



NUMMO NEWS

NUMMO News' ONLY connection with the Massachusetts Daily Collegian is for the purpose of distribution.

Monday September 20, 1982

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 80

MASSACRE IN REFUGEE CAMPS

Since June 6th when Israel invaded Lebanon under the pretext of pushing the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) guerrillas and its Lebanese allies to the 25 mile zone North of its border, the U.S. has been hypocritical showing its false protest against the Israeli invasion which broke that 25 mile zone that was the Israeli objective.

More than 50 thousand people, mostly civilians, had been killed during the Israeli invasion on Lebanon. Recently the PLO and Lebanese people who were in protest against the Israeli invasion were surrounded in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon.

Two weeks or so ago, the PLO and Lebanese that were trapped by the Israelis in West Beirut had made an agreement that was put forth by the mediator, U.S. special envoy, Philip Habib. Some of the agreement reads that if the PLO would retreat and evacuate West Beirut, they should be given full guarantee and assurance by mainly the U.S., France and Italy for full protection of their women and children and other civilians that were left behind. This agreement specified that there should not be any attack by Israel or its Phalangist allies.

Another part of the agreement which was violated was that Israel will not enter Beirut after the evacuation of the PLO.

905 This Friday thousands of Palestinians were massacred in two refugee camps by the Phalangist militia and Saad Haddad, both Israeli allies.

The Israeli troops blocked the area surrounding the refugee camps then permitted the entrance of the Phalangists inside the camps, according to both the New York Times and the Boston Globe. Associated Press reporters who visited the two camps said they "saw bodies sticking out of rubble, which camp residents claimed the militiamen had bulldozed after the killings. Saw what appeared to be entire families gunned down in their homes, and rows of bodies in the street, men who appeared to have been lined up against walls and then shot." Reporters said bulldozer tracks could be seen in the dirt in the camps. Some residents told them the killers had returned after the massacres and tried to cover up bodies with the rubble of buildings destroyed by more than two month of Israeli shelling that had occurred before. According to the reports that stated the Israeli soldiers manned positions on a hill less than a quarter mile away from the Shatila camp.

On the other hand, President Ronald Reagan issued a written statement in which he said he "did not blame the Israelis for the killings, nor had any evidence surfaced to link them (the Israelis) to the deaths."



Under the protection and supervision of the Israeli army, babies, children, women and men were massacred by the Phalangist of Saad Haddad militia that were trained and armed by Israel. After the massacre, the bodies covered with files, were bulldozed to cover up the slain corpses.

AP PHOTO

A Subtle Way of Genocide

Reprinted from Newsweek

To many "native" Hawaiians of Polynesian ancestry what once was a life in paradise has changed to a forceful and progressive struggle to hold what little they've got. Ever since the advent of Capt. James Cook in 1778 and the arrival of the Westerners, the Hawaiians' numbers were the all but decimated by epidemics of syphilis, measles and the common cold. In a matter of decades they had also lost their land. But in the last few years many Hawaiians have grown angry at what they see as the suppression of their rights and culture, and now a native resurgence is under way.

Not so long ago the phrase *He Hawai'i Au* -- I am a Hawaiian -- was uttered in half-embarrassed whispers, reflecting the despair of a conquered and dispossessed race. Today the 175,000 Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians who make up 19 percent of Hawaii's population are proclaiming their ancestry with new pride and assertiveness, resulting in a new pride, a new appreciation for the native language, culture, crafts, values and their potential political clout. But, the Hawaiians still have a long way to go before they can gain significant power in a state where no ethnic group is a majority. For one thing, Hawaiians concede that their resurgence depends primarily on education and economic training, the movement's prime focus remains the most limited and fought-over resource in the island state -- the land, and

particularly hundreds of thousands of acres that a federal commission may turn over to the Hawaiians as restitution for the American-led 1893 overthrow of the island monarchy.

