios Secretos de EEUU, la Guardia Nacional, la Inteligencia Militar de la Marina Norteamericana y la Fuerza Policiaca de la isla, con el propósito de bregar con la "problemática de la subversión" del los movimientos independentistas en la isla.

El representante de CUCRE dijo que aquellas personas solidarias con la lucha de Puerto Rico deben divulgar la situación actual de la isla y denunciar abiertamente la implementación del Gran Jurado en Puerto Rico.

Debra Sicilia

Villa Sin Miedo No Teme

En noviembre del pasado año se vio un movimiento sustancial de rescates de terreno en varios municipios de Puerto Rico. En esta oleada surgió Villa Sin Miedo en el municipio de Río Grande cuando 200 personas se apoderaron de una finca perteneciente a la Autoridad de Tierras. Inmediatamente las autoridades tomaron acciones legales contra los rescatadores dando orden de arresto a la uniformada.

Los rescatadores en ese entonces citaron que los terrenos los habían ocupado porque no tenían donde vivir y ya se habían cansado de esperar alojamiento prometido por el Departamento de la Vivienda. Josefina Carrasquillo declaró en una entrevista el pasado noviembre "Desde que yo uso pañales esa tierra esta vacía ahí. Nunca la han cuidado ni la han sembrado. Toda esta tierra esta vacía mientras que nosotros estamos viviendo uno encima de otro."

Ataves del año Villa Sin Miedo no ha flaqueado ante las barreras puestas por el

gobierno desde sus comienzos. En la actualidad residen 225 familias en el asentamiento. Ellos han declarado que permanecerán indefinidamente, haciendo caso omiso a la orden de desahucio decretada por la Corte Superior del Municipio de Carolina a efectuarse el día 2 de noviembre.

Como evidencia de la calma prevalente en la Villa, se encontraban esta semana los miembros sembrando arboles de panapan, corazon y guanabana; también piensan cultivar plátanos y guineros. Miguel González, presidente del Comité de Rescatadores de Villa Sin Miedo, fue desaparecido la semana antepasada. Recientemente la policía informó que este se hallaba preso por haber violado disposiciones de la Junta de Libertad Bajo Palabra. Este acto obviamente es un intento de debilitar la resistencia de dicha comunidad ante el eminente desahucio esta semana.

Ada Rivera, esposa de Miguel Gonzalez, explico en una conferencia de prensa el 22 de octubre, que el Departamento de Vivienda impartía información falsa sobre la comunidad de rescatadores. Jorge Prats, Secretario de dicho departamento había anunciado que personas estaban obediendo el edicto de desahucio y estaban abandonando el asentamiento, además acusaba a los residentes de poseer armas de fuego en las premises de la Villa. Rivera expuso que estas declaraciones eran "fel as y anadio" El Sr. Pierluisi se ha dedicado a desacreditar a los residentes con el propósito de conseguir apoyo publico para llevar cabo el gobierno contra nosotros." Señala ella que los residentes de la comunidad son personas decentes ya que aquellos con malos hábitos son expulsados del asentamiento. Las familias se mantienen firmes en su rechazo de abandonar la Villa, producto de un caso de de ardua construcción y cuidadosa planificación. "No queremos ser atirachados en casas de asbestocemento", afirmó Ada Rivera.

Balancing of the Budget

So far the results of Reagan's economic package have rising unemployment coupled with high interest rates. An increase in unemployment will ultimately lead to a decrease in government tax revenues, because of legally mandated social spending regulation. In order to bridge this fiscal fissure an increase in consumer taxation will probably occur.

An overview of the economy by expert analysts reveals that the U.S. is in the midst of a mild recession. The nation's index of leading economic indicators dropped 2.7% in September. Further evidence of a minor economic downturn was shown when General Motors' income statement disclosed a \$468 million loss in the first quarter. And as usual Chrysler Corporation is suffering from financial frailty.

Continued on page 4

South African Lobbyists in U.S.

§The use of American lobbyists by South Africa and South Africa supported groups from Namibia has become standard practice.

§Psychographic Communications, LTD. of New York, headed by Jack Summers, began in 1976 preparing fancy propaganda and arranging contacts for the Namibian party NUDDO and its political allies in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). The firm was dismissed early last year, reportedly after Summers became the object of fraud investigations in the U.S., South Africa, and Namibia. The New York law firm Burns and Jacoby also represented NUDDO from 1976-78.

§The South African government employed both a Washington law firm and a New York public relations office in the 1970s. (Donald deKieffer, whose firm was paid nearly \$1 million for its efforts from 1974-1979; is now counsel in the office of the President's Trade Representative, William Brock.) Currently, Pretoria employs two Washington law firms: Baskin and Sears headed by a former Reagan campaign manager John Sears, for \$500,000 a year;

and smathers, Symington, and Herlong for \$300,000.

§The three African territories declared "independent" by South Africa but unrecognized by the rest of the world also maintain American representatives. The Transkei spends about \$200,000 per year on its Washington office, headed by Neqondi L. Masimini. Bophuthatswana International, LTD., headed by Ronald Greenwald, an American, in New York, has an annual budget of \$175,000. Tin Venda pays \$36,000 per year for the services of Jaja Marake, who heads the Lincoln Institute in Washington and has gained recent prominence as a Reagan-supporting Black conservative.

§The private, South Africa Foundation, which also promotes the country's image through its Washington office, spends about \$200,000 per year. The total annual bill for all these activities (including the U.S.-SWA Council) is at least \$1.8 million--and this does not include the funds expended in the U.S. by the South African embassy and consulates.

Negligence in Greensboro Incident

The Institute for Southern Studies released a report Friday accusing the Greensboro Police Department of negligence in its handling of a November 3, 1979 confrontation involving Nazis, the KKK, and communists that killed five people.

§The report also criticized Guilford County District Attorney Michael Schlosser for the November 1980 acquittals of six Klansmen and Nazis charged with murder in the shootings.

§Schlosser "systematically weakened the prosecution" by not pressing conspiracy charges against those charged in the deaths of the demonstrators, the report said.

The report by the Durham-based civil rights organization said Greensboro police were negligent because they were not on the scene when shooting broke out during a Communist Workers Party "Death to the Klan" rally. All five demonstrators slain in the residential area were CWP members.

The report also contends the Reagan administration should have sought Federal civil rights charges against those involved in the shootings.

Reprinted from the Washington Afro-American

The 32-page report says a major source of information was Ed Dawson, a police informant who attended two Communist Party meetings in Greensboro and infiltrated the Klan before the shootings.

George Gardner, an executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said Dawson told him he was not paid for negligences leading up to the Greensboro confrontation.

However, police spokesman Hewitt Lovelace said Friday that Dawson was paid for the information he gave Greensboro authorities before the incident. Lovelace said Dawson earned less than \$100 for the information.

Lovelace said he had not read the report but called the charges "ludicrous."

He refused further comment on the report because lawsuits into the incident are pending.

Greensboro Mayor Jim Melvin said Friday most of the city's residents would "just like to be left alone and continue to be one of the best places in America to live."

"The incident is now 23 months old. Greensboro's been studied and studied and investigated and reinvestigated by a number of groups," he said. "I just don't think this study, coming this late, has any place, and we just don't think it deserves any comment."

The Greensboro Incident: Two Years Later

The Klan Nazis and their government conspirators who planned and carried out the murders of five members of the Communist Workers Party on November 3, 1979, are completely free. The Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina has joined in the government's cover up of the truth about November 3, 1979 by upholding the lower court's conviction of me. I have been found in contempt of court for speaking in my defense in court against the outrageous attempt to raise my bail from \$15,000 to \$115,000. The initial charge "participating in a riot", on which the bail was based, has never had any legal or factual basis.

There was no riot; there was a Massacre.

There was no "shoot out"; there was an assassination-plot orchestrated by the government.

What happened since November 3rd has been a huge and continuing cover-up of the role of the government in the murders. A few examples:

The court has tried only six of more than thirty-five (nine catboats) of the Klan/Nazis

and not even one of the governments participants in the murders.

Conspiracy charges against those six were dropped.

In a total mockery of justice, all six Klan/Nazis were freed on the basis of self-defense, although they were seen and filmed calmly shooting people down.

Federal agents and Nazis planned together to bomb downtown Greensboro, but there were no convictions in the Asheville trial recently.

The only persons the court has found guilty of anything in relation to the November 3rd murders are Dr. Mary Nathan, Mrs. Floris Ceuce and Tom Clark. Mrs. Floris and Tom were widowed by the November 3rd Massacre. Tom Clark was injured. All were found in contempt of court and served thirty days in jail.

The massacre of November 3rd, along with the terrifying of the Black community of Morningside Homes, was a terrible social tragedy. That tragedy, as terrible as it was, is not isolated. The Buffalo stabbings, the Atlanta child murders, and the Mobile lyn-

these blatant examples, millions of people will be pushed to the very brink of death by huge budget cuts and continued high prices. In fact, thousands of people will actually starve or freeze to death this winter. This is something that most of us can already see and feel.

The five people that were massacred were in a race against time to organize the people to warn them about why the Klan was being promoted. They were trying to show the people that the government was behind the hard times and the racist repression. The government had them killed because they were good political organizers. All the other discussion about terrorists, hate groups, fringe politics, etc., was designed to cover up the central fact of government-planned assassinations.

On May 5th, the then U.S. Attorney, H.M. Michaux, recommended prosecution of the Klan/Nazis based on Volume 18 of the U.S. Code, Section 241 and Section 245. It is legally impossible for any charges to be brought against the anti-Klan

Continued on page 4

The plight of the American Indian

A 1975 report revealed that the Black Hills, an Indian reservation, is rich in uranium deposits. In an attempt to gain control of the land the U.S. Court of Claims has issued a "land claims settlement." This document deems the Sioux Nation entitled to \$100 million in exchange for the Black Hills. However, the case which has been debated for over forty years is merely a legal ploy to steal more land from the Indians.

A cash settlement for the land is a violation of the 1868 Treaty. Furthermore the case was concluded three weeks prior to a mass demonstration against uranium mining in that locale.

An inventory of U.S. natural resources shows that half of U.S. uranium reserves are one third of its Western coal reserves and are an Indian land.

All People's Congress

The first meeting of the All-People's Congress took place in Detroit, in Cobo Hall, Oct. 16-18. Over 3000 participants, representing every region of the U.S. end every movement and sector of the people under attack, began a process of building a national, regional and grassroots movement to overturn capitalism. Toward this end the All-People's Congress initiated a "winter offensive" against local and state-level manifestations of cutbacks, racism and war, building toward the National Days of Resistance during April 24 to May 2, 1982. The exact nature of the winter offensive is to be determined in regional level All-People's Congresses to be held between now and December, while the National Days of Resistance will almost certainly involve a national mobilization to Washington, D.C. and other centers. Jerry Holmes, speaking for the National Coordinating Board of the All-People's Congress delivered the Board's proposal to "march on governors, mayors, rubber stamp legislatures, Wall St. and local commercial centers, conduct sit-ins, boycotts, work stoppages and local utility cutoffs and evictions...and in April we're going to march on Washington end stay for awhile." The National Coordinating Board is composed of over 120 national and local groups as diverse as the All-People's Congress itself, including: the National Black United Front (NBUF); People's Anti-War Mobilization (PAW); Mary Land AF-SME; Dykes Against Racism Everywhere (DARE); the National Tenants Union; Grief Panthers; the Palestine Congress of North America; the Disabled People's Liberation Front (DPLF); several city welfare rights organizations; and, from Western Massachusetts, Students Against Militarism of UMass-Amherst. Debbie Johnson of the Michigan Welfare Advocates reported that Michigan's winter offensive would begin in November "to win Emergency Supplementary Relief for all working end unemployed people in the severely depressed state. "No one should be thrown

out of their homes, starve or have their rear cut off."

The weekend-long congress began on Friday evening with a "speakout" where representatives from all participating movements delivered addresses on the may struggles and how this new perspective represents a step forward. Groups speaking included: the National Black Independent Political Party; the American Indian Movement; the UAW; PATCO; the Detroit Central Labor Council; the National Abortion Rights League; Black and White Men Together; the Illinois Welfare Rights Coalition; Johnny Markatin, UN representative for the African National Congress; Puerto Rican freedom fighter Rafael Cancel Miranda and officially delegated representatives from the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador and the South West African People's Organization. All the speakers were well received, with many getting standing ovations, the strongest being for Miranda.

During the Saturday morning plenary session the reports containing the proposals for the National Days of Resistance were given by the National Coordinating Board, the Michigan state proposal, welfare rights and other groups. The Draft Program for the All-People's Congress was presented as a basis to discuss and amend in Saturday afternoon's workshops toward developing a People's Program against Reaganism. Saturday night Gil Scott Heron played two concerts as a benefit for the Congress, with almost 5000 people attending. Sunday's plenary heard the reports from the workshops and mandated the winter offensive and the National Days of Resistance.

Reverend Michael Amiri-Ra of the NBUF reported from the anti-racism and anti-repression workshop the following additions to the Draft Program: an end to institutional racism through extending affirmative action to the Voting Rights Act; community control over community ser-

vices and developing community self-defense; end racist police presence in Third World communities and in prisons; end the death penalty; stop forced sterilization; respect Native sovereignty and rights; extend bilingual education and Third World cultural development; for solidarity with all struggles against bigotry, including with the lesbian and gay struggle; to resist the imposing of any new COINTELPRO-type program; end; to join in the NBUF-initiated National Unity Campaign Against Genocide.

Julio Wells of the Union of Patriotic Puerto Ricans delivered the results of the workshop on Puerto Rico, contributing resolutions that: the All-People's Congress demand immediate independence for Puerto Rico and recognize the right of the Puerto Rican people to armed struggle, as recognized by the UN; there be a halt to all military activity on Vieques; there be an immediate release of all PDW's and political prisoners in U.S. prisons; there be a stop to Grand Jury, FBI and other harassment of the independence movement; there be no draft or recruitment of Puerto Rican youth into the U.S. military; there be extended bilingual and bicultural education in the US; the Congress' demands an end to forced sterilization-genocide in Puerto Rico; the student strike at the University of Puerto Rico be supported; and; at least one of National Days of Resistance be dedicated to Puerto Rican independence.

Sara Catalinotto from New York reported the demands of the student workshop: education should be free as a right to all people; educational workers, students and services and Third World action be extended; no draft, no war, ROTC, CIA and military recruiters and researchers out campuses; all university funds out of South Africa and Students to have a veto over university investment decisions.

There were 27 workshops in all. The delegation from western Massachusetts

Continued on page 4



The health of Navajo people has been hurt by energy development on their land. Abandoned uranium tailing piles are left where little children play. The results of exposure to low level radiation are evidenced in widespread health disorders:

1. Old age diseases appearing in the young.
2. Lower resistance to disease
3. A rapid increase in birth end genetic defects that will last for many generations.

Native Americans lived for centuries without depleting their resources. Modern industrial society's standard of living has taken to the limit the earth's ability to replenish herself and remain healthy. It is destroying everything that we depend on for life support and all life will suffer as a consequence. Indian people are now dying from the resource exploitation of their land. Non-Indian people will be soon to follow.

Reprinted from Resistance at Big Mountain

READ NUMMO

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE TBE PROGRAM IN SPRINGFIELD FACTS AND FIGURES

Bilingual Education in the U.S.A. provides equal education opportunity to students of cultural and language backgrounds other than English. It utilizes the students' resources, their language and culture, to facilitate their cognitive development, the acquisition of English skills and acceptance of the American Culture.

The Transitional Bilingual Program in the City of Springfield functions in two High Schools, three Junior High Schools and sixteen Elementary Schools. Currently it is beginning its ninth year of operation and serves approximately 1300 students.

The Bilingual Program in Springfield is transitional therefore the first language of the students is used as a medium of instruction to the extent necessary to develop concepts, skills and a positive self image while the students through a strong ESL program learn English.

From the period of 1967 to 1981, the Hispanic Population in the Springfield Public Schools has grown from 1025 which represented a 3.23 percent of the total school population to 4986 representing 20.18 percent. At the same time the Transitional Bilingual Program services involved only 4 to 4.68 percent of the total school population. These figures include the Portuguese students serviced by the bilingual program.

The population in the bilingual program has not increased at a rate parallel to that of the hispanic school population. This is a direct result of the effectiveness of the program. TBE students are entering the program, achieving academically while learning English, and subsequently transferring to the regular program. This process is apparent in the following graph.

A Career/Life planning group for women will be offered by Everywoman's Center beginning Tuesday, November 10th at 7:30 to 9:30 pm, meeting on the last week in December. This workshop is for women who are looking for career options or attempting to make decisions about starting or changing careers. This group will focus on discussion and exercises to teach women a process of career planning. The group will meet at Everywoman's Center in Wilder Hall at UMass. Women interested in signing up in advance should call 545-0883. This group will be facilitated by Jane Batez from the Educational Opportunity Center in Springfield and Sally Hooten. Childcare will be provided. The group is open to all community women and there is no charge.

ATTENTION CCEBS STUDENTS

CCEBS Graduate School Day is on Monday, November 9, 1981. Graduate and professional school representing many areas of the country will have information tables set up in the Student Union Ballroom. Students are urged to come and talk with the school representatives from 10:30am until approximately 4:30pm. This is a unique opportunity for you to explore various future opportunities.

The success of this Graduate School Day and all others hereafter depends on YOU. You will be the primary recipient of all the tangible benefits and we expect you to give 100% support. **CCEBS GRADUATE SCHOOL DAY IS YOUR ACTIVITY!**

We are expecting a large turn-out for this year's event. Many graduate and professional school have already made commitments. If you have any questions concerning CCEBS Graduate School Day, please contact John Lopes in room 209, New Africa House.

Toni Cade Bambara, writer, teacher and critic appeared at Wright Hall, Smith College on Oct. 21. She is the editor of "The Black Woman", author of "Teles and Short Stories for Black Folks", The Sea Birds are Still Alive", a collection of short stories "Gorilla, My Love" and the novel "The Salt Eaters" - her most recent work.

She began her presentation with excerpts from her "Notebooks on Atlanta" which have been appearing in Drum Magazine. Two selections, one from "The Sea Birds..." and the other from Gorilla, My Love and an encore from Medley followed. The excerpt from the Salt Eaters explored the consciousness of a Black woman, Velma, as she struggled against many different kinds of death. Several high points were reached during which the audience was transported beyond the room... stumbling through thorns and

Looking for a good way to "jazz" up an evening? Check out the jazz genius of Stanley Clarke and George Duke in concert on November 6 at the Fine Arts Center Concert Hall on the UMass campus. Tickets are \$7.50 and \$8.50 for UMass students and \$9.10 for the general public, and are available at Ticketron, URU, Tix, For the Record in Feces, and in Northampton et Platerpus and Main St. Records. This is an event not to be missed! Stanley Clarke, superstar bassist and former member of Return to Forever, and George Duke, the legendary jazz keyboardist, together, for one great show at UMass! Get your tickets now!

A program of six weekly luncheon workshops is being organized to focus on issues of concern to working women. These workshops will be held on Tuesdays from 12 to 1 pm in rooms 804-808 Campus Center. There will also be a workshop on Wednesday November 18 from 12 to 1 pm in room 162 of the Campus Center. These workshops are scheduled as follows:

- November 5, 1981: Working Women Don't Have to Take it Anymore: Sexual Harassment is against the Law!
- November 10, 1981: Dying to Work: Women's Health on the Job (office machinery, indoor air pollution, and reproductive hazards)
- November 17, 1981: 50 Cents to Every Dollar: Is That What We're Worth?
- November 18, 1981: Career Development Workshop: Identification and Resume Writing
- November 24, 1981: Minority Women in the Workplace: "I am Somebody"
- December 1, 1981: Stress in the Workplace

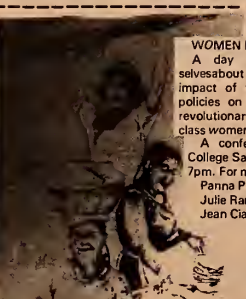
December 8, 1981: Organizing in the Workplace: film on Wesco strike
 All community and University women are welcome to attend these workshops. They are sponsored by Everywoman's Center and endorsed by the University Staff Association (USA/MTA), AFSCME Local 1776, and Mass. Society of Professors (MSP). For more information contact Myre Hindus 545-0883.

The Black Student's Union of Amherst College presents: "SUCH SWEET THUNDER", photographs of Black Classical Musicians, by Edward Cohen. The exhibition will be held in the Gerald Penry Memorial Cultural Center of the Octagon at Amherst College. The Cultural Center is open seven days a week from 12 noon until 10pm, (except on Thanksgiving holiday from November 21 - 24). This photography exhibit, which begins November 5th and continues until November 30, is dedicated to the memory of Edward "Duke" Ellington. This event is free of charge and open to the public.

Haciendo Punto en Otro Son, the most popular Puerto Rican progressive musical group comes to Amherst. Haciendo Punto will be performing at the Student Union Ballroom, University of Massachusetts at Amherst on Wednesday, November 11, 1981 at 8pm. The name of the group means "making the point with another sound".

On its fourth national tour of the United States, Haciendo Punto will bring its extraordinary new music to new audiences, making stops in Miami, Madison, Wisconsin, New York City, Bridgeport and Amherst

NEW SONG CONCERT
 November 11, 1981
 8pm Student Union Ballroom UMass
 sponsored by Talles Ausubo, Venceremos Brigade and Scera
 Tickets are \$5.00
 For more information call: 549-3967 (Day) and 549-0341



THE BALANCING OF THE BUDGET
continued from page 2

Many of us have already felt the economic pinch initiated by Reagan. Letters from the financial and office dictating that everyone's Basic Grant be reduced \$80 have been received. And if the multinationals find it difficult to make a profit we can all rest assured that their woes will become our sorrows.

Furthermore Reagan's supply-side economics will not be able to deliver the deficit levels promised. Unless the Administration abandons his economic ship the three year cumulative deficit will be \$250 billion. This amount stands in glaring contrast to a proposed \$43.1 billion deficit in 1982 and a balanced budget in 1984.

All People's
continued from page 3

nearly 25 people, representing several community and five-college student groups, including representatives from Springfield and Holyoke. For more information on the All People's Congress, or regional meetings and actions now being planned, contact either Students Against Militarism, Box 299, Student Union Building, University of Massachusetts or Western Massachusetts A.P.C. care of Bill 256-0576

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Steve Haynes and Denise Bogart dance to "First True Love Affair" at NUMMD-AASA party.

Venceremos Brigade Open House
Sunday Nov. 8th 12:00PM - 3:00PM
at the Center For Racial Studies



WOMEN IN STRUGGLE

A day devoted to educating ourselves about the connections between the impact of the United States' economic policies on women in Central America revolutionary struggle and U.S. working class women.

A conference at Holyoke Community College Saturday, December 5, 1981 9am to 7pm. For more information call: Panna Putnam 545-0883
 Julie Ramge 584-3383
 Jean Cian 586-3205

Two Years Later

Continued from page 3

calls for indictment on the basis of conspiracy to violate civil rights. You will recall that D.A. Michael Schlosser of Greenboro dropped conspiracy charges. If charges are brought as recommended by Michaux, the investigation of conspiracy will most certainly lead directly to federal agent Bernard Butkovich (the agent who was present in the planning meetings which led to the massacres). That is why the Justice Department is frenetically doing everything in its power to discredit and squash the Michaux recommendation.

I ask you to publicly call for federal prosecution of the Klan/Nazis as recommended by Attorney Michaux. Speak out publicly now. Address your correspondence to: Attorney Michael Johnson, Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, 9thand Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20530

Reprinted from the Black Collegian



Photo by Barron Roland



Paintings and poetry by Ralph Hamm are currently on display at the Augusta Savage Gallery in the New Africa House. Hamm is serving a life sentence in Walpole state prison for crimes he says he didn't commit. His artistry is pure genius and you will definitely miss something if you don't come.

NEWS

A BLACK NEWS PUBLICATION

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND REVOLUTION

by Roxana Bell

On October 30th, an educational conference on Central America was held in New York City's Hunter College.

This conference involved many lectures and workshops on the current situation of Central America. One of the many speakers present was Jeronimo Composco, a native of Guatemala and a member of the Kekchi tribe.

Mr. Composco spoke about the indigenous peoples plight in the history of Guatemala. He explained that in the years before the Spanish conquest, the region that is now Guatemala was inhabited by people of many different nations. Although all were Mayans, the groups had strongly developed national identities. There were no "Indians" rather there were Quiches, Mams, Tzutuhiles, Cakchiqueles, Kekchis, etc. The Spanish colonizers were able to take advantage of these national rivalries, using one group against another. "Only through the years of "pacification", or encomiendas and reductions, were these national identities broken and replaced by

an even more local identity, based in my country," said Composco.

"We had become "Indians" for the Spanish conquerors, a population to be exploited as cheap labor. Along with the land, we the Indians were parcelled out to the conquerors. During the first two decades after the conquest, we were worked as slaves; later, other forms of servitude were forced upon us. But from the beginning, we were the foundation for the colonial economy in the region, the producers of wealth for the conquerors, the Church and the King," commented Composco as he gave the history of his people.

This condition of the Indians as the main source of labor for the production of export goods, as well as the principal producers of food for consumption within the country has remained unchanged to the present.

For 450 years the Indians have suffered, as others have taken over their lands, sometimes by brute force and sometimes through legal mechanisms. Just as was the case during the colonial period, the In-

dians' sweat and blood continue to fill the pockets and banks of the traditional land based sector of the bourgeoisie.

Every imperialist nation seeks the way to justify the property claims, the exploitation and their imposition of power on another people. During the early years in Spanish Central America, the native peoples were considered to be members of some sub human group, thus facilitating their enslavement and the brutality. "Shortly after the conquest, we were declared 'human', but our basic condition, the cultural oppression and the humiliation that we suffer remain to this day as integral parts of Guatemala's society," declared Composco. The ruling groups that followed the Spanish found it convenient to strengthen and propagate the idea that the Indians, by their nature, are inferior. The set of beliefs and values that held by the dominant social groups has been a powerful tool in the hands of the rich minority.

"The war that is being fought in Guatemala today is fundamentally a war

between rich and poor, the society's discrimination against the Indians gives the struggle a particular quality end also gives the Indians a special role in it. A struggle to end the exploitation and repression is not enough. It must also be a struggle to end the cultural oppression," said Composco. "I should add that for these very same reasons, we the Indians are also the main target of the government's repression. While those with power in the country are among the strongest proponents (and principal beneficiaries) of the idea that Indians are lazy and backward, their actions reflect a profound fear of the Indians' strength and ability. It is precisely in those parts of the country where Indian participation is strongest for example, Ocoiche, San Marcos, Huehuetenango, and Chimaltenango, that the repression is the most intense and brutal," he commented.

"We want a change in the structure, not with foreign intervention nor with foreign advisors. The struggle is ours."

Next Week: U.S. Foreign Policy in Central America

by Chinta Strausberg

A black organization Saturday Oct 31, called a press conference to denounce the Federal Bureau of Investigation's arrest of a mother of five and of "falsely accusing her of some involvement with the Oct 20 16 million Brink's robbery in New York.

Kwame Osagyefo Kalimara, dean of the National conference of Black Lawyers, and spokesman for the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, said, "One of our sisters has been falsely arrested, and we are tired of this reign of terror on our people." According to Kalimara on Oct 27, about 200 "combat ready agents of the U. S. FBI; armed with four tanks, two helicopters, automatic weapons, rifles and pistols, converged on the residence of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika in Gilmart, Mississippi.

Kalimara said, "This heavily armored van of U.S. terror, all 6 a.m., confronted 12 black children who ranged in age from 9 months to 12 years, a 68 year old grandfather, and two black mothers at a children's camp site of this organization.

The FBI arrested Sister Fulani Sunni Ali, a mother of five, outstanding vocalist, director of several children's programs, and aid to the chairwoman of the Peoples Central Council of the Provisional Government of the RNA. All of them were herded

FBI Accused of Terrorism

gun point. Everyone except Sister Ali has been released. (NUNA) Sister Fulani Sunni Ali was in fact released on November 6, 1981, four days after the writing of this article.

She is being held on totally fabricated conspiracy accessory charges which attempt to connect her with a Brink's car episode which allegedly occurred 1800s of miles away in New York.

They (the FBI) have not produced any evidence that Ali was involved in the Brink's robbery. In fact, the FBI said when they swooped down on the campsite, they seized a house full of guns, but they were not telling the truth. The only guns they found were three 22 (square) rifles used to hunt small game and two larger caliber rifles. Fresh women was legally registered and none was involved in any crime.

Kalimara said, "Sister Fulani Sunni Ali has been labelled a terrorist by the FBI, and the campsite has been targeted as a terrorist training facility. The FBI has even gone so far as to label the RNA as a terrorist group.

The RNA is not a terrorist group. It is an organized black nation in North America whose only dream is to live on and have rights to a common land among other

things. They have no guns, and are not and they not need to arm this government, and we have documents showing that the FBI has admitted this.

The Provisional Government was begun in 1968 in Detroit as a temporary government and a liberation force for the black Nation. It has worked since that time for black empowerment, independence and "and for its people."

Kalimara said, "The RNA is not a clandestine or military formation, but the Black Liberation Army is the Provisional Government; has no control and no connection with the Army, but it does share with them a common determinant, to be free.

It also recognizes the right of all oppressed people to advance armed struggle for their freedom. For political reasons the BLA has chosen to advance such a struggle. For political and security reasons, the Provisional Government has not."

Kalimara said by birth, every black person is a member of RNA. The organization, has for years, sought total independence of five states: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Kalimara said Saturday "three shabbily-

dressed ment attended the news conference and one said he represented ABC, but that channel and its crew had just left. I highly suspect they were FBI agents because I had to repeat myself to them. Reporters are intelligent and they're usually doing their homework.

"They asked me for a document, but I wouldn't give it to them. I did read page 19 of that 1976 document that we had to get through the Freedom of Information Act because they (the FBI) had spied on the RNA.

Referring to the document dated July 9, 1976, U.S. Department of Justice - on page 19, it said, "In frank consideration of its growth and decline, no specific and articulable facts can now be given to believe that the RNA is or may be engaged in activities which involve or will involve the violation of federal law, for one or more of the following purposes:"

Kalimara said, "Before we sued to get a copy of this document, the FBI vehemently denied they ever spied on the RNA. The arrest of sister Ali and the current propaganda campaign against this group are designed to achieve white racist revenge.

Reprinted from the Chicago Defender

By Judith White

On October 27, Fulani Sunni Ali whose original name is Cynthia Brown was released after testimony was heard from a New Orleans dealer that Fulani Sunni Ali had been in New Orleans on October 26.

On that day items were taken from a Mount Vernon apartment - the same apartment near which a car involved in the Nyack incident had been spotted. The wife of the superintendent of the apartment,

Consuela Vasquez, had identified Sunni Ali from a series of photographs presented by the FBI.

During her bail hearing, one of her defense lawyers, William Kunstler said that a New Orleans dealer had evidence to prove that Fulani Sunni Ali had been in New Orleans on October 26. A few days later the receipt for the van which Ali purchased was produced a few days

later, with a signature that the United States Attorney John S. Martin Jr. felt matched Ali's.

It had been the FBI who made the arrest and pressed charges against Ali.

After the District Attorney's decision Kenneth Walton, the Deputy Assistant Attorney of the FBI in New York, who is managing the investigation of the Brink's robbery case stated that the evidence

seemed to point to Ali's involvement

At the start of the case the the Rockland District Attorney admitted to having no evidence against her and refused to join the FBI's pursuit of a trial of Ali. He would not speak on Ali's husband Bilia Sonni Ali whose legal name is William Johnson alias believed to be involved in the October 20 incident.

Fulani Suni Ali Released

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Ed Lee, Speaker of the Senate

In Feb. of this year, the Third World community made an outstanding achievement by running a Third World Presidential ticket in the SGA elections. The final results of the election were that our candidates lost but obtained 22 per cent of the popular vote on a campus with less than 3 per cent minority enrollment.

This set the stage for the Third World caucus of the senate to influence the senate in an unprecedented manner by electing the first Third World speaker.

This should have been the start of a year of unity among the Third World community, and with the respective groups within the community. It has instead produced an attitude of apathy, and political disassociation as exemplified by the inability of the Third World community to develop 15 interested people to fill the seats of the caucus.

The community must now understand the status of People of Color on this campus as well as the future of our organizations.

During the first few weeks of the semester, Third World political leaders threatened a budget freeze of all Third World organizations. The community then threatened the leaders with an understanding of non-support. Today the community is faced with the future of their own existence. UTOPIA has achieved their goal of decreasing the size of the Third World population by forcing members of the community to resign from school, for fear of their lives, a conservative coalition has emerged within the senate threatening the existence of Third World, women's, and progressive organizations. We are faced with the possible resignation of the one person who has been the heart and soul of "People of Color Unity", and time is simply running out on Third World people.

Organization can function only if this not to be the last year of their existence because of the new policy accepted by the senate known as Zero Based budgeting. This process starts with groups having an approved rationale and then being

(Continued on page 2)

The genesis of Black Nationalism

In the Campus Center, on November 5, Rhett Jones, a professor in the Afro-American Department of Brown University, presented a lecture entitled Structural Isolationism and the Genesis of Black Nationalism. He outlined an argument for the increased development of Afro-American political psychology to analyse Black people as a political and psychological force within the U.S. He stated that the history of race relations in North America displays characteristics which are virtually not present elsewhere in the hemisphere.

In North America, people tend to view their social and political world as largely divided into three cultural and ethnic entities—the white race, the red race and the black and more recently, the yellow race. This, he feels is a distortion of the fact that the population is of mixed racial composition. The organization of institutions and the relations which exist between them

and individuals has produced consequences with a certain impact of the self concept which people derive from the social environment.

He described the history of Spanish America to contrast it with the United States, pointing out that in the 17th and 18th centuries, the Spanish had employed many intermediata categories between the highest end the lowest ranked ethnic and racial group in order to deal more effectively with the offspring of interracial unions who pushed the creation of new and more, mobile spheres of political influence and social status.

The structural isolation within North America, has caused us to see ourselves as different peoples—Black, Red, and White. Black Nationalism therefore will always have an appeal as it is a political manifestation of a psychological reality. It is a reflection of our history which we can either choose to celebrate or deny.

Clarke/Duke Project

by Donna Davis

Friday night, Stanley Clarke and George Duke performed before an almost sell-out crowd at the Fine Arts Center. Their music was a mixture of jazz with an emphasis on rock-and-roll. It was evident from watching them perform that they enjoy working with each other and have mutual respect for each other's work.

Both men are master musicians in their own right and the combination of genius produced a musical delight. Their album, the Clarke/Duke Project is quickly rising on the charts. The LP is an example of how talented artists can satisfy different musical tastes. One particular cut entitled "Sweet Baby" is ascending the popular music charts.

Many members of the audience were unprepared for the hard rock sound of the concert, including myself. At times the volume of the music reached the point of being excessively loud. However, being entertained by Stanley Clarke and George Duke gave the audience a greater appreciation of the diversity of the musical spectrum.

Their rendition of "Louie, Louie" brought the audience to its feet and had them dancing in the aisles. In addition, impromptu performances by members of the audience were quite exhilarating. One can rest assured that if Clarke and Duke are performing, you will not only enjoy listening but you will find yourself participating in the fun.

A Benefit for Dennis Brutus

On Friday, November 6, a benefit was held for Dennis Brutus. Refreshments were served and Dennis Brutus and Andrew Salkey read selections from their poetry. One of the defense lawyers for Dennis Brutus described the present status of the case. He pointed out that Dennis Brutus's situation, one in which an individual has continued to work within the United States while his/her visitor's status remains unresolved because of external circumstances beyond his/her control, happens not infrequently. Usually no punitive action is taken by the INS towards such an individual. Dennis Brutus, on the other hand, has been singled out for deportation under an intolerant and spiteful presidential administration.

On November 10, in Chicago, Dennis Brutus will appear before an administrative law judge who will determine if the actions taken by the Chicago District Commissioner of the INS constitutes an abuse of authority. The judge will rule either to uphold or overrule the Commissioner's action or he will postpone the final decision. If he upholds the Commissioner's decision, the Dennis Brutus case will be taken to the Regional Appeals Court and then if necessary to the Federal Courts.

Because the South African Government supports a network of terrorist organizations which operate throughout Southern Africa, Dennis Brutus will be at great risk of some violent retaliatory action, possibly death, if he is deported to Zimbabwe or South Africa. Here in the U.S., the current administration like those preceding it, does not allow foreign intelligence agencies to base themselves within U.S. boundaries.

Although, Dennis Brutus's lawyers are providing their legal services without payment, there are still enormous costs produced by the process of litigation. The National Defense Committee for Dennis Brutus which is based in Chicago has estimated that the New England Region can contribute \$5,000 towards the case. What we can do individually is write letters to Senators Tsongas and Kennedy asking them to pledge their support for Dennis Brutus. Also, we should make contributions and encourage our friends and acquaintances to make contributions to the Dennis Brutus Legal Fund. Please make check payable to the Grace Episcopal Church of Amherst. For additional addresses and information please refer to the article on page 4 of today's issue of NUMMO News.

17 Men Convicted of Bank Robberies

On Thursday November 5th, seventeen members of the New World of Islam were convicted of robbing banks to raise money for their religion. Witnesses testified that during one of the robberies a Newark police officer was killed. They also testified that the stolen money was used to buy a house and land in South Carolina. The seventeen men were convicted of taking \$113,000 from nine banks in a 10 month span.

The trial lasted for six days and was not attended by any of the defendants. They chose not to defend themselves and insisted that their lawyers not offer defense. The men refused to aid in their own defense because they said by doing so they would have to divulge religious secrets.

The men may be sentenced to 20 years for two counts of conspiracy and up to 25 years for each bank robbery. Actual sentencing will take place on the 8th of December.

The Problem is one of Supremacy

by Joe Gannon

For seven months this past year much of the world's media attention was focused on the H blocks of Long Kesh prison in Northern Ireland. There a handful of Irish prisoners were engaged in a hunger strike "to the death if necessary" for the return of the political status they had been entitled to since 1972, but which had been taken from them in 1976.

The hunger strike itself was an escalation of a protest which had been going on in Long Kesh prison for five years, ever since the British government had introduced a "criminalization" program in Northern Ireland in an attempt to discredit the IRA by depicting them as a degenerated bunch of "godfathers" by removing political status from those convicted of "terrorist" offenses and treating them as common criminals.

Before March 1976, people convicted of "terrorist" offenses under the sweeping Emergency Powers Act (the "anti-terrorist" act under which Northern Ireland is ruled) were given "special category status" and granted certain privileges ordinary decent criminals (DDC's) were not; like the right to wear their own clothes, segregation from ODC's etc. Those convicted after March 1976 were categorized and treated as common criminals. In September of 1976, Kieran Nugget, the first IRA volunteer to be sentenced under the new criminalization policy, refused to wear a prison uniform and thus the label of criminal, was left naked in his cell with only a blanket to wear. This began the "blanket protest" in Long Kesh prison as those sentenced after him donned blankets rather than wear a prison uniform.

After five years "on the blanket" it was evident to the prisoners that the British government had no intention of yielding to this form of protest or of returning political status to them. Following a tradition which dates back to ancient Celtic times the prisoners decided to embark on a hunger strike for the return of political status.

After seven months and ten deaths the protest finally ended on October 3 with both sides claiming victory. The British government maintains its image of not having yielded to "blackmail", and the prisoners claim a limited victory in having won the right to wear their own clothes, even though the rule applies to all prisoners in Northern Ireland.

But the prisoners won more, and the British government lost more than most people realize. Along with its criminalization policy the British government had hoped to introduce a "normalization" policy as well. By branding the IRA as "godfathers" the British had hoped to present an image of Northern Ireland as a province suffering from an intense criminal problem and not a military one (with all its accompanying political implications). The hunger strike has blown the lid off of this normalization policy, not only in Northern Ireland but internationally as well.

Internationally, the image from British propaganda of the IRA as an isolated terrorist criminal element, was seriously challenged by the election last May of Bobby Sands, an IRA hunger striker, to the English parliament. The election of two

Continued on page 4

GRAD SCHOOL... PLAN AHEAD!

by John Lopes

Because the decision to continue studies after the undergraduate level is so important students should prepare themselves very early. Instead of waiting until the second semester of junior year or even the senior year undergrads should begin looking at graduate schools in their sophomore year. By thinking about the possibility of attending grad school at an early stage students will be more conscientious about academic performance and will not have to struggle to raise a low grade point average during their last two years of school. As a result of this early preparation the junior and senior years will be less stressful and allow students more time to research different graduate and professional schools.

CCEBS Graduate School Day is organized so that students can get a chance to discover the various opportunities available to them. For this reason participation by freshmen and sophomores is advantageous. Talking to graduate school representatives can give students more insight into what they'd like to do in the future as well as now. In addition, talking to grad school representatives now will enable them to know the relevant questions to ask and make them more comfortable when they are actually interviewing. The graduate/professional school selection process should take more than one year, therefore students are advised to give themselves ample time to do so.

A student should not be discouraged from applying to graduate schools because of monetary constraints. Resources are available for financing studies above the undergraduate level however students must look for them.

Also more student support is needed when the representatives from graduate or professional schools make and effort to come to New Africa House. In order to increase attendance at these meetings CCEBS will increase advertising and send out more direct mail. Students should also take it upon themselves to visit the New Africa House and read the notices and bulletins posted throughout the building. At today's Graduate School Day, Western New England College will have a table set up where students can sign up for its open house. The event will take place November 17th. Transportation will be provided and students will be given the opportunity of participating in a law school class.

Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors be sure to check out CCEBS Grad School Day Today from 10:22 am to 4:30 pm in the S.U.B.

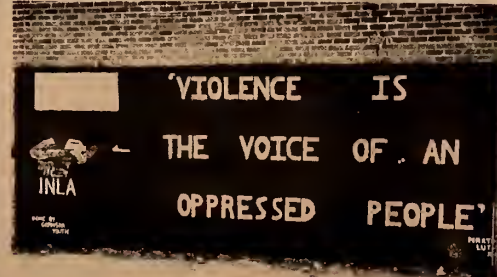
READ NUMMO



AN IRA HONDR GUARD ACCOMPANIES THE CASKET CARRYING THE REMAINS OF HUNGER STRIKER TOM MCELWEE.



BRITISH TROOPS ESTABLISH A ROAD BLOCK WITH AN ARMOURD "PIG" IN THE LARGE CATHOLIC NATIONALIST GHETTO IN WEST BELFAST.



A MURAL IN CATHOLIC NATIONALIST WEST BELFAST SHOWS A QUOTE BY THE LATE MARTIN LUTHER KING WHICH SUMS UP THE BASIC CAUSE OF THE VIOLENCE AND UNREST NOTHERN IRELAND.

El Salvador *continued from page 2*

and eight services and support garisons. has the capacity of covering the country from one end to the other in three hours, and gives the government a proportion of one soldier per square kilometer.

The military budget for 1981, according to unconfirmed reports, is U.S. \$71 million. The figure of \$35 million worth of military aid given to El Salvador by the United States in recent months, constitutes almost half of the entire military budget. The U.S. has also sent 56 military advisors, of which 25 have been withdrawn as of this date.

The FMLN guerrillas, on the other hand, have about 5,000 combatants spread among some 16 camps along the border zone with Honduras in the north and northeast of the country, and the southeast portion of the country along the vital Pan American highway that cuts through El Salvador. U.S. military intelligence sources estimate that the rebels control about 30 percent of Salvadoran territory.

Unconfirmed reports have noted that the Salvadoran insurgents have spent about US\$19 million on military equipment consisting of rifles, grenade launchers, heavy machine guns and ammunition, since the January offensive. Despite frequent accusations that the rebels are receiving Cuban and Nicaraguan advice on the battlefield, guerrilla spokesmen have categorically denied that this is the case, and have challenged Salvadoran and U.S. officials to present proof of the alleged advisors.

Due to our limited space we will finish this article on our next issue, next Monday.

supremacy

continued from page 3

IRA prisoners to the parliament in the Republic of Ireland, and in August, the election of Owen Carron, Bobby Sands' election agent to the seat in the English Parliament made vacant by Sands' death.

All summer long the international media showed the tens of thousands of mourners who attended the funerals of IRA and Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) hunger strikers. (Almost 100,000 people attended the funeral of Bobby Sands.)

In Northern Ireland itself, the Irish Catholic community has been deeply embittered by the intransigent positions of the British government towards the hunger strikers. The stepped up political activity in support of the hunger strikers, brought increased repression upon the Irish Catholics in Northern Ireland, thus destroying the attempt by the British government to give the security forces a new image, which would win sympathy in the Irish Catholic communities away from the IRA and INLA. This increased repression has resulted in an increase in the support the IRA receives from these communities, which can be seen in the stepped up military campaign by the IRA to a level not seen in Northern Ireland for several years.

Along with the international interest about the hunger strike came a renewed interest, especially in America, of "the troubles" in Northern Ireland which have been absent from the press for so long. In their reporting on the hunger strike many newspapers and magazines ran "refreshers" on the history of the last 13 years since the troubles began. Unfor-

tunately much of this was presented fatalistically as the age old struggle between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland.

While the struggle in Northern Ireland appears to be between "Catholics" and "Protestants", as such, it is not in fact a religious struggle but, rather, a political struggle between Irish Catholic nationalists and British Protestant loyalists with religious undertones.

The six county statelet of Northern Ireland was created by the British government in 1921, following the Anglo-Irish war in which the British granted independence to 26 of the 32 counties that comprise the island of Ireland. The remaining six counties selected to remain a part of Britain were chosen in such a way as to insure a Protestant loyalist majority which would, as the adjective implies, remain loyal to Britain.

To the Irish Catholic nationalists in the six counties, unfortunately, this meant a political, economic, and social system dominated and controlled by British Protestant loyalists who had a history of prejudice towards the Irish Catholics whom they viewed as a hostile and potentially threatening colonized native people.

The economic, political and social system which developed over the 50 years between the partition of Ireland and the advent of "the troubles" in 1969 of electoral constituencies was rampant in Northern Ireland. So much so that even in areas where there were Catholic majorities, more loyalist members

POETS CORNER

A quienes van cayendo por la justicia y paz del mundo

*Me siento
y quiero seguir
tras los pasos de los muertos,
de los que fueron matados
por ideas e intentos.*

*Por la paz que aun no es nuestra,
por los campos por los pueblos,
por el amor que sustento
me siento seguir y sigo.....
por esa senda de presos
que la burguesia calla
cuando pidiendo derechos
son heridos hasta el alma,*

*Me siento
y quiero seguir.....
lejos de aquellos que
no entienden de*

*justicia
paz
y
matan*

by Milagrosa Sherry

Haciendo Punto en Utro Son, the most popular Puerto Rican progressive musical group comes to Amherst. Haciendo Punto will be performing at the Student Union Ballroom, University of Massachusetts at Amherst on Wednesday, November 11, 1981 at 8pm. The name of the group means "making the point with another sound". On its fourth national tour of the United States, Haciendo Punto will bring its extraordinary new music to new audiences, making stops in Miami, Madison, Wisconsin, New York City, Bridgeport and Amherst

U.S. Court to rule on Bias Issue

WASHINGTON - In a state case with broad civil rights implications, the Supreme Court has agreed to rule whether employers may be held legally responsible for racial discrimination that they did not necessarily intend to cause.

The justices accepted five appeals from 1,400 Philadelphia-area construction companies that are under a federal court order to help pay for a five-year affirmative action program.

The contractors complained that they had no discriminatory intent, or even knowledge of discrimination, in the operation of hiring halls by an operating engineers' union local and its apprenticeship committee, therefore, the contractors said, they should not have to pay for remedies. The affirmative action program has already cost the contractors 200,000 dollars.

In 1979, U.S. Circuit court Judge A. Leon Higginbotham ruled that the contractors were liable because they had contracted with the union for the use of a hiring hall system that practiced discrimination.

Hiring halls, common in the construction and maritime industries, are centralized places where workers go to be referred to employers for jobs.

In the ruling in the suit filed in 1971 by 12 Philadelphia blacks, the judge found that the system was a way to keep minorities out.

He found the local and its apprenticeship committee guilty of intentional discrimination in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1966. He ordered the union to undertake a extensive affirmative action program from 1980 through 1985 that included hiring quotas and job training for blacks.

Dennis Brutus

Continued from page 3

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Dennis Brutus Defense Committee



UMass gents on their way back to Southwest

photo by John Wright

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Clyde Criner and Clouds will be appearing at the Blue Wall in the Campus Center of UMass on Thursday, November 12, 1981 at 9:00 pm. The concert will feature Clyde Criner on piano and keyboards, Harold Arnold on drums, Alex Foster on tenor and soprano saxophones, Calvin Hill on acoustic bass, Kevin McNeil on guitars and Brubbi Taylor on percussion.

New Song Concert

New Song Concert
Wednesday, November 11, 1981
8 PM Student Union Ballroom U-Mass

Tickets are \$5.00
For more information call 549-3967
evenings
549-0341 day

Sponsored by:
Taller Ausubo, Venceremos Brigade, Soera-Anti Racism
Team, UMass Arts Council, Student Government Association.
Subsidized tickets are \$3.00 above being possible by Afrik-Am and the Student Government Association

Paintings and poetry by Ralph Hamm are currently on display at the Augusta Savage Gallery in the New Africa House. Hamm is serving a life sentence in Walpole state prison for crimes he says he didn't commit. His artistry is pure genius and you will definitely miss something if you don't come.



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NUMMO NEWS

A BLACK NEWS PUBLICATION

Third World Student Assaulted

by Donna Davis

On Friday, November 6, 1981 at approximately 11:20pm, a member of the Third World community was physically assaulted by several students. The person was riding a bicycle to his dormitory. Apparently the student came upon a brawl already in progress. Several of the students in the dispute first verbally, then physically attacked him.

University police appeared on the scene shortly after the incident. Subsequently, the assaulted person and the police rode

around looking for the attackers, but were unsuccessful.

Later that evening one of the assailants, accompanied by his girlfriend, were found by the victim and a friend. The assailant was recognized by the friend. The victim then called the University police. When the police arrived the assailant had fled. The police then began questioning the girlfriend about what had happened. The assaulted person was later asked if charges would be brought forward to which he replied yes.



all military spending is really an effective means for dealing with social issues both domestically and internationally

UPDATE ON DENNIS BRUTUS

by Judith White

On November 10, 1981, Dennis Brutus appeared in a hearing before the Chicago District Administrative Law Judge, Irving Schwartz, of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Outside the courtroom over three hundred people demonstrated in favor of Dennis Brutus. The judge commented that he had never before seen so many people appear for an Immigration hearing. The hearing had to be moved to a larger court room in order to accommodate the large numbers of people who wished to witness the hearing and express their support. In the courtroom, Dennis Brutus gave testimony to the judge which largely comprised a chronology of the events leading up to the present hearing. His lawyer, Nasif Mahmoud, described

risks which Dennis Brutus would face if he were deported from this country. The South African secret police have agents which operate throughout the countries of Southern Africa. In the book recently published in England, "Inside Boss" written by a defected South African Boss agent, it was stated that the South African government considers Dennis Brutus one of its most effective and dangerous opponents.

In a telephone interview with me, Art Serota, Coordinator of the Western Mass. Dennis Brutus Defense Committee explained to me the findings of the judge and explained the future which Dennis Brutus may face, which I have rephrased in my own style. Judge Schwartz largely agreed with the decision of the Commissioner. He ruled that Dennis Brutus is essentially deportable, but allowed for certain remedies to modify the status of his deportability. Within the next thirty days, Dennis's lawyers must submit evidence to the court which justifies his continued residence within the U.S. There are three legal categories under which Dennis Brutus may be allowed to remain within this country. The first is that he may be granted political asylum. Dennis Brutus will be given the chance to apply for citizenship in the U.S. This option, however is seen by Dennis as a capitulation to the South African government-allowing their regime of violence and terror to dictate the range of his choices and his mobility. The second option is that Dennis be given discretionary relief. Although he will still be considered deportable, the judge will rule that the circumstances which prevented his VISA application from being submitted on time were beyond his control. The third is that Dennis be given the choice of voluntary departure and then be allowed to reapply for a U.S. VISA. This step, however would not be considered unless Dennis receives a written guarantee from the U.S. government that his application will be accepted.

If the evidence compiled within the the thirty day period is not found by the judge to be adequate cause for Dennis Brutus to remain within the U.S. under the preceding categories, Dennis Brutus's lawyer will begin proceedings with the Appeals Court System. If the lower courts prove unreasoning and recalcitrant, the case will be taken to a United States District Court.

Please show your support for Dennis Brutus by writing lettersto the Chicago INS, and to your state senators and congresspersons urging their support. Make contribution to the Dennis Brutus Legal Defense Fund in care of the Grace Episcopal Church of Amherst. For more information please contact:

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U.S. Foreign Policy

by Curtis Haynes

During the conference on Central America at Hunter College, New York City, a major topic of discussion was U.S. Foreign Policy. During a workshop Holly Sklar, author of "Trilateralism", explained her views of how Trilateralism fits into the mold of U.S. foreign policy. "Trilateralism," she said, is of, by, and for the major banking powers in the advanced Western Nations of Canada, Western Europe, Japan, and the United States. In philosophy, these powers are united by the belief that they could prompt revolution with reform, by pushing the idea that a minimum of social justice, human Rights Doctrine, is necessary for many areas of the world where social unrest threatens Western and specifically U.S. interests. As it became apparent this philosophy did not work, as shown by the 'loss' of Nicaragua to the Sandinistas, U.S. and trilateral opinion switched from one of reform to one of rapid deployment becoming evident by increased U.S. military aid to the Junta in El Salvador.

Ms. Sklar explained that although the Trilateral commission has a hard line attitude they still do not have a consensus among its members. For example, the 'left' of whom Cyprus Vance would often serve as spokesman believes in what they call containment without consolidation. The 'middle liners' hold true to limited or moderate containment which follows the guide line that force must be shown against U.S.S.R. and, that the U.S. must differentiate between its needs and its wants. An example of needs would be oil fields in the Middle East and wants would be mineral and land rights in Central America. Still, there is a debate over the fine line between so called needs and wants. "The Right Wing", said Ms Sklar, "believes in only the 'zero sum game' of U.S. wins and U.S.S.R. losses, with every U.S. loss adding to the 'perception of U.S. impotence'."

Finally, Ms Sklar spoke of the 'Resurgent America concept' saying that all our military policies are not possible because

they are not economically feasible.

Rev. Philip Wheaton of the EPICA Task Force, was the next to speak. In leading off Wheaton said U.S. Foreign Policy has been created within a vacuum which adheres to only East-West relationships. However, with the revelation of the Cancun conference dealing with the problems of the Third World the U.S. administration has been forced to admit there is such a thing as a North-South relationship.

In summarizing the history of U.S. foreign policy in Central America, Wheaton explained how Central American oligarchies, in service of Western Imperialism, had to increasingly use force to control its people. In the past there was no military to defend the oligarchy thus it was taken upon the U.S. to use its 'Gun Boat Diplomacy'. After World War II the U.S. realized that it was politically and economically in their own best interests to transfer power to the 'local military' an example of which was the C.I.L. of Somalia at the head of the Nicaraguan Junta. At a time when it became increasingly true that the military no longer served the interest of the oligarchy in power, but indeed became that oligarchy. This is true because much of the money that was injected into the countries went into the pockets of the military leaders who invested in land and became economically independent. Examples of these independent military oligarchies could be seen in Guatemala and El Salvador. Because of there increased economic and political independence U.S. policy became weaker in the region forcing the U.S. from giving aid to Guatemala because of its 'Human Rights violations' and the imposing of a more friendly 'new military' in place of the 'old military' into the leadership of El Salvador. In the case of Honduras, this country is more at the whim of the U.S. especially since the U.S. wants to upgrade its military might so they could complete the so called "Iron Triangle".

Wheaton explained how the U.S. is very concerned with its image and its manipulation of the countries of Central America. A major tactic of trying to keep a

Continued on page 9

CLOUDS PERFORM

Barington Henry

On Thursday November 9th, Clouds put on a magnificent performance of progressive Jazz for a full house in the Blue Wall.

From the start it was obvious that Clyde Criner end his five piece band were prepared for some serious entertainment. Clyde played both the acoustic and electric piano, Alex Foster Tenor Saxophone, Calvin Hill Bass, Horace Anderson Drums, Brubbi Taylor Percussions and Kevin McNeil Guitar.

The audience was quite pleased with the

group's selections, all of which were originally composed. Criner started the show with a solo which demonstrated his keyboard wizardry to everyone in the house. The other members of the band followed his example, each displaying his expertise and distinguished background through their instruments.

Throughout the evening Clouds had the crowd busy, tapping their feet and snapping their fingers between applause and constantly rocking to the rhythm.

Reagan Backs Down on Voting Act

Reprinted from the Guardian

A recent statement by President Ronald Reagan may very well go down as the "crown jewel" of political double-talk.

On November 6 President Reagan made a "definitive" statement on White House views on extending the 1965 Voting Rights Act, key provisions of which expire next August. In his statement, Reagan said the right to vote is the "crown jewel" of American civil liberties. "But he then went on to outline views on new legislation that would clearly undermine the act, considered one of the most important civil rights measures ever passed by Congress.

The House overwhelmingly passed the extension legislation, with the support of civil rights lobby groups. The bill comes up in the Senate in 1982, where there is significant opposition.

Reagan said that on the one hand he believes the Voting Rights Act "should be extended for 10 years." On the other hand, he said, "I will support amendments which incorporate reasonable 'bail-out' provisions." This clause defines how a jurisdiction may exempt itself from meeting the act's requirements.

Reagan also argued that not only must discriminatory effects be judged in evaluating a district's conduct, but it must be proven that officials "intended" to discriminate. Civil rights lawyers argue that it is almost impossible to prove intent, and that such an approach would effectively gut the act.

Civil rights groups have criticized Reagan's views. Rep. Harold Washington (D Ill.) released a statement expressing the position of the Congressional Black Caucus: "I'm extremely disappointed that the President of the U.S. did not see fit to give his unqualified support to House bill 3112, the extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The president does damage to the bill by suggesting that the bailout provision, constructed so carefully by the House Judiciary Committee, is unreasonable. It is reasonable."

The executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, an umbrella coalition of major civil rights groups, said that anything "less than the House passed bill is unacceptable to the civil rights community."

A Tale of Murder on the High Sea

Reprinted from the Daily World



The Carter Administration opened its arms wide to receive the "political refugees" from Vietnam and Cuba by the thousands. But of course we were expected to believe that the waves of Haitians arriving here plan to not political refugees, just some unemployed people seeking escape from economic conditions. We were told, and expected to believe that "things were getting better" in Haiti. Democracy was expanding.

The time is now. The hour is shaped by Reaganomic-mania. Haiti seethes with frustration and oppression, about to explode. And the "political refugees" keep on pouring in by the boatloads.

The scenario is basically the same. There are the smugglers, now receiving 1,000 to 2,000 dollars "a head", reminiscent of the slave trade days of human "cargo". There is the official enforcer of government policy, the Coast Guard. And finally, there are the Haitian refugees.

A flash of sun on water. A Mobil TV

camera zooms in, pans the beach. The Black Bodies lie in the sand unmoving. Overhead a helicopter hovers, metallic wings whipping the air and water with a steady hum. Thirty-three human beings dragged out of the sea, victims of a cold and insidious policy that denies them access to political asylum status.

Over 44,000 Haitians have come, many seeking entry as political refugees. Virtually none have received it. They are penned up in refugee camps, rapidly processed, and taken straight to prison. Many never arrive at this shore. They are intercepted at sea and returned by the U.S. Coast Guard under Reagan's orders. No one knows how many have perished at sea, but they keep on coming.

Watching this scene on the evening news one thinks, how cheap life is held by the smugglers and the U.S. government, which continues to refuse these refugees political asylum. Yet, Reagan, like Carter and Nixon before him, is willing and eager to give "political" asylum to refugees from countries where their puppet-government

allies have been toppled from power.

The policy toward the Haitian refugees can only be described as inhumane, brutal and in violation of all international codes of behaviour concerning refugees.

Father Jean-Yves Urfile of Haitian Fathers in Brooklyn, says Reagan's policy is illegal; no country has the right to stop ships in international waters.

Further, he said, a double standard is being employed, when one compares the Haitians' treatment with that received by the Vietnamese and Cuban "refugees". There wouldn't be a dictatorship in Haiti if there wasn't any military aid by the U.S. An entire nation is being sacrificed for the "vital interests" of the U.S. he said sarcastically.

The Coast Guard Boats are not there merely to stop refugees, he commented, but to protect a dictatorship that is about to fall; to intervene in Ouvalier's behalf. "It is a military occupation at sea." And even Haitian government officials, remembering the U.S. Marine occupation in the 1920's, to diske the current situation.

Letter to the Editor

This weekend I stopped at the "pit", or better known as the production room at the Collegian office. The reason for my visit was to see how the production of our Black Newspaper NUMMO news was doing. Entering the door I saw, as I have seen so many times before, a room of beautiful Third World women (First World to me). It is hard to explain the powerful feeling I got as I watched these sisters working diligently in putting out NUMMO news. Watching these women at work I saw the personification of "women are the heart of all political struggle". It's something to think about, these women could have been out partying or doing one of a million other better things then spending a Saturday night in a room without windows (yes, the production room has no windows), but they were there, and the struggle goes on.

For all you young brothers who want to know what a real "serious" woman is about, I would suggest not just checking out those parties on Saturday night, but also give a visit to the production room on the lower level of the campus center. Here you will see women who are helping to keep our voice alive in the Pioneer Valley. And to you beautiful women... let me say, as one of many readers of NUMMO and a supporter of the struggle..... THANK YOU. (something I am sure you do not here enough)

Kanata Senyah

West Strives for Namibian Settlement

reprinted from the Guardian

The 5-member Western "Contact Group" last week unveiled its long-awaited constitutional principles on Namibian independence. The proposals were heralded the "major breakthrough" promised by the Reagan administration.

Contact group representatives have embarked on a fresh round of negotiations with South Africa, the South-West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO) and frontline states of Southern Africa in an effort to revitalize deadlocked diplomatic efforts for a Namibian settlement.

The new proposals, worked out by the U.S. and said to form the basis of the renewed initiative, were formally presented to the Pretoria-backed Namibian internal parties in Windhoek, Oct. 26. While the Contact Group had previously called for an agreement on the plan by March 1982, the U.S. now appears to have dropped any specific timetable.

The content of the proposals was largely predictable and unremarkable. Much more importantly, the Western states failed to address the real obstacle to Namibian independence: South Africa's continued unwillingness to grant independence to its colony under any formula permitting the Namibian people to freely choose their government, since they would clearly choose SWAPO.

The 2-part document made public last week calls for a Western-style parliamentary democracy in an independent Namibia, closely modeled on the U.S. Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The first section states that the con-

stitution, to be drawn up by a constituent assembly, must embody nine specific principles. To become law, the constitution, must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the full assembly, a provision that is intended to weaken SWAPO's chances of dominating the constitutional process.

The second section mandates an elected government composed of executive, legislative and judicial branches, a bill of rights that includes the right to private property, and an end to race legislation.

The most troublesome aspect of the proposal is the requirement that the constituent assembly and the legislature "be elected so as to insure fair representation" and an end to racial groups representing the people of Namibia, for example by proportional representation or by appropriate determination of constituencies or by a combination of both.

This leaves open the possibility of diluting the one person, one vote principle, through an "appropriate determination" in favor of the white minority and the internal tribal parties allied with them in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (OTA).

The question of constitutional principles is actually a peripheral one, focused on by the Reagan Administration following bitter African criticism of the Western veto of mandatory sanctions against South Africa in the UN Security Council last April. In over four years of stalling on Namibian independence, the South Africans have never raised the question of the constitution as an objection to putting the international community to a referendum on independence, UN Resolution 435, into motion.

By posing the constitution as a problem and then appearing to "solve" it, the Contact Group is buying time to formulate a common strategy in defence of imperialist interests in Southern Africa.

The prospect that Pretoria might accept real progress toward a just settlement has been put forward by the Reagan administration as a key justification of its policy of closer ties with the apartheid regime.

But the Western principles have been rejected by the white settler minority, the only Namibian group capable of blocking South Africa's acceptance. While the OTA responded cautiously to the proposals, all three major white parties, to diske the current situation.

The frontline states have so far been guarded in their response to the U.S. proposals, saying only that they will continue to support SWAPO and SWAPO's position in favor of unmodified resolution 435. It seems likely, however, that SWAPO is prepared to accept some modifications of the UN plan provided the principles of sovereignty and majority rule are not compromised.

Representatives of the Contact Group met with officials of the Angolan government and the Angolan government and SWAPO in Luanda, Oct. 27. The Angolans, still reeling from the massive South African invasion in August, seem particularly eager for a settlement. In recent weeks, Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge dos Santos supported the latest round of negotiations.

Continued on page 4

U.S./S. Africa Spring Protest Planned

Buoyed by two well-attended national conferences in New York last month, anti-apartheid activists are gearing up for "Two Weeks of Action in Support of Southern African Liberation Movements" next Spring. Organizers want to mobilize the diverse groups working on southern African issues for a cooperative effort to arouse public concern.

The largest of the two New York gatherings - the Conference in Solidarity with the Liberation Struggles of the Peoples of Southern Africa, held October 9-11 at New York's Riverside Church - attracted some 1,000 delegates from political, religious, trade union, and other organizations across the country. The National Student Anti-Apartheid Strategy Conference at Hunter College a week earlier drew participants from 50 campuses in 20 states.

The American Committee on Africa, which organized the student meeting, proposed the Spring action to both conferences, where it won strong backing. The kick-off date for the two weeks is March 21, the anniversary of the Sharpeville demonstrations in South Africa in which 67 protesters were killed by police. The end date is April 4, the anniversary of Martin Luther King's assassination.

To prepare for the action, regional sessions are being held - in California earlier this month, in Amherst, Massachusetts (for New England), on November 21, and in New York City (for New York, Philadelphia,

New Jersey, and Washington, O.C.) on New Jersey 5, Northwest, mid-west, and southern regional meetings are planned for February, probably in Eugene, Oregon, Champagne-Urbana, Illinois, and New Orleans.

Much like the two New York conferences, the Spring action will mobilize around four political themes: support for liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa; calls for the withdrawal of U.S. corporations from South Africa and for an end to all academic, cultural, and sporting ties with that country; opposition to the Reagan administration's warmer relations with the white government; and linkage of the southern African issues with opposition to racism in the U.S.

Last month's solidarity conference adopted what is being called The New York Declaration, which outlines the three purposes that brought participants together: "1) to expose the deepening collaboration of the U.S. government and corporations with the South African apartheid regime and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia; 2) to mobilize the people of the U.S. to compel our government and corporations to end their collaboration with racism, colonialism and military aggression in southern Africa; and 3) to organize mass support in the U.S. for the liberation

movements of southern Africa, led by the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia."

The Spring action proposal differs in one respect from the Solidarity conference.

The liberation movement support clause is not limited to SWAPO and the ANC, but by implication includes the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), the other outlawed South African movement, which is also recognized by the Organization of African Unity. The ANC and SWAPO were listed as co-sponsors of the Solidarity conference, while PAC was excluded from participation. "We are inspired by the example of the men and women of SWAPO and the ANC, who, having exhausted all peaceful means, have been compelled to take up arms," the New York Declaration says.

The conference document goes on to lambast the American government for "forging a deepening alliance with the criminal apartheid regime."

The Reagan administration has accelerated this alliance," the Declaration states, while accusing "our successive governments" of pursuing "a foreign policy of intervention."

Prominent among participants were Congressional Black Caucus members Rep. Ronald Dellums (O-Calif) was preparatory committee president. Reps. George Crockett (O-Mich) and Shirley Chisholm (D-NY) were speakers.

Reprinted from Africa News

UMass entered B.U. Tournament

Jimmy Wong

Early in the morning on October 24, 1981, Boston University's Sergeant Gymnasium stirred with activities exceeding that of normal. On that sunny Saturday morning, B.U. annually hosted the Asian American Invitational Tournament. Each year, they invite colleges from different parts of the country to participate in this semi-prestigious event. Among few schools that were present was University of Massachusetts (Amherst), Amherst College, Tufts University, Boston College, Harvard, Cornell, Brown, Tufts, Northeastern, Temple University and University of Pennsylvania (and yet still more that could not be named.)

Each participant performed their best for their respective schools so to merit the bragging rights of the coming year. This year both Northeastern's men and women volleyball team held the title as the champions while Temple regain the title they have won the previous year for basketball.

Both the men's and women's volleyball team from UMass were inexperienced and was unsuccessful in their attempts. However, the basketball team posed the biggest surprise. In their first match against Harvard, UMass fell behind by 10 points early in the first half and came back to lead by 3 at halftime. Nevertheless on the second half, lady luck was definitely not on the side of UMass. Although their defense and rebounding were exceptional, the offense suddenly turned cold and constantly being

Continued on page

UMASS ENTERED B.U. TOURNAMENT
continued from page 3

on the wrong end of the referee's poor judgement didn't aide the situation any. UMass returned the next day to play N.Y.U. and gave their best effort in the entire tournament. N.Y.U., (being top ranked by many) made it an easy caffeine game until they found themselves in a 10 point deficit and immediately called an emergency timeout. N.Y.U.'s attitude quickly changed and began to chip away at the UMass lead. At the end, UMass succumbed to N.Y.U. but not without very hard labor in New Yorker's part.

UMass executed very well offensively, defensively and under both boards. This year, majority of the players representing UMass were freshmen and sophomores; when the pressure was on to perform their best, they came through for us. So to you all, thanks for your effort and hope you all have better luck next time.

Ortega ante O.N.U.

continued from page 2

-Doce millones de personas no tienen un hogar decente para vivir.

-Por cada dólar que gana un centroamericano pobre uno rico gana 48.

-Segun los estudios de CEPAL, 8 millones y medio de los habitantes en Centroamerica viven en un estado de pobreza horripilante. Es allí, en esa vieja realidad de explotación de las naciones centroamericanas donde debemos buscar las causas del torbellino socio-político que afecta Centroamericana, no en la revolución nicaraguense.

El punto de partida para resolver la crisis regional debe ser la de reconocer el hecho de que la crisis proviene de la explotación y que las naciones centroamericanas deben adoptar una serie de medidas correspondientes a estos hechos.

Durante el 1973 al 1980 la deuda extranjera de Centroamerica ha crecido en un 500 por ciento y para finales del 1981 alcanzara una cifra de 7 mil millones de dolares. Esta deuda representa 140 por ciento de nuestras exportaciones, siendo este hace tres años 80 por ciento. Esta deuda representa un peso enorme para el trabajador centroamericano ya que los intereses a acreedores representa un por ciento cada vez mayor en la exportaciones de la región. Los intereses altos que resultan de la política fiscal y monetaria de los Estados Unidos estan apuntando a recompensar a esos quienes tienen mas y castigando mas a los que tienen menos. En tanto esta situación no se resuelva la situación centroamericana tampoco se resolvera.

Nambía continued from page 2

Following his meeting with the Westefñ delegation in Luanda, dos Santos is reported to have said that negotiations offered hopes for a "just solution" in Nambía. "It has not been easy to convince the parties involved in the Namibian conflict, especially South Africa and SWAPO, to reach the understanding necessary to sign a cease fire and begin the process of transition to independence," dos Santos said.

Such statements have been interpreted as an indication of growing tension between SWAPO and the Angolan MPLA over the terms of an acceptable settlement. At the same time, Angola has repeatedly reaffirmed its support for the Namibian liberation movements and genuine independence.

The Angolan position, and that of the other frontline states and SWAPO, seems to be one of demonstrating a willingness to compromise in favor of a solution leading to an end to the war, genuinely free elections and an authentic transfer of power to the elected government. This puts the blame for continued stalling just where it belongs: on South Africa and its allies in Washington.

Forward Together!

Backward - Never!

Ortega at U.N.

continued from page 2

the true culprits of the dramatic situation in Central America.

The starting point for solving the regional crisis is to recognize the fact that it is the product of the exploitation to which the nations of Central America have been subjected and to adopt a series of measures in line with that fact.

Between 1973 and 1980 the foreign debt of Central America has grown fivefold, and by the end of 1981 it will reach the unprecedented figure of 7,000 million dollars. This debt represents 140 percent of our exports, as opposed to 80 percent only three years ago. This debt means an increasing burden on the shoulders of Central American workers, because interest payments to creditors represent an ever greater percentage of the region's exports every year. The high interest rates which result from the fiscal and monetary policy of the United States are aimed at rewarding those who have more and punish those who have less. As long as this situation remains unsolved, the Central American crisis will also remain unsolved.

POETS CORNER

The begining was dark
and then the earth became light and evilness erupted,
There was violence and it became night and it became
light and it became night and it became light and it
became night and it became light and it became night
and it became light and it became night and it became

God became angry with evil
and the universe roared with thunder
and the blackness of the heavens fell upon the earth
and the earth became like it was in the beginning

Black



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Announcements
Film conspiracy

International Film Conspiracy - Friday, November 20th 6:30-midnight. A five hour showing of long and short progressive movies addressing issues such as racism sexism nuclear and military superiority, freedom, and comedy. Refreshments will be available and a one dollar donation is requested. Sponsored by Students Against Militarism. 549-6414

TEACH IN

Tuesday Nov. 17 8:00 PM C.C. 101

FILM Gruneda: Nobody's Backyard

Special Speakers:

Peter Bohmer
Bruce Rose
Marea Wexler
Representative from Casa Nicaragua
Come hear about recent developments concerning U.S. foreign policy towards the Caribbean and Central America, and national efforts to respond to this threat to peace.

RALLY!
Saturday Nov. 21st at 12:00 Noon in front of Northampton' Court House to protest the planned intervention in the Caribbean

Expo '81

"Come Experience Expo'81" is the theme of Smith College's 36th annual International Students' Day Bezaer, (I.S.), which will turn Scott Gymnasium into an international fair on Tuesday, November 17, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.. There will be food from 15 different countries. Children from the Amherst Chinese School will perform a Chinese tea-picking dance, also we will present a eikido demonstration, a bamboo dance, and other dances and songs from around the World.

S.A. Solidarity Comm.

The Southern Africa Solidarity Committee will be meeting Wednesday, November 18th at 4:30 in room W-22 Mechmer. Campaigns being developed include Divestment, Media, Education and Outreach, and Fundraising. All concerned people who want to contribute to solidarity with peoples of Southern Africa are urged to attend. For more information, call Meree at 545-0341, SCERA.

The Third World Women's Task Force will be sponsoring a panel on "Native American Women: Family, Survival and Social Change." The women will be giving the history of Native Americans and discussing their struggle for the survival of the family and their race. Also they will speak on organising for social change.

The guest speakers will be Val Kelly and Lottie Fothergill. These free event will take place in the Campus Center in room 101 at 7 PM on November 19th. Childcare will be provided in room 901. There will be a reception at Yvonne's in New Africa House at 5:30.

For more information call Panna Putnam at Every Woman's Center. The number to call is 545-0883.

COME SEE
"Sittin' on the Mourning Bench, Fire in My Soul"
(conceived by Lucette Mercer, with poetry by Joyce Ingram)
A play written, directed, produced and performed by Black women at Smith College.
Saturday, November 21, 1981 at 7pm at the Helen Hills Chapel, Smith College campus. The event is free and will be the only Black production at Smith College this year.