Independence: A final resolution of the complicated restitution question is probably years away. But it represents a breathtaking possibility for a people who steadily have lost their population to disease and despair and their jobs to hordes of imported workers, including the Samoans and Tongans who are even beginning to take away even their Waikiki nightclub jobs. With American annexation in 1898, the Hawaiians also lost their independence -- and much of their culture. Speaking Hawaiian in school was forbidden and their traditions were exploited and "plasticized" for the benefit of mainland state ethnic groups. Hawaiians today live the lowest income, poorest housing and highest rates in infant, male suicide and school dropouts. *It's much like the American Indian*" says state Senate candidate *Adelaid De Soto*. "When everything around you tells you you're no good and you need to be taken care of, the cycle of dependency is perpetuated."

Shame kept the Hawaiians quiet, and those who questioned the injustice were told by elders to *kub-kuli* -- shut up. But their silence was broken in the 1970's, beginning with the famous pig-farmer protests in which

police tried to oust a senator living on a site cleared for a housing complex. Under the banner *aloha 'aie* -- love for the land -- the Hawaiians later joined environmentalists and Japanese-Americans in demonstrations and legal battles over tourist developments and ancient access rights, fights sometimes won on First Amendment religious grounds. They also formed a private welfare group and a native Hawaiian legal corporation. Eventually, it all began to translate into political muscle -- and a resurgence of the Hawaiian identity.

Their greatest triumph came in 1978. At a state constitutional convention, Hawaiian was made the co-official state language and the teaching of native history, language and culture was made mandatory in public schools. But, most important, the Hawaiians won 20 percent of state revenues from the disputed crown lands to operate the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA). The unique body, which has its own voter roll and conducts separate Hawaiian-only elections for nine trustees who coordinate and consult on most state affairs involving the natives, "is the closest we can come to sovereignty," says state Rep. John Waihee. But, others have even higher hopes for OHA, including the eventual takeover of public lands for use as a Hawaiian economic base. "We could build our own nation within a nation, just like American Indians have," argues Huanani-Kay Trask, 32, a teacher of radical courses in American studies at the University of Hawaii.

Battle Over Women's Rights

Reprinted from Africa News

"Women were as much a part of the liberation struggle as men, and now that the war is over they must not become forgotten soldiers."

The words are those of Zimbabwean Teurai Ropa Nhongo, who fought alongside other guerrillas of the Patriotic Front coalition in a war that led to majority rule and independence for the country that was once white-ruled Rhodesia.

Nhongo today is the nation's minister of community development and women's affairs. Like many of her 3.5 million Zimbabwean sisters, however, she feels that women still find themselves at a legal disadvantage even under the nation's new constitution. And she is concerned about the pace of change.

In the midst of its other pressing problems, the Zimbabwean government has at least made a start of tackling some of the most blatant forms of sex discrimination. Laws have already been passed giving women equal pay and paid maternity leave, though these were not being thoroughly enforced as yet. And in August of 1981 the Zimbabwe Cabinet decided to phase out the use of Depo Provera, making Zimbabwe the first African country to ban the use of this harmful contraceptive.

With the support of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Nhongo is trying to push other measures through parliament. Changing the statutes themselves may prove relatively easy, the minister observes, adding, "It's going to be a hard, long battle changing attitudes which have hardened through the decades."

Much of the recent discussion in Parliament concerns what has been dubbed "The Women's Act," the drafting of legislation that would for the first time give women the same property and inheritance rights as men. *Currently the Zimbabwe women is legally a minor all her life, under the guardianship of her father and later her husband or some other male relative.* She cannot, for example, leave home, take a job, go to school or open a bank account without the permission of her guardian.

As a minor, the Zimbabwean woman owns no property, except for a piece of land traditionally set aside on her husband's farm. The produce from this plot generally supplements her family's meals or is sold in the market. Women also own *mevoko* property: goods acquired through activities such as midwifery, pottery, basket weaving and beer-brewing. Everything else belongs to her husband and is passed on to his relatives when he dies.

Increasingly, such inheritance cases are bitterly contested, with in-laws laying claims to expensive modern *mevoko* items such as stoves, refrigerators and sewing machines.