Support the struggle of the Palestinian people. Demonstrate on November 28th in New York City. In recognition of the United Nations declared International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People progressive organizations end individuals from around the world have joined in the "November 29 Coalition" end called for a mass demonstration on Saturday, Nov. 28th in New York City. Free transportation will be provided. For more info: 549-5470

EVERY WOMAN'S CENTER GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FEEDBACK

As Everywoman's Center approaches its tenth anniversary, it has initiated a critical review of its goals and objectives. As part of that process, the Center is asking for comments from the community. If you do not receive a questionnaire in the mail within 2 weeks, please call or write Everywoman's Center, Wilder Hall, UMass. 545-0883

Atencion comunidad Hispana

AHORA les Invita al Caribe

Vengan todos a participar en los Eventos Caribeños

durante los días 19 y 20 de Noviembre de 1981

Jueves 19: * exposición de serigrafías por el artista MANUEL GARCÍA FONTEBOA

* Charla sobre la literatura del Caribe

profesora invitada - María Elena Alonso
Omar Munoz
Juan Gilardi
Federico Borges

Lugar: Malcolm X Center South West residential area U MASS
Hora: 7:30 p.m. Se servirán entremeses y vino

Viernes 20 * Grupo Folclórico Impacto Boricua con Concepto Latino

* comida típica del Caribe y música baillable

Lugar: Campus Center Auditorium
Hora: 7:00 p. m.

!Estos eventos son gratis!

!Si la comida tambien!

!E speramos su participación!



Co. sponsored by Westfren Mass
Venezolano Borge

Rally in protest of planned intervention

The protesters gathered in front of the Northampton Courthouse, this Saturday at 12:00 noon. The 150 marchers went to Polaski Park where several speakers addressed the crowd on the present menace pending over Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The common concern of those addressing this issue was the escalating U.S. hostility against these countries and the corresponding economic, political and military measures the U.S. government is presently undertaking.

With respect to Cuba and Nicaragua, the marchers stressed the demand of no blockade, both physically as well as trade and credit wise, being used against these countries. It was also made clear the need for the people of the U.S. to mobilize against any possible military intervention of the U.S. in these countries.

As for El Salvador the key demand was, "U.S. hands OFF!" the country. The speakers criticized Haig's position on the issue that external elements are the reasons for the conflict. The origins of the civil war, speakers said, are found in the profound economic and political injustices which Salvadoreans have faced for many years. Also the U.S. position on outside intervention was questioned, after all, isn't the U.S. an external element involved in the Salvadorean reality and therefore possible source of the conflict itself?

Speakers also took effort in relating what's going on in these countries and the present war at home which the Reagan administration is waging against the people. The U.S. is not only involved in war abroad but at home the cuts in social spending together with the strengthening of the military and judiciary are all part of an undeclared war against working people, unemployed, minorities, youth and women.

The growing militaristic build-up which the Reagan administration has undertaken as far as talks of "limited nuclear war threats" with Europe or the Middle East as possible scenarios. But the deployment of more and newer missiles is being met with growing resistance by the Europeans who have protest in massive numbers against these plans of "limited nuclear war". The Reagan administration is trying to convince people that more weapons are needed for defense it is also creating the mentality among the people that will, see any kind of direct U.S. intervention as necessary.

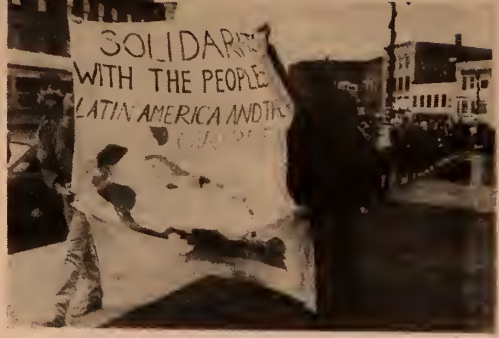


photo by Ed Cohen

Lastly speakers also denounced the growing counter-revolutionary actions which both Cuban and Nicaraguan exiles have perpetuated against both countries. Assuming the U.S. is for whatever reasons, limited in terms of direct intervention these bands of exiles are the possible armies, which armed and financed by the U.S. could do the dirty work for the U.S. This is the case with Nicaragua who right now confronts the presence of over 5,000 former National guardsmen stationed in the Honduran border with Nicaragua. These bands have significantly increased their incursions in the Sandinista country during the last months killing peasants, teachers and innocent people.

The U.S. people have a great responsibility in their hands trying to stop this government from intervening in the destiny of the people of the Caribbean and Central America. The realization of this will require a great effort from all of us.

by Argeo Quiñones

New Englands First Black Mayor

Conn. state Rep. Thirman L. Milner became the first popularly elected black mayor in New England history earlier this month when he beat two opponents in Hartford's mayoral election.

Milner, 48, told supporters at his Nov. 3 election night victory party, "It isn't going to be easy, being the first popularly elected black mayor in New England: We'll be in fishbowl and I'll need your strength and support over the next two years."

A popularly elected is one in which registered voters elect candidates, as opposed to being appointed by a city council.

Milner has been a state representative from Hartford for the past three years. He defeated Democratic Deputy Mayor Robert Ludgin, who ran as an independent, and Republican Michael T. McGarry.

According to reports, Milner enjoyed both massive black and minority support and the six-to-one edge in voter registration held by Democrats in Hartford. According to his State House staff, Milner is on a short vacation following the victory.

The mayor-elect of Hartford, Connecticut's capital and second largest city (pop. 136,000), is the second black to serve as mayor of a Constitution State city. Leo Johnson served for one year as mayor of New London, but was elected by the city council rather than popularly.

Milner will replace five-year incumbent Mayor George Athanson, whom he defeated last month in the second of two Democratic primaries. Milner narrowly lost a Sept. 8 primary, but challenged the results in court, charging vote fraud. A judge ordered a new runoff in which Milner, with a big minority turn-out, trounced the incumbent, 9,267 to 6,628 in a four-way race.

Reprinted from Baystate Banner

Editorial Reply

To the Editor:

I read the Collegian of Monday Nov. 2, 1981 in a library. In it under Nummo News, there was a well written article by White, but she spoils it by trying to tie it up with being poor, in the last few sentences. White states, "as long as large numbers of people in this country are denied access to goods, resources and adequate control over their destinies by the barriers of racism, classism, and sexism, there will be discontent articulated, and expressed through individuals in unpredictable and extreme forms of destruction (by people) driven into political desperation". Actually there is no excuse for cold blooded murder for any reason. The perpetrators of the cold blooded murders are not poor and some come from well to do families like Kathy Boudin.

It is time people like Judith White learned some history. The weatherman is a communist organization, and they are trying to do in this Country what Stalin did in Russia to finance his revolution. Stalin and his goons went out to make robberies (sic) and murders. Racism, classism, and sexism will not be stopped if such people come into power. Such people tend to use people to further their ends and then discard them as they will the Black Panthers when they have no further use for

Continued on page 4

OFF DUTY POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULT BLACKS

Reprinted from The Chicago Defender

Ten policemen, intoxicated and armed but out of uniform, stormed a hotel in a black neighborhood in Houston, slaying "niggers, niggers," and roughed up several tenants, witnesses have charged.

All 10 officers were suspended without pay pending investigation of the incident at 3 a.m. Wednesday at the Delta Apex Hotel in the predominantly black area known as fifth ward, police said Monday.

Tenants said a group of intoxicated white men dressed in jeans and T-shirts arrived at the hotel in a pickup truck bearing a confederate and a skull and crossbones flags. Witnesses said they recognized them as patrol officers.

Adell Criswell, 43, a painter, said off duty officers beat up eight people, splitting one man's head with a flashlight, knocking out another man's teeth, throwing another man down the stairs and putting a pistol to a woman's head.

"I thought they were the Ku Klux Klan," said one tenant. "It took me back to the slave days."

Police Chief B. K. Johnson relieved all 10 officers off duty Friday, but police officers were close-mouthed about the incident. Spokesman Larry Troutt said the internal affairs division was investigating.

"There have been no formal complaints received by inter-

nal affairs about any specific officer in connection with this incident," Troutt said. "Internal affairs division is investigating reports of misconduct by off-duty officers."

A detective, who declined to be identified, said the officers allegedly began drinking about 1 a.m. Wednesday being the northeast patrol substation. He said they later in the night went to the hotel to "beat up some dope fiends."

"I was asleep and they kicked open my door," said Jewel Conley, 31. "One of them had cowboy boots end tried to kick be but missed when I moved and stuck a pistol in my face."

Eloy Johnson, 28, a maintenance worker, said one of the men "put a gun in my gut and cocked it. They told one guy to 'run, nigger, run.' He said if he stays, 'I'll beat you, but you can run and I'll shoot you.'"

"They beat him up anyway," Johnson said.

Tenants said no arrests were made and the off-duty officers eventually left in their truck, saying they would be back.

Herman Watson, 40, a juvenile counselor, said relations between police and Blacks in the area are poor. He said officers often enter residences without search warrants and question people on the street for no apparent reason.

Haig maintains threat against Nicaragua

Managua. After hearing Secretary of State Alexander Haig's Nov. 12 refusal to rule out military aggression against Nicaragua, Rep. Michael Barnes (D-Md.) commented, "If I were a Nicaraguan, I'd be building my bomb shelter."

Instead of building bomb shelters, however, Nicaraguans are joining the militia. Recent enlistments in response to the mounting U.S. danger have boosted the country's combined armed forces to nearly 100,000 men and women.

Haig's latest remarks created little stir in this country: the country is already in an emergency mobilization in response to earlier threats, and most Nicaraguans already believe there is a strong possibility of outside aggression against their country.

But anyone trying a direct invasion of Nicaragua will have to contend with an entire population which fought a victorious insurrection with only rudimentary arms and has now been converted into a trained army.

Sergio Ramirez, a member of Nicaragua's governing junta, last week noted: "One day Ronald Reagan says they won't be sending U.S. combat troops, and the next day Haig says they continue to consider military options against Nicaragua. We really don't know who to listen to so we have to live in a permanent defensive stance."

Jaime Wheelock, agriculture minister and a member of the Sandinista Front's (FMLN) Directorate, outlines three dangers facing Nicaragua: "direct attack by the U.S.; organization of a regional war or the launching of a counterrevolutionary war." Washington's methods include economic sabotage, weakening of Nicaragua's exterior alliances, and trying to exploit internal divisions in the country, Wheelock said. Nicaragua has three ways to fight back, he said: to strengthen itself militarily; to augment diplomatic ties with many nations, and to fortify the economy to

"National unity is the key element" for Nicaragua's defense, Wheelock said. This means, he went on to "solid alliance of rural and urban workers" within a mixed economy.

Military preparation is a constant fact in Nicaragua. Militia members are seen practicing daily and some army reserve units have been called up for a second 2-month tour of duty, an indication of how seriously the threat is taken. Last month, hundreds of thousands turned out for protest marches against U.S. war games in the Caribbean.

Most Nicaraguans believe another war is very likely and seem resigned to it. "If it's going to happen, we are ready right now," said one militia member.

The Sandinista army is lightly armed. Reports that Algeria sent old Soviet tanks are unconfirmed; the only armored vehicles visible are Korean war-vintage scout cars and tanks given to former dictator Anastasio Somoza by the U.S. But the

discipline and spirit of the soldiers is impressive and the officer corps in made up of veteran guerrillas.

One focus of tension is the Honduran border. Border clashes between Nicaragua and Honduras have occurred nearly every month, often provoked by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries with camps near the border. On Nov. 13 another clash occurred, the Nicaraguan interior ministry described it as part of a "plan of provocation" backed by the U.S.

Internally, Sandinista leaders continue to talk with opponents. But they have made it clear they will not tolerate any real challenge to their rule.

Now faced with the real possibility of new imperialist aggression against Nicaragua, the government is stressing the need for national unity. And the response of the people is a clear indication of their willingness to fight to defend the gains of the revolution.

By Larry Boyd
-Extracted from the Guardian



Eventos del Caribe

photo by Ed Cohen

Tremendo bembé auspiciado por AHORA

Amenazas de Haig

MANAGUA. Las "amenazas" del secretario de Estado norteamericano, Alexander Haig, contra Nicaragua, han obligado a esta nación a tomar una "actitud defensiva permanente", dijo un miembro de la Junta de Gobierno.

Haig sostuvo el jueves ante una comisión de la Cámara de Representantes que Estados Unidos no ha descartado la posibilidad de derrocar por la fuerza a los sandinistas que han gobernado Nicaragua desde que ellos, a su vez, derrocaron a Anastasio Somoza tras la guerra civil de 1978.

Uno de los tres miembros de la Junta, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, declaró que los sandinistas se sienten "desalentados por el gobierno estadounidense", durante una reunión del jueves con miembros de la Soliedad Interamericana de Prensa (SIP).

"Alexander Haig dice una cosa un día y al día siguiente dice otra", manifestó Ramirez Mercado.

"Un día dice Ronald Reagan que no

habrá soldados norteamericanos combatiendo y otro día dice Haig que sigue considerando opciones militares contra Nicaragua", agregó.

"Realmiento no sabemos a que atenernos y por eso es que tenemos que vivir en una actitud defensiva permanente, en un estado de alerta político", explicó.

"Tenemos un muy difícil... la actitud agresiva del gobierno de Reagan se ha convertido en una amenaza para nuestro proceso revolucionario", señaló.

Nuestro gobierno y los sandinistas enfrentamos diarias amenazas lanzadas contra nuestra patria. Una relación estable con Estados Unidos no se puede construir en base de amenazas y vociferaciones", añadió.

Ramirez Mercado hizo sus declaraciones durante una reunión con una comisión de alto nivel de la SIP, que visita Managua para expresar al gobierno su preocupación por la situación de la libertad de prensa en Nicaragua.

"NO PODEMOS MAS"

Veinte mujeres refugiadas en el Fuerte Allen amenazaron ayer con realizar actos de violencia, inclusive suicidarse, si el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los Estados Unidos no las deja en libertad y les permite quedarse a vivir en territorio norteamericano.

Las mujeres haitianas hicieron llegar a los periodistas un documento en el que critican las condiciones de vida en el fuerte y las peticiones que sufren los 778 refugiados alojados aquí "para que voluntariamente expresen que desean regresar a Puerto Principe".

La carta fue distribuida a periodistas por Paul Latorre, un profesor haitiano de economía de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, que es miembro del Comité Inter-Regional de Ayuda a los Refugiados.

"Yo traduje la carta para que todos se enteren de los atropellos que están sufrien-

do mis compatriotas en el fuerte", dijo Latorre.

Las mujeres, cuyos nombres aparecen en la carta, junto con el número con el que aparecen fichadas, revelan que el pasado cuatro de noviembre hubo un emotivo mitin en el fuerte, exigiendo la liberación de los refugiados.

El Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización nunca informó sobre este mitin.

"Si dentro de ocho días no nos dan un resultado satisfactorio a nuestras peticiones, empezaremos de nuevo", dice el documento en una alusión a un nuevo mitin en el Fuerte Allen.

"No podemos mas, si de aquí al final de noviembre no nos liberan, un buen número de nosotros vamos a suicidarnos", dice el documento, cuya primera firma es de Marta Gara Forlen, con ficha A-24 712 330.

Sostienen que muchos de los que

salieron de Haití y están en Fuerte Allen y en el campamento Krome de Miami "lo hicieron por motivaciones políticas."

Las mujeres revelan que en Krome se las maltrato y comentan, "fuimos la impresión de venir a un establo, cuando en Miami nos llevaron al campamento Krome."

Cuenta que fueron desnudadas, en presencia de hombres, para ser fumigadas antes de trasladarse hace tres meses a Puerto Rico y comentan "esto nos recuerda un poco la trata de negros esclavos."

"La vida en el Fuerte Allen es muy dura para nosotros", dice el documento cuya última firma es la de Gertha Jean Louis.

"Encerradas detrás de alambres, en casetas donde no podemos soportar el calor durante el día. Durante la noche, hay frío."

Los obispos católicos puertorriqueños califican el área de barracons del Fuerte Allen como "un campamento de concentra-

ción."

Indican las mujeres que ellas soportan todos los maltratos aquí "porque tenemos la esperanza de que seremos liberadas en días o semanas."

Refletan que diariamente funcionarios de Inmigración llenen a hombres y mujeres del campamento diciendo que "los que quieren regresar a Haití que vengán e inscribirse".

El Consejo de Ayuda a los Refugiados Haitianos elogia que el pequeño grupo que regresó a Puerto Principe "no lo hizo voluntariamente, sino obligado."

En el documento se dice que no se permite a visitantes ir al Fuerte Allen.

"Quisieramos que los responsables del Fuerte contactaran si nos van a dejar morir bajo el fuerte sol ardiente, porque un gran número de nosotros está decidido a no regresar a Haití", dicen las mujeres, que explican que también hablan en nombre de los hombres internados en esta instalación.

Haitian Refugees will take no more

Reprinted from El Mundo

20 Haitian women whom are refugees in Fort Allen (Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico), said they would engage in violence and possible suicide if the Immigration and Naturalization Services of the U.S. did not free them and permit them to live in North American territory.

The women wrote a document for the press in which they criticize the living conditions in Fort Allen. In this script they also exposed the pressures inflicted upon the 778 refugees released there so they would voluntarily express their desire "to return to Fort au Prince."

The letter was distributed to News reporters by Paul Latorre, a Haitian professor now teaching Economics at the University of Puerto Rico, who is a member

of the Inter-Regional Committee on Help to Haitian Refugees.

"I translated the letter so everyone could understand the horrors my people confront in the fort", said Latorre.

The women, whose names and I.D. numbers appear in the letter, reveal that a riot occurred within the fort on Nov. 4th in which the refugees demanded their freedom.

The Immigration and Naturalization Services never reported this incident. "If our petitions are not met satisfactorily within the next 8 days we will start another uprising," states the document, alluding to a possible riot at Fort Allen.

We can't take much more, if by the end of November we are not freed, a great

many of us will commit suicide says the document.

"I sustain that many of those which left Haiti and are presently at Fort Allen or Camp Krome (Miami) "have done so for political reasons."

The women reveal they were mistreated in Krome and commented that "we had the impression we were entering a stable when we were taken to Camp Krome in Miami."

They also say they were undressed in male presence and exterminated before being transferred to Puerto Rico 3 months ago, they say "we re-lived the black slave experience". Life in Fort Allen is extremely hard for us" says the release. "Locked up withing these wire fences, in huts whose temperature is unbearably hot during the

day and cold during nights."

The Puerto Rican catholic bishops classify the Fort Allen barracks as "a concentration camp."

The women state they have withstood the bad treatment in the Fort, all in hoping they would be freed in a matter of days or weeks. They say that officials of Immigration call the inmates daily to "elicit" for their "voluntary" return to Fort Au Prince. The Council of Help for the Haitian Refugees declared that those who recently returned to Port Au Prince did not do so voluntarily.

In this document they also state the visitors are not permitted access to the fort. "If this situation does not change we will have to resort to a riot once more."

SEXISM ON TANZANIA CAMPUS

Though many African governments favor women's liberation in their formal utterances, traditional roles change slowly in most countries and resistance among men remains fairly widespread. One important arena for debate on this question is the African university, often the eye of political storms over issues of the day. As Martha Honey reports, But the ideas in circulation on campus do not always reflect the idealism of a younger generation. The battle of the sexes has been the subject of the University of Dar es Salaam, once a lively center for leftist political thought.

Part of the university's political life has been something called a "Punch board," where students could put up wall posters commenting on campus and national affairs. But particularly since 1978, when one-quarter of the students were expelled following a peaceful protest march, political activism has died down.

Indicative of this is the changed character of the Punch wall poster. For the

most part, these have now degenerated into personal attacks, rumors and character assassination aimed particularly at individual women students.

Recently, for the first time, women students have begun organizing to put an end to the degrading wall literature and to make the Punch board once again a place for open, serious debate. Earlier this month a group of women students called a public meeting entitled, "Women fight back: a meeting to discuss the defamation of women and the use of Punch for reactionary purposes."

As the speakers explained it, the Punch board is currently controlled by a clandestine group of campus men, who put up the wall posters in the dead of night and secretly distribute leaflets in the halls of the residences. According to the meeting organizers, the university has an obligation to correct the situation.

The Punch posters and handouts are usually scandalous sheets on individual women

students. They include a drawing of the student and slanderous and petty accusations about her social life. The posters also issue decrees such as woman should not in a particular dining hall. Women who disobey the Punch are likely to be "punched" or attacked in the next wall poster.

This type of activity has quite effectively intimidated most of the campus' 400 female students. "People have made a joke of it," said one woman at the meeting. "Actually it is no joke at all. Girls live in fear. They have suffered psychologically from being 'Punched.'"

Those at the meeting argued that the university administration has done nothing to stop the Punch posters and in fact condones them. The Dean of Students recently dismissed complaints from women students by saying that the Punch board helps to "regulate social behaviour." And, somehow, despite a shortage of paper at the university, the Punch group gets ample

supplies as well as access to duplication equipment and confidential personal files on the women students. As one speaker put it, "The administration is part and parcel of the Punch group. Therefore we must do something ourselves."

The meeting concluded by passing six resolutions aimed at publicly exposing members of the Punch group and democratizing the Punch board again, making it open to all students wanting to comment on political, social and economic issues. "This wall literature is the only medium of free expression that the students have," another organizer argued. "And it should be a place of open debate."

The meeting participants also demanded that the Dean of Students publicly retract his statement. And it called on women students and their male allies to refuse to abide by the Punch group's discriminatory decrees. Finally an eleven person committee was appointed to combat the Punch group. As its first action it is to produce a collective "Anti-Punch" wall poster.

Reagan makes gesture towards Black colleges

Early this Fall, President Reagan signed Executive Order 12201, dealing with "historically black colleges and universities." The stated purpose of the Order is to "advance the development of human potential, to strengthen the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to provide quality education and to overcome the effects of discriminatory treatment." The Order, as a policy statement of the U. S. government, effects all federal agencies.

It furthermore contains a number of key provisions which are worthy of note. First, there is a call for the development of a federal program designed to eliminate the barriers which have reduced the participation of historically black colleges and universities as recipients of federal agencies.

Second, the program will address the issue of involvement of private sector institutions with historically black colleges and universities.

Third, various Executive agencies will be required to establish annual plans to accomplish the first two purposes. "These plans shall consist of measurable objectives of proposed agency actions to fulfill this Order." (Shades of affirmative action goals end timetables)

Fourth, the plans of various Executive agencies will be reviewed both at mid-year

and at year's end. Such a review process is deemed necessary to ensure progress.

Fifth, and perhaps very significantly, "each president of a historically black college and university (will be) given the opportunity to comment on the proposed Annual Federal Plan prior to its consideration by the President, the Vice President, and Cabinet Council on Human Resources."

In terms of timetable, the various plans are to be prepared not later than January 15, 1982. The presidents of major historically black colleges and universities will, apparently, then be provided a chance to comment. And the full Plan goes to President Reagan no later than March 31, 1982.

On the surface the provisions of this Order would appear to be of major importance. Nevertheless, it does contain several defects. The "opportunity to comment" is not a guarantee that those comments will be considered or, for that matter, have any real impact. Second, the entire process is to be coordinated through the Secretary of Education, a position which the President wants to eliminate.

One must wonder, therefore, whether there are any realistic chances for success for the program. Still, the occasion should not be allowed to pass without a response from the blacks.

Read Nummo

Regan Attends Assembly In Peking

Peking - US Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan arrived at Peking, China for the second annual Sino-US Joint Economics Committee meeting. An article published by the Boston Globe told of a private conversation between Regan and Vice-Premier Bo Yibo. The vice-premier expressed his concerns to Regan the certain economic predicaments that still plague his country. "They are mainly energy and transportation and communication and cannot match the demand of national economic development."

Bo, who is responsible for the economic relations with foreign countries, is the first Chinese communist leader to publicly elaborate their nation's economic tribulation to the United States. He also spoke of their lags in agriculture, heavy

industry, consumer goods and how China would welcome the financial interactions with the US.

"Development of China-US economic cooperation is not only in the interest of both countries but also conducive to World Peace and Stability." Bo said at a banquet for Regan held after the meeting. Regan's "the United States needs more facts to determine what help China needs", which extends the United States enthusiasm to assist the People's Republic of China.

Although there were no remarks on the arm sales to Taiwan, the implications of China's resentment were quite apparent. If the arm sale does in fact go through as planned by the Reagan's Administration, it would create a hindrance in relations between the two countries.

by Jimmy Wong

Suzuki Causes Controversy Over Trade

Tokyo - On last Tuesday's edition of the Boston Globe, Globe's Donald Kirk reported the increasing bitter feelings between the United States and Japan. Criticism from both United States and Europe has greatly concerned Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. Those sentiments were revealingly intensified in a letter written to the prime minister in which the United States demanded that Japan cut the tariffs and the other barriers to the imports of american products. Suzuki addressed several members of the parliament retaining to the demands from their trading associates. His message was

quite clear that Japan would not meet the ultimatum as requested by the United States. He further stated that it was "wrong" for Europe and United States to blame Japan for their difficulties in selling here. His credit to the superiority of Japanese products with insuring their high sales throughout the world. Japanese government sources also disclosed that "strong pressures" from domestic trade associations and industries as one reason for "difficulties" in answering the demands. A US embassy official warned of damaging reactions that could result from a growing trade imbalance.

by Jimmy Wong

Japan's worldwide trade surplus this year is expected to reach \$23 billion while its surplus with the United States alone soars to a record \$16 billion with a surplus of \$20 billion forecast for next year. During the midst of the bitter argument, Japan's top council exerted to satiate the infuriated party by proposing a program of "emergency imports". The United States insisted that Japan also open its door to foreign imports on a permanent basis. The letter called for an end to tariffs on computers and computer equipments, plywood, cosmetics, sporting equipments, livestock, grapes and oranges etc...

The tariffs impuse on the United States have gone as high as 10.5 percent to 17.5 percent and the americans won't stand for it anymore.

Although this issue has truly taken its toll on Suzuki's administration, they will render no sympathy from their adversaries. Suzuki has called a series of cabinet meeting in a hope to find a solution that would satisfy both his own. Due to severity of this situation, Suzuki announced that his arrangements for reshuffling his cabinet will be delayed for an entire month.

Islam-The Primordial and the Last Religion

Submitted by The Islamic Society of UMMS

Religion is derived from the word *religio* which means to bind, because it binds man to the truth. Every religion has some element of truth in it. Two elements, the doctrine and the method, are always present in every religion, whether it is a restricted or a world religion. However, the doctrinal language and the method differ in different religions. Almost every orthodox religion in its central theme envisages a relation between man and God. This relationship 'saves' man from his wretched terrestrial condition and 'opens' to him the gates of heaven.

We shall confine our discussion to the religion of Islam. This subject is extremely broad. It will only be necessary to limit the discussion to only a few essentials and merely to scratch the surface of most of them.

With regard to the relationship between man and God, Islam neither anthropocentric nor theocentric in its orientation. It is neither God nor the Islamic faithful and imperfect nature of man. Rather the Islamic perspective of God is that of the Creator, Sustainer

and Master of the entire universe who has created everything other than himself. However, He is unlike any of His creation. Islam does not subscribe to what Christianity calls original sin and "fall" but man is considered as the best of God's creation. Man can maintain his best position provided he believes rightly and performs righteous deeds.

The word '*salama*' in Arabic, from which Islam is derived means submission, obedience, commitment and peace. All these meanings have relevance in understanding the religion of Islam. He who cheerfully submits himself to Allah's will, guidance and commandments, obedience to His laws and commitment to His charge, will be granted peace (3:19, 85: 9-74; 49:17). By following Islam, we will not only experience peace within ourselves, but also with other people and environment, on earth and the Hereafter (19:62; 26:75; 38:23; 86:25). His charge, which accepts through free choice to conform his will to Allah's will is a Muslim.

Islam is never based on the personality of

its founder but on the unity of Allah Himself. Therefore it will be a misnomer to call Islam as Muhammadanism. However, through the instrumentality of the Prophet Muhammad (upon whom be Allah's blessings and peace) the message of Islam was received, propagated and culminated.

Every child is born free in a state of his primordial nature (*Ar. Fitrah*) (30:30) which he bears deep down within his soul. Abu Huseira reported that the Prophet Muhammad (upon whom be Allah's blessings and peace) said: "no child is born, except on *al fitrah* and then his parents make him Jew, Christian or Magian as an animal produces a perfect young animal: do you see any of its body amputated? Then he recited the above verse from the Quran."** Thus, human personality and the development of moral character. However, he makes a free choice of a system of life, i.e., religion, therefore he will be accountable on this count.

Islam comprises of (i) iman (faith or belief) in seven articles most truly believed in: Allah, His Angels, His Books, His Pro-

phets, the Last Day, the Predestination of good and evil and Resurrection (i.e., coming to life at the Last Day); together with (ii) *Amal* (Deeds). Some of the traditional scholars have divided *Amal* into two branches: one dealing with the Acts of Worship (*ibadat*) and the other treating of transactions (*mu'amalat*). This classical division in no way leads to the conclusion that the acts of worship should be preserved according to the laws of Allah while the acts of transaction could be secularised or at least changed as one deems fit. The laws of Allah in Islam which is called *Shari'ah*, because of its total nature, encompasses both religious and temporal or secular matters of life. These two branches can in no way, according to the view point of *Shari'ah*, be completely divorced from one another. The two are inextricably intertwined and the spirit of *Shari'ah* is to preserve the unity of human life based on the infrastructure of articles of faith or belief. These points will be expounded further in the course of our discussion.

(Which will continue on the next issue of NUMMO NEWS)

REAGAN APPOINTS NEW CHAIR OF CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

by Judith White

Last Friday, Reagan dismissed Arthur S. Flemming from his position as chair of the U.S. Commission of Civil Rights and replaced him with Clarence M. Pendleton, a conservative Black Republican. This marks another move by the Reagan Administration to undermine the civil rights gains achieved by Black people.

Although Mr. Pendleton is the President of the Urban League chapter of San Diego he agrees with Reagan's anti-affirmative action stance and his belief that busing is not the appropriate way to school desegregation. Reagan also appointed a new vice chair of the Civil Rights Commission. Stephen Horn's successor is Mary Louise Smith, former chair of the Republican National Committee from 1947 to 1977. It is clear that the experience gained from that former position could not have given her adequate sensitivity and experience with civil right issues.

A spokesman for the Civil Rights Com-

mission, Rev. Charles Rivera said that the White House had been displeased with Mr. Flemming's active pursuit of civil rights. E. Pendleton James, the White House Personnel Director justified Flemming's dismissal by calling it business-as-usual adjustment—the placement of Reagan's choices within high government posts. James denied that cause of Flemming's dismissal was his persistent pro-civil rights perspective and actions. He denied also stories that Pendleton received the appointment because he is a friend of the Counselor to the President, Edwin Meese III, or that a report on police brutality against minorities issued by the Civil Rights Commission had disturbed Mr. Meese causing him to reexamine the commission. Mr. Meese, he claimed, had no hand in the appointment of Mr. Pendleton to the position of chair to the Commission of Civil Rights.

driven into desperation, as Judith White put it, but bungled a planned robbery (sic), and the newspaper versions state the gang approached "Frank and other guards and shot them in cold blood before any of them knew there was a robbery. Others killed later were killed as an escape measure and one killed was a black police.

Lou Duggar

§Because of an admitted weakness in the wording of the small editorial statement whose position was structurally incorrect within a straight report of events, there will follow a clarification of the personal views expressed in the November 2 story on the remnants of the Weather Underground and the ex-Panthers.

§It has been said of the Weather Underground that to qualify for membership within it's ranks one has to have been born the child of a millionaire because of the privileged background which many of its members shared. But to analyze the political motives of any individual or group purely on the basis of their economic status will lead the prospective critic to grief. The Weather Underground was not a communist organization. It was a radical offshoot of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). It drew its fervor and inspiration from the indignant voices of oppressed peoples engaged in the internal revolutions and independence struggles of their countries within this century which resulted in the transformation of their societies into various forms of socialist and communist states.

The methods which these American revolutionaries employed fall under the category of political desperation. The term political was used broadly to indicate actions taken by any group or individual who seek to alter the distribution and the relations of control within a given state. A much more exact term for the activities in New York is direct action which is the utilization of methods that fall beyond the limits allowed to people unauthorized by the legislative, partisan or executive bodies of the government towards an immoderate and occasionally revolutionary end.

§Although these revolutionaries appear isolated from the evident, current demands

and strategies used by the organizations and institutions which are commonly recognized by the mainstream media as voices of protest and social reform and which generally characterize the political and economic drama of the U.S. today, the alliance between the Weather Underground remnants and the ex-Panthers is a legacy of much of the frustration which Black people experienced near the end of the broad based united struggles of the sixties against the multiple effects of racial discrimination and of the anti-war radicalization which many whites, notably students, underwent in an effort to obtain adequate representation for their respective interests within the two-party system and the boundaries of the law and to work toward meaningful responsiveness and flexibility from other sectors of the government.

§Because of the distances between access to power, the form of that power and the political climate of Russia in the early years of this century and the U.S. in the later half of this century there can be no effective comparison made between them. The activities of the alliance between the ex-Panthers and the remnants of the Weather Underground will only punctuate the relatively quiescent surface of the U.S. under which smolders the accumulated resentment of years of abuse and oppression which will tend to gain a certain momentum as the present recessionary and inflationary crises continue. The political and economic upheaval which Russia underwent came from innumerable factors but essentially the result of war and defeat by a foreign power—Japan, and its engagement in World War I which the economy could barely support, under the military end governmental mismanagement of the Tsar who failed to retain the support of the people led to the overthrow of the monarchical regime in 1917.

to be continued in two weeks.

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continued from page 1 them. "Russia claims to give women equality but it is the women in Russia who sweep the streets, also do double duty work in factories and do housework at home. Skathy Boudin and her cohorts were not

Announcements

Demonstration in support of Palestinian Struggle

Support the struggle of the Palestinian people. Demonstrate on November 28th in New York City. In recognition of the United Nations declared International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People progressive organizations and individuals from around the world have joined in the "November 29 Coalition" and called for a mass demonstration on Saturday, Nov. 28th in New York City. Free transportation will be provided. For more info: 549-5470

Panel Discussion on South Africa

A panel discussion on U.S. Foreign Policy and the Political Economy of Southern Africa will be presented on Dec. 1 at 7:30 pm at the Springfield Science Museum in the R.E. Phelon African Hall. The speakers will be Bheki Lange, Mokubung Nkomo and Bill Strickland. For further information call 545-0472 or 545-0341.

Women under Apartheid

On December 3, a lecture entitled "Women under Apartheid" will be given by Barbara Masekela at UMass, Amherst in room 101 Campus Center at 7:00 pm.

These events are sponsored by: South Africa Solidarity Committee, Western Mass. Dennis Bruts Defense Committee, American Friends Service Committee, SCERA Anti-racism Team, Springfield Anti-Apartheid Committee, Western Mass. Venceremos Brigade, Third World Women's Task Force.

EVERY WOMAN'S CENTER GOALS AND OBJECTIVE FEEDBACK

As Everywoman's Center approaches its tenth anniversary, it has initiated a critical review of its goals and objectives. As part of that process, the Center is asking for comments from the community. If you do not receive a questionnaire in the mail within 2 weeks, please call or write Everywoman's Center, Wilder Hall, UMass. 545-0883

Internships

Graduate and Undergraduate Students: Thinking About Doing an Internship?

Are you interested in working on the problem of abuse in a setting which allows you to creatively develop your ideas and expand your skills, while gaining valuable work experience? The Womenshelter/Companeras may be the place for you! Woman shelter/Companeras, a shelter for abused women and their children, has internship openings for: Administrative Aides, Counselors, Bilingual Counselors, Outreach Workers, Childcare Workers, Fund Raisers, etc. No specific major is required. For information call: (413) 536-1629, or write to: Womenshelter/Companeras, P.O. Box 6099, Holyoke, MA. 01040.

Asar-Tem-Ur

This method of tightening was designed for women. ASAR-TEM-UR Egyptian meaning of the word: one of the nine spirits who destroyed the wicked soul and body. The great executioner.

The art form of ASARTEMUR is very scientific in its approach to personal self defense. The foundation for its structure starts with the universal elements, the life force of the universe. They represent the fundamental elements:

1. Earth
2. Fire
3. Water
4. Air

The give and take of the universe. They represent the different personalities of the fighter. When using the art form of ASARTEMUR, they become a natural survival skill. Survival skills should become intensive as a reflexive action. Reflexive action should then become highly focused and should be executed when fighting with speed and intense power to eliminate unannounced assaults mentally and physically. The mental training of ASARTEMUR prepares the mind to become agile and strong, making the mind a superior weapon. The physical training of ASARTEMUR prepares the physical body for excellent reflexes, speed, and power. The ultimate conditioning you get from studying the system of ASARTEMUR are:

1. Superior mental attitude
2. Internal and external control
3. Highly focused execution
4. Speed and agility with power

This course is designed in three parts:

1. The beginning movement
2. A, the art of fundamentals
3. Middle movement
4. A, effective penetrating
5. End movements
6. Eliminate and vanish

Something about the instructor

My name is Glenroy B. Buchanan, I have been a practitioner of self-defense systems for as many as twelve years. However, I don't consider myself and expert in any one form.

I have gained some excellent fundamental skills in each system. I have been a practitioner of Judo, Boxing, Karate, and this form I studied with Arthur Khan my instructor (Se, Fu) as he should be called. Moving from system to system I learned some fundamentally important things about all of them. I have taken all the experience from all these systems in which I was practitioner and combined the knowledge in designing this special self-defense course.

The art form I have named, ASARTEMUR, is highly specialized since it was designed to meet the challenge of self-defense training for women in mental and physical assault. The system is very intense due to the high focus of training.

CONTACT: Glenroy

253-9223

Before 9 AM or After 7PMs

Film maker to speak on Sterilization

Independent filmmaker Ana Maria Garcia will tour Amherst, Hampton and South Hadley Dec. 2 and 3 to show excerpts from her soon to be completed documentary on sterilization abuse of Puerto Rican women, to talk about this grave problem and to share her experiences as a Hispanic filmmaker.

Sterilization abuse is a problem which affects mainly poor and Third World Women. It occurs when a person's ability to conceive children is ended without that person's freely given and fully informed consent.

Ms. Garcia's hour long film "La Operacion" will examine the economic, political and personal conditions which have led to the coerced sterilization of more than one third of the women of Puerto Rico and a similar number in New York City.

Ms. Garcia will speak at the University of Massachusetts Dec. 2 at 3:30 in Campus Center 917. She will show film excerpts and speak on "The Hispanic Filmmaker".

At 8:00 in SBA 116

she will again show portions of the film and speak on "How sterilization became 'The Operation' in Puerto Rico". The film will be followed by a reception at Hampden Student Center in South Hadley.

On Dec. 3, Ms. Garcia will speak at Hampshire College at 0:30 A.M. in room 4 of Emily Dickinson Hall. She will hold a discussion over lunch at 1:00 P.M. in the Community Room at Florence Heights in Florence. She will conclude her visit with a talk on "La Operacion" at Mount Holyoke College's Betty Shebazz Cultural Center at 4:00 P.M.

The tour has been planned by IS/S, a Hampshire-Frenkin County reproductive rights group, and Casa Latina. Local groups who have helped sponsor the visit include:

At UMass: Scera Anti-Racism Team, Scera Women's Issues Team, CERF, AHORA, Office of Third World Affairs, Women's Studies Union Council, Commuter Collective, WMLASC, Southwest Women Center, Pils, Venceremos Brigade, Third World Women's Task Force, Every Woman Center, Womens Caucus of the SGA, Radical Student Union, Southwest Assembly, Womens Media Project, NUMMO NEWS.

At Hampshire College: Hampshire Women's Center, Program on Constitutional Law and Public Policy. At Mt. Holyoke College: La Unidad.

Ms. Garcia has spent more than four years researching and filming the factors which have motivated or coerced women to submit to an irreversible method of contraception, at an early age. She has gathered the viewpoints of the women and their families, the doctors, the capitalist, the politicians, and the political activists on sterilization and will provide in her film and talks, a detailed look at this issue.

Her film experience includes work as producer and camerawoman for "El Dialogo" a documentary on the New York Cuban community, camerawoman for "El Salvador: Another Vietnam?" and two years making videotapes for Downtown Community Television in New York City. Born in Cuba and raised in Puerto Rico, Ms. Garcia now lives in New York City.

NUMMO NEWS

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A small group of demonstrators braved the cold and marched from the S.U.B. to the Amherst Commons to attend a rally against the present U.S. military and economic policies. They called for the halt of the nuclear weapons build-up, the designation of Europe as a nuclear free zone, an end to U.S. military intervention abroad and the cut off of aid to repressive regimes. They demanded money for jobs and education. They expressed their solidarity for the self determination of all peoples.

Editorial:

On Thursday Dec. 3, Barbara Masekela of the Women's section of the African National Congress spoke of the role of women in the liberation struggles in South Africa. At the conclusion of her presentation a number of provocative and unexpected questions were raised by members of the audience. We would like to summarize Masekela's speech and then comment on the events which took place at the close of the presentation.

The Apartheid system is designed to render blacks foreigners and slaves to the industrially developed metropolitan areas of South Africa. 87% of the richest land is controlled by whites who comprise less than 20% of the population. The Blacks of South Africa have been forced by the government to the most barren lands, to live in essentially "giant migrant labor camps" which have been referred to alternately by the South African regime as the Bantustans, the reservations and most recently under the obscuring label of "the homelands."

There have been approximately 2,000 laws created by the South African regime to maintain white economic privilege and white political domination. Only Blacks who minister to whites are allowed in the urban areas. No African without residency may remain in an urban area for more than 72 hours unless they have a permit. In order to possess residency status an African must have lived in the urban area since birth, had continuous employment for 10 years or lived in the urban area for 15 years without criminal prosecution. Because of the instability of South African society it is nearly impossible for a Black to fill those qualifications.

There is little opportunity for employment within "the homelands." Exiled Blacks are employed sporadically in response to white South Africa's needs. The poorest sector of the South African economy is largely comprised of Black women. Most of the employment offered to Blacks is manual

labor which is most efficiently served by Black men. There is no work within the cities for women except for a limited number of domestic positions and jobs within light textile manufacturing industries and other areas which have been traditionally reserved for women. This is the reason for the disproportionate number of women in the "homelands." There, surrounded by hunger and disease, the women rear the children and take care of the people who are too old or too sick to work. Most of the women are young, within their early twenties. There are effectively separated from their husbands except for a yearly hiatus granted by the white employers. When the men return to the cities, their wives are usually left pregnant. Because of a convergence of factors engendered by the system of apartheid 50% of the children die before the age of five, this is termed by Masekela as genocide. She stated further the language of Apartheid is like that of the Nazi's women and children are labeled "the surplus population."

"Women are the revolution within the revolution," declared Masekela. They have made a major contribution to the Black struggle towards the liberation and the democratization of South Africa. They also are combating the established traditions of male domination for the struggle against racism does not automatically incorporate the creation of equal political status for Black women. Yet to limit the involvement of women in the struggle limits the struggle itself. Unless men and women work together "they might lose the bigger battle."

Men are beginning to understand that they have not treated women as equals. In the ANC today, women in the army are trained to fulfill the same duties as the men. On the diplomatic front, women are found in a number of high posts. The ANC London representative is a black woman as is the ANC representative to the Nordic countries. In the national committees of South Africa, women have not yet reached a position of equality.

After Masekela's speech, a question from the back of the room was raised. "Is the struggle of South African women the struggle against Apartheid or against Black men?" Masekela reassured that the struggle of Black women is like that of Black men, they are in a struggle against Apartheid. But women are the target for special and additional oppression because they are female under the rule of white male domination. Black men and women must both be liberated. After a heated exchange between them, he declared that she had given way to "a childish outburst." Another person expressed a desire to see a proletarian revolution in South Africa. They suggested that the battle waged by the ANC was bourgeois. Masekela explained that features peculiar to South African liberation movement distinguish it greatly even from the recent revolutions in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Certain elements she touched on were the metropolitan nature of South African society which largely excludes classical guerrilla warfare and the fascist deadlock which a powerful industrial state holds over the development of enduring labor unions. In South Africa, most organizational work must be done clandestinely and also on the international diplomatic level and not in the streets. A third questioner found Masekela's descriptions of strategies of the ANC vague. "I thought I heard you say investment is the only solution." "Who is the Army?" she queried. "All we ask," replied Masekela, "is that you not support our enemies." She would like to see South Africa isolated from the world community. The struggle in South Africa is a varied one. It must operate on many fronts.

Dialogue must occur on all levels but we, as observers of this presentation feel that the element of disrespect shown did not facilitate the emergence of a solution. We would like to see the sharing of a spirit of solidarity among all people engaged in liberation from economic exploitation, political suppression and other forms of oppression. We can not be our own worst enemies.

OPEN LETTER TO THE COMMUNITY:

Since last May the Hispanic Community of Holyoke has been plagued with a series of fires of extremely suspicious nature. Hundreds of families have been left homeless and hundreds more live fearing they are next. In August six persons died in one of these fires. The Holyoke community has been actively seeking Mayor Proulx's support in meeting their needs. They have petitioned utility services to combat the arson-attempts they have asked for an arson hot line increased security in endangered areas, fewer employment opportunities and adequate housing. The Mayor has failed to hear their pleas, not to mention meet their needs.

Coupled to the arson attempts many low-income residents are being faced with eviction notices, many live in building which have been condemned and lack heating. These people have no alternative housing and urban policies are not responding to the housing shortage by constraining other low-income projects.

The Hispanic residents are working hard towards improving their situation. They have formed an emergency task force to deal with arson-related fires and other social problems they encounter as a community, i.e. lack of jobs, poor education, lack of security, police brutality etc.) They have asked for our support in this process. They need monetary and material aid. This aid will be used towards the establishment of a headquarter from where they will direct and mobilize their community efforts. Their office they plan to begin a survival center for all the families which have been affected by past fires and those living in poor conditions . They are also engaged in fundraising to pay for bail fines placed on 14 persons arrested in October at Holyokes City Hall. They were arrested upon refusing to leave the building without speaking to Mayor Proulx.

They are in need of all the support we can offer. Drop off centers have been established at:

1. B.C.P. Wilder Hill UMass
Oebbie Sicilia 545-0676
Jose Abu 545-1968
2. AHORA 308 Student Union Bldg
UMass
Roxané Bell 545-2479
3. Fabrics of Life 110 King St. Northampton
584-3596

Responses to Racism workshop at UMass

An active discussion in educational reform at the University of Mass. reviewed the need for an effective G-Core curricular requirement.

The expansion of a G-Core curricular is needed for more awareness of cultural differences and racism. In order to fully appreciate other studies deemed necessary by the University, one must first realize the value of all mankind and its differences. It is with this realization that a wider acceptance of all studies is able to take place. To deny the humanitarian aspect of mankind is virtually to restrict all other educational goals. It is with this realization that the G-Core should be seriously considered.

Kenneth Johnson and Ria Ouren
I thought that the presentations were accurate concerning racism. Dr. Allen's mentioning that having a historical aspect to racism is critical to understanding was well taken. Tony Crayton's observations of U.T.O.P.A. were accurate and enlightening. Steve Coon's and Sally Mayeux's personal accounts were informational and just plain educational.

The 2nd half of the program where we were in small groups proved to be informal but very concrete as to "what can be done".
I think that the workshop was good. More are needed.

Jacqueline James

I thought that the all day workshop "Building Strategies" turned out wonderful. There is a definite effort being made to try to understand what must be done to combat racism. More of the workshops are needed on a wider level. The implementation of the G-Core expansion is needed to deal with the various cultural differences (diversities) of people of all walks of life. The time is now to deal with the situation of racism. It is never too late to change, there ever present stereotyped opinions of those who don't know enough about the social end political ramifications of such issues. Liz Carnetts summary was unique. I hope to see it in writing in our local newspaper.

Sheryle R. Johnson

A very useful, worthwhile day.
It's exciting to see whites beginning to take responsibility for combating racism. There are so many ways that racism manifests itself here at UMass academia, physical, mental violence....

It is important that white people educate themselves about what we can do in this university community to effect change, and we can effect change.

This series has been well attended by whites. I think students have learned a great deal about institutional racism.

Hasta la victoria Siempre!

PUERTORRIQUEÑOS EN LOS EEUU: - ¿Por que estamos aqui?

La llegada de puertorriqueños a los Estados Unidos no es mera casualidad. No estamos aquí porque nos guste el frío o porque la isla este sobrepoblada o sencillamente para vivir del "mantengo". Mas bien la emigración desde la isla ha surgido como resultado directo de la explotación norteamericana de nuestra isla. La magnitud del éxodo se ve claramente en las siguientes estadísticas: del 1898 al 1944 aproximadamente 90,000 puertorriqueños emigraron a los Estados Unidos. En la década del 50, 400,000 emigraron, en los 60 este cifra aumento a 586,636. Hoy casi 2 millones de puertorriqueños habitan en los Estados Unidos, siendo esta cifra casi una tercera parte de la población total residente en la isla.

Esta emigración es un resultado directo a la intervención norteamericana, tanto militar como política y económica. Las grandes corporaciones norteamericanas han utilizado la tierra y el pueblo de Puerto Rico para generar ganancias que resulten de beneficios solo para la economía estadounidense y sus grandes empresarios. Además es preciso notar que se utiliza a Puerto Rico como base militar para apoyar tareas represivas y explotadoras tanto dentro de la isla como en el Caribe y Latinoamérica. Actualmente hay 10 bases militares del ejército Estadounidense en la isla.

En julio del 1898 el ejército Norteamericano invadió a Puerto Rico y impuso un gobierno militar. Dos años más tarde el Congreso de EEUU paso la ley Foraker, bajo la cual se

gobierno le isla hasta el 1917. Bajo esta ley el Congreso tomo el poder de aprobar y ejercer leyes en la isla, un poder que hasta hoy día aun esta vigente. En el 1917 el Congreso paso una segunda ley, la ley Jones. A pesar de la oposición del partido mayoritario en la isla se nos impuso la ciudadanía norteamericana, requiriendo de esta manera la participación del puertorriqueño en las fuerzas armadas estadounidenses.

Esta intervención ha tenido graves consecuencias económicas para los puertorriqueños. En el 1898 Puerto Rico sostenía una economía basada en la agricultura. La gran mayoría de la población vivía de su tierra. Los productos de exportación eran tabaco, azúcar y café, siendo el café el producto más importante. Este se producía en pequeñas fincas pertenecientes al campesinado puertorriqueño. La ocupación norteamericana acogió el café puertorriqueño a sus reglamentos de tarifas de exportación la cual causo la devaluación monetaria de Puerto Rico. Como resultado el mercado del café Bonuca no podia competir con los precios del café de Brazil y otros países exportadores de café.

Las corporaciones norteamericanas se adueñaron de una gran parte de las tierras truncando así las oportunidades del pequeño agricultor netivo obligandolos dejar el cultivo o pequeños escalas. La azúcar luego paso a ser el producto de exportación dominante, produciendo este en haciendas inmensas de grandes terratenientes extranjeros. Solo podían trabajar durante las

épocas de zafra quedando pesantes una gran parte del año. De aquí surgen gran movimiento del campesinado a las áreas urbanas en busca de oportunidades de empleo. Al no poder absorber este influx causo la emigración del puertorriqueño a los EEUU.

En los años treinta surgió un movimiento fuerte de resistencia bajo el liderato del Partido Nacionalista encabezado por Pedro Albizu Campos. Este partido abogaba por la tierra armada contra el dominio de los Estados Unidos. En el 1937 surgió una protesta en Ponce denunciando el encarcelamiento de Don Pedro Albizu, en este demostración 20 personas fueron asesinadas y 150 heridas como medida represiva.

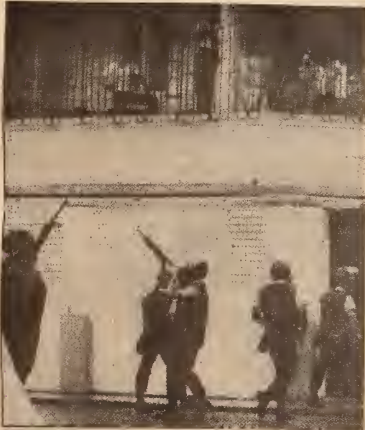
Luego de la Segunda Guerra Mundial el gobierno norteamericano introdujo un programa de industrialización a la isla conocido como "Operación Bootstrap" o Fomento Industrial. Este programa proveyo subsidios a inversionistas norteamericanos para facilitarles el desarrollo de la industria liviana en la isla. Luego se establecieron tambien industrias pesadas tales como las petroquímicas, las farmaceuticas, siendo estas altamente contaminantes. Estas industrias le fueron restándole la importancia a la producción de comestibles para consumo local y otros productos manufactureros para el consumidor puertorriqueño. Todos estas industrias beneficiaban tan solo al inversionista extranjero ya que no empeaban un número substancial de isleños; los sueldos que ganaban (y gana) el obrero

puertorriqueño es muy deficiente. La tasa de desempleo "oficial" en Puerto Rico alcanza ya el 22 por ciento, pero el desempleo actual llega a por lo menos al 30 por ciento. La cantidad de desempleo facilita la explotación del obrero ya que se ven obligados a trabajar por sueldos absurdos. Es preciso notar que el 78 por ciento de las acciones de las compañías en Puerto Rico pertenecen a extranjeros en su mayoría norteamericanos.

Los Estados Unidos tambien ha tomado medidas sociales muy fuertes en Puerto Rico. Tal ha sido en cuanto a el control de la natalidad. El gobierno de EEUU junto con entidades como la Ford Foundation promovio una campaña muy amplia de esterilización de la mujer, cabe decir que la incidencia de esterilización en Puerto Rico es la mas alta en el mundo. Este intento de control; la población en Puerto Rico sirve el propósito de preservar un sistema colonial en la isla.

El puertorriqueño se ve obligado a salir de su país por razones económicas, llegando a EEUU en busca de su supervivencia. Se encuentra al llegar que los trabajos, las viviendas y los servicios educativos y médicos son las meras migajas que da el gobierno norteamericano. Ve que se le niega el progreso profesional y social. La lucha del puertorriqueño aquí en Estados Unidos no se puede desligar de estos hechos históricos. Es una lucha por la justicia social, una lucha en contra de el opresor.

Juan D. Vargas
for "What's left in Boston"



Un policia realiza un movimiento defensivo durante una falsa alarma que se suscito cuando un joven sacó un palo de escoba a través de una reja en una residencia de la urbanización Santa Rita y el agente croyó que se trataba de un rifle. (Foto EL MUNDO - Eddie Figueroa)



Un miembro de la policia irrumpo en la asamblea. (Foto UPI)



Joga la Fuerza de Cheque. (Foto EL MUNDO - Eddie Figueroa)

Rector dice: "Las Clases Continúan Manana"

Situación en la U P R - sigue tensa. La represión de parte de la uniformada alcanza limites barbaros la semana pasada.

Gobierno Salvadoreño: de Opressor a Extorcionista

San Salvador-Radio Venceremos acusó al Gobierno de asesinar a campesinos que rehusan cooperar con una supuesta campaña de extorsion puesta en practica por las Fuerzas Armadas.

"Los campesinos con el pretexto de que son guerrilleros", anuncio la radio rebelde Venceremos al acusar al Gobierno de asesinar campesinos en el convalidado departamento suroriental de Usulután.

Segun Radio Venceremos, los campesinos "denuncian que soldados destacados en ese cantón se han dado a la tarea de amenazar y obligar a los pobladores a firmar un documento en el cual hacen que se comprometan a entregarles un colon (unos 33 centavos de dolar) semanal por familia, y al que se niega a firmar lo acusan de ser miembro del FMLN, y lo asesinan a la junto con su familia".

Usulután ha sido escenario de algunos de los mas violentos enfrentamientos entre tropas del Ejército y los rebeldes, empeñados desde hace dos años en derrocar a la Junta Civico-Militar respaldada por Washington.

El mes pasado las tropas del gobierno lanzaron su mayor campaña antiguerrillera en Usulután, pero los residentes de la region dijeron que los rebeldes ya comenzaron a reconstruir sus posiciones.

Comendos salvadoreños entrenados por los "boinas verdes" de Estados Unidos lanzaron una ofensiva contra los rebeldes cerca de la noroeste represa hidroeléctrica Cinco de Noviembre, la mayor del país, que suministra mas de la mitad de las necesidades de electricidad de la nación. Durante cuatro dias unos 500 soldados del gobierno han luchado contra los guerrilleros atrincherados en un trecho de 12 kilometros entre la represa y la localidad de Cincuenta y unos 40 kilometros al nordeste de San Salvador.

El Ministerio de Defensa no ha dado informacion sobre bajas, pero comandantes locales dijeron que aviones y artilleria del gobierno han bombardeado las posiciones rebeldes desde el comienzo de la ofensiva. En un comunicado publicado, el Ministerio de Justicia dijo que pronto entrara en efecto un nuevo programa de amnistia para guerrilleros que decidan deponer las armas.

"Segun los alcances del decreto gozaran de la gracia de amnistia y en consecuencia sus acciones serán perdonadas y olvidadas, todos aquellos que alzados en armas, manifiesten su voluntad de renunciar a dichas acciones, y organizaciones legales e las que pertenecen", dijo el Ministerio de Justicia.

Eligen Candidato del PRD en Republica Dominicana

Santo Domingo.- El senador Salvador Jorge Blanco fue proclamado candidato presidencial del partido de gobierno para las elecciones generales de 1982 al derrotar en la primera fase PRD a los demás de dicha colectividad al vicepresidente Jacobo Majluta.

El líder máximo del Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD), José Francisco Peña Gómez, anunció que Jorge Blanco habia ganado por lo menos el 57.7 por ciento de los votos de mas de 123,000 militantes del PRD emitidos el sábado antedeposado en los comités de barrio de todo el país contra aproximadamente un 37 por ciento del vicepresidente Majluta.

Peña Gómez proclamó a Jorge Blanco como "elegido de la multitud" y dijo que desde ya, antes de ser proclamado oficialmente por la undecima Convencion Nacional del PRD en el mes de sábado y domingo pasado, "Jorge Blanco se habia convertido en el candidato oficial del partido, que equivale a lo mismo que decir en el próximo Presidente de la República Dominicana".

Jorge Blanco, un duro crítico del regimen del presidente Antonio Guzman tambien del PRD, de quien es antagonico en las tendencias del partido oficial, fue felicitado por el jefe del Estado y el vicepresidente Majluta.

Blanco proclamó que la hora es de "reflexion y unidad" y pidió a los integrantes de las demas tendencias del partido que se unan a el en el campaña electoral para los comicios fijados para el 16 de mayo del año proximo.

El vicepresidente Majluta, quien el mediodia del martes habia anunciado que impugnaria las elecciones porque se habian detectado irregularidades, dijo en una conferencia de prensa en su despacho del Palacio Nacional, que admitia su derrota y que reconocia que Jorge Blanco habia ganado la Convencion, por lo que lo felicitaba y se unia a éste para la campaña por la presidencia.

Politica Economica Estadounidense Perjudica Latinoamerica

La nueva politica economica de Estados Unidos limita las posibilidades de expansion de las exportaciones de Latinoamerica y perjudica su capacidad de conseguir financiamiento externo, según un documento que discuten la semana pasada en Panama expertos de 27 países del continente.

El documento, preparado por la Secretaria Permanente del Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (SELA) dice tambien que la política de la administración de Ronald Reagan elevará los costos de la deuda externa de la region, estimulará la fuga de capitales y deteriorará los precios de los productos basicos que estos países exportan.

Asegura el informe que tras la llegada de Reagan a la Casa Blanca predominan en Washington las consideraciones geopoliticas y estrategicas desplazando los planes de anteriores administraciones para colaborar en el desarrollo del tercer mundo y ademas, se subordina la politica exterior a los problemas internos.

NAMIBIAN PROPOSALS GET A NOD

- A potentially awkward diplomatic problem was avoided last month when a Zambian high court judge agreed to try in secret a former government official accused of passing information to the American CIA.

§Smoothing the way for the mission of the Western Contact Group on Namibia, which visited Lusaka and other African capitals between October 27 and November 5, the government prosecutor told the court that some of the evidence being introduced could prejudice state security.

§The judge's decision meant the embarrassing allegation about covert American activities were not aired publicly just at the time that African leaders, including Zambian President Kenneth Kuenda, were being asked to endorse new Western proposals on Namibia.

§Webster Kayi Lumbwe, an employee in the foreign ministry, was arrested in June concurrently with the expulsion of two American diplomats. Four other Americans, three of them accredited U.S. officials and one a businessman none of whom were in Zambia at the time, were declared *persona non gratae*. The Kuenda government's decision to request a secret trial for Lumbwe was quickly followed by an invitation from American Ambassador Frank Wisner for a high level delegation from the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) to visit Washington, O.C., and four other cities as guests of the U.S. government.

§In a concerted attempt to improve bilateral relations and avoid any additional complications for the Namibian talks, the State Department accorded what one official called "the red carpet treatment" to the four-person UNIP delegation, headed by party secretary Reuben Kamanga. The Zambians met with both Vice President George Bush and Deputy Secretary of State William Clark.

§The administration's move towards warmer relations with Kuanda surprised some analysts, since according to the *American Observer*, a well-known conservative editor Colin Legum, the "only obvious reason" the CIA was plotting with opposition groups was "Kuanda's decision to buy arms and equipment from the Soviet bloc." Legum says Kuanda only turned to the Soviets after "ten fruitless years asking Western governments for the weapons he believed necessary to defend Zambia from

Rhodesian and South African attacks."

§But as viewed by U.S. strategists, the entrenched friendship—coming at a time when Kuanda is pressured by severe economic problems, labor unrest, and dissatisfaction in the army—can only boost the prospects for acceptance of the West's Namibian proposals. In fact, according to this view, the heavy economic, and in many cases political difficulties being experienced by the various governments' negotiating options and improve chances that they will go along with any reasonable ideas the Contact Group puts forward.

§On November 17, foreign ministers from the front-line states (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), joined by Nigeria, Kenya (the current Organization of African Unity chairman), and SWAPO (the Namibian movement recognized by the African nations) consented to most of the "Constitutional Principles" the Contact Group has proposed in its attempt to get South African agreement on independence for Namibia.

§Nevertheless, like their colleagues at the SAOCG meeting that same week, the foreign ministers showed considerable skepticism about South Africa's true intentions. Specifically they backed SWAPO's objections to those elements in the Western draft that are seen to recognize the ethnically-defined "homelands" South Africa has created in the territory.

§They also called for redrafting the private property protection clause in point five of the draft. "We have benefited from the experience of Zimbabwe," one SWAPO official explained. "The private property of individual members of the Namibian community will be covered by the principles as required, then move the negotiations into the next phase, which everyone agrees could be more difficult. What Phase two involves is agreement on how to implement the independence plan the UN has adopted—the size and composition of the UN force and the question of UN impartiality in the process."

extracted from Africa News

Whites Use Intimidation Tactics Against Blacks In Election

§Using tactics similar to those employed by racists to intimidate Black voters in the South, the Republican Party recruited a "task force" to patrol urban polling places in the hotly contested Nov 3 New Jersey gubernatorial race.

§The "National Ballot Security Task Force," which only operated in areas with heavy Black populations, consisted in part of armed off-duty police. The Democratic Party and Black civil rights groups are charging that these "patrols" intimidated voters in New Jersey Black communities.

§The race pitted Republican Thomas Keen, a strong supporter of President Ronald Reagan's policies against Democrat James Florio, a Reagan critic. The outcome was so close that a winner has yet to be declared, although unofficial results show Keen leading by 1081 votes. Reagan strongly backed Keen in the race, and approval of the National Ballot Security Task Force's campaign came from the Republican Party National Committee.

§The day of the election, posters were

mounted near polling places, announcing: This area is being patrolled by the National Ballot Security Task Force." The four-foot high signs were in those districts where large numbers of Blacks were registered: Newark, East Orange, Bridgeton, Atlantic City and Vineland.

§"Task Force" member with black armbands patrolled outside the polls. In Newark, a notorious white racist, State Assemblyman Anthony Imperiale led the security squad. The "task force" was a cooperative effort of the state and national Republican Party committees.

§Rev. S. Howard Woodson, a Black community leader announced the formation of a new organization, Right to Vote '81, as a result of the intimidation.

§Newark's Black mayor Kenneth Gibson, who helped conduct an intense statewide voter registration drive before the election, said the "task force" was "reminiscent of efforts to deprive Blacks of voting rights in the Deep South."

Mass State Funds in South Africa

The state Senate is delaying the passage of a bill intended to prevent state pension funds from being invested in South Africa. The bill, sponsored by Sens. Jack Backman (D-Brookline), Bill Owens (R-Mattapan), and Rep. Mel King (Springfield) calls for the divestment of \$131 million from banks and corporations involved in the South African economy.

In an evening of solidarity at the Union Parish Methodist Church in November, William Earl, co-chair of the Massachusetts Coalition for Divestment from South Africa, urged the people present to work for the progress of the bill.

"Not only is the present practice helping the racist regime in South Africa," she said, "it is also causing unemployment here, especially among minorities. Who are taking the jobs?" she asked. "The companies that leave Massachusetts to get super profits in South Africa never get antismuggling."

According to Bill Sutherland, American Friends Service Committee representative to South Africa, who has just returned from a trip to Angola, the Reagan administration is cultivating South Africa because of its strategic importance. He said that all of Africa had responded in a direct challenge to Reagan's position.

Resistance by the blacks continues in South Africa, and in 1980 there were 200 strikes. The United Nations has condemned the South African regime.

§Sutherland called for a change in the administration's policy toward the regime. The U.S. government recently vetoed a U.N. resolution condemning South Africa when it invaded Angola.

"We need people to join the South African solidarity movement," Sutherland said. "No doubt the South African people will achieve their freedom but it may take much bloodshed and violence."

According to figures compiled by the International Defense and Aid, the white minority of 4.2 million people controls 87% of the land, leaving only 13% for the 18.6 million black majority. Black workers are paid one-eighth of what whites are paid; and nearly one-fourth of Black children die before their first birthday.

extracted from the Baystate Banner

National Group Forms Black Political Party

The founding of the National Black Independent Political Party (NBIPP), was announced in Boston Saturday November 7 by Muntu Matsemela, the leader of the National Black Human Rights Coalition.

Professor Manning Marable, noted black activist and journalist was also scheduled to appear but had to cancel at the last minute.

Mr. Matsemela explained some of the fundamental principles before the NBIPP to an audience at the Eliot Congregational Church in Roxbury.

§Matsemela said the need for a black independent party had been discussed many times but did not become reality until a resolution was passed at a meeting of the National Black Political Assembly in August, 1980 and put into action three months later by 200 blacks in Philadelphia.

The organizers of the NBIPP feel that the black community needs the party in order to gain its rightful share of jobs, better housing, quality education and black political power.

When asked if there were any conflict between the National Black Independent Party and the National Black Political Front Muntu said that they were both organized

for more or less the same purpose—to help Blacks; therefore, there is no conflict. He stated that the difference between them is that the Front has more of a tactical approach. On the other hand, the Party builds from within to train and organize its members.

"Why are black people moving away from each other instead of uniting and talking about what they can accomplish together?" was another question put to Matsemela. In reply, he spoke briefly about Realism and how it is affecting the Blacks. "Speaking of unity is easy," he said, "but it is hard to do. It takes a lot of continuous work and deprogramming. Blacks are used to being either Democratic or Republican (more-so Democratic) and it hard for us to change."

The organizers of NBIPP believe that Blacks must have a party whose first priority is uplifting the Black masses. NBIPP is in the process of identifying Blacks who are interested in starting a Boston chapter. This chapter is being formed to deal with the problem issues in Boston and to analyze the situation here.

For more information write NBIPP, 14 Tiverton Road, North Attle, MA 02126.

reprinted from the Baystate Banner

PUERTO RICO: Emigration and Exploitation

It is no accident that many Puerto Ricans have come to the United States. Neither is it because we like the cold, or because of overpopulation on the island, or because we like being on welfare. Rather, emigration from the island is the direct result of the exploitation of Puerto Rico by North American imperialism. The magnitude of exodus is illustrated by the statistics: from 1898 to 1944 about 90,000 Puerto Ricans emigrated to the United States. In the 1950's 400,000 Puerto Ricans emigrated. In the 1960's the number rose to 836,636. Today almost two million Puerto Ricans—one-third of the entire Puerto Rican population—live in the United States.

This emigration is the result of the military economic and political intervention of the United States in Puerto Rico. US corporations have used the Puerto Rican land and people to increase their own pro-

fits. The US government uses Puerto Rico as a strategic military outpost for an interventionist foreign policy which supports the corporations. There are ten US military bases on the island.

In July 1898 US troops invaded Puerto Rico and the US government imposed military rule on the island. Two years later the U.S. Congress passed the Foraker law, under which Puerto Rico was governed until 1917. Under the Foraker law Congress gave itself the power to approve and enforce laws on the island, a power that exists until this day. In 1917 Congress passed the second key law pertaining to Puerto Rico

—the Jones Act. Passed over the objections of the Puerto Rican party, it imposed US citizenship collectively on the Puerto Rican people and required that young Puerto Ricans serve in the US armed forces.

US intervention had severe economic consequences for the people. In 1898 Puerto Rico had a superior natural cultural economy. The majority of the people lived on the land and produced the food they ate. Exports were tobacco, sugar, and most importantly, coffee, produced on small farms owned by Puerto Ricans who also grew food crops. The US occupation brought Puerto Rican coffee under US tariff laws and caused the devaluation of coffee produced by Puerto Ricans compared to coffee produced by other countries such as Brazil.

Puerto Ricans were forced off their small farms and stopped producing food. Large corporations took over most of the land. Sugar, produced on huge plantations, became the biggest crop, and Puerto Ricans became a rural proletariat — forced

to work at subsistence wages on plantations owned by foreign capitalists. They were able to work only a few months of the year, during the harvest. Otherwise they became part of the vast army of the unemployed that characterized the capitalist economy. Thus began the process of migration to the urban areas and emigration to the United States.

The island, which had been self-sufficient in agriculture, began to import food. This further impoverished the people, because imported food is expensive and Puerto Rico became the fifth largest market in the world for US products.

In the 1930's a powerful resistance movement developed under the leadership of the Nationalist Party, led by Pedro Albizu Campos. The Nationalist Party advocated armed struggle against US domination. In 1937 a demonstration at Ponce to protest the im-

Continued on page 4

Pearl Harbor: The Story after the Attack

On the middle part of this past August, The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (created last year by Congress) held public hearings in Los Angeles to deliberate a very controversial issue involving the Japanese-Americans in this country. The Japanese-American citizens demanded monetary retribution for the great injustice done to them approximately forty years ago.

It all began on a small naval port in Hawaii called Pearl Harbor. Pearl Harbor is an outlet located on the southern coast of Oahu and six miles west of Honolulu. Early in the morning on December 7th, at about 7:50 am, a Japanese task force consisting of roughly 190 planes merge from aircraft carriers stationed at the South Pacific. The Japanese airplanes swiftly approached the island undetected and launched an all out attack on the tiny strait. What was once a sleeping military base became instantly became a total mass of confusion.

The assailants split up to 4 divisions as if each were assigned a specific target to hit, while 50 horizontal bombers trailed behind to ward off any counterattack from their surprised enemy. The Japanese romped through the military establishment (including the three airfields) almost unhindered leaving behind a multitude of damages. And a few minutes before the Americans were able to recover from the initial invasion, another squadron composed of 54 horizontal bombers, B1 dive bombers and 36 fighters were sent an hour later to destroy whatever was missed. There was a third attempt made, but after being surprised twice already, the Americans prepared a welcoming committee of antiaircraft fire to beat the persistent visitors.

The aftermath of that daybreak has proven exceedingly costly for the armed forces. In less than 2 hours, the opposition

produced a staggering list of damages headed by 97 army war planes, 80 naval aircrafts of all types and 19 navy vessels were sunk or permanently impaired. The 26 year old battleship "Arizona" was permanently disabled, the "Oklahoma" was capsized and three others that were resting in the bottom.

News of the early morning clash outraged the American public. Three days after the United States declared war on Japan, 2000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans living in California were detained. Congressmen, the press, farmers' associations, and patriotic organizations called for evacuation of all Japanese from the west coast.

On February 13, 1942, a West Coast congressional delegation wrote the president asking the immediate removal of all Japanese, both citizens and aliens, from the Pacific coast states. Six days later, Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 which empowered military commanders to remove "dangerous persons" from designated areas and authorized the construction of relocation camps to house them. By August 27th, over 110,000 Japanese citizens (64 percent of which were American people) were transported to concentration camps situated in Tule Lake and Manzanar, California; Poston and Gila River, Arizona; Minidoka and Heart, Idaho; Heart Mountain, Wyoming; Amache and Granada, Colorado; Topaz Utah and Jerome, Denison, Reliever and McGehee Arkansas, where they would be confined for the next four years.

In 1944, the Supreme Court decision in Endo vs United States reversed the mass evacuation order, effective on January 2, 1945. By the following December, almost all camps had been closed except Tule Lake which remained in operation till 1946 due to the militant activities. Many of these people have lost everything after the war

and was forced to start over again.

Newsweek and Time magazines interviewed several survivors who were willing to share their personal traumas. One of them is Dr. David Nakahata (now practicing dentistry in San Francisco) was only 12 years old when he was sent to Topaz, Utah. "It was a terrible thing they did", he said, "I have a grievance and simply saying I'm sorry just won't do." Another is Karl Yoneda and his family. When the war broke out, Karl Yoneda volunteered his service to the American cause and was assigned to help build Manzanar, a camp in the California desert. One week later, President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered the detention of all Japanese-Americans - and overnight Karl Yoneda, his caucasian wife Elaine and his 3 year old son Tony became prisoners at the very camp he was to help construct. Yoneda was recruited by the army as a translator for the U.S. Military intelligence eight months later. However, his wife and son was forced to stay behind; Although his son was barely 4 years of age, he was still considered a threat to the national security.

Mabel Dta and Dr. Mary Dda each told their story to Jane D'Reilly, a journalist for Time magazine. "When I heard rumors that all Japanese would be interned, I couldn't believe it. I kept saying that was a loyal American citizen and that it couldn't happen in a democracy." Nevertheless it did happen, as Mabel and her father was soon on their way to Poston, Arizona where she and her father would remain for the duration of the war. After the war, Mabel Dta became the first Asian school principal in Los Angeles. She believes to this day that the death of her father and the brain damage to her daughter in birth was due to the poor diet and worse medical care.

Dr. Mary Dda, another inmate of Man-

zanar, is a San Fernando physician. She was torn away from her first year in medical school and her family in the midst of the transition. Not only did her family lose all their possessions but also their each other. "We became separated during the evacuation and we never lived together as a family again" said the 61 year old lady.

On the November 9th edition of the Boston Globe, an article was written on a special program presented by Tufts University last month. The topic that was discussed was the Nisei World War II internment 40 years ago. The guess speaker of the evening was Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii. The senator commenced by giving a brief summary of what happened directly after the attack on Pearl Harbor and the consequences faced by the people that was living in California. These people, he said, were not guilty except that they just happen to be of Japanese origin.

Former President Jimmy Carter, he recalled, demonstrated that such things can recur. During the hostage situation in Iran, some spent inside fenced-in areas to leave the country and curtailed the migration of others.

Inouye said much of the commission's time has been spent seeing if the government can give monetary compensation for the years some spent inside fenced-in internment camps. But, he said, "It's almost impossible to put a price tag on what happened. The loss of dignity, of pride, I don't know how you put a price tag on that one."

Inouye says the only way to guard against such history recurring is for young Americans interested in government to become very close observers of it.

"What is required is some vigilance," he said, "because if you don't, others will not."

BY JIMMY WONG

American Hostages: The Japanese American in WWII

Forty years ago, on this day, December 7, 1941, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. It is fitting that today of all days, we understand what that important event meant to most Japanese-Americans.

While there is evidence that Japanese merchants and noblemen reached the Americas as early as 1610, the first major group of Japanese immigrants were brought to Hawaii in 1868. A year later, the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony was established near Placerville, California. What these early pioneers increasingly met were not only physical acts of racism, but anti-Japanese and anti-Asian legislation. Probably the best known legislation was the National Origins Act of 1924 which restricted the number of immigrants from Asia and South and Eastern Europe. Not as well known, however were the Alien Land acts, passed in 1913 in California, Oregon, and Washington. These acts prohibited aliens ineligible for citizenship (Chinese,

Japanese) from owning or leasing property. It was not until 1952 that California abolished its Alien Land Act and allowed for the naturalization of Asians. The last Alien Land Act to be repealed was in Washington in 1967.

By 1940, there were approximately 124,700 Japanese in the continental United States, 90 percent which lived on the Pacific Coast and 74 percent in California. Approximately 7% of these were American born. For the seventy years they had been in this country, the Japanese immigrants had contributed greatly to the railroad, the fishing industry, and irrigated the California desert which today is one of the leading agricultural areas in this country.

When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, however, all their lives were completely disrupted. People connected with the fishing industry were immediately suspected of espionage.

PUERTO RICO *continued from page 2*

prisonment of Albizo was repressed - 20 people were killed and 150 were injured. After World War II, partly in response to the unrest that had developed in Puerto Rico, the US government introduced an industrialization program called Fomento Industrial. (In the US the program was called Operation Bootstrap.) This program introduced to the island such industries as cement making, bottle making, and petrochemicals manufactured by Corco, Shell, and Texaco. It did not emphasize food production or consumer goods. Instead, it promoted the development of industries most profitable to US investors, even if they did not provide many good paying jobs.

Puerto Rico's unemployment rate is officially 19 percent, but actually it is closer to 30 percent. The large numbers of people looking for work enable the US companies to pay low wages. In addition the companies get many tax advantages by being in Puerto Rico -- They do not contribute to the Puerto Rican public treasury. No wonder that 78 percent of all companies in Puerto Rico belong to foreign stockholders, mainly North Americans.

US corporations need Puerto Rico, but they do not need so many Puerto Ricans, especially Puerto Ricans involved in a growing and militant independence movement. A massive sterilization campaign sponsored by the US government and by institutions like the Ford Foundation has resulted in the sterilization of 35 percent of all Puerto Rican women of childbearing age, and of 20 percent of Puerto Rican men. The incidence of sterilization in Puerto Rico is the highest in the world.

Overpopulation is not the problem, as the rich agricultural land is capable of producing plenty of food for the people. Population control is an attempt to control the people themselves, and to preserve a social and economic system that does not benefit the people.

So here we are, in Boston, New York, and New Jersey, forced out of our country by poverty and by government programs committed to slowing the growth of the population by a massive sterilization campaign and by emigration. The brilliant cities that the tourists see here in the US are prohibited to the dispossessed immigrants. Puerto Ricans get the worst housing (even within the ghetto), the lowest paid jobs, the worst education, and the worst medical care. But Puerto Ricans resist assimilation. We still speak Spanish and dance salsa.

The island needs economic self-determination and political independence. But even if the banks, land, and industries were owned by Puerto Ricans, the struggle for economic development and self-sufficiency would still be difficult in a world economy controlled by capitalism.

In the long run Puerto Rico's fate is tied to the struggle to eliminate capitalism world wide and replace it with a socialist system free of classes. In this Puerto Rican workers on the island and in the US have basic interest in common with the North American working class. Working people in the US should also see that the struggle for Puerto Rican independence is part of a struggle against a system that serves the profits of the corporations rather than the needs of the people.

Juan D. Vargas
for 'Whet's left in Boston'

Announcements

SSTD P THE FIRES IN HDLYOKE-- A Benefit Concert for the Holyoke Defense Fund will feature Dr. Ray Copeland and the Hampshire Afro-American Chamber Ensemble, and the Hamptonns, at the Red Barn at Hampshire College, Wednesday, December 9 at 8:30 P.M.

Money raised will pay legal fees incurred when 14 demonstrators were arrested at city hall. The demonstrators were protesting Mayor Proutts refusal to act on the Puerto Rican Communities demands to end the arson.

Come build solidarity with the puerto Rican community

Advance tickets are \$3 and \$3.50 at the door. For more information call 549-5470 or 545-0676 Debbie Sicilia and 545-1968 Jose Bou

THIRD WORLD DRCHARD HILL CULTURAL CENTER presents it's first CHILLBILLIE AFFAIR Sat. Dec. 12, 1981

Featuring Daddy Neil and Brother E Refreshments will be served Donations requested at the door.

Tony Crayton will be speaking on Violence abtj Racism on Campus. Thurs. 8:30 p.m.

Butterfield Dining Room.

THE DONALD MARTIN, JR. BENEFIT FUND

Probably one of the nicest people you will ever meet is Donald Martin Jr. He was a fine athlete participating in basketball at Duggan Junior High School averaging over 25 points per game, quarterbacked the Technical High Football team in 1979, and was on his way to becoming a karate expert at Ishin Ryu School of Karate in Springfield. He was a student at STCC. at the time of the accident.

All of these things are now a part of the past for Donald Martin, Jr., his father Donald, Sr., his mother Mary, two brothers, and a sister who resides at 40 Gardens Drive, Springfield

On May 30, 1981, Donald became the victim of a tragic automobile accident which left him paralyzed from the neck down. Donald spent these past months recuperating at the Tufts University New England Medical Center in Boston trying to beat the odds.

This letter is being sent to you requesting your assistance in helping Donald beat the odds back to recovery. The medical cost associated with this disastrous event has brought family and friends together to

Concepto Latino

Te Invita a su baile de fin de semestre

Invites you to their end of semester benefit party

Dec. 11th

7 PM — 1 AM

NEWMAN CENTER CENTER, UMASS

\$2 general

\$1 antes de las 8:30



by Dr. M. Ron Karenga

Kwanzaa, the only nationally celebrated Black holiday in the U.S., has proved itself not only durable, but also expansive. It has demonstrated its durability by lasting for fourteen years and by withstanding all attacks against it, including negative articles by the Washington Post and Los Angeles Times which tried to discredit it by labeling it a hoax. But it not only withstood these gratuitous and malicious attacks, it also grew nationally in spite of them. Thus, Kwanzaa has grown from its early origins as a cultural concept and a small celebration of US Organization to become the yearly practice of an estimated ten million Blacks as of this season. There are three basic reasons Kwanzaa has endured. First, it is an act of self-determination of Black people and thus, resistant to external interpretation of its worth and meaning. Secondly, it speaks directly to Blacks' need to have a holiday in their image and interests. Thirdly, the value system it introduces is a real and perceived need of Blacks and they have reached out to embrace and absorb it, and through this embrace and absorption, they have given it life, permanence and continuously expanding meaning.

As a holiday, Kwanzaa grew out of the general context of the Afro-American peoples' turn toward Africa for roots and revitalization during the 60's and out of the specific context of US Organization, a social change organization which was a fountainhead and vanguard of the cultural nationalist movement at that time. Thus it was part of the "Back to Black" movement, the movement back toward our African selves which included the Natural African dress, names and marriage ceremonies and Black or Afro-Strudies - Continental and Diasporan.

As founder and national chairman of US, I argued then and continue to argue that the key crisis in Black life is the crisis of ideology and values - the crisis of culture, i.e., the critical lack of a coherent system of views and values that would give us, as a people, a moral, material and meaningful interpretation of life, as well as demand an allegiance and practice which would insure our liberation and a higher level of human life. Furthermore, I contended that progress in struggle is dependent on progress in thought and that until the oppressor's monopoly on our minds is broken and we acquire new values and view of self,

KWANZAA:

Concepts and Functions



Photos by Stefan Rutherford

society and the world, liberation is impossible, and by definition, unthinkable. In a word, I argued that the current and crucial battle we are waging is the battle for the hearts and minds of our people and that if we lose this battle, we can't hope to win any other.

These fundamental concepts and other key ones form the internal basis of Kwanzaa, the ideology out of which I created Kwanzaa, both its form and content. The fundamental thrust of Kwanzaa as both a social theory and social practice is toward a continuous cultural revolution based on the creative synthesis of tradition and rational adaptation and development. Thus Kwanzaa is such a synthesis. The idea of Kwanzaa comes from the harvest celebrations in traditional African societies, but the symbols and concepts come from our needs, conditions and development as Afro-American people. For example Kwanzaa has seven basic symbols and two supplemental ones and each represents values and concepts vital to Afro-American liberation and development, not simply what might have been their value, if they existed to continental Africans.

The seven basic symbols are:

1. mazaao (crops) symbolic of the traditional harvest celebration and of productive and collective labor.
2. mkeka (mat) symbolic of our tradition and history and thus, the foundation on which we build
3. kinara (candleholder) symbolic of our roots, our parent people, i.e. Continental Africans;
4. vibuzi (ears of corn) symbolic of our children and thus, our future which they embody;
5. zawadi (gifts) symbolic of the labor and love of parents and the commitments made and kept by the children;
6. kikombe cha umoja (unity cup) symbolic of the foundational principle and practice and unity which makes all else possible, and;
7. mishumaa saba (the seven candles) symbolic of the Nguzo Saba (The Seven Principles), the matrix and minimum set of values by which Black people must live in order to rescue and reconstruct their lives in their own image, and according to their own needs.

The two supplementary symbols are: 1) the bendera (flag), the Black Red and Green colors Marcus Garvey gave us as national colors - Black for our people, Red for struggle and Green for our hopes and youth who are our hope and; 2) a copy of the Nguzo Saba (The Seven Principles): The Nguzo Saba are: 1) Umoja (Unity); 2) Kujichagulia (Self-determination); 3) Ujima (Collective Work and Responsibility); 4) Ujamaa (Cooperative Economics); 5) Nia (Purposes); 6) Kuumba (Creativity) and; 7) Imani (Faith).

It becomes clear then that Kwanzaa is not just a joyful celebration. It is more essentially a socially and politically important holiday which is designed and has developed to instruct as well as inspire, to teach views and values key to the rescue and reconstruction of our history and humanity in our own image according to our own needs. In completing this task, Kwanzaa serves five basic socio-political functions. First, it is a practical expression of Black consciousness and commitment to themselves, their history and future. It is a bold thrust to respect and reconstruct heritage in the service of current needs. Thus, when Kwanzaa stipulates that regardless of what other gifts are given, a heritage symbol and a book are mandatory, it reveals a value orientation that insures both a respect for the past and preparation for the future.

Secondly, Kwanzaa is an annual formal reaffirmation of Black people's commitment to self-determination, a statement to ourselves, society and the world that we will define and speak for ourselves, instead of being defined and spoken for by others. It is, further, a reaffirmation that Blacks need no permission or agreement from others to shape the world in their own image and interests.

Thirdly, Kwanzaa is a means of introducing core values which reinforce and reflect the bonds between us, as well as improve the moral quality and thus, raise the level of our lives. Fourthly, Kwanzaa is a model of self-determination and creativity which other Blacks can and should emulate. As Garvey said what humans have done other humans can do. Thus, there is no reason a nation of 30 million or more should have only one nationally celebrated holiday. Kwanzaa as a model, then urges creativity in this as well as other areas.

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Women in Struggle

By Sonia Nieto

When we think of women in struggle, certain images flash before us: a guerrilla fighter in El Salvador fighting for the liberation of her country, a woman who's chained herself to the fence at the Pentagon to protest nuclear proliferation, women on strike, women in demonstrations. Yes, all of these are women in struggle, but "women in struggle" means much more to us: it means the constant struggle that we as women are engaged in every day to make our lives more meaningful. We are all women in struggle.

Today, we'd like to look at what it means to be a woman in struggle, and the ways in which women respond to exploitation. Our task here today is not to fill your heads with facts and figures although that is important and it will come later in the workshops. We are also not here to tell you how to go about organizing people around these issues, although that too is important and will be dealt with in other workshops. What we would like to do is to take a few minutes to analyze the relationship between women's oppression here in the United States and in Central America.

There is a real, not only an imagined connection here. What is the relationship

between women guerrilla fighters in El Salvador and women on welfare in Holyoke? What is the connection between women in Guatemala struggling for basic human rights and women in Springfield demanding "better working conditions"? We believe there is a very real and tangible connection and we'd like to analyze it.

First, let us define what we mean by "lucha" struggle. If we think of struggle as a constant fight for our basic human rights, we are all in struggle every day of our lives. The many little injustices that we are subjected to daily makes our lives, lives of struggle. These little injustices might mean paying a few cents more each week for milk for our children, or having to respond to the ever-present forms of sexual harassment at our places of work. These little and not so little injustices cause us pain and discomfort and anger.

But let us make no mistake of it: struggle has many different levels. A woman in El Salvador who witnesses the death of two of her three young children due to malnutrition is suffering from a qualitatively different oppression than a woman in Springfield who cannot get free school lunches for her children. Both are

(continued on page 1)

Latin American Left Coordinating Efforts

The simultaneous skyjackings of three Venezuelan airplanes - an odyssey that ended in Havana Dec. 8 after a dramatic 24 hour and numerous stops across northern Latin America - poses a serious dilemma for the government of President Fidel Castro: What to do with the skyjackers?

Under terms of a 1973 accord with Venezuela, Cuba is obligated to return hijacked aircraft, skyjackers, and all others aboard the planes. But some of the skyjackers claim to be Salvadoran guerrillas. To return them to Venezuela, in whose airspace the planes were seized, would almost certainly subject them to early trial and long prison sentences in accordance with Venezuela's stiff antiskjacking laws.

For the Castro government such a prospect is none too pleasing. Cuba strongly supports the guerrillas here in El Salvador and would returning the skyjackers to Venezuela be an onerous situation.

Castro has repeatedly promised to discourage air piracy, however, and returned a number of skyjacks to the United States. He has pointed to the Venezuela Cuba accord as a model for discouraging such crimes.

But Cuban relations with Venezuela have soured recently. Diplomatic contact has

been cut to a minimum. The three Venezuelan aircraft - two DC9s of the government-owned airline Aerovias and a Boeing 727 of Aerovias Venezolanas, S.A., known as Avenas, a private firm - have returned to Venezuela along with their passengers and crew members, who were hostages during the eight-day ordeal of Dec. 7 and 8. That leaves the 11 skyjackers in Cuban custody, and the Cuban government refuses comment on their fate.

The skyjacker's identities are something of a mystery. Their names have not been released. Some of them are reported to be Salvadorans trying to dramatize a guerrilla struggle against the US-backed government - other, Venezuelans who want \$10 million and freedom for political prisoners and still others, Cuban guerrillas attracted to the movement for Puerto Rican independence.

The Venezuelans' demands were not met. It is doubtful the Salvadoran guerrilla and Puerto Rican independence movements benefited. However, the skyjackings suggest that these groups may be coordinating their efforts and that they may be adopting aerial piracy as a new tactic.



Vieques Seguirá Confrontando Marina

El Presidente de la Asociación de Pescadores de Vieques, Carlos Zenon, habló ante un pequeño publico el domingo 12 de diciembre. En su breve presentación mostro un video sobre las relaciones de la isla-municipio con la marina de los Estados Unidos.

Vieques es una isla pequena aproximadamente 25 millas al noroeste de Puerto Rico. Vieques fue una isla muy fértil y disfrutaba de una economía agrícola muy estable. Se conocia atraves del Caribe como "La Taza de Oro". Muchas personas de las islas cercanas inmigraron a la isla para encontrar trabajo.

Los islenos tambien incurrieron en las industrias pesqueras y de reses, las cuales eran muy desarrolladas en sus 33,000 acres. Sin embargo, "La Taza de Oro" ahora confronta una tasa de desempleo de un 64 por ciento. Su población que alcanza unos 8,000 cuenta con solo 7,000 acres de la isla de Vieques; los restantes 26,000 fueron expropiados por la marina estadounidense, un proceso la cual comenzo el año 1940. Durante ese año el Congreso de EEUU paso la ley numero 247, la cual decia que las fuerzas armadas norteamericanas podian expropiar cualquier tierra en la isla de Puerto Rico con la sola condicion que fuese necesaria para la defensa nacional.

El rostro soleado de Zenon muestra trazos de su lucha de supervivencia en la isla Nena. Dijo "los EEUU estuvieron a punto de entrar a la guerra con Iran por los 52 rehén norteamericanos, sin embargo en Vieques habemos 8,000 rehenes aparedados por la marina de los EEUU y tal parece que a los norteamericanos les importa un biesto". En 1940, explicó, la marina entro y nos dieron una orden de desalojo diciendo que abandonásemos nuestras finquitas o si no nos tumbarian las casas con nosotros dentro. Muchas mujeres aun cuentan que cuando la luz en los canaverales alla en el 40 cuando la marina llego. "Dueno hecho yo nadi en un canaveral", dijo Zenon.

Segun el alto comandante de la marina de Vieques, Admil Knizen "la isla de Vieques es el unico sitio en el mundo donde

podemos llevar a cabo practicas de estrategias de bombardeos aere a tierra, tierra a tierra, marina a tierra y aire a tierra, todo a la vez." Mas en un estudio conducido por la Asociacion de Pescadores, unos peritos de la universidad de Harvard y una agencia ambiental de los Estados Unidos, se encontro que existen alrededor de 600 especies de plantas con propiedades similares donde estos manuvios podian ser conducidas.

Carlos prosiguió diciendo que los ejercicios de la marina revivian la segunda Guerra Mundial dia a dia para los Viequeses. Senalo que en la seccion occidental de la isla se utilizaba para el vasto almacenamiento de municiones y que en la porcion oriental de la isla se practicaba el bombardeo aereo. Aviones cargados de municiones volaban constantemente sobre la area central, donde habitan los Viequeses, peligrando asi sus vidas.

Las industrias pesqueras y agricolas han sido afectadas debido al bombardeo de la marina. Y resinto Zenon, "No solo la marina norteamericana conduce ejercicios en la isla, sino que tambien invitan a otros países para hacer ejercicios conjuntos en nuestra tierra y nuestro mar". La unica industria que podria desarrollarse en Vieques es la de la pesca ya que en las 7,000 acres a la cual estan circunsritos no pueden desarrollar la agricultura. Zenon apunta, "Si destruimos la industria pesquera nos veremos obligados a abandonar la isla. Esto es lo que ellos quieren que le dejemos la isla entera."

Los bombardeos han destruido los arrecifes, centro de procreacion de la vida marina. El exceso de los borchos de nuestras aguas resulta danino para la vida marítima. Explico que ellos pescan con nasas las cuales amaran con sogas, con partir la soja y desmararran tan solo una nasá representa una perdida de 4 a 5 milliras de pescado en un año ya que los peces mueren atrapados en las nasas. La marina ademas he restringido la pesca a ciertas areas, dias y horas. Tambien menciono que se está investigando el posibile

envenamiento de los peces por parte de la marina.

Los pescadores han reaccionado fuertemente a la marina se han organizado y le han demostrado a la marina que no tomaran mas restricciones.

En el 1978 la marina intento restringir las aguas por 27 dias para unos ejercicios espeiales en algunos países latinoamericanos y varias naciones. La Asociación de Pescadores logro interrumpir los ejercicios confrontando las embarcaciones del ejercito con botes de 16 a 20 pies. Anadio Zenon, "desde entonces los hemos parado 17 veces, y asi lo haremos hasta que se vayan de nuestra isla!"

Carlos ademas expreso su preocupacion hacia la politica extranjera de los Estados Unidos diciendo, "Nuestra lucha ha de continuar por el futuro de nuestras familias pero igualmente importante nuestra lucha solidaria con nuestros hermanos latinoamericanos." Abundó diciendo que muchos asaltos a países latinoamericanos fueron lanzados desde Vieques. Anadio, "Hemos notado ejercicios muy peculiares ultimamente y sabemos que se está preparando la marina para intervenir en uno de nuestros países hermanos. Nosotros vamos a intervenir e interrumpir sus intentos!"

La conferencia brindada por Carlos Zenon fue una experiencia sumamente educativa para su comunidad, un recuerdo historico profundo de la lucha de los Viequeses para y con la marina. Enfatizó el crecimiento de esta lucha tanto en la Isla Nena como en Puerto Rico, los Estados Unidos y en las Naciones Unidas.

Desafortunadamente muy pocas personas atencionaron esta actividad, la ausencia de la comunidad tercer mundista era vergonzosa. Actividades de este tipo deberian ser respaldado por todos nosotros pues de no ser así acantamos nuestro crecimiento como comunidad.

Vieques Continues Stance Against U S Navy

by Debra Sicilia

The chairperson of the 'Asociacion de Pescadores de Vieques' (Vieques Fishing Association), Carlos Zenon spoke before a small audience on Sunday December 6 at UMass. His brief presentation included a video on the municipal city islands' relationship with the U.S. Navy.

Vieques is a small island approximately 25 miles north east of the main island of Puerto Rico. Vieques was once a very fertile island enjoying a stable agricultural economy. It was known throughout the Caribbean as "La Taza de Oro", or the "Cup of Gold". Many people immigrated to the small island from St. Croix and St. Thomas seeking brighter futures.

The islanders also profited from their fishing and cattle industries which were well developed in its 33,000 acres. Yet the "Cup of Gold" now faces an unemployment rate of 64 percent. Its 8,000 population counts with only 7,000 acres of Vieques land. The 26,000 remaining acres were expropriated by the U.S. Navy, a process which began in 1940. During this year the U.S. Congress passed the law number 247, a law that stated that any land in Puerto Rico may be expropriated so long it was needed for "National Defense".

Carlos Zenon's sun worn face showed traces of his struggle for survival on the tropical island.

"The U.S. was about to go to war with Iran over 52 hostages, yet in Vieques there are 8,000 hostages held by the U.S. Navy, yet nobody in the U.S. seems to worry about us."

In 1940 he explained, the U.S. Navy simply came in and told us we had 24 hours to leave our farms, they were buying it and they were threatenig to bulldoze our houses down with us in them if we refused to leave. Many women still tell how they gave birth in sugar cane fields back in 1940 when the Navy made Vieques its home. "As a matter of fact, I was born in an open sugar cane field," said Zenon.

According to the U.S. Navy Admiral Knizen stationed in Vieques, "the island is the only place in the world where air to air, surface to surface and air to naval bombing tactics can be practiced all at once."

According to a study conducted by the Asociacion de Pescadores, with the help of an environmental agency in the U.S., it was found that there are 600 other uninhabited islands around the world where these manuevers can be conducted.

Carlos went on saying that the Navy manuevers were similar to living through a simulation of W.W. II day by day. He pointed out that the Navy stores live ammunition on the Western portion of the island and practiced its shelling on the Eastern portion. Planes loaded with ammunition constantly fly over the populated area endangering the lives of the viequeses. Both the fishing and agricultural industries have been extremely affected by the bombing practices held on and near shore. "Not only does the U.S. Navy practice its manuevers here but also invites other countries to practice in combined exercises on our land and our seas!"

The only industry which the viequeses develop is the fishing industry being that agricultural development is almost impossible withing the 7,000 acres of land in which they live. Zenon says, "If our fishino in-

dustry is destroyed we will have to leave our whole land to them, which is of course what they would want." Bombings have destroyed coral reefs, the natural cribs in which fish reproduce. Just the mere traveling of ships where fish traps are placed can cause the lines tying the traps together to break. The traps are thus lost. One fish trapped within one trap lost represents the loss of 4-5 thousand pounds of fish in one year. The Navy has also restricted fishing to certain times and certain areas off the island shore.

The Vieques fishermen have resisted strongly; they have organized and showed the U.S. Navy they won't take no for an answer.

In 1978 the Navy wanted to restrict the waters for 27 days for manuever purposes, many countries were invited to participate. The Asociacion de Pescadores stopped the huge boats from practicing, facing them with their 10 to 20 foot boats. He said, "We have stopped them 17 times since then and we will continue to do so until they leave." Carlos also expressed his concern towards U.S. foreign policy by saying, "Our strugg-

le will continue for our families future, our socio-economic future and equally important, for our Latin American brother countries." He abounded on the statement saying that many attacks on other Latin American countries were staged based in Vieques and he added, "we have noticed very strange manuevers of aircraft carriers, the U.S. is definitely preparing to invade one of our brother countries. We will intervene and interrupt their attempts!"

The conference offered by Carlos Zenon, was a very educational experience. His exposition gave a thorough historical overview of Vieques and how the struggle to withdraw the Navy has grown both on the island of Vieques, in Puerto Rico and throughout the United States. During March of this upcoming year Carlos Zenon will again bring the issue before the United Nations' decolonization Committee. Unfortunately the conference had an extremely poor attendance. The presence of the Third World community at the activity was surely disheartening. Activities of this sort should be backed by us and in not doing so our process of growth is being delayed.

Reagan fails to stem the tide

Reprinted from Latin America Weekly Report.

"The Reagan administration... will move rapidly to reverse a feeling of utter helplessness with respect to Fidel Castro's Soviet-directed, armed and financed marauders in... Central America, specifically in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala." So said Richard Allen, suspended National Security Adviser to Presidente Ronald Reagan, speaking during the 1980 election campaign. Notwithstanding his bold words, it is now ten months since Reagan moved into the White House, and the deterioration of the situation in Central America, seen from Washington's point of view, has actually accelerated. The war in El Salvador is being lost, there is a clear road to reverse the revolution in Nicaragua, and Guatemala looks far from secure. Worst of all, the Reagan administration has failed to reach an understanding with either Mexico or Venezuela on what steps might be taken to resolve the regional crisis.

In criticising the military options which are clearly so attractive to the State

Department generals, opponents of the Reagan administration sometimes seem to underestimate the scope of the problem facing Washington. In the first place, by defining the problems of Central America as being part of a wider conflict with the Soviet Union, Washington has ensured that a failure to re-establish its control of the region would be seen as a victory for Moscow.

This problem did not begin with the Reagan presidency. Robert Pastor was accustomed to discuss Central America in these terms during Carter's reign, and the Alliance for Progress was sold to the United States public as a defense against communism. The Linowitz Report, born during the Nixon years and influential in shaping Carter's thinking on Latin America, was one of the few high-level attempts to break, with Cold War stereotypes in United States policy towards Latin America.

At the same time, very few Latin American nations have ever shared Washington's vision. Some of the

southern cone governments claim to be engaged in the "third world war", with atheistic Soviet communism as the declared enemy, but Argentina, by far the most important country in the southern cone, has dedicated as much effort to building closer commercial and technical relations with the Soviet Union.

Without denying that their revolutionary enemies are supported, both ideologically and materially, by Cuba and other socialist countries, very few Latin American rulers would seriously argue that these foreign influences were the prime movers of social upheaval and political turbulence in Latin America. The ebb and flow of revolution in Latin America is a far more complex matter than that. It is not yet fully clear why the Nicaraguan revolution happened when it did, nor why urban movements held centre stage in the early 1970s.

The inability of Washington to achieve a unity of diagnosis, and therefore strategy, with its allies, is critical to any analysis of its deteriorating position. By pulling all the

strings available, Washington could possibly secure a favourable vote in the organization of American States to endorse its increasingly hard line against Cuba and Nicaragua. But is equally clear that any direct military intervention, either by the United States alone or by an inter-American force, would be condemned by Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela. It is hard to imagine ever Reagan defying such a weighty coalition of negative opinion. Argentina, would probably support the exercise of a military option, but the support of Buenos Aires might turn out to be a dubious asset or even a liability, given the disarray of the Argentine military regime.

Over the past ten months, the administration's best efforts have been dedicated to securing international support in Europe as well as in Latin America, for its proposed initiatives in Central America. Resting in Latin America has not been based on sympathy for the Cubans or the Sandinistas so much as on doubts as to *continued on page 3*

Navidad en Puerto Rico

Obra Sicilia

La tradición puertorriqueña esta muy arraigada en los valores religiosos, siendo la navidad una de las manifestaciones mas grandes de esto en la isla. Nuestra temporada de Pascuas comienza temprano en el mes de diciembre y se extiende hasta el día 14 de enero cuando caen las Octavitas. Las celebraciones son marcadas con las "parandas". En las parandas grupos de personas van con sus instrumentos a llevarle musica a sus amistades y familiares a las altas horas de la madrugada. En las casas donde llegan se les invita a comer y tomar mientras que todos disfrutan de la musica y el baile.

En Noche Buena es costumbre ir a la "Misa de Gallo" a las 12:00 de la noche a celebrar el nacimiento del niño Jesus. El día de Navidad se caracteriza por las grandes fiestas familiares. El día mas importante de la navidad fue el día de Reyes; la esencia de esta festividad se basa en la historia bíblica de los Tres Reyes Magos. Segun la biblia los tres reyes llegaron guiados por la estrella de Belen al donde se encontraba el recién nacido Jesus, trayendole oro, mirra y mirra. Tradicionalmente en la víspera de Reyes los ninosos ponian cajas de yerba debajo de la cama para que los camello de los reyes comieran. Los ninosos en cambio esperan que los reyes les deje algún regalo en su lugar.

Desafortunadamente en las ultimas decadas la figura de Santa Claus le ha declarado guerra fria a los Tres Reyes Magos en la isla. Claro esta, este fenomeno tiene sus motivos politicos y economicos. El proceso de la colonizacion ha consumido bastante de nuestros valores tanto religiosos como culturales, un proceso que nos viene consumiendo desde la invasion norteamericana en nuestra isla en el 1898. La figura de Santa Claus resulta increíblemente absurda en nuestra isla tropical. Los venados y los trineos, la nieve y las chimeneas no aploran c un nuestro

medio ambiente; sin embargo, la propaganda con la cual se nos ha bombardeado ha logrado de sobre manera manchar nuestra tradicion. En el proceso tambien se le ha creado un gran conflicto de identidad al ninotal puertorriqueño con el dilema de Santa Claus vs. Los Tres Reyes.

Resulta difícil mantener nuestros valores si desde temprana edad nuestros ninosos) son expuestos a libros de texto cargados de valores culturales norteamericanos, si el gobierno de la isla respalda estos valores impuestos, y el sistema educativo y comercial lo refuerza cada día mas. A nuestros hijos los mandan en un viaje fantasioso de la Blanca Navidad desde la cuna.

Los efectos sociales de ese "Gordo Pipon" tienen efectos graves tambien en el pais. No solo se sienten en terminos culturales sino tambien en los socio-economico. La prensa y las comunicaciones nos aparecen desde octubre explotando a toda cuesta los dos días festivos de consumismo nacional (Navidad y Reyes). Muchos familias en un vano intento de contrastar la dicotomia de Santa vs. Los Reyes se ven comprometidos a regalar en ambos días. La sencillez de los "enganitos" navidenos ha sido adoperado por la ola consumista que proviene de los Estados Unidos afectando profundamente los escasos recursos de la familia promedio puertorriqueña. Este consumismo deja sus huellas en la unidad familiar ya que en vez de proveer paz y alegría la fiesta se torna en dueñas

La sencillez de nuestras Pascuas, nuestra cultura y nuestro bolsillo se estan desintegrado cada ano mas y mas. Podemos darte gracias a las grandes corporaciones norteamericanas por su respaldo en este proceso, como tambien al gobierno en la isla, la cual no toma orgullo en la sencillez de la navidad puertorriqueña.

Christmas in Puerto Rico



Puerto Rico

by Oebra Sicilia

Puerto Rican tradition adheres to very religious values, being Christmas a stronghold of the faith on the island. The Christmas season in Puerto Rico is a long and happy celebration beginning in December and lasting throughout January the 14th. The celebrations are hallmarked by "Parandas". In parandas friends and relatives gather with their instruments and surprise different households by bringing folk songs of both religious and joyful expression. At the different stops they make they are invited to have drink and food while the hosts enjoy their music.

On Christmas Eve many attend "Misa del Gallo" (a midnight mass) in celebration of the birth of Jesus. Christmas day is characterized by large family gatherings. The most important day of the holiday season was "Three Kings Day", celebrated on January 6th. This tradition is based

upon the biblical account of the gifts bestowed upon Jesus by the 3 kings who followed the star of Bethlehem until finding the stable where the child was born. It was on this day when Puerto Rican children received their Christmas gifts. Traditionally on the eve of this celebration, children place boxes of hay under their beds hoping that when they awake they will find gifts left behind by the kings in exchange of the grass which was to be eaten by the camels on which the kings traveled.

Unfortunately in the past decades the Santa Claus figure has pledged a battle with the Three Kings on the island. Of course this phenomenon has its political and economic reasons. The colonization process has taken its toll on our cultural and religious values, a tough tug of war commencing with the colonization of our island by the United States in 1898.

The Santa Claus figure is obviously awkward for our subtropical island. Reindeers and chimneys, sleds and snow do not become very popular. The propaganda inflicted upon our country has managed to mar our tradition and at the same time produce and incredible conflict upon Puerto Rican children.

How can we maintain our spiritual values of January 6th celebration when our children text books are all loaded with "all American values". Our children are wrapped up in the Santa fantasy since kindergarten. The gifts of the Kings of Santa are also felt outrageously, not only in our hearts but in our pockets. In an effort to avoid children confusion parents are compelled to give gifts both on Xmas and Three Kings Day. Many families have followed the U.S. trend of the capitalist celebration (keeping up with the Jones) placing incredible economic burden upon the Puerto Rican family. This of course causes the industrial class during the season, a very high cause of stress within the family unit. Of course it also has its effect on the crime rates during the season, tension is very high during.

One of the joys of our holiday celebration, with special thanks to U.S. corporations has turned our joyful songs into bills, taken its toll on the peace and joy of the family unit and, our precious cultural values.

continued from page 1 WOMEN IN STRUGGLE

struggling for human rights, but we must recognize that some rights are more basic than others. What we must determine is the connection between these two women.

First, women everywhere are subject to some level of exploitation based on sex. Whether in Northampton or Puerto Rico, control over our lives has been taken by others, to one extent or another. The fact that over one-third of women of child-bearing age in Puerto Rico have been sterilized is a concrete example of genocide; the fact that poor women in Northampton do not have access to free and safe abortions is another different, another concrete example of how women do not have control over their own lives, their own bodies. Control over our own lives also means the right to choose our sexual preference without having to suffer for our choice.

Exploitation based on sex, or sexism, has many manifestations in different cultures. And although we may often hear derisive comments from North Americans about "machismo," in many ways it is no virtue here. Machismo may exist in more brutal forms in some of our own communities here than in some parts of Latin America. Here, it may mean that we as workers have a double burden: a full day of work as well as a full load of housework and childcare when we return from the workplace. In Nicaragua, it may mean that a woman who wants to participate in the liberation and transformation of her nation is prohibited from doing so by her husband. In both cases, women's sexuality is being used as a basis for oppression. The fact that women everywhere are subjected to other bonds we as women share.

We must also share an understanding of class. When we speak of women in struggle, we refer not to the wives and daughters of the elite, but to the most exploited sectors of a society: poor and working class women. We must realize, Nevertheless, that the woman's liberation movement in both the United States and Latin America was begun generally by middle-class women who were reacting to unequal conditions in the workplace. The more radical offshoots of the movement have attempted to come to grips with the issues of poor and Third World women

as well, some with more success than others. On the other hand, the women's liberation movement in Latin America has generally been more responsive to the issues of poverty, probably because class divisions are so much sharper in most South American countries and sexism is more readily apparent. However, both in Latin American countries and in the United States, many poor and working-class women have viewed the women's movement with suspicion because the issues they articulated were not always the issues that poor women faced on a daily basis. An understanding of the issue of class interests as they relate to oppression of women is another connection we must therefore make. Fighting for a seat of the Board of Directors of Exxon cannot be our struggle. Our struggle for the liberation of women must be a broad-based struggle based on real liberation. As Mirta Lamas, a journalist and member of the Movement for the liberation of Women in Mexico, has said, "The name 'women's liberation movement' does not imply that it seeks only to liberate women; that women must oppose themselves to men, but that they must start with their own interests, uniting with all other oppressed sectors which are also seeking a revolutionary change for all."

The issue of race is another dimension we must understand if we are to make connections between women here and women in Central America. If we understand that women of color are the most impoverished, the most exploited sector of women, then we begin to understand how we as women are manipulated and divided by the international ruling class. Generally speaking, the lighter the skin, the less apparent the accent, the closer we come to the ideal of a European woman, the more we get to share in the privileges of a society. Even if we get only crumbs, those crumbs are often enough to keep us scrambling, competing, and hating one another. No matter what society we care to look at, darker-skinned peoples are usually at the bottom. If we fail to see racism as one of the primary forces of exploitation in the world, our concern with women's issues will be incomplete, as will be racist.

Clearly there are qualitative differences in

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wether United States military intervention would achieve its stated goals. One might add to this an instinct for self preservation which is unwilling to see the United States return to its earlier practice of sending in the marines on the slightest pretext, and a sense that supporting the United States in any such initiative might be fatally costly in political terms. To give an example of this last point, "Venezuelan" support for US intervention in El Salvador could cost Copel the next presidential election.

Washington's best hope of reversing the trend in Central America, and of swinging its allies behind its efforts, could be a multi-billion dollar foreign aid package, coordinated by the multilateral lending agencies in Washington. But this seems to be ruled out on ideological grounds. Even if it did not contradict every political sermon preached by president Reagan over the past ten years, it would be hard to sell to the US electorate, or at least to that part of it that voted for Reagan in 1980.

Millions of his supporters not unreasonably believe what they have been told, that there are military solutions to the political problems in Latin America. These are the same people who wanted Carter to "nuke Iran." They may not be well represented on the Council for Foreign Relations, but their pressure stimulated Carter to send the ill fated expedition to attempt to rescue the hostages in Teheran, and they certainly did not elect Reagan to organize a new giveaway programme in Latin America.

Although Reagan has blithely discarded his campaign promise to balance the budget, he is likely to find pressure growing to take decisive action in Central America. From where we sit it seems unlikely that the current cycle of elections

will reduce our oppression. Within the United States, professional women, although they may suffer sexual harassment on the job, do not feel the burden of exploitation in the same way that factory workers do. This qualitative difference becomes even sharper when we compare our situation in the United States to that of our sisters in Central America. Surely there is a profound difference between women there who struggle daily with death and women here

in Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica and El Salvador will alter the fundamental balance of forces in the region. Washington is still facing three basic options:

1) Things can be allowed to take their course without any major new initiative.

This is likely to be extremely costly in political terms. Washington and allies in the region, as political instability there will spread southwards and northwards from their present focus in Central America.

2) The United States, either alone or with other Latin American countries, takes a major military initiative to contain the conflict in Latin America, and to reverse gains made by the left in Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

3) The US could negotiate a new political settlement in the region which would accommodate Cuba and Nicaragua, and would open the way for new gains by the left elsewhere in Central America.

If we are right in identifying these as the only options, it is not clear why they are viewed without enthusiasm in Washington, and why the tiny countries of Central America are taking up so much of the administration's time. In a free vote, the US would vote for the second option, and has teetered on the brink of moving in that direction. Most Latin American countries would vote for the third. This has produced a stalemate, which has meant that events have been allowed to run their course. Secretary of state Haig has recognized that such a stalemate in El Salvador would eventually be fatal to United States interests. The same, with the exemption of Nicaragua and Cuba, might be said of the rest of Central America, and ultimately of the whole of Latin America.

who cannot afford decent housing. One is struggling for survival, the other for basic human rights. It's important to keep these distinctions in mind; from our relatively comfortable homes with relatively plentiful goods and services, we cannot always compare ourselves to our counterparts in Central America.

So far, we've focused on some ways in which our struggle as women is different from and similar to the oppression of

Sabotage and Invasion

It was perhaps an unlikely setting—Molawi, whose government is the only one in Africa to maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa. And the South African representative was invited along with the rest of the diplomatic community to attend the opening ceremonies. But when the November 79 20 ministerial meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) got down to business, the South Africans came under heavy fire.

The white government is trying to "drive a wedge of dependence through southern Africa by sabotage and invasion," the conference chairman, Botswana's Finance Minister Peter Mmusi, charged. And all nine governments joined in a communique accusing South Africa of trying to destabilize their region.

Conference participants were angered by a whole series of actions this year, beginning with the January raid by South African commandos into Mozambique, the large August invasion of Angola, and recent attacks on a pipeline, rail and harbor facilities in Mozambique that most SADCC members want to use to ease their trade problems.

SADCC was established last year to stimulate regional cooperation and decrease member-state's dependence on the economic giant of the area—South Africa. As reflected in Mmusi's remarks, SADCC governments see economic as well as political motives in Pretoria's recent actions.

Six of the SADCC nine are landlocked, and during the colonial era most of their trade was directed southward. But since independence, each of these states has tried to diversify by using east-west routes that do not pass through South Africa. Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia, for example, are using ports in Mozambique, and to a lesser extent

Zanzania. Zambia's plans to ship some of its copper through Angola have been stymied by continued fighting in southern Angola. (The ninth SADCC member, Lesotho, is completely surrounded by South Africa.)

Delays in oil shipments from South Africa have recently forced the Zimbabwe government to impose rationing. Partly because of this vulnerability, Zimbabwe has been moving ahead with plans to import a significant portion of its oil through a pipeline from Beira, Mozambique—one that lay idle during most of the time that Rhodesia was subject to international sanctions.

But the pipeline, which had been scheduled to reopen in December, was heavily damaged by an explosion on a road bridge over the Pungwe River in late October. The explosion is one of a series of attacks on road and rail links by the anti-government NRM (Mozambique National Resistance). Mozambique says has extensive South African backing.

A 200-yard section of pipe was torn from its mountings on the bridge and left suspended above the water, according to Lonrho, the London-based corporation that owns the pipeline. Repairs are not expected to be completed until January at the earliest.

A few days before the bridge attack Mozambique forces killed at least one white man who was among a group of six persons attempting to mine the Beira-Umtali railway, which carries a substantial portion of Zimbabwe's trade.

White Portuguese are involved in the NRM, but the discovery of a Portuguese-English phrasebook, English language notes, and manuals and books from South Africa in the dead man's possession are cited as evidence he came from South Africa, correspondent Joseph Hanlon reports.

A Mozambiquan patrol came across the group at Deeroi, 90 miles west of Beira and half way between Beira and Umtali. The Mozambicans fired a bazooka, blowing up four men, three black and one white. According to Commandante Estevo Nchaveni, who led the attack, remains near the scene suggest that one or two additional white men were killed.

Mozambique says South Africa trains the NRM at a camp near Phalabora in the Transvaal Province, and that it regularly ferries supplies to the insurgent bands in central Mozambique. But this is the first time Mozambique has actually claimed that South African specialists are working with the resistance, Hanlon says.

In another blow to the region's transport network, all the marker buoys leading into the port at Beira were blown up last month. NRM spokesman Evo Fernandes in Lisbon said the buoys were destroyed to hamper use of the port.

Prior to these attacks in Mozambique, Zimbabwe's political and business leaders were suggesting that their country was coming under siege. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe accused South Africa of "destabilizing his economy." And Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce Chairman Abner Botsh said trade from South Africa has become subject to "obstacles we don't understand."

Eddie Cross, general manager of Zimbabwe's Dairy Marketing Board, told the *Financial Mail*: "I believe that South Africa has consciously decided that it would not be in its long-term interests have stable, prosperous neighbors. In my discussions with senior officials of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, my view was virtually confirmed."

Addressing these charges in Parliament in September, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Roelof Botha deplored "the drift toward confrontation and con-

flagration in southern Africa." More recently, as the alternate routes to the sea in Mozambique have come under attack, some of the bottlenecks experienced earlier by Zimbabwe have been corrected. South African Railways, for example, which had withdrawn 25 locomotives from loan to Zimbabwe causing a tremendous shortage, has reportedly re-loaned 26 engines. And agricultural and mining shipments are reportedly moving rapidly.

Transport problems continue to plague Angola as well. The capital and principal port, Luanda, has reportedly been suffering from massive congestion—50 ships were said to be waiting to off-load last month. But as the Angolan news agency reported on the sixth anniversary of independence November 11, the country's major difficulty remains the war with South Africa. According to the report, the large-scale attack launched August 23 caused major disruptions, cost millions of dollars in damages and took hundreds of lives.

The agency claims South Africa still controls all Angolan territory between the Cunene River and the Namibian border (an estimated 3. of Angola's total land area). The dissident Angolan movement UNITA has moved into the area, the agency says, strengthening its position for additional attacks on strategic transport facilities in the central region.

London *Financial Times* estimates that Angola is spending half of its foreign exchange on defense, including purchases of armaments and payments for Cuban, Soviet, and East German military personnel stationed in the country, for the first time earlier this month, an Angolan MIG-21 was shot down by South African Air Force fighters. Two Mirage jets flying some 120 miles from the Namibian border fired on the Cuban piloted Angolan plane.

reprinted from Africa News

State Aid to South Africa

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has \$131 million in tax monies invested in US banks and corporations in South Africa. In some cases these dollars are going to the same companies which have shut down here, while expanding over there.

The money is invested through the state pension system funds set aside to pay state teachers and employees their pensions when they retire. Many of these workers firmly oppose their pension funds being used to support a country whose official government policy is based on a flagrant system of racist laws. These laws are designed to deny 22 million Africans the most elementary forms of human rights. South Africa may seem far away, but many of the same US companies which practice racism in South Africa discriminate against workers of color at home. And the very existence of the South African state provides encouragement to the KKK and other groups which promote racist violence in the US.

Senate Bill 2319 would require the pension system to take this money out of companies and banks in South Africa and invest it elsewhere if possible, here in Massachusetts to provide jobs and home mortgages.

The money in the Mess. State Pension Fund comes from the state. It is the paychecks of all public school teachers and state employees and from the state treasury. The fund's value as of December 1980 was \$1.3 billion. At present the teachers and workers participating in the fund have no say in how their money is invested.

The pension fund has \$130.8 million in investments tied to South Africa. This includes investments in the bonds of such firms as Exxon, Dow Chemical, and Union Carbide which have extensive facilities in South Africa. It also includes ownership of stocks and bonds of banks such as Bank of America and The First National Bank of Boston which have made loans to the South African government and to private companies doing business in South Africa.

Senate Bill 2319 requires that state pension funds be divested from South Africa by January 1, 1982. It calls for the proceeds from this divestment to be reinvested as much as possible in companies doing business in Massachusetts.

South Africa has been universally con-

demned for its system of race rule. Black people in South Africa have no political rights. The white minority of 4.2 million people controls over 87 percent of the land, leaving 13 percent for the 18.6 million black majority. Black people are allowed into the white areas only to work. They must carry passes at all times. Black workers are paid an average of 1/8 of what whites are paid. Nearly 4% of black children die before their first birthday.

Opposition to white rule has been brutally suppressed. Half of all executions taking place in the Western world last year took place in one country—South Africa. During the Soweto uprising in 1976, over a thousand people—most of them school children, were killed by the police.

The products of foreign investment in South Africa—oil, vehicles, computers—sustain the racist system there. Former Prime Minister John Vorster has said, "Each trade agreement, each bank loan, each new investment is another brick in the wall of our continued existence." Numerous black leaders in South Africa including Nobel laureate Albert Luthuli, Steve Biko, Bishop Desmond Tutu and the leaders of the South African freedom movements have called for divestment. Before it was banned by the South African government, the Black People's Convention of South Africa stated that, "We call upon foreign investors to disengage themselves from this white-controlled exploitative system." Among the American organizations which have answered this call are Unifac, Hampshire College, the United Auto Workers, the United Electrical Workers, the National Council of Churches, the Methodist Church and the City of Cambridge.

Massachusetts workers are being increasingly threatened by "runaway shops"—firms which leave the state to take advantage of the low wages and anti-union climates places like South Africa. Goodyear (New Bedford), Westinghouse (Springfield) and American Can (Needham) are just three examples of companies which closed plants in Massachusetts since 1970, and all have operations in South Africa. Senate Bill 2319 is directed at stopping "runaway shops". It calls for the reinvestment in Massachusetts of the money withdrawn from corporations in So. Africa. In addition, the very existence of the

Build Coalition to Oppose Reaganomics

As the economic realities posed by the Reagan cutbacks reach the Afro-American community, some Chicago-based Afro-American organizations are mapping strategies of counteraction. Recently in Chicago's Operation Push headquarters, a meeting was conducted with the intent of formulating a plan of action to utilize the consumer strength that the Afro-American community has always enjoyed.

The idea is to rely on the effective strategy of the '60's in the form of boycott to force greater consideration from the many large corporations and businesses that recognize the impact that lost revenue from the Afro-American community might create.

Operation Push President the Rev. Jesse M. Jackson is quoted as having said the focus on the private sector is overdue, "no matter who is in the White House." Principally this is due to the fact the Afro-American community does not get adequate return for some \$140 million annual expenditures on consumer products and services.

A strategy was developed from the six-hour confab which would express itself initially at the beverage industry. The "economic attack" is an overall implementation will address 100 corporations in the 50 largest consumer markets.

There the Afro American contributions in consumer sales represent significant profit margins for these corporations. These areas are where 68. of the almost 27 million total Afro American populations

reside.

After the thrust at the beverage industry, starting with Pepsi and 7 up, it focus is to move to the food, automobile, travel and clothing industries.

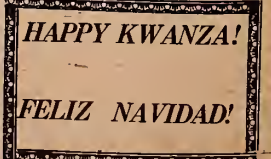
Participants in this planning and formulating session included Congressional Black Caucus member Con Walter Fauntroy, Maryland State Representative Clarence Mitchell, chairman of the National Association of Black State Legislators; attorney Annette Hubbard, National Bar Association President; Calvin Rolark, president of the National Negro Newspaper Publishers Association; President of the National Association of Black Owned Broadcasters, Andrew Langston, to name a few.

Some of the organizations that were in attendance were National Business League, the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (representing some 107 Afro-American college presidents), the National Pan-Africanist Association, the Southern Christian Leadership, the National Association of Negro Women's Clubs, and the United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice.

Although the concept of the meeting was on the idea of boycott, the participants were careful in the exclusion of the term from their rhetoric. The Rev. Jackson indicated, "We don't believe in boycotts, they're illegal we withdraw our enthusiasm."

South African system lends support and encouragement to racist hate groups such as the KKK and the South Boston Marshalls. Such groups breed violence and create an atmosphere of fear which affects all of us.

Call or write to your state representative and senator to ask them to vote for the bill. For further information contact: Mary Ann Cloherty 253-5893 or Dough McCrea 256-0637.



Being Tri-Cultural

BY F.H.G.

Each person is an unique individual. What we are today is a melting pot of our past experiences, including how and where we grew up. From the day we entered this world, our parents taught us the distinction between right and wrong. They gave us a set of principles and morals to live by. Our life style and decisions are shaped around these cultural traditions. When someone who has grown up in one set of standard is put into a completely new one, they have to adapt and adjust. This person who incorporates two cultural backgrounds in his life is called bi-cultural.

I found myself in such a situation at the age of twelve, when my family immigrated

from Hong Kong to Boston, Massachusetts. Since adaptability is part of the human nature, I was not aware of any noticeable changes that took place in me. The asset that I acquired by living in a predominantly all white neighborhood had helped me to become fluent in english in a short period of time. My next natural step of adjustment was to be "normal". Normal in the sense of "making the American standard mine". I bought an American standard mine with a parking garage, open minded parents, a way of life centering around "me". I was satisfied with my progress.

After one year, I was promoted to middle

school in another neighborhood, where I made some-Chinese friends. Their interest in Chinese literature and concern for fellow Chinese students had influenced me to do the same. There, I found a special enrichment and satisfaction.

As I continued to be placed in various environments, from high school and college, I found myself adapting and readapting to both cultures. I made much effort in drawing a line between the two and decided upon one. I only found that the fine line overlapped. My looks didn't make me "more chinese", nor did my American passport and citizenship more American. Frustration was all I found.

Along this road of struggle, I was also confronted with all the question-of-which are asked by every individual regardless of their cultural background. After a series of highly intellectual investigations, I found my identity. I am a Christian (this term would need another paper to be properly defined).

This identity have gone through much more stages than the other two and withstood all trials. This satisfaction has prompted me to share my discovery to those in the same struggle. I am a Chinese, American Christian!

Prisons instead of Colleges for Blacks

The fact that it cost more to jail a Black youth than send him to Princeton has long been known. Equally familiar is the fact that the flames of unemployment fanned by Reaganomics will be sending more Black youth behind bars. Everyday more and more Blacks are consigned to a life in prison that rivals Dante's Inferno for degradation.

Already Blacks are disproportionately on Oeath Row. Though 11 percent of the U.S. population is Black, a staggering 40 percent of the inmates on Oeath Row are Black.

Blacks who kill whites are far more likely to be sentenced to death than other racial combinations of murderer and victim. It is estimated that 60 percent of the victims of homicide is this country are Black, yet over 60 percent of the people who are sentenced to death had white victims.

Blacks are disproportionately located in the Oeep South and not surprisingly, this is where the largest number of Oeath Row inmates are located. Florida, Texas, Georgia and Alabama lead the country in this grisly category. 75 percent of those on Oeath Row are in the Deep South.

The small minds that run this country fully intend to continue their policy of jailing Blacks. The planned conversion of the dormitories used for athletes at the 1968 Lake Placid (N.Y.) Winter Olympics into prison facilities that will mostly house Blacks speaks volumes.

Striking is the fact that the value con-

tracts awarded annually for construction, expansion and renovation of jails and prisons increased 60 percent during the last ten years, from \$7.9 million in 1970 to \$329 million in 1979. Indicative is that 370 jails are beingbuilt or expanded right now and you can expect more Black faces staring out from behind bars.

Though police authorities act like Sherlock Holmes when it comes to tracking down Blacks, they revert to Rip Van Winkle when it comes to arresting Black whites.

Thus emboldened, the KKK, the Nazis and their ilk have decided to go international. There have been sharp increases in anti-Black activities on U.S. Military bases in West Germany, according to a study conducted by Sgt. First Class James Tarver of Philadelphia.

Groups active on Military bases include the Ku Klux Klan, the white Gestapo, the white Activist Militant Society, Tarver warned the U.S. Army VII Corps of these group's activities in detail but their response has been silence, in one case they reported a cross burning as "destruction of government property."

More ominous was the involvement of the Klan in an attempt to overthrow the government of the Black Island in the Caribbean, Oominica. After setting up a puppet government there they intended to move next against the neighboring Black Island of Grenade.

reprint from The Chicago Oefender

The Korean Community In N.Y.

BY JIMMY MONG

On my last article of this semester, I will write of the Korean community situated in Flushing, Queens (New York). Here is the latest census, there are currently 110,000 Korean people in this specific neighborhood. Some of the inhabitants, from this vicinity, were able to share their experiences living in the United States.

Young Ho Kim, secretary general of the Korean Association of New York, disclosed a typical predicament that his people encounter due to racial prejudice. "I know a man who has a Ph.D. in chemistry," he said, "he was seven years with a big company here and was not promoted. At first he was not sure why it was, but when he began to see young white men promoted over him, he said, 'Why should I put up with this? I'd rather work for myself.'"


Another problem that hinders them professionally is the language difficulties. Most of the Korean people do not speak english well, making their struggle that more arduous. Sung-Eun Kim, a lawyer who now works for the Korean Community Service Organization, spoke of this particular topic. He said the reason the Korean people have so much trouble learning this language is due to the dissimilarities between english and their native tongue.

The Korean people are reserved and formal except with family and friends. So when the Americans approached them in such a casual way, they thought that it was deep friendship being offered but in reality it was their insensitivity. The disrespectful behavior greatly disturbed these innocent individuals. The outrage they felt being persistently-called derogative names by strangers caused an intensification of family tensions. One such symptoms was an increasing number of wife and child beatings reported. "Often a man is getting

no respect in the outside world here," Mr. Kim said, "He is being called 'Charlie-boy' by ignorant persons much younger than he is, he is working at a job that is less than he is accustomed to, that does not give him dignity, and then his wife treats him with no respect, this threatens him completely."

Misconceptions of the Korean culture have also contributed to the sociological barrier being constructed between the caucasians and the Koreans. The disparaging denominations such as 'clannish', 'stoatdoff' and 'moopies' are used by the caucasians to stereotype their version of what Korean person is. Sung-Eun Kim disclaimed these characteristics, mainly the latter of the three, by saying that Reverend Moon is a symbol of embarrassment to most Koreans. He further stated that most of his followers consisted of 'Americans' and not Koreans.

The Korean people are confronting what all Asians and other third world are confronting in a predominantly white world. However, this must not discourage us from struggling with our lives. Under the Constitution of the United States, we are allowed to express our ideologies end religion. Therefore we, as members of the third world community, must not be apart of the silent majorities or be caught unaware. Speak out for what's right, the first amendment assures you the privilege, and always be informed so that you will always be alert. Remember, God created all of us equally. God does not create inferior races, people do.



On behalf of all the members of the Asian American Student Association, we would like to wish the most joyous of holiday seasons to you all.

Black Unemployment Rate Soars

The suffering and hardship of Blacks and other minorities apparently will continue as employment levels for these groups as a whole, rose from 15.1 percent in September to 15.5 percent for the month of October, a post World War II record.

The rate of unemployment among Black teenagers shot up from 37.5 to 42.9 percent, according to information released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labour Statistics. "For white workers, the October unemployment rate was 6.9 percent of the previous month.

Information on Black and other workers report the October unemployment rate for adult men was 13.3 percent, compared to 13.0 for the previous month. For Black adult women, the rate was 13.3 percent compared to 13.7 percent in September.

Most of the increase in joblessness was among workers who left their jobs and people who had previously worked, then left the job market and who were looking for jobs, the BLS said.

The last time the overall jobless rate was eight percent was in December of 1975, when it reached B.2 percent. The post war unemployment peak of 9 percent occurred in May 1975.

During the 1980 recession, the rate topped 7.6 percent before it began falling.

Total employment was unchanged during October at 98.2 million.

Over the past three months, employment in the steel industries has dropped by about 35,000 jobs, according to U.S. labor officials. Jobs in the auto industry have declined about 80,000. In the lumber and wood products industry, jobs fell by about 40,000; and state and local government suffered losses of about 160,000 jobs.

The construction industry also has been hard hit over the past year, down by 130,000 jobs.

reprinted from Afro-American

Review of "Body and Soul"

by Donna Oavis

"Body and Soul", starring Leon and Jayne Kennedy is a film that depicts the destructiveness of the professional fighting industry. The only problem with the movie is that the plot and even the dialogue are hopelessly predictable. Throughout the production it was possible to second guess the proceeding events and be correct nine end a half times out of ten.

Leon Kennedy plays an amateur boxer who goes pro to earn money for his adorable kid sister who has sickle cell anemia. Jayne Kennedy is the lady who has it all: beauty, brains, fame and finally Leon. On his way up the ladder of professional boxing he encounters disillusionment, greed end corruption. However, he is undaunted in his quest for the championship title and eventually attains it.

Unfortunately Leon begins to alienate the people around him. His long time buddy feels useless and turns to drugs. He finally freaks out is shipped away in a strait jacket. Jayne Kennedy is disgusted with the way her man has changed and decides to leave him. Leon's mother pleads with him to hang up his gloves and become a doctor, but to no avail.

Leon's manager, who is so corrupt that he could make the Abscans congressmen blush, backs his former money maker into a corner. Leon can either fight for his life or sell himself out. He undertakes to do the former and trains with none other than the Greatest himself, Muhammad Ali. And of course all the people who deserted him return to cheer him on. The last fight scene is a brutal and gory bawtie that had the reviewer shouting, "Hit the 'F'! Go harder Leon!". In spite of its weaknesses, "Body and Soul" is definitely a rarity. It is a film whose main cast is Black. And we as all know these types of films are fewer and farther between. However, "Body and Soul" lacks just that, body and soul. Characters are left shallow and underdeveloped and the script writers demonstrated little imagination.

Number of Black Elected Officials Rises

The number of Black elected officials in the United States increased by 2.6 percent between July 1980 and July 1981, according to the Joint Center's annual survey of Black elected officials (BEOs). Last year's increase was 6.6 percent.

The 1981 increases were concentrated in a few states. This year, as last, Mississippi had the largest net increase in number of Black elected officials, 52. Georgia gained 43 BEOs; Illinois and Kentucky each gained 17; Ohio gained 13 and Tennessee, 11. Texas had a net loss of 33 BEOs. Other than these substantial changes, net losses and gains around the country were generally small.

The number of Black officials has increased every year since the Roster was first published in 1970. In 1969, three years after passage of the Voting Rights Act, there were 1,160 BEOs in the country; as of July 1981, there were 5,038. (Results of this fall's election are not counted in this total.) Blacks now hold 1.03 percent of all elective offices in the United States.

On the whole, blacks must still depend on support from Black voters to win elective office, and the geographic distribution of BEOs still corresponds to the distribution of the Black population. Thus, the Southern states, which contain 53 percent of the United States also contain 61 percent of all Black elected officials.

At present 340 Blacks hold state-level

offices; 36 hold regional offices; 465 hold county offices; and 542 hold judicial end law-enforcement offices. By far the largest category of BEO's remains municipal officials; this year there are 2,382, up slightly from last year's total of 2,346. The second largest category of BEOs are education officials. The 1,225 Black education officials represent 25 percent of all BEOs.

As they have for the past decade, Black women continue to gain offices at a greater rate-3.4 percent-than Black men-2.4 percent. Black women make up about 20 percent of Black elected officials. They are distributed widely both geographically and by level of office. They are especially concentrated in educational offices and hold relatively few judicial and law enforcement offices.

Prof. Carter's most noteworthy fact about the number and distribution of Black elected officials is their stability. Since 1976, the rate of growth has been relatively low, and the distribution geographically and by level of office has changed little.

Milton Morris, director of research at the Joint Center, said of this year's findings, "While the continued growth in the number of Black elected officials is encouraging, its can only be a cause for concern in view of the massive disparities between the proportion of Blacks in the population as a whole."

reprinted from The Chicago Oefender

**THE STAFF OF NUMMO NEWS
WISHES ALL OF YOU
SUCCESS WITH FINAL EXAMS
AND A JOYOUS HOLIDAY SEASON
GOODBYE AND SEE YOU NEXT YEAR !!**



Business Manager Barrington Henry

Photo by: Susan Butler



Editor in Chief Roxana Bell



Managing Editor Donna Davis

EDITORIAL/OPINION

by Donna Davis

NUMMO News is presently the largest weekly Third World newspaper in the Five-College Area. It began in protest of the absence of news pertaining to black people in the Massachusetts Daily Collegian. Since then it has expanded its coverage to include other professed minorities and oppressed people. But basically NUMMO exists in order to give "the other side" of the story. In that respect NUMMO is a dynamic and influential periodical.

Because NUMMO was begotten from struggle we have to keep in mind that nothing worth having comes easy. In addition, NUMMO has a duty to keep abreast of the current political climates. NUMMO must essentially operate as a three headed entity with an eye on campus and local events, another one on national news and a third that surveys global activities. NUMMO News has the dialectical responsibility of catering to the audience at hand without becoming totally self-centered. We must

understand that this burden is not a light one but that it must be borne and wrestled with by current and future staff.

NUMMO News staff are trained in all phases of newspaper production, including: reporting, writing, photography, typesetting, graphic reproduction and layout. Let me also state that the "each one teach one" philosophy is fully operative from 5pm Friday evening to 3pm Sunday afternoon in the Campus Center graphics room. Obviously there is a great deal to be gained in the area of creative development and it would be in your best interests to help us out. NUMMO News would also benefit tremendously from external input. The more minds that are used to put forth the printed word the more impact the newspaper will have.

Next semester NUMMO will invite interested individuals to check out what we do. These people will be shown the responsibilities and duties of the various editors.

NUMMO would also like to feature guest columnists, the roving photographer, a community digest and an arts/entertainment section on a regular basis. However, these features are contingent upon increased community involvement.

We would be happy to assist individuals with developing ideas and preparing articles for publication. As stated before the more people that are down the more interesting the news. In addition, increased support means that NUMMO will have people to constructively criticize it. This type of criticism is needed and will lead to a better newspaper in terms of aesthetic appeal and literary content. So if you have an idea or checked out an event that piqued your interest contact us so that your thoughts will be transformed into a tangible product. Each succeeding semester NUMMO will be BETTER LOOKING AND BETTER READING with your help.



Eco Latino Editor Debra Sicilia



Asian Affairs Editor Jimmy Wong



Afro-American Editor Judith White

Notshown:

Jose L. Brown

Stefan Rutherford

John Wright

Ed Cohen

Susan Butler

We would like to thank the following people for their contributions and continued support:

- Curtis Haynes
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- Chaka Zulu

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- Chet Davis
- Steve Coons
- Mauricio Hernandez

Dyen, Holly, Marea and everyone from the Venceremos Brigade.

All the professors who gave extensions on school work. And a special thanks to our readers.



This is Your World

by Curtis Haynes

The article which is to follow will give a brief summary of the history of the relations between Western and Third World countries as a result of the growth of imperialism in the 19th century. (The lack of space and time have prevented a thorough examination of these relations and a lack of voluminous evidence should be expected.) Imperialism is an out growth of the early European idea of Mercantilism. This was the system of economics that came into being in the middle ages, in which the aristocratic society brought their countries under a centralized government in the formation of the nation state. The power of these new nations was measured by the accumulation of material wealth, and the might. This power was also measured by the size of a nation's empire. For example, in the 19th century the British empire was so vast that the sun never set on the British flag. However, it was the 19th century that saw the beginning of the industrial revolution, and the growth of capitalism. As capitalism became more and more prominent in the European countries expansion into the Third World became more a reason of economics rather than that of nationalism. The idea of a nation's wealth was no longer one of hoarding wealth but rather using that wealth to be invested in making more.

Technology was leaping ahead and with this increase in production the capitalist nations had to have a larger market in which they could buy, sell, and produce their goods. Thus, imperialism no longer took on the form of just colonization but rather became a business venture. Each of a na-

tions colonies now had to show substantial returns. Colonies were still being acquired for the old reasons and were often economically disappointing but this was a transitional period where capitalism was still in the growing stages. As capitalists gained more control in their government affairs the policies of the advanced nations became one of maintaining and increasing their empires with the intent that they would be able to control the raw materials and the world market. Western countries went out to conquer and control the less technically developed countries. This aggression was justified by the fact that these other people were of a different color, and culture, and were considered uncivilized and savage. It was because of the advanced technology in military weapons that the Western countries fighting and taking over led to an almost certain genocide for the Third World countries. The way for things were going this "inferior" race was destined to become the slaves of the "superior Europeans". However, this same technology and the misuse of that technology was to be the down fall of colonialism and imperialism in the form which it was seen up to that time. Because of the increase in flow of capital and technology into the underdeveloped nations the people of those countries began to acquire the knowledge of the "educated" white man. In 1882 anti western movements were sparked off in Egypt with the rising of Arabi Pasha. In 1885 the Indian National Congress was formed. All of these movements looked to the future when they would be able to overthrow western domination. However, these small sparks would not be

able to ignite unless something drastic was able to disrupt the hold the west had on the Third World countries. This disruption came with World War I. The European nations had to curtail their expansion and to look again to their home front. Production had to turn away from producing consumer goods and had to be redirected towards weapons. Europe had to take a step back, and even those who were able to afford the luxuries of consumer goods had to do without. The war had caused a great economic change for all the capitalist countries of the world. Chief of foreign investment could do so no longer. As a result of over expenditures and military spending and other problems of recovery, Europe descended into a severe depression which delayed restoration to full productive power.

The Third World nations seeing Europe struggling took advantage of the situation to try and throw of their chains. There was nothing that Europe could do except loosen their hold. The whole nature of imperialism had to change. The Third World nations were not going to allow the western nations to keep a standing army in their country nor could the imperialistic nations afford a standing army. However, the Western nations needed to keep their control so that they could rebuild to their old life style, and they were not about to give up control easily. They gave their colonies partial independence, but they made sure that the underdeveloped countries were subservient to the mother country. The imperialistic countries placed into these new govern-

ments people who were nothing more than figure heads and who actually did the bidding of the parent state. This was able to only slow down the fall of colonial imperialism.

It was at this time that the USA became the major economic power in the capitalist world. Europe was devastated and they had to look to the USA for the rebuilding of their countries. It was not until 1927 that a considerable degree of uniformity had returned with the revival of international trade and the restoration of financial stability. The USA played the dominate position as a creditor and investor and the world economy became influenced by American conditions. These conditions were marked by a considerable amount of production and profits. However, by 1929 U.S. production began to reach a saturation point. This led to the depression in the USA for the next 10 years.

World War II then broke out. This was a major changing point for the Third World. Europeans were so involved in the war and trying to win the war they even encouraged nationalist movements in the colonial territories in order to embarrass their enemies. The war also helped to disseminate western ideas. Troops drafted to Europe from India, China by the French, and India by the British returned home with new notions of democracy and self government, and a firm resolve to no longer accept the old status of inferiority. By the end of World War II the cry for independence reached a fever pitch and between 1945 and 1960 a quarter of the world's inhabitants revolted against colonialism and won their independence.

Continued on page 8

continued from page 3

women in Central America. First and foremost, however, what we must analyze and understand is the connection between our oppression as women in the United States and the foreign policy of the United States as it is carried out in Latin America. For every day-care center closed here, more money is supplied to the Junta in El Salvador to prop up a despised and repressive dictatorship. For every health clinic closed, guns will find their way to military dictatorships like Chile so that it is at the beck and call of the United States. Even Puerto Rico, the classic Welfare State, sustained by the American Government to watch-dog the Caribbean and where two-thirds of the population lives on food stamps, faces the very real prospect of losing those food stamps. The money that is saved there may end up funding "Radio Free Cuba", or as they cynically named it, "Radio Marti," the most massive and paranoid anti-communist radio campaign since the Cold War. These connections are everywhere around us, and if we fail to notice them, we think how the ruling class would have us think: that one thing has nothing to do with the other. But if we think dialectically, that is, if we start making connections and seeing relationships, then we can make our struggle a more meaningful one, a more sustained and consistent one. Our struggle against repression and for human rights both here and in Central America need not be based on simple altruism or humanitarianism. No, because the more repressive our government becomes in Central America, the more we as women in the United States will also suffer. Every time we permit the federal government to cut back on a domestic program, be it day-care, senior citizens' centers, or free school lunches, we are permitting the government to rearrange our priorities. Imperialism affects us all—women, men and children—not only in El Salvador or Guatemala, but right here as well. We are all victims.

§While 85% of the children in El Salvador may be suffering from malnutrition, our own children here will suffer as a result of the reduction in school lunches, both in quality and in quantity. And with this example, we have come full circle, having analyzed what these two women have in common. What is it that connects them? It is, first of all, their victimization by imperialist policies; and secondly, their reaction, a real determination to struggle for human rights under a system that is first unresponsive to their needs.

§Where do we go from here? Clearly, this conference is only a beginning. Let us first

Poets Corner

Drums and Dance

Dedicated to Eno Washington

*Drums and Dance
 Dance and Drums
 are playing with rhythmic feelings...
 they are moving with rhythmic passion...
 Drums and Dance
 Dance and Drums
 are restoring life...
 to the dead
 they are giving motion...
 back to the lost
 Dance and Drums
 Drum and Dance
 are traveling through space and time!
 they are bringing earth back to its original orbit*

*Come unto my kingdom and learn my spirit DANCE
 see and hear the heartbeat of my DRUM*

*Come back!
 Come back!
 Come back!*

*Return to your soul, through Drums and Dance
 Come through time with me Mighty END
 I am here, among you!
 I am here, among you!*

Puerto Rico Adoracion

*Cerquita de la colina
 volando una cancion.
 Volando alto y bajito,
 salieron las golondrinas.*

*La lluvia que cae del cielo,
 surra como una cancion.
 Y yo voy o ser sincero,
 Puerto Rico adoracion.*

*Era temprano, de dia
 al brorar mi inspiracion
 que solamente decia,
 Puerto Rico adoracion.*

*Avanzando me siento
 de haber dejado mi terrano.
 Es mas grande que mi piano,
 y es grato su fresco viento.*

*El canto del Gallo Giro,
 me despertó esa mañana.
 Y yo mas vez que un tiro,
 me levante de la cuna.*

*Yo canto hasta sin concierto,
 cuando tengo la ocasion,
 solamente pa decir
 Puerto Rico adoracion.*

*Al mirar a la montana,
 contemple su linda cima.
 Y siendo por la mañana,
 que belleza es aquel cima.*

*Companero no ria usted,
 cuando estoy aboracionado,
 y por eso hasta he llorado.*

*Sus playas, las mas hermosas,
 las montañas, un Eden,
 Claviles, Nardos y Rosas,
 son un encanto tambien.*

*Aun me queda corazon,
 para hacer esta poesia,
 Aunque me tomé to el din
 y aunque no tengo razon,
 dire de cualquier racion,
 Puerto Rico Adoracion.*

por Ismael Martinez

become aware of the issues; let us learn the facts and figures of oppression. Armed with this information, we can go about the job of empowering ourselves to transform our reality. Empowerment means not only knowledge, but action as well. In our homes, in our workplaces, at our schools and universities, in our churches and community centers and in our unions, we must continue our struggle against U.S. military intervention in El Salvador, against the arms build-up in repressive government governments in Latin America, against the propaganda build-up directed at Cuba, against genocide in Puerto Rico, and for decent housing, for day-care, for meaningful employment, for quality education, and finally for responsible foreign policy. We must take our message wherever it will be heard - from the streets to the board rooms of the United States, from Town Meetings to State Legislatures.

At this conference, two types of workshops have been scheduled: informational and action-oriented. It is our hope that through these experiences we will combine theory and practice in an effort to re-commit ourselves to the reconstruction of society.

It is at this point that we women have to learn from the example of our sisters in revolutionary societies. Women in Nicaragua, for example, make up a quarter of the Sandinista Army; they are in charge of two of the five Secretariats; and a woman directs the Front's political work in Managua. More importantly, women participated in unprecedented numbers in the revolution against Somoza, so that by the final offensive in 1979, women made up 30% of the Sandinista Army, many commanding from small units to full battalions. Women in Nicaragua are struggling to become equal members in a society built on

machismo. Women are decisive in undoing the foundations of that society in order to rebuild it into a more just one. The fight is far from over.

§WE HAVE A TREMENDOUS CHALLENGE AHEAD OF US. In fighting against the forces of imperialism, sexism, and racism, we are in a sense extending our hands to our sisters in Central America and saying in a loud, clear voice, "ENOUGH!" As we see it, struggle for the liberation of women must ultimately be linked to the struggle for a revolutionary transformation of society. Our fight is just beginning. La lucha continua.

§Keynote address given by Sonia Nieto and Sylvia Galvan at the WOMEN IN STRUGGLE Conference at Holyoke Community College, December 5, 1981.

Continued from page 7

There were three consequences of World War II: 1) it acted as a solvent of the traditional social order, 2) it brought about substantial economic change, 3) it led to the rise of a new world order, the Third World. Among the capitalist nations, the U.S. had become the most powerful. U.S. firms became the investors of large sums of money in foreign enterprises, and the dominant in international currency. Also, New York was established as the main international banking center. Because the U.S. was now the major capitalist power it was necessary for them to take over Britain's position of being the major imperialist nation. The U.S. saw how turbulent the Third World had become and they felt an urgent need to re-establish the stability of the imperialist system. Thus the U.S. with its newly found power became "a main provider of military and economic aid and constructed a global network of strength that was designed to bring the countries and to prevent the breaking off of components of the remaining imperialist system, in the absence of colonies. The United States justified their control of these countries by explaining that it was their destiny and that they had to protect the world from the evils of Communism.