In addition, custom stipulates that when the husband dies his brother or another male relative will inherit his wife. Since the widow loses all her husband's property to her in-laws, the only alternative open to her is finding a non-agricultural job and raising her children herself.

The majority of women have little education, however, and street vending, brewing beer and prostitution are among the few jobs open to them, according to a government report.

"We had women commanders in very dangerous areas and now after the war we have to be kept back by silly inheritance laws because it is our tradition? Where was that tradition when bombs were falling on everybody?" asks Julia Zvobgo, one of nine women elected to Parliament and a sponsor of new legislation on this issue.

In a study conducted by the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, *Report on the Situation of Women in Zimbabwe*, ninety-nine percent of the women interviewed (both urban and rural) agreed that property rights and inheritance laws should be modified.

Those in farming areas have some particular grievances of their own. Women perform seventy percent of the farm labor (killing, weeding, harvesting and selling of produce), but their husbands, as owners, make all the decisions and enjoy the legal status with which to enter credit arrangements for buying fertilizer and seed.

Other women claim to have lost opportunities to learn new agriculture methods because extension services tend to be "by men for men." In addition, wives are also sometimes forbidden by their spouses from associating with male extension workers, even in a learning environment. "It is the behavior based on man's control of land and produce that takes the incentive out of us to work for development, one woman remarks in the ministry's report.

Another institution under fire is "bride price," or *lobole*. Originally intended to serve as affirmation of a young man's sincerity or devotion for his intended, *lobole* requires that he give the bride's father a number of cows, goats, sheep, or in some cases, cash, for her hand in marriage.

Today, however, many women say that *lobole* has assumed a more commercial role. "Fathers think of their daughters as property that will enrich them," complains Julia Zvobgo. "You can hear men saying, 'My daughter is getting married, so I will soon be able to start a small business or maybe buy a new tractor.'"

Many women see advantages to keeping *lobole*. In fact, the *Report on the Situation of Women* finds that roughly fifty percent of those interviewed were opposed to any changes in the institution. Some say *lobole* is crucial to bringing two people and their families together.

Others feel, however, that the high prices demanded by the parents often leave the newly-weds inadequate financial resources with which to begin married life. "My parents", said one opponent, "are always seen as the source of family financial problems to having charged too much money."

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Other opponents of *lobole* point out that young men are often unable to finish paying the full price, a predicament that compels the woman's guardian to refuse them permission to register the marriage. Not only does an unregistered marriage leave more room for polygamous situations, but it also denies the wife any legal protection should the marriage end in divorce.

Teurai Nhongo hopes for legislation some day that would at least lower the price of *lobole* or set it at a fixed price in order to make it affordable and less commercialistic. But some women, such as S. Samanyango of the opposition National Front of Zimbabwe Party, protest that marriages where men pay less for their wives "wouldn't last very long."



WELCOME BACK

By Brynne Clarke

Welcome Back. NUMMO News hopes that everyone has had a great summer. We have been working hard and at UMSS trying to keep some old things going and starting all kinds of new things. My last letter to you readers was sort of harsh. But my summer was so good that this letter to you should be quite nice.

Well if you noticed, NUMMO has been going through a change in the last semester. This will be continuing in full force this summer. We are trying for a fresh new look and feel. Reading NUMMO should be a bigger pleasure now then ever before. If you like the changes let us know. If you don't like them let us know about that as well. The input will help us all greatly.

I guess this is the best place to welcome all of you new students to our illustrious institution of higher learning. To you we send an open invitation to come check us out. We can use as many people as there are interested. Photographers, writers, poets, news researchers, and cartoonists are all wanted. If you want to do something totally different and new tell us what it is, and if its good enough we'll use it

NUMMO would like to inform the new and remind the old contributors that NUMMO keeps up with Third World events of all kinds and will print announcements of your events without charge.

All interested persons are invited to attend our next general meeting, Monday, September 20th at 4:30 P.M. We are located at 103 New Africa House.

NUMMO: "The Magic and Power of the Written and Spoken Word"

Kentucky welcomes the Eastern American Eagles Rugby Team to South Africa.



For the first time ever, an American rugby team, the Eastern American Eagles, is being brought to South Africa by Kentucky Fried Chicken.

Wed 3rd March, 7:50 p.m. - Weta Oval at Milner Park - Jhb
Sat 6th March, 4:30 p.m. - Prefecture Oval at Lutter Westville - Jhb
Wed 10th March, 6:15 p.m. - Natal Oval at Waverley - Durban
Sat 13th March, 6:00 p.m. - O.F.S. Oval at Edenburg - Pietermaritzburg
Tue 16th March, 7:45 p.m. - Cradock at Cradock - Grahamstown
Thu 18th March, 6:30 p.m. - F.A. Recreation Oval (Pretoria) at Cradock - Grahamstown
Sat 20th March, 7:00 p.m. - F.A. Recreation Oval at Cradock - Grahamstown
Wed 24th March, 7:00 p.m. - N.H.S. at Lutter Westville - Pietermaritzburg



COLONEL SANDERS' RECIPE
Kentucky Fried Chicken
It's finger lickin' good.

Rand Daily Mail

Kentucky Governor John Y. Brown has withdrawn his state's "welcome mat" for South Africa, following a meeting with NAACP President John Johnson and a delegation of anti-apartheid activists.

The State Commerce Department had selected South Africa as one target for promoting Kentucky sales abroad and had sent a trade mission to the white-ruled nation in July.

In response, Johnson asked for the August 26 meeting with the governor, which was also attended by American Committee on Africa executive director Jennifer Davis, Jerry Herman from the American Friends Service Committee, Kentucky legislator Georgia Brown, Corbin Seavers from the National Black Independent Political Party, and Mokubung Nkomo from the African National Congress of South Africa.

According to participants in the meeting, the governor agreed to curb any expansion of trade with South Africa. He made his position public in a speech that same day before a predominantly black business luncheon in Louisville.

"We are not going to do business with companies that believe in segregation," he stated. "We are not going to support any country that believes in racism."

"We think he made the proper decision," Johnson told *AFRICA NEWS*. "I don't think he ever intended to let Kentucky lend support to such policies as those followed in South Africa."

In a further step, Brown has said she will introduce legislation requiring state pension funds to divest their holdings in corporations investing in South Africa.

Reprinted from Africa News



The Kings of Reggae PETER TOSH And JIMMY CLIFF

Tosh and Cliff will give the people what they want—the rhythm and soul of reggae music. Tickets are on sale at Union Records and the Fine Arts Center and For the Record. Tickets range from \$9, \$10 for U-Mass students and \$10-\$11 for general public. A UPC/Duke Ellington Committee production.

SANTANA..... An Electrofyng Experience

by Vicky Carter

Photos by Ed Cohen

Santana, September 17, 1982 - The show opened to thunderous applause as soon as the lights went off. The group Devadip Carlos Santana (leader, guitar), Alex Ligertwood (guitar, vocals), Richard Baker (keyboards), David Margen (bass), Graham Lear (drums), Armando Peraza (congo, bongo), Raul Rekow (conga), Orestes Vileto (timbales), were given a standing ovation, which lasted throughout the performance. The audience started a continuous scream which also last till the end. It made it difficult to listen to the music although it was loud. The volume was so high the sound was distorted and sounded better outside the Cage than in. This may be due to the soundmen's unfamiliarity with the acoustics of the Cage. The light show was excellent.

Armando Peraza, congas, bongo, quiro and maracas, is the rhythmic force behind the whole band. Cuban born, he incorporates Afro-Cuban rhythms into the electric guitar sound of Carlos Santana the band leader. Without the strength and power of this Afro-Cuban rhythmic energy, the band would be just another rock and roll.