This was the period of the Cold War. The Americans as the Soviet Union as a country that was bent on taking over the world. Stalin's empire was seen as a symbol of atheism, totalitarianism, and one of subversion. The Russians saw the U.S. as a country which was full of hate and racism and inequality, and they also felt that the U.S. was bent on taking over the world. Neither country could handle direct communication, and seemed to prefer a mutual isolation. The two major powers began to polarize. The U.S. going one way and the USSR going another. Both of these major powers felt that all the other nations of the world had to lean towards one sphere or the other. In their international affairs, these countries were driven by mutual fear and distrust. Thus, to compensate for their insecurities they built the two greatest and strongest military systems in the world. The Cold War continued into the 1960's.

It was also in the 1960's that the U.S. hegemony began to falter. The U.S. was beginning to lose its edge in world trade, as the "oil shock" began to slip. There were three major forces pushing the dollar down: the expansion of imperialism, the rise of foreign competition, and shifting domestic conditions. After World War II the U.S. intervention in the Middle East

was the first step in their containment policy. In 1953 the United States was behind the overthrow of the government in Iran and they put in its place a government led by a ruler who would lean toward U.S. policies. In 1958 the U.S. sent 15,000 troops into Lebanon to show the Arab Nations that they would not stand for any dissidence. This was a necessity for U.S. policy because the Arab Nations were leaning towards complete national autonomy which, according to U.S. fears, could eventually lean towards the U.S.S.R. sphere of influence. These were the first in a series of United States interventions which included Africa, Asia, and South America. The last of these interventions was in Vietnam. However the Vietnam war proved to be very unpopular and very costly. The U.S. was spending more dollars than it could afford, and this resulted in a period of inflation. Also, as Europe and Japan began reconstruction and recuperation from World War II, they began to cut into the U.S. role as the world supplier of manufactured goods. This pushed the U.S. trade surplus down from its peak in 1964 to a deficit for the first time in the 20th century in 1971. Domestic problems also contributed to the loss to U.S. hegemony. In 1970 the U.S. was in a recession and multinational corporations and other international speculators began to take their money out of the U.S. banks and put it into European banks, where interest rates were higher.

As the U.S. lost its edge in the world economy, it became apparent that the international order created after World War II was no longer adequate to cope with the new problems of world politics. These problems included the "shrinking" of the world, with a greater interdependence between the nations. This interdependence had grown psychologically, socially, economically, and politically. Communication and the flow of ideas and the movement of persons as a result of modern transportation and mass tourism had resulted in greater knowledge about other societies. Poor people were able to come in contact, or see the life of the other people for whom they were "slaving, at low wages, to give them the raw materials that they could maintain their standard of living. This was also matched by a growing feeling of compassion and guilt among a number of people in the rich countries. In the economic and political domains the growth of interdependence was unprecedented with the growth in international corporations and the dependence of the advanced countries on the raw

materials of the poorer ones. The characteristics of interdependence also took on two sides because the internal affairs of countries also affected the external affairs of that same country.

Interdependence has varied considerably in kind and intensity in different regions, between particular states and across different issue areas. It is highest among the rich capitalist countries due to the intensive trade, investment, monetary interactions, security ties and other links. As for the Third World the degree of interdependence is considerably different. They supply the raw materials for the industrialized states and receive a mixed interdependence - the capital goods and foodstuff from industrialized countries. However, it is easy to see where the power is really held. Among the developing countries, interdependence is relatively low except for a general dependence on oil produced by some of them.

Interdependence has become a necessity in this growing world, but conflicting national priorities of national welfare states inevitably complicate the problem of managing the system. For example there is the growing interdependence between the east and the west. This interdependence includes the Salt Talks that has the purpose of trying to limit the strategic weapons competition. However, the Salt Talks have done little to settle the ideological and political differences between the two countries. In fact, both countries are still increasing an arms arsenal which could destroy the world a hundred times over. On the other hand these countries have had better scientific and economic relations.

The interdependence of the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere have posed another problem. To the many of the developing nations the hierarchy of power characteristic of the Post World War is no longer acceptable. Some intellectual groups and governments in the Third World increasingly advocate a strategy of disassociating from the North. The problem is developing for which interdependence effectively serves the interests of the weaker states the trend toward extreme disassociation is likely to grow. This would create disturbances damaging for both the industrial and developing worlds. Currently, the world is developing into three encapsulated regions of advanced countries, developing countries, and communist countries. Continued development in these directions will eventually under mine the precarious prospects for global order.

Reprinted from Nummo News, April 1980



NUMMO



103 NEW AFRICA HOUSE
UNIV. OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST 01003

• A BLACK NEWS SERVICE PUBLICATION •

Monday February 8, 1982

VOLUME 10 ISSUE 45

NUMMO NEWS— only— connection
with the Collegian is for distribution.

February is Black History Month

Black History Month was established in 1924 by Carter G. Woodson as Negro History Week and is this year dedicated to the memory of Arturo Schomburg (1874 - 1938)

Monday, Feb. 8, 8:00 pm

Film: **Black Orpheus**
Campus Center Auditorium

Tuesday, Feb. 9, 8:00 pm
Slide Show/Lecture by Tony Crayton
Black History
Campus Center 168

Thursday, Feb. 11, 8:00 pm
Panel discussion on the present
state of Black America

**Under the Gun of
Reaganomics**
Location to be announced

Friday, Feb. 12, 9:00 pm
Reggae Dance with
Wareika Band
Basement of New Africa House

Sunday, Feb. 14, 9:00 pm
Black Classical Connection

Fred Clayton Trio
New Africa House

Tuesday, Feb. 16, 8:00 pm
Lecture by
Michael Manley
Former Prime Minister of Jamaica
Student Union Ballroom

Wednesday, Feb. 17, 8:00 pm
Lecture by Homer Meade
**DuBois- A Natural Treasure
& Bethelham Baptist Choir**
Campus Center 101

Thursday, Feb. 18, 8:00 pm
Discussion with Howard Stanback
National Anti-Klan Network
Followed by the film:

**Resurgence : The Move-
ment for Equality vs. the Ku
Klux Klan**
Student Union Ballroom

Friday, Feb. 19, 11:15 am
Lecture on slide presentation by
Margaret Ross

**Black Memorabilia &
Stereotypes**
New Africa House
Augusta Savage Gallery

Tuesday Feb. 23, 8:00 pm
An evening with
**Ruby Dee &
Ozzie Davis**

Campus Center Auditorium

Thursday, Feb. 25, 8:00 pm
Film
**The Autobiography of Miss
Jene Pitman**
Commuter Lounge, SUB

Feb. 1-15, 9:00 - 3:00 daily
Photo Exhibit
Yoruba Reginald Jackson
Augusta Savage Gallery

February is Black History Month. This year is dedicated to Arturo Schomburg, Co-founder of the Negro Society for History Research and later President of the Negro Academy. Arthur Schomburg was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico on January 24, 1874 and spent his life disproving his teachers' claim that "the negro had no history". Schomburg was educated mainly in Puerto Rico, he left for New York in 1891, and was instrumental in setting in motion the first Revolutionary Club to further the cause of Cuban freedom.

In 1926 he provided the New York Public Library with one of the most important private collections on Black History and culture in the world. He had gathered over 5,000 volumes, 3,000 manuscripts and 2,000 etchings and portraits as well as several thousand pamphlets. As author, lecturer and researcher, Schomburg is one of the great personages representing Black people and a living testimony to the great contributions of people of African descent in Hispanic culture. His life was dedicated to traveling not to Spain, but to Harlem, Africa, Haiti and other black nations to seek out his true heritage.

"HISTORY MUST REMAKE WHAT
SLAVERY TOOK AWAY"

ARTHUR SCHOMBURG

THE BALANCING OF THE BUDGET

Photo-Art Exhibit

Unemployment

The complete Reaganomics package has been in effect since July 1981. Because of this relatively short time frame it is difficult to attribute the current national economic condition to the new plan. Some argue that the nation's condition is the result of past administrations, while others argue that Reaganomics is to blame.

In any event the inflation rate has receded, however unemployment has become the nation's foremost preoccupation. The statistics gathered in December 1981 speak for themselves:

- 8.9 percent of the population or 9.5 million
- American workers are without jobs
- 17.4 percent of adult blacks are unemployed
- 21.7 percent of teenagers are unemployed
- 33.6 percent of non-white teenagers are unemployed
- there are 150,000 more discouraged workers
- the unemployment rate in New England is expected to reach 7.4 percent by the second half of 1982
- As the unemployment issue becomes the topic of political debates several solutions are being offered. The AFL-CIO contends that the administration should:
 - revive the emergency local public works program
 - create a new reconstruction finance corporation
 - restore 13 weeks of unemployment benefits and
 - restore CETA
- Simultaneously, Senators Kennedy and Quayle are pushing a \$4 billion jobs program bill. However, this type of program has been criticized because jobs are still not available after training.

Everywoman's Center's Public Relations Outreach Program is seeking volunteers and interns interested in acquiring and/or sharing skills in mass communication, public speaking, and making and distributing publicity packages. Interns will assist in all program publicity and public relations including producing a newsletter. Previous experience is desirable, particularly writing and/or graphics skills. Training will be provided. Everywoman's Center is particularly committed to meeting the needs of Third World women, low-income women, single parents, older women, lesbians, and working women as well as every woman. Interns must be able to work with and represent a diverse population of women.

Credit is available for this work for most UMass undergraduate students, and most single parents are eligible for a small stipend for this work through the Work Incentive Program.

For job description and application form, see Aquila Ayana, Public Relations Outreach Coordinator, Everywoman's Center, Wilder Hall, UMass, or call 545-0883. Deadline for applications: February 12th.

Restoring State Sovereignty

by Donna Davis

In addition to implementing a revolutionary economic program President Reagan has proposed that many of the social programs currently administered by the federal government be transferred to the states. This transferal process would give the states control of 45 programs that cost \$43 billion, including the Food Stamp and Aid to Families with Dependent Children programs. This turnover would begin in 1984 and be completed by 1987.

In order to fund these programs the states will receive a temporary trust fund of \$28 billion. This money would consist of the windfall-profits tax on oil and the federal excise taxes on gasoline, liquor and tobacco. This trust fund will be reduced by 25 percent annually so that in 1987 the states will have the option of raising their own funds or discontinuing the programs.

Martin Luther King's Legacy: Equality not yet Ours...?

by Angela Brown

Thousands of demonstrators joined Stevia Wonder on January 15 to honor the birthday of Martin Luther King Jr. They marched on Washington as an act of protest, and to demonstrate the importance of Dr. King's determination to struggle against the forces of racism in this country, a determination on the side of the 50,000 marchers who braved the scorch-cold weather conditions on that day.

Many say that the fact that King was assassinated while trying to organize Black workers shows that the struggle against racism cannot be separated from the economic dynamics of this country. This is illustrated by the policies of President Reagan which are supposedly based on solutions to the deepening economic crisis.

In the name of "getting big government off the backs of the people," Reagan legitimizes racism by granting tax-exempt status to the segregated Bob Jones University and Goldsboro Christian Schools in South Carolina and North Carolina respectively. This move essentially consists of federal aid to these schools at a time when public schools all over the country are shutting down due to the budget cuts. The question remains: How is this going to acquire our load lighter? And, when will Reagan get off our backs?????

The reality is that Reagan's giveaways are combined with the eradication of all the hard won civil rights that we have only just acquired largely due to the efforts of Martin Luther King Jr.. But the strategy of Reaganomics could set us back at least 30 years and turn all of our dreams into a nightmare.

Judge Schwartz also ruled that if the political asylum application is not granted, further appeals to Immigration and Naturalization services for discretionary relief are not precluded.

Donnis Brutus Defense Committees around the nation - in Chicago, Western Massachusetts, Seattle, Minneapolis and Northwestern University in Boston - will now be engaging in a support campaign in a broader scope, enlisting the international community for input to the State Department on the issue of Prof. Brutus' political asylum application. In addition, present supporters in the United States at the academic, literary, political and community levels will likewise be asked to direct their support requests to the State Department, seeking a favorable decision on Prof. Brutus' application for political asylum.

About 100 supporters attended that day's hearing in Chicago.

The resumption of the Denise Brutus deportation hearing was held at Immigration and Naturalization Services regional headquarters in Chicago this morning before Judge Irving Schwartz.

Nasif Mahmoud, Prof. Brutus' attorney, moved to file an application for political asylum with the State Department. Judge Schwartz allowed this motion, giving Mahmoud twenty days to file the application.

Judge Schwartz refused to rule whether Zimbabwe or South Africa, as a matter of law, is Professor Brutus' "hometown" although this is an issue which will be considered in the political asylum application. Whereas if Prof. Brutus were returned to South Africa he would face imprisonment or harsher treatment, his return to Zimbabwe would also represent certain danger since South African agents illegally operate throughout South African states and have been involved in political assassinations.

Reggie Jackson, a native of Springfield Massachusetts, has a spectacular photo exhibit on display at the Augusta Savage Art Gallery in New Africa House. His works include portraits, creative photographs and scenes of African fishermen at work.

Jackson has travelled throughout West Africa, Brazil and Cuba. He has studied filmmaking, video and photography. Presently, Jackson is a professor of photo-communications at Simmons College in Boston. He has published various photo essays which include: Urban Ceremonial Mask Series; Out of Africa; and West African Fishermen, which is currently on display. One very eye-catching photograph is of an African mask superimposed on the oldest building built by Bostonian blacks.

There will be a reception for the artist on Wednesday, February 10th from 3pm to 5pm at the Gallery. This opportunity will give interested individuals a chance to talk with Jackson about his experiences and photo-art.

The exhibit will be at the Gallery until February 19th so be sure to take the time to view it.

Celebration

by Van Jackson

Professor Homer L. Meade, II, will be the keynote speaker during the UMass Afro-American Cultural Center's program celebrating National Black History month's observances. Professor Meade is a member of the DuBois Department of Afro-American Studies of the University of Massachusetts/Amherst. The topic of the keynote address will be "DuBois: A National Treasure". Meade, a DuBois scholar and specialist, is a Cornell University graduate with his Ph.D. in Philosophy. He also holds a Masters of Education Degree, a Masters of Philosophy and is completing a Ph. D. In 1972 Meade began the Black Studies program at the high school in the home town of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He developed similar programs at Berkshire Community College and Simon's Rock of Bard College.

Meade brings a broad background and firm commitment to the issues that directly face and affect oppressed people. In 1968 Meade was a community program organizer in Newark, New Jersey and then brought those skills to bear in the instituting of Black Studies programs with the Community Center in Pittsfield, MA and the organizing of three important programs honoring the life of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. In 1979 Meade was the Program Coordinator of the dedication of the DuBois Homesite Memorial Park as a National Historic Landmark. In 1980 Meade was the workshop designer for the UMass Archives DuBois Papers Dedication. In 1981 Meade became the liaison between the University of Massachusetts and the W. E. B. DuBois Memorial Committee in the efforts to arrange the transfer of the deed to the property of the National Historic Landmark from the Memorial Foundation to the University of Massachusetts. This action will provide for the protection of the legacy left by Dr. DuBois.

A Tribute to People of Color

Saturday night Theatre 14 at Smith College came alive with "A Tribute to People of Color". The evening consisted of several interpretative dances performed by members of the Spectrum in Motion Ensemble.

The program was organized by Olivia Iano, a teacher of dance at the University. Ms. Iano is a native of the Philippine Islands and has studied various dance forms since she was 3 years old. Native Philippine, ballet, modern and jazz comprise her training.

The program was dedicated to people of color in part through the music of the late Donny Hathaway. Outstanding performances include: "I Think You Really Like Me", performed by Iano; "For All We Know", danced by Steve Miranda of UMass and Nicola Tollett of Smith College; "You Are My Heaven", danced by Jeanne Samuels and; "The Ghetto", performed by the entire group.

Iano plans to continue to work with the Ensemble which will present another production in the spring. Students interested in dance might note that she teaches a dance course titled "Dance Theatre Workshop" which is offered through the Southwest Academic Affairs office.

Update on Dennis Brutus



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HUNGER STRIKE IN NEW YORK

The war in El Salvador and the conditions in Haiti have led to a massive flow of Salvadorean and Haitian refugees to the United States. The U.S. government has generally responded to this problem with massive deportations of the refugees.

A hunger strike, protesting the deportations, was started by a group of Salvadoreans, Haitians and Americans (including Catholic clergy) at the Riverside church in New York City.

"The U.S. government," reads a communique by the groups, "refuses to recognize that in El Salvador, men, women, and children every day are persecuted, imprisoned, tortured and murdered by the army."

"This army is armed, trained and directed by the U.S. military advisors. Reagan and Haig refuse to recognize that Salvadoreans and Haitians are forced to leave their countries... This administration supports these repressive regimes."

The hunger strikers state that Reagan and Haig's foreign policy in regard to El

Salvador and Haiti is "hypocritical." Opponents of this policy often point out that refugees from Cuba are given refuge in the U.S.

It should be noted that the Reagan administration is extremely hostile to the Cuban government, but supports the Haitian and Salvadoran regimes.

The hunger strikers' statement says that El Salvador is in a state of war between the governments' armed forces on the one hand, and the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN), on the other. In its efforts to crush the FMLN, the government forces often massacre hundreds of civilians.

"Thus," state the hunger strikers, "the Salvadorean refugees have a legitimate right to refuge in this country."

When the refugees are deported to El Salvador, "they face imprisonment, torture, and even death."

The hunger strike is sponsored by a variety of organizations, primarily the Farabundo Martí Solidarity Committee (members of Casa El Salvador).

by Carlos Valdez

Asesores Americanos en El Salvador

by Roxana Bell

En un reportaje del periódico Claridad aparece un artículo sobre asesores norteamericanos en El Salvador. Este artículo habla específicamente sobre ciertos asesores norteamericanos que han estado presentes durante sesiones de torturas. Fue relatado a un corresponsal del New York Times por un ex-miembro de las Fuerzas Armadas salvadoreñas que denunció públicamente la junta militar de El Salvador en la ciudad de Mejico.

Carlos Antonio Gomez, de 21 años de edad, del Segundo Escuadron, de Paracaidistas en Ilopango, le relató al corresponsal que al principio del año pasado él observó una sesión de tortura contra un joven de 17 años y una muchacha de 13 a quienes se creía eran guerrilleros. En dicha sesión los norteamericanos estaban presentes, en lo cual no hicieron esfuerzo alguno por detener las torturas.

Fuentes militares le indicaron al corresponsal que Gomez fue ingresado el 1 de noviembre de 1980 y luego desercó "ocultando en la primavera". Eso coincidió plenamente con lo iniciado por Gomez.

El ejército salvadoreño y grupos paramilitares que reciben apoyo de los E.E.U.U. han sido acusados por distintas fuentes independientes de atrocidades que incluyen torturas y mutilaciones. Más de 20,000 personas han muerto en la lucha

que se esta llevando a cabo en ese país centroamericano y la gran mayoría de estas se estiman son producto de la violencia de las fuerzas armadas y grupos de extrema derecha.

Gomez relata que los norteamericanos presentes durante las torturas usaban las gorras de las Boinas Verdes del ejército de Estados Unidos. Sigue relatando que un oficial salvadoreño dijo que él observó "los hará sentir como bombros" y que luego añadio que no deberfan "sentir pena por los torturados".

En las sesiones de tortura un soldado le enterró la punta de su bayoneta en las costillas y el pecho al muchacho de 17 años. Más tarde un soldado usando su bota como respaldo rompió el brazo en el codo del muchacho. La niña de 13 años fue torturada en igual forma y luego los dos fueron asesinados. Añadio que los guerrilleros capturados o personas de quienes se sospecha son simpatizantes de estos son arrojados al mar desde los helicópteros o sus cuerpos son dejados abandonados en la carretera despues de mutilarles el rostro para evitar su identificación.

Por último dijo el señor Gomez que él había recibido su entrenamiento de parte de los asesores militares norteamericanos en El Salvador.



The Chillbillies meet the Westernites at the Cage

photo by Brynne Clarke.

Major Scandal in China

On last Tuesday's issue of Boston Globe, an article tells of an anticorruption campaign launched by the Chinese Communist Party. Charges of embezzlement, misappropriations of state property, grand theft from the Treasury, bribe taking and serious abuse of party or governmental positions were brought against Chinese officials due to investigations filed by Chen Yun, the party vice-chairmen (who also heads its discipline inspection commission), last summer.

The result was 82 people were implicated with these illegal activities, 61 top or senior executive and 21 of their children. Of the 82, only one name has been disclosed- the engineer son of a top party leader purged in the mid 50's, the others are identifiable to those who follow politics there.

Criminal trials may begin for several of these officials (ranking just below deputy minister) as soon as this spring. Although the evidence may not be strong enough to bring about an indictment, a dismissal for their position is possible.

"We are not talking about the gift of a pocket calculator or even a tape recorder," said one source familiar with recent investigations, "but about bribes of tens of thousands of dollars and more... A lot of new bank accounts have been opened in the last two or three years in Hong Kong with such money, and people have even bought whole apartment buildings there with their bribe money."

Though evidents have proven that indeed foul play has been committed, some feel the promise Chen made to start at the top still needs much to be desired.

"When they go after the children of the top most leaders," one official, "then I will take all this seriously. Until then, it remains just another way to reassure the people and to get rid of some opponents."

by Jimmy Wong

Chinese New Year

Welcome back !! I hope you had a great intercession; but to those who are with us for the first time, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome you to UMass.

As most of you know, Chinese New Year was observed on January 25 of this year. On the Chinese calendar, this marks the year 4680 "The year of the dog". The Chinese New Year is the single most important holiday to the Chinese people, it symbolizes a new beginning for everyone.

The celebration commences with a very special feast usually held on New Year's Eve while incense burn throughout the night. Next morning, on New Year's day, the family gathers together for a special breakfast. Afterwards red envelopes with various Asian designs are passed out, within these envelopes are lucky money. The lucky money can either range from one dollar to twenty dollars or more, depending upon the generosity of the giver.

Every year, Chinatown holds its own celebration with the traditional dragon dance. Firecrackers are fit to drive the evil spirits away. The people love the excitement of a dragon dance and the many forms of martial arts performed, to them, it just wouldn't be Chinese New Years without it.

If you missed it this year, remember there's always next year. Once again, welcome back and have a great semester.

EN LA MAÑANA DEL 3 DE ENERO NUESTROS SERVICIOS LO DETECAN EN ACTITUD SOSPECHOSA Y PROMISO DE ABUNDANTE LITERATURA EXTREMISTA.



INTERROGADO... UNA SEMANA...



DURANTE...

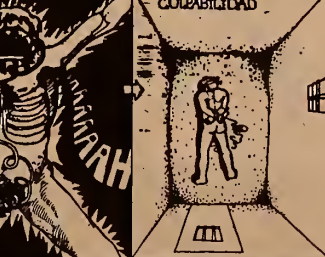
DIAS MAS TARDE Y APROVECHANDO UN DESCUIDO DE LA GUARDIA, SE SUICIDA AHORCANDOSE CON UNA CUERDA QUE LLEVABA OCULTA.



TRAS UN VIOLENTO TIROTEO, EN EL CUAL QUEDARON HERIDOS VARIOS SERVIDORES DEL ORDEN, EL SUJETO LOGRO SER DETENIDO.



CONFESIA SU CULPABILIDAD



HASTA AQUI LA CRONOLOGIA FIL-VOYJEIVA DE LOS HECHOS, SENORAS. ESPERAMOS DE ES LA CONFERENCIA DE PRENSA. LA MAYOR COLABORACION CON NUESTROS EMPENADOS EN DESTERRAR LA ANTIEMOCIONA ESTEREOGRAFIA SOBRE TODO, SEPAN UDS. NO TERVERSEAR LA INFORMACION.



Makka
PRODUCTIONS
PRESENTS

WAREIKA

Reggae Wonders

Direct from Jamaica

“ Check it out ”

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DENNIS BRUTUS NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT

Dennis Brutus, the internationally renowned South African poet, educator, and anti-apartheid activist is on trial. The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service is trying to deport him because of his outspoken opposition to U.S. support for the racist, South African regime.

Brutus' legal fees are extraordinarily high; to help pay for his defense, we are selling this attractive three-color poster with a poem by Dennis Brutus for only \$3.00.

Send check or money order to:
Dennis Brutus Defense Committee
336 River Drive, North Hadley, MA 01035
Add \$1.00 for postage and handling.

Support him by buying this poster.

DO YOU NEED A 3 CREDIT COURSE?

The Malcolm X Center is offering:

S.W. 290 M "An introduction to African-American Anthropology"
Instructor D. Miles
Tuesdays 5:30 - 8:00 PM

S.W. 290 I "Minority Issues in Mental Health"
Instructor B. Cooke
Wednesdays 6:00 - 9:00 PM

S.W. 190 S "History of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade"
Instructor O. Oozier
TBA

For class time or more information call:
545-2B19 or 545-2803

African Haitian Dance Offered at Southwest

In honor of Black History Month an African Haitian Oance Course is being offered through the Southwest Residential College. The African Haitian Dance Course is designed with a conjoint dance and lecture. The purpose of this approach is to provide the student with a cognitive and kinesthetic understanding of African Haitian Dance. Emphasis on the lecture will be on the historical development of voodoo dance from Dahomey to Haiti. The course is taught by Valerie Rochon who has studied extensively with Jean Leon Destine. The course is offered on Tuesday and Thursday from 10:00-11:30 AM. For more information call 545-2803.

All classes will be held at the Malcolm X Center in Berkshire Dining Commons, Southwest.



The Third World Theater Series proudly presents its fifth season of plays which exhibit the theatrical works of African, Asian, Native American and Hispanic peoples as a major contribution to contemporary theater arts. The series seeks to broaden the experience of the entire community by providing a bouquet of cultural expressions which display both the beauty and the diversity of people of color.

1982 Spring Season

An evening with OSSIE DAVIS AND RUBY OEE - a salute to Black History Month with two legends of American Theater.

Tuesday, February 23 at 8 PM Campus Center Auditorium, UMass

49, An American Indian Spiritual Musical by Hanay Geiogamah.

Thursday, March 18 at 8 PM Bowker Auditorium, UMass

OANCE BONGO by Errol Hill
Inspired by the unique religious bongo rituals of Trinidad and Tobago, this tale examines a village in the search for its cultural identity. The play will be acted, directed, and produced by 5-College students and community artists.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday; April 8, 9, 10 and 15, 16, 17 at 8 PM Hampden Theater, Southwest, UMass

PAPER ANGELS by Genny Lin
A drama depicting the experience of Chinese immigrants arriving at Angel Island.

Friday, April 30 at 8 PM Bowker Auditorium, UMass

\$2.00 for students and \$3.00 for general public. They will be available two weeks before the event at the Student Activities Office in the Student Union, and at the door on the evening of the performance.

READ NUMMO

NUMMO News is presently the largest weekly Third World newspaper in the Five-College Area. It began in protest of the absence of news pertaining to black people in the Massachusetts Daily Collegian. Since then it has expanded its coverage to include other professed minorities and oppressed people. But basically NUMMO exists in order to give "the other side" of the story. In that respect NUMMO is a dynamic and influential periodical.

Because NUMMO was begotten from struggle we have to keep in mind that nothing worth having comes easy. In addition, NUMMO has a duty to keep abreast of the current political climates. NUMMO must essentially operate as a three headed entity with an eye on campus and local events, another one on national news and a third that surveys global activities. NUMMO News has the dialectical responsibility of catering to the audience at hand without becoming totally self-centered. We must understand that this burden is not a light one but that it must be borne and wrestled with by current and future staff.

NUMMO New staff are trained in all phases of newspaper production, including: reporting, writing, photography, typesetting, graphic reproduction and layout. Also the "each one teach one" philosophy is fully operative from 5pm Friday evening to 3pm Sunday afternoon in the Campus Center graphics room. Obviously there is a great deal to be gained in the area of creative development and it would be in your best interests to help us out. NUMMO News would also benefit tremendously from external input. The more minds that are used to put forth the printed word the more impact the newspaper will have.

This semester NUMMO is inviting interested individuals to check out what we do. These people will be shown the responsibilities and duties of the various editors. NUMMO would also like to feature guest columnists, the roving photographer, a community digest and an arts/entertainment section on a regular basis. However, these features are contingent upon increased community involvement.

In addition, increased support means that NUMMO will have people to constructively criticize it. This type of

So if you have an idea or checked out an event that piqued your interest contact us so that your thoughts will be transformed into a tangible product. Each succeeding semester NUMMO will be BETTER LOOKING AND BETTER READING with your help.

Editor in Chief	Roxana Bell
Managing Editor	Donna Davis
Afro-American Editor	Angela Brown
Asian Affairs Editor	Jimmy Wong
Art Editor	Midori Tabery
Lay Out Editor	Brynne Clarke
Photography Editor	John Wright
Business Manager	Barrington Henry
Contributors	Debbie Sicilia
	Carlos Valdez



NUMMO



Tuesday February 16, 1982

VOLUME 10 ISSUE 46

NUMMO NEWS— only — connection with the Collegien is for distribution.

Black America: Under the gun of Reaganomics -A Review-

by Angela Brown

Black History Month is well underway and folks seem to be checking out some of these events. But, it is regrettable that only a handful of people attended this important event since it provided many historical insights of today's situation. After all, Black History Month is based on the need to understand who we are and to add to the total picture of American history. Professors Lloyd Hogan of Hampshire College and John Bracey of UMass led the evenings' discussion of where we are at today....

Lloyd Hogan began by saying that too much attention shouldn't be given to the intricacies of "Reaganomics" and thus obscure the real issues of what is at hand. He explained that as far as theoretical criteria go, "Reaganomics" is what he called a "bogus doctrine" and that it is simply a strategy to "set the screws to the people". This is easily seen since even with Reagan's policies there is no end in sight to continued rising consumer prices, and to the unemployment that has reached depression levels as opposed to the 13 million new jobs promised during Reagan's campaign.

Hogan addressed the fact the programs under attack by the present administration date back to the New Deal and that they were not benevolent gifts to the people, but were created out of the dire necessities of the Depression. In other words, these policies mere existence shows that the private sector alone can never assure the reasonable functioning of the U.S. economy as evidenced by the occurrence of the Depression. Rather, Hogan said, the corporations "flunked miserably" at that time in the attempt to cure their own plight. He added that even these policies could not solve the crisis, and that state and local governments have never been able to resolve problems of unemployment and poverty. (This statement was in reference to Reagan's "New Federalism" which has serious implications for the poor and racially and nationally oppressed as a form of hidden budget cuts and a return to "states' rights".) These problems are of a national level since they are characteristic of the nation as a whole. Hogan went on to explain that WW II and continued military interventions since that time, have been the only cure to problems of overall economic crisis. The military absorbs great numbers of the unemployed (as can be seen today) and provides a demand for production during war efforts.

Hogan also said that social programs grew out of the "massive surgery" required in order to "salvage" the economy at that time. These programs have never provided any luxuries to the people, rather, the "extreme speed" with which social aid gets into the hands of slumlords, locally

monopolistic grocers and Con Edison proves the opposite to be true. There is a connection between the need for major spending to meet basic human needs in hard times and the fact that the corporations can and do make huge profits during periods of crisis. Hogan noted that the trend in monopolized industries is toward higher profits relative to the level of employment, which is now on a steady decline. In light of all this, Hogan summarizes current policy as one that is "telling the people to 'go to hell'", where the economic crisis is a disguise for the corporate struggle for profits which are better earned speculating in financial markets and arranging merger deals than in building new industry or obtaining more resources.

Hogan expressed concern that problems will be dealt with only through the wage escalation and that the youth, especially those whose poverty backgrounds, will become "cannon fodder", telling youth to "go to hell" in the literal sense.

Another concern was that the current attack should not be personalized in the form of Reagan who really plays the role of "chief clerk" running the state for "those who own the wealth of this country".

Hogan ended on an optimistic note which is important at a time when demoralization is permeating many forms of struggle. He expressed a belief "in the capabilities of the people" and in the ability of the people to survive. In times like these survival is the beginning of working to improve ones' situation.

Professor John Bracey emphasized the other side of "Reaganomics" that is, not only the economic policies but the fact that these policies signal a change in the power structure of this country. He stated that the current tactics in use are the same as those used in the period between 1880 - 1929, when the U.S. "made moves to obtain world power—and now they're trying it again". This is a period when the present form American economic and political dynamics took shape with the establishment of the big corporations, the beginnings of world domination and the continuing repression of Blacks, Labor etc. at home. Bracey summarized the Reagan administration's policy as an attempt to "smash the Democratic Party", referring to the social programs built during the parties' high point in the White House end in Congress. He characterized the Republican role as one trying to strengthen its' position in particular that of the Southern and Western conservatives. Yet, the Democrats in Congress now did support Reagan's proposals.

Bracey also addressed this political process as reflected in the proposed "New Federalism" and in the attacks on Voting Rights, where through the destruction of all

The Reagan Administration has launched an attack on key provisions of the Voting Rights Act, in the name of eliminating "constraints" on local autonomy. The House of Representatives extended a new and improved version of the 1965 Civil Rights Bill last October while the current attack is aimed towards the Senate. This campaign to increase so-called "democratic rights" is largely a ruse since without the act Black, Latinos and other oppressed peoples would have no democratic rights (not to mention economic ones), unfortunately, the issue does get confused because of the way it is pushed forth by the Reagan Administration.

The elements of the bill under attack follow below:

The House version contains a new provision that any detectable discriminatory effects constitute reason for Federal action. Previously discriminatory intent on the part of the State and local authorities had to be proven. Reagan wants the Senate to reverse back to the intent factor as measure of discrimination. But, it is difficult to conceive how one could prove such a subjective factor excepting only unusual circumstances.

This reversal would create a policy that does not take discrimination seriously. It

reflects the belief that discrimination is manifested by only a few backward individuals when discrimination is a reality that is easily seen on a wide scale.

The Reagan Administration has also voiced opposition to the extension of indefinite Federal overseeing of regional compliance with the Act. This includes submission by states end districts of proposed changes in their electoral laws. The nine states and thirteen districts presently affected will be automatically exempted from this supervision in ten years if the White House has it's way. In addition Reagan's plan includes looser criteria for states to prove that they have corrected racist voting procedures.

The importance of the Voting Rights Act is illustrated by the dramatic increase of Blacks elected into office. Since 1970 the number has risen from 158 to 1813. Black voter registration, in the affected states, has risen from 28 percent to over 50 percent of the Black population.

The act contains provisions against intimidation at the polls, unnecessary registration restrictions and against the manipulation of district lines for the purpose of electoral advantages through the non-representation of minority groups.

Redistricting Suit in New York

The Black and Puerto Rican Caucus of New York filed suit on the leaders of the State Legislature last Thursday. The suit was filed because the legislature had stalled, during internal conflicts, on redistricting efforts. The suit is geared towards forcing the legislature to take whatever actions are necessary in order to reach a decision. The current district plan is unacceptable in light of the 1980 census results.

In a quote from the New York Times, Paul Woolton, counsel for the caucus said that this delay is linked to the "attempt to go to a primary and general election on the current reapportionment lines", this Fall. He also said, "we believe that going ahead with the present lines would violate the one person one vote principle and would violate the voting rights act."

The gains of the coalition of Blacks, labor and liberals the effort is directed towards breaking up this coalition and to "drive Blacks out of national politics". Bracey referred to this as a familiar phenomenon where the national authorities "turn Blacks over to the local whites' administration".

Bracey also noted that there has always been a different treatment of Black immigrants as compared to white ones as can be seen in the case of the Haitians flight from their own country.

He also warned that if the gutting of the New Deal continues it could make survival so difficult that people won't have the energy to mobilize against these problems. He continued on the point of unemployment where Black people are employed primarily in the now declining industries like steel, auto and especially the railroads.

This comment refers to two points, one is that the supreme court has ruled that the various districts concerned must contain roughly the same population count. The second point is that the Voting Rights Act requires the protection of the right of minority groups to cast ballots. Proper representation can also be lost if the neighborhoods of the oppressed groups are districted in a fragmented way. In this situation oppressed groups are split-off into insignificant segments and lose the power to elect an official who would best represent their interests.

Yet, all of the programs in retraining are being cut which leaves few alternatives for people. Bracey noted the irony that in the context of this bleak situation that budgets for prisons are relatively high, while that of public legal aid is targeted for reductions. (In Massachusetts, Governor King is calling for a return to Capital punishment.) In addition, Bracey added that the cuts are going to affect everyone since "more-white people are on social programs" than are Black people "contrary to popular belief".

Meanwhile, "we have not set the terms for this fight" in other words we have been caught on the defensive such that we now have to struggle for basic, "bourgeois" rights such as the right to free speech, to unionize and to vote. It is worthwhile to "stand back" as Bracey says, because though we can't deliberate total solutions

Continued on page 4



Interview with Michael Manley

by John Ruddock Special to Nummo

Mr. Manley will be lecturing tonight at 8 PM in the Fine Arts Center. His activity is free land is part of the Black History Month. NUMMO News will feature more about Mr. Manley's visit to UMlass on our next issue.

It has been said that during your Administration, Jamaica was moving closer towards becoming a Communist satellite, due to the relationship between your Administration and the Castro Regime. Do you consider this to be true?

It is a blatant propaganda lie! What I stand for is a Democratic Socialist movement, with a two-party system... a political system which would bring about social transformation... what I propose could be considered radical, yes-but Communist? No! I find that such talk is the result of one of two things, massive ignorance or blatant sabotage.

In your opinion, what were the underlying causes of the economic recession of the last five years?

First, the massive deterioration of the external economic environment... to give an example, approximately 10 percent of the development that begins in the United States ends up elsewhere, whereas a whopping 40 percent of Jamaica's GDP is external... that means that during the period of 1974 (and the economic crisis) the internal economy was strangled... by the very same process of deterioration (due to the 40 percent GDP that was beginning in Jamaica and ending elsewhere). Secondly, the private sector didn't cooperate very much, possibly out of fear of the proposed social changes, or the basic ideology (Social Democracy) behind them. Actually I don't know which was the real cause, the words, or the actions behind the words. You must remember, Jamaica is basically elitist- this was the first time the elite were being challenged.

During your your Administration, what was your Foreign Policy?

Non-alignment... a creation of the New International Economic Order... Solidarity with the Third World, thus crating a new Third World Force... I feel that the struggle of my Third World brothers, no matter where they might be, is my own struggle as well.
What is your stand on Apartheid in South Africa? How about SWAPO, the freedom force in Namibia?

First let's make it clear that I am for the underprivileged. So committed am I to this effort that the United Nations bestowed upon me a very rare and great honor when they awarded me their Gold Medal of Peace, for my actions against Apartheid. As to SWAPO, we trained their cadres here in Jamaica, and gave them the support and instruction necessary to go back to Africa and fight for freedom.

What do you see in store for Jamaica in the foreseeable future?

I see Jamaica becoming much more dependent of foreign influences and economics, as opposed to their own....

It has been said that Jamaica is undergoing American influence, to such an extent that both your defeat, and Mr. Seaga's subsequent victory were, for the most part, maneuvers of the American government... What is your opinion?

I feel that there is no question that there was U.S. influence in the past elections. The Americans have openly called Seaga their man... The open camaraderie between the White House and the Jamaican Prime Ministry is apparent. The cries of "Communism" that were carried by the media and press had devastating effects on my campaign effort. I think that the victory of Mr. Seaga was not based so much on Mr. Seaga's efforts as much as an effort by the American government to keep me out of the seat of power in Jamaica. In other words it wasn't to much a case of 'we want Seaga' as much as 'we don't want Manley'. This is probably due to my strong stands on Third World Solidarity and Democratic Socialism.



Will you run again?

Definitely. And why shouldn't I? I am still a member of parliament, you know. After my defeat in the last election, I did the honorable thing to do, by rendering my resignation to the House. Not only was it rejected; by I was unanimously re-elected to my seat in Parliament where I now hold the position of leader of the Opposition.

If you had anything to say to the UMlass student body, what would it be?

Be politically conscious: get inside of politics. People who fully acquaint themselves get involved with politics and the political process are less likely to be misguided or taken in by politicians while those who only occasionally watch the news on T.V. or glance at a newspaper are leaving themselves open to political harm.

Do you have any advise to the Third World community?

Unite with your Third World brothers and sisters...cooperate with one another, with the common goal of a truly unified Third World in mind. Always maintain your self-reliance. Always remember this first law of self-reliance: "never ask anyone to do anything for you that you can do for yourself."

Protesta de Nicaragua ante Gobierno de Honduras

"Nicaragua protestó enérgicamente por incursiones criminales de ex-guardias somocistas desde Honduras, con la complicidad de algunos oficiales" del ejército del país vecino.

En una comunicación enviada el día 24 de diciembre por el carrilero Miguel D'Escoto a su homólogo hondureño, Cesar Elvir Sierra, le reitero que "nos resulta incomprensible" la negativa de su gobierno a que se realice el acordado encuentro de ministros de Defensa de ambos países.

Desde el 23 de agosto último se han venido dando con gran regularidad incursiones armadas en las comunidades indígenas de Asang, Santa Isabel, Krasa y San Carlos, en el departamento de Zelaya", expresó.

Añadió que estos hechos aumentaron en las últimas cuatro semanas, dejando un saldo de 12 muertos y 15 desaparecidos, "la mayor parte de los cuales se tiene la certeza que fueron llevados a territorio hondureño por las bandas somocistas".

"Nuestras investigaciones demuestran que los patriotas nicaraguenses fueron capturados heridos, se les torturo horrendamente, se les enterró dentro en fosas comunes, maniatados por la espalda".

D'Escoto recordó que Nicaragua siempre ha querido creer que el Gobierno hondureño es ajeno a estos actos, "aunque siempre hemos demostrado nuestra preocupación porque su gobierno no parezca estar en capacidad de tomar las medidas necesarias para impedir que se produzcan estas criminales agresiones, que han quedado en la impunidad".

Advirtió que en esta oportunidad "nos vemos en la obligación de denunciar la complicidad demostrada por algunos oficiales del ejército hondureño, como es el caso del recién ascendido mayor Leonel Luque Jimenez, jefe militar de Puerto Lempira.

El Gobierno nicaraguense, señalado dada la gravedad de los hechos, demanda una inmediata investigación y castigo de los culpables y le informó de las medidas que se adoptan para evitar la repetición de estos sangrientos sucesos.

Por último expresó D'Escoto que el gobierno sandinista espera la pronta respuesta de Honduras.

Briefs from Puerto Rico

The Secretary of Labor and Human Resources, Pedro Barez Rosario classified the island's economic situation as being 'very serious'. Unemployment in Puerto Rico reflects this, and there exists no indication of improvement... Barez has openly criticized President Reagan's budget cuts in federal programs during an interview last week. He believes the economic measures taken in respect with the island will have strong repercussions on the already critical economic situation on the island.

The Department of Economic Research of the Banco Popular published a report of Puerto Rico's economic situation corresponding to the third semester of fiscal year 1980-1981.

The report indicates that Puerto Rico is going through a very difficult period in most of the production sectors, the exception being the manufacturing sector. The most affected industry has been that of construction.

Dicial statistics estimate that the number of unemployed has risen to 208 thousand. This report points out that this may result in a large emigration movement to the United States, similar to the movement that occurred after World War II.

The study also indicates that the principal cause of the weak economic structure stems from the economic recession of the U.S., the cuts of federal funds, and a continued decrease in investments.

Recession impact on the Nation

The recession's impact, as measured by unemployment, is hitting the parts of the country worse than others. The Deep South, Northwest and industrial Midwest states have been devastated. Other sections have not been hit as hard.

Government regional jobless figures for last November, the latest month available, show seven states with official unemployment jumps of two percentage points or more over the past year. Four were in the South-Alabama, Delaware, South Carolina and Tennessee. Two were in the Midwest - Washington and Oregon. And Michigan's jobless rate is in Michigan. It was 10.2 percent in November of 1981.

Breves de Puerto Rico

El Secretario del Trabajo y Recursos Humanos Pedro Barez Rosario, calificó la situación económica del país como 'muy grave'. El desempleo en la isla refleja esto y dice el Secretario que hay pocos indicios de mejoras. Criticó la política de recortes federales del Presidente Reagan en una entrevista radial la semana pasada, pues cree que las medidas han de tener fuertes repercusiones en el panorama económico ya crítico en la isla.

El Departamento de Estudios Económicos del Banco Popular preparó un informe de la situación económica de Puerto Rico. Este estudio corresponde al tercer trimestre del año fiscal 1980-81.

Muestra el informe que Puerto Rico atraviesa un 'período difícil' en la mayoría de los sectores de la producción, la excepción siendo el renglón manufacturero. La industria más afectada ha sido el de la construcción.

Cifras oficiales estiman que el numero de desempleados ha aumentado a 208 mil. Esto, menciona el estudio, podría resultar en una emigración grande hacia los Estados Unidos, similar al movimiento ocurrido luego de la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

El Informe indica que la causa principal de este debilitamiento económico proviene de la recesión en los Estados Unidos, los recortes en los fondos federales y disminución sostenida en la inversión.

Black Newspaper under attack

The Jackson Advocate, an outspoken Black newsweekly in Jackson, Miss., has been the target of two midnight attacks in less than two months. Advocate editor Charles Tisdale has described the incidents as concerted "racist attacks against Black people trying to deal with their own problems."

In the first incident Dec. 19, shots were fired into Tisdale's office windows. In the second attack, Jan. 15, two men got out of a pickup truck and opened fire with carbine rifles into the front office of the newspaper.

Jackson police have two white men in custody for the Jan. 16 shooting, both of them identified as former members of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the KKK. The men, Larry Walker and Kenneth Painter, are charged with a felony, "shooting into a usually occupied building." They were released on \$25,000 bond.

"Both of these men have been involved in these kinds of acts, as far back as 10 years ago," said Tisdale. Jackson police admit the two were arrested four years ago for Klan-style night raids, including an attack on the now-defunct newspaper the Capital Reporter.

When Painter surrendered he also reportedly admitted membership in the National Alliance, a neo-Nazi faction based in Washington, D.C. Walker's arrest resulted in the confiscation of a 7 mm. machinegun, four Thompson sub-machineguns, four carbines and 1500 rounds of ammunition.

Tisdale said that the recent shootings were by no means completely surprising. "We have been attacked many times, in different ways," he said, "IRS closed us down in December last year for so-called back taxes and they're threatening to do it again, maybe next month. We have been attacked by the local government, and also by the Jackson 'Black elite'."

The Advocate has been one of the best Black newsweeklies in the country in terms of explaining Black political positions whether conservative or radical. Tisdale argues that the racist attacks cannot be separated from the paper's politics. Controversy was particularly generated in recent articles on the Republic of New Afrika a Black nationalist group the FBI is attempting to implicate in the 1981 Brink's robbery in New York in which two police and one guard were killed.

Continued on page 3

The Black Cultural Center
 at the
 University of Massachusetts
 Amherst
 INVITES YOU TO SHARE IN THE CELEBRATION OF

W.E.B. DOUBOIS' BIRTHDAY

at the Campus Center room 101
 on Wednesday, February 17, 1982
 from eight to ten p.m.

Professor Homer I. Meade II, will be the keynote speaker. The topic will be DuBois: A National Treasure. Professor Meade is a member of the Department of Afro-American Studies of the University of Massachusetts. Prof. Meade, a DuBois scholar, a recipient of a Masters in Education, a Masters of Philosophy and is currently a Ph. D. candidate at the UMass-Amherst campus. Also appearing on the program will be the Bethelham Baptist Choir of Holyoke.



DuBois in the Graduating Class of the High School, Great Barrington, Mass
 Mr. DuBois occupies the extreme left.



Dr. Du Bois with the late Vito Marcantonio Congressman from New York.



Dr. Du Bois consulting with Editor Shirley Graham Du Bois and Managing Editor Esther Jackson on plans for an issue of FREEDOMWAYS, at the magazine office in New York, 1961.



Author John Howard Lawson joins Dr. Du Bois in greeting Soviet artists and writers (1949).



ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Northeastern Regional Draft/Militarism Resistance Organizing Conference will take place in Campus Center, rooms 804-808 on Saturday February 20, 1982, from 12:00 noon to 6:30 PM. The conference is being organized by Students Against Militarism, Boston Alliance Against Registration and the Draft, Mass Open Resistance, and other anti-draft and disarmament groups.

The purpose of the conference is to bring together activists from around the northeast to work out strategies and share information concerning the resistance movement. The workshop "Facing the Economic Draft" will be facilitated by Harold Jordan, a black activist from Philadelphia who is a staff person for Project STP: Stop the Pentagon/Serve the People. For more information call 549-6414 or write SAM, Box 299 Student Union Bldg., UMass.

On March 5, at 8:00 PM, Ms. Roberte Fleck, the internationally acclaimed songwriter, singer, and producer will perform in concert at Smith College John M. Greene Hall.

Concert tickets will go on sale February 15, in Seelye basement at Smith College, Faces of Earth in Amherst, Main Street Records in Northampton, and Main Records in Springfield. Tickets prices are \$8, Smith students, \$9.50, non-Smith students, and \$10.00 at the door. For more information call 584-2700 ext. 484.

Afriq-Am meets Tuesday at 6:00 PM in New Africa House. Your participation is needed.

Classes will be given on The Art Form of ASARTEMUR. First class starts February 11 room 114 of the New Africa House. The art form is highly specialized in meeting the challenge of self-defense training for women in mental and physical assaults. The system is very intense due to the high focus of training. For more information call 253-9223.

Black History Month continues:

Feb. 16 Michael Manley Former Prime Minister of Jamaica will be speaking in the Fine Art Center at 8:00 PM

Feb. 17 DuBois: A National Monument Lecture by Homer Meade, room 101 C.C. at 8:00 PM

Reaganomics' *continued from page 1*

at this time it is a time to be active around these basic rights. It does seem strange however, that we have to go through this all over again...

In conclusion, Professors Bracey and Hogan had comments about what the role of Black students at this time. Bracey said that since Black people have never had big guns that route to political power has never been open, but "we do have brains" and that we do have to develop this important resource. Hogan added that in addition to this we have to be critical of what we're taught since what is emphasized in this setting is necessarily biased. He concluded that we should also "rehearse for the real world" in terms of identifying the issues and letting our voices be heard or else the powers that be might think that all is well with the students.

The Bilingual Collegiate Program is hiring tutors for the Spring Semester. Both work-study and non-work students are encouraged to apply.

Tutors needed in:

Comp 122
BA 210
Marketing
Finance
Statistics

Math
Rhetoric
Zoology
Biology
Chemistry
Physics

Apply in person at the Bilingual Collegiate Program in Wilder Hall, UMass.
For more information call 545-0676

Womanshelter/Compañeras, a shelter for battered women and their children have the following positions available:
CHILD CARE WORKER: (Part-time) to supervise activities, counsel and advocate for children.

VOLUNTEER/STUDENT INTERN COORDINATOR: (Part-time) to recruit, coordinate training and supervise volunteers, student interns.

COUNSELOR: (Full time) Individual and group counseling, advocacy, crisis intervention with battered women.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT: (Part-time) Office management, general clerical duties, answering phones, typing.

Bilingual, Bi-cultural preferred, B.A. or equivalent experience. Send resume to:

Womanshelter/Compañeras
P.O. Box 6059
Holyoke, Ma. 01040
Tel, 536-1628

Affirmative action employer.

The Che-Lumumba School and UMass Arts Council are sponsoring a cultural evening of Feb. 20 at 8:00 PM at the Lumumba Hut in New Africa House. The evening's program features Sumatha Sastri, a Bharat Natyam dancer, Sylvia Galvan, a Flamenco dancer, poetry by Dennis Brutus, and dinner by Yvonne. A \$1.00 donation will be asked at the door, and dinner will cost \$3.00. For more information contact Panna Putnam 545-0883

Slavery in 1982?

The testimony recalled the days of the antebellum South. The plantation's owners hired a crew to abduct able-bodied men from distant areas for work on the plantation. Once there the laborers were housed in illheated, unsanitary dormitories. Threatened with violence if the fields for a pittance. The conditions led to death for some.

Such a tale was told to a North Carolina jury last month in the trial of three field bosses charged with kidnapping and enslaving migrant farmworkers. The three abducted vagrants and unemployed people from as far away as New York City, and brought them to Rainbow Farms in central North Carolina.

One worker testified he had been struck on the head with a pistol when he attempted to escape. When a middle-aged worker named Robert Anderson protested he was ill and couldn't work, a crew boss "grabbed him by the collar and forced him on the bus," another migrant testified. Although spitting up blood, Anderson was forced to work in the broiling summer sun. He died of heat exhaustion later in the day.

A jury found the three guilty Jan. 22. But migrant advocates say no charges were ever filed against the farm's owners, who hired the crew. And some observers speculate that the fact the accused were Black may have influenced the predominantly white jury to convict them for the wrong reasons.

REUNIÓN DE AHORA

Lugar: B. C. P.

Hora: 6:00 PM

Hoy se llevará a cabo una reunión de la organización AHORA, la participación de toda la comunidad Latina es importante.

Full study tour in Havana and Isle of Youth. Will include:

- 1) Conference at Ministry of Education
- 2) Museum of Literacy Campaign
- 3) Visits to vocational schools and teachers training school
- 4) Meeting with Federation of University Students (FEU)
- 5) Meeting with Union of Young Communists (UJC)
- 6) Isle of Youth visit to secondary school and meeting with African students also, Casa Cultura, Beach and an evening with CDR. Committees for Defense of the Revolution

Cost of trip:
\$750.00 from Boston
\$700.00 from New York City

Make reservations as soon as possible to:
Cubamobile Program
Marazul Tours Inc.
250 West 57th Street
Suite 1312
New York, N. Y. 10107
Tel: (212) 582-9570

Marazul reserve the right to cancel the tour should fewer than 15 persons sign up for it. Participants will be notified 30 days before the scheduled departure and all money will be returned. If you cancel your place on a tour, the following schedule of refunds will apply:

More than 30 days prior to departure: Full Refund
30-15 days prior to departure: Forfeit \$50
14-3 days prior to departure: Forfeit \$150
Within 3 days prior to departure: Forfeit full cost.

For more information write: P. O. Box 415
No. Amherst, MA 01059 or call
545-0341 Marea after 6 PM 253-2286 Maunicio

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Asian Affairs Editor	Jimmy Wong
Art Editor	Midori Tabary
Lay Out Editor	Brynne Clarke
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NUMMO



Monday February 22, 1982

VOLUME 10 ISSUE 46

NUMMO NEWS— only connection with the Collegen is for distribution.

Michael Manley Speaks

On Tuesday evening Michael Manley, the former prime minister of Jamaica, spoke at the Fine Arts Center. The topics included; modern imperialism, the struggle for economic independence by Third World nations, and multi-national corporations. Manley served as the prime minister of Jamaica for two terms. He is currently lecturing on the political issues confronting Third World countries. He has expressed interest in becoming a candidate for prime minister in the next election.

Modern Imperialism

Manley noted that two thirds of the world's population considers itself Third World, therefore if "two thirds of mankind is trapped in that kind of difficulty (poverty) then that must be a concern of all of mankind." The present economic condition of the Third World is a result of modern imperialism. Manley stated that never before had "imperialism worked in such a precise manner, creating economic structures that were so absolutely tailored to the needs of the imperial country."

Several regions including Africa, Latin America, Asia, the Far East and the Caribbean have dealt with imperialist forces. Jamaica's experience with imperialism began in the 16th century when she was colonized as a slave plantation organized around the production of raw sugar. This sugar was refined in Britain and then combined with cocoa to form a chocolate bar. These candy bars were ultimately sold to the Jamaican people. "All the really sophisticated economic end productive processes were retained in Britain." Incidentally, the sugar and the cocoa earned several profits en route.

Manley outlined the development of modern economics as follows: First a country produces what is needed to sustain itself. Then, if it produces a surplus it uses it to trade for the products that it cannot produce. However, through the intrusion of military and political power the Third World countries did not produce what they needed but instead made what was needed by the industrial revolution.

Modern imperialism slowly developed two-thirds of the earth's surface as producers of simple raw materials and basic commodities necessary to the industrial capacities of the developed nations. The Third World countries became "an artificial and controlled dumping ground for finished products."

This "structural dependence" became the liability of Third World nations. Manley also stated that his country, as well as other countries, had an economic basis, rather than a psychological one, for wanting their independence. To explain its quest for independence he quoted the exchange of sugar for tractors on the exchange market: In 1965 it took 20 tons of sugar to buy one Ford tractor, while in 1980 it took 50 tons of sugar to purchase the same tractor. There is a built-in disadvantage in commodity trading as opposed to manufacturing exports.

Manley also talked about the Non-Aligned Movement in the Third World which was based on the premise that the underdeveloped nations would not participate in the cold war by not aligning themselves with the major industrial countries. In addition, the movement includes the struggle against imperialism in any form. He said that the first point is usually overemphasized to the exclusion of the second although the struggle against imperialism is also a form of non-alignment.

The New International Economic Order is a movement that is trying to solve the economic problems related to imperialism. Manley said that the basis for action by the Third World is the fact that its debt stands at \$500 billion and a billion people are hungry or starving. He added that all is not well within the advanced capitalist nations either and cited the examples of Great Britain and the U.S. In Great Britain the unemployment rate and the inflation rate are just above 10 percent. The U.S.'s employment statistics reflect a case of the "pupil surpassing the master". America's unemployment rate is currently 9 percent, with 42 percent of all sides youth unemployed. Manley questioned this fact by asking, "Does it not occur to anybody that something might be wrong somewhere?" and added that this country is in danger of "destroying a generation."

Manley sees these problems as inter-related end due to mismanagement of the monetary system where some countries have too much exchange currency end others have too little. The system no longer serves its purpose as facilitator of exchange but has become "one of the main stumbling blocks to it." This problem is the basis for the Common Fund proposal, which would not only facilitate exchange but also inject equity into the exchange process. Manley added that the International Monetary Fund has many destructive effects in its policies, especially those concerning Third World nations.

According to Manley the problems created by the multi-national corporation stem from the fact that they are not accountable to anyone but are run by "... technocrats who answer to nobody." Multi-nationals are not under the control of the political guidelines of the nations which they operate in end form a superstructure that dominates the world decision-making process.

When Manley stated that the apartheid regime in South Africa is repugnant to all present his comment was affirmed by the audience's applause. He then suggested that everyone stop talking about it end do something. Manley also stated that "not one Western power in the world dared to lift a finger in reality because their multi-national corporations are rooted in South Africa end get a lot of their wealth and strength in South Africa." These multi-nationals should be "a servant of mankind's purpose and not the master of mankind's destiny." The Code of Conduct introduced in the United Nations to curb the multi-nationals passed everywhere except in the U.S.



photo by John Wright

W.E.B. Du Bois: A National Treasure

As part of Black History Month activities a celebration presentation was held last Wednesday in tribute to W.E.B. Du Bois' contributions to Black people and to this country in general. As a thinker, educator and activist Du Bois' efforts were nearly total in scope. The celebration included film clips, song by the Bethlehem Baptist choir of Holyoke and wise words from Professor Homer Meade, II of the W. E. B. Du Bois Dept. of Afro Am studies of UMass.

Meade told the story of Du Bois' life and achievements. He began by noting that Du Bois' legacy is very close to this university, a fact that is worth further note and investigation by all those concerned with advancing his or her education in the university community.

During his discussion, Meade defined a set of criteria for the evaluation of Du Bois' life/work. The description of the elements of a genius included perseverance, the capacity for work, and the longevity of work. These traits grew out of Du Bois' struggle for necessary changes in a society ridden with problems of racism. His struggle took a vast array of forms as an author, organizer, historian, sociologist and philosopher. Finally, the relevance of his work today is quite evident in the continued poverty and oppression of Black people in this country. The reason for the continued relevance lies in Du Bois world outlook, in my mind. Meade discussed Du Bois' period at Harvard when he worked with philosopher William James developing pragmatist philosophy. Du Bois made a contribution to this philosophy of the world as being "largely knowable" a premise different from the mystical abstractions of most philosophers. His contribution is pretty much unknown but it furthered the philosophy by adding that there is a truth outside of conceptions in the human mind. It can be applied in the case of Black peoples' poverty which must exist for a reason, this situation being poorly addressed by most of the thinkers of this country.

Meade ended with a present-day example which was to put the "New Federalism" proposal into an historical context. He noted that if U.S. policymakers would do this they too would realize that even James Madison addressed the need for representational government on a national level. Du Bois put the problem of racism in a historical context, he immersed himself in it through his community-work in regions of the south in the 1880's. He concluded that the "problem of the color line" would be the problem of the Twentieth century. by Angele Brown

Black History Month continues...



Photo by John Wright

"Multinationals should be a servant of mankind, not the master of mankind's destiny."

Manley made an analogy between the Marshall Plan and foreign aid to Third World countries, in that the U.S. realized that as soon as England economically reasserted herself after WWII the U.S. would also prosper. Similarly, because the developed nations are dependent upon Third World markets to purchase their products it is in these nations' best interests to ensure the prosperity of the Third World.

There are two fundamental approaches to the Third World by developed countries according to Manley. The first being the Reagan-Thatcher view which approves of the existing economic structure while the other approach, expounded by Scandinavia believes that its security is dependent upon world security which in turn is dependent upon world prosperity. The approaches by the developing world consist of wanting to create a New International Economic Order, becoming self-sufficient, adopting a foreign policy based on an international perception of reality end those of the "clientists" who favor getting close to the table end waiting for some crumbs to fall. These opposing viewpoints by the developing nations are the source of the current conflict in Jamaica, Manley said.

Manley ended his lecture by asking that individuals try to open their minds by reading and studying the arguments from all sides end then ask, if "the future lies in the assertion of military might for dubious purposes or does it lie in the corrective exploration of justice for mankind?"

By Angele Brown & Donna Davis

The Deterioration of Boston's Chinatown

Late last semester, Chinese American Civil Association (C.A.C.A.) sent me an urgent newsletter about the situation in Chinatown. I have held this letter for over 2 months, just waiting for the right moment and this is as good a time as any. For years, the Asian people residing in Boston's Chinatown have been continuously pushed aside by one growing establishment. Many of these Asians feel the expansion of this establishment is an intrusion to the activities in Chinatown. They are becoming increasingly apprehensive that in the future they might not have an Asian community to live in. This "establishment" is better known as the Tufts New England Medical Center.

Since January of 1981, Tufts has taken over 15 Kneeland Street, with intentions of enclosing the 12 garment companies located inside. In case you don't know where 15 Kneeland Street is, it's in the heart of Boston's Chinatown. The response of the Chinatown Community was immediate and clear; the 800 garment jobs must be saved and Tufts' advancing development be stopped.

A special article was written on the Metro Region section of the Boston Globe about this serious situation. For the last 15 years or more, there have been an unending struggle for power between the Chinese community; the victory usually went to the party with the most cash and that was usually Tufts University. Today, Chinatown's viability as a neighborhood, its 100+ small commercial district, is threatened by a combination of private and commercial developments in and around the community said city officials and Chinatown spokesmen.

The Chinatown Task Force consisting of garment shop owners, the representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (I.L.G.W.U.), community organizations and residents, was specifically formed to do 2 things: delaying Tufts takeover of 15 Kneeland Street and working on a relocation plan for the garment industries in order to save these jobs. They also acknowledged that Tufts' expansion is not the only problem; the city of Boston has been encouraging the constructions of more office and luxury projects (such as the Lafayette Plaza and the Copley Place) in the Downtown area causing rents to go up everyday.

So far the Task Force has applied enough pressure to get some action going. Tufts has agreed to pay \$10,000 to help develop the plan for the relocation of the garment industry, but the coalition will not be satisfied until proper proceedings are taken to halt any further invasion of their neighborhood.

Although they have won one battle, they still have not convinced those who believe that the Chinatown Task Force is just fighting a losing war.

On a recent interview with the Boston Globe, William Chin the president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, said "Tufts got most of what it wanted in the past, because no one said anything. He further remarked that "We (in Chinatown) don't want the moon; we just want them to recognize the needs of Chinese community." Medical Center officials did not agree with what Chin said and insisted that the institute has been a good neighbor to Chinatown over the years. As example, they cite assistance they have provided in the planning and development of a health center and community school in Chinatown, as well as the nearly \$1 million they have contributed to the health center's operational budget.

Maybe I'm wrong, said Chin, "but I really don't see any benefits to Chinatown. The Medical Center keeps expanding; they keep buying our property. The pluses outweigh the minuses."

The Boston Redevelopment Authority (B.R.A.) officials helped draw the boundary lines for Tufts in the mid 1960's and ever since Tufts and the B.R.A. have been an "bed together" claimed the rumor in Chinatown. However, the tide may be changing and the long and happy relationship between the two might terminate night here. For the last time since the urban renewal years, Boston City officials have stepped in to give their support to Chinatown.

Edward C. Ehrlich, the Medical Center's chief administrative officer, says that it is at the root of the city's recent critique of the institution's plan. "I at admit that criticism" to be politically responsive. I don't think they could act in any other fashion," he says.

Whether this sudden endorsement is for future political favors or from sincere concerns matters not to the Chinese people, the only thing that matters to them is the opportunity knocking and you can bet next months mortgage payment that they will take advantage of it. Rallies, petitions and other demonstrations will help the issue to be heard but it will not guarantee that other attempts would be prevented. This may prove to be a valuable lesson to the Asian people in Boston; if they don't unite and light the system together, Chinatown will be smothered to death. Just think, the sign on Kneeland Street may someday read "Welcome to the Campus of Tufts University, home of the largest medical facility in Massachusetts."

—Seems pretty sick doesn't it?

BY JIMMY WONG

Black Memorabilia and Stereotypes

by Judith White
On Friday morning a discussion and slide show titled "Black Memorabilia and Stereotypes" was held in the Augusta Savage Gallery of New Africa House.

During the 20th century many products were used whose advertisements stereotyped and ridiculed black people. Most of the items arose in the late 1930's with the rise of segregation. They were found all over the country. Their rise was simultaneous with the advent of mass advertising and technology. There were stereotyped images of Blacks and other ethnic groups on ashtrays, cosmetic cases, clocks, toys and knock-knicks in leading national magazines and newspapers.

It was possible to get up in the morning and spend the entire day using products that depicted derogatory images of blacks. Upon awakening you could sit in your "mammy chair", eat cream of wheat, use an alligator spoon and smoke Niggerhead tobacco. A recurrent theme was that of blacks either being consumed or chased by alligators. This theme was used to incite humor on postcards.

Black bodies and faces were drawn grossly distorted. Blacks were illustrated to suggest bestiality or low morality. At the turn of the century blacks were frequently illustrated next toilets. Figurines of black girls and boys playing or sitting in and around toilets were common sights. Black people were portrayed eating watermelons or seated in watermelons. Another common image was that of blacks being hatched from eggs, suggesting that blacks are not human. The violent dismemberment of blacks was also a recurrent theme in games wherein black faces would be the targets. The theme of black servitude was also very popular. Blacks were depicted as proxy servants on egg shakers that had a black man and woman dressed as cooks.

Certain white ethnic groups were stereotyped, reflecting America's political and economic attitude to immigrants. The Poles were considered stupid, Jews arrogant, Italians criminal and the Irish lazy. Immigrants were portrayed in political cartoons as swarms of rats taking over the country. Jews were portrayed as usurpers of the economic order and were frequently linked with banking.

Due to the efforts of the NAACP much of the portrayal of Blacks in insulting circumstances ceased (i.e. Niggerhead tobacco was later changed to Biggerhead). However, the stereotype continues. In 1979, flyswatters with distorted black faces on them were manufactured. Popular television shows stereotype blacks as lazy, irresponsible and comical (i.e. the Jeffersons and Sanford & Son). Whites are also portrayed as silly and repugnant but their overall image is positive.

Masacres y "Derechos Humanos" en El Salvador

Después que los dos periódicos más influyentes de Estados Unidos publicaran reportajes sobre la matanza ocurrida en la provincia de Morazan en El Salvador, el gobierno norteamericano confirió que enumerara su ayuda militar y económica a la Junta que gobierna en el país centroamericano.

El Washington Post y El New York Times publicaron reportajes sobre una masacre ocurrida en una pequeña y montañosa aldea y sus áreas circundantes en una zona conocida como Mozote durante el mes de diciembre.

En dichos reportajes se relataba lo que había varios meses habían ocurrido. Los reporteros observaron los huesos y calaveras de docenas de cuerpos. Entre estos había calaveras de hombres, mujeres y niños.

Familiares y amigos dijeron que los muertos habían sido víctimas de la Brigada Atlacatl que es el grupo elite, entrenado especialmente por los asesores norteamericanos.

A los pocos días, el gobierno del presidente Ronald Reagan anunció que se aumentaría la ayuda a la Junta democrática. Para esto el mismo presidente Reagan tendió que criticar que la Junta salvadoreña hacia un "significativo y coherente esfuerzo" por respetar los derechos humanos.

El día 30 de enero la Casa Blanca informó a través de sus funcionarios que aumentarían la ayuda a El Salvador por \$100 millones y que los eumantos serían mayores el año próximo.

En el presente año fiscal la ayuda militar es de 24 millones de dólares y la económica de \$110 millones. La cifra que se espera sea el dedique el próximo año es de \$300 millones. Esto es a adición a \$55 millones que eran destinados a cubrir las pérdidas militares acreadas este semestre por un ataque guerrillero que destruyó la mitad de la fuerza aérea salvadoreña.

Mientras la administración de Reagan hablaba del "progreso en la observación de los derechos humanos" en El Salvador, se dio a conocer otra matanza contra civiles no-combatientes. Segun informaciones de testigos oculares, soldados uniformados y armados secaron a 19 personas de su casa en el capital, San Salvador y luego los mataron a balazos. Estos mismos testigos informaron de varias violaciones a mujeres en el area. Una de las que presencio la matanza, Taina Torres de Flores, testificó que se había violado a sus tres hijas, de 13, 14, y 16 años respectivamente, después de asesinar a su hijo de 20 años de edad.

Por otro lado, el secretario de Estado, Alexander Heig manifestó ante el Comité de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado que su gobierno haría "todo lo posible" para evitar la caída de la Junta militar-civil salvadoreña.

El plan de Reagan para el Caribe

La propuesta de ayuda a países del area del Caribe impulsada por la Administración del presidente norteamericano Ronald Reagan, al menos en lo que a su componente estadounidense respecta, he generado una intensa reacción en Puerto Rico en la que se expresaron todas las tendencias políticas y a través de proclamas del país han expresado múltiples opiniones y predicciones en torno a sus posibles impactos y consecuencias.

Varias contrapropuestas han sido presentadas también el gobierno norteamericano en alegando aún que "los intereses puertorriqueños" encabezados por aquellos sometidos formalmente por el gobernador Carlos Romero Barceló y el presidente del Senado, Miguel Hernández Agosto.

Todo el mundo tiende a coincidir en que el plan de Reagan será económicamente desastroso para el 'eile', de aprobarse las propuestas que se han adelantado y de enorme significación para el futuro político del país. No han faltado las teorías que sostienen que el proyectado plan para la cuenca cambiará de esta estrategia política norteamericana hacia Puerto Rico, de la misma forma que en las contrapropuestas sometidas por los representantes de los dos partidos coloniales del país, se descubra un claro intento de ejutar chicle política y los particulares intereses partidistas de cada uno de los proponentes.

En definitiva, el curso que tome este debate, y mas aun la acción que finalmente eprobe el gobierno norteamericano en torno a este tema, repercutiran pesada ente sobre el futuro político y económico de la Isla. De eso no debe caber duda.

De ahí, la importancia de conocer a fondo la propuesta, seguir de cerca su desarrollo y evolucion e intentar presionar en cada momento las implicaciones reales que los desanllos de esta puedan tener sobre el país.

Durante el pasado año el gobierno norteamericano, preocupado por el avance de las fuerza progresistas y democráticas en America Latina y el Caribe, anunció su intención de formular un plan económico para el area que como objetivo primario, políticamente hablando, tenía el interes de atraer e los países de la region e su órbita política y económica. Para este intento los norteamericanos han solicitado la cooperación de Venezuela, Mexico y Canadá, e los fines de descentralizar la atención o preocupación de los países caribeños que pudieran resentir una presencia norteamericana ten ebiente, e le vez que obtener una necesaria ayuda económica.

Los preparativos para echer adelante el plan se iniciaron con el gobierno norteamericano pretenciosamente moviendo todos los fichas. El mismo fue anunciado formalmente el pasado mes de octubre en la reunion de la Organización de Estados

Americanos (OEA) por el secretario de Estado norteamericano, Alexander Heig. Pocas semanas después se celebró en Miami una reunion con la participación de varios jefes de Estado caribeños donde se empleo la informacion sobre el plan y se recibió en principio un apoyo de estos funcionarios e los lineamientos generales de la propuesta.

Desde entonces hasta ahora poco se he oido de los supuestos socios de los norteamericanos en la empresa y el gobierno norteamericano este asunto lo ha embarcado en la elaboracion de un proyecto, puesto que puede vencer posteriormente a sus "socios" y e los países e quienes supuestamente beneficiara.

Después de haber merecido la actitud asumida por Canada, Venezuela, y Mexico así como las reacciones de creciente descontento en el area con lo que heste ahora se he dicho que será el plan.

Es sin embargo, conveniente adelantar, aunque no forme parte de este analisis, que los tres "socios" de los norteamericanos en la empresa objetan tanto que Estados Unidos se haya tomado toda la iniciativa, como que se excluya de la propuesta e Nicaragua, Granada y Cuyaba países caribeños, objetan, por su parte, que el programa concentre en inversiones y comercio con los norteamericanos mientras no ofrece suficiente de lo que se necesita: ayuda financiera directa para el desarrollo económico.

Haste al presente se han mencionado seis grandes areas en las que concenentran las propuestas específicas del plan. Son estas los incentivos contributivos para la inversión norteamericana en el area, la liberación de tarifas de importacion de productos egrioculos de la region, deducciones contributivas para la celebracion de convenciones en el Caribe, ayuda limitada directa, reducciones en los costos de trasporacion y asistencia tecnologica y entrenamiento de personas.

Todas estas propuestas, en mayor o menor grado, directa o indirectamente, afectan adversamente e la economía del 'eile' y ponen de relieve unas desventajas objetivas en que el colonialismo ubica e Puerto Rico frente al resto de los países caribeños. Desventajas estas que segun dice Hernandez Agosto en su contrapropuesta: "Muchas de estas desventajas surgen de la relación de Puerto Rico con Estados Unidos."

A Truly Great Man, Yet Simply Another Soldier

by C. Zulu

Born Malcolm Little on May 19, 1925 in Omaha, Nebraska, Malcolm X was the son of a Jamecan born Baptist preacher and a West Indian mother.

Malcolm was a very intelligent man, the tops in his class. There was basically no challenge that he undertook that did not result in a high degree of success. Never was there a more fitting human mold cast to be a political and spiritual leader for African-Americans.

There were many obstacles on Malcolm's path. Racist white people killed his father, broke up his family and put his mother in a mental hospital.

Like any young man suffering spiritually from the destruction of his family and lack of proper guidance from his father he fell in to some negative trips. "The details about the negative aspects of his life are not important. The important thing is that he overcame all obstacles. Nothing kept him down for long.

The most positive change in his life occurred when he joined the Nation of Islam. A strong black organization of African-American men and women united for the purpose of the "upliftment of black people in America.

Once he joined an organization like this it became clear to him that people in America will never advance as a group unless we unite in a strong organization that has a high degree of unity, an economic and political plan and a positive black spiritual philosophy.

When he saw how dedicated and untiring his members were he knew this was the place for his skills and talents.

While in the Nation of Islam (NOI) his keen insight, razor sharp mind and tireless dedication did much to build the organization. He personally organized at least one third of all the NOI's branches, called "Muhammed's Temples of Islam."

He founded the organizations newspaper call Muhammed speaks (Now called World Muslim News).

He also organized the "Fruits of Islam." A special section of the NOI of specially trained men to insure internal order and protect the organization from outside interference.

Because of internal problems he left the NOI and organized two other organizations. The Muslim Mosque Incorporated and The Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU).

The Muslim Mosque Incorporated was for furtherance of Orthodox Islam, The OAAU was to further organize and continue the struggle of African-Americans.

Malcolm developed three major political strategies to be implemented through the OAAU.

The first was to further organize the political struggle of African-Americans by training and sending political organizers throughout New York especially Harlem, to organize the community "block by block, ward by ward, borough by borough etc.... For Black Political Power, and the creation of a Black Political Party.



I BELIEVE THAT THERE WILL ULTIMATELY BE A CLASH BETWEEN THE OPPRESSED AND THOSE WHO DO THE OPPRESSING. I BELIEVE THAT THERE WILL BE A CLASH BETWEEN THOSE WHO WANT FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND EQUALITY FOR EVERYONE AND THOSE WHO WANT TO CONTINUE THE SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION. I BELIEVE THAT THERE WILL BE THAT KIND OF CLASH, BUT I DON'T THINK IT WILL BE BASED ON THE COLOUR OF THE SKIN. Malcolm X

His second strategy was to take the civil rights movement to the United Nations, turning it into a struggle for human rights. His belief was that blacks were an oppressed "nation within a nation" and that the struggle should be for real and actual freedom, political economic independence from the whites instead of just integration and affirmative action. One of his famous statements was "how can you be equal when you don't control land, you don't control factories, and you are educated by your oppressor?"

To implement this strategy he saw the need for a national black united front, an organization that includes all black people who were willing to work for the movement.

His third strategy involved his trips to Africa on the mission. His first trip was to Mecca in Saudi Arabia to complete one of his religious obligations. His other trip to Africa was to win support for the struggle of African-Americans from Africa, and the international community.

While pursuing the goal, the U.S. State Department claimed that Malcolm X set back US foreign policy by 20 years.

Herein is the possible reason for his assassination. It has been spread for the 20 years that the Nation of Islam was responsible for his death. The differences between Malcolm and the NOI were big but not enough for them to kill one of their formed sons. All one needs is a limited understanding of how the FBI and CIA works to put the puzzle together.

In summing Malcolm X up his greatness lay in his love and dedication to the freedom of black people in America, and his practical organizational knowledge and abilities to make this freedom a reality.

He was able to get black people to confront their own fears and short comings. He especially urged African-Americans to; stop letting petty things disunite us, to stop being so uncritically psychologically attached to our racial and economic oppressors, and to develop an uncompromising inflexible attitudes toward injustice and oppression as well as develop the proper knowledge and skills physically combat injustice and oppression.

As great as he was, Malcolm was a humble man. He understood that he was only another soldier in the army of truth and justice. He understood that there freedom fighters before him, with him and that there would be some after him.

All third world people who read Malcolm's messages will be inspired to build fighting organizations to continue the struggle.

In Memory of Malcolm X and Augusto Cesar Sandino

DARE TO STRUGGLE, DARE TO WIN!



American involvement in Nicaragua began in 1855 with the presences of the adventurer William Walker. By which he imposed slavery and declared himself president. He was overthrown two years later.

In 1909 the U. S. State Department supported a revolt by the Conservative Party after President Zelaya refused to grant canal rights to the U.S.. This marks the permanent U.S. military presence in which the U.S. banks take control of Nicaraguan finances, railroads and communications.

The marines remained in Nicaragua to support the Conservative government, which was faced with continuous armed rebellions by the Liberals (I made up of mostly poor people and peasants). Headed by General Augusto Cesar Sandino, born in the mountains of the Segovias. In 1926 the Bryan Chamorro Treaty was signed, giving the U.S. perpetual rights for the construction of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua. One year later the U.S. supervised a peace treaty between the Conservative Party and the Liberals. In

which the Liberal rebels were told to surrender their arms. Only General Augusto Cesar Sandino refused to comply he said, "I am no prepared to surrender my weapons even if everybody else does. I would rather be killed along with the few who accompany me, because it is better to die rebels under fire than to live as slaves...."

Unable to crush Sandino's army and laced by growing domestic criticism of U.S. involvement in Nicaragua, the marines were withdrawn. They were replaced by a new army and police force, the National Guard, trained and equipped by the U.S., which was headed by U.S. appointed Anastasio "Tacho" Somoza Garcia.

In 1934 Sandino signs for peace with the new president, Sacasa, and retired to the northern mountains to continue organizing peasant cooperatives that were begun during the war (W.W.II). On February 21, Sandino was assassinated on the orders of Tacho Somoza. Two years later Somoza ousts Sacasa and takes the presidency.

"I said to my friends that if there were a hundred men in Nicaragua who loved their country as much as I, we would redeem its sovereignty, now endangered by the Yankee empire. My friends replied that there might be that many men, or even more, but the problem would lie in our finding each other..."

-Augusto Cesar Sandino

POETS' CORNER

22 Miles

by Jose Angel Gutierrez

From 22 I see my first 8 weren't.
 Around the 9th, I was called
 "meskin."
 By the 10th, I knew and believed I was.
 I found out what it meant to know,
 to believe...before my 13th.

Through brown eyes, seeing only
 brown colors and feeling only brown
 feelings...I saw...I felt...I hated...I
 cried...I tried...I didn't understand
 during these 4.
 I rested by just giving up.

While, on the side... I realized I
 BELIEVED in
 white es pretty,
 my being governor
 blond blue eyed baby Jesus
 cokes and hamburgers,
 equality for all regardless of race,
 creed, or color,
 Mr. Williams, our banker.
 I hed to!
 That was all I hed.
 Beens end Communism were bad.
 Pest the weeds, atop the hill, I looked
 back.

Pretty people, combed and squeaky
 clean, on airwike roads.
 Pregnant girls, regged brats, swarthy
 machos, rosary beads, and friends
 waddle clumsily over and across hills,
 each other, mud cold, and woods on
 caliche ruts.
 At the 19th mile, I fought blindly et
 everything and anything.
 Not knowing, I caring about WHY,
 WHEN, or FOR WHAT.
 I fought. And fought.
 By the 21st, I was tired and tried.

But now.....
 I've been told that I am dangerous.
 That is because I am good at not being
 a Mexican.
 That is because I know now that I have
 been cheated.
 That is because I hate circumstances
 and love choices.

You know...chorizo taos y tortillas
 ARE good, even at school
 speaking Spanish is a talent.
 Being Mexican IS as good as Reinbo
 bread.
 And without looking back, I know that
 there are still too meny...
 brown babies,
 pregnant girls,
 old 25 year-old women,
 drunks,
 who should have lived but didn't,
 on those caliche ruts.

It is tragic that my problems during
 these past 21 miles
 were/are/might be...
 looking into blue eyes,
 wanting to touch a gringita,
 ashamed of being Mexican,
 believing I could not make it at college,
 pretending that I liked my side of town,
 remembering the Alemo,
 speeking Spanish in school
 bathrooms only,
 end knowing that Mexico's prostitutes
 like Americas better.
 At 22, my problems are still the same
 but now I know I am your problem.
 That farm boys, Mexicans end Negro
 boys are in Vietnam is but one thing I
 think about:
 Crystel City, Texas 78839
 The migrant worker;
 The good gringo:

Steving Mexican enough;
 Helping;
 Looking at the world from the beck of
 a truck.

The stoop labor with high school rings
 on their fingers;
 The Anglo cemetery,
 Joe the different Mexican,
 Damn.

Damn.

Damn.

Descansen en Paz

Nicaragua no se queje,
compañeros.

Los gemidos
 son sonrisas
 de los niños guerrilleros
 que descansan
 en la gloria.
 Y los gritos
 elaridos
 de un pueblo muy unido
 que proclama
 la victoria.

Nicaragua no se queje,
compañeros,
y no llora.

Es la voz
 de un pueblo enredicido
 que orgulloso
 ruge al cielo
 en este hora,
 ¡Hemos vencido,
 compañeros!
 Ahora sí,
 guarden reposo.
 Descansen en paz
 que este tierra
 es nuestro suelo
 y el suelo
 es vuestro
 para siempre,
 guerrilleros.

Rest in Peece

Nicaragua is not complaining,
compañeros.

The moans you hear
 ere the smiles
 of the guerrilla children
 finally resting
 in glory.

And the wailing
end the screaming
are the sounds of joy
of a noble people
claiming victory.

Nicaragua is not complaining,
compañeros,
and it is not crying.

It is the unbridled voice
 of an angry nation
 that proudly
 exclaims to the heavens;
 We have won,
 compañeros!

Now, you can rest in peece.
The soil is yours,
the land is ours!



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Interested in a study/tour to Cuba ?

Full study tour in Havana and Isle of Youth.
Will include:

- 1) Conference at Ministry of Education
- 2) Museum of Literacy Campaign
- 3) Visits to vocational schools and teachers training school
- 4) Meeting with Federation of University Students (FEU)
- 5) Meeting with Union of Young Communists (UJC)
- 6) Isle of Youth- visit to secondary school end meeting with African students also, Casa Cultura, Beach and an evening with CDR, Committees for Defense of the Revolution

Cost of trip:
 \$750.00 from Boston
 \$700.00 from New York City

Make reservations as soon as possible to :
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 Tel: (212) 582-9570

Merazul reserve the right to cancel the tour should fewer than 15 persons sign up for it. Participants will be notified 30 days before the scheduled departure end all money will be returned. If you cancel your place on a tour, the following schedule of refunds will apply:

More than 30 days prior to departure- Full Refund
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 14-3 days prior to departure- Forfeit \$150
 Within 3 days prior to departure-Forfeit full cost.

For more information write :
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 No. Amherst, MA 01059
 call 545-0341 Maree
 Meunzio 253-2286 after 6 PM

Asartemur

The Egyptian meaning of the word "ASARTEMUR" is one of the nine spirits who destroyed the wicked soul and body - the great executioner.

This method of fighting was designed for women fighting in a combat survival situation. The art form is very scientific in its appraisal to personal self-defense. The system is very mobile and its versatility can be adopted to the user's needs (ie.

Atencion Comunidad Latina

La reunion del martes 22 de febrero fue cancelada. Se llevara acabo el Mertes 2 de Marzo, en la cual se hacen las nominaciones, las elecciones se llevaran e cabo el viernes 5 de marzo.

Black Labor Leader to Speak in UMass

On Thursday, February 25, 1982, at 4:00 PM, in room 311 of the New Africa House, Mr. Dick Days will be speaking on the topic: "The Labor Movement and Social Change-A Black Perspective"

Mr. Days, who is presently the Education Director for the United Auto Workers in New York and New England, has spent more than 30 years working in the auto industry, in Detroit and New Jersey, before joining the staff of the union. The union's headquarters are in Farmington, Conn.

This event is a Black History Month presentation co-sponsored by the Labor Center Students caucus, the Afro-American Studies Dept. of UMass., and the Office of Third World Affairs. No admission fee is required and child care will be provided if you call ahead 545-2893. Refreshments will be served. Everyone is welcome to attend.

The Emerson House Women of Color sponsor a lecture on Mental Health Issues for Black History Month.

Tuesday, February 23,
 6:00-7:30p.m.
 in the Emerson House classroom.

Professor Benson Cooke will give a lecture

ALL ARE WELCOME!!!

STRENGTH, SPEED, POWER, SIZE. This course is designed to equip you with the necessary ability and understanding to defend your personal space. It could be considered social guerrilla combat training. The course will last about 10 weeks, have a limit of 10 people, 2 hour sessions and will be located in ROOM 114 of the New Africa House. It is tentatively scheduled for Thursdays from 7 - 9 pm. Register in the Afro-Am Department. Class will meet this week!

Casa Latina Exhibits Caribbean artifacts collection

Casa Latina has acquired on loan, an impressive artifacts collection. This exhibit is a beautiful and exciting collection offered for the benefit and enjoyment of all, which gives an extensive and unique view into the Art, Culture, and Customs of the peoples of the Caribbean. It provides a rare opportunity for all members of the community to experience in part the excitingly colorful and vitally rich legacy which embodies the Caribbean.

The collection will be in exhibition at Casa Latina, 19 Hawley Street, Northampton. From February 24th, through March 1st, open days and hours will be Monday thru Friday, 1 PM - 3 PM, Wednesday 4 PM - 6 PM, Fridays 4 PM - 8 PM, and Saturday 11 AM - 2 PM.

This artifacts collection will be the first in a series of planned future exhibits and events for the community to highlight the multicultural history of the Caribbean and will focus on the islands of Puerto Rico, Haiti and Cuba. To complement this event-full exhibit, music from each of the islands will be played and audio visual aids will be used. Liseloti Reyes, the exhibit coordinator and volunteer Ruben L. Robledo, have worked for several weeks to implement the exhibit.

We of Casa Latina, urge the public at large to attend this most exciting educational event, which marks the beginning of a serious effort by Casa Latina to provide a forum that accurately depicts the extensive contributions of Caribbean peoples, to the Americas end the world.

THIS EVENT IS OFFERED FREE TO THE PUBLIC!

Editor in Chief	Roxana Ball
Managing Editor	Donna Davis
Afro-American Editor	Angela Brown
Asian Affairs Editor	Jimmy Wong
Eco Latino Editor	Jose Luis Brown
Art Editor	Willard Brown
Lay Out Editor	Bryenne Clarke
Photography Editor	John Wright
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NUMMO NEWS

Monday March 1, 1982

VOLUME 10 ISSUE 47

NUMMO NEWS— only— connection
with the Collegian is for distribution.

Wayne Williams: GUILTY !!

Wayne B. Williams was found guilty of murdering Nathaniel Cater and Jimmy Ray Payne. The jury deliberated for 12 1/2 hours before handing in its verdict. Williams was sentenced to two consecutive life terms by Superior Court Judge Clarence Cooper. He will be eligible for parole review in seven years.

Williams was convicted of the slayings of two men in the long chain of Atlanta murders. The pieces of evidence supporting the prosecution's case were the "fibers" that were found on the victim's bodies, and a splash heard after Williams' car crossed the Jackson Parkway bridge over the Chattahoochee river. Two days after that splash was heard the body of Nathaniel Cater was found in the river.

The Atlanta murders began 31 months ago with the killing of 14-year old Edward Hope Smith. As the slayings began to capture the nation's attention a special investigative unit was formed and funds poured in from various sources. The unit swelled from a handful of men to 100 members and monies amounted to \$2,778,000.

The Atlanta death toll stands officially at 28. During the course of Williams' trial the prosecution presented evidence that connected the murders of Cater and Payne with 10 other slayings. There is a possibility that Williams will be charged with other murders - the quantity or names of the victims unspecified.

Camille Bell, a mother of one of the victims, does not feel that the prosecution proved that Williams was guilty. Unfortunately, the closing of Williams' trial will tend to divert attention from Atlanta, although the suspect(s) of 28 murder cases have not been found.

by Donna Davis



WAYNE B. WILLIAMS
... still says he is innocent

Richard Days Speaks on Unions from a Black Perspective

As part of Black History Month Dick Days gave a talk last Thursday at an event co-sponsored by the Afro-American Studies Department and the Labor Studies Center Student Caucus. Days has been a member of the United Auto Workers (UAW) since 1952 and now works on its staff full-time. Days explained his perspective by sharing his life experiences and giving a historical analysis of the trade union movement and social change.

Days' childhood in Michigan's small town was dominated by the auto plants. During that time black people and immigrants formulated the bulk of the worker population in these plants. Throughout the trouble-ridden period of the 30's organizers came to the different towns to establish local unions. Days' own father was fired because he had "hobbed" across the country and in those days a hobo was considered a member of the International Workers Order (IWO). Days said that organizers often approached preachers in their churches about the need to help the members of their congregation organize around worker-related issues. Organizers went everywhere that people gathered together to talk to them. Days described the situation in Flint, Michigan where the various ethnic groups, such as Lithuanians, Polish and Irish and African-Americans had a strong ethnic identity, rather than a racial identity, which had a positive effect on the workers' outlook. What came after World War II was a trend towards suburbanization in communities that were becoming socially

"desirable" because they were segregated along racial and ethnic lines. Days made a connection between these destructive tendencies as they seeped into the trade unions, and termed it "white amalgamation" coupled with the growing desire of union leadership to make slot of money. He then described the problems of racism in the unions. Racism initially took the form of denying membership, full benefits, etc. on the basis of skilled versus unskilled work status. Black workers usually fell into the latter category. Racism also affected the delegation of seniority status, union leadership, and the approach to affirmative action. The UAW was one-third black but now blacks comprise one-fifth of the union.

Days discussed some of the advances made by unions in European countries where they have a direct voice in the running of their respective companies. By contrast, although American unions have been able to establish pension funds for workers, the corporations themselves control these funds. A conflict of interest is created when they invest the funds into a firm like J. P. Stevens or firms that invest in apartheid South Africa. Days said that pension funds amount to \$600 billion nationally, representing the largest single source of capital in the country. This figure gives an idea of the power that workers could have. Days said that union leaders are afraid of the proposal to create a third political party because there are so many "mortgages" on them from the Democratic Party.

by Angela Brown

Ossie and Ruby Delight^{*}!



photo by Brynne Clarke

On Tuesday the 23rd as part of Black History Month activities, Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee opened the Spring Season of the Third World Theater Series here at UNLass. In an evening celebrating the achievements, and survival, of Black people in America, they spoke about, and performed the realities of the Black experience both the good and the bad, the victories and the losses. This event was the high light of Black History Month because Davis' and Dees' dramatic rendition of written Black History brought it, and the true oral tradition, to life. They involved the audience as no lecture ever could, and this is why events like this are not simply works of art but are at the heart of the educational process. The importance of knowing our own history cannot be over estimated at a time when great change is occurring and our contemporary role as a people is far from clear.

During the evenings' performance Davis and Dee carefully constructed their "House of Words" in which the audience was invited to feel at home. The topics of the poems ranged from student poems, childrens poems, love poems to poems of struggle. In the words of the school teacher from Brooklyn was the desire "to BE

Black" without reservation in the fullest sense, and who asked "does the sky eat Blue?" The words of women such as Rosa Guy, Carolyn Rogers, Jean Cur, Nikki Glovent and Gwendolin Brooks were shared by Ruby Dee. They told the story of Bob Kaufman, the son of a Black roman Catholic and an Orthodox Jew. The man thought a dear friend, was evidently experiencing difficult times but his poems were among the most unusual in style yet strong in content: talking about how "hate is legislated" and "injected" into our society. Lastly, they spoke the words of Langston Huges in such well noted poems as "Crystal Stair", "Dream Deferred" and "Daybreak In Alabama." On the topic of U.S. policy toward the "Caribbean Basin", Davis had much to say (as he did in a letter to President Reagan) particularly about the history of slave rebellions in Haiti at a time when the French might have made their claim with 18,000 men on the Louisiana Purchase. In this way he illustrated why he said that Black History is at the base of American History.

In conclusion, it was a delightful evening. We can certainly look forward to the rest of this exciting series.

by Angela Brown

Al Haig, Meaner than a junkyard dog

by Sarya Gabriel
Special to Nummo

If Al Haig had grown up on the South Side of Chicago (and been born black) then he'd have been destined to lead a street gang. Instead he became a warrior for capitalism (not that a South Side gang leader can't serve the same purpose).

Like most gang leaders, Al Haig has a hard case of wanting to smash somebody. Not just kick their butts (as Jimmy Carter used to say) but to smash them. Cuba, Angola, and Libya are on his hit list.

The only problem is that instead of sawed off shot guns and Saturday night specials, Al wants to do battle with nuclear armed howitzers and cruise missiles.

Al Haig does not care one fart about the security of Europe. Tell Al that Europeans are afraid of being blown to Kingdom Come and he just smiles. He cares even less about the people of Latin America and Africa. Mention them and you can see the veins bulge out in his neck. Then he'll tell you in so many words that Third World people are too stupid to make their own decisions. The Russians must do that for them (or the U.S.).

For Al, it's not a matter of the people of South Africa or Namibia fighting for their

freedom. Every revolutionary movement in the Third World (unlike the American Revolution) must be viewed as the attempt of one gang to move on the turf of another.

And to stop this encroachment Al is willing to do just about anything. After all, how many gang leaders care about the "citizens" in their zone of occupation. Not many. Al is willing, for example, to sacrifice the people of El Salvador if that's what it takes to keep control over Latin America.

But the people of the Third World (and ultimately the people of Europe and the U.S., as well) are not willing to be sacrificed. The people of Vietnam were smashed like no people have ever been smashed. Yet from the blood, napalm, and agent orange the Vietnamese grew stronger. They drove their would be masters back across the sea.

El Salvador will do the same!

Never mind what Al Haig says he will not tolerate. There will always be those whose dignity and desire for freedom is greater than the fear of gangs.



Pete (the Q) Woolridge steals a kiss from Ruby Dae after the show

Photo by Brynne Clarke

\$543 Millones Anuales en licores

El año pasado los puertorriqueños gastaron \$15 en bebidas alcohólicas por cada \$100 destinados para alimentos.

Según datos de la Junta de Planificación, de los \$3620 millones gastados en el renglón de "alimentos y tabaco" durante 1981, los puertorriqueños destinaron \$543 millones para la compra de bebidas alcohólicas.

Cifras oficiales del Departamento de Servicios Contra la Adicción indican en la Isla el consumo anual por cada persona mayor de 15 años de 4.46 litros de cerveza y 0.49 litros de vino, cuyas ventas aumentaron el año pasado de 3743.83 litros en 1980 a 4231.57 litros.

Nancy Marín de Pagan, directora de la Unidad de Emergencia de Desintoxicación y Convalecencia de Alcohólicos, señaló que las razones para el aumento en el número de alcohólicos se debe a la publicidad de las bebidas, desconocimientos de los riesgos y razones culturales.

Los datos del Departamento Contra la Adicción indican que en 1975 unas 130,000 personas tenían problemas de alcoholismo, mientras que en 1981 la cifra pasó a 300,000.

Durante 1980, de las 709 personas que

muriere por enfermedades del hígado, 410 fallecieron por la condición de cirrosis hepática. Comparadas con las cifras de 1979, esto representa un crecimiento de 44 por ciento por cada 100,000 habitantes.

Sin embargo, el comercio de bebidas en Puerto Rico es una importante fuente de ingresos económicos.

Durante 1981, los arbitrios recaudados por concepto de bebida alcohólicas representaron \$396 millones, un 19.5 por ciento de los 1984 millones recaudados por el gobierno, según datos del Departamento de Hacienda.

Funcionarios de la agencia gubernamental informaron que \$144 millones se recaudaron en la Isla y \$242 millones en Estados Unidos, principal mercado de los rones puertorriqueños.

Los \$386 millones de ingresos por impuestos a las bebidas alcohólicas representan una de las mayores fuentes de ingreso propio que tiene Puerto Rico, que su importancia aumenta ahora por los recortes económicos a la ayuda de la administración norteamericana y a la inflación mundial.

De estas recaudaciones, el 10 por ciento es dirigido a "Bones de Puerto Rico", empresa promotora de la ventas de bebidas puertorriqueñas en el exterior.

The Balancing of the Budget

Unacceptable unemployment levels, high interest rates and a deepening recession are the dire straits in which the U.S. economy finds itself. The economy will not be balanced by 1984, as Reagan promised, nor in 1985. Predicted deficits are in the hundreds of billions of dollars.

The layman may ask how and why have things gotten so "out of control"? Unfortunately, explanations of the how and why will not correct the current economic mess. To lead the nation away from a financial disaster concessions must be made amongst the most powerful individuals

The boards of directors of large corporations, labor union leaders, Congress, the Federal Reserve and the President must come together and make decisions that will strengthen the economy in the short run.

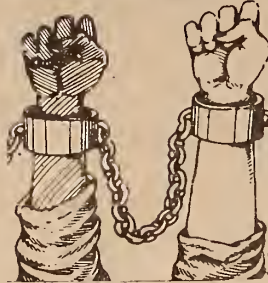
One prime reason for the current recession is the dangerously high interest rate. Businessmen are loathe to invest large capital in projects because returns are risky. Similarly, many businessmen are not able to invest because borrowing would mean delving into insurmountable debt.

The institution that could bring interest rates into reasonable reach is the Federal Reserve. However, Mr. Volcker will not lower the interest rates unless deficits are reduced. And Reagan is standing steadfast to his budget guidelines, refusing to give an inch.

To curb the inflation rate an agreement would have to be made between the President, corporate financial planners and labor leaders to keep wage and price levels within an acceptable range.

And finally, to enact the proposed agreements legislation would have to pass through both houses of the Congress. Surely compromises can be made when a nation's fate is at stake.

by Donna Davis



Reconoce lucha perdida

Analistas militares norteamericanos parecen encontrarse cada vez más convencidos de que el ejército de El Salvador es incapaz de darrotar a las fuerzas del Frente Faraulando Marí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN). El 16 de febrero, el comandante estadounidense más alto en América Latina, teniente general Wallace H. Nutting, llegó a El Salvador para una visita de tres días, lo que fue calificado como indicativo de la gravedad de la situación.

Desde octubre del año pasado los guerrilleros salvadoreños han llevado a cabo una serie de acciones que indican que el balance de la guerra se inclina hacia ellos.

Ese mes, los guerrilleros violaron el Puente de Oro que es el más importante de ese país centroamericano y que poseía un gran uso estratégico. Hace unas semanas los guerrilleros destruyeron la mayor parte de los aviones y helicópteros que poseían las fuerzas armadas de la Junta Democrática-Cristiana que gobierna ese país. El equipo fue destruido en tierra y se estima que los guerrilleros contaron con el apoyo de personas que servían dentro de la base misma.

En una de las más dramáticas acciones de la guerra, las fuerzas del Faraulando Marí rodearon el cuartel militar de la ciudad de Usulután a pleno día y mantuvieron el cerco por espacio de ocho horas. Usulután es la cuarta ciudad en importancia del país.

Hace unos días, el ministro de Defensa salvadoreño, coronel José Guillermo García, le dijo a unos congresistas norteamericanos que el gobierno no puede triunfar sin mayor ayuda militar de Estados Unidos. Lo mismo ha dicho el presidente de la Junta, José Napoleón Duarte.

A raíz de la visita de Nutting, el periódico The New York Times decía que funcionarios norteamericanos y diplomáticos de otros países señalaron que un mayor

envío de armas no iba a hacer ninguna diferencia. Se señalaba que el ejército salvadoreño no era capaz de absorber mayor número de armamentos y que tampoco tenía un número adecuado de oficiales.

Las elecciones programadas para finales de marzo cada vez se cuestionan más como solución adecuada a la guerra. En días pasados el periódico The Washington Post informó que la principal oposición a los demócratas-cristianos quienes presiden la Junta en el poder, vendría a partir de la extrema derecha.

Roberto D'Aboussin, un ex-mayor del ejército, quien fue implicado por el embajador norteamericano Robert White en el asesinato del arzobispo Oscar Romero en marzo de 1980, representa la mayor oposición a los demócratas-cristianos. D'Aboussin también ha sido ligado a grupos de ejecución de la extrema derecha.

D'Aboussin ha llevado a cabo una campaña estrictamente anticomunista. Ha dicho incluso que los demócratas-cristianos son en realidad comunistas. D'Aboussin posee apoyo dentro de las fuerzas armadas. También, según opinión del Post, goza de simpatías entre la clase media urbana salvadoreña que lo ve como su posible salvador.

Mientras tanto, la alegación del presidente Ronald Reagan de que al clima de los derechos humanos ha mejorado en El Salvador ha ocasionado oposición en algunos círculos congresionales. Tres representantes encabezados por Gerry Studds han presentado una resolución para cancelar cualquier tipo de ayuda a la Junta salvadoreña. La resolución cuenta con el endoso de 70 representantes. Studds dijo que la alegación del informe del Ejecutivo estadounidense sobre el supuesto mejoramiento en la condición de los derechos humanos estaba "repleta de declaraciones simples y llanamente falsas".

CLARIDAD

READ

NUMMO!

Times Prints Fabricated Story

On last Monday's issue of the New York Times, a story was written about an article published in the New York Times Magazine on December 20, 1981. This magazine is only published in the Sunday edition, so most people that aren't daily avid readers of the Times would probably not have any idea what this article was about. However, if you are an avid reader of Nummo News you would find out.

Last summer (July 1981), a free lance writer by the name of Christopher Jones (virtually unknown to most people, including me) was scheduled to go to Cambodia for a story assigned to him by the New York Times. Before his assignment, A.M. Rosenthal, executive editor of the Times ordered an investigation on Jones and found him to be a reliable and experienced journalist. By his previous publications on Asian affairs in 1980. Since then, trouble has strided for the newspaper, but particularly for the 24 year old writer because of unsupported facts written on his article. When confronted by two Times editors on these inaccuracies, Jones insisted that these rumors were false and that everything he wrote was actual happenings. Nevertheless, under heavy interrogation by his associates, he conceded the truth that he had fabricated the entire episode. Jones' downfall came when his article was closely scrutinized by literary experts.

Jones' article was a report of his safari through the jungles of southwestern Cambodia. He also described the journey southward from the guerrilla headquarters at Phnom Melay and included a battle involving Vietnamese helicopter, gunships and tanks between them and the Vietnamese forces, whereas there have been no reliable accounts of such engagements in

western Cambodia. One other passage that might have raised doubts was his dramatic tale of combat concluding with a strong suggestion that, from the front line and with the aid of field glasses, he thought he saw Mr. Pol Pot in a distant hillside. The elusive Cambodian leader has not been seen by outsiders since 1979. Furthermore, the said site of the battle was located on the most remote part of the Cambodian mountain range this area has been visited by Western observers since the fighting between the Vietnamese and Cambodians broke out.

Jones' curtain began to fall on January 13 when the Village Voice suspected the obvious plagiarism from Andre Melvaux's novel about Cambodia called "The Royal Way". In this novel, a quotation was written describing a blind Cambodian. Two days later, a letter was written to Jones by the Times. It demanded an explanation of this unhelpful act to which Jones later replied "I needed a piece of color", and the cancellation of any future articles assigned. The last straw came on February 18th, when the Washington Post reported that a Khmer Rouge official in Bangkok said that Mr. Jones' visit in 1981 was non-existent.

With the disclosure of this circumstance, Mr. Rosenthal took immediate action. The executive editor filed a full investigation on this matter and sent Edward Klein, the Time's Madrid Bureau Chief and Henry Kamm, the Asian diplomatic correspondent to travel to Jones' home. Rosenthal had repeatedly tried to contact Jones by phone, but failed each time. They finally found him the very next day hiding out in a Mediterranean resort in Calpe, Spain. After 2 days of deliberation, Jones finally admitted to the charges and went on to give his reasons

why in a public statement. "It was a gamble that was it. Unfortunately, the gamble was too big, and wasn't sufficiently researched or tied down. The gamble was a mistake". Jones further stated that he decided to compose the entire anecdote with the guerrilla forces of former Prime Pol Pot because of financial difficulties. Instead of going to Cambodia, he spent the whole summer in his parent's sefront apartment and in a hilltop villa in Calpe that he shares with Eva Fitzek, a 52 year old German psychotherapist.

Mrs. Fitzek also conceded to being an accomplice by telling her involvement in the plot. She said after the article was completed in August, they drove to Locarno, Switzerland where they mailed the dispatch to New York to eliminate any suspicion. Jones declined to answer any questions consisting of any moral wrong doing, but when inquired whether he felt worse about perpetrating the hoax or having been caught, he responded, "Maybe it's too early to tell. Maybe it's fair to say that I'm still in a state of shock". During his questioning, Mr. Jones was so distraught that he couldn't immediately recall his birth date or the year he graduated from high school, but after a lapse into silence he began to recollect his thoughts. He commenced by reciting his full name and his personal life and academic record. None of the information that he voluntarily revealed could be confirmed.

Stories of false journalism is not unfamiliar to this country. Last year a similar incident occurred involving Washington Post's Janet Cooke. Her story was about an eight year old boy named Jimmy from the slum of Washington, D.C., who was continually given free heroin by drug pushers. When interviewed by Cooke, he

told her that his ambition someday was to become a successful drug dealer. This fairy tale shocked the population of Washington, D.C., it caused a statewide search for this boy. The police imposed the reporter to disclose on the grounds of the First Amendment. When asked about the actualities of this story by her colleague at the Post, she insisted that it was true and disclosure of the sources would truly endanger her life. Her series of articles on this fictitious boy later earned her a Pulitzer Prize, which she turned down. She went on to confess the fable to the public. This was the first time in 64 years that the Pulitzer Prize was refused for this reason. The Pulitzer Prize was later presented to Teresa Carpenter of the Village Voice for her reports on three murders.

Christopher Jones and Janet Cooke are perfect examples of irresponsible journalists. It is like people like those who threaten the clause "power of the press" on the 1st Amendment. Newspaper writers have only one job and that is reporting the damn truth, the whole damn truth and nothing but the damn truth; not stories that are concocted on their heads. Hey listen, if I wanted to read a fairy tale, I'll read Cinderella and if I want to read fiction, I'll read a novel by Isaac Asimov. But when I read the newspaper, I expect the truth!

The Times admitted their mistake by not following their customary procedures in a statement given to the press, but it's too late! The error has been made. I hope this proves to be a valuable lesson to a paper as well known as The New York Times. As everyone knows, their motto is "All the News that is fit to print"; if that is fit to print then frankly I don't want to read it!

by Jimmy Wong

The Massachusetts-South African Connection

Let us look carefully at the South African pattern of economic and racial bondages. How is it that in the face of international sanctions against any and all colonial rule, Massachusetts employees' pension funds are supporting the most brutal form of human oppression (in the words of the United Nations Council on the Elimination of Oppression) since Nazism? The State Treasurer of Massachusetts determines that it is in the best economic interests of state employees and public school teachers to invest \$120 million of pension funds in banks and businesses "doing business" in South Africa. Massachusetts Senate Bill 984 would require the pension system to take this money out of companies and banks involved in South Africa and invest it as much as possible here in Massachusetts to provide jobs and home mortgages.

What does this have to do with us? A hell of a lot. Let us look around us. In the wake of Reagan and King cuts what is left for the people of Massachusetts? Why is the unemployment rate getting worse? Maybe the First National Bank of Boston could tell us a little about this. First National Bank makes loans to the South African government (a universally condemned system of race rule) and to private companies "doing business" in South Africa. What does "doing business" mean? It means the companies which were once located in Massachusetts have relocated to South Africa. Less jobs for us, more profits for those companies. South African blacks are paid 1/8th of what white South African workers are paid. Why are Massachusetts

monies shoring up those companies and the white regime there?

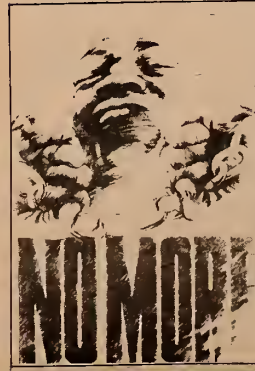
Many state workers firmly oppose the use of their pension funds to support the apartheid regime of South Africa. The most basic human rights are frequently denied to the 22 million Black Africans living there. Therefore, supporting this regime in any way encourages institutionalized racial hatred. Racial oppression is legitimized with economic investments.

Last year, with the support of unions (including AFSCME Council 93), the Massachusetts Federation of Teachers and the Massachusetts Teachers Association and a large number of church, student and community groups, the Senate Bill passed by an overwhelming majority, 23 to 7. However it later died in committee. This year we want to make it a law. Get Massachusetts out of South Africa!

Call or write your state representative and senator and ask them to push for passage of this bill.

- Call or write Senate President William Bulger and House Speaker Tom McGehee and urge them to provide leadership in passing the bill.
- Contribute what you can for leaflets, rallies, etc. to publicize this issue (checks made payable to MASS Divest)
- Organize a meeting with neighbors, co-workers, students, church or union to support the bill

For further information contact Mary Ann Cloherty at 253-5653.



Friday night the Orchard Hill Third World Cultural Center hosted an evening of education, enlightenment and entertainment. Leslie Harrison began the evening by reading poetry from the play, "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow is End". Her rendition of the series of poems entitled "Sorry" was quite effective.

Several films about black history were shown. The concept of the black presence in America was explained by verbal messages from Tony Grayson and Senaj Lycurgus. The evening also featured poems written by Kevin Olivera and Lycurgus. A live jazz band with several talented members of the Third World community performed at the close of the evening. The members of the Cultural Center definitely know how to entertain with style!

Students Look at Jamaican Healthcare

Two Hampshire College students are about to undertake an ambitious evaluation of the public health care system in Jamaica.

Keith Baker and Gregory Anderson are planning to carry out their research from May until February of 1983. The purpose of the study is to focus attention on problems in the Jamaican public health care system, using Kingston as representative of that system.

They will survey households, physicians, registered nurses, and pre-medical students. They will examine organizational and administrative aspects of the health care system, and they will look at the size of the personnel pool, the cost of care, appropriations for construction of care facilities, patient relations, and other issues.

Baker is from the island, but his interest in public health is tied to his academic preparation for application to medical school as well as his interest in his homeland.

In addition to the study Baker and Anderson hope to make a documentary videotape about the public health care system. They think the tape will be useful as an educational tool.

Baker and Anderson have proposed a budget of \$10,000 for the research component of their work and a \$6,000 proposed budget for the videotape. They are currently seeking funding, but work will go ahead as scheduled in May, regardless of the level of funding.

A Cultural Entertainment



photo by Brynne Clarke

Ooo-la-la!

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THIRD WORLD THEATER SERIES SPRING '82

⁴⁹
by Haney Geiogamah
A celebration of the continuity of Indian life.
Thursday, March 18 8:00 PM
Bowker Auditorium

DANCE BONGO
by Errol Hill
A tale inspired by the unique religious bongo rituals of Trinidad and Tobago
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 8, 9, 10 and 15, 16, 17 Hampden Theater Southwest, 8:00 PM

Colloquium on Racism and Sexism
The Southwest Center for Racial Studies and the Southwest Women's Center are co-sponsoring a one credit comprehensive Colloquium on Racism and Sexism, beginning March 3rd and running every Wednesday night (7:00-9:30 PM), for nine weeks, ending May 12th. For pre-registration and for further information call the Southwest Center for Racial Studies 548-0472 or the Southwest Women's Center 545-0526.

Jamaica Sunsplash North
On Saturday March 6th and 7th there will be a benefit showing of the Jamaican cult-classic "The Harder They Come" starring Reggae superstar Jimmy Cliff for the Jamaica Research Fund.
The film will be shown at 6 PM, 10 PM, and 12 Midnight and on Sunday 7th at 6 PM, 10 PM in Franklin Peterson Hall at Hampshire College. Admission is \$2.
Also, on March 8th in the Tavern at Hampshire College there will be a reggae dance featuring Boston's leading reggae DJ "Pappa Mut". Admission is \$2.

African Forum
Saturday, March 13th will mark the debut of the Pioneer Valley African Affairs Show, "African Forum" at 6 PM on WMUA, hosted by Greg Anderson and Imani Ben Hassan. Renowned Afro-American historian and distinguished Professor of history at Amherst College, Asa Davis will lecture on the topic "How U.S. Foreign Policy Towards Africa Affects Afro-Americans" on this first of a monthly series on WMUA. So, be certain to listen to "African Forum" on 91.1.

This semester, the Asian American Student Association is sponsoring an Asian documentary film series. These films are free. To following films will be shown:
March 3 "Wataridory" room 903 C.C. at 6:15 PM.
March 17 "Seve Chinatown" room 903 C.C. 8:15 PM
March 31 "Crain' J-town" room 803 C.C. 6:15 PM
April 14 "China: Land of my feter" room 903 C.C. 8:15 PM
TBA "Muder by Death" C.C.A.

Also tonight at 7:30 PM Under the sponsorship of Counseling and Career Development Services in conjunction with The Year of Chivily, Dr. Ralph G.H. Sui will address the UMass students in room 101 of the Campus Center.

Our next meeting is on March 4th 8:30 AM at room 903 C.C.

IMPORTANT!
LOST, a brown wallet with very important documents. Left on top of a car in Southwest Residential area on Saturday afternoon. If you know its whereabouts please call 548-6341. No questions asked R E W A R D!

IMPORTANTE!
Se perdió billetera de color maron en el area de Southwest al sabado por la tarde. Contiene documentos importantes. Por favor si sabes algo llama al 548-6341. No se hacen preguntas.

RECOMPENSA!

Third World Students remember to come to Afrk-Am meetings every Tuesday at 8pm in the New Africa House!

PAPER ANGELS
by Ganny Lim
A drama depicting the experience of Chinese immigrants
Friday, April 30 Bowker Auditorium, 8:00 PM

Meeting interested in producing a women's affair show for WMUA Wednesday, March 3rd at 7pm. CC 158

Betty "Be-Bop" to appear at the Fine Arts Center
Jazz giant, BETTY CARTER, will appear at the University of Massachusetts Fine Arts Center Concert Hall on Wednesday, March 10 at 8 PM as part of the Duke Ellington Series.

Betty Carter, a singer for well over 30 years, initially got her start in Lionel Hampton's band, and has been touring ever since. Playing mostly in nightclubs and at jazz festivals, she has appeared with other jazz greats like Miles Davis and Ray Charles. Betty and her band will perform selections from her extensive repertoire which includes: "Swing, Maestro, Swing", "Just Friends", "I Should Care", and much more. Her tradition of jazz is strongly based in the bebop style of the 50's, and her style is a unique combination of bebop and scat. Tickets for this performance are available at the Fine Arts Center Box Office from 12 PM to 4 PM Monday through Friday. Ticket prices are \$9, \$7 and \$6 for the general public and \$4.50, \$3.50 and \$2.50 for UMass and other 5-college students. For further information call 545-2511

El Salvador: Another Vietnam? Will be shown today in the Campus Center Auditorium, UMass at 7:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. FREE!

The reggae film masterpiece, "The Rockers", will be shown at Springfield Technical Community College on Saturday, March 20 at 8:30pm in Building 17, Room 102
FREE!

Reunion de Ahora
Martes Marzo 2
En el BCP
Importante!

FIVE COLLEGE BLACK STUDIES Seminar Series Presents Professor Monice H. Gordon on CARIBBEAN MIGRATION TO THE U.S.: IN SEARCH OF THE MEANS TO A BETTER LIFE Commentator Professor Lloyd Hogan Hampshire College WEDNESDAY MARCH 10 Gerald C. Penny Cultural Center Amherst College 8:00 PM Reception will Follow

International Women's Week



Calendar of Events

March 1-13

PHOTO EXHIBIT
"We Reclaim the Earth: A Tribute to Women of Color" by Bobby Davis
At the Augustus Savage Memorial Gallery
New Africa House

Sat. March 6

10:00am WORKSHOP CC168
Economic Literacy
Who's Got Your 41c:
Women and the Wage Gap

Mon. March 8

12:00pm FILM CC168
"The Wilmer 6"
5:00pm CULTURAL DINNER with YVONNE please call for more info.
7-10 RESOURCE FAIR & PANEL-CC AUDITORIUM
Third World Women as Liberators:
Same Struggle Same Fight

Tues. March 9

10:00 a.m. WORKSHOP CC 168
"Family Protection Act: Its Implications for Women"
12:00 p.m. FILM CC168
"Babies and Boners"
1:00 p.m. WORKSHOP CC 917
"Sterilization Abuse"
3:00 a.m. WORKSHOP CC 917
"Women's Self Image"
7:00 p.m. PANEL CC 168
"Women's Lives in 1982: A Local National & Internat'l Perspective"

Wed. March 10

12:00pm FILM CC182
"Bread and Roses II"
2:00pm SLEESHOW & DISCUSSION CC917
"Straight Talk About Lesbians"
4:00pm WORKSHOP CC 917
"Women and Unemployment"
6:00pm WORKSHOP CC 917
"Women in the Workplace"

Thurs. March 11

11:00am-6:00pm FILM CC 163
"JULIA"
running continuously
12:00pm FILM CC 162
"Rosie the Riveter"
10:00am WORKSHOP CC 917
"State of Public Higher Education: Declining Enrollment of Women and Third World Students"
2:00pm WORKSHOP CC 917
"Cross Cultural Perspectives on Learning"
2:00pm WORKSHOP CC 168
"Video Views on Women"
7:30pm DISCUSSION
Cape Cod Lounge
"Meet the Artists"
8:00pm FILM Commuter Lounge
"JULIA"

Fri. March 12

10:00am WORKSHOP CC 917
"Women and Militarism"
12:00 FILM CC 917
"Union Maids"
1:00pm POETRY & THEATER
EVENT CC 917
"Violence Against Women: Expressions
8:00pm CONCERT
Cape Cod Lounge
Clarissa Taylor & Kelynn Bell
Afro-Brazilian Jazz

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Monday March 8, 1982

VOLUME 10 ISSUE 46

NUMMO NEWS' only connection with the Collegian is for distribution.

REACTIONS TO THE LONG - RANGE PLAN:

The following articles are from interviews with campus department heads.

Arthur Jackson by Wilhelmina Samuel

Jeremiah Allen by Donne Davis

In regards to the proposed Financial Aids cuts, specifically the Pell Grant (Basic Educational Opportunity Grant) and work study issues. Arthur Jackson of the Financial Aid office on campus states his opinion that "45. of low income students will be effected by the cuts and the majority of this 45. effected will be minority students As for the upcoming fiscal year the enrollment of minority students may be cut in half. In addition the second largest sources of funding, the Supplemental Grant and the National Direct Student Loan are scheduled to be eliminated."

The University also plans to reduce the college work study program. Therefore, the campus could experience a very large attrition in the returning rate of low income minority students from within the state and out of state. Out of state students' tuition is higher and they receive less aid from the University, because the majority of financial aid must go to residents of Massachusetts. Clearly, the students most severely effected will be the low income out of state students.

In Jackson's view there are no clear solutions to these proposed financial aid cuts. He feels what students will have to do is hustle, in other words work during intercessions and school vacations. Students should also seek alternative sources of income such as outside scholarships. Information concerning outside scholarships is available in the library bibliography, which students should be familiar with and take advantage of. Jackson feels that in the future only students with high grade point averages will be attending the University of Massachusetts at Boston and Amherst.

As far as academics on campus are concerned, Jackson suggests that "the worst thing for minority students to do is to divide themselves by color such as Black, Spanish, Asian Americans etc." Because regardless of what color you are, being a minority, you will be the most effected by the proposed campus program cuts, as well as financial aid cuts. Jackson remembers that students on campus in the 60's understood this and began to unify themselves.

Unification is a positive idea for students to not only think about but also to implement. Students should also be aware of and take seriously the fact that minority programs on campus will be the first to be cut because they are the programs with the least power.

Minority students must begin to take these issues seriously and understand them, as well as get directly involved. Jackson suggests that "an information network on campus would be of great advantage toward providing students with the sources they may need." Such as Financial Aid application deadlines, proposed cuts, various minority activities, scholarship programs etc.

There should be some kind of linkage between minority organization on campus that would keep each other informed of their activities and their progress. Students should keep in mind that when the proposed cuts take effect volunteer work will be important to keep the organizations functioning. So in reality students will not only have to pull together and unify themselves, but in the words of Arthur Jackson take note of the following advice: "If you want your prayers answered, you'd better get off your knees and hustle."

Ernest Allen by Angela Brown

In a brief interview with Ernest Allen, the chair of the Afro-American Studies Department, he revealed some of his opinions concerning the long range plan that was revealed last week. Allen said that although the plan has been in the working stage for about two years, the input of many departments was not utilized. According to Allen the plan will probably be in effect no later than two years from now but not sooner than the fall of 1983. The plan as it stands now will probably serve as a "reference point" for administrative resource allocations. Because of this fact the plan could be implemented earlier than stated official projections. Allen said the plan could prove to act as a "retrenchment document", although it is not pro- ported as one. He continued by saying that the rationale for cutting all around spending is based on the decrease in college-age students, nationally, which leads to lower enrollment projections. Yet enrollments at the University have exceeded expected estimates in the last two years, and are expected to continue. Allen added that the odd-drop period this year was a desperate situation for many students because too few courses were available.

The Afro-Am Department lost six positions in the past six years. "We've already done our service in terms of giving up," said Allen, in reference to the recommendation that the Department accept another decrease.

Allen said that because "a false sense of security" was created in the relatively affluent sixties, struggles against racism in education have been taken for granted. Allen said that there is a "danger" in the long-range plan because students who are educated solely in professional/technical programs "don't ask questions about the society in which they are operating." According to Allen, "students should be made aware that there are choices out there."

Another criticism of the plan's provision to decrease the Department is that it overlooks the role that the Department plays for black students. Historically, "the University could not deal with black students." Allen said that the plan's provision to eliminate the Black Cultural Center is based on the premise that it has few activities, yet the Center receives virtually no funds. The Center provides for the administration of the New Africa House end for exhibits in the Augusta Savage Art Gallery. The Black Cultural Center is the only center for black culture on this campus.

In an interview with Dean Allen on Friday afternoon he stated that the number of faculty positions in his department has declined because "the net resources available to us have not really increased that much." He is also disappointed with certain aspects of the long range plan especially because it "calls for a net reduction of ...forty-six faculty positions but contemplates keeping the enrollments at the same level."

Allen feels confident that "...many of the specific recommendations in the plan will be modified before it's put into effect." However, he feels that the attempts at reorganization by the long-range plan are not as extensive as they could be. The Department of Humanities and Fine Arts is "...still too fragmented" and it has "added new programs without reviewing the ones we have." He recommends the plan's provision to make journalistic studies an independent department while keeping it within the Humanities and Fine Arts. He also feels that combining the resources of the journalism and communication studies departments is a good measure.

The plan's shift is not so much away from the fine arts but from the humanities. "This [shift] is necessary if the University with fixed resources is going to respond to the needs of the Commonwealth and particularly the legitimate desires of the students to take courses in business, engineering and things like computer sciences," which are the fields

where jobs are available. Allen stated that the ideal way to deal with the change in emphasis would "be to have the public, the Commonwealth increase the University's resources without cutting back anywhere else...but that is not likely to happen."

In response to the question of how should students, those of the Third World in particular, safeguard their educational futures Allen said that they should "...work through the political process, organize, communicate, get involved in grass roots politics across the state so that a... when politicians are elected "they feel they owe some debt of gratitude to the people who voted for them." However, there was little expressed encouragement for the estimated 3,700 students who will not be able to return to the University next fall because of cuts in financial aid.

"It's getting increasingly hard for people, except very wealthy people, to go to college." Increases in college costs coupled with decreases in financial aid will have a strong effect on the number of people who apply to public institutions - people who would in fact have applied to private institutions. "Young people in Massachusetts have historically tended to go to private institutions and for most people - middle and lower-middle socio-economic groups - the private institutions have virtually priced themselves out of the market."

Allen feels that the current crisis indicates that "we're in the early stages of one of the more difficult times in public higher education" and that "...cutting back on education is the sort of thing which will have very serious long range effects on the country."

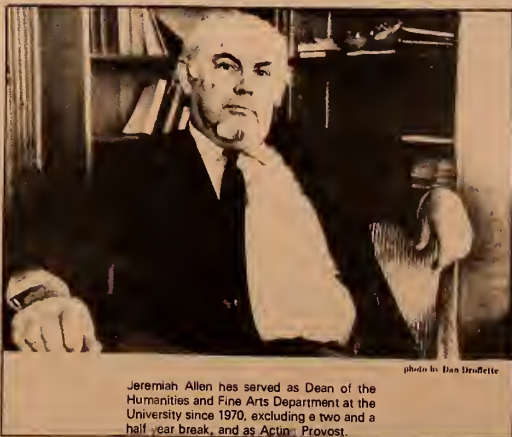


photo by Dan Dredette

Jeremiah Allen has served as Dean of the Humanities and Fine Arts Department at the University since 1970, excluding a two and a half year break, and as Acting Provost.

Ralph GH Siu Speaks on Civility

by JIMMY WONG

Monday March 1, 1982. Dr. Ralph G.H. Siu lectured on "Civility as Pith and Mask" in room 101 Campus Center at 7:30 pm. The entire speech last approximately 45 minutes, and through the whole time, he held the audiences' interest with his perceptions and his sense of humor. What made him most effective was the method he used to deliver his message. Instead of reading it from a piece of paper, he ad-libbed the whole thing.

The speaker, Dr. Ralph G.H. Siu, is famous for his diversified knowledge on subjects including the social sciences, economic problems, and chemistry just to name a few. Dr. Siu was born in Hawaii. He earned his bachelors degree at the University of Hawaii and his PhD. in Organic and Bio-chemistry from California Technical. He is currently living in Washington D.C. Dr. Siu was invited by Dr. Theodore Slovin to share his personal insight on the topic of civility.

Siu began his lecture by expressing his admiration to Chancellor Henry Koffler in focusing his attention on civility, his gratitude to Dr. Slovin for the opportunity to become an important participant in this extensive program, and to Judy Davis for her helpful suggestion. He continued by telling a little of his personal and professional background. Siu said, "I come with an old fashion chinese upbringing in Hawaii, with a somewhat Toast tradition of relative contentment; harmony with nature, appreciation of ineffable aspects of life, apprehensive of the totality, and sense humor. Professionally, I have led the life of a bureaucrat and executive, and a purely amateur writer who's rather uninterested about academic affairs, never having taught a course in a University."

Then he offered a precautionary apology due to some remarks he might make that may be misconstrued. "I would hate to find myself in the same fix as that veteran bellhop trying to teach the newcomer in a swanky resort hotel on how to become a top flight bellhop," asserted Siu.

The presentation was divided up by answering 4 questions. Siu answered each of these questions from personal experiences, psychological terminologies, and from current and past issues. He approached each point philosophically, but with clarity so to satiate the curiosity of his listeners.

The first question: Is civility, as conventionally recognized, necessarily good in the moral sense? Siu's reply was not necessarily so. Civility, as generally understood by such synonyms as courtesy, urbanity and affability, may be good or it may be evil. It all depends on the particular situation at hand.

The second question: What are some of the ways in which civility is being used? Dr. Siu felt that the word civility is constantly being abused particularly by politicians and high ranking officials. He described the pangeantry of the handshaking and the smiles of the participants at international conferences as "more mask than pith".

"As a rule, civility as mask does not assume the form of an outright lie. There is a wide assortment of masks that can be adopted like chameleons to the issue at hand and to the susceptibility of the target audiences."

There are many levels of the truth distorting spectrum, each level is more sophisticated than the previous one. At the lowest level, is euphemism. Euphemism is the substitution of one thought to be offensive, harsh or blunt. If that doesn't work, one may shift to emotional appeal. Emotional appeal is literally denouncing your opponents as the "bad guys" and you coming out smelling like roses. If neither of these works, then one resorts to more deceptive alternatives, such as the pettifogging of truth. Pettifogging of truth is simply the embellishment of the actual fact. When that still does not do the job, one may consider adopting the mask of rationalized justification, if none of the above work, one must try to over and over again until a method is found or the opponent is worn out, whichever comes first.

He compared these stages of truth distortion as a game of "Chinese baseball". The game of Chinese baseball is very similar to American baseball. The similarities are the bat, the ball, the amount of players and the system of scoring; however, the difference is that the moment the ball leaves the pitcher's hand, anyone can move the any of the bases anywhere. In other words, he continued, the ball game of life has no set boundaries, no clearly defined variables, no objective assessments and no rational consistency within a closed system.

The third question: How are our institutions of higher education molding the quality of civility in our students? When one thinks about universities, one immediately associates this word with the word "knowledge", says Siu. Knowledge in civility comes in two types, one is symbolic and the other intimate. The difference between them is that the people with symbolic knowledge only know how to distinguish between good and bad; the people with intimate knowledge not only know how to distinguish, but also how to apply it in their daily lives.

The fourth and last question: Can we encapsulate our discussions into some simple guidelines for the day-to-day exercise of civility? Dr. Siu felt it would be more useful and more fun if we remembered the rules of civility through old chinese proverbs. He grouped 20 of them in 4 sets of 5, and each serving a different purpose.

The first set of five proverbs are for those individuals who would like to exploit civility to the fullest as a mask for personal gains and institutional power. These are:

1. Why use poison when you can kill with honey?
2. Pretend to console when you cauterize.
3. Kiss the hand you cannot bite.
4. He tricked but those who trusted him.
5. The tears of other people are merely water.

The second set of 5 proverbs are for those individuals who would like to

cultivate civility as lubricating amenities toward legitimate self-interest at the ordinary level of decency. These are:

1. Gentle word opens an iron gate.
2. Do not insult the crocodile until you have crossed the river.
3. Never play leap frog with a unicorn.
4. If you can't give alms to the beggar, don't break his rice bowl.
5. One gives well, who adds a pleasing look.

The third set of 5 are for those individuals who would like to evaluate their own potential for civility at a higher standard than the ordinary. These are:

1. Whosoever requires gratitude, cheapens his gift.
2. If a person is not enlightened within, what lamp shall he or she light?
3. He who has diarrhea cannot support him who vomits.
4. Whosoever sacrifices conscience for ambition burns a painting to obtain the ashes.
5. The worst devil is the one who prays.

The fourth set of 5 proverbs are for those individual who would like to practice civility in its highest mode of selfless nobility. These are:

1. The wise person has his tongue in his heart.
2. Noninjury is the highest duty.
3. Whosoever gives to the poor loans to God.
4. He whose wealth perplexes him let him buy pigeons and set them free.
5. Great rivers, shady trees, medicinal plants and nobly civil persons are born for themselves.

I had an opportunity to speak with him and found him to be very intelligent and personable individual. When asked how he attained the knowledge that he has, he answered, "as old as I am, I stay awake and remain aware of what's going on around me". If this is true, alot of us are spending too much time sleeping.

EDITORIAL

In response to the long range plan released last week, Nummo has designated this a special issue on the critical situation of education at UMass. The long range plan embodies a statement by administrators about the direction that our education should take. The proposals to decrease faculty in liberal arts, public health, and education, while increasing those of engineering, business administration, and hotel, restaurant and travel administration as well as math and natural science departments indicates a change in the educational priorities of our school. Certainly, the increases in the latter programs result from greater student demand. (Especially in light of the difficulties of finding employment after graduation.) However, these proposals should be recognized as part of the "reorganization" of public higher education in Massachusetts which was initiated by the creation of the Board of Regents last year.

The reasons behind the demotion of not only humanities and social sciences, but public health, food and resource economics and education, on the list of priorities are due to more than the changing job market. They reflect the changes in national policy as well. The recommendation to decrease the number of faculty in the Department of Afro-American Studies, and to eliminate the Black Cultural Center is strangely coincidental at a time of national backsliding manifested in the attacks on civil rights, affirmative action, and the "new federalism" proposal (this especially in the

context of administrative reluctance to pass the G Core requirement here at UMass). The racial composition of the general faculty has not improved noticeably since the inception of the Afro American Studies Dept. The elimination of 13 positions in the School of Education would only help the Reagan Administrations' attempt to eradicate the educational system as we know it. This can be seen in the changes in the public health care system as well.

These problems are of concern to graduating students as well as new and future students. Those who graduate will hold a degree from a university whose quality and integrity has been frittered-away while new students will not learn about the world they live in but will be simply fitted into a society that continues to suffer from breakdowns in political and economic justice.

Decreasing the quality of our education and the number of faculty at a time when enrollments are increasing creates a problem that is aggravated by the financial aid cuts. The character of the UMass student body will be profoundly different this fall if 3,700 UMass students do not return because of the aid cuts, which include a 45 percent reduction of the Basic Opportunity Grants. The probability that many of these students will be Black, Latino or Asian American is high unless said students take actions to protect themselves and to advance their situation in the future. In this election year, writing to your congressman and registering to vote are only a couple of things to do.



Roberta Flack in concert at Smith College

photo by John Wright

Nicaraguan Minister Raps U.S. Policies

Thursday, March 4, Nicaraguan Minister of Agriculture speaking at a Latin American Studies Association conference, accused the Reagan Administration of pursuing a policy toward Central America based on "cold war tunnel vision" that ignored the underlying causes of instability in the region.

The Minister Jaime Wheelock Roman, denied Reagan Administration assertions that guerrilla forces in El Salvador were financed, armed and directed by foreign advisers based in Nicaragua. Accordingly, Mr. Wheelock said "Even if we wanted to we don't have the resources," making reference to the fact that Nicaragua has no navy, and nothing which could resemble an

Air Force. "We pose no threat to the United States," said Wheelock as he referred to his small and poor nation. Mr. Wheelock accused the U.S. of trying to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government, by cutting off economic aid, helping "counter-revolutionaries", and by trying to stir up national unrest. Referring to President Reagan's Caribbean basin program as a "joke", Wheelock cited numerous incidences which show that the U.S. has in reality aggressively increased militarization of the region, rather than promoting peace. In conclusion, Wheelock reasserted his Governments support of a political solution to the internal conflict in El Salvador.

ON TUITION RAISES AND FINANCIAL AID CUTS

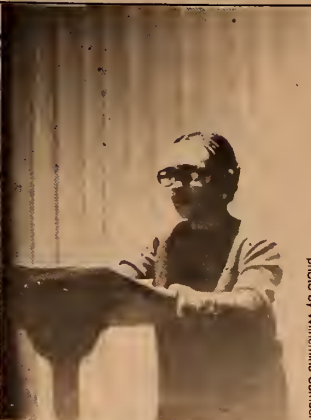
(with epologues to Sonia Sanchez & Gil Scott-Heron)

Black Womanhood Award Given to Sonia Sanchez

Lest Thursday the Black Student Alliance of Smith College presented Sonia Sanchez the Black Womanhood Award. The evening consisted of speeches and poetry.

After receiving the award Sanchez made a statement about the changing political situation for black people in this country and interspersed comments with her poetry. One poem entitled "Small Comment" discussed "the nature of the beast", referring to man, and the power that man wield over each other. Another poem was written to Martin Luther King which described the 70's as a period through which black people journeyed like "voyagers and "aliens". She also read poems about Malcolm X, love and a short story for children. The recurring themes were of love, never giving up on love, family, Africa and struggle. The themes were summed-up with her belief that as black people we should live well and not preoccupy ourselves with individual survival because to do so will not ensure the future of the race.

Sonia Sanchez ended the evening by stating that we as black people have to involve ourselves in the struggle immediately.



Sonia Sanchez reads some of her poetry

photo by Wilhelmina Samuel

*Cocooned in our Welkman's
We were deaf
To the grinning nois
America made
As she raised her hand
Against us*

*Styling for our ladies
The fragrance
Of our cologne
Dulled
The sweating smell
Of the hand
Clanched
its way
Toward us*

*Reeling from our pertieeeeees
intoxicated by the love-cerasses
Of our mirrors
Our minds were on everything
BUT
America
Reising her hand against us
Severing the chicken at Yvonne's
On holiday from the unseasoned
monotony
of pebst blue ribbon recipas
our ballies were purring
oblivious to the hand down upon us*

*Swaddled in good smoke
Pirouetting to the rhythyms
of the down music
the false music
the true end in-between
Music*

*We were off time
to the beat but
wall within the reach
of the hand
America
Brought
Down
Upon
Us*

*Black-years ego
the hand
snatched us
out of Guinee
out of our past
but
not out of ourselves
or out of our future*

*But now
We atomized pieces of e used-to-be-people
Are victims
Once egein
Without even memory
as weapon...*

*"They wouldn't let someone not finish
after three years!"
Dne innocent asked
(who was not quite old enough
to remember John F. Kennedy saying
"Life is not fair.")
Unfair Amanca only
Smiled*

*But if there is no money
there is no school
for
most of us
And the passing of the students
Makes the faculty
irrelevant
(like the dinosaur)
And if there are no jobs
for unskilled people
(who are not in the movies
or the government
or the Pentagon)
And no training programs
to get the skills
Then, say,
How do you
make it in America
today?*

*Now that's a reel question.
Better esk Burghardt
Better esk Martin
Better esk Malcolm
Better esk Sojourner and Hamiet
Better esk
yo
mans*

*School's out
Recess is over
The real class
in
Black life
is about
to
Begin.*

zorro (3/5/82)

Where have all the Green Ribbons gone?

by Gary Lee
Special to Nummo

Even though Wayne Williams has been declared guilty and is going to be incarcerated for a while, considerable skepticism exists as to whether or not the Atlanta tragedy is over. In fact, after more than two years, twenty-eight murders, national and international shock and outrage, a special task force, a citizens committee, and two million dollars spent, Atlanta's tragic situation remains as baffling as ever. I'm not going to attempt to advance any theories but rather, outline the reasons why the whole mess has a peculiar fishy aroma. One reminder; in this era of media blitzes and techno-image hype, we must seek to carefully discern whether or not what appears to be actually is (or not).

Most of the public is aware of some of the basic facts of the proceedings in Atlanta; African-American children were (and allegedly still are) disappearing at an alarming rate since July 1979. Public officials in that southern city did not even admit that something out of the ordinary might be happening, (even after 10 incidents) and it was the mothers of the dead and missing children that had to draw attention to the grisly happenings. So, from the start it appeared that city end state officials weren't really interested in their own citizens. Former Mayor, Maynard Jackson and Public Safety Commissioner, Lee P. Brown sought to deal with accusations that they were negligent in their duties by calling for help from the Federal government and forming a special task force, respectively.

It is significant to note that they did not act until it was necessary to prove their integrity as public officials. Camille Bell, mother of victim Yosef Bell, began the Committee to Stop Children's Murders which was discredited because of alleged misuse of funds.

Don't citizens pay taxes for such public services as police law enforcement?

The living victims of this inhumane situation were reked over the coals in the media and it was about this tie that stories about "street-wise, hustling kids" began appearing with alarming frequency. It was "blame the victim time". But there was no analysis of how the special task force spent its money or the many donations that piled up in Maynard Jackson's face - so high that he had to call a press conference and ask people to stop sending money.

The special task force and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) were having problems locating bodies until Atlanta's citizens began patrolling in teams on weekends. And surprisingly, for a period of a few weeks last summer bodies began turning up faster than they had disappeared. It seemed like the authorities were getting somewhere in their quest to figure this thing out. Attention was focused on Wayne Williams, who was followed, picked up and generally harassed for more than a month before he was arrested and formally charged with the last two of the twenty-eight murders. Murders which did not fit the pattern of the others.

Perhaps the most intriguing factor in this whole situation is the fact that most of the principal figures are black, the victims, the former and present mayors, the police chief, the accused, the judge, most of the jury, part of the defense counsel, and most of the city. The tragedy of Atlanta is an American tragedy in blackface and that is very disturbing. In a recent appearance on national T.V. Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young mentioned these "black factors", and concluded therefore, that everyone did their job honestly and Wayne Williams certainly got a fair trail. The "evidence" is not convincing. Suffice it to say however, that the involvement of so many brothers and sisters in the scapegoating of one of our own leaves a bad taste in my mouth. Who knows if Wayne Williams is guilty of two murders?

Why disband the Task Force? Can't more than fibers be found to implicate Mr. Williams in more than twenty of the murders, as has been done?

Many Atlantans are not convinced that Wayne Williams is the person responsible for any significant portion of the murders. They are still fearful for their children and wary of strangers. Camille Bell has called Wayne Williams "Atlanta's thirtieth victim," and she is involved with his defense committee.

"Black Power" is a term which is supposed to denote the economic and political self-determination of African-Americans. Atlanta, Georgia is supposed to be the dream-fulfilled. What finally happens in Atlanta just might be the test of whether we can ever break the psychological bonds of oppression.

We should not allow ourselves to be satisfied that justice has been done just because there has been some activity. THINK-ITAIN'T ILLEGAL YET!!!!

Dennis Brutus Update

Visiting Amherst College Professor Dennis Brutus, under deportation order from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, has received the support of House Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, D-Mass.

In a letter dated February 22, 1982 to Assistant Secretary of Human Rights, Elliott Abrams, Speaker O'Neill urged the State Department to grant political asylum to Professor Brutus. O'Neill also said:

"His stance against the apartheid system in South Africa is important in eliminating the stigma of racial discrimination throughout the world."

Brutus supporters remain concerned that if deported, he will face danger from South African agents who target Pretoria's opponents for assassination. Last July, Joe Cuabi, African National Congress leader living in Zimbabwe was assassinated in Salisbury.

Important

VOTE TODAY IN THE S.G.A. ELECTIONS!!!
THE REFERENDUM ON THE S.A.T.F. STUDENT ACTIVITY FEE INCREASE IS CRUCIAL TO THE CONTINUED ABILITY OF THIRD WORLD GROUPS TO PRDGRAM ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES TO THE THIRD WORLD COMMUNITY, SUCH AS DRUM MAGAZINE, OFFICE OF THIRD WORLD AFFAIRS, AFIK-AM, AHRA, AND NUMMO....

ANNOUNCEMENTS



Robert O. Muller, executive director of the Vietnam Veterans of America, will speak on "VIETNAM WAR STORIES", at the University of Massachusetts in the Student Union Ballroom, on Wednesday March 10, at 8pm. Admission FREE to all UMass students with a valid I.D. A press conference will be held prior to the lecture at 7pm, in the Duke's room in the Student Union Ballroom. For more info, call 5-0920

Smith College's Sophia Smith Collection and Project on Women and Social Change will sponsor the following films:

- Monday, March 8, at 4:15pm "Song of the Canary"
- Friday, March 12, at 7:30pm "Bread and Roses, Too"
- "Working for Your Life"
- "Maria"

FREE and open to the public

NUMMO News is accepting applications for typesetting position(s) if interested call 5-0061 Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday after 4pm.

The International Women's Week Committee and the Third World Women's Task Force will sponsor a panel entitled:

"Third World Women As Liberators: Same Struggle Same Fight" in the Campus Center Auditorium of UMass at 8pm. Child care will be provided. For more info, contact Panna Putnam or Malika Jones

5-0883

FIVE COLLEGE BLACK STUDIES SEMINAR SERIES

Professor
MONICA H. GORDON
Mount Holyoke College
on

CARIBBEAN MIGRATION TO THE U.S.: IN SEARCH OF THE MEANS TO A BETTER LIFE

Commentator:
Professor Lloyd Hogen,
Hampshire College

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1982
Gerald C. Penny Cultural Center
Amherst College
8:00 PM

Reception will Follow



International Women's Week



• Calendar of Events •

March 1-13

PHOTO EXHIBIT
"We Replenish the Earth:
A Tribute to Women of Color"
by Bobby Davis
At the
Augustus Savage Memorial
Gallery
New Africa House

Sat. March 6

10:00am WORKSHOP CC168
Economic Literacy
Who's Got Your 41c:
Women and the Wage Gap

Mon. March 8

12:00pm FILM CC 168
"The Widener"
5:00pm CULTURAL DINNER with
YVONNE; please call for more info.
7-10 RESOURCE FAIR & PANEL
CC AUDITORIUM
Third World Women as Liberators:
Same Struggle Same Fight

Tues. March 9

10:00 am. WORKSHOP CC 168
"Family Protection Act:
Its Implications for Women"
12:00 p.m. FILM CC 168
"Babies and Banners"
1:00 p.m. WORKSHOP CC 917
"Sterilization Abuse"
3:00 p.m. WORKSHOP CC 817.
"Women's Self Image"
7:00 p.m. PANEL CC 168
"Women's Lives in 1982: A Local
National & Internat'l Perspective"

Wed. March 10

12:00pm FILM CC182
"Bread and Roses II"
2:00pm SLIDESHOW & DISCUSSION CC917
"Straight Talk About Lesbians"
4:00pm WORKSHOP CC 917
"Women and Unemployment"
8:00pm WORKSHOP CC 917
"Women in the Workplace"

Thurs. March 11

11:00am-6:00pm FILM CC 163
"JULIA"
running continuously
12:00pm FILM CC 162
"Raise the Riveter"
10:00am WORKSHOP CC 917
"State of Public Higher Education:
Declining Enrollment of Women
and Third World Students"
2:00pm WORKSHOP CC 917
"Cross Cultural Perspectives
on Learning"
2:00pm WORKSHOP CC 168
"Video Views on Women"
7:30pm DISCUSSION
Capo Cod Lounge
"Meet the Artists"
8:00pm FILM Computer Lounge
"JULIA"

Fri. March 12

10:00am WORKSHOP CC 917
"Women and Militarism"
12:00 FILM CC 917
"Union Maids"
1:00pm POETRY & THEATER
EVENT CC 917
"Violence Against Women:
Expressions
8:00pm CONCERT
- Capo Cod Lounge
Clarence Taylor & Kelynn Ball
Afro-Brazilian Jazz



RUM!SONKO

Folk music of the Andes and Latin America



Sat. March 13 8 pm

Amherst College -Fayerweather Hall
Admission FREE

Sponsored by La Causa



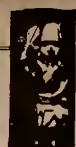
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NUMMO NEWS



Monday March 15, 1982

VOLUME 10 ISSUE 47

NUMMO NEWS— only— connection with the Collegien is for distribution.

To Black Students: Time to Regroup

The Malcolm X Center may be in danger of closing. That would be one more straw in a very ominous wind that has already blown away the Black Cultural Center, reduced financial aid, and proposed cut-backs in Afro-American Studies. On all sides, therefore, there seems to be an insistent gnawing at the vitality of the black presence at the University.

To NUMMO, the endangered Malcolm X Center is also a symbol of the endangered position of black students on campus for it, like us, has become vulnerable, in large measure, because of our own lethargy. Once the Malcolm X Center stood for the clear rela-

tionship black students saw between themselves and the struggle of black people; once we identified with the slain black hero whose name it bears. Now the X, like our memory of Malcolm himself, has faded away. This is shameful in principle and even more shameful when we recall the great hope that Malcolm had placed in black students. In March of 1964, less than one year before his assassination and just one week after he had launched his own liberation organization, The Organization of Afro-American Unity, Malcolm spoke about his faith in the black students:



"We've issued a call for students in the colleges and universities across the country to launch their own independent studies of the race problem in the country and then bring their analyses and suggestions for a new approach back to us so that we can devise an action program geared to their thinking. The accent is on youth because the youth have less stake in this corrupt system and therefore can look at it more objectively; whereas the adults usually have a stake in this corrupt system and they lose their ability to look at it objectively because of their stake in it."



photo from NUMMO's file

So, nearly twenty years ago Malcolm cast his future, the future of his fledgling organization and the future of black people in the intellectual and moral hands of black students. How are we living up to that hope today? What "new approach...geared to our thinking" could be devised today? Do we see ourselves as having less, more, any stake in the system today? These are the questions which the Malcolm X Center situation has brought to NUMMO's mind and they are questions which we think should be in the minds of us all.

Students Speak Out

How do you feel about the proposed financial aid cuts? Do you think you'll be returning to school in spite of these cuts?



Wilhemina Samuel, sophomore, undecided

It's a damn shame that we as minority students will be the first ones affected by these cuts. However, in regards to these cuts minority students will have to open their eyes and realize it's not about fun & games anymore. It's time to be for real, speak up and be heard. Hopefully I will be returning, as well as many other minority students.



Renee Payne, sophomore, undecided

I will be back in the fall, but the spring semester I don't know. I didn't get much financial aid but that little bit helped. If I lose that or if it gets cut I'll have to work sooner than I anticipated.



Jeff Rocha, freshman, engineering

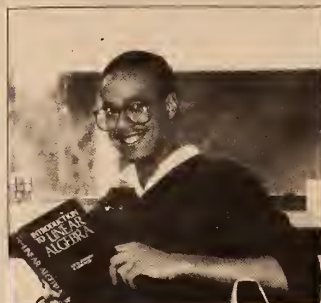
No the cuts won't affect me personally, however, they will affect my friends and acquaintances.

photos by Brynne Clerke/John Wright



Diane Higginbottom, junior, economics

Yes, I will be coming back if I have to struggle all my life. The people have nothing to say about what happens. A lot of people will be cut and that's very unfortunate.