Carlos Santana chose to play many of his old hits, "Black Magic Woman", "Oye Como Va" and others along with new material. They played a song for Oshun, one of the African orishas which had a real West African flavor.

Orisha is a Yoruba deity. Each Orisha controls some aspect of human life. They are called by their devotees through rhythm, dance, and song. Oshun is involved with love and marriage. Drums play an important part in the ceremonies of Sateria which is the name that this religion was given in some Latin American countries. It was brought to the western hemisphere by enslaved Africans.



Carlos Santana jamming at the Cage last Friday.

Carlos Santene was born in Mexico and came to California with his guitar and started his band. The Latin influence in his music runs through many of his songs. It is no coincidence that congas, bongos, and timbales are used in his music! The musical artistry of Armando Peraza is supported by Reul Rekow and Orestes Vileto. Throughout the evening they exchanged solos with a professionalism that is not equalled in any other rock and roll band. Santana himself played congas, and then helped Graham Lear on drums doing samba, which is a Brazilian rhythm and dance with African roots.

However, Carlos Santana's solos on guitar are not what they used to be. The business side of music, instead of the creative, artistic side seems to be his guiding force.

Gnomon Copy

Strike:

What Does It Mean To Students?

by Angela Brown



INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

By Robert Teixeira

ISRAELI INVASION OF WEST BEIRUT

The Israeli occupation and pacification forces continued their war of aggression against Lebanon by invading West Beirut last Thursday, Sept. 16, following the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel, the chief of the extreme right-wing Christian Phalangist militia. The Israelis, in blatant violation of the cease-fire agreement which led to a P.L.O. evacuation of West Beirut, are attempting to physically destroy the progressive Lebanese forces in order to secure military power for the invading forces and their allies, the fascist Lebanese Phalangist militia bands.

On Friday, the United Nation's Security Council condemned the Israeli invasion of West Beirut and demanded an immediate pullback. Meanwhile, Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Prime Minister Sbakif Wazzan, who have repeatedly demanded and immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli invaders from all of Lebanon, rejected the Israeli claim that 2000 P.L.O. fighters are still in war-torn West Beirut.

VIOLENCE IN EL SALVADOR

Seven dead bodies with traces of terrible tortures and firearm wounds were found on Saturday on the highway running from San Salvador to the international airport. Four of the were beheaded.

The previous day, another five mutilated dead bodies, victims of the bloody regime, were found in a suburb of the capitol city. According to the Salvadorean Commission on Human Rights, there have been more than 3,000 political killings in El Salvador in the first six months of this year.

F.M.L.N. MAKES ADVANCES

Troops from the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front (F.M.L.N.) are reported to have staged several successful combat operations, inflicting coordinated blows on the enemy in various parts of the country over the past few days.

A U.S.-manufactured Huey UH-10 helicopter was shot down in the area of the large Ilopango air base. F.M.L.N. forces also destroyed a number of supports of electric transmission lines, which cut the supply of electricity in El Salvador.

A number of groups of patriots attacked government soldiers guarding the Golden Bridge spanning the Lempira River. The bridge was blown up by patriotic forces last October. The authorities are now trying to restore it so as to resume its operational transfer of punitive troops.

The insurgents' attack was so unexpected and strong that soldiers fled from their positions and were compelled

The past two years have seen a number of noted strikes in the Amherst area for which the University community has shown significant support. This support has been characterized by the older age-bracket and longer residence status of the students involved. However, the Gnomon Copy strike has the potential to involve students from across the board since Gnomon Copy, as well as copy centers in general, makes up its workforce with a significant number of students. These students are more likely to be inexperienced and from a younger age-bracket because of this fact.

The Gnomon Copy strike shows how the fact that there are so many needy students around, who must work in order to attend school, is used to the advantage of various enterprises, since an accessible pool of unemployed labor leads to conventionally low wages. This combined with the fact that people who are connected to the University constitute the largest segment of market for copy services makes the Gnomon copy strike very "close to home" for most students. This direct connection is different from those of the Amherst Nursing Home and Sterling Radiator strikes which appealed to students' sense of solidarity with labor, particularly that of older students who are closer to the entering the "real world". Students as such are more likely to be concerned with why it is that Amherst is a minimum-wage town.

to request reinforcements.