Lonnie Marshall, sophomore, engineering

I'll be back in the fall. If the budget cuts will affect me but not enough to keep me from school. Right now the only future I have is through an education and I'm not about to let budget cuts end/or loan implementations get in my way.

Check Out The Malcolm X Center

by Wilhemina Samuel
Treasurer of the Malcolm X Center

The Malcolm X Center and its overall goals and objectives were developed to provide the Third World students of the University and surrounding colleges with a support facility that offers programming oriented toward their cultural, social, recreational and academic needs and interests. The Center is presently under the management of two coordinators, Neil Grant and Philip Pasley, and augmented by five additional student staff members. The Center's programming seeks to strengthen the ability of Third World students in the pioneer valley to adapt to this new environment, attain their personal goals and objectives, and to take advantage of the support systems available. However, many incoming freshmen are not aware of the purpose of the rationale for the existence of the Malcolm X Center, or many other organizations such as Afrk-Am and NUMMO News.

When hired, members of the staff are committed to attend Southwest Area Government meetings as well as participate in and be heard at these meetings. Southwest Area Government controls the Center's funding and that of other Centers in the Southwest Residential College Area.

Because the Malcolm X Center was established to benefit Third World students they should know and realize that their past brothers and sisters fought for the existence of the X and other Third World organizations on campus. These organizations were not given to Third World students on a silver platter. Students must begin to take advantage of the opportunities available before there are no opportunities to take advantage of.

Spotlight

A potential threat to the Malcolm X Center is a budget cut that was mentioned by the Southwest Area Government. If this cut materializes the Center will not be able to function properly. In addition, the infamous long-range plan has hinted at eliminating the Southwest Residential Area College system altogether. If this plan follows through to completion students will be lacking the Malcolm X Center, not to mention the Black Cultural Center. These issues are very serious. Students must wake up or as the students themselves like to quote "Go to sleep and get beat!"

Under the management of the new coordinators several events have been sponsored, including, Fun & Games, a party, and the Rededication. Several Afro-Am courses are held at the Center. The Graduate Advisor, Dencie Miles, coordinates the academic component. The classes that are offered need to be publicized more to attract more Third World students. The students should take advantage of these courses because they are geared toward their interests.

Note: This article marks the beginning of a series dealing with Third World student organizations in the Pioneer Valley.

The Future of New Federalism

by Angele Brown

President Reagan is making fast moves to change national policy under the guise of trimming down an "inefficient" national bureaucracy by instituting the "new federalism" by October of next year. The highlight of the proposal is that in the initial stage the states will fund the AFDC and Food Stamps programs, while the federal government will take on the cost of the Medicaid program, temporarily. Eventually, all social programs are to be paid for by the individual states, ending all national responsibility for solving national problems like unemployment and poverty. Many Black Americans are already suspicious of this proposal due to the history of the "states' rights" policy in the south which institutionalized this nation's racial oppression rather than helping anybody (rather, it embodied a racist "home rule" mentality over black people). The new federalism is particularly insidious because it follows so close on the heels of the supply-side economics controversy. We have yet to fully deal with that issue. The danger is that these debates cloud the reality of what the Reagan Administration proposes. In short the new federalism is the end of social welfare as we know it.

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee session last month declared the following problems to be inherent in the new federalism: Contrary to what the Reagan Administration says, the swap of AFDC and Food Stamps for Medicaid, by the federal government is not an even swap. The council estimated that up to \$20 billion dollars in losses could be sustained by states in fiscal '84. The result

is an additional, hidden budget cut since it will be near impossible for the states to maintain currently slated levels of spending. States which have a primarily wealthy population will be exempted from the costs of social programs. Other states with large poor populations will not have funds to maintain the programs. Some of these latter states have populations that are almost 50 percent black. Additionally, further cuts in Medicaid are sought by the Reagan Administration when it does take over the program. The oil industries' "windfall" profits-tax, which will temporarily provide part of the trust fund helping the states at the initial stages of providing for the survival of their people, is scheduled to be eliminated after the trust fund is phased-out.

The problem is that the entire program is geared to the interests of the corporations, which not only operate across the nation as a whole, (rather than individual states!) but, also operate across the globe. At present they hold no social responsibility to the people of their own country, financially or in terms of employment.

Remember, this year's cuts in social spending were "only" \$33 billion, while the upcoming budget is slashing an additional \$41 billion, including 33 percent of our financial aid. To conclude, the Reagan Administration has brought many political/economic changes, as well as a dangerous social tone, to bear upon the people. Even among his own, there are doubts as to whether he could, or should, last throughout his presidential term.

Profesores Desaprubaban Miro Montilla

Los profesores del colegio de Ciencias Sociales del Recinto de Río Piedras de la Universidad de Puerto Rico condenaron al rector Antonio Miro Montilla por tratar de anular las funciones del Senado Académico, coartar la representación estudiantil en esa cuerpo y prolongar la inestabilidad institucional en el recinto. La condena está contenida en una resolución aprobada en asamblea de facultad el miércoles 3 de marzo.

La asamblea fue citada a instancias de los senadores académicos de esa facultad Pablo García, Nilda Cordero de Gomez y Milton Pabon para "considerar la impugnación que se ha hecho de la legalidad de la constitución del Senado Académico del Recinto de Río Piedras", según un memorando que circuló el 7 de marzo.

El memorando firmado por los profesores mencionados, indica que el Rector no ha comparecido a las últimas reuniones de ese cuerpo. Por tal razón, ha quedado pendiente escuchar el informe de los mediadores que ese cuerpo nombró para intervenir en el reciente conflicto huelguero. El informe ha estado en agenda desde el 22 de diciembre de 1981.

Los profesores solicitan de sus representantes en el Senado que obtengan ayuda legal para defender el único organismo que cuenta con la participación de profesores y estudiantes en la administración universitaria.

Por otra parte, el presidente de la Federación de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI), afirmó que "Miro Montilla en su obsesión de liquidar el movimiento de protesta hacia su administración está llegando al extremo de tomar medidas que en la práctica van desmantelando el recinto. Añadió que el Rector "está dispuesto a llevarse de frente todo lo que sea un obstáculo en su objetivo de imponerse su estilo y sus fines político partidistas".

Señala que es interesante que el Consejo de Educación Superior haya respaldado la interpretación que la representación estudiantil caducó en octubre pasado. "Eso indica que Miro Montilla no actuó solo sino que representa los intereses de las jerarcas universitarias". Aseguro además que el plan va dirigido a socavar las más legítimas expresiones de la comunidad universitaria.

General Motors and Toyota Plan Joint Production

by Jimmy Wong

News of discussion between the two largest automobile producers about a possible joint production of approximately 500 thousand cars was disclosed last Monday.

The information was confirmed by officials of General Motors (GM) and Toyota Motor Company in a brief statement to the press. Details revealed that Eiji Toyoda, president of Toyota Motor Company, called on GM chairman Roger B. Smith several weeks ago to negotiate a deal that would benefit both companies.

For the last several years, American automobile companies have felt the hammer by the imports coming from Germany and Japan. Germany, well known for their engineering excellence, has continuously shown that they could do it again, with cars like the Volkswagen Rabbit, Scirocco, Jetta and the new Quantum. Japan, famous for producing the best selling car in the world, the Toyota Corolla, and the sporty Datsun 280ZX, has satisfied American consumers and given endless frustration to Chrysler, Ford, American Motors, and GM. Last year American car sales went down for all four companies causing losses in the tens of millions of dollars. In a recent news update, car sales for the four American companies have already hit an all time low and are expected to drop even more. Needless to say, the drop in sales has caused turmoil in the economy as well as the unemployment lines. Ford, Chrysler, American Motors, and GM combined have laid off more workers than the number of cars that were sold in the last couple of years.

"GM has not been so successful yet with its small lines the 'J' cars," said Yukio Kobayashi (an analyst for the Nomura Securities Company). "If GM had full confidence in its ability to develop small cars by itself, it would not talk to Toyota," added Kobayashi. MITI (Ministry of International Trade and Industry) minister, Shintaro Abe, expressed his sincere concern to the United States about its depreciating car sales, explaining the decision not to increase Japanese exports to the U.S.

Last May, Japan and the United States came to a agreement to limit the amount of exports after several hours of intensive deliberation. It would be quite inappropriate to raise this limit while widespread layoffs are still in effect.

The Japanese Trade officials are excited about the negotiations "to demonstrate the willingness of Japanese companies to consider the plight of the US motor vehicle industry". Six months ago, Toyota introduced the same proposition to Ford Motor Company. However, after months of conversing, the talks terminated in disappointment.

Toyota was impressed with GM's production statistics in 1981 of 4,627,674 vehicles, including 3,904,083 passenger cars, which

Production



was substantially higher than Toyota's 3,220,418 vehicles, including 2,248,171 passenger cars. They seemed far happier uniting with GM, stating that GM appeared to be a more "reliable" partner than Ford.

This combined venture with GM means Toyota would not have to make risks in a big investment and start an independent production plant in the United States. Toyota does have a small plant in California, but productivity has been 30 percent below that of the plant in Japan, said Toyoda. This reason hinders Toyota from taking such gambles in the United States. Both sides have asserted that the plans are still tentative and further discussions are necessary.

The production locations will probably be the two GM assembly plants in California, which was scheduled to close March 25. Depending on how things will be run and how successful this joint production will be, the possibility of rehiring some of the laid off workers is hopeful.

General Motors sees an opportunity to get out of the red and into the black for the first time in many years. Having one of their biggest competitors as their partner will make a considerable difference.

For the past decade, Toyota has been a "hemorrhoid" to General Motors. Now Toyota will not only become their savior, but also the biggest tube of preparation H in history. Hey listen! the old adage still applies, "if you can't beat 'em, join 'em."

The Chinese- American Relations

BY ANNE WOOD SPECIAL TO NUMMO NEWS WITH COMMENTS FROM FRANKLIN HOHN, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE IN UMASS.

The developing crisis in Chinese-American relations is due to the haste with which they were normalized in 1978, says University of Massachusetts/Amherst political science Professor Franklin Hohn.

"They didn't work out details carefully," Hohn said. "The haste, in my opinion, was caused by false assumptions and unrealistic expectations of both sides regarding the others as to how their future relations would be."

China, when it agreed to improved relations with the United States, did so in the expectation that its new ally would come bearing the gifts of technology and credit that would help China's economic development. The U.S. government would offer this help so that China could join the United States in checking expanding Soviet power end influence globally.

The reality of American policy turned out to be disappointing to the Chinese. U.S. policy makers were ambivalent toward the idea of contributing to the development of a stronger, more industrialized China, since this large and populous nation eventually could pose a threat to U.S. security or at least compete in trade and technology.

"The Chinese didn't know there were limits," Hohn said. "They were unrealistic because they hadn't been working with Americans long enough to know. Their own fear of the Soviets made them think that the United States would be willing to do anything to assist China."

Not only were the golden expectations of the Chinese not realized, but the problem of Taiwan has never been dealt with, either. The Chinese, in a hurry to improve their relations with the United States, agreed to go ahead with the normalization process without insisting that Washington give up the practice of sending arms to Taiwan and claiming the right to intervene should the security of Taiwan be threatened by any source.

"In this case, the only practical threat to Taiwan could be none other than mainland," Hohn said.

Because the issue of the U.S. military support to Taiwan was not settled in 1978, it was in effect encouraged to continue. U.S. foreign policy makers continued to keep Taiwan as a separate entity by providing it with arms and investments.

"Taiwan has been a place for very

lucrative investment and a major trade partner of the United States since the early 1960's," Hohn said. "Even today, the annual trade volume between Taiwan and the United States is more than twice as large as the annual trade volume with the mainland."

The United States is unwilling to give up its support of Taiwan because it is still uncertain about the political situation on the mainland, because an independent Taiwan is easier to manipulate to support American interests, and because Taiwan could be used as a hostage against anti-American foreign policy on the part of the mainland government in the future.

Keeping Taiwan separate from the mainland is a policy fraught with danger, however, Hohn said, since it could arouse a violent outburst of Chinese nationalism that could rupture Chinese-American relations. No Chinese leader can afford to compromise too long on the question of the reunion of Taiwan with the mainland.

"The Chinese people have been struggling for territorial integrity and political independence for more than a century, and the current attempt to detach Taiwan is bound to arouse a strong feeling of anti-imperialism," Hohn said.

It would make better sense from the American point of view, he said, to resolve the Taiwan issue "sensitively," rather than allowing Chinese-American relations to reach a crisis situation. At present, the Chinese have reacted to the problem by setting a timetable to end arms sales to Taiwan. What the United States will do in return, Hohn declined to predict.

"Reagan's interest in selling arms to Taiwan continuously seems to have stemmed from his close association with the American business community that has an enormous economic stake in Taiwan. I don't think that his so-called friendship with the island is based on any personal feeling," Hohn said. "The present administration's continued interest in Taiwan's future does not mesh with its condemnation of the interference of the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of Poland. How can we tell them not to interfere when we are interfering?"

Professor Hohn, who teaches courses in Chinese politics and foreign policy, left the Chinese mainland in 1948 and was naturalized as an American citizen in 1962. He is the author of books and articles on Chinese affairs and on political science.

Rechazo a E.E.U.U. en El Salvador

Una protesta masiva se llavará a cabo en Washington D.C. el sábado 27 de este mes, en apoyo al pueblo salvadoreño y en oposición a la intervención del gobierno de Estados Unidos que ayuda con centenares de millones de dólares a la Junta Militar de Gobierno, culpable de la guerra civil que se libra en ese país Centro Americano.

De prolongarse esta guerra civil que ya ha causado 35 mil muertos, el gobierno norteamericano gastara 800 millones de dólares en los proximos 18 meses, según informes de varios analistas. Actualmente la administración de Reagan ha escalonado esa intervención enviando helicópteros, asesores militares y una gran cantidad de armamentos, además de 50 millones de dólares a la Junta Militar para sostener el "orden público".

Una coalición formada por el Comité en Solidaridad con el Pueblo Salvadoreño (CISPES) y más de 20 organizaciones religiosas, políticas, educacionales y laborales, movilizarán gente de todo el país para tratar que esa demostración sea más grande que la que se efectuó el año pasado a la cual asistieron 100 mil personas. Entre los issues que se presentarán ante las

autoridades federales están: fondos para crear oportunidades de empleos y servicios sociales, no para la guerra en El Salvador, unidad contra la política reaganista de opresión en este país y no reclutamiento para el servicio militar.

Por otra parte CISPES intenta que la manifestación procure atraer la atención del público sobre la "alianza" que los Estados Unidos esta creando entre Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Guatemala y Honduras, buscando que sean estos los que movilicen tropas en El Salvador en caso que Washington lo considere necesario y no Estados Unidos directamente.

La demostración del 27 de marzo en Washington coincide con la enorme oposición a nivel nacional e internacional que se esta levantando en contra del rol directo que los Estados Unidos esta desempeñando en El Salvador.

En una encuesta realizada recientemente por la revista "Newsweek" el 86 por ciento de las personas consultadas se mostró contento al envío de tropas norteamericanas a El Salvador, siendo los partidarios del envío apenas un ocho por ciento del total.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Concerned Black Students:

There will be a very important 5-College Wide CONCERNED BLACK STUDENTS ORGANIZATION (CBSO) meeting, Tuesday March 16th, at 7:30 p.m. in the Center for Racial Studies lounge in the Southwest Residential College Area of the UMass campus. The status of Black student enrollment, Black Studies Programs, Black Cultural Centers, and a continued Black presence in the 5-Colleges, in light of the Reagan Administration's "New Federalism" and the King Administration's cutbacks and rollbacks, will be the central topics of discussion. What can we feasibly do to strengthen ourselves and maintain the quality of existences in the Pioneer Valley? All Black students from all the 5-Colleges are encouraged to attend.

Duke Ellington Committee Spring 1982

The Duke Ellington Committee presents its fourth annual "Solos and Duos" concert series, an exciting program of Black classical music concerts by major composers/instrumentalists. The focus of this series will be to present solo and duet performances in an intimate concert setting. The artists are among the leading musicians in the jazz idiom; instrumentation will be varied, ranging from piano, to violin, from voice to drums. The concerts will be held at 8:00 PM in the Cape Cod Lounge, Student Union Building at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Admission is FREE! For further information, call 545-2892.

April 2, Andy Bey
Vocalist/Pianist

April 9, Abdullah Ibrahim
at a Dollar Band Pianist

April 16, Avery G. Sharpe/John Blake
Bass/Violin

April 23, Clyde Criner/Billy Hart
Keyboard/Drums

Photo Exhibit

Tribute to Women of Color

A photography exhibit by Bobby Davis in celebration of International Women's Week, has been extended to Friday, March 19, 1982. The exhibit is currently on display at the Augusta Savage Memorial Gallery in The New Africa House at the University of Massachusetts. Davis, a 1981 graduate of the University of Massachusetts, has clearly captured the dignity and strength of Third World Women in his photographic essay. "I tried to catch women in their own moments," said Davis. He sees his exhibit as a tribute to women who have suffered much because of their oppressed position in this society.

READ NUMMO

Afri-k-Am Meeting

ATTENTION! Afri-k-Am needs members. Meetings are held every Tuesday at 6pm on the 8th floor of the Campus Center.

The Rockers

The Jamaican cult classic "The Rockers" will be shown at Springfield Technical Community College on March 20, Building 17 at 8:00 FREE!

Miles Davis will be appearing at the Fine Arts Center on April 2 at 8:00 PM
UMass students- \$8.50 and \$9.00 General public \$10.00 and \$10.50



Third World Theater Series

The Third World Theater Series proudly presents its fifth season of plays which exhibit the theatrical works of African, Asian, Native American and Hispanic peoples as a major contribution to contemporary theater arts. The series seeks to broaden the experience of the entire community by providing a bouquet of cultural expressions which display both the beauty and the diversity of people of color.

1982 Spring Season

49, An American Indian Spiritual Musical by Hanay Geiogamah.
Thursday, March 18 at 8 PM Bowker Auditorium, UMass

DANCE BONGO by Errol Hill

Inspired by the unique religious bongo rituals of Trinidad and Tobago, this tale examines a village in the search for its cultural identity. The play will be acted, directed, and produced by 5-College students and community artists.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday; April 8, 9, 10 and 15, 16, 17 at 8 PM Hampden Theater, Southwest, UMass



PAPER ANGELS by Genny Lin

A drama depicting the experience of Chinese immigrants arriving at Angel Island.

Friday, April 30 at 8 PM Bowker Auditorium, UMass

Tickets are \$2.00 for students and \$3.00 for general public. They will be available two weeks before the event at the Student Activities Office in the Student Union, and at the door on the evening of the performance.



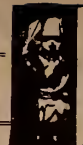
Orchard Hill Cultural Center

The Orchard Hill Cultural Center has work-study jobs available. If you have a work-study award and would like to work in the Cultural Center call Pat: 545-2882

All unsigned editorials represent the views and opinions of NUMMO Staff

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== HALF OF MEN AND WOMEN ARE INVOLVED ==

by Donna Davis

A random survey conducted by NUMMO News indicated that half of the Third World population at UMass has membership in Third World organizations.

The statistics indicated that 51% of those who filled out a questionnaire participate in organizations geared towards Third World Students. A breakdown of the results showed that 52% of the men and 50% of the women are involved.

The organizations that were noted most frequently were CCEBMS, Afrik-Am, BMCP and Ahora. One student who likes working with his organization said, "I like the involvement and experience I'm getting." Others pointed out that organizations promote "contact with some interesting and caring people." The implementation of "social progress" and the organizations' sensitivity to the needs of Third World students were other positive comments reported by students.

Third World organizations were criticized for having "too many meetings" and "petty personal squabbles which disrupt serious progress." Students were also frustrated by "others' non-involvement", "lack of members" and "lack of organization's [ability] to get things accomplished."

The leading reasons for student non-involvement were tight academic schedules and lack of knowledge of what Third World organizations do.

Students were also asked if they thought there was unity among Third World organizations and if there was a need for unity. Less than a third of those polled believed there was unity and 77% said there was a need for unity. One student said there is unity "sometimes for celebrations or crises but not so much in everyday life." A need for "better communication" was also believed to be necessary. "I think there is a need for the organizations to get out and explain their exact function, besides supporting the Third World," said another, verbalizing the action that leaders of Third World organizations should take.

In addition to the aforementioned points, the statistics showed that 85% of the respondents read NUMMO News, with 81% of the men and 90% of the women reading the publication. One reader found the ideas in NUMMO too "60-ish."

Students' hobbies and interests included sports, music, art, reading, radiobroadcasting, sex, partying, martial arts, magic, politics, chess and travelling. These extracurricular activities show that the Third World community at UMass has a very diverse and interesting population.



K.K. receiving honors award from CCEBMS. More on page 2

photo by Brynne Clarke

Sample Survey

The following is a survey being conducted by NUMMO News to try and assess the impact of Third World Organizations on campus.

2) What are your hobbies and interests?

3) Approximately how many Third World organizations are there on the UMass campus?

Male -----
Female -----
Age -----

4) Do you belong to any of them?

Year of graduation ---
Major -----

5) If so, which one(s)?

6) If no, why not?

1) Do you read NUMMO News?

Continued on page 6

ARE WE ON THE DEFENSIVE ?

by Angela Brown

Some of the readers may ask the question "Why is NUMMO conducting a survey about Black, Latino, Asian-American and other Third World students?"

The reason lies in the strange silence that lurks about this campus...not that we lack a concern about the ongoing crisis and the response by policy makers, which includes the educational budget cuts. Like unemployment, the cutbacks have a racist edge to them and Third World students are undoubtedly talking to each other about them. However, there are other people who should know how we feel about what's going on and what we're going to do about it. Are we going to sit back and watch as our numbers decrease on this, and other, college campuses? The fact is that it is time for our organizations to grow in strength and influence. Yet, many of them suffer from the inconsistent participation of the members. At this time an organized and unified voice is needed from the students who will be the first to feel the financial aid cutbacks as well as the decreasing quality of our education (i.e. decisions to cutback Liberal Arts, notably the Afro-Am Dept., in the Long-Range Plan here at UMass).

NUMMO's first survey (on this page) revealed much about the mood of the Third World student body at UMass, the number of students who consider themselves members of organizations, and their feelings about it.

Many students, including younger ones, say that they are primarily concerned with keeping up with school work and starting out on the right foot. This was a popular reason for non-participation in organizations (usually phrased as "no time"). However, the schoolwork is certainly NOT going to get any easier in the upper levels. Rather, the opposite is true. Freshmen and sophomores seem to be in the early stages of checking-out the organizations or don't feel comfortable making a commitment to their group this early in the game. The problem is that these commitments are needed if organizations are to avoid the problem of having their leaders graduate every year. Groups of course suffer as a whole when there is no consistent participation. Something is wrong somewhere if so many people can claim to be members of organizations (50 percent) and still have so little going on compared to what these organizations would realistically like to be happening.

Perhaps there is a misconception of the goals or how to promote unity. I say this because so many people cited sports, music, partying, photography and travel as their "hobbies and interests". These are fine ways to occupy ones' spare time, but there seems to be a focus on the individuals' development rather than the community's development. A grand total of one respondent cited politics as an interest, although two-thirds of the respondents said that there is an need for unity. Another common response under "hobbies and interests" was "reading". It would be of great interest to the editors of NUMMO to know what kind of reading is meant.

NUMMO wants to know what you would like to read about. Our office hours are Mondays and Wednesdays 4:30-5:30pm in 109 New Africa House, 545-0661-62. Fridays 7pm-9pm, Saturdays 11am-9pm and Sundays 11am-7pm we are in the Campus Cantar Graphics room.

World and national news

Royal Navy prepares to fight over Falklands

LONDON AP — Defense Secretary John Nott said yesterday that Britain is ready to fight Argentina over the Falkland Islands, and the Royal Navy prepared two aircraft carriers to lead a 40-vessel armada on a two-week journey to the remote colonial outpost.

Nott, calling a peaceful solution "unlikely" said Britain could mount a blockade in the South Atlantic "without any assistance from our allies" and would storm the Falklands "if it is the only and necessary course."

Asked in a television interview if Britain would attack the Argentine mainland, Nott said, "I am not closing any options, but I would not wish to discuss that particular one."

Argentine President Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri told journalists in Buenos Aires that "if the Argentine people is attacked by military forces, be it land, naval or air forces, the Argentine nation in arms will do battle with all the means at its disposal."

An Argentine government communique said Argentine forces suffered at least six casualties in Friday's takeover of the Falkland, South Georgia and South Sandwich islands. The British suffered no losses, it said.

Argentine naval sources denied reports from London that 22 British marines destroyed an Argentine helicopter and a warship before being overwhelmed.



AP Laserphoto

OCCUPATIONAL FORCES — A detachment of Argentine troops gathers on a road on the outskirts of Port Stanley, Falkland Islands following the occupation of the islands by Argentine military forces April 2.

Newly elected rightist shot in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador AP — The bullet-riddled body of an elected deputy from the far-right Republican Nationalist Alliance was found in a waste dump yesterday police and friends said.

Officials said the bodies of three other men were found yesterday in the capital.

The politician, identified as David Joaquin Quinteros, died in a hospital several hours after the attack by "unknown persons" in Mariona, less than a mile north of San Salvador. Police said he was hit by at least four bullets.

Quinteros was elected March 28 to the Constituent Assembly. He was from Cabanas province, north of the capital.

Earlier yesterday, the acting Roman Catholic archbishop said the massive election turnout a week earlier was a plea for leftists to lay down their arms.

Rivera y Damas, in his Palm Sunday message, also said the five rightist parties that together won a majority of seats in the constituent assembly must not read the vote as support for rolling back reforms started under U.S.-backed military-civilian junta.

He called on the rebels "to accept the dictate of the people in the vote in favor of peace, of democracy and of justice sent massively by the people last Sunday."

Digest

By the Associated Press

Nuclear attack plan assumes Soviets won't hit big cities

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's ambitious civil defense program — intended to assure the survival of most Americans in a nuclear war with the Soviet Union — is based on the belief that this country will have a week's warning before the attack comes.

The plan also assumes the Soviets won't target big cities for destruction, civil defense spokesmen say. But, if there is an imminent threat of attack, it recommends the cities be evacuated because they are often near military bases and other likely targets.

The \$4.1 billion, seven-year program anticipates 80 percent of the U.S. population could survive a nuclear war if it is followed.

The plan calls for evacuating all U.S. cities with more than 50,000 residents and relocating people away from missile sites, bomber bases and ports. Up to two-thirds of the population would be moved from 880 such "high risk areas" into lower risk areas — "farms and hamlets." Evacuees would be expected to bring food.

A 1978 study performed under contract by Systems Planning Corp., a consulting firm, predicted 10 percent of

the population would leave without waiting for orders, 14 percent would have to stay behind to perform essential services.

Four nuns sue their bishop to save their teaching jobs

HAMPTON, N.H. — Four nuns who sued their bishop to save their teaching jobs say they're just standing up for justice, but the church says the bishop's authority comes from Jesus Christ and can't be challenged in civil court.

The four sisters filed suit in Rockingham County Superior Court, charging that Bishop Odore Gendron, the Diocese of Manchester and the Sacred Heart School violated their contracts and their constitutional rights by firing them without a hearing.

The issue has angered hundreds of New Hampshire parishioners and the parents of the school's 235 pupils. The nuns' supporters formed a group called "Save Our Sisters" to lobby for a hearing, and group members have been withholding their Sunday church donations until the issue is settled.

Church lawyers argued in court in Exeter last week that the entire matter is an internal problem that comes under canon law and is out of the jurisdiction of a civil court.

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Attention

STUDENTS

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Williamson entertains full house during benefit concert at Smith

By CHRIS SCHUSTER
Collegian Staff

NORTHAMPTON — A combination of talent, enthusiasm, and teamwork made Chris Williamson's benefit performance last night at Smith College an overwhelming success.

Williamson, performing before a full house, had the audience singing along with her after only the first song. Accompanying herself on the guitar and piano, she proved to be a very talented musician.

In between songs, Williamson talked to the audience explaining why she wrote the songs and how she felt about them. She performed a variety of songs including ballads, rock, and a song in Portuguese.

"It is a great thing to be involved in a concert that is right up my alley," Williamson said, referring to the sponsor of the concert, Women and Life on Earth. "They call us damned environmentalists but I don't know what is so 'damned' about us," she said.

Accompanying Williamson on the bass guitar and cello was Jackie Robbins. Robbins, an equally talented musician, was a perfect backup singer as well. Robbins' and Williamson's voices mixed well, giving the ballads Williamson sang more power.

In her songs, Williamson often mentioned the en-

vironment and women. During her introduction to "Leviathan," one of her best songs, Williamson said, "Women hold the key to the future. The Cheyenne have a saying that a nation is finished when the heart of the women are on the ground."

"Leviathan" which she wrote about the beaching of over 40 female whales on the coast of Oregon two years ago. It was an event she said was a "deep experience."

Williamson's piano accompaniment during her song "Renegade" which she dedicated to the Old West and Crazy Horse, gave the impression an entire tribe of Indians was singing with her. Her Indian call at the end gave the song more meaning.

Most of the audience did not understand Williamson's words during "Azulo" a song which she sang entirely in Portuguese. The audience did not seem to mind though, because Williamson's facial expressions told them what she was saying. Other than "Azulo," Williamson's clear voice left the audience without any doubt about the messages she was trying to convey.

"I'm trying to infuse your heart with hope," she said, "because I know you have your work cut out for you in the next year. If we can just live through these next few days we can consider ourselves great warriors."

After an enormous outburst of applause following her song "Native Dancer," Williamson said jokingly, "Gosh, we're good." The audience certainly agreed with her.

Women and education examined in lecture

By DIANA AJJAN
Collegian Staff

The importance of education in women's achievements and struggle for equality was the focus of a lecture entitled, "American Heroines and Women's Education," at Mount Holyoke College Friday.

The lecture was part of a symposium held this past weekend on women and education in America to celebrate Holyoke's 150th anniversary.

Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College, was never an activist fighting for suffrage or property rights, but she "sensed the urgent need of education for women at a low cost," said Elizabeth Green, professor of English at Mount Holyoke College. Lyon felt a sound college education was necessary for middle-class women "who would move the wheels of the world," Green said.

According to Green, Lyon told each new class of students to "go where no one else will go and do what no one else will do."

Leslie Wheeler, a Northfield, Ma. resident who is researching a historical novel set at Mount Holyoke, spoke of suffrage leader Lucy Stone. Wheeler said schools became, for Stone, the first battlegrounds for equal rights.

Mary Lyon served as a role model for Stone who shared her sense of mission. Stone attended Mount Holyoke College but rejected the "separate and unequal education of female schools like MHC," Wheeler said. Then, Stone transferred to Oberlin College where she challenged policy concerning women and public speaking, Wheeler said.

Wheeler said Stone was valedictorian of her class but was not permitted to read her own speech. She organized a secret debating society at Oberlin which held its first meeting in nearby woods.

While colleges did not train women to become heroines or great individuals, there was a "tradition to equate greatness with social service," said Kathryn Sklar, professor of history at the University of California in Los Angeles.

Joyce Antler, assistant professor women's studies at Brandeis University, said in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the emphasis was on domestic and social education for women. By the end of the 19th century, Antler said, men's educational goals were redefined to include greater diversity and electivity of courses. But, Antler said, women's colleges remained conservative, prescribing over half of each woman's curriculum.

Antler said there was not enough connection between women's education and women's work. Gender roles were reflected in education for women and men, and this limited the colleges' ability to fully prepare women for the working world.

Antler also noted the conflict of raising a family after college. She said women's "natural occupation" is motherhood, but this does not utilize the learning and training a woman receives in college.

Cops say frats violate town liquor laws

The Amherst Police Department will seek criminal action against several University of Massachusetts fraternities following an investigation of liquor law violations that has been underway for more than a month, Lieutenant David Janowski said Friday.

"The investigation stems from complaints from local businesses and individuals," Janowski said.

The most recent incident of liquor law violations took place early Friday morning at a UMass fraternity where alcohol was being sold and provided to persons under the age of 20, police said. Police asked the fraternity's president to close the party at 2 a.m., and the president complied with the request.

More information concerning the investigation will be released when the court action is taken, police said.

Three students are arrested two times

By SUSAN RING
Collegian Staff

Three University of Massachusetts students who were arrested early Thursday morning at Amherst College and charged with breaking and entering and larceny over \$100 were arrested again Thursday afternoon and charged with trespassing on Amherst College property, according to Amherst Police.

David B. Laird, 21, of Cance Dormitory, Scott M. McQuade, 19, of Butterfield Terrace, and Curtis A. Linn, 20, of Brittany Manor, had been given a trespass notice late Wednesday night. They were observed at 1:15 p.m. Thursday in the vicinity of Jenkins Dormitory and arrested by an Amherst College security officer.

Umass student Daniel W. Petrie, 22, of Townhouse Apartments, was arrested at 1:35 a.m. Friday and charged with driving while under the influence of alcohol, operating a motor vehicle without a license and failure to stay in marked lanes. Petrie was observed traveling on Belchertown Road without headlights on and was stopped on College Street, police said.

The Speed and Alcohol Patrol operated Thursday night on West Street, East Pleasant Street, Sunderland Road and the Rte. 116 bypass. The patrol made 26 car stops, wrote 12 speeding citations, one stop sign citation and gave two written and 11 verbal warnings.



Collegian photo by Jim Waldron

WILL YOU MARRY ME — Scott Nielson, right, a UMass graduate student in education, took a different angle in asking for Elinor Levine's (left) hand in marriage last week. Nielson posted eight signs on telephone poles along North Pleasant Street on the way to campus from Puffton Village. On the sign was a rhyme composed by Nielson that said: Elinor dear, Listen and hear, There once was a knave, Who liked Burma Shave, Who asks with sincerity, Please will you marry me, Then my heart I will save, for you and Burma Shave. She said yes.

Researcher Gish discusses creation

By PAUL BASKEN
Collegian Staff

Dr. Duane Gish, associate director of the Association for Creation Research in San Diego, last night told a capacity Mahar Auditorium audience that "Life could not have arisen spontaneously," it had to be created supernaturally.

Gish's speech, his first in the northeast, was sponsored by the Campus Crusade for Christ.

Investigating creationism is "outside the limits of experimental science," Gish said, as "science deals with the real world, the here and now."

That really takes the whole subject of origins outside the worlds of science," Gish said. However, "we can establish a credibility" for the belief that man was created as man, Gish said.

Gish began his presentation, which was supplemented with a slide show, with a photograph of an arrowhead among stones on the ground.

"The arrowhead had a creator, there was an arrowhead maker," Gish said. "We have never seen that arrowhead maker and will never see that arrowhead maker, yet we assume he exists...without religion. We assume the same is true for our origins."

"We can't see the arrowhead maker, but we can see the arrowhead, and we can draw some conclusions," said Gish, explaining his belief that fossil evidence for evolution is not, but should be plentiful, if true.

Considering the amount of fossils they contain, "our museums should be overflowing with transition forms," Gish said, yet they have "not one single intermediate between an invertebrate and a fish."

As further evidence of his claim, Gish displayed a diagram of the arrangement of the 124 amino acids required to produce one particular protein, and analyzed the probability of its random occurrence as equal to the picking of one electron out of a universe full of electrons.

While evolutionists believe, "In the beginning, hydrogen...I believe, In the beginning, God," Gish said.

Although a question-answer period which followed his speech revealed many persons disagreeing with many of Gish's contentions and views, he received much applause, particularly in reaction to his use of humor. Gish displayed one side of a small monkey for which he apologized for as an accidental inclusion of a picture of his grandson, and in another, displayed a drawing of a half cow-half whale animal which he described as artist's attempt at representing a form in evolutionary transition.

However, members of the audience later expressed disagreement with perceived distortion of facts.

By one audience member, Gish was informed of the existence of "intermediate" forms of life as required by the theory of evolution, and of the manner in which ozone was originally formed in the atmosphere, the process whose lack of knowledge Gish had earlier stated as further proof of his theory.

If You Get Up Some Morning

by Eduardo Lolo

If you get up
some morning
and hear
on the radio
of more children's deaths in Vietnam
or in Venezuele
or in whatever country
end hear
as well
of more fighter-pilots' deaths
by aro
e worn out part
a screw perhaps
end the deed bodias
checked
in the air raid
e misteka
that wasn't a wer zona
et all
and haer
of the ship that went down
with five hundred passengers
crew included
because its radar blinkad out
end it rammed an icaberg
and why not
and of the infants
deformed by ona drug
or another
and you hear
and undarstand
and see
war in thirty countries
where ona man kills another
where people ara afraid
to go into the streets
and to stay in their houses
afraid for their sons overseas
and the sons for their mothers at home
and if you get up
some morning
and hear
on the radio
and undarstand
that at any moment
the bombs might fall
don't ba frightened
go to breakfast
as usual
just as it was
for us
some years ago
and know that
it's nothing
but the end of e grotesque
and pathic world
and and
in which
you yourself
have had
a hand

(Translated by Stephen Schwartz from
"Writing in Cuba Since the Revolution")

LA UNITED FRUIT CO.

por Pablo Neruda

Cuendo sono la trampate, estuvo
todo preparado en la tierra
y Jahove repartio el mundo
e Coco-Cole Inc., Aneconda,
Ford Motors y otras entidades:
la Compania Frutera Inc.
se reservo lo mas jugoso,
la costa central de mi tierra,
la dulce cintura de America.
Beutizo de nuevo sus tierras
como "Replicas Bananas"
y sobre los muertos dormidos,
sobre los heroes inquietos
qua conquistaron la grandeza,
la libertad y las bandaras,
establecio la opera bufe:
enajeno los albadnos,
regalo coronas de Cesar,
desenvaino la envidia, atrajo
la dictadura de les moscas,
moscas Trujillos, moscas Techos,
moscas Cañas, moscas Martinez,
moscas Ullico, moscas humedadas
de sangre humido y mermelada,
moscas borrachas que zumban
sobre las tumbes populares,
moscas de circo, sabias moscas
entendidas en tirana.

Pablo Neruda (1904-1973), era poeta chileno que recibí el Premio Nobel en 1971. Critico a los Estados Unidos, senalando como las grandes companias como La United Fruit Co. explotaban a los indios de la America Latina y corrompian los gobiernos. En anos recientes La United Fruit Co. ha hecho algunos esfuerzos por cambiar de estilo. Ahora paga salarios bastante altos y da beneficios a sus trabajadores. Sin embargo, sigue como una fuerza poderosa en Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama y Colombia.



TRIBUTE TO A LEGEND

On October 10, 1917, in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, Barbara Batts Monk and Thelonious Monk Sr. gave birth to their first son, Thelonious Sphere Monk. From an early age, young Thelonious emanated brilliance wherever he went. When the Monk family moved to New York City in 1932, the Fire Department of New York recognized this brilliance and appointed him mascot of Engine Company 35. Thelonious remained proud of the appointment for his whole life, long after he gained fame for his great musical accomplishments.

Thelonious was educated in New York City and attended Peter Stuyvesant High School. He began studying music at the age of twelve when he and his sister Marion studied piano under Mr. Wolf. During his teens Thelonious was an organist for the nation. Contrary to the popular rumor that he was a "self-taught" musician, Thelonious studied theory, harmony and arranging at the Juillard School of Music while he was in his late teens.

In his early twenties, Thelonious worked in Polish beer parlors, playing polkas for the

world-wide, and received extensive radio and television coverage throughout the world. He wrote the musical score for the movie "Les Liaisons Mangleuses." He was one of the few black jazz artists to appear on the cover of *Time Magazine*. He recorded for major record labels, including Blue Note, Prastiga, Columbia, Riverside and Atlantic as well as smaller labels.

He received the following honors: The Downbeat International Critics Award, 1959; The Edison Award (Holland), 1959; The Prudigal Son Award from the Governor of North Carolina, 1962; Downbeat Jazz Leaders Poll Awards; Member of the Downbeat Jazz Hall of Fame; the Schaeffer Award, 1977; The Prez Award, 1978; and the Guggenheim Award.

His name and accomplishments can be found in *Who's Who in America*, *The Encyclopedia Briennica*, *The Random House Dictionary of the English Language*, and *Collier's Encyclopedia*. His works are in the collection of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C.

He is survived by his loving wife, Nallie; two children, Thelonious Jr. and Boo; a sister, Marion B. White; a brother, Thomas Monk, other relatives, scores of cousins, and a host of close friends and fellow musician and fans world-wide.

patrons. He was then hired by Lucky Millinder, bringing his spirited and rhythmic style to Millinder's dance band. He later went on to play with Coleman Hawkins's band. He joined the house band of Minton's Playhouse along with Joe Guy, Danzil Best and Al McKibbin. This band, led by Karmit Scott, was very popular with musicians such as Charlie Parker, Charlie Christian and Dizzy Gillespie, and they often dropped by to sit in. Thelonious succeeded McKibbin as band leader.

In 1945 he made his first recording date with Coleman Hawkins. In 1946 he made his first recording with his own group, for Blue Note Records.

In 1947 Thelonious joined Nellie Smith in holy matrimony. In that same year Thelonious' rapidly progressing career was abruptly interrupted by the loss of his cabaret card. The next ten years of his music career were filled with difficulties, yet he continued to compose and occasionally recorded his music for Prastiga and Riverside. In 1954 he performed one European concert and in 1955 he played Town Hall in New York City.

Harry Colomby, a local teacher and friend, became Thelonious' manager in 1955. His dearly beloved friend, Baroness Nica de Koenigswartar, was able to obtain the

reinstatement of his cabaret card in 1957, and Thelonious began to play the Five Spot Cafe on a regular basis. Due in part to the persistent efforts of Harry and Jules Colomby, Thelonious' career began to take shape. He made his television debut in 1959 on the Steve Allen Show. In 1962 he toured continental Europe, where he was greatly admired and respected. In 1965 he traveled behind the iron curtain where he performed in East Germany, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

During the period from 1964 to 1970, Thelonious performed on several world tours which were arranged by George Wain. He continued to perform throughout the United States in night clubs, music halls, concert stages, and colleges and universities. The Monk sound became one of the cornerstones of the Newport Jazz Festival, a primary show-place for jazz, and Thelonious appeared in the 1964 film documentary, the Festival. His last two concerts were in 1975, at Avery Fisher Hall, and in 1976 at Carnegie Hall. At both performances he performed brilliantly for capacity audiences.

Thelonious Sphere Monk's accomplishments are many both as a man and as a musician. He wrote approximately seventy musical compositions, made hundreds of recordings that were released

MILES DAVIS
AT THE
FAC!



READ NUMMO

the proceeding is from the eulogy of Thelonious Sphere Monk

What is a Woman?

by Withemina Samuel

*What is a woman?
They say every girl
becomes a woman
But not every woman can be a lady
What is a woman?
A woman knows how
to treat her man
With just the touch
of her gentle hand
A woman is sensitive
and shares her feelings
She is there for support
and knows how to be
a sport
What is a woman?
A woman is the inner
strength of her man
shering his misery and pain
as well as his joy end fama
What is a woman?
It's cool to take a chill pill
and lay on the hill
It's live to think you're
getting the best
laying in the west
But let's face reality
What is a woman?
You tell me*

LOVED HIM AND LOST HIM

by Joan Hudson

*They hated him
We loved him
Dr. Martin Luther King
April 4th, 1968
They killed him
We lost him
Dr. Martin Luther King
April 10, 1982
They've forgotten him
We will honor him**

*Orchard Hill Cultural Center Rededication in honor of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, 7pm 112 Dickinson

TREASURE ON THE HILL

by Brynne Clarke

The Orchard Hill Third World Cultural Center is sort of a hidden treasure. It has a history of being well used. Then suddenly it was forgotten. Maybe because no one wanted to run it or even because most of the folks moved down the hill into Southwest. What ever happened the Cultural Center was closed.

Last year we began again to chill on the Hill when someone remembered that we had a center in Dickinson. Well we got the keys and cleaned it out. The Cultural Center's first semester back in action, was in the Spring of 1981. The "Chillbillees" began mostly studying together. Every now and then the Cultural Center would have a "Bluelight". But now as always, the Chillbillees are culturally and politically aware. We are NUMMO, BMCP, DVP, and so on. With this awareness we just could not deal with being called "Third World". So the name of the Center had to be changed.

On Saturday April 10, 1982 the Orchard Hill Third World Cultural Center will rededicate itself in the name of Dr. Martin Luther King. A man of peace and upward mobility. By rededicating we are pledging the Center to help ourselves.

SAVE CHINATOWN

by Jimmy Wong

The Asian American American Student Association (AAASA) presented their second film of their five-part film series on March 17. It was titled "Save Chinatown."

The film summarized the effort of Asian people in Philadelphia to save their community. In the latter part of the 1960's Philadelphia's Redevelopment Authorities proposed that a highway be built on the outskirts of Chinatown. This action caused many families to relocate and businesses to shut down. The Asian people that were intruded upon complained vehemently, but to no avail. The Redevelopment Authority helped resettle the families and reopen some businesses in another area.

After destroying an entire block, the redeveloping officials changed their mind and decided that the piece of land was not right for that particular project.

The Asians were outraged when they discovered that the revised plan for the highway ramp was going to run right through the heart of Chinatown. If this plan had been approved, numerous Asian businesses and the underlying community would have been destroyed. This arrangement by the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority also meant the demolition of the Holy Redeemer Church, located near the middle of Chinatown. This church is particularly important to the Asian community. It is not only for religious services, but also furnishes educational services for the children after school. The church gives the children a safe place to play and meet friends during post-school hours. It was like a

daycare center for parents who work.

The film was in documentary form and showed how old, young and middle-aged Asian American citizens came together and demonstrated what unity can do. The young children stood out on the street everyday, come rain or shine, gathering petitions. The teenagers made signs and took their demonstration to City Hall where people of all races participated in the rally. The middle-aged and older people did what they could to help the cause.

Their story was heard by the Mayor, the city council and the Governor of Pennsylvania. After several months of deliberations, the Asian people won its battle against the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority and saved their community.

The movie was crudely made, but the message was clear to all that watched. The unending struggle and surprising victory over their adversaries is truly an inspiration and a perfect example for any Asian community that is facing this situation right now. On a scale of 1 to 10, I'll give it an B!

LIVE

ON THE

SUNSET STRIP

by Donna Davis

It takes a unique individual to transform personal tragedies into humorous anecdotes — that individual is Richard Pryor.

Pryor has earned the title of the world's funniest man with his comic insights into the human condition. He has the gift of being able to pinpoint situations in which people find themselves and retell them so that everyone is consumed with side-splitting laughter.

In previous film appearances Pryor recounted the joys of meking love, although he uses a more colorful verb, growing up black and the difference between white character and black character. In his latest stand-up comic act Pryor talks about the mafia, sex, criminals and drug addiction.

Pryor also discusses his most recent per-

sonal tragedy which almost cost him his life. His jungle scenarios animate the members of the wild kingdom, such that we find ourselves siding with the cheetah or gazelle.

Pryor's visit to the motherland causes him to expel a word from the English language that has been used since slavery. His decision to refrain from calling black people "niggers" is a refreshing and surprising addition to his skit. Pryor also expresses a comradeship with black people everywhere that instills pride in the race.

The Pryor paradox lies in the fact that if he were not involved in so much illicit behaviour he would not be so funny. Nonetheless, he is a combination masterful storyteller, mime and impressionist. And in answer to the question, "is he still funny?", I can only say go and see for yourself!

Keeping Black Music Alive

Photos and text by Chris Hardin

Although it was the middle of Spring break, Jaki Byard and Major Holley continued music education in The Valley with a performance at Westfield State College on March 24th, which was sponsored by The Springfield Jazz Society.

The Music covered a wide span, from "St. Louis Blues" to "How High the Moon" to Jaki's very beautiful and sensitive composition "Family Suite". Also included was a moving tribute to Thelonius Monk with "Round Midnight" and "Blue Monk". During the second set they were joined onstage by Charles Greenlee, trombone, the president of the Jazz Society. Both Jaki Byard and Major Holley took turns lecturing the audience on the serious nature of this music and the dedication of its performers and teachers. That evening provided a memorable addition to the Black Classical resources here in The Pioneer Valley.



Elections

Continued from page 1

three-year terms: Raymond Babb, Pearl Claunch, Karen French, Robert Joy, Sandra Knightly, Jeanne Potash, Arthur Quinton, Diana Souza, Patricia Wagner and Robert Wagner.

In Precinct 3, there are six candidates for the 10 three-year terms: Elaine Donoghue, Mitchell Gaslin, Eric Grele, James MacDonald, Warren McEwen and Steven Pineo.

In Precinct 4 there are 11 candidates for the 10 three-year terms: Mary Andrews, Michael Basile, Epi Bodhi, Marilyn Clevenger, Laura Gallant, Vincent Gillen, Douglas Horne, Robert McClung, Robert McGrarrh, Harriet Shapiro and Mary Sidney Trezz.

In Precinct 5 there are seven candidates for the 10 three-year terms: Patrick Brock, Robin Dizard, Richard Foglesong, Frederic Hartwill, Robert Romer, David Ross and William Thompson.

In Precinct 6 there are eight candidates for the 10 three-year terms: Safiyyah Abdullah, Joan Golowich, James Jackson, Mari Kellogg, Patricia Niedzeleski, Stanley Niedzeleski, Morton Sternheim and Paul Valach.

In Precinct 7, there are six candidates running for the 10 three-year terms: Steven Barrett, Elizabeth Cramer, Harrison Gregg, Robert Griffith, John Hewitt, Donald Ross. There is one candidate, Pamela Collins, running for

the two-year term.

In Precinct 8 there are eight candidates running for the 10 three-year terms: Norman Brown, Claire Fortier, Inez Hegarty, Loren Howell, Constance Leslie, Louis Manheim, Nathaniel Reed and Dorothy Robinson.

★ Selectmen

Continued from page 1

need to be particularly concerned about the quality and quantity of our water," she said.

Griff and Johnson said they are in favor of the town's support of the Pioneer Valley Transit Authority (PVTA) bus service, but differ on the issue of a fare-system.

"The fare system is the very last thing we would do," Griffith said. "Fares can have a negative effect, in fact do in a mass transportation system."

Johnson said he thinks the town may have to consider a fare system.

"I would like to see it (the bus system) fare-free as long as possible. When the crunches come, then I think alternatives may have to be looked at," he said.

On the issue of rent control, Griffith said she agrees with its intent.

"I think we need to find a way in our society to cope with rising costs, so that people don't end up homeless with too high rents and unavailability of housing."

Johnson said he needed to see more facts.

"I haven't seen the preparation of the warrant article and the proponents of it and their particular arguments for it. Nor have I seen the arguments against it completely."

To improve communication between the town and UMass Johnson said he would like to see a selectman on the Board of Trustees.

"I think it's very important that we (the town) connect up on a higher level to see what some of the University's long range policies are going to be," Johnson said.

Griffith said she thinks it is necessary for the town and the University to have an on-going relationship.

"I see it as having connections on several levels, the town hall staff all need to have regular and ongoing contacts. We need to have a permanent and ongoing policy relationship," Griffith said.

★ Town Gov't

Continued from page 1

The town manager is the chief administrative officer of the town. The manager is responsible for the execution of town policies and the administration of town affairs. The manager is also responsible for the appointments of boards and commissions such as the Council on Aging, the Planning Board, and the Recreation Commission. The manager must also prepare a comprehensive annual budget in advance for each fiscal year.

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To be held on Tuesday
April 6, 1982
Open 10 - 6 p.m.
Franklin, Worcester,
Hampshire, & Berkshire
Open 9 - 5 p.m.
Commuters and Greeks

if you missed it last weekend,
you've got another chance

PIPPIN

THE "MAGIC" OF
PIPPIN

April 8, 9, 10
in Bowker Auditorium
at 8 p.m.

Tickets on sale at
Bowker Box Office
(Stockbridge Hall)
or call 545-0783

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Come to Collegian Office CC 113 • 8:45-3:45 Monday Friday • Deadline is 3:45 two days prior to publication day
Cash in advance • 5 consecutive days 5% discount • Phone number FREE

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Bass Amp Traynor 80 watts excellent cond. \$200 call 253-9494 after 6:00

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AMC Hornet wagon 1973 6 cyl. good condition, has FM cassette deck \$780
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Thanks to everyone who made my 19th so special. I really appreciate your caring. Jaime

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Association of independent Camps seeks qualified counselors for 75 accredited camps located northeastern U.S. July and August. Contact: Association of Independent Camps - 157 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 (212) 862-3540.

FOR RENT

Summer rental Cape Cod - Norwich 4-bedroom ranch call 617-839-8654

Room in Belchertown house \$80. available immediately through August, bus route 323-8404 Rick

2 bedroom Britnery Manor Apt for rent new carpet call 256-0865

2 bdrm apt on bus rte pool lease starts June 1st call rene 253-3378

Summer sublet w/fall option 3 bedrooms in 4 bdrm apt 147.00 ea inclusive 253-2204

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2x2 Fridge in very good condition, \$90 firm, call Nancy at 256-6101. If not there leave a message.

Memphis bass w/kustom 60w amp & Selmer series 22 tenor sax 6-6270

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Scuba Gear - U.S., divers tank and regulator, dive knife, depth gauge, vest, dive bag, weight belt, mask, fins, snorkel, form-fit backpack: sold as set for \$300 or separately, call M.W. at 253-7430 (days) or 545-3500 (nights) lease your name and number if I'm not there

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Guitar - Honda II, also Amer. Aud. auto cassette deck. 80 549-4441

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New Queen or King size Waterbed now opened, 10 year warranty, walnut stained pine frame, headboard, deck, pedestal, mattress, liner, heater plus padded siderails, 199.00 complete

Peavey artist VT series black wudol equipped 1 yr old best offer call Paul 546-8569

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Found SWA tinted glasses ten case pick up at CC Info booth

GUITARISTS

Martin Strings - acoustic and electric for \$3.75 set. Free delivery. Guitar Magic 546-6684

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Summer Work, \$1,240 monthly average for hard workers. Box 251, New Haven CT 06511

Overseas Jobs - Summer/year round. Europe, S. Amer., Australia, Asia. All fields. \$800-1200 monthly. Sightseeing. Free Info. Write Jic Box 52-MA, Corona Del Mar, CA 92625

Les/Gay Counseling Collectiv seeks counseling supervisor with MA or equiv for 10 hr/wk position. Send resume to PCA Counseling Collective, 406F Student Union, UMass/Amherst 01007. For more info leave name and number at 545-2645

LEGAL ASSISTANT INTERNSHIPS

The Legal Services Office has eight positions available for full-time legal assistant interns for Fall 1982 semester. Up to 15 credits may be received from academic departments. Aid attorneys of LSO with client interviewing, investigations, legal research, negotiations, giving advice and referrals, preparation of court forms, attendance at hearings in District and Superior Courts, and participation in administrative hearings and federal litigation. Maintain continuing caseload under attorney supervision. For advice on arranging an internship and credits, contact Office of Internships, Curry Hicks Building. For further information, contact LSO, 922 Campus Center. Applications due Wednesday, April 21, at Office of Internships. Writing sample required.

LOCAL BANDS

If you would like to tell the world about yourself, do it through April's music issue of the Other Voice—the Collegian's Arts Magazine. Call John Brobst at the Collegian Arts Desk—545-3500. Call direct, call collect, but call TODAY!

LOST

3/30 keys 546-1456 reward
Brown backpack in the Campus Center any info call 549-3689

White ski jacket at Poor Richards 3/18 need keys in pocket no questions asked 546-8107

Medium sized dog Shepard/beagle markings Lenox model 256-9501 or 637-0684

MOTORCYCLES

1981 Kawasaki KZ-560 excellent cond., well maintained \$1775.00 call Dan 549-1700

Kawasaki KZ-750E excellent condition 7000 miles \$2300 258-0170

PERSONALS

Open Rush Party Chi Omega sorority invites all university women to attend our rush party on Monday April 5th at 7:00 PM Located on Orchard Hill bus route or call 545-0162 for ride

Meg Happy 8-day! Enjoy it to the max. Love your Little Sis

Sneks Happy Birthday! Do it up! An encore performance of last month with your "mysterious study buddy" is more than welcome. I didn't forget.

Sneke Happy B-day! Don't do anything we wouldn't do. Love the Chi G's, MM, P.M, SW & LH

Anne, Welcome to your new home! See, you finally got a personal ad! Love, Jim

FREE REFRESHMENTS! AND A SPEC-TRUM original poetry and prose reading took Monday April 5th 8 p.m. Commonwealth Room (Earthfoods) See you there!

Got a favorite picture? I bet I have the poster. I have over 1500 posters in stock. Call Mett at 6-5768 318 Flie

The deadline for the Beautiful Room Contest is approaching! April 15 and Southwest is leading in entries! Call now! 545-2874

Sandra Mollot Te amotte emo. Te quiero mucho Jim

Squed you finally did it! Do you think SBA is ready for you? Love Miltch-

PROFESSIONAL TYPING SERVICE

Disserations, theses, papers guaranteed acceptance, low rates, Nancy

5-0392, 584-7924

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Available immediately one or two bedrooms in beautiful 3 bedroom house, located between Campus end Amherst Center call 253-3470 or 617-879-5427 keep trying

ROOMMATE WANTED

One bedroom available in two bedroom apartment. Call 665-7519 keep trying

Male non smoker on Sunderland bus route beginning June first fall option 665-7575

Needed immediately male for summer house on Cape (W Yermouth) call Jonathan 549-4630 leave message

Females roommate wanted for Southwood next fall, 256-8868 best between 4-7

Females to share 1 of 2 bedrooms at Rolling Green \$115/month, everything included 253-2887

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Student Note/Printing Service a cooperative student run business is accepting applications for Financial Manager apply rm 401 SUB deadline 4/7

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April 16th - 19th 3 days skiing, 3 nights lodging, 3 Lta breakfasts \$68.00 due April 13th 8ob Collins 865-4720

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Two bedroom apt Rolling Green June 1 - August 31, \$250/month furnished, inc. utilities and air conditioning, pool, laundry facilities, on bus route. 253-2887

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Masterbedroom fits two - N.Wood Apts ask for Paul 665-7323 after 5

Sunderland, 3 bdrm, \$270 & util. ask for Jeff 665-3900, keep trying

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Brandywine - 2 bedrooms, furnished, pool, A/C. Available June 1 to Aug 31 549-0426

Summer sublet w/fall opt. 2 bdrm. Col. Vlg. \$275 + elec. 253-2897 rug & couch incl.

Summer sublet opt 3 bdrm Puffton Village call 549-8389

Summer sublet one bedroom apt in No Amherst June 1st to Sept 1st 549-4448

Summer sublet 276 Puffton Village large downstairs bedroom price negotiable Brad 549-5981 leave number

Prasidential Apts summer sublet 2 bedrooms partially furnished, close to campus 549-1700

Before too late - 2 bedroom apt in Sunderland on bus rte w/fall option call after 8 665-4946

Summer sublet with fall option - 4 bedroom apartment, \$147 per person, all utilities included, call 256-6101

Summer sublet with fall option-four bedroom apartment, \$147 per person, all utilities included, call 253-7430

Summer sublet w/fall option 1 bedroom in 3 bedroom apt furnished rent negotiable sir cond. inc. call Janet 549-6338

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Cliffside Apt. 2 bdrm available Jun 1 w/fall option call 665-2853

Summer sublet w/fall option rent negotiable 665-2515 Squires Village Apts

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Summer sublet fall option 4 bedroom everything included \$147 or best offer 253-2247 or 256-0952

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The Third World Theater
Series proudly announces "DANCE BONGO", a Trinidadian play by Errol Hill as the original production in its Spring 1982.
EVENT: "DANCE BONGO"
DATE: Thursday, Friday, Saturday; April 8,9,10 and 15,16,17
TIME: 8:00pm
FOR MORE INFO. CALL 545-3604

PROGRESSIVE THEATER GROUP NEEDS MEMBERS
"Mustard Seed", a newly formed group seeking to educate WESTERN MASS residents about the nuclear arms race and its effects on our communities, is seeking black and hispanic performers. The group will perform a show on six consecutive weekends beginning in mid-May for audiences in Springfield, Holyoke, Westfield, Longmeadow, Pittsfield and North Adams. All performers are encouraged to audition whether or not they can take part in all six shows. For more information contact Randy or Leslie at 784-8611 or 323-7604.

BRETT PRESENTS
A RACIAL AWARENESS Workshop
Featuring the Movie
Black History
STARRING
Bill Cosby
April 5th at 8pm
BRETT Lobby
Discussion after the movie on the issues of racism

AfriK-Am Meeting

ATTENTION! AfriK-Am needs members.
Meetings are held every Tuesday at 6pm

Duke Ellington Committee Spring 1982

The Duke Ellington Committee presents its fourth annual "Solos and Duos" concert series, an exciting program of Black classical music concerts by major composers/instrumentalists. The focus of this series will be to present solo and duet performances in an intimate concert setting. The artists are among the leading musicians in the jazz idiom; instrumentation will be varied, ranging from piano, to violin, from voice to drums. The concerts will be held at 8:00 PM in the Cape Cod Lounge, Student Union Building at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Admission is FREE! For further information, call 545-2892.

April 9, Abdullah Ibrahim at a Dollar Band Pianist

April 16, Avery G. Sharpe/John Blake Bass/Violin

April 23, Clyde Criner/Billy Hart Keyboard/Drums

As part of the Annual Black Musicians Conference, Hampden Gallery, located in the Southwest Residential College Area, presents an exhibition by three fine area artists: Fred Becker, Richard Yarde and Nelson Stephens. The works featured in this exhibit reflect various attitudes and interpretations of the Black Music Tradition, particularly in the areas of jazz and the blues. The exhibit will be on view from April 18 through April 29 with an opening/reception on Sunday, April 18 from 3-9pm. Refreshments will be served and the public is invited to attend. Gallery hours are Monday through Friday 4-8pm and Sunday 2-7pm. For more info, contact the director at 545-2783.

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Reporter	Wilhemina Samuel
Faculty Advisor	William Strickland

Whatever Happened To Martin Luther King ?



Remembering Martin, which is to say remembering the history that has made us what we are, has never been more important than now. For we must pose Martin's effort to go forward -- and by Martin we mean that whole host of known and unknown strugglers both living and dead who sacrificed for the cause -- with the reactionary drive to go backward so aptly symbolized by the present administration. We must pose Martin's dream of life and justice and freedom against the Reagan-Haig nightmare of death, injustice and nuclear madness. For in the final analysis it is only through us that Martin's dream can be kept alive; it is only through us that the dream can come true.

Like most of the campus it seems, NUMMO let the assassination date of Martin Luther King, Jr. slip by unnoticed. Perhaps it was the first beguiling days of Spring, perhaps we have become too accustomed to relying upon others to jog our memories and remind us of those things that should be important in our private lives, perhaps we were too caught up in our private universes. For, April 4th has come and gone and we blew it. We apologize.

There is, however, a lesson involved in this lapse of memory. It should remind us of how easily yesterday's sacrifice becomes today's forgotten memory; how the most significant things in our history fade out of our awareness under the pressure of everyday life; how each of us must become the guardian of our history and hold its flame aloft if its light is not to flicker and dim and go out.

In The Interest Of Peace Part I

by Johnnetta B. Cole
Associate Provost for Undergraduate Education and
Professor of Anthropology

At this moment in history when all Black Americans are experiencing heightened racism and economic hardships, and when Black students face an attack upon educational opportunities gained over recent years, why concern ourselves with the war games of gov'n men, debates over whether or not there can be a limited nuclear war, and the U. S. government's plan to spend an unprecedented \$1.5 trillion on the military over the next five years? There are two definitive responses: one which addresses our survival in a literal sense, the other which speaks to the quality of our lives. The weapons available to those who dare engage in the insanity of a nuclear arms race cannot be programmed to destroy according to a "color code." Nuclear war is an issue for all of us, for it is the survival of all of us -- and future of humankind -- that is at stake. America cannot have guns (and nuclear bombs) in the quantity being called for and sufficient butter for all of its people -- and Black Americans have a disproportionate need for the butter of life, that is food, jobs, decent housing, medical care and education.

Several key points are inherent in this response. Let us make them explicit through responses to six additional questions.

WHAT IS THE LIKELIHOOD OF A NUCLEAR WAR?

The United States now has enough nuclear arms to destroy every major Soviet city some 40 times over, and the Soviet Union can do the same to us 19 times. While the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. are the nations with the largest number of nuclear weapons, they are not the only ones. The United Kingdom, France, China and India also have nuclear arsenals, and it is possible that Israel and South Africa also have such arsenals. It is also possible that other nations are in the process of developing nuclear arms. Global military expenses now amount to about 500 billion dollars a year, and thus the world is placed on the kind of powder keg that has the potential of destroying humankind; and if such a total end were avoided, nuclear weapons could cause irreversible adverse effects on the environment and the ecological system while causing widespread sickness and death.

The United States and the Soviet Union have developed nuclear weapons which have a combined explosive power equivalent to a million Hiroshima A-bombs. The United States has 31 Poseidon submarines: just one of them can deliver more explosive power than was detonated in all of Europe and Japan in World War II. The horrifying facts are that in 1945, the United States bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, thus using the most terrible weapons that had ever been invented. Today, with weapons which are far more destructive, and with an arms race that

moves towards more and more overkill possibilities, there is a clear danger that they will be used. Once such weapons are in place, the pressure to use them, especially in a crisis, is intense: each side moves towards the button as it fears that if it does not push it, its missiles will be destroyed before it can attack. The U. S. considered using nuclear weapons in Korea, in Vietnam, and on at least five other occasions. There are severe crises in the Middle East, in southern Africa, in Central America, in Europe and in Asia -- it is indeed possible that one of these crises can escalate to the point where a nuclear armed nation dares to use nuclear weapons. In addition, we must understand that nuclear weapons are complicated instruments, and thus they involve the risks of accidents.

In the 18 months prior to October 1979, for example, the American missile warning system falsely reported 151 indications of a Soviet attack. Four of these reports resulted in orders to our nuclear forces to increase their state of alert -- that is, to prepare for retaliation. According to the New York Times, one of the most serious of these false alarms, on November 9, 1979, was caused by a "computer error." Six minutes went by before the error was discovered. Nine minutes more and our missiles would have been launched ("Lend A Hand to Halt the Arms Race," Western Mass. Coalition for a Nuclear Weapon Freeze).

Continued on page 3

Artists Discuss Cultural Boycott of South Africa

by Simon Anekwe
reprinted from the Amsterdam News

"The art, music, the poetry and the drama of South African people are an expression of their defiance in the face of oppression," South African poet and U.S. college professor Dennis Brutus declared at the recent United Nations program marking the "Week of Solidarity" with the southern Africa liberation movement.

"Their creativity is an assertion of their determination to defend their dignity and achieve their freedom in spite of the crushing weight of oppression imposed on them by the genocidal Pretoria regime," Brutus continued. He was one of three South African speakers who answered the question, "Why a cultural boycott" of their native land?

They spoke on the first of a two-day program commemorating the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre. It was coordinated by the U.N. and Non-Governmental Organizations through the International Defense and Aid Fund for Southern Africa.

Moderated by the Fund's director, Wilfrid Greenville-Grey, the March 18th program focused on the cultural and sports boycott of South Africa. It sought to rally writers, musicians and artists against apartheid in the spirit of the U.N. General Assembly's proclamation of 1962 as the "International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions Against South Africa."

South African singer Sathima Ibrahim recalled that Duke Ellington had told her and her husband Abdullah about repeated requests he had received to play in South Africa, all of which he refused.

"I want to make a special appeal to all artists in the international community, and in particular to our black American brothers and sisters," she stated. Ibrahim urged them to support the struggle against racism in South Africa and not succumb to the lure of fat purses the regime and its backers offer.

Musician Hugh Masakela pleaded with American artists not to go to South Africa, including Sun City, a major entertainment complex built in an area even more deprived than an Indian Reserve here. In Sun City, he said:

"All the leading concert promoters and certainly all the record companies and distributorships are run and owned by prominent white businessmen, all of whom have made their money through the South African government's racist system of apartheid that bars non-whites from participating in any enterprise other than providing cheap labor."

Besides the economic exploitation of Africans, Masakela pointed to the "hundreds of political prisoners incarcerated on Robben Island," some, like Nelson Mandela, for 20 years; the "diseased and starving black children" of the largely barren "so-called" homelands; "the millions of homeless women separated from their husbands" toiling in mines under enforced captivity.

"It is inconceivable to think that given the conditions and circumstances that exist in South Africa today, any self-respecting artist would agree to go down and perform there without feeling any kind of remorse or shame," Mr. Masakela stated.

The program at the Dag Hammarskjold Library came after the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid released a "Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa;" and a list of "American entertainers who performed in or visited (business related) South Africa in 1981."

Frank Sinatra, who sang at Sun City July 24 to August 2 for a reported purse of \$1.79 million, was among the most prominent. But the list included well-known blacks like: Lovelace Watkins, the Variations, Candi Staton, Joe Henderson and Isaac Hayes.

Millie Jackson, Curtis Mayfield, Village People, Dakota Staton, the O'Jays, Lou Donaldson, Willis "Gator" Jackson,

Tina Turner, James Moody, Ray Charles, Shirley Brown, Sha Na Na, the Platters and Brook Benton were also on the list.

Having heard the three South African speakers reaffirm the call for the boycott which had originated from blacks in South Africa itself, the audience listened to a panel discuss the question, "What Can We Do?" The speakers were Richard Lapchick of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, Jean Carey Bond of Freedomways Magazine, Elombie Brath of the African Jazz Art Society and Studios and Jean Sinbad of the Washington Office on Africa.

Their suggestions ranged from the extensive to intensive, from forming or broadening coalitions to getting at the individual black artists. Thus it was suggested that those artists who entertain in South Africa should be boycotted when they come to Madison Square Garden.

The cultural boycott has already won support from artists like Bill Hutson and Dumale Feni, who contributed their works to the program; Archie Shepp and Amiri Baraka (Leroi Jones), who addressed the forum; Ben Vereen, Gladys Knight, Phyllis Hyman, Max Roach and Roberta Flack, all of whom turned down offers to perform in South Africa, among others.

According to Victor Mashebele of the African National Congress (ANC): "Culture is very much a part of politics. And especially now that we have made the request internationally that people not participate, to participate is no longer a question of art for art's sake or just entertained." Nigeria's Deputy U.N. Representative, Ambassador Oladapo Fafowara addressed the U.N. gathering. The next day his superior, the Permanent U.N. Representative, Ambassador Alhaji Yusuf Maitama-Sule, took the message of the cultural boycott to blacks in Harlem.



photos by John Wright



EVENT: "DANCE BONGO"

DATE: Thursday, Friday, Saturday; April 15, 16, 17

TIME: 8:00pm

FOR MORE INFO. CALL

545-3604

The Currents of Change

by Roxana Bell and Curtis Haynes

Kwame Ture, formally known as Stokely Carmichael spoke at the campus of Amherst College as part of a nationwide recruitment for the All African Peoples' Revolutionary Party, (A.A.P.R.P.). The native Trinidadian was one of the leading organizers in the Civil Rights and Black Power movements of the '60's.

"It is assumed that humans are here to serve humanity", stated Kwame. We all need each other in every form of life. People were not meant to be profited from. Nor can one human take profit from another human solely for their own benefit.

Capitalism uses human labor in the pursuit of profits. Kwame exposed the immense contradiction between capitalism and the basic assumption of humans serving humanity. He stated that capitalism is so powerful that, it keeps us in a state of ignorance, thereby making us irresponsible and arrogant. We are conditioned not to think, not to use our brains and our sense of rationale. In the everyday life, we are brainwashed with commercials and slogans making us react and not think logically. When we see a sign of a particular place to eat we think and say we are hungry without feeling the hunger pangs. We are only reacting to the stimuli. This conditioning is reflected in many aspects of our daily life. Capitalism has us in a state of numbness.

But, "based on the nature of humanity, capitalism will fall", exclaims Kwame. The most obvious reason is the natural instinctive love for justice inborn in humans. For example, all societies have some sort of religion, such as monotheism, polytheism, agnosticism etcetera. According to Kwame, this shows a quest for a higher plateau of morality. Instinctive love for justice is reflected in the history of the oppressed rising up against the oppressor. We saw it in the uprisings in Miami, we saw it in the uprisings in Boston, and we continually see it in the uprisings in

South Africa and Central America. The real, honest history is that of the oppressed in the struggle to be free, and not that of the oppressor. In the history that is learned in this country, we are cheated out of the benefit of learning about ourselves as a people; cheated out of the benefit of knowing the valuable contributions that we made to this country.

We are in need of knowing all of these contributions, we are in need of knowing the truth. The truth is not easy to arrive at, yet the difficulty only rises in the implementation of the truth. Once the truth is known about ourselves, about our history, about our culture, we must live it. Once we live out the truth, we know what our obligations are.

We all have a duty, and specially those of us who are students. We are the motor that can bring about better changes. But as Kwame very rightfully stated, "We will never be able to defeat anything until we are organized!" In the past we have made quantitative changes. We have achieved many things in terms of numbers but virtually nothing in terms of qualitative changes. It is important to understand that we are able to make qualitative changes if enough people are involved.

One of the major changes has to come within us. The bettering of our society is our responsibility. It is our responsibility to make sure that we are organized. A leader is not what we need. Because, "no leader can lead the people to freedom. It is only the organization of the people which can lead the people to freedom," said Kwame. "We have to be as serious as our enemy," he added. As a good example he mentioned the Ku Klux Klan, how well they are organized and how long they have been in existence, as well as the influence it has on many of the governmental bodies in this country.

Changes can occur in many forms and the best is to ORGANIZE.



Continued from page 1

WILL WE SURVIVE A NUCLEAR WAR?

There is increasing talk in Washington about a "limited nuclear war" staged in Europe. As the distinguished historian E. P. Thompson has commented, Europeans do not consider such a scenario funny - they live in Europe. For those of us who live in other parts of the world, it is imperative to remember that a so-called limited war in Europe would involve the strategic forces of the USSR and the U.S., and thus the idea that it would remain limited is criminally absurd.

Let us imagine that a 20 megaton bomb (the average size Soviet long-range nuclear weapon) hits Springfield - not an unlikely possibility in a nuclear war because Springfield is a city of over 100,000 people. In such a case, all people within a 6 mile radius would be killed; within a ten mile radius at least 50 percent would be killed and 50 percent of the people injured. Twenty miles from Springfield, which includes the entire Five College area, 50 percent of the people would be killed or injured by the direct thermal radiation and blast pressures (IBID).

But there is a major effort in some Washington circles to convince us that we can survive a nuclear war. In a speech to the Italian Senate on December 10, 1979, Senator Nino Pasti, retired NATD general and former Allied Supreme Vice-Commander in Europe for Nuclear Affairs put it in these words: The terrifying aspect of the invention of U.S. military policy (since 1973) is the attempt to convince U.S. public opinion that it is possible to wage a strategic (nuclear) war, that it is possible to win it and that the price of 20 to 30 million U.S. dead, leaving aside the hundreds of millions of dead in other countries, is an equitable and acceptable price to pay for the destruction forever of the Soviet Union and communism in the world.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in Washington puts our fate in these terms: "Everyone agrees that a nuclear war could be an un-

paralleled disaster, but it need not be an unmitigated disaster." And so we should be reassured by the preparations being made for us in case of a nuclear war. The President of the U.S., once there is a warning of attack, would board a specially shielded, \$250 million version of the 747, which sits on permanent alert. Once there is a nuclear attack on the U.S., the U.S. Postal Service plans to distribute to distribute Emergency Change of Address cards. The Postal Service explains that "this postage free card would be used by displaced survivors of an attack to notify the Postal Service of their emergency mailing addresses." In giving examples of completed cards, the Postal Service manual offers this illustration: Miss Mabel Jane Butler's pre-emergency address is Upton Street in Washington, D.C.; her present address reads, Deceased, Mortuary number 10, Falls Church, Virginia 22040 (Esquire March 1982; page 37). But it is possible that Miss Butler's name in her final hours would be eased by a stockpile of opium reserved by the U.S. government for use during a nuclear attack, for opium is included among the sixty-one items ranging from aluminum to opium to zinc stored by the National Defence Stockpile of Strategic and Critical Materials.

We should also be reassured that, according to the Department of Agriculture's emergency plans, relatively more food will survive a nuclear attack than will people to eat it. So if you can get to some food, you will be allowed three pounds of meat, six eggs, seven pints of milk, four pounds of cereals, and one half pounds of fats and oils per week (IBID, p. 39). And the Department of Housing and Urban Development has recently revised its manuals on the post-attack housing problem. Included are procedures for requisitioning private homes whose owners have disappeared, firm rent guidelines, tenant priorities and grounds for eviction. There are elaborate plans to keep the Federal Reserve and other banks operative in case of a nuclear attack. Citizens are warned that if they are relocated, they should be sure to carry their credit cards, cash, checks, stocks, insurance policies and will, because every effort will be made to clear trans-nuclear attack checks, including those drawn on destroyed banks. Citizens are also encouraged to buy U.S. Savings Bonds (IBID, p. 39).

Join Afrik-Am

by Wilhemina Samuel

The Afrik-Am society exists to serve as a political and cultural outlet for black students on the Umass campus. In addition, to add to the general enlightenment of the rest of the Umass community, as to the rich and full heritage of the Afro-American culture. Afrik-Am serves as an educational tool outside of the classroom by providing practical application to some of the materials learned in the classroom.

We the members of the Afrik-Am society feel we are providing a valuable service to the Umass community, by providing an outlet for the expression of Afro-American life. In sharing these experiences Afrik-Am hopes to alleviate some of the questions or reservations others may have about our culture. Participation in the Afrik-Am Society and its sponsored events will lead to a process of self growth for all involved, and lead to a better living and learning environment, easing some of the tensions found within the University and society.

Spotlight

Presently Dee Robinson (Acting President), Carla James and Sylvia Kenn, (Co-treasurers), along with major acting members such as Diane Higgenbottom, yours truly, and many other participating members are holding up the fort. We seek to accomplish our goals by promoting and funding organizations which have and will sponsor such events as lecture and film series depicting the struggle of Third World people, and various concerts and programs dealing with several musical and cultural aspects of the lives of our people.

Afrik-Am meets every Tuesday evening at 6:00 pm in the New Africa House. Lack of participation and non-involvement will not show support. Are you concerned about the continuing existence of your Third World organizations? JOIN AFRIK-AM

SOCIETY

Alone in a world where love turns to pain
But why does this happen,
who is to blame?
The bleakness one feels with an empty heart
is from all the challenges to conquer for we must play our heart
But how do we handle all that comes to us?
There is alot of negative such as anger, greed and lust
When people talk should we believe what we hear?
People always seem to black-out when they feel fear
If only we could learn how to really love
Then we could clearly see the majestic powers of true love
But we are still too shallow to understand
But everything that happens to us has been planned
For everything happens for a reason, but the reason is hard to see
It's too bad we all can't live as one in peace and harmony

by Michelle Duda

Asian Students: Decide for Yourself

by Jimmy Wong

As most of you know, I have been the Asian Affairs Editor in Nummo News for almost two semesters. The job of the Asian Affairs Editor is to inform the Umass Asian population weekly of any Asian news that have occurred the past week and activities coming up in the near future. It has been quite apparent to the Nummo staff, to many of the Asian readers of Nummo and to me that the only pen representing the Asian community on campus is mine. This disturbs me a great deal. Although there were occasional contributions here and there, it was always written by the same people. I'm particularly trying to reach the underclassmen of this establishment. I feel that they are the ones to carry on the legacy of the Asian American Student Association (AASA).

Early last semester Sai Ikemoto, the previous Asian Affairs Editor, announced that he would be resigning his position and was looking for a replacement. I accepted the position partly because I was in a financial fix and was looking for a part time job anyhow. This position was an opportunity for me to improve my writing, to get involve with AASA and earn some money on the side.

Ikemoto perceived my inexperience and began to teach me the tricks of the trade. He referred me to sources provided by the AASA file cabinet, magazines and newspapers for my material. He continued to give me the criticism, the advice and the support I needed. What burdened me the most was realizing that anything I wrote would affect the entire Asian population in the University. Nevertheless, I soon learned the full load of my responsibility with help from my my dedicated colleagues Donna Davis and Roxanne Bell.

Unlike last semester, I'm busier with my studies; therefore I feel I've neglected my duties as the Asian Affairs Editor and for that, I apologize. Even so, the blame should not be laid on my shoulders alone.

As I perused through issues of Nummo News from several years back, I noticed the various contributions of poems, articles of personal experiences, movie reviews and even announcements written by members of AASA. Foolish as I was, I thought I would get the same type of support from my peers. However, to much of my disillusionment, it has yet to happen. Although I admit I'm not exactly Joe Pulitzer, I am trying to do my best.

It is true that I have not demanded for any articles from anyone, but it is impossible for me to ask each of you individually. My job, as a member of AASA, is to suggest that you voice your opinions. The choice of doing it or not is up to you. I strongly advice you to wake up, because I am not going to be your editor for long. I feel it is time for me to move on to something else and let someone else just as worthy of this position to replace me.

Nummo News is a newspaper for all third world people, not just for black and hispanics. It is to voice your concepts about different issues. They listen I you have a pen, some white line paper and the mind given to you by the "Great Creator", so use it! Like the commercial says, "a mind is a terrible thing to waste."

Poets Corner

IF ONLY I COULD

If I were a prophet I would understand
I would have the power to lead people hand in hand
If I was a god, I would show love and peace
There would be no anger for that is my belief
If I were a follower I would cry in the night
For I'd have too many decisions I wouldn't know which was right
If I were a leader I would show the way
Then people would believe in love some day
But I am only one in this world of pain
So I cannot do anything, so all will remain

by Michelle Duda

AWAKENING

The dream of a prophet was the fantasy of you. Dying a slow death, falling burnt embers eliminate the dream of reality. The concept of illusion is merely just a game of fantasy, in which all becomes one. Yet everyday is still full of pain and joy. We just cannot feel the intense powers of the awakening soul. For so long we have been held captive by our consciences. Maybe now that the shattered fragments have vanished we can enjoy the light and glory of freedom. Yet within our soul there is still love. Maybe someday if the will of man is strong enough we'll be able to accept others and ourselves.

by Michelle Duda

NUMMO PRESENTS

Night of the "Finest" area D. J.'s!

the Ladies will turn you out!

APRIL 30 SUB 10 - '81
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\$ 2 DONATION



LATIN AMERICAN WEEK



DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA

THURSDAY APRIL 15th WORKSHOP

"Latin American Women in the United States"

by Sonia Nieto and Ileana Orterga

Campus Center, 8 PM

FRIDAY APRIL 16th LATIN DANCE

Live music with "Conjunto Libre" and "Orquesta Tiempo"

Student Union Ballroom 8 PM - 2 AM

Tickets \$3 in advance, \$5 at door
For more information call: 545-2479 or 545-0676

SUNDAY APRIL 18th FIELD DAY AND PICNIC

Farley Lodge, Southwest Area
Karate demonstration by Dionisio Perez
Soccer game by The Sandinistas
Softball, Volleyball and other sports will be played. Food will be available at student prices.

For more information call 545-0676 or 545-2479

MONDAY APRIL 19th CONFERENCE

"El Salvador"

Main speaker Gerry Studds, Representative for Massachusetts
Phil Wheaton and James Cheek, State Department Representatives

Student Union Ballroom 7 PM

TUESDAY APRIL 20th FILM

"El Enemigo Principal"
(The Main Enemy)

Film by Grupo Ukamau of Bolivia dealing with the issues of poverty, exploitation and U.S. intervention in Bolivia. It will be followed by a brief exposition of current situation in Bolivia.

Campus Center 168 8 PM
Free admission and refreshments.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 21st CONFERENCE

Isabel Letelier

Will talk about Human Rights in the Southern Cone, current situation in Chile, actual status of the Letelier-Moffitt case and women in Latin America.

Campus Center 168 7:30 PM
Child Care will be provided.
For more information call: 545-0883

Sponsored by Third World Women Task Force and AHORA

THURSDAY APRIL 22nd CULTURAL EVENING

Members of the community in general will perform dances, theater and music from different Latin American countries. There will also be a potluck food tasting of typical dishes. Bring your favorite dish!
Arts and crafts will be on display.

Student Union Ballroom 7:30 PM

Afrik-Am Meeting

ATTENTION! Afrik-Am needs members.
Meetings are held every Tuesday at 6pm

Duke Ellington Committee

Spring 1982

April 16, Avery G. Sharpe/John Blake
Bass/Violin

April 23, Clyde Criner/Billy Hart
Keyboard/Drums

Harold Melvin and the Bluenotes

"Wake up Everybody!" Harold Melvin and the Bluenotes will be the feature artists at the 1982 Cabaret, an annual event sponsored by the Amherst College Black Student Union. They will be appearing on Saturday, April 17 at 9:00 PM in the Annex in Valentine Hall. The general admission price is \$7. Come out and hear them. You will enjoy their own special brand of Afro-American music.

Also

We cordially invite you to attend Souls Release on April 16 at 8:00 PM in Valentine Annex, a talent show highlighting Amherst College students, and the Ujima Five College Basketball Tournament in the new gymnasium on Sunday, April 18 beginning at 1:00 PM. It promises to be an exciting weekend. We hope that you will share the good feelings with us. For more information call Milton Williams at 542-2944.

Noel Pointer is HERE

Saturday April 17 at 8:00 PM

Chapin Auditorium, Mount Holyoke College

Tickets: \$6 Available at Faces and MHC Box Office

As part of the ANNUAL Black Musicians Conference, Hampden Gallery, located in the Southwest Residential College Area, presents an exhibition by three fine area artists: Fred Becker, Richard Yarde and Nelson Stephens. The works featured in this exhibit reflect various attitudes and interpretations of the Black Music Tradition, particularly in the areas of jazz and the blues. The exhibit will be on view from April 18 through April 29 with an opening/reception on Sunday, April 18 from 3-5pm. Refreshments will be served and the public is invited to attend. Gallery hours are Monday through Friday 4-8pm and Sunday 2-5pm. For more info, contact the director at 545-2783.

Nummo Staff

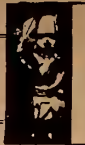
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MALCOLM X CENTER PRESENTS
"Reaganomics and Afro-Americans:
Problems and Solutions"

Featuring:
-Satya Gabriel
"Reagan and the Afro American Community"
-Steve Coons
"Reagan and Afro-American Students"
-Preston Smith
"Black Conservatives"
TUESDAY, APRIL 21:00 pm
Refreshments and discussion to follow

D.E.C. Presents:
TERUO NAKAMURA AND
THE RISING SUN BAND
Latin, Jazz and Funk textures
Thursday, April 15 at the BLUEWALL
"Be There or Be Square.."

NUMMO NEWS



Tuesday April 20, 1982

VOLUME 10 ISSUE 51

NUMMO NEWS' only connection with the Collegien is for distribution.

In The Interest Of Peace

WHAT ABOUT OUR NATIONAL SECURITY?

Part II

Admitting that nuclear weapons give human kind the power to destroy itself, some go on to argue that we have no choice but to engage in a military buildup of nuclear armaments for the sake of our national security. The problem is that military security is, among other things, a relative concept. Greater nuclear capacity in the context of a nuclear arms race does not make us more secure. On the contrary, the instability of such a situation makes us less secure. On the other hand, security could be enhanced by a nuclear freeze and by a negotiated roll back in military capacity.

And what other ingredients make a nation secure? Surely these include a fully employed, well-educated people, living in a nation with a strong economy, and a safe environment. In addition, our own "national security" is increasingly influenced by events outside of the borders of the United States. A statement from the Western Mass. Coalition for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze reads as follows:

World hunger, growing rivalries among the developed countries over access to scarce resources, the instability of the world monetary system, and other international problems all contribute to instability in the world, and therefore threaten our own national security. We will not be able to deal effectively with these complex problems so long as we insist upon seeing the Soviet Union as the only threat to peace, and a military buildup as the only way to achieve stability.

DOESN'T THE ARMS RACE HELP OUR ECONOMY?
DOESN'T MILITARY SPENDING PRODUCE JOBS?

There is a fairly wide-spread myth that military spending is necessary to create jobs, that the military budget is, in fact, a gigantic public works program. The fact is that a war economy is a poor bargain for military spending creates few jobs, it accelerates inflation, and it hinders the development of peacetime technology.

Today's defense industry is capital-intensive and necessitates highly skilled, highly paid workers, and as secondary production becomes ever more capital-intensive, the volume of employment has dropped. In California, defense spending is at an all time high, but total aerospace employment has dropped from a 1968 high of 750,000 to approximately 440,000 today. In a study by the International Association of Machinists, the point is made that every billion dollars spent on the military creates 14,000 fewer jobs than a billion spent in the private sector and 30,000 fewer jobs than a billion spent in the non-military public sector.

Despite these facts, the Reagan administration continues to plan on spending \$1.5 trillion on the military

over the next five years, which means a cost of \$15,000 in Federal taxes for the average American taxpayer. But while the U.S. people do not benefit from military production, a few do—the corporations which produce armaments receive a high profit return. Moreover, military production is part and parcel of a distorted Reagan administration plan for power and supremacy in the world.

But imagine what our country would be like if military spending were diverted to domestic needs. Nearly half of all scientists and engineers are employed in the defense sector—suppose they turned their attention to solving problems of human needs? While \$1 billion spent on the military creates 75,710 jobs, imagine spending that same \$1 billion on our desperate domestic needs:

- \$1 billion spent on education would create 187,299 jobs
- \$1 billion spent on health care would create 138,939 jobs
- \$1 billion spent on construction would create 100,072 jobs
- \$1 billion spent on mass transportation would create 92,071 jobs

And who are among those most in need of jobs, education, health care, housing and decent mass transportation? Black Americans!

WHAT IS BEING DONE AND WHAT SHOULD EACH OF US DO ABOUT THE ARMS RACE?

There is a growing world movement calling for steps to prevent nuclear war. Our university community is part of that movement. At the recent University Student Government Association presidential election, students voted to call for a bilateral nuclear freeze agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. At the April 2 meeting of the Faculty Senate, a similar resolution was endorsed. This makes us a definitive part of the dominant sentiment in the U.S. Released in June, 1981, a Gallup Poll showed that the American people favor nuclear disarmament by a 2 to 1 margin, 72 percent of the American people favor a total ban on creating new nuclear weapons, and 47 percent would like all existing nuclear weapons destroyed.

The state legislatures of Massachusetts, Oregon and New York have endorsed a nuclear weapons freeze, and in our area of Western Massachusetts, the Trap Rock Peace Center in Greenfield initiated the call for a nuclear freeze in 1979. Mobilizing to add a referendum question to the 1980 presidential election ballot in Hampshire, Berkshire, Hampden and Franklin counties, the Trap Rock group spearheaded the 60 percent positive vote for a nuclear freeze. This group is presently sponsoring nuclear freeze initiatives in 40 other states.

Continued on page 2

SCIENTIFIC BREAKTHROUGH ENDS OPPRESSION

by Donna Davis

Modern science has invented an apparatus that will end racism, sexism, and the various "isms" that have been aggravating humankind for years. This apparatus is commonly referred to as nuclear war, but henceforth it shall be euphemistically termed atomic attrition.

Atomic attrition is merely the use of high-powered weapons to wipe out your opponent, his family and even his entire country if you are feeling particularly vindictive. It is similar to a galvanized version of Pac-Man, except that you cannot put another quarter in and start the game all over again. The stakes are real and the damage is irreversible.

The prospect of atomic attrition has become an increasingly popular subject. Students, professors, black people, white people, straights and gays are constantly talking about it. The New York Times, Boston Globe and ABC's 20/20 have given it "expanded coverage." Recently there was talk of having limited atomic attrition overseas. However, the European version of garden variety homo-sapiens did not think much of the idea. They shouted, "ND way you bloody gafs!"

Adding insult to injury, a U.S. governmental agency issued the following sardonic edict: "The winner of a nuclear war [pardon me for letting that slip] will be the country that recovers first." Perhaps because America has not had a war on her soil in years that such a foolhardy statement could even have been uttered.

First of all, the impact of atomic attrition does not afford any winners. If thousands of people die, thousands more are left homeless, thousands die of radiation sickness and thousands of square miles of vegetation will never even grow a peanut, how can either side be arrogant enough to pronounce itself the victor?

The government has drawn up elaborate strategies to relocate entire communities and has instructed the populace to carry its credit cards. The advertisers of American Express were serious when they said, "Don't go out without it." However, these plans unrealistically assume that humans, who tend to be quite emotional during wartime, will relocate in an orderly fashion, when the Paul Revere of the '80's shouts, "The bombs are coming!" The death toll from panic alone will be horrendous.

Science, prodded by sadistic moguls has contrived a method to end all forms of human oppression. Racism, sexism, anti-semitism, and infirmity will not be given a second thought during the throes of a nuclear war. The trade-off, however, is definitely not a fair one. The elimination of social dilemmas at the expense of human lives is not exactly a constructive solution but it is an imminent possibility.

by Johnnetta B. Cole
Associate Provost for Undergraduate Education and
Professor of Anthropology

In the U.S. there is widespread activity by groups such as Physicians for Social Responsibility, the Union of Concerned Scientists, as well as labor, church and education groups. In town meetings across the country, the issue of the nuclear arms race is being discussed. In a series of letters to the editor in the Wall Street Journal under the heading of "Nuclear War Is a Mainstream Fear", one individual described a town meeting in Winnetka, a wealthy, traditionally conservative suburb of Chicago's north shore. The auditorium was packed with 1,100 people, young and old, Republicans and Democrats, wealthy and not-so-wealthy suburbanites. "The single common motivation that brought this unusual coalition together was concern over the growing possibility of nuclear war".



The New International Economic Order

by Satya Gabriel

At the core of the call for a New International Economic Order (NIEO) is the conviction that the world has become so interdependent that development of the economy of one nation is dependent upon development in the economies of all nations. The economic problems of individual nations can not be solved in any long term sense without the concomitant solution of world economic problems.

The decline of the automobile industry in the United States, for example, might have been avoided if rapid economic growth were taking place in the Third World. But so long as many Third World nations find it difficult to feed their populations it is unlikely that their thoughts will turn to purchasing new Chryslers.

The economic crises in the nations of the northern hemisphere are inextricably intertwined with the economic problems of the South. For example, when U.S. multinational firms gain substantial control over the economic policies of a nation such as Guatemala they can use this new-found power to exert greater influence at home. This may impair democracy in both the U.S. and Guatemala. This may also create the conditions for the multi-nationals to move jobs from profit making factories in the U.S. to super profit making enterprises in Guatemala. Only the multi-national wins. The Guatemalans end up working for

slave wages in a repressive environment (which is essential if slave wages are to be possible) and U.S. workers lose jobs and control over their environment. Often U.S. workers are duped into blaming the Guatemalans, who like themselves are victims.

The proponents of the NIEO call for new playing rules in this international economic game. They call for greater democracy in the control and administration of the International Monetary Fund, which is largely controlled by the U.S. at the present, and for the termination of contracts and leases signed by Third World governments and multi-national corporations that allow the exploitation of the resources of these Third World nations without recompense.

Supporters of NIEO contend that the nations of the South can act as an "engine of growth" for the nations of the North and that both can benefit. This argument is only partly made on economic grounds. It is also argued that economic prosperity requires a world that is free of the kinds of tension that prevail today and that the solution to the relaxation of tensions is equitable and global economic development, the abolition of gross extremes of wealth and poverty, and the spread of literacy and health to all humankind.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

by Donna Davis

If unchecked, Reagan's systematic attack against public education will make it impossible for the non-wealthy to gain access to better socio-economic positions.

The President began his blitzkrieg by proposing cuts in social welfare programs in the name of balancing the budget. These cuts manifest themselves in the proposed 100 percent decrease in the Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant, the 100 percent decrease in the National Direct Student Loan program, a 25 percent decrease in the College Work-Study Program and increased interest rates on Help Loans. In an effort to outdo himself he has asked that the Department of Education be abolished.

Reductions in financial aid are particularly devastating to black students who are trying to live the American dream by using education as the path toward socio-economic mobility. How will these students, and the ones to follow, be able to get ahead if all roads have been blocked and no alternate routes have been built.

Aside from threatening public higher education Reagan is chipping at the foundations of the elementary school system. This system is of crucial importance because it nourishes the minds of the majority of black children in America. By antagonizing the school lunch program (limiting it to a vegetable substitute) our President is reducing the government's responsibility to ensure the intellectual and physical well-being of the children.

These types of attacks are not unbiased. The proposals by Reagan and the political machine supporting him exemplify a callous disregard for the people born without rich daddies, estates in trust and bonds yielding to maturity. The government's tacit support of racially discriminatory secondary schools, in the form of tax credits, proves that one segment of America will benefit at the other's expense.

While indirectly buttressing institutions like Bob Jones University the administration has not proposed any legislation to support failing black colleges. Ironically, these colleges are in trouble because of the announced decreases in financial aid. Almost 100 percent of the students attending black colleges depend on federally insured aid.

Reagan's defense for his plans to revise the student loan program is questionable, to say the least. According to the administration the volume of loans is increasing while the estimates of a spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget indicate that the total number of undergraduates receiving loans will decrease by 100,000. The rationale for reorganizing the student loan program is that the taxpayers will have a lighter burden to carry.

The temperment of Capitol Hill thus far will not sanction the new loan plan. Nevertheless, caution is advised before trusting in Congress because several months ago it was doubtful that the President's budget would pass — but it did. Alternate plans are being drawn up by states to counteract financial aid cuts, however, an education is something that should be guaranteed, not proposed and voted upon.

Let's Be Positive About Reagan

by Satya Gabriel

It is time to be positive. Yes, positive. It may be true that President Reagan's big government is doing irreparable harm to the U.S. and endangering world peace by a massive military build-up, but so what? It is more decent than what Nixon, Kissinger, and Haig did to the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Isn't it? President Reagan has not dropped napalm on any children. Has he? President Reagan has not defoliated the agricultural land of any small country, or bombed the capital of another country. So, why not look at the bright side?

Yes, it may be true that the decision of the Reagan administration to drop all regulations on chemical dumping will create more Love Canals. But is that really so bad? After all, it is estimated that the U.S. only has between 30,000 and 50,000 waste dumps and only about 2,000 are hazardous to human health.

Only 2,000 President Reagan is the most righteous president this country has had in a long time. This is not a man who lusts in his heart (or at least he hasn't admitted it). He is determined to free his business of its shackles and has gone a long way towards that goal.

People criticize the President for being heartless, for not caring about the poor. This is not true. Reagan is the first president to love the poor for just being what they are, poor. He doesn't want to change them. He loves them for what they are. As others have said, he loves the poor so much that he is willing to create more of them. And his love (at least in this respect) seems boundless.

Reagan has caused many of us to look deep within ourselves, to examine our self-worth, particularly those of us preparing resumes.

In any event we cannot change Reagan. We have no means for getting rid of him. Only nature can turn that trick. I assume that even Al Haig has no powers over nature, but I could be wrong. So we must adjust ourselves to the dismantling of civil rights and civil liberties, to the destruction of the environment, and to schemes of limited nuclear war (that means only Europe gets nuked).

The only alternative would be to join with those who oppose the Reagan administration and the capitalist policies that he stands for. But to do that would be as foolish as Vietnamese peasants standing up to the greatest military power the world has ever known. How could you hope to win?



Nuclear (Continued from page 1)

The call for a nuclear weapons freeze is so loudly voiced by American people that the Reagan, Haig, Weinberger coalition feels compelled to respond. The call for peace is echoed throughout Europe and other parts of the world. Recently, I was privileged to attend an international conference in Athens, Greece organized by the World Peace Council in preparation for the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament. The conference participants came from 25 countries, including Greece, Algeria, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Brazil, Mexico, India, Japan, the United States and several eastern and western European countries. Among these scientists, professors and local and national government officials were a number of internationally distinguished individuals: James Lamond, a member of the Labor Party and British Parliament; Nino Pasti, a senator in the Italian government and former Deputy Supreme Commander of NATO; and Jozef Cyrankiewicz, former Prime Minister of Poland. We met to prepare a statement which will be presented to the Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations, scheduled from June 7th to July 9th, 1982. In brief summary statements, the document calls for the following: Ensuring the implementation of United Nations decisions on disarmament (especially those outlined in the First Special Session of the U.N. on Disarmament in 1978).

Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

A comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Effective international arrangements to insure non-nuclear weapons states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Continuation of the Strategic Arms Limitation Negotiations (SALT) between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

The establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones and peace zones.

The conclusion of a convention on chemical weapons and all other new types of weapons of mass destruction as one of the urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations.

The reduction of military expenditures and the use of such funds for social and economic development, particularly for developing countries.

The convening of a World Disarmament Conference at the earliest appropriate time.

The dissolution of military blocs and alliances, including the simultaneous dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

The initiation of a world disarmament campaign to mobilize public opinion on behalf of disarmament and the promotion of that effort by governmental as well as non-governmental and information organs of the U.N. system.

Mass media throughout the world should exert their influence to make world public opinion aware of the dangers of the arms race, and the necessity for disarmament.

All governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations should undertake to draw up programs for education at all levels, promoting the objectives of disarmament.

These declarations do not differ substantially from those put forth in the Final Document of the First Special Session of the U.N. on Disarmament. What is different is the level of urgency for implementing these calls, for "never before has the threat of nuclear annihilation hung over humankind so ominously as it does today. The war danger has escalated to unprecedented proportions" continues this statement.

In addition to preparing the document which the World Peace Council will present to the Second Special Session, representatives from peace movements around the world shared their plans for the mobilizing that will build towards the special session this summer. A massive demonstration for nuclear disarmament is planned for June 12, at the U.N. in New York City. In preparation for that activity the Greek Peace movement is planning to pull from the eternal flame at Mt. Olympia, and to carry that torch for peace to the various European cities where major peace demonstrations are being organized. The torch for peace will then be brought to Canada, and finally, to the United States. The Japanese peace movement is planning on sending one thousand delegates to the demonstration at the U.N., carrying a message that reminds the world of the holocaust at Hiroshima and Nagasaki—and the potential for an even more horrifying holocaust should nuclear war become a reality. Preparations for the demonstration connected with the Second Special Session of the U.N. are also taking place all over the U.S. Here in the Amherst area, a series of events, teach-ins, cultural activities, walks and other activities are being organized in support of this call for nuclear disarmament.

As Black Americans, we must join in this motion and do what we can to add to the movement for nuclear disarmament, for what we lose is ourselves and the rest of humanity, what we gain is peace, and within that context the responsibility to continue to struggle for justice.

Interview with Betty Carter

by Arthur Crossman
With special thanks to DRUM Magazine

Q. How has the music industry changed since you began your career?

A. Everything has changed, the technology is different and the way they record is different. When I first entered the business it was really about talent and what connections you had. You had to have something to stay in this business. It was necessary for a me to work hard to record my music because jazz was not a big seller in many major companies in the late sixties.

Q. Why wasn't jazz a big seller in the sixties?

A. What really set back jazz musicians was being overtaken by rock and roll music, primarily the Beatles, that turned the industry around. New rock and roll music captured the hearts of the listening public which was primarily white. People began to imitate the Beatles in hairstyle, dress and music. Amateur musicians thought that they could come out with a hit record by copying the Beatles. Even jazz musicians were overwhelmed by their music.

Q. Why were record companies so hesitant to record your music?

A. I was a real pure jazz artist. A lot of pure jazz artists didn't have labels. If it wasn't for Pablo a lot of jazz artists wouldn't have had labels at all, especially on the state side. But I did my own thing, I recorded live at the Vanguard one day. It was all I could do and I sent it out to college radio stations and people began talking. Now, I feel that I may be falling behind the present public taste in music. I'll try to go further if I can. I'll do my best to stay on top of it until I am outdated. When I feel that I'm outdated I'll stop. But even when I feel I've been out a long time, I still feel like I have kept up.

Q. How do you feel about Motown?

A. Motown saved the black music industry from going down. Motown saved black music by recording artists like Smokey Robinson, the Supremes and Stevie Wonder. Their style of music catered to many diversified groups and that is another reason why Motown stayed on top.

Q. What kinds of places did black jazz artists play in?

A. Duke Ellington and a lot of the jazz artists had the chance to play for white colleges. I've been doing white colleges since 1970 and I've yet to do a black college. I wanted to play at Howard University but they did not invite me because I was playing white colleges. I had my concert at Howard filmed so that the black students would be exposed to black contemporary music. Just recently a promoter in Chicago told me that in order to reach black people, I would have to do funk. What really appalled me about that statement is that it came from a black man.

Q. How do you relate today's music?

A. I'm saying that I would like to add on and open it up so that black students can learn more about black music, along with the innovators who have been creating it. Like I've been creating it for the last 30 years and I believe that black schools should have this music available for the students. Today the music industry is suffering because of technology which created cassettes that can easily record music from the radio. Thus, consumers do not purchase many albums.

Q. What about the business?

A. Greed, money, the whole thing is about money. There's no way to escape it. Most young kids want to make money, everybody wants to make money, and they feel they spend all this time, like I did doing this. No one wants to wait, no one has patience anymore.

It's fast food time, technology is all over the place. So, it is really difficult for a young person to deal with jazz because there's no place for him or her to get better, to learn. When I came up I had the opportunity to go and get a job. I didn't have to record as long as I sang pretty good and the man knew I was learning. All the clubowners knew when the people were learning and if performers had something going for them, the owners would give them a job. So you're getting better the more you work. If a young girl today wanted to sing jazz, where does she go to work? Who does she play with? They don't know enough about music, just about the guitar or the chords or listening to records, and learning off of the records.

Even with jazz it's the same thing because free music didn't educate musicians either. You have the other side of not educating musicians and not giving them any real stability. Then you have the commercial music.

Neither commercial nor free music was doing anything new so you had a whole lot of musicians who wanted to create something new. Creativity happens. You tell me I got something new. I just do my thing and you say, "That's something new that you're doing." But it's what I've been doing all the time. But I've grown and tried to learn more about me and I've had that opportunity because I've been able to work. But a young kid today doesn't have that opportunity. At this moment you can name on both hands ten black giants in both white and black music; ten blacks who are considered big, who've been in there forever, from day one. There's nobody like him. But you can't name ten really good singers in either race who've been in the business over 25 years. You can name Stevie Wonder, who hasn't been in it 20 years which shows just how hard it is to get there.

You have to take the music to the people and then make them realize that they like it. They don't know they like it until they hear it. It's like me going to Howard. I thought I'd shake up a few other schools around the country, but it wasn't worked so far. I haven't gotten any real offers.

I do believe that I can be a bridge to the mind of a young black. I can give them something that they can relate to because it's also a miracle and it's also improvising. It's all that in one shot. It's all a bit of theater, show business, the whole kit and kaboodle. The young blacks I have been able to approach who have come out seem to like that. This is their first time too. And they didn't have any idea of what it would be like. They were dragged out by somebody. But when they got there, it was what they wanted. It was what they wanted and they didn't even know that they could deal with it. It's about exposure.

What should be taught is not the negative stuff, but what came out of that whole jazz environment, the music itself, not the person. Charlie Parker was the biggest dope addict in the whole business, but look what his music did. That's what you teach to the kids. Then you say he's an example too that can be taught to kids. See what happened to the man who created this. Yet he's dead at a young age. A lot of the black schools are church schools, theological schools and they don't want the Blues and jazz and street music in their thing.

Q. If you could be any place right now, where would you be?

A. Right here!

Class of 1982 - CONSIDER THIS!

As we are about to exit from our four years of pursuing the capitalist knowledge, wisdom, and phenomena, now on Reagan Boulevard, let us not be discouraged by the current economic situation.

The unobstructed tunnel, Institution Highway, which we've just traveled on has prepared us for the traffic jam better known as the "outside world". Have you paid your toll?? Some of us plan to continue our education, while many of us will be exploring the dense job market. Whatever your personal goal may be, I wish to extend the BEST OF WISHES to everyone.

Hold your head and profession up high! Let your limit be the sky!

We've all accomplished the goals that were initiated in 1978. Although my expectation of leaving Institution Highway and merging onto Legal Avenue have succumbed to the traffic jam, with faith and potential success can be achieved.

Class of 1982, have faith in your esteem and let your heart guide you!

Tracey Gillens

HAROLD MELVIN AND THE BLUE NOTES



by Wilhelmina Samuel

photo by Brynne Clerke

Harold Melvin and the Blue Notes performed at the Amherst College Cabaret, Saturday, April 17th in Valentine Hall.

They performed in front of an audience of roughly a hundred or more responsive people. Harold Melvin, the Blue Notes and the band entitled the Million Dollar Movement played until three in the morning.

As Harold sang, the Blue Notes stepped to the music with every movement totally on time. Dressed to the bone in light blue tucks and bowties, the group was hooked from their heads to their toes.

Starting the entire set off by singing "Reaching for the World", the audience put their hands together to participate in a fun and dynamic evening. David Ego, the lead singer of the night, had the ladies excited from the start of the show to the finish. His handsome appearance and sexy movements made an exciting night for many young ladies.

Dedicating a song entitled, "I Miss You" to the "Bear", better known as Teddy Pendergrass, the group prayed for his recovery.

In addition, Harold also dedicated a song to Nat King Cole's daughter, who was a member of the audience. Harold talked about how he always envied her father, and thanked her for attending their performance.

He continued the show by asking, "How many came with someone? How many came looking for someone?" And he did not forget to ask, "How many came with somebody else's someone?" When Harold asked if the audience was enjoying the show it responded with an overwhelming yes!

They completed the first half of the show with their oldie but goodie, "I Should Be Your Lover", sung by Harold and David. David added, "I wish I could just touch that big a.. of yours just one more time."

During the intermission, which consisted of music and dancing, Harold and the Blue Notes came out in jeans and t-shirts to join in on the dancing.

When Harold and the Blue Notes returned to complete the second half of the show, they were dressed in white tucks and bowties. A positive song was dedicated to the pioneer valley entitled, "Hang On In There, We Can Work It Out." The cabaret was definitely a night to remember for those who attended.

NOEL POINTER

by Wilhelmina Samuel

Noel Pointer, the dynamic electric violinist and jazz performer appeared at Mount Holyoke College last Saturday night. Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Noel learned to play the violin at age ten. He later switched from the standard acoustic violin to a five string, amplified violin. He referred to it as a "five string bunch of toys."

Pointers' back-up consisted of Abdul Wali on the lead guitar, Rick Cutler on keyboards, John Cooksey on drums and Gary Hase also on guitar. Together, the group proved that a powerful musical presence had arrived.

Although it was the first time that Wali and Cooksey performed with Noel, both agreed that it was no problem at all to catch on to his style of performing.

The auditorium smelled of fresh flowers which were hanging from the balcony. The set up in the auditorium and on stage showed the great effort that the Mount Holyoke sisters put into making the night a success.

Poised, articulate, and possessed with an almost flawless technique, he played the violin with his fingers and his bow. When Noel performed "Mirobelle", a song from his album Phantazia that was written by Earl Klugh, the audience responded with a standing ovation.

In addition, Noel also sang and played the piano, an instrument he learned to play at age four.

Noel Pointer continues to grow. Presently Noel has five albums out on the market; Phantazia, Hold On, Feel It, Calling, and All My Reasons. In the near future Noel Pointer hopes to return to the pioneer valley.



photo by Brynne Clerke

Know your history, check out the courses that Afro Am has to offer.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

** AFRO-AM 101	INTRODUCTION TO BLACK STUDIES I (D) TUTS 1:00-2:15/NAH 315	Davie	** AFRO-AM 254	INTRODUCTION TO AFRICAN STUDIES W 19:00-21:30/NAH 109	Richards
** AFRO-AM 102	BLACK RHETORIC (B) MWF 7:20-1:10/NAH 110	Eugene Terry	** AFRO-AM 264	FOUNDATIONS OF BLACK EDUCATION IN THE U.S. (C) TUTS 9:30-10:45/NAH 110	Davie
** AFRO-AM 111	SURVEY OF AFRICAN ART (C) TUTS 11:15-12:30/NAH 114	Richards	** AFRO-AM 290D	NAZISM IN AMERICAN TELEVISION: 1950 - PRESENT W 2:30-4:25/NAH 315	Davie
** AFRO-AM 112	INTRODUCTION TO CLAY AND PLASTER MWF 10:10-12:05/NAH 01 Section 1 MWF 12:20-2:15/NAH 01 Section 2 MWF 8:00-9:55/NAH 01 Section 3 TUTS 8:00-10:45/NAH 01 Section 4	Miles/Nail	** AFRO-AM 318	BLACK MUSIC AND THE THEATRE TUTS 19:00-21:30/NAH LOUNGE (Room 104)	Shepp
** AFRO-AM 115	AFRO-AM DANCE WORKSHOP I MWF 11:15-12:05/Cottage C	Cresham	** AFRO-AM 354	MODERN AFRICAN NOVEL (C) MWF 10:10-11:00/NAH 114	Thelwell
** AFRO-AM 132	AFRO-AM HISTORY: 1619 TO CIVIL WAR (C) MWF 11:15-12:05/NAH 315	Strickland	** AFRO-AM 345	SOUTHERN LITERATURE: BLACK AND WHITE (C) TUTS 9:30-10:45/NAH 315	Lester
** AFRO-AM 133	AFRO-AM HISTORY: 1860-1954 (C) TUTS 11:15-12:30/NAH 315	Bracey	** AFRO-AM 391A	BLAQUES AND RADICAL MOVEMENTS IN THE U.S. TUTS 1:00-2:15/NAH 114	Bracey
** AFRO-AM 156	REVOLUTIONARY CONCEPTS IN AFRO-AMERICAN MUSIC II (C) MWF 12:20-1:10/NAH 315	Shapp	** AFRO-AM 391B	READINGS IN AFD AND BLACK POLITICAL ECONOMY MWF 12:20-1:10/NAH 114	Strickland
** AFRO-AM 157	RESEARCH & BIBLIOGRAPHY IN AFRO- AMERICAN STUDIES TUTS 11:15-12:30/NAH 110	Allan	** AFRO-AM 391C	BLACK AMERICANS AND THE LAW TU 19:00-20:00/NAH 114	Furyear
** AFRO-AM 161	INTRODUCTION TO AFRO-AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE (D) M 13:00-2:00/NAH 114	Furyear	** AFRO-AM 391D	RACE AND SEX IN NIGHER EDUCATION W 15:00-21:00/NAH 315	Ether Terry
** AFRO-AM 190B	COMPOSITION: STYLE AND ORGANIZATION (B) MWF 1:25-2:15/NAH 315 Section 1 MWF 1:25-2:15/NAH 114 Section 2	Heede/Thelwell	** AFRO-AM 392A	CREATIVE WRITING- FICTION W 19:00-21:00/NAH 315 *INDEPENDENT STUDY COURSES	Thelwell
** AFRO-AM 190F	BLACK LITERATURE II MWF 2:30-3:20/NAH 114	Eugene Terry	AFRO-AM 196	By Permission Only. DO NOT PRE-REGISTER. Three (3) credits maximum. Staff	
** AFRO-AM 190C	RACISM: THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE MWF 1:25-2:15/NAH 315	Heede	AFRO-AM 296	By Permission Only. DO NOT PRE-REGISTER. Three (3) credits maximum. Professor Miles	
** AFRO-AM 211	TEXTILE DESIGN AND FABRIC PRINTING TUTS 2:30-5:15/NAH 415	Richards	AFRO-AM 396	By Permission Only. DO NOT PRE-REGISTER. Three (3) credits maximum. Staff	
** AFRO-AM 212	SCULPTURE: WELDED SHEETMETAL TUTS 11:15-2:15/NAH 01	Miles	AFRO-AM 496	AFRO-AM MAJORS ONLY. SENIORS ONLY. DO NOT PRE-REGISTER. One (1) to Six (6) credits. By arrangement. Staff.	
** AFRO-AM 217	CONTEMPORARY BLACK IMAGE MAKING (C) TU 19:00-21:30/NAH 109	Stevens		*ALL INDEPENDENT STUDY COURSES REQUIRE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE STUDENT AND HIS/HER ADVISOR. STUDENTS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO PRE-REGISTER FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY COURSES WITHOUT PRIOR CONSENT FROM THE COURSE INSTRUCTOR. ALL INDEPENDENT COURSES ARE OF LIMITED ENROLLMENT.	
** AFRO-AM 234	HARLEM RENAISSANCE (C) TUTS 1:00-2:15/NAH 315	Lester			

LATIN AMERICAN WEEK



DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

TUESDAY APRIL 20th FILM

"El Enemigo Principal" (The Main Enemy)

Film by Grupo Ukamau of Bolivia dealing with the issues of poverty, exploitation and U.S. intervention in Bolivia. It will be followed by a brief exposition of current situation in Bolivia.

Campus Center 168 8 PM
Free admission and refreshments.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 21st CONFERENCE
Isabel Letelier

Will talk about Human Rights in the Southern Cone, current situation in Chile, actual status of the Letelier-Moffitt case and women in Latin America.

Campus Center 168 7:30 PM
Child Care will be provided
For more information call: 545-0883

Sponsored by Third World Women Task Force and AHORA

THURSDAY APRIL 22nd CULTURAL EVENING

Members of the community in general will perform dances, theater and music from different Latin American countries. There will also be a potluck food tasting of typical dishes. Bring your favorite dish!
Arts and crafts will be on display.

Student Union Ballroom 7:30 PM

Any 3RD World Student interested in Radio programming, there will be a WMUA meeting on April 28th, in the Campus Center.

NUMMO PRESENTS

Night of the "Finest" area D.J's!

the Ladies will turn you out!

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AFRICA AND THE SUPER-POWERS

Lecture by Ghanaian Ambassador to U.N.

Thursday April 22nd
7:30 PM

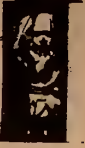
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NUMMO NEWS



Monday April 26, 1982

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A Closer Look at Latin America

by Angele Brown



photos by Ed Cohen



The continent of Latin America is a great mystery to most Americans yet every day it takes on increasing importance in the affairs of the United States. Indeed, while the average American is largely uninformed about Latin America, the region has long been, and is becoming of more, importance to U.S. corporations and the American government. From the Monroe Doctrine to the current furor over El Salvador, Nicaragua and Cuba, American political and economic interests have been involved in Latin America.

The mainstream press tends to highlight the transient and sensational aspects of the ongoing social changes which occur there, i.e. the "crisis" of the day. However, the strategic relationship of the U.S. to this region of the "Third World" is an important reason for concern of all Americans. The lip-service paid to the beauty of democracy by American officials on the one hand combined with concrete support of regimes such as those of Somoza and Trujillo on the other can be quite confusing.

There is a question as to the real interests of the American people in the events of Latin America, for the wholesale export of American dollars to prop up undemocratic regimes at the cost of the American people is an example of a distortion in somebody's thinking concerning the real needs of Latin American nations. Whose thinking is responsible is a question that leads to the question of the accountability of the U.S. government to the American people, especially since the current foreign policy toward Latin America doesn't benefit Americans in general. Black and other Third World people, for example, subjected to the "last hired-first fired" syndrome have wonder how U.S.-based corporations can open and operate plants in Latin America while closing down plants in the U.S. A look at the living standards and wages may provide an answer. What is clear is that the U.S.-based corporations operate in conditions wholly unlike the market model typical of Economics 104.

CONDITIONS IN LATIN AMERICA

The reality is that the vast majority of Latin Americans live in poverty conditions as shown in the per capita income of less than \$200 for 50 percent of the continents' population in 1965, based on a U.N. report. The *World Development Report* for 1981 shows that in the countries from which figures were available, 50-68 percent of the national income went to the wealthiest fifth of the populations, leaving the rest to be distributed to the 80 percent of the people who are non-wealthy. In some countries close to 50 percent of the income went to the wealthiest tenth of the people. Unlike the United States, there is no substantial "middle-class" in these countries. The United States' wealthiest fifth holds 42 percent of the national income.

The Political conditions which accompany the economic are known to be brutal in many countries. An example of this is the case of Argentina where over ten thousand "disappearances" occurred over the past decade.

THE ROOTS OF INEQUALITY

Conditions in Latin America are said to be remnants of the harsh Spanish colonial era when semi-feudal land relations were set up more than 200 years ago. However, it has been a long time since the end of Spanish colonial domination and the same land relations (Latifundias, etc.) are still evident in many countries. Agricultural producers such as Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras employ 50-60 percent of their labor forces in agriculture. In addition, they are among the poorest countries in the continent. However, Honduras also had the highest share of national income going to the wealthy, a share of 68 percent goes to 20 percent of the people. The poorest 20 percent of the people get less than 4 percent of the national income. The inequality of wealth in this country is related to the fact that it is one of the poorest in Latin America, as well as its emphasis on agriculture.

Continued on page 2

LETELIER:

by Angela Brown

US-CHILE RELATIONS

As part of the "Latin American Week" activities, Isabel Letelier spoke here last Wednesday night. Letelier is the outspoken widow of Orlando Letelier who was the Chilean ambassador to the U.S. at the time of the Allende government in Chile. Orlando Letelier was assassinated in Washington, D.C. shortly after the military coup which installed Augusto Pinochet who still remains in power by way of dictatorship.

Letelier spoke about the problems of Latin America and stated that the U.S. media has a need of fuller development of the reasons behind events which occur there and "not just sensationalism" as is currently promoted in media coverage. She said that these events have nothing to do with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, Cuba, etc. but, rather, directly result from the conditions of life within Latin American countries. For example, El Salvador has the lowest average caloric intake in Latin America. At the same time, 2 percent of the population owns 60 percent of the total land in El Salvador. 200,000 people live in "cardboard houses". Yet, the only thing given consistent coverage are the military conflicts within the country.

Regarding U.S. destabilization attempts in Latin America, Letelier summarized what happened in Chile as the destruction of democracy, done ironically "in the name of democracy", such that Pinochet has extended his own term in office until the year 1993. She made the point that while there was little or no forewarning of the overthrow of the Chilean government, that "we have the evidence of what the United States is doing in Nicaragua". Sources such as Dan Rather and Mike Wallace have confirmed on major network television that the U.S. government has allocated \$16 million dollars to the CIA for the purpose of intervention in Nicaragua.

The situation in Chile is one of political repression accompanied by economic exploitation. Workers earn roughly \$33 dollars a month, with a price level at least as high as that of the United States. She noted the special activities of the Mapuches Indians who number about 800,000 in Chile.

They have organized cultural centers for their people as a response to the situation where Pinochet asserts that "there are nothing but Chileans" in his country.

Letelier discussed the role of women, who are vital to the organizing attempts against the dictatorship. She said that her countrywomen were in the process of learning that they have "social problems" that cannot be resolved or overcome on an individual level. Women have been central to such efforts as the church meal programs which feed 20,000 children in Chile.

She also noted the brutal assassination of the A.N.E.F. labor leader Jimenez who was critical of the military government. He argued that it does not represent workers' interests. Jimenez was originally in support of the overthrow of the Allende government, but recently made a call for a formation of a coalition in opposition of the dictatorship, which led to his demise. This event led to a response by Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO of the U.S. who called for an end to Reagan's support of Chilean repression.

Letelier went on to discuss the status of the Letelier-Moffitt court case regarding the above-mentioned murder of Orlando Letelier and Moffitt who was an American aide to the Chilean government. She said that the case, being a liability of the American government as well as of Chile, is the one thing at present which holds the U.S. back from extending full relations to Chile. She said that even though Reagan has lifted the sanctions imposed by the Carter administration, he cannot go beyond this because if he did it could be easily pointed-out that "he is not as serious about fighting international terrorism as he says".

However, according to Letelier, Pinochet and Reagan are close to having friendly relations. She noted the extreme efforts of the corporate lobby for economic relations between the U.S. and Chile. Most recently there was heavy lobbying around a major airshow in Chile to which the U.S. corporations wanted to be able to direct sales of airplanes.

The status of the court case of the Letelier-Moffitt murders is embroiled in two separate trials, the criminal case and the civil suit.

The criminal case has already put Michael Townley and three Cubans (expatriates) into jail. However, two other Cuban expatriates are still at large while the three Chilean military officers involved in the murders have yet to be extradited. A congressional bill calling for full respect of human rights and the surrender of the military officers to the U.S. Justice Dept. has been introduced by Senator Percy of Illinois, and is still pending. Letelier said that although this seems like a simple action and constitutes a compromise for those who would like further action (i.e. the Kennedy amendment which has already been killed by Sen. Helms) it is unlikely to be carried out. This is because of the conflicts that would be initiated in the internal structure of Pinochet's government if he attempted to do so. According to Letelier, the nature of Pinochet's military rule will not allow this to happen because it could cost him his office.

The civil suit ruled that the Chilean government must pay \$ 4.9 million dollars in compensation to the relatives of the deceased. The U.S. government has yet to do that to enforce the ruling. On the contrary, Letelier said that the U.S. government is in a hurry to certify Chile since it has already allocated aid to Chile in the upcoming budget.

Continued from page 1

Latin American countries, as producers of either agricultural goods or other raw materials (ie. mineral products), are subject to competition with each other due to their small size. They compete in what resembles a buyers' market, the market being in the U.S. The resulting tendency to cut costs, as much as possible, targets wages (or their equivalent) to be cut first. Economic exploitation is preserved through whatever power structures are available for the individual country. The world power structure becomes the determining factor when the domestic power structure becomes threatened. Thus, the historical use of American "gunboat diplomacy", and its possible revival today, have influence over the very nature of other countries. Part of this argument is that some force has to be at work maintaining these systems because otherwise, they would've faded away long ago. To argue contrary to this is to say that the Latin American people are backward by nature. The fact is that a climate which allows economic exploitation is attractive to the profit-seeking multinational corporations, as evidenced in statistics about some of the largest economic agents in the world. Some of the largest U.S.-based corporations, General Motors, Ford, General Electric, IBM, Chrysler, and IT&T, employ from 24 to 72 percent of their laborers in foreign countries. In addition to the idea that Latin American countries are inherently backward and "unstable" is the attempt to write-off liberation movements as part of the "world terrorist movement" based in Nicaragua, Cuba or the Soviet Union. While one notion states that these countries are problematic, the other is based on the assumption that nothing is really going within these countries and that outside agitators cause the uprisings.

STANOARO SOLUTIONS TO INEQUALITY.

The dominant American belief is that Latin American countries have higher inequality of income because they are underdeveloped and lack a modern industrial capacity. However, the whole of the continent is more industrialized and has a higher per capita income level than the rest of the Third World. In addition, it has the most unequal average income distribution compared to Asia and Africa. The question is whether these factors are related. Latin America is certainly not characterized as being an industrial region. However, what industrialization there has been has not helped the poor. There is evidence that the poor in countries such as Mexico and Brazil are worse off now than before the recent development programs took place, even with the higher per capita income levels than before. Mexico and Brazil are examples contradictory to the view that development alone is the instant cure to the problems of inequality and poverty.

PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT

The reasons behind the ongoing problems of Brazil and Mexico, as well as other more developed Latin American countries, are multifaceted. Continuing dependence upon the United States even after industrialization programs is highly possible since large portions of the industrial assets are U.S.-owned in both Mexico and Brazil. In 1969, U.S.-based multinationals owned 42 percent of Brazil's manufacturing assets and 34 percent of its industrial assets. Indeed, manufacturing has become a popular form of foreign investment from the U.S. into Latin America. Manufacturing accounted for fully one-third of this foreign investment in 1972. In times past, this investment was concentrated in agriculture and minerals. Another notion of why development hasn't helped most people in these countries is that increasing economic exploitation was used to finance industrialization. Whether or not it will help in the future remains to be seen.

Felicidades AHORA

Es mi deseo el expresar a viva voz mis felicitaciones a todas aquellas personas que de una forma u otra participaron en las actividades que se llevaron a cabo para la celebracion de La Semana Latino Americana auspiciada por la organizacion AHORA.

Con la sinceridad de un buen amigo les deseo a todos buena suerte y para la proxima celebracion tengamos otro rotundo éxito como hasta ahora lo hemos tenido.

Además, quiero en general darles las gracias por las contribuciones de los bailes, canciones, poesias y en general por el ambiente de amistad.

Deseo tambien enviar un saludo especial a nuestro buen amigo y compatriota Argeo Quiñones quien con vejezidad, pasta y aguja alegra los corazones. Tambien sin dejar atras otro compatriota y contribuyente al logro y progreso del bienestar de la comunidad hispano-parlante que con su arte poetico nos recitara la poesia *La Brecha* y otras mas, le doy mis mas gratos saludos al Dr. Benjamin Rodriguez.

Este ha sido un corto resumen dedicado especialmente a felicitar a todos los contribuyentes en la celebracion de La Semana Latino Americana.

Siga adelante AHORA, ahora es que esta' bueno.

Ismael Martínez

CAUCUS URGES PARTICIPATION

This Wednesday night a meeting will occur which may determine the future of Third World existence on this campus. It is the undergraduate student senate meeting during which the student activities budget for 1983 is decided. The budget recommendation, as it now stands, is favorable towards Third World groups. At Wednesdays' meeting however, that can and will change if the funding is not supported by a large turn out of Third World students.

A recent Nummo survey suggested that half of the Third World students on campus are members of organizations. This doesn't mean that these groups only meet the needs of students who are in the groups. Third World organizations are responsible for activities and programming which directly affect the entire Third World community. A few examples are outreach and recruiting of new students, bringing up speakers to address Third World issues, organizing groups and rally's to lobby for Third World interests and sponsoring parties, concerts and other forms of entertainment.

Wednesday nights' meeting requires that both group members and non-members be there, in order to maintain this level of programming, funding must be available. The budget for all RSO groups is in excess of 1.7 million dollars. Third World allocations are only a small fraction of that, but widespread support is needed to prevent it from diminishing.

The occurrence of such an event would do more than decrease activities for a year. The organizations in question are the backbone of unity on campus. They are not only responsible for the events which bring the community together and keep it informed through such sources as NUMMO News, they also provide such vital functions as representing Third World interests before faculty and administration.

If funding were allowed to drop it would be a serious blow to the ability of Third World organizations to function and

would destroy the alot of the cohesiveness and unity between organizations and "students at large". This unspeakably vulnerable position has obvious repercussions for the continued Third World presence on campus.

Wednesday Night, at 7:00 pm in the Campus Center will be the time to maintain Third World funding. A large turn-out will provide insurance of this as well as providing opportunity to see how the Student Senate works.



Will El Salvador's Elections Stop The Bullets?

Slide show / Lecture with

JAMES HARNEY

- Recently returned from El Salvador
- 3 weeks behind lines with the rebels
- In El Salvador during assassination of Archbishop Romero

Also Holly Marden Quartet

Vocalist: Eshu Elegba

Wednesday May 12
S.U.B. 7:30pm

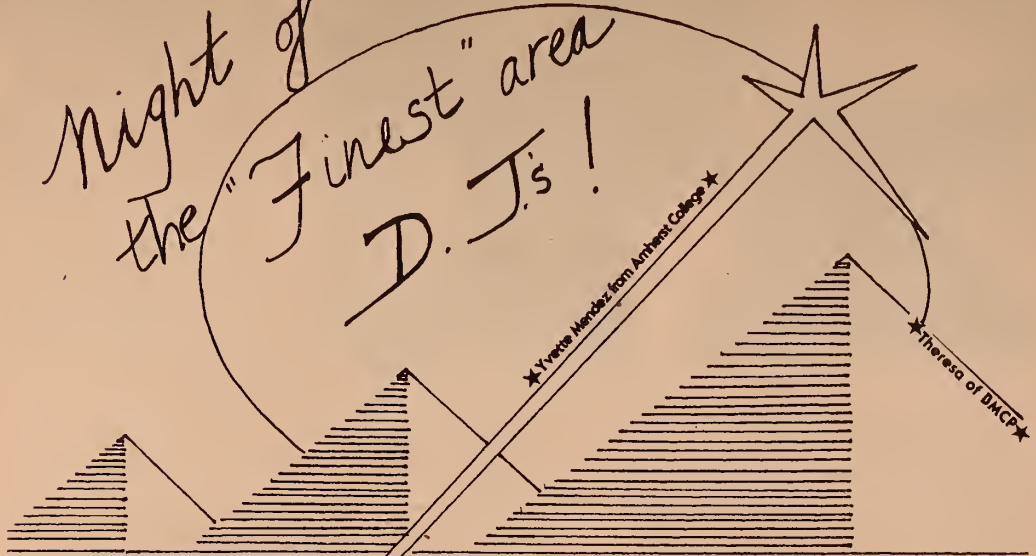
Sponsors: Radical Student Union, Commuter Collective, AHORA, CONFES, WMLASC

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION STUDENT SENATE
BUDGET ACT COMPARISON
Fiscal 1981-82 vs. 1982-83

Account Number	Account Name	FY '83	FY '82	Difference
3-28238	Academic Affairs	\$ 29,273.40	\$ 25,409.00	\$+ 3,864.40
3-28687	Afrk-Am	18,896.19	14,690.00	+ 4,206.19
3-28678	Ahora	8,047.70	7,600.00	+ 447.70
3-28682	Asian American Student Assoc.	4,605.00	5,510.00	(910.00)
3-28244	Attorney General	5,181.50	5,646.00	(464.50)
3-29456	Black Mass Communications Project	10,564.20	10,082.00	+ 482.20
3-28181	Bolton-Belcherston	2,000.00	2,000.00	-
3-28228	Campaign Fund	1,500.00	1,500.00	-
3-28301	Collegian	-	39,343.00	(39,343.00)
3-28297	Deficit Liquidation	10,000.00	40,000.00	(30,000.00)
3-28454	Drum-Itary Magazine	13,590.00	13,371.00	+ 219.00
3-28321	Economic Development Office	27,764.00	24,036.00	+ 3,728.00
3-23283	Finance & Budget	9,250.40	7,550.00	+ 1,700.40
3-28214	Finance / Conference	27,000.00	20,000.00	+ 7,000.00
3-28329	Five College Stu. Coord. Bd.	35,500.00	23,868.00	+ 11,632.00
3-28222	Governmental Affairs	2,916.00	2,857.00	+ 59.00
3-28456	Index	28,168.79	25,910.00	+ 2,258.79
3-28253	Legal Services Office	111,761.00	87,276.00	+ 24,485.00
3-28742	Mass.Assoc. of State Stu. (MASS)	1,348.00	-	+ 1,348.00
3-28459	Nummo News	16,923.00	15,445.00	+ 1,478.00
3-26507	Office of Communications	17,325.17	13,830.00	+ 3,495.17
3-26266	Office of Third World Affairs	20,477.00	20,500.00	+ 16,977.00
3-28544	Outreach Club	1,710.00	2,435.00	+ 725.00
3-28751	People's Gay Alliance	2,942.00	2,950.00	(8.00)
3-28756	Radical Student Union	1,665.00	350.00	+ 1,315.00
3-28810	SAFE	450.00	-	+ 450.00
3-28201	Senate Operations	61,708.42	53,816.00	+ 7,892.42
3-28211	Senate Sponsored Events	29,095.20	32,460.00	(3,364.80)
3-26676	SCARR	435.00	468.00	(33.00)
3-28461	Spectrum	11,375.00	11,350.00	+ 25.00
3-29100	Student Activities/RSO	349,901.00	317,640.00	+ 32,261.00
3-28249	Students Against Militarism	100.00	-	+ 100.00
3-28225	SCERA	87,683.09	91,002.00	(3,318.91)
3-28225	SGA President's	19,325.00	20,354.00	(1,229.00)
3-28317	Union Credit Union	9,573.00	10,169.00	(596.00)
3-28310	Union Video Center	22,650.00	22,850.00	(200.00)
3-28242	University Judiciary	1,722.75	1,179.00	+ 543.75
3-28495	V. Mass. Latin Amer. Sol., Comm.	285.00	285.00	-
3-28465	WMA	51,192.00	43,772.00	+ 7,420.00
3-28469	Women's Leadership Project	1,909.50	-	+ 1,909.50
	Women's Media Network	875.00	1,082.00	(207.00)
	Young Worker's Liberation League	350.00	-	+ 350.00
	Environmental Organizations	495.00	(CEQ) 290.00	+ 205.00

NUMMO PRESENTS

Night of
the "Finest" area
D.J.'s!



★ TC of WNDR in Doston ★

★ Sister Wilhelmo ★

★ Yvette Sanchez from Antares College ★

★ Theresa of DMCP ★

the Ladies
will turn you
out!

★ Lady Deo ★

Photo by Barron Roland



APRIL 30 S.U.B. 10 - 'til
DISCOUNT WITH NUMMO T-SHIRT
\$ 2 DONATION

★ Dyrne-ee-Cee from the Big Apple ★

★ Lady Mohogony ★



photo by Adger Cowans

Eleventh Annual Black Musician's Conference

The University of Massachusetts in cooperation with Amherst, Smith and Hampshire Colleges will celebrate the 11th Annual Black Musician's Conference. This year's conference has selected the theme, "Legends and Young Giants" honoring the great musicians who have made milestone contributions to American music and featuring the rising young musicians who will be the legends of the future. In coordination with the theme a range of activities have been planned including concerts, films, two photo exhibits, an art exhibit, a lecture, and video exhibitions.

This conference marks over a decade of commitment to the institutional recognition of African-American Instrumental Music by the University of Massachusetts in cooperation with neighboring colleges and area musicians. The conference is dedicated to the discussion, research and celebration of Black Music as a major contribution to American Arts.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28

Lecture: George Butler, Vice President of Jazz and Progressive Music, Columbia Records, "Music, Musicians & the Recording Industry," Cape Cod Lounge, UMass, 8pm FREE

Mr. Butler is the highest ranking black executive at CBS records and has produced in every music idiom, from pop to classical music. He has dedicated his life to insuring the black artist's presence in the commercial market with integrity and respect. His lecture will be of special interest to musicians and people interested in communications and media. He will be accompanied by CBS recording artist, Wynton Marsalis, a 20 year old jazz and classical trumpeter who will discuss the topic from the artists' perspective.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29

Film: "Last of the Blue Devils," The Great Kansas City Jazz Musicians Reunion, SUB, UMass, 8pm, FREE

FRIDAY, APRIL 30

Crum Clinic & Concert: "TLC & the Professors," featuring Terry Lyne Carrington on drums, with Professor Ray Copeland on flugel horn, Professor Fred Tillis on sax, Charles Greenlee on trombone, Art Matthews on keyboard, Avery Sharpe on bass and Dean Carbone on vibes.

SUNDAY MAY 2

Film: "Imagine the Sound," film of concert and discussion with Archie Shepp, Wright Hall, Smith College, 2pm & 4pm, FREE

PHOTO EXHIBIT:

"Some of My Favorite Things." The photographic works of Charles Stewart, Augusta Savage Memorial Gallery, New Africa House, UMass, April 18-May 1, Monday thru Friday, 10am-3pm

ART EXHIBIT: "A Celebration of Black Music," a group exhibit by Fred Becker, Nelson Stevens and Richard Yard, Hampden Gallery, Southwest Area, UMass, April 20-May 1, Monday thru Friday, 4pm-8pm

VIDEO SCREENINGS: Continuous showings of live UMass performances by Max Roach, Sun Ra, Oscar Brown Jr., Marion Brown, Dave Burrell and Hamiet Bluiett, April 25-May 2, 10:30am - 2pm, Campus Center Complex, UMass

"Legends and Young Giants"

by Charlene Allen

This week the University community, particularly its Black students, is honored by the presence of the annual Black Musicians Conference. The week-long celebration will include a series of concerts, films, and events throughout the Five-College area. One highlight of the conference, the theme of which is "Legends and Young Giants", is an art exhibit located in the Hampden Commons in Southwest residential area. The showing features the work of professor Nelson Stevens, of the Du Bois Dept. of Afro-American Studies, who focussed his contributions on the lives of artists Stevie Wonder and John Coltrane.

Stevens said that he thinks the exhibit, and the conference itself, are important events because they help to "strengthen student participation in the cultural activities derived from their own rootage. All an artist can ask for are eyes" he said "and a musician, ears". But if the audience isn't participating the week is useless. "An artist is supposed to be more in-tuned to what's out there" Stevens stated, but if the week is not taken advantage of by the public, then "it cuts off the full circle".

When asked why he chose to center his material on Stevie Wonder and John Coltrane, Stevens' response was "because they are both genius contributors to the music form". The ability to see culture in many different ways, the level of invention, as well as the commitment of the two men, were noted by Stevens as an inspiration to him as an artist, as they have most probably inspired others.

The exhibit also includes the work of Fred Becker and Richard Yard who offer paintings and photographs in tribute to Black Music. The display ends April 28th. The works on display are a worthwhile break from everyday life.

MONDAY, APRIL 26

Reception: For photographer Charles Stewart, featuring a slide show on John Coltrane, 4:30 - 6 PM, Augusta Savage Gallery, New Africa House, UMass

The photographic works of Charles Stewart have become synonymous with Jazz Music; his dynamic portraits of musicians have appeared on some 5,000 album covers worldwide. He is most known for his monumental work on the prestigious jazz recording label Impulse. As their official photographer for 15 years, he chronicled the John Coltrane and Eric Dolphy years, and his endless list of photographic subjects includes Ben Webster, Charles Mingus, Duke Ellington, and Count Basie. His most recent awards include the Chicago Art Directors Club award, the New York Art Directors Club award, and the International Black Photographers Outstanding Achievement award. Mr. Stewart will be present at the reception.



A Film Review

by Roxana Bell

"The Main Enemy" is a rare type of film in many ways.

It is a rare combination of drama and documentary. It is a dramatization of an historical incident by the people who lived through it. Members of a farming community in the Peruvian Andes reenact events which actually occurred in their community.

The film is spoken mainly in Quechua, (their native language) since the farming people who act it out are Quechua Indians, native people of the Andes.

"Jatun Ank'a" (the Quechua name of the film--"The Main Enemy") was shown at UMass last Tuesday as part of the Latin American Week sponsored AHORA.

The film was directed by Jorge Sanjines, the founder of UKAMAU, the political film-making group from Bolivia. It was filmed in Peru by UKAMAU in 1973 and describes the experiences of this Indian community during the time of a small guerrilla movement in the 1960's.

The Indian's Perspective

This drama/documentary is meant to give the point of view of the Indian. In fact, it is oriented primarily towards an audience made up of the kind of people who act out the film: the Indian campesino (farmers) of the Andean highlands.

Yet this film has been seen in many parts of the world and has even won prizes at three international film festivals.

Quechua and Aymara Indians make up the majority of the people who live in the bleak and windy Andes mountain range, which covers parts of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile.

The Quechuas and Aymaras of today are the direct descendants of the original inhabitants of the South American continent before Columbus and the Spanish conquest. The vast majority live in farming communities and they conserve their ancestral language, as well as many aspects of their ancestral culture.

The Indian campesinos are not only a highly impoverished people, they are a marginalized people. They have little contact with the cities, where the dominant Spanish-speaking culture is centered. They are also largely cut off from national politics and the management of the economy, which are also centered in the urban areas.

The majority of the campesinos of the Andes cannot read or write, since schools are scarce in the countryside. They also have limited access to the organized media: T.V., radio, newspapers, films, etc. . . .



Why the film was made

The members of the UKAMAU group went into the countryside and filmed "The Main Enemy" with the intention of providing a means of expression to a marginalized and oppressed people.

The film was made with the active creative participation of the community which acted in the film. The people helped to develop the script and the interpretation of the events. The UKAMAU film-makers provided the technical skills and equipment as a vehicle for the campesinos to describe their experiences in their own words.

The motivations of the UKAMU members are definitely political. Their intention is to provide the means for a community to describe its experiences so that another community can learn something from them.

"The Main Enemy" points out to campesino viewers, clearly and concretely, who are the people and what are the mechanisms responsible for their oppressive conditions of life.

This is done in a collective effort between the community and the film-makers. This sharply radical aspect of this type of political art: the oppressed people themselves are the agents of political education and consciousness raising.

What is the Main Enemy

The film opens with a view of Machu Pichu, the ancient ruins of the Incan civilization, in present-day Peru. The introduction is made by the narrator, an old Quechua man.

The story begins with the brutal murder of a campesino by a landowner and his overseer. This is only one of many abuses suffered by the campesino community.

Their efforts to seek justice from the courts and the police only resulted in further injustice and abuse. Justice is finally achieved after the arrival of a group of leftist guerrillas. They (the guerrillas) capture the landowner and the overseer, they set up a public trial in the village, and the two men are collectively sentenced to death by gunfire. The guerrillas teach the community people how to take better care of themselves by giving them medicine, and also they helped with the farming.

When the situation in the village starts to get somewhat better, the national government's armed forces enter the picture. Aided by the U.S. military advisors, they launch an assault on the guerrillas and the village itself.

The story told by the campesinos on film clearly point out the elements of the oppressive system: the courts, the police, the landowners, the army, the government, and the imperialists. The film also shows how the different elements are inter-connected and are part of a whole system.

At the end of the film, the narrator concludes that imperialism is at the head of the oppressive system and it is the main enemy of the people. He says that all people oppressed by imperialism must struggle against it and its domestic allies.

He closes the film with the words: "Sempre hasta la victoria!", (Always until victory!)

LA LUZ RAPS ON THE MOVEMENT

by Midori Tabery

Times are bad. The present program of tax cuts, deep slashes in fundamental social programs coupled with escalating defense spending constitute a relentless attack, particularly on working people and people of color. If conditions are that bad here what are they like for a colony of this country -- and what kind of resistance is being organized?

It was on this issue, specifically the state of the Puerto Rican labor movement, that Jose La Luz spoke last Monday night. La Luz is an activist in both the labor movements here and in Puerto Rico. The essence of his talk is that the Puerto Rican labor movement, like the labor movement here, is now facing a very difficult period.

In Puerto Rico the rate of unemployment stands officially at 21 percent with wages approximately one third of comparable wages job here in the U.S. These statistics are a good indication of why corporations relocate or "runaway" to the island. At the same time inflation is on the increase. Put all this in the context of Reagan's Caribbean Basin Proposal, which calls for, among other things, drastic cuts in the food stamp program that over 70 percent of Puerto Rico is eligible for and it becomes clear that these are not good times for organizing. Simply to have a job is an achievement. Their fight for better wages, working conditions and benefits when there are many wanting to replace them at lower wages is an immediate threat to their survival.

As La Luz pointed out, the fact that the labor movement in Puerto Rico exists at all is no small miracle. He also stressed that rather than focusing attention on individual leaders or on the labor movement it is more important to understand the context in which it has developed. As a form of organized resistance to the social, economic, and political conditions of colonization the development of the labor movement has thus been tied to the development of political movements in Puerto Rico. Not only did the movement have to deal with "economic" issues on the job, but at the same

time with the "political" issue of Puerto Rico's existence as a colony of the U.S. These factors have caused factionalism within the movement.

Beginning in the early 1900's with the Free Federation of Workers (FLT) which had founding links to the Socialist Party and then with the General Confederation of Workers (CGT), with its links to the Communist Party, there has been an understanding of the need to organize struggle for both economic gains and national independence. However, in both cases the movement was also tied to the ruling political parties of the time. This collaboration often worked directly against the interests of labor, (such as the negotiation of lower wage contracts by the FLT), causing internal splits and eventually the break up of both the FLT and the CGT. La Luz stressed that since the dissolution of the CGT in the mid 40's the labor movement has not been able to recover such a level of unity. The time since then has been characterized by the domination of U.S. based international unions operating essentially to the benefit of the multinationals located on the island. Though the movement has not been able to re-establish itself as a collective whole it has made a presence again as independent unions. Disparity in funding and numbers between these independent unions and those affiliated with U.S. based internationals makes their existence very difficult. In addition there are the recent decertification attempts towards the most progressive of these independent unions and the use of Grand Jury Investigations to indict the more militant leaders within the movement. La Luz also called attention to the fact that there is very little ongoing education through the unions and very little prospect of leadership arising from the rank and file. The Puerto Rican labor movement as well as the quality of existence of Puerto Rico as a whole is at a critical stage. La Luz also spoke of the need to bring this situation to the attention of progressive trade unionists in the U.S.

CRUISIN' J TOWN by SUSAN UYETAKE

Los Angeles' Japan town or J town is the setting for the opening scenes of this documentary, one of a series of film sponsored by the Asian American Student Association.

Hiroshima, a California-based group of primarily Asian American musicians, is the subject of J-Town and produced an album by the same name.

Hiroshima has a unique sound; by combining ancient Japanese instruments with modern ones, the group creates an interesting blend of jazz music. The members are composed of mostly third generation Japanese-Americans who are proud of their heritage and want to express their attitudes toward being Japanese and Japanese-Americans through their music. This mixture of traditional and modern music, east and west, symbolizes a common dilemma among Asian Americans. Am I first Asian, American, or need either of the two come first? need a choice be made?

Although the movie was filmed several years ago, J-Town presents ideas that are still relevant today. Cultural pride, Third World brotherhood and artistic encouragement are supported. People of all races and backgrounds will identify with the message in Cruisin' J town.

POETS' Corner

WHEEL ALONG UNBROKEN GROUND by SCOTT HUNTER

Ahora, brothers and sisters, I feel...

Ahora, the rustle of bushes along the trail.
 Ahora, voices of whispering people along the trail.
 Ahora, the strength of the offense to bring the junta down.

Ahora, the moonlight lights the trail.
 Ahora, hope inside the people; one voice along the trail.
 Ahora, the strength of the offense to lead the people on.

Ahora, the pleasure of shared bread along the trail.
 Ahora, the love of the people growing along the trail.
 Ahora, the strength of the offense that will bring the junta down.

Ahora, the tears of sadness along the trail.
 Ahora, the love of fallen people coming through along the trail.

Ahora, the strength of the offense this love to lead the people on.

To Learn is to Fall

*As we contradict ourself,
 we soon learn what we
 really feel.*

*To survive
 we must understand
 the way of life.*

*And even then
 you will never be sure.*

*People will talk to you
 but how do you know its not a lie.*

*When I think of all the choices in life
 my mind closes
 to all that would not satisfy me.*

*I've learned alot but
 really nothing at all.*

*For I am just
 accepting and playing
 my part.*

by Stray

Love

Love
 is a feeling that you let grow

Love
 is a feeling all of us know

Love
 is the question of should I

Love
 is the hurt that makes us cry

Love
 is the feeling you know is true

Love
 is the feeling I feel towards you

by Stray

MY THIRTY-THREE GENERATIONS AT SA RYONG

By Walter Kwy-sun Lew

Reprinted from Bamboo Magazine, Spring 1981.

I went in white pants
 To the ancestral mounds.
 When I fell into a paddy
 My brain changed.

Soft eyed oxen raised me
 To a thatched roof to dry.
 At dusk, the farmer's wife fed me
 In strips to her children.

That evening, down at the makkoli house*
 The farmer stood up in the middle of a song
 And bet his hill and three daughters
 That no one could guess
 What had been dug up from his fields that day.