CONFLICT IN CHILE

Chilean troops, wielding clubs and tear gas grenades, dispersed a demonstration in the city of Concepcion. The demonstrators went out into the streets to protest the fascist Pinochet regime, as the dictator celebrated the ninth anniversary of his "lifelong" rule.

Demonstrations were held in other Chilean cities, as the people continued their struggle against the dictatorship.

Pinochet stated that the most stern measures will be used against all such demonstrators. He also announced a new law making opposition to the regime punishable by death.

The dictator's threats, according to the press, were also aimed at mainstream politicians who dare to criticize the actions of his illegitimate government. Political parties are still outlawed in Chile and their activities will not be allowed until the end of the current decade, he stated at the celebration.

The fascists came to power as the result of the violent overthrow of the popularly elected government of President Salvador Allende. The C.I.A. has admitted that it financed that coup.

Announcements

Join Us

NUMMO News is the voice of Black, Latino and Asian-American students from the University of Massachusetts, and as such voices the concerns of people of color from across the world. "Nummo is the magic power of the written and spoken word....." are the words that appeared in Nummo a full seven years ago. Never has this been more true than it is today, because the issues facing Black, Latino and Asian-American peoples must be clarified and addressed by people of color for themselves. For these issues and problems remain obscured and distorted by main-stream mass media and in the public eye. Often, there is just a simple silence where there should be outrage, questioning and a resolution towards action. The true voice of the Third World community is needed to ensure that these concerns are dealt with at all, never mind correcting the narrow perspective that often prevails when the controversial, and usually vital issues, are concerned. And they are not only those which are limited to the Third World peoples.....

Class requirements:

- Submit 2-3 typed articles (depending on length) per week on every Thursday;
- Attend mandatory meetings on Mondays and Wednesdays
- Attend production process twice a month.

All interested persons are invited to attend our next General Meeting, which is held on Mondays and Wednesdays at 4:30 in Room 103 of New Africa House.

College life can sometimes be very monotonous. You go to your 10:00 Psychology class, History at 11:15, Lunch in the D.C. and so on. When you've

come to realize it, you've spent four years at UMass without knowing any more than what you've been academically required to know. But, there is more to college life than this.

NUMMO News is offering a 3 credit class of which you should take advantage of. If you are interested in learning about the many aspects of newspaper production ranging from graphic design, journalism, political struggle, cultural awareness and preservation, photography, art, music, sports, health, cooking from various cultures, etc., etc.....

Any interested person is invited to contribute their talents!! Take advantage of the opportunity to expand your hidden capabilities!!

Join with NUMMO News and.....
IF YDU KNOW.....TEACH
IF YDU DDDN'T KNOW.....LEARN

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 professional 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.

This 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 Thursday 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 Duke Ellington Orchestra To Perform at the Fine Arts Center

The internationally famous Duke Ellington Orchestra, under the direction of Mercer Ellington, will perform on Monday, September 20 at 8:00 p.m. at the Fine Arts Center Concert Hall.

Mercer Ellington, the son of Duke Ellington, is a composer, arranger and a musician. Born in Washington, D.C. on November 3, 1919, he became associated with his father's band at the age of eight. This represented the beginning of a musical education that was continued more formally in New York where he studied alto saxophone and trumpet.

Mercer's first band was formed in 1939 and included musicians like Clark Terry, Dizzy Gillespie and Calvin Johnson, with arrangements by the soon to be famous Billy Strayhorn. While serving in the army during 1943-45, Mercer played in a band directed by Sy Oliver, he later formed another band with Carmen McRae as vocalist. In 1950 he worked with his father, playing E flat horn and also established the record company that bears his name...Mercer.