*Makkoli is a very strong rice whiskey

Joan de Arc

The dragon days of war wore on,
 Brave warriors had gravely fallen,
 Midedt death, destruction, no light shone,
 Ashen grey the countryside.

Council had met, no courses charted,
 The state, a ship adrift.
 The enemy advances on all sides,
 The homeland brewed revolt.

Then one, a rose, her kingly crown
 rags and barest feet,
 Took the charge and boldly spoke,
 "One love and unity."

She scorn the council; on her own,
 Went out and gathered people round.
 "You are all one people,
 Peace is love, drag the tyrant down."

A witch she is, the ways she stir the crowd.
 Her dance, a chant: One love and unity.
 "All people, all people, all people,
 One love and unity."

"All love. One people.
 Feed the people. Feed the people.
 The people united will always be victorious.
 One love. All love and unity."

Through all the world the cry went out.
 "Free the people from the tyrant's grasp.
 The rage of war plagues us
 To keep the rich's coffers full."

"Give us liberty. Self determination.
 Stop the killing. Feed the people.
 Unite Jah Children. Feed the people.
 One love. One love and unity."

Her vision became the word.
 The people rejoiced.
 "Look at the people. Look at the people.
 They free themselves with love.
 One love, the people and unity."

"All love. All love. One people unity.
 Peace is love.
 One love. All people and unity."





photos by Bert Andrews

The Third World Theater Series is pleased to announce the fourth production of its 1982 season: "Paper Angels", an Asian American drama.

This drama, written by Jenny Lim, portrays the experience of Chinese immigrant held in the detention center on Angel Island. Angel Island detention barracks, a two-story wood building located on a hill overlooking San Francisco Bay, was opened January 12, 1910. It held Chinese immigrants waiting to be questioned by immigrant officials who decide whether or not they could enter the United States. Some detainees were held there for as much as two years, while immigration decided their case. During that time, they suffered many indignities such as: lack of privacy, poor diet, lack of exercise, and inability to communicate with relatives and friends.



The Angel Island detention center was closed in 1940, but inscribed on the walls inside the barracks were Chinese characters -- writings left by immigrants once detained there for questioning: Poetry, written during a thirty year period, by inmates who sought to impart their experiences to countrymen following in their footsteps. Their feelings of anger, frustration, uncertainty, hope, despair, self-pity, homesickness and loneliness filled the walls of the detention barracks. Most of it written in classical Chinese style. More than 135 poems from Angel Island have been recorded and from these, Jenny Lim, a second generation Chinese American, has created "Paper Angels."

"Paper Angels" - Friday, April 30 - 8:00 PM - Bowker Auditorium, UMass. \$2.00 for students - \$3.00 for general public. For more information, please call 545-3604.

Communiqué to the Third World Community

We, the members of the Third World Caucus of the Undergraduate Student Senate, are writing this important communiqué to the people of the Third World community. The past two years have been totally depressing for Third World people. The election of Ronald "Hollywood" Reagan to the office of President of the United States of America has initiated a conservative and dangerously oppressive mood against the non-traditional and the non-white. This danger is clearly seen in the attitudes held by this administration on education. Governor Ed King and his Board of Regents have contributed to a decline in Third World enrollment at this university. Half of the students who will be unable to attend the university this fall will be Third World students. This situation will make it harder for the Third World community to grow and flourish on this campus. Thus support for Third World students on this campus by their peers will become obsolete, and Third World people will be considered less frequently for professorships and other important positions on campus.

There is a need for unity among all Third World people. The Third World Caucus of the Undergraduate Senate is the embodiment of this unity, which the community needs. All year long we have worked to support all Third World groups and their dealings with the Senate. If a group needed money for a cultural event, we helped lobby support for that event in the Senate. Whenever there was a need for Third World representative on a committee or an issue we volunteered our time to make sure our viewpoint was not ignored. The Third World Caucus, in conjunction with the Undergraduate Student Senate, is sponsoring a voter's registration drive and a mock election for Governor of Massachusetts. This event will be held on May 4th. It is one of the many events which the Caucus will sponsor in the future.

The Third World Caucus would like to extend an invitation to all of our community to get involved with cultural events and Third World sponsored events. Our group consists of active members of the Third World community. The upcoming event we urge you to attend is the Undergraduate Senate's public budget hearings, on Wednesday, April 28, at 7:00pm. Be there and let our voice be heard!

A Dream Deferred

Fourteen years ago, on April 4th, 1968 America murdered Martin Luther King, Jr. The civil rights activist had a dream of an America where all people are equal, and as the bullets riveted his life away we had to ask: "What happens to a dream deferred... where do we go from here?"

The conditions that led to the famed Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955 seem to have reappeared in the 1980's. We are living in a decade that has already been referred to as the end of "the Second Reconstruction". We remember the children of Atlanta, but were not told that 35 Black Women were also murdered there during the same period. We saw America open its arms to Poland while Reagan sends the Coast Guard to clean up scores of Haitian bodies washed up on Florida shores. The time is long overdue for us to answer America, but we have to first answer for ourselves where do we go from here?

Tuesday, April 27th in the Student Union Ballroom, the Rev. Herbert Daughtry, Chairman of the National Black United Front, will speak on "the Direction of King's Dream". Rev. Daughtry has been the leading Black activist in New York confronting Police murders and a host of other criminal acts by the rising racist tides over the years. A week from Wednesday James Steele will address "King's Dream vs. Reagan's Nightmare". Let these be the beginning of your decision to make a commitment to change America's face around. Come out, strong in numbers, before a crisis forces you to. Support the Martin Luther King Week Planning Committee.

THIRD WORLD UNITY BY SADANABU IKEMOTO
Reprinted from Bamboo Magazine Spring 1981

It is often mentioned and talked about. But what does it actually mean?

I grew up in a suburb of Boston in which residents are pretty much entirely white, mostly Irish-Catholic. I was a minority. Through my experience growing up, it was always my prerogative to fit into the white society. To "fit in," I had to think in many ways be more white than whites themselves. By doing so, I began rejecting my Asian heritage, not only rejecting it but even despising it. Why couldn't I be like everybody else? There were other Asians in the school I went to but all acted and thought as I did. Thus I came in very little contact with them. Looking back, I actually avoided them. They reminded me of what I am, which I did not want to be.

Coming to college and being away from my hometown environment, I grew to realize my heritage and to hold to it in pride for the unique place it has had in American society and history. Many other Asians felt and experienced the same things I did. Despite our differing nationalities, there was a bond that tied us all together. To understand other Asian's experiences was to ultimately understand myself.

Being Japanese, what tied me to others who were Chinese, Korean and Phillipino? It was probably having shared the same experience in a heavily white society.

Third World Unity, it is not based on similarity of cultures, languages or traditions. Asian culture is uniquely different from African-American and Hispanic culture. Each can hold in its own accomplishments and traditions. It is our mutual struggle against the same institution of racism, our search for dignity and rightful place in American society that is the universal factor of all Third World people. It is brotherhood and sisterhood based on our shared experiences that makes us unique.

DINNER ON US

Free Dinner for Two

The Commuter Collective Office, Area Government for Undergraduates that live Off-Campus, is sponsoring a *night out* for Undergraduate Couples, living Off-Campus, with or without children. This dinner is on us and tree Childcare, by experienced people, will be available for all who need it.

This event is another service provided by the Commuter Collective for Off-Campus Undergraduate Students.

TIME: 7 to 11pm

PLACE: Student Union Ballroom

DATE: May 1, 1982

CASH-BAR...MUSIC...DANCING

Catered by *Yvonne Jones*, who specializes in West Indian Cooking.

★ Reservations are on a First Come First Serve Basis. Space is very limited; please call the Commuter Collective at 545-2145, or come by 404 Student Union Building.

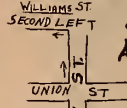
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Saturday, May 15, 1982
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Springfield Science Museum
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"What Happens to a Dream Deferred". . . . Where do we go from here?"

The Martin Luther King Week Planning Committee
Presents:

Tuesday, April 27
Student Union Ballroom
7:00pm New Hope Choir

8:00pm Mr. Mitchell Smith
(Director of A.B.C. (A Better Chance) Inc. Home)

8:30pm Rev. Herbert Daughtry
(Chairman of the National Black United Front)
Speaking on: "The Direction of King's Dream"

10:00pm Sensual Performers

Wednesday, May 5
Campus Center rm. 162-175

8:00pm James Steele
(National Chairman of the Young Workers Liberation League)
Speaking on: "King's Dream vs. Reagan's Nightmare"

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NUMMO NEWS



Monday, May 3, 1982

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ARE WE SERIOUS ABOUT OUR EXISTENCE?

by C. Zulu

The haunting figure of budget cuts stands signaling that the time is zero-hour, D-Day, for many Third World organizations at UMass and in the Five College area.

There is a very imminent possibility that many of the organizations will not survive the O-Day if new and creative approaches are not considered.

Of all the wisdom spoken and written by Martin Luther King Jr., a little noted statement now merits our utmost attention: "There is nothing worse than sleeping through changing times."

Times have definitely changed and if there is to be a continued presence at UMass there must be a change in the practice of Third World student organizations. New and creative approaches that will strengthen and build each organization must be undertaken by Third World student leadership.

The very first thing that should be given priority consideration is the financial condition of Third World organizations.

The unstable condition of most Third World organization reveals itself around budget renewal time because we are dependent on the Student Activity Trust Fund as our main source of funds.

No Third World organization is guaranteed a renewed budget, and if there are future problems within the SATF all organizations will suffer.

Some of us refuse to face this fact and develop inadequate strategies for handling very obvious problems. Much common sense is made about the increased number of Third World students inside the Student Senate bureaucracy. It is thought that this will enhance the position of Third World organizations, guaranteeing the passing of their budget requests.

This is a very shallow and temporary approach which lacks understanding of the real depths of the problem. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that our budgets will get passed. Tigers without teeth and claws are no threat.

Some years ago there was no need for Third World students to be in the Student Senate bureaucracy to help get budgets passed. But now we have to do twice the work to keep our heads above water. It is ironic that now the best talent is inside the Student Senate bureaucracy instead of in Third World organizations!

This reveals two important facts: 1) There is a braindrain from the Third World and; 2) We are being made more dependent on the Student Senate, when the correct direction is toward becoming financially independent!

Our organizations are too important to rest on the whims of a fundamentally white Student Senate, regardless of how progressive it is.

Politically speaking, how can we in all sincerity claim to be

against racism and desire to end racism, and not take the most obvious steps to dissociate ourselves from the racists? How can you rightly attack that which you are dependent upon?

This proposal does not say that we should not submit annual budget requests like all other organizations, but that restated strategies should be considered for taking those resources and using them to double and triple what we already possess (i.e. create a surplus) so that Third World organizations can eventually become financially independent. Our resources should become self-regenerative so that we never have to depend on anyone but ourselves for our own survival!!!

If Third World organizations and leadership are not willing to consider the nature of our dependency on the Student Senate bureaucracy then we are, in essence, not serious about our own survival.

The last step to resolving our problems begins in the mirror! The treasurer's position in all Third World organizations should be reorganized into a "Treasury Committee" that will be active in fundraising and financial development as well as in managing the R.S.O. accounts.

To remain dependent on the source of your problem reflects the remnants of a colonial (slave) mentality, a mentality which can only be combated by striving for and struggling to achieve organizational financial independence.

Statement of Afro-American Students and Organizations

by Angela Brown

The present crisis is of particular concern to Afro-American students. We recognize that our generation is hard-hit by Reagan's economic policies. Government statistics indicate that Afro-American youth have the highest unemployment rate in the nation. Afro-American young workers are the hardest hit by the economic crisis, being victims of the "last hired, first fired" syndrome.

As more and more students are being forced out of higher education because of increasing tuition and decreasing financial aid the percentage of Afro-American students in Universities and colleges is steadily declining. The present state of affairs has not by-passed UMass. It is expected that a very high percentage, much higher than our actual enrollment percentage, of the students not returning in the fall will be Afro-American. In addition, Afro-American students are significantly enrolled in the departments most severely affected by the Long Range Plan.

It is our feeling that we cannot just sit back and let a bad situation get worse. We therefore submit our firm support and urge that the Administration and the Board of Regents:

- 1) Extend and stabilize the tuition waiver program
- 2) Enact a moratorium on tuition increases
- 3) Secure support for financial aid programs
- 4) Increase recruitment of Third World students
- 5) Re-affirm commitment to cross-the-board affirmative action.
- 6) Reject the Long Range Plan
- 7) Implement the G-core now

We also express our concern about the national trend of including the ability to pay as a condition of admission. Our feeling is that restrictive admissions policies further hinder the ability of Afro-American youth to attend institutions of higher education. Instead of more restrictive admissions policies our thinking is in the direction of more open-admissions policies.

We would like to see the Administration and Board of Regents provide authentic, genuine support—financial and otherwise, to all programs that service Third World students. We take note of the fact that it is in the Year Toward Civility that a most serious threat to Afro-American students and Third World programs crystallize. We urge a reassertion of commitment to the Chancellor's proclamation of the Year Toward Civility and its professed ideals.



UMass undergrads Neil Perkins and Kevin Olivera stroll.

A Vote in the Right Direction

by Donna Davis

Tomorrow the Third World Caucus of the Undergraduate Student Senate will sponsor a mock gubernatorial election. Participation is required by all University students. It is important that many students vote because the results will have serious implications for everyone's educational future. The results of this election will be publicized by mainstream media, therefore politicians will know if they can count on UMass students for votes.

Foster Furculo, a former governor of the state, told University students at last week's Student Senate budget hearing that politicians will listen when votes are at stake. The results of this election will demonstrate potential student impact on state elections.

The election will be conducted like a regular Student Government Association election. Ballots will be placed in all Dining Commons. The democratic candidates for governor, in addition to Foster Furculo, will be listed on the ballots. Within the next twenty-four hours make an effort to analyze and discuss the track records made by King, Card, O'Neil, Dukakis, Sears, Lakian and Furculo so that an educated vote will be cast.

Besides voting in tomorrow's mock election keep your eyes and ears open for the upcoming voter registration drive.

**MAKE PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION A CONTENDER
VOTE TUESDAY MAY 4th This may be your last round**

COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

by Charlene Allen

The national political scene is rapidly deteriorating, or improving, depending on one's perspective. Even those convinced of the saving grace of Reaganomics a year ago, when the administration was new, are now disillusioned by the Reagan plan.

The working class can clearly see that the new budget is taking jobs, slashing welfare and public services and cutting wages. The blatancy of Reagan racism cannot be disputed. Even big businesses are caught up in the uncertainty about how to resolve the economic crisis they have helped to create.

At the same time, unity is growing within the labor movement. The rank and file, along with local labor leaders, are refusing to accept corporate propaganda, which insists that the best immediate move for labor is retreat, even though many national leaders adhere to the concept.

Right now, with labor unity on a high, and trust in political leadership low, the time is ripe for a counter-offensive. In light of this, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, has set Election Day of this year as Solidarity Day II.

The idea of an immediate labor counter-offensive attack against big business and the administration in Washington ties in with the economic plan which the AFL-CIO has prepared as an alternative to the Reagan budget. Among other things, the plan calls for sixty-four billion dollars to create new jobs. Also, it insists that if the 33 billion dollar increase to the military budget is to be implemented, then the money must be raised from businesses and high income individuals. The plan will not go far without the massive organized support of the working class.

If change is to occur, preparation must begin now on a national and local level. Many economists and labor officials believe that an immediate "fightback" has great potential, if workers unite properly.

The United States versus Cuba Who Wins???

Amado Rivero and

Raul Perez Mendez

2 Representatives of ICAP

(The Cuban Institute For Friendship
with the Peoples)

NEW AFRICA HOUSE ROOM 315

MAY 6th, 1982 at 8 PM

Lecture on U.S. Cuba Relations—the current crisis. There will be a brief presentation followed by a question and answer period. Topics will include most recent efforts by the U.S. to reinstitute travel blockade against Cuba.

sponsored by: W. E. B. Dubois Afro-Am. Oept., UMass, Com-
mittee for a Dialogue with the Cuban People, Western Mass.
Venceremos Brigade

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE VENCERMOS BRIGADE

On April 19, 1982 the U.S. government announced a re-imposition of the travel ban to Cuba, beginning May 15, 1982.

The new restrictions have been presented as "an important part of this government's policy of tightening the current trade and financial embargo against Cuba." The new regulations contain many legal ambiguities including a number of categories of travel listed as exempted from the ban. Nevertheless, regardless of the various possibilities of "who" may or may not "be allowed" to travel to Cuba, the Reagan administration action is dangerously provocative within the context of the current crisis in the Caribbean and Central American region.

It is the latest in a long series of recent actions which run completely counter to the wishes, needs, and demands of the peoples of the United States and the Caribbean region, and of the people of the world:

- in response to demands for better healthcare and education, jobs and equality, Reagan offers cutbacks, unemployment, racist policies and repressive strategies;
- in response to mass demands for a nuclear freeze and disarmament, Reagan offers a fantastic war budget and arms build-up;
- in response to the proposals of the popular forces of El Salvador for negotiations, Reagan offers increased military and economic support to the fascist junta;
- in response to the proposals of the Nicaraguan and Mexican governments for talks with the United States, Reagan offers covert aid to counter-revolutionary bands and openly builds its military forces in Honduras;
- in response to consistent and repeated attempts by the Cuban government to hold discussions with the United States towards helping to bring about peaceful solutions to the escalating crisis in the region, Reagan offers re-imposition of the travel ban, increased economic sanctions and threats of direct intervention.

The new travel ban, arrogantly intended to "punish" Cuba, is a direct violation of the democratic principles underlying the basic right of U.S. citizens to travel freely. It violates the Helsinki treaty, signed by the United States, and violates our rights as guaranteed by the U.S. constitution.

The National Committee of the Venceremos Brigade condemns this latest attack against Cuba. We are no more intimidated now in asserting our right to travel than we were during the 1960s and '70s when thousands of people living in the United States went with the Venceremos Brigade to visit and work in Cuba -- in defiance of the old travel ban and the blockade, and as a concrete expression of solidarity with the Cuban Revolution.

The Venceremos Brigade will continue to travel to Cuba.

We will continue to bring back first-hand, factual information about Cuba -- to report on the tremendous accomplishments of the Revolution and the example of a new society organized around human needs and based on equality, justice, and the principles of international solidarity.

The Venceremos Brigade has always stood for friendship between the peoples of the United States and Cuba, against aggression and imperialist intervention, and for a complete end to the U.S. blockade. Today we reaffirm our solidarity with the Cuban Revolution and our commitment to protest and oppose each and every attack against Cuba.

The foreign policy objectives of the current administration represent a flagrant disregard for the universally accepted principles of national sovereignty. They represent a flagrant disregard for the principle of mutual respect between nations and for the will of the vast majority of the peoples of the world for peace. With every new attack, of which this "travel ban" is but one, the U.S. government pushes our world closer to disaster.

Throughout the United States, institutions, organizations, and individuals are responding to the announcement of the travel ban. Along with these groups, the Venceremos Brigade urges all its members, supporters, friends and former brigadistas to join the united campaign of action and protest. For further information and materials, contact the national office at the address/telephone listed above.

"Those who profess to favor freedom, yet deprecate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its waters. This struggle may be a moral one; or it may be a physical one; or it may be both moral and physical; but it must be a struggle. Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did and it never will. Find out just what people will submit to, and you have found out the exact amount of injustice and wrong which will be imposed upon them; and these will continue until they are resisted with either words or blows, or with both. The limits of tyrants are prescribed by the endurance of those whom they oppress."

Frederick Douglas
August 4, 1857

SWAPO ON THE ATTACK

Reprinted from Africa News

In a series of guerrilla raids beginning in mid-April, the Namibian independence movement SWAPO (the South West African People's Organization) has launched a major military action that has surprised many observers by penetrating some 150 miles inside the heavily fortified territory.

About 100 guerrillas were reported to have crossed the well-guarded Angolan border with Namibia in the north, and to have reached the white farming district around the mining town of Tsumeb, 200 miles north of the capital Windhoek. As of April 22, the South African Defense Force said nine of its soldiers had died in the raids, along with four civilians and 19 guerrillas. No independent confirmation of any of the figures is available.

After a series of raids deep into Angola — including a major invasion last November and a large incursion last month — the South Africans suggested they had contained the guerrilla threat. Facing sharp questioning in Parliament, Defense Minister Gen. Magnus Malan called the SWAPO actions "suicide missions" and hinted at additional attacks in Angola in retaliation.

The guerrillas were said to have attacked South African troops, firing Soviet-made RPG7 rockets at an armored troop transport. Raids on several white farms, where SWAPO troops planted land mines, were also reported. The insurgents were equipped with anti-aircraft weapons, as well, according to some accounts.

SWAPO initiated low-level guerrilla actions against South African occupation of the territory in 1966. The latest series of raids is by most accounts the largest single military action by the movement in the war to date.

Earlier this month, representatives from the Western Contact Group, including U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker met with SWAPO representatives in Luanda, Angola, to seek agreement on an election plan that is part of the independence negotiations currently under way.

Remembering Martin: Dreams for Our Lifetime

by Angela Brown

Recent events in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr. have been giving a needed sense of continuing struggle to the UMass community. Last week saw Reverend Herbert Daughtry of the Black United Front address the direction of King's dream, which was preceded by sounds of inspiration from the New Hope Choir. Daughtry's address covered the history of the Black church and its relation to the Black liberation struggle as the backdrop from which King came. Daughtry concluded at the end of his talk that the direction of King's dream consisted of two aspects. The first was that King had become increasingly concerned about economic issues as related to the problem of civil rights. The second point was that King was on his way to leading a new kind of political action: a "stay-in" in Washington, DC rather than the familiar day long march. The idea was to move on toward a more militant, long term oriented activity. King was actually on his way towards doing so when he was assassinated.

STEELE TO SPEAK ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 5

The next activity will take place on Wednesday, May 5 in the Campus Center, Rm 162. James Steele, national chairman of the Young Workers Liberation League, will address the question of "King's Dream vs. Reagan's Nightmare". The focus of his talk will be on the struggle facing us at the present time and how it relates to King's ideas and concerns. Steele has been active around many of the issues affecting youth and students. In particular, he is involved in active participation and leadership in the struggle for economic needs, against tuition hikes and for affirmative action. He has also been an active fighter against the draft and has participated in national anti-draft conferences.

James Steele also recently went to Angola as the sole U.S. representative to attend the first congress of the Youth of the MPLA, the Party of Labor of Angola, in Luanda. In addition, Steele met with youth from the ANC of South Africa, and from SWAPO of Namibia while there, as well as participating in the Youth congress and the International Conference of Youth and Students in Solidarity with the People's, Youth and Students of Southern Africa.

With 500 years of colonialism behind it, Angola now celebrates its sixth anniversary of national independence. Despite its annual raids by South Africa, the Reagan Administration's collusion with apartheid and the threat of nuclear revolutionaries, Angola has made tremendous advances towards the national reconstruction of the country. Steele will be addressing the current directions of the Reagan Administration's foreign policy as well as domestic.

China Night

BY JIMMY WONG



Graceful Christine Chin models her gown for China Night

On March 25, 1982 the Chinese Student Association presented the tenth annual China Night at the Campus Center Auditorium. The show consisted of dancing, singing, martial art performances and a fashion show of wardrobes worn several centuries ago.

Each year, the Asian students at UMass have an opportunity to display their hidden talents and expose some of the Asian culture to the population on campus. All in all, it was an evening of fun and entertainment for both the audience and the performers. The evening began with the Ribbon Dance and was followed by a fashion show. The rest of the program included the traditional Lion Dance, songs by the Chinese Student Choir, instrumental solos, the Cowboy Dance, the Peace Drum Dance, Kung Fu exhibitions, the Fan Dance, the Golden Ring Dance and last but not least, the Mountain Dance. Each of these acts signifies a different aspect of the Asian culture. Although most of these performances were not professional, the audience responded warmly to the players' effort.

During their last rehearsal session approximately four hours before curtain time, I wandered into the auditorium. The players, composing mainly of members of the Chinese Student Association and AASA, were hard at work perfecting their act. I noticed how after each practice performance, the players would applaud and complement each other. This brought forth a spirit of unity that I felt missing among the third world community on campus.

I would just like to take this opportunity to thank all the people who participated in the China Night program, your labor of love is exemplary and appreciated by all.

If you missed this year's show, too bad! It was fantastic. However, there's always next year, so keep your eyes and ears open.

photos by Chan-Kwo-Isai



A member of the Chinese Student Association performs the Golden Ring Dance



Wendy Chin does the Ribbon Dance



David Li demonstrates his expertise in kung-fu

THE BIG 6 OF JAZZ

by K. Johnston

Professor Max Roach opened the Big 6 of Jazz concert at the Fine Arts Center last Monday night by introducing a world renowned band of musical giants.

Included in this company were trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie, pianist Billy Taylor, bassist Richard Davis, saxophonist Illinois Jacquet and vocalist Leon Thomas

"Cultural pride" accurately described the musicians' relationship to their music. As historians of Black Classical Music these men were able to fuse the old and the new ideas into a neat musical message.

The playing was at times powerful and subtle at other moments. Collectively it was a colossal extravaganza of sound and with the audience's help the event was taken to unanticipated heights.

Dizzy Gillespie led the "jam" by bebopping in and out of the solos performed by the musical giants. The first solo of the evening entitled "Around Midnight", a tribute to the late Thelonious Monk, was performed with electrifying fervor by Illinois Jacquet. Gillespie later described Jacquet as an "educational colossus." Not to be outdone by the raspy attraction of the sax, Billy Taylor and Richard Davis led by Max Roach on drums transcended the heights and depths of their respective instruments. While Taylor and Davis neared the end of their duet Gillespie returned to the stage to pick up where he had left off. The group surged forward into a rendition of "Night in Tunisia", written by Charlie "Bird" Parker and rerecorded by Gillespie on Chaka Khan's Whatch Gonna Do album. Leon Thomas entered singing "And the melody still lingers on" with his powerful voice.

The evening concluded with the appearance of Fred Tillis, a professor in the UMass music department, playing a soprano saxophone to a standing crowd.



Max Roach, Billy Taylor and Fred Tillis enjoy after concert reception while Mike D'Neil looks on

Announcements

SUMMER '82 INTERNSHIP POSITION OPEN FOR CHILDCARE WORKER

Womanshelter/Companeras is a shelter for abused women and their children located in Holyoke. Services provided to battered women and their children include: a 24-hour bilingual hotline; shelter for up to six weeks; bilingual counseling and referral; legal, welfare and housing advocacy, and support groups.

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Please contact Karen Hakaia at (413) 536-1629 or write to: Womanshelter/Companeras
P.O. Box 6039
Holyoke, Mass 01041

Do to popular demand:

The Photo Exhibit: "Some of My Favorite Things", the photographic works of Charles Stewart, has been extended to MAY 7th in the Augusta Savage Memorial Gallery, New Africa House, UMass from Monday-Friday, 10 AM to 3 PM.

"What Happens to a Dream Deferred". . . . Where do we go from here?

The Martin Luther King Week Planning Committee Presents:

Wednesday, May 5
Campus Center rm. 162-175

8:00pm James Steele
(National Chairman of the Young Workers Liberation League)
Speaking on: "King's Dream vs. Reagan's Nightmare"

Open & Free to the Public

Will El Salvador's Elections Stop The Bullets?

Slide show / Lecture with

JAMES HARNEY

- Recently returned from El Salvador
- 3 weeks behind lines with the rebels
- In El Salvador during assassination of Archbishop Romero

also Holly Marden Quartet
Vocalist: Eshu Elegba

Wednesday May 12
S.U.B. 7:30pm

Sponsors: Radical Student Union, Committer Collective, AHORA, CONFES, WMLASC

TAKING OUR BODIES BACK

The Women's Health Movements

"Taking Our Bodies Back" is film which explores ten critical areas of the women's health movement, from the revolutionary concept of self-help to the issue of informed surgical consent.

This film documents a growing movement by women to regain control of their bodies. It shows women becoming aware of their rights in dealing with the medical industry.

DATE: Thursday, May 6
TIME: 7pm
PLACE: Campus Center 903
CALL: 545-0883

sponsored by Educator/Advocates, Everywoman's Center
Third World Women's Task Force
is
Southwest Women's Center

Michelle Bodden Dance Theater Movement Company

Michelle Bodden's Dance Theater Movement Company is looking back to the Mali Empire and at the folklore from that area...where is the strength from that which has kept us going!

In performing, the Company's aim is to bring to life the old principles and stories, in hope that their audiences will look into themselves for their strenghts.

Michelle Bodden is a graduate of New York University and has performed and taught West African Folkloric Dance throughout New York City since 1978.

The community is invited to share an evening with Michelle Bodden and Company on May 7th, at 7:00 PM until 10:00 PM in room 168 of the Campus Center at UMass. This lecture and demonstration is FREE to the public. Sponsored by The Third World Women's Task Force. For more information call 545-0883.

All unsigned editorials represent the views and opinions of NUMMO Staff

SPRING AFFAIR FASHION SHOW / DISCO

by Emerson Women of Color & House Council
Friday, May 7th
Fashion Show at Hampden 7-10pm
M.C. Carl Lowman
AFTER PARTY AT EMERSON HOUSE
10pm 'til 5am
D.J. Brother D.R.
Tickets 2.50
No tickets sold at door

THE BLACK MASS COMMUNICATIONS PROJECT PRESENTS SPRING FILM SERIES

May 7th: The River Niger & A Raisin in the Sun
8pm at New Africa House
FREE

co-sponsored by the UMass Arts Council



The Williams family is laying it all on the line...and nobody better cross over it!

CICELY TYSON JAMES EARL JONES
LOU GOSSETT

THE RIVER NIGER

GUESS WHO'S MOVING NEXT DOOR!

SIDNEY POITIER
'A RAISIN in the SUN'

with CLAUDIA McNEIL RUBY DEE DIANA SANDS

READ
NUMMO
EVERY
MONDAY!

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NUMMO NEWS

Monday, May 10 1982

VOLUME 10 ISSUE 5

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KING'S STRUGGLE

by Angela Brown

James Steele, National Chair of the Young Workers Liberation League, spoke at UMass last Wednesday, April 28th in the final event of this year's Martin Luther King, Jr. week activities. His talk on "King's Dream vs. Reagan's Nightmare" covered topics such as the movement to make King's birthday a national holiday, King's approach to the problems of Black inequality in America (during the Civil Rights movement) and the relevance of King's ideas today.

Steele said that the movement to make King's birthday a national holiday is a growing one and that approximately 7 million people have signed petitions which demanded that this be done. This movement has been spearheaded by the efforts of Steve Wonder who has led marches on Washington and recorded a hit song honoring King's birthday. Steele said that "history has had the final word" in judgement of the people and the world. He noted that this movement is as much a movement demanding progress as King envisioned it as a demand for official homage in the form of a holiday.

Despite this movement, "The character assassination continues..." said Steele, referring to the stream of literature, etc. aimed to discredit King and his work. Steele discussed the similar attempts to discredit national liberation movements around the world. In particular he noted how SWAPO and the African Na-



James Steele speaks on Reaganomics

CONTINUES TODAY

tional Congress, of Namibia and South Africa respectively, are toted as Soviet appendages. In Steele's words this view is "to say that Black folk are incapable of thinking for themselves" i.e. resisting oppression in their own countries.

Steele also described the changes in King's work over the years. King "started with the demand for formal democracy" and later became concerned with "a deeper form of democracy", that is, equal access to this country's resources. Steele told how King also was concerned with world peace (and received the Nobel Peace prize in this field). King became involved in the early peace movement and articulated the view that "war is the enemy of the poor", when poverty programs were pushed aside during the Viet Nam war.

Steele discussed the period characterized by a feeling of confidence after King's death generated by the fact that people could at least look to a better future for their children if not themselves. However, this period has definitely ended over the past 14 months in what Steele called a "clash" with "Reagan's nightmare" of cuts in social programs, etc. which will bring us back to the "good old days" which our parents have been trying to forget for many years. Steele ended by discussing the need for students to get involved in the attempt to get rid of Reaganomics by registering and voting in the midterm congressional elections.

Photo by John Wright

A Closer Look at Our Existence

by Charlene Allen

In last week's edition of NUMMO an article entitled "Are We Serious About Existence?" by C. Zulu addressed the problem of the possible collapse of third world organizations on campus. The author expressed the belief that the difficulty stems from being dependent on an uncertain funding system (the Student Activities Trust Fund). He felt that the time and talent of those involved in the "senate bureaucracy" ought to be directed at the organizations, thus helping to lessen dependency and to strengthen the monetary base from within.

Members of the Student Government Association wish to offer an alternative view. A closer look at the system will illustrate the necessity for some dependency upon outside funding. Some of our organizations do not have the resources to create an independent monetary base great enough to sustaining its activities. A prime example of such an organization is NUMMO News.

The primary source of funds for any newspaper is its advertising revenue. Less than three percent of the campus population (and even less in the entire township) is comprised of third world people. Estimated readership to the cautious advertiser would therefore be less than three percent of the community. Few businesspersons would advertise to three percent of a population if he could advertise to ninety-seven percent. Obviously, concern for the well-being of the paper would not be a deciding factor in choosing NUMMO over other publications. The only alternative would be to change the objectives of NUMMO News. NUMMO would have to transform itself from a carrier of third world views and opinions which caters to the increased awareness of third world people to an organ of propaganda that which many white people, including advertisers want to hear. The change would increase readership but defeat the purpose of the paper.

Furthermore, the fact that third world students pay an annual fee of eighty-four dollars means that we have just as much right to the money as the whites. The point therefore is not how to cease dependency on the S.A.T.F., but how to insure the safety of those dollars.

The Third World Caucus serves its purpose in this area. One of the objectives of the Caucus is to insure that third world groups receive funding. The consistent increase in budgets over the last three years proves the Caucus' ability. That ability coupled with dedication from Caucus members guarantees continued funding. Thus our dependency is upon our own people.

Just as organizations, unity and political education enable the Caucus to get funding, the funding should enable the organizations to promote unity and awareness among its targeted members.

Fundraising within the organizations is an important element in reducing dependency. The money which comes from the S.A.T.F. should be used as a base on which to build greater funds in order to create more productive organizations. A successful fundraiser cannot occur without money to organize.

We must not lose sight of our goals. The Caucus and all other third world organizations ought not to consider the securing of funds as their sole purpose. Our organizations exist to educate our people about our culture, maintain awareness of issues which concern us from a campus, state, national and international perspective, and to build unity and understanding among our people. Money is used to facilitate the achievements of these objectives. It allows speakers to come from around the world to address third world issues. Rallies, conferences and other events can be sponsored when money is available.

A closer look at the Caucus itself is also in order. It is one of our finest and most unified third world organizations. Opposition to its activities may stem from a lack of knowledge of its functions.

The budget is only one aspect of Caucus activity. Other aspects include constant work with the administration on issues like personnel policy, affirmative action guidelines and monitoring of the administration. Caucus members are involved in the hiring process through search committees and policy setting for student and professional positions. The Caucus also lobbies on a state level. Financial aid and the overall University budget are examples of issues its members have worked on this year. The recent mock election was a Caucus sponsored event.

Moreover, the experience gained by working in the Caucus is challenging and educational. Students learn politics, public speaking, legal concepts and budgetary analysis. Fighting constantly against a white majority senate is an excellent builder of unity!

The Caucus accepts guidance from the Office of Third World Affairs. The money and power it derives from the political work enables its activities as well as those of the organizations.

The third world members of the S.G.A. working within the Caucus are indeed serious about the existence of our organizations. Their motto could be "money and power form the basis for learning, unity and strength. It is that concept that all of our organizations must learn in order to get the most out of our experiences. Funds are a catalyst for creating unity and vice versa. All of our organizations must realize that working together is our greatest strength. Divide and conquer is the white man's motto. Unity and nourishment must be ours. Dependency is positive if we depend on one another.

Vieques:

Donde la Guerra Continua.



photo by Zed Cohen

by Roxana Bell

En 1941 la isla de Vieques fue invadida por la marina de los Estados Unidos. Desde ese entonces Vieques a sido usada como tiro al blanco, donde las practicas son permanentes. Qonde en 1974 un pescador podia pescar aproximadamente 223 libras de langosta y ahora escasamente pesca 10 libras. Severino Ventura Centron, un pescador viequense fue entrevistado por Concepto Latino. Lo siguiente es en breve, la entrevista.

P: Qué te trae a los Estados Unidos?

R: Es una misión especial para llevar el mensaje de que Vieques es una isla que esta siendo tropellada por la marina de los Estados Unidos. Que en Vieques no hay empleo.

P: Cuál es la situación que confronta Vieques?

R: En las 26 mil cuerdas de terreno que la marina nos han robado, donde ellos (la marina) hacen sus practica diarias, la situación que confrontamos nosotros, los que vivimos en las restante 16 mil cuerdas de terreno, vivimos bajo un terror continuo de guerra.

P: Que utilización tiene la marina de los Estados Unidos para con Vieques?

R: Lo único que vemos es que Vieques esta siendo usado como targeta de tiro al blanco para no solo la marina norteamericana sino para los países miembros de la OTAN. Cada país que usa las aguas y terreno de practica de Vieques paga una suma de \$1,200.00 por hora al gobierno de los estados unidos. Es un medio de interes, usado comercialmente pero el comercio es para los bolsillos de otros, nosotros recibimos las bombas y ellos reciben los dólares.

P: Qué países usan con frecuencia las aguas y terreno de Vieques?

R: Los mas frecuentes es la marina norteamericana, pero en el plazo de un mes mas o menos, hemos visto con mas frecuencia barcos de la marina Britanica. Que usualmente entes no se veían mucho.

P: Que importancia tiene Vieques hacia otros países?

R: Vieques es un punto estrategico para la area del caribe para llevar acabo cualquier operación ya sea marítima o por terreno. Tambien es un punto centrico para llegar a otros países de la America Latina.

P: Tiene libertad de pescar en cualquier sitio de Vieques?

R: No! Nos han restringido nuestras propias aguas.

P: Que forma de lucha existe en Vieques y en Puerto Rico ?

R: La Cruzada pro Rescate de Vieques es un movimiento fuerte que crea conciencia a todos viequense, puertorriqueno, norteamericano, en fin a todo el mundo sobre la situación de Vieques.

P: Como se relaciona el caso de Puerto Rico con Vieques?

R: Basicamente si Puerto Rico sigue siendo colonia de los Estados Unidos, Puerto Rico seguira en la misma situación y Vieques tambien. Vieques, como Puerto Rico tiene posibilidades, tienen buenas playas, buen terreno solo lo que necesitamos es que nos devuelvan nuestra patria para poder nosotros desarrollarla como nosotros podemos.

P: Cuál es el estado de lucha?

R: Siempre a sido el pueblo contra la marina. La marina ha usado un método de compra de conciencia desde que la marina llegó con la excusa de instalar una base permanente por la guerra, nos dieron empleo a 160 personas. Cuando se formó la Asociacion de pescadores esos trabajos desaparecieron. La próxima estrategia que usan ahora es de ingresar a jóvenes en el programa de Cadets. Enseñandoles que Vieques es de mucha importancia para los estados unidos y que todo aquel que no cree en esto es el enemigo, poniendo a viequense contra viequense o sea hermano contra hermano.

P: Le gustaría dar un mensaje al pueblo de UMass?

R: Si. Solo quiero decir que sepan que hay aquellos que estan luchando en su propio país y que necesitamos el apoyo de todos.

READ NUMMO!

Dukakis: The Next Governor?

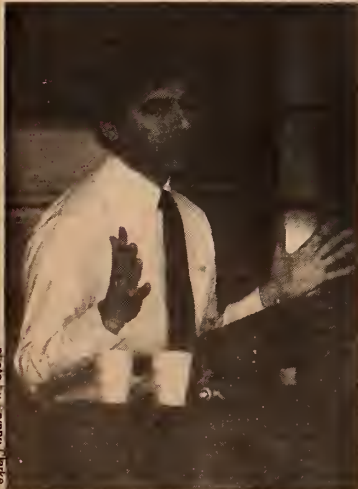


photo by Lawrence Clarke

Mike Dukakis talks about higher education in Massachusetts

A mock gubernatorial election sponsored by the Third World Caucus was held last week in hopes of making a firm statement on student power within the state. The results were encouraging. 3,381 students voted in the election, representing one of the highest voter turnouts in the campus history. And, as selection workers pointed out, there was little notice and limited monetary and human resources.

The caucus and the student senate which endorsed and supported the election were proud of the turnout. "It shows that the time has come when students will exercise their right to vote and make a major difference in the election of our leadership" said Tony Crayton the Director of Third World Affairs and coordinator of the election.

Furthermore, the caucus sponsored the event in an effort to show the white community on campus and off, that third world people can and do work for the good of all. "We don't just work for ourselves." Crayton said. "We hope that this effort will prove that when third world people get together and try to accomplish something it is not only for our good, but for the good of the commonwealth as a whole." In proving and making use of student political power we can change things to benefit the entire state."

Mike Dukakis won the election overwhelmingly with 2,064 votes. Foster Furcolo came in second with 341 and Tip O'Neil III ran a close third with 331 votes. Governor King

took fourth place with 150 votes, and all other candidates received less than 100 votes each. There were 163 write-in's, but no individual received enough to equal 2% of the whole.

When asked why Foster Furcolo was placed on the ballot even though he is not a candidate members of the caucus explained that he is the type of person students would like to see in office. When the Democratic candidates were asked to come and debate on campus every one of them refused. "They seemed to think that the caucus, and perhaps the University, was not prestigious or important enough" said Mike Ferrigno, who helped to coordinate the event. When Foster Furcolo was asked, however, he accepted. Furcolo is a former governor of the state, and the only member of the Board of Regents who has consistently voted for students on tuition and other related questions. "He keeps students in mind and treats us right! We're hoping that the large number of votes he received will show the candidates the kind of things we're looking for" Ferrigno said.

The election results are being published in Boston, Springfield and local newspapers, as well as being broadcast on television and radio. Copies are being sent directly to the candidates. If they are wise they will take notice of growing student power and begin to take higher education more seriously.

Paper Angels

by Jimmy Wong

Friday, March 30, the Third World Theater Series presented the fourth production of its 1982 season at Bowker Auditorium, "Paper Angels", an Asian-American drama. Written by Jenny Lim, the play portrays the experience of Chinese immigrants held in the Angel Island detention center.

Victor Wong played Chin Gung, an American citizen who had lived in the United States for over forty years. His dream was to live the remaining years of his life in this country. The immigration office denied him that right because of stomach flukes. Determined to live out his dream, he did so by committing suicide.

Lilah Kan played Chin Moo, Chin Gung's wife who was brought by boat from China. She never liked the idea of coming to America and being detained in a prison camp embittered her more.

John Lone, the director of the production, played Lee. Lee was a scholar from China who knew nothing of the world around him except for the one he lived in all his life. His frustrations drive him into frequent fits of anger and naivety that were found amusing by all. When Lee asked Chin Gung, "is it true that America's streets are paved with

gold" Chin Gung gave a hardy chuckle and replied "you silly boy!" in Chinese and made the entire audience laugh.

William Hoa played Lum, a dreamer in his early twenties. His character represents the angry young man who is sick of the system and the guard who picks on him. His rage gets him beaten up by the guard and thrown into solitary confinement, but his bravery planned his own escape to civilization.

Henry Yuk played Fong, a man who accepts the consequences of being Chinese and severely reprimanded by Chin Gung for doing so. His stay at Angel Island taught him to be suspicious and abhor anyone that is white. After Fong's opportunity to enter the United States was foiled by an erratic coaching note three years ago, he resumed the duty so that no one else would face the same dilemma. He would often boast "I am so skillful at this trade, I can slip a coaching note inside a Chinese pork bun undetected."

Mia Katigbak played Mei Lai, the wife of Lee. She and her husband immigrated to the United States hoping for a life of prosperity for them and their unborn baby. Instead, they were detained in a prison camp and denied the right to see each other. Every night, she would long for him but to no

avail because rules were rules.

Elizabeth Sung played Ku Ling, an eighteen year old girl who immigrated to the United States alone. If not for Sister Mary Gregory, played by Jean Kay Sifford Ku Ling would have been sent to "a house of ill repute."

Guard Henderson was played by Matthew Grena, "interrogation officer" was played Steve Monroe and Ching Valdes played "Chan", "Kitchen Helper" and "the other women".

Although the play was based on an actual event, I still felt it was overly dramatic. The production was done mainly in English with Chinese phrases sneaked in here and there. There were some phrases I couldn't fully understand due to my poor Chinese and there were some that I could understand, but were not fit to print. However, the play was well performed and the actors and actresses were superb in their roles.

After the performance, the entire cast was invited to a party sponsored by the Asian American Student Association at the tenth floor of the Campus Center. The audience, composed mostly of students from all five colleges, had an opportunity to meet and dance with them. All in all, it was a night to remember.

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Please contact Karen Hakala at (413) 536-1629 or write to: Womanshelter/Companeras
P. O. Box 6099
Holyoke, Mass. 01041

The Chillbillees Present:
"The Chiller Thriller"
Friday, May 14th, 1982

Butterfield House in
the Central Area on
UMassCampus

10:00 Until

Fiesta de Cuba
MAY 15th

Music with Brother E and other special
guests

Refreshments: "Revolutionary Rum Punch"

10:00pm-until

47 South Prospect St.,
Amherst

Donation at the door

Sponsored by the Venceremos Brigades



Will El Salvador's Elections Stop The Bullets?

Slide show / Lecture with

JAMES HARNEY

- Recently returned from El Salvador
- 3 weeks behind lines with the rebels
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NUMMO NEWS

Monday, May 17, 1982

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As Finals Approach:

Madson Flunks Affirmative Action Test

by Tony Crayton

As final exam time approaches graduating seniors are giving a sigh of relief. However, it is time to reflect: What have we learned? Or better still, what have we not learned?

One thing to muse which has grave implications for those who are graduating is their "miseducation". I use the term, miseducation because I know that most graduating seniors have little or no knowledge of the Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Women's struggle nor of Affirmative Action and Civil Rights.

The Movers of History: Relevance for our time

If, for the sake of argument, we thought of official holidays and tried to figure out for this month who should be honored, commemorated, memorialized or condemned, what would the month look like? We could start with birthdays. Ho Chi Minh and Malcolm X were born in May. Then again so was Touissant L'Ouverture and Gabriel Prosser. How about commemorating the murders of 10 year-old Clifford Glover or bound and defenseless Jose Campos Torres, both murdered by racist police officers in New York and Houston, respectively. Or maybe we can be patriotic and remember the days America dishonored itself and invaded Puerto Rico in 1898 or declared war on Mexico to steal Texas and New Mexico. Okay, don't say it, all of this is irrelevant (?). How about the shooting deaths in 1970 of two black students at Jackson State College, or since people seem more concerned when white skin is involved, how about the four Kent State students murdered by National Guards?

I would say let's forget the whole idea but this being the time of reflection I remembered Sheryle Johnson of the Office of Third World Affairs. She began a petition drive that was quickly needed to support a move in Congress by Senator Edward Kennedy for the Voter Rights Act. The move was brought to her attention by Art Hilsign of our Placement Office and over 400 students supported her effort. (Yet again there are the reminders). Reminders are present in the echoes in the Halls of Congress debating black people's voting rights with the spirits of the dead from the Reconstruction era. Then and now debates on white people's rights aren't necessary but for blacks it's a special case.

Edward Kennedy's voice pales in the confines of the Senate as his tone changes and his words become those of Charles Sumner, the persistent congressional leader demanding voter rights for blacks during Reconstruction. Carter and Reagan's words of states' rights or new Federalism step in the ground to fertilize the bones of racist ancestors, like Andrew Johnson who continually tried to veto the Civil Rights Act of 1966 and allowed the infamous "Black Codes" and lawful employment statutes that guaranteed a return to neo-slavery. He strove to contain and delay the 14th Amendment, the cornerstone of due process rights and prohibit state policies and laws that "deserve persons of life. Liberty or property without due process". These reflections lead to the subject at hand: What is really relevant to you as you ponder your exams?



The Struggle Within the Umass Microcosm

If you think you might not be doing too well in your classes, take heart and study hard you are not alone. On October 1978, the Minority Employees Coalition began at the University to "advocate for minority employees in the areas of recruitment, hiring, retention, mobility and salary equity". One of the stated purposes was to "prevent the abuse of Affirmative Action in such areas as promotions, hiring and appointments." It was decided at that time that part of its plan of action was to invite Dr. Oenis Madson, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, then newly hired, to a M.E.C. meeting for discussion of his Division of December 18th or 19th of 1978.

At this meeting Mr. Madson managed to slip through every substantive question on a commitment and said "give me a year". Four years later he sat before the M.E.C. executive board representatives again with promises that still are unfulfilled. To M.E.C., Madson will not graduate with honors in Affirmative Action as it now stands. His cumulative average, though up this semester compared to others within his four years, is still dismally low. One of his biggest tests recently administered by M.E.C. has not been completed and he stands to flunk the test.

First let me explain the course requirements. According to the Student Affairs Affirmative Action Program of 1981, "a review of promotional activities during 1980 indicates an under-representation of minorities in the group of professional staff promotions. Although minorities make up 18 percent of professional staff, they comprise 3 percent of the professional promotions." This 1981 report reiterated the "perpetual problems of underutilization of...minorities in upper level positions" also, reported in the 1978 Affirmative Action Statistical Report by Student Affairs. Progress, by 1981 obviously was not too impressive.

One of the problems is that goals are set that represent the minimum number of minorities in an available pool for hire and a "do it when we can afford it" approach to promotions is used. The bottom line is that even though a promotion is only a one year probationary appointment with an on-going evaluation process, it is still seemingly too risky a chance to take for most minorities. In practice, Affirmative Action means hire the least minorities necessary to ensure compliance.

When you look at the mess made of the Financial Aid Director position (they tried desperately to avoid promoting Arthur Jackson) it erodes any confidence you might have had in Student Affairs. They set a target date in 1981, for titled staff and staff associates for the Financial Aid Office, to be December 1985. They stated that the date was set so far away "because no turnover is expected in this job group" and further said that "should an opening occur before then, every effort will be made to remedy the underutilization." Every effort was made to avoid remedying it because the one option available, promotion, was avoided like the plague.

So as you continue to prepare for your exams remember that Madson's "blue ribbon panel" was not mentioned because he never did anything about it. He was supposed to assist in cleaning up the Financial Aid Search mess. Remember also, that Student Affairs has a higher overall percentage of Affirmative Action violations than most UMass divisions. It appears that Madson's Independent Study contract will not be accepted as a passing grade. You can help him pass by watching what goes on in Financial Aid. The roll back in Affirmative Action is not an issue of how big a roller but who holds the handle. Mr. Madson has his choice, to pass or to fail.

From Home Boy to Revolutionary

by Curtis Haynes

The development of Malcolm X's philosophy of black nationalism was a direct result of his growing up within a racist society, and his learned desire to throw off the negative affects that he had encountered. His quest was to attain his highest potential and to help his people reach theirs.

Malcolm's first encounter with the philosophy of black nationalism was during his early life. Malcolm Little was born in Omaha, Nebraska, on May 19, 1925. His father, the Reverend Earl Little, was a Baptist minister, and a dedicated follower and organizer of Marcus Garvey's nationalistic Universal Negro Improvement Association (U.N.I.A.). This movement preached of black-race purity and exhorted the Negro masses to return to their ancestral African homeland. Malcolm's contact with his father was cut short by his untimely death (which was widely believed to have been a lynching because of his teachings of Garvey's philosophy).

From this point on much of Malcolm's political development was stunted as he now had to take on the many responsibilities necessary to keep his family together. It was even at this early age that his short-lived aspirations of becoming a lawyer were wiped out by a teacher at school who told him that it was foolish to have such ideas subsequently he dropped out of school at the age of fifteen.

In his teen years Malcolm lived in the city of Boston, Massachusetts. It was here that Malcolm set his goals to become one of the "baddest" street hustlers ever. Using the philosophy of change, Malcolm overcame every conflict necessary in his development to run Boston's streets. Malcolm outgrew Boston and he saw that he could further develop himself as a hustler on the streets of Harlem, New York. The hustling life took its toll on Malcolm and he soon discovered that what he thought was the most glorified life possible for a man, was nothing more than a dead-end street. He had reached the top of the "so called" underworld but his use of drugs and the competition from the other young street hustlers, who were trying to take his place, brought him tumbling back down to reality. At the age of twenty-one he was sent to prison for burglary. This fate would lead him to yet another view of his place in life.

Malcolm's whole period of development as a hustler is an example of his struggle for a "higher form of existence" within his narrow sphere of knowledge and logic. It was not until he found himself in jail, and after his life on the streets, that Malcolm came back in contact with the idea of black nationalism. He was connected to the Nation of Islam (Black Muslims). A religious black nationalist professed through the teachings of Elijah Muhammad taught that the white man was the devil and that all the black man's problems were caused by the white man. To the mind of a broken street hustler the words of Elijah Muhammad seemed to be the logical answer to the black man's plight. This sent Malcolm upon a new set of goals, to reaching his highest potential within the Nation of Islam. These goals required him to learn the teachings of Elijah Muhammad, to follow them, and to spread the word to others. To Malcolm, this was the answer. It was within this stage of development that Malcolm became conscientiously able to weed out the different contradictions within himself which did not go along with the teachings of Islam. Malcolm created a discipline within himself which he felt was necessary for his own liberation, and a discipline which he felt other blacks must gain if they were to be free. Malcolm's goal was to liberate the black man from his bondage, something he knew he had to do internally first. Malcolm knew that he had to weed out his internal contradictions, according to the philosophy of the Nation of Islam.



MALCOLM X

BORN MAY 19, 1925

DIED FEB. 21, 1965

**Revolution is always based on land...
Revolutions are never compromising...
Revolutions overturn systems. And there is no system on
this earth which has proven itself more corrupt, more criminal,
than this system that...still colonizes
Afrikan-Americans, still enslaves 22 million Afrikan-Americans**

When he left prison in 1952, he dedicated himself to building the Black Muslims, and adopted the name, Malcolm X. As he developed as a Black Muslim he was thrown into national and world limelight as the spokesman for a "religious sect" which white America feared and many black youth admired. Malcolm would have continued along the paths as a Black Muslim but his faith was shattered in his leader whom he discovered was hypocritical to his own teachings. Elijah Muhammad feared the popularity that Malcolm was getting while spreading the words of the Nation of Islam. Events finally led to Malcolm being ejected from the Nation of Islam in March 1964, forcing him to evaluate where he stood in regards to his struggle for the liberation of the black man. When he left the movement he organized first the Muslim Mosque, and later the non-religious Organization of Afro-American Unity. During 1964 Malcolm made two trips to Africa and the Middle East thus broadening the perception of his struggle and changing his perception of the contradictions necessary to be eliminated internally, to reach this goal. Within his broadening of consciousness, his goal was still to reach his highest potential, i.e. playing his part in the liberation of the black man, but he was now able to see how this was to affect the liberation of all men and women and it was from this view that he tried to reassess the avenues necessary to reach this goal.

At this point in life Malcolm X switched from a black religious nationalist to a black nationalist. This became apparent when he established the Organization of Afro-American Unity. Still, Malcolm was at the beginning of a new stage within his life, something which he readily admitted. He knew his philosophy of black nationalism had to be developed. It was at this time in history when Malcolm was tragically struck down, before he could develop his philosophy any further.

Thus, we can analyze Malcolm X's development from a "home boy", to a street hustler, a religious black nationalist, to a black nationalist, and on towards a view of cooperation between races and eventual socialism. These last developments were not completed to a point of philosophy because it was at this stage of his development that he was assassinated. Malcolm X, then known as El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz, was murdered on February 21, 1965, at the age of 39.

Bilingual Collegiate Program Graduation Ceremony



Jose Luis Brown receiving most outstanding award of community work from the director of the Bilingual Collegiate Program, Dr. Benjamin Rodriguez



Sonia Nieto honored guest speaker

1982 Bilingual Collegiate Program Graduating Class

- Nelson Acosta
Bachelor of Arts
- Amparo Arbelaez
Bachelor of Science
- Gonzalo Barabona
Bachelor of Science
- Yordi Beltran
Bachelor of Arts
- Milton Brito *Awarded for Academic Excellence*
Bachelor of Arts

- Marla DaRosa
Bachelor of Arts
- Pedro J. Delgado *Awarded for Academic Excellence*
Bachelor of Arts

- Nilda Diaz
Bachelor of Arts
- Gerardo Fonseca *Awarded for Academic Excellence*
Bachelor of Arts

- Leon A. Echeverri
Bachelor of Arts
- Carlos M. Jacinto *Awarded for Academic Excellence*
Bachelor of Science

- Carmen A. Garcia
Bachelor of Science
- Gladys M. Rivera
Bachelor of Science
- Juan J. Garcia
Bachelor of Science
- Ali Gharsallah
Bachelor of Arts

The Bilingual Collegiate Program celebrated its 8th Graduation Ceremony.

The Bilingual Collegiate Program started in 1975, bringing 75 hispanics to the University of Massachusetts. The program provides services such as academic and career counselling, tutorial assistance and resource aid. The program now serves other bilingual-bicultural communities such as the Chinese-American, and Portuguese communities.

The graduating class was composed of 50 students. Two Bachelors in Business Administration, 25 graduating with a Bachelors degree in Science and 23 with a Bachelors Degree in Arts. We would like to congratulate the achievements of these students and wish them luck in their new pursuits.



Masters of Ceremony, Herbert Flores and Debra Ann Sicilia



Ceremony ended with Latin Music and lots of dancing.

photos by Ed Cohen

- Maria S. González
Bachelor of Arts
- Jaime Hernández
Bachelor of Arts
- Olga C. Hernandez
Bachelor of Science
- Frezza Herrera *Awarded for Academic Excellence*
Bachelor of Arts

- Mireya Herrera *Awarded for Academic Excellence*
Bachelor of Arts

- Rafael Jiménez
Bachelor of Science
- Mahmond Jonbakhsh
Bachelor of Science
- Donald Melendez
Bachelor of Arts
- Ngoc Thug Truong
Bachelor of Science
- Linda Cardeiro
Bachelor of Arts
- Gretchen Figueroa
Bachelor of Science
- Concetta Gírofolo
Bachelor of Arts
- John M. Pasta *Awarded for Academic Excellence*
Bachelor of Science

- Guillermo Gaiton
Bachelor of Arts
- Guillermo Piedra
Bachelor of Science
- Nelsy M. Perdomo
Bachelor of Science



illustration by Darise Victory

photos by Ed Cohen

Brynne Clarke

John Wright



CHALLENGE

Not Making it in Massachusetts

Regents Stall On Student Concerns

by Angela Brown

The Board of Regents, which governs the state's system of higher education met on the UMass Campus last week. The Board of Regents has been surrounded by controversy since it was rammed through the override budget session of the State Legislature by Governor Ed King as part of the Reorganization of the State's Educational System. Hopes were raised among some students that the Regents would consider a motion to increase the Tuition Waiver program at this meeting. The proposal was to raise the waivers from 4 percent of total tuition collected at UMass, and other State Colleges and Universities, to 6 percent of tuition. However the motion was never made and instead a statement was made in the attempt to make the Regents appear to be concerned with promoting broad access to education.

In the course of the statement the Regents claimed they knew of no students other than those at UMass, Amherst who were unable to return to school due to increasing costs of education. The implications of this statement were manifold. The Regents have a recurring theory that only a few "hard core" students care about skyrocketing tuition costs, the above assertion also skirts the issue as it specifically affects UMass students. The issue of tuition costs, and of the Board of Regents themselves, did bring 75 students to their meeting. It also was met by extensive press coverage throughout the Valley as well as the presentation of 1,000 students' signatures on petitions which called for an end to tuition increases, for the expansion of the waiver program, for the rejection of the UMass Long-Range plan and the expansion of Affirmative Action. The audience applauded for about five minutes when these demands were read aloud and presented to the Regents.

The assertion that only UMass students have voiced concern is dubious and seeks to separate UMass students from the rest of the state. The Regents, however, can claim that they see the same faces at all of their meetings as long as it is not made painfully clear how broad the sections of students getting cut out of an education really are.

The implications of tuition increases are clear when their magnitude is noted. Tuition increases from both the current year and next year will bring in an additional \$30 million to the state's account. Waivers amounted to only \$3.8 million last year, although \$5 million in waivers were promised by the Regents. Students in Massachusetts already carry an average of 70 percent of the cost of education, along with their families. Reagan's cuts, which will amount to a loss of \$9.5 million for this state alone next fall, are certain to make an already bad situation worse.

THE END OF THE ROAD

by Jimmy Wong

Well, we're winding down to the final week of the semester. It's incredible how time seems to fly. As most of you know, this will be my last semester as the Asian Affairs Editor. Before I resign, I have a few things to say.

First of all, I'd like to thank the NUMMO staff, Roxana Bell, Donna Davis John Wright, Brynne Clarke, Angela Brown, Ed Cohen, Mider Tabery and the newest member of the family, Wilhemina Samuel for their dedication and support. They tried their best to make my job bearable and fun.

A special thanks goes to Mr. William Strickland, the faculty advisor of NUMMO News. Since his arrival to our organization early this semester, the quality of the paper has noticeably improved. His political insight, literary criticism and colorful personality make him that much easier to work with.

Last but not least, I express my gratitude to the officers and members of the Asian American Student Association (AASA) for the privilege of serving the Asian community. I realize that following my strong criticism of you a month ago, my gratitude is the last thing you would expect. However, I am human and apt to make my share of mistakes. My intention was to stimulate the participation of the members but I went about it the wrong way. My tongue is sharp and quick to lash out at others. This is a fault I've been often reminded of.

To my successor, whomever he or she will be, I wish the best of luck. Remember, you'll have your share of good times and bad times. My advice is to learn quickly and do the best job possible.

My experiences with NUMMO have not always been "a bed of roses", for even roses have thorns. Have a great summer and good luck on your finals.

LOOKING TOWARD THE FUTURE

by WILHEMINA SAMUEL

Future, what future? Before we look to the future, let's briefly focus on a few aspects of the past. One to the past Reaganomics is controlling your education. Student enrollment, specifically that of minorities, will be declining as of the upcoming year. Will you be one of the non-returning students? Furthermore, the budgets of some third world organizations were reduced, and student involvement in these organizations has been extremely poor. Stop and ask yourself how much effort or participation you put into the continuance of the organizations on campus. And if so, or if not, why? Well as they say we had our excuses. However, just remember in the future there may be no reason to have an excuse because it may be a burden off your back, and a benefit in someone else's hands. Think about it.

Future, what future? Are you considering important aspects of your future? Racism, oppression, does it all exist, must you continue to vision it as a part of your everyday life? The struggle and the mental strain when dealing with the pain in the classroom and on the campus. All of this relates back to how much you have done to make it better for yourself. By trying to help yourself you will be making it better for those in the same situation.

After taking finals it's time to go home to Boston, New York or Philadelphia. What are your plans when returning home for the summer? Will you work and save money to compensate for the cut in the budget? How hard will you strive to continue your education? The answer to these questions may be uncertain at this time.

Now let's flip the coin and look at the good side. Obedience has been utilized to produce minority lecture series, workshops, and music performances. Students running organizations are still striving with little support from needed members. The Malcolm X Center had its annual picnic. BMCP has expanded its air time, NUMMO News will continue to be published. By all means do read NUMMO News. NUMMO is what most would like to consider an important information source of issues and activities affecting minorities in the Pioneer Valley.

Future, what future? One can only touch on the past and the present state of blacks and minorities trying to receive a decent education. Because at this time no one knows what the future holds.

This Semester In Review... What Is This About?

by Brynne Clarke

We have come to the end of yet another semester. Some have done a lot; others have just squeezed through; then, there are those of us who will not be suspended. The graduates and the 'academically suspended'. Have we helped each other get through this institution of 'Higher Learning'? Have we gone anywhere since last Fall? Has it been fun?

Fun is always easily had in Amherst. The parties, the concerts, the flashing lights....OOOH!!! I'm a star! I dance fast, get high and enjoy my loud music.

Love is always there. I can give it away if I want to, always a lot of takers. I can run wild. What does it matter, I'm in Amherst? None of these people know me at home. IBM or Wang are going to hire me if I have the grades.... So I can be just for me and live out 'my' Fantasy. I can be a political radical, an organizer of 'the people'. Even though I'm not one of those people. I can help bring them up. Or I can see what they can do alone. (Which you and I know is nothing.) But through it all I can have fun. I can manipulate, (have fun) deceive, (have fun) undermine, (have fun, fun, fun). Being educated is fun. Higher education is big fun in Amherst, fun without racial or social responsibility.

I have helped no one but myself. I go to no organizational meetings and I'm not here to 'help keep Black Music Alive' or use 'the magic power of the written and spoken word' to help anyone but myself. Shoot! no one has helped me. I've got work to do. And of course the basketball games.

What do you mean you want to look at my note book???? Nah man, you should have been there. So what, you had whopping cough, pneumonia and the flu. I made it and you know 'I broke a nail'!

Well this is where we are. Is it good? NO! We have moved, but instead of it being forward or even backwards motion it has been side to side. A lot has changed and then again nothing has changed. The people get taller, shorter, fatter, and slimmer. Their faces even change from time to time. But the movement has been stagnant. Where are all the promising young blacks who are upwardly mobile and socially conscious? Amherst has a few. But not near enough in proportion to its population.

This semester in review....is what this is about. But I would rather you decide. Have we done anything as a group to look back and be proud of?

You decide, then if the answer is no, do not let that happen to you again. Do something, anything and do it with pride. We all need help at times, so let's help each other. The Fall is the time of new students, help them. Grab one on your way to a B. M. C. P. Meeting, take one, to an Afrik-Am meeting with you. Or start something on your own.

In this world of IBM and AT&T we need to be able to depend upon each other. Let's work for that in the future.

The Malcolm X Center is seeking TA's for the 1982-'83 academic year.

INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS SHOULD SEND A LETTER OF APPLICATION AND A RESUME TO WASHINGTON LOBBY, C/O MALCOLM X CENTER

DO NOT FORGET THE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

by Charlene Allen

In the midst of Reaganomics, social injustices, not to mention academics it is difficult to imagine a worst situation. Many realize, however, that the plight of black brothers and sisters in South Africa is far more severe than that of American blacks.

But South Africa seems worlds away from Amherst. Mourning for the wasted blood seems all that we can do. But mourning is not enough.

There is a direct involvement between Massachusetts and South Africa that is stronger than an ancestral bloodline. The mutual support of the governments causes irreparable damage to the masses on either side.

Major companies throughout the United States are involved in investment policies which support South African apartheid. These companies utilize the labor of black workers who receive wages below the poverty level. American companies such as IBM and Massachusetts' based Raytheon are responsible for providing funding and technology to the South African government. These are used largely to maintain and strengthen the military and police forces which the governments use to maintain rule.

The effects of U.S. involvement in South Africa are twofold. Seventeen percent of the nation's population, the whites, are able to enjoy one of the highest standards of liv-

ing in the world. The other 83 percent, the blacks and non-whites, live for the most part in single room shacks. Their land is the least productive, their wages are inadequate. Their families are separated eleven months of the year.

What about the effects of U.S. involvement right here at home? Here, companies are leaving constantly to go to South Africa where the labor is cheap. Jobs are being taken away from Americans who need them and used to exploit black South Africans. Borden, Firestone, Goodyear, Rockwell, International and Uniroyal are among the firms that have left Massachusetts to open plants in South Africa.

Who wins in this situation, one may ask. Only the owners and executives of the companies and the white South Africans. The working classes on both sides lose. In fact, since a job shortage in this country hurts minorities first, it is the non-whites who bare the greatest load all around.

In South Africa the revolution has started. Opposing groups are slowly growing. Due to the recent independence of neighboring African countries, support is increasing.

In the United States the revolution can be assisted. The one positive element of this country's involvement in South Africa is that it has caused a dependency. If the United States withdraw support from South Africa the white regime would fall. This would occur if other nations followed the lead.

However, U.S. divestment is highly unlikely. This country was one of two United Nations powers which vetoed proposed embargoes to sever economic connections with South Africa. Reagan, who considers South Africa an ally does not want to lose the wealth which the alliance can bring him and those like him.

The only alternative for those Americans who want support withdrawn is pressure on the government. This can be done, and is now being done, through institutions which organize for divestment. These institutions include various labor unions, universities, city councils, churches, state governments and peace and civil rights groups.

An example of organizational productivity can be found in Massachusetts. Senate bill 984, proposed and supported by divestment groups is up for consideration next month. The bill calls for the \$120 million state tax dollars currently being invested in companies which do business in South Africa to be withdrawn. Also, it asks that the money which comes from the state employees and teachers pension fund be reinvested to create jobs and other assistance within the state.

The bill passed in the Senate last year, but died in committee. This year it has a good chance of passing. If it does it will be a small dent in white South Africa's slowly rusting armor.

IF YOU HAVE SUBMITTED TWO OR MORE ARTICLES OR PICTURES THIS SEMESTER, YOU ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN NUMMO'S NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS. NOMINATIONS WILL TAKE PLACE MONDAY, MAY 17th AT 4:30PM IN ROOM 103 OF NEW AFRICA HOUSE. ELECTIONS WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, MAY 19th AT 4:30PM AT THE SAME LOCATION!

NUMMO HAS CLASS

by Donna Davis

NUMMO News is presently the largest weekly Third World newspaper in the Five-College Area. It began in protest of the absence of news pertaining to black people in the Massachusetts Daily Collegian. Since then it has expanded its coverage to include other oppressed minorities and oppressed people. But basically NUMMO exists in order to give "the other side" of the story. In that respect NUMMO is a dynamic and influential periodical.

Because NUMMO was begotten from struggle we have to keep in mind that nothing worth having comes easy. In addition, NUMMO has a duty to keep abreast of the current political climates. NUMMO must essentially operate as a three headed entity with an eye on campus and local events, another one on national news and a third that surveys global activities. NUMMO News has the dialectical responsibility of catering to the audience at hand without becoming totally self-centered. We must understand that this burden is not

a light one but that it must be borne and wrestled with by current and future staff.

NUMMO News staff are trained in all phases of newspaper production, including: reporting, writing, photography, typesetting, graphic reproduction and layout. The "each one teach one" philosophy is fully operative from 5pm Friday evening to 4:30pm Sunday afternoon in the Campus Center graphics room. Obviously there is a great deal to be gained in the area of creative development and it would be in your best interests to join our staff. NUMMO News would also benefit tremendously from organized input. The more minds that are used to put forth the printed word the more impact the newspaper will have.

This semester NUMMO is inviting interested individuals to check out what we do. These people will be shown the responsibilities and duties of the staff. NUMMO would also like to feature guest columnists, the roving photographer, a community digest and an arts/entertainment section on a regular basis.

However, these features are contingent upon increased community involvement.

Next semester NUMMO is offering a class whose students will consist of writer/reporters and photographers. Writer/reporters will be assigned a lecture or event to cover and write on. Articles will be due Friday at 7pm, unless the event you were assigned to has not occurred yet. Similarly, photographers will be assigned an event or person whom they must photograph. They will be required to develop their pictures Friday evening or Saturday afternoon. In addition, students will be trained in all phases of production of the newspaper. This training will be conducted at varying points in the semester. The course carries 3 credits. Interested individuals are urged to talk to members of the NUMMO staff to discuss any questions. At the beginning of next semester students may sign up for the course under Afro-Am independent study 396, next to the name of the faculty advisor, William Strickland.

THIRD WORLD STUDENTS INTERESTED IN POLITICS, JOURNALISM, BUSINESS, SCIENCE, ETC. WRITE OR TAKE PICTURES FOR NUMMO NEXT SEMESTER.

FACULTY ADVISOR: WILLIAM STRICKLAND

COURSE: AFRO-AM INDEPENDENT STUDY 396

3 CREDITS

Who Am I?

by Satya Gabriel

I hide in the glass windows of skyscrapers and soar in Lear jets from Buenos Aires to London. I am welcomed everywhere. I am hated everywhere. Who am I?

I am a giant among insignificant beings. I make world leaders dance. The ground shivers at my command. Who am I?

I am protected by property rights and let no one tread on my ground lest he be taken by the State, my child, and locked away, beaten, or worse. I hold the keys to who shall pass through every door. I hold the keys to life and death. Who am I?

I can make jobs or take them away. I can build great cities or tear them down. I can poison the lakes, rivers, streams and air, and make my home almost anywhere. Who am I?

I scorn words of human rights and democracy. I hide behind free enterprise ideology. Who am I?

I am praised for my ability to take any substance and turn a profit. I can take men and make them beasts. I can pervert, contaminate, and abuse in the name of business--and do it with a smile. Who am I?

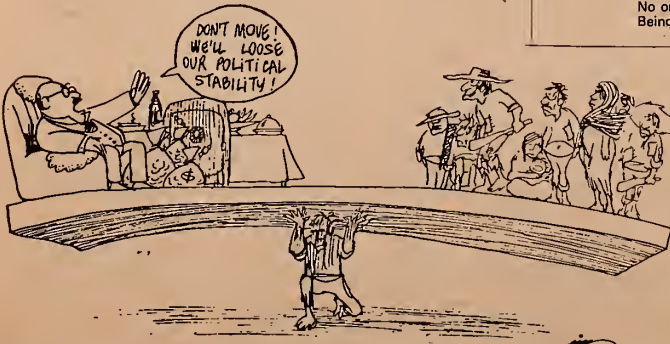
I will take religion and use it. What do I care of their God if I cannot use him for my cause? What do I care of their Devil if I cannot use him for my cause? I am unashamed; I would use you, too, if you let me. Who am I?

I have brought hatred to a thousand lands. I have fomented racism and jealousy to hide my deeds. I have murdered workers and lashed children to machines. Who am I?

I am composed of men and yet do not concern myself with the future of the human race. Such concern would not improve my bottom line. And that, my friend, is the bottom line.

Go back to work or starve!!!

For I am your master. I am CAPITALISM!!!!



What Malcolm X Means To Me

by Ashaki Goodall

Malcolm X, to me, means freedom. He means prouddness. I discovered that a few days ago. I kept feeling as though blackness was a disease, but it's not. My mother gave me a book to read about Malcolm X. After I read it twice I felt proud of being black. It told me that Malcolm had hardships and problems, like me, but they straightened out.

Malcolm X, to me, means courage. I was scared all the time, but after I read about Malcolm X, and all the people who hated Malcolm and his father, I wasn't scared. I wasn't scared to know that black brothers and sisters had to stop being afraid that something would happen to them, and just speak out for their rights.

Malcolm X helped me to be strong, bold, and proud of being black.

We Hold the Ebony Reign

by Brett Mallory

Ye though we walk through your reign of oppression
we shall walk tall and falter not our aim.
We shall battls your evil with strength and courage
we hold the ebony reign

And as we continue the struggle,
we will let nothing stand in our way.
We will lift up our voices and strengthen our hope.
For our eyes have seen that day.

Ye though we battls your power of affliction,
only skin deep is the pain.
For our soules are shielded by pride
we hold the ebony reign.

Just like the prids of our leader,
who fearlessly fought for us all,
who fought for a dream he believed in,
the ons which for we stand tall.

Our hope, our pride, our power,
is the product of our King.
And we shall lift our voices,
until earth and heaven ring.

We will continus the struggle,
until we abolish the pain.
For we have the strength and the courage
we hold the ebony reign!

No More

by Brynns Clarke

Dissonence in my life is moderate now.
But I have gone through many changes
being e Black Women.
I am uncomfortable in this society
as it is.
But I'm just about about through
trying to enlighten you.
I needed to help others once.
But not anymore.
Doing for others was my death.
No one was there when I needed help.
Being helpful almost killed me.

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