The Duke's personnel includes such fine musicians as Harold Ashby, Money Johnson and Chuck Connors, whose long association with Duke Ellington ensures authenticity of interpretation. Conducted by Mercer, the band's performances have been received enthusiastically at Wolf Trap, the Ravina Festival, Robin Hood Dell, Duke University and Steel Pier. Mercer has also appeared as guest conductor at the American Song Festival and Los Angeles' all city High School Band Contest.

Tickets for the performance are now on sale at the Fine Arts Center Box Office, open Monday through Friday, Noon to 4 p.m. Tickets are priced at 11.9 and 7 dollars for the general public and one-half price for UMass, Hampshire, MHC and Smith College students. For additional ticket information or reservations please call the Box Office at 545-2511.

Women and Development

The Third World Woman's Task Force is sponsoring a speaker on **Women And Development**. The speaker will be Anita Anand and she will cover women and land reform, population control, adult education programs, cottage industries, the green revolution and multi-national corporations.

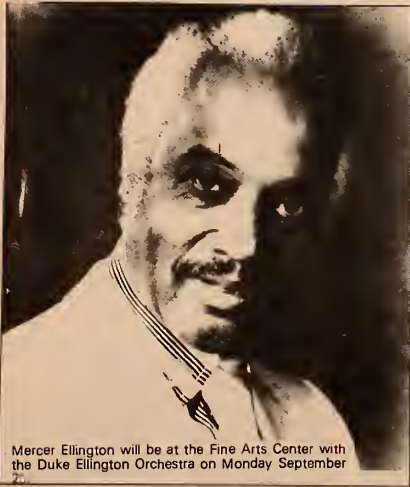
The presentation is free and open to all. It will be held on September 20th at 7:30 p.m. in Campus Center Room 163.

Childcare will be provided at the Everywoman's Center. For more information call Panna Putnam at 545-0883 or 545-0812.

AHORA

Junion de AHDRA el martes 21 de septiembre a las 7:00 p.m. en el B.C.P.

RALLY for Jobs, Peace, Justice, Socialism; Celebrate: Sixty Years of Continuous Struggle of the Communist Party, U.S.A.: Hear: Henry Winston, National Chairman, CPUSA; Listen to: Metro Steel Orchestra and Little Flegs Theatre; At: The Church of All Nations, 333 Tremont Street, Boston. It takes place on Saturday, September 25th at 7 P.M.



Mercer Ellington will be at the Fine Arts Center with the Duke Ellington Orchestra on Monday September 20.

African Forum

African Forum, New England's leading African Affairs show, is broadcast from 5:00-6:00 p.m. every Saturday. So far the best reportage on African Affairs, be sure to listen to African Forum every Saturday on WMUA 91.1 FM.

East St. Dance Studio

A new, creative dance studio the East St. Dance Studio extends an invitation to the community, to participate and explore the varied and diverse dance classes which will be offered on a continuing basis through this studio. There will be a free workshop offered on Saturday September 25, from 2:00-5:00 PM. The East St. Dance Studio will be offering such rich and unique styles as African-American Techniques, Jazz, African-American Dance Theatre performance, Black concert Dance, and explorations of the African-American Choreopoem.

Come celebrate with the East St. Dance Studio 47 East St. Hadley 586-4507

S.A.F.A.

S.A.F.A.-(Student Advocate for Financial Aid), tendra su primera reunion el martes 21 de septiembre en Machmer Hall W-10 a las 5:00 p.m.. Se eligiran copresidente, secretario y tesoro.

Para mas informacion llame a Gerald Grady 545-2562



Photo by Ed Cohen

Hypertension at the Frosh dance



NUMMO NEWS



Monday September 27, 1982

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 61

NUMMO News' ONLY connection with the Massachusetts Daily Collegian is for the purpose of distribution.

U.N. Envoys Denounce Massacre and Seek Investigation

Photo by Ed Cohen



Representatives from many nations at the General Assembly denounced the Israeli genocide in the West Beirut refugee camps and urged a Security Council to inquire into the massacre.

Orators of many Third World countries repeatedly insisted that Israel was responsible for the massacre and asserted that the United States was also implicated.

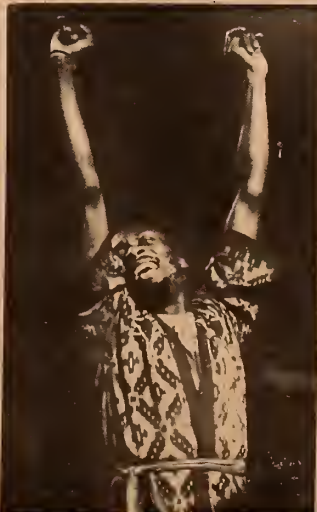
Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Palestine Liberation Organization observer at the United Nations was quoted as saying, "Nothing can atone for these crimes", in relation to the Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement. "The Judeo-Nazi junta in Tel Aviv cannot atone for this crime. The Palestinians are the victims of a holocaust and genocide." He continued saying that this fulfilled "the realization of a dream and a policy by some founders of Zionism to establish a Jewish state that would eventually even eliminate all Arabs physically."

The resolution itself urges the Security Council to investigate, through the "means available" to it, the circumstances and extent of the massacre. It is written in relative restrained language and was partly put forth to avoid offending the new Lebanese Government. Although it condemns the criminal massacre of Palestinians and other civilians, it also does not blame anyone for the happenings. The term "means available" has been interpreted by many to be a loose request for action. Many delegates have opposed the form of inquiry that was proposed, that is sending their own colleagues to the massacre site, because supposedly the Beirut Government has indicated that it would not welcome this sort of proposal.

The Pakistani Foreign Minister, Sahabzada ZYaqub Khan said that "this ghastly massacre is the direct consequence of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and has rightly exposed Israel to the strongest condemnation of the entire world community." The Pakistani Minister called it "ironical that the U.S. could not prevent Israel from setting in motion a process which ended in a massacre in the Sabra and Shatila camps."

The Government of the U.S. by omission contributed to the crime said Mr. Terzi of the P.L.O. He also asserted that the massacres would not have occurred if Palestinian Arabs had been granted their right to a homeland. "For how much longer will we be prevented from exercising our rights- not contingent on any other considerations.", he stated.

Palestinian Demonstration in Front of the Student Union



Photos by Ed Cohen

Peter Tosh and Jimmy Cliff Story on Page 2



by Tracey M. Bryant

The Death Penalty Debate

Both opponents and proponents of the death penalty agreed on one thing in their Thursday night debate in the Student Union Ballroom: "something is seriously wrong with our society". Neither side, however, claimed to know what that something was. The pro-death penalty speakers said that they knew how to solve it—the death penalty. Indeed, Representative Marie Parente, (D-Milford) said that we shouldn't spend time trying to figure out what these people were thinking of, i.e., the state of their psyches at the time of the crime (or any other time). Yet her main argument, her main belief was based on second-guessing the mental state of "these people" at the time of their crime. She insisted that individuals on the brink of committing crimes, including murder, would stop and think twice if they knew that their own life might be taken. The opposition countered this argument by stating that it is the predictability of punishment, not its severity that tends to deter crime. In other words, knowing that the chances of escaping punishment are extremely slim deters people more than thinking that they might be the one person out of a million who will go to the electric chair.

The opposition to the death penalty had a fairly easy job since history and research data were both conclusively in their favor; showing that the death penalty did not deter crime. It also showed more. Dr. Bowers, a sociology professor here at UMass, has spent ten years doing research on the death penalty's effects and realities in American society. Not only did he disclaim and refute the "expertise evidence" of Dennis Curran, aide to Governor King, he also showed the race bias that has historically accompanied the death penalty. Representative Collins, (D-Amherst), made note of the fact that no rich person has ever been put to death under this law. While the death penalty defenders were quick to mention that out of the people executed recently only three were Black, they failed to mention that there has never been a white per-

son put to death for the murder (no matter how heinous or how many) of a black person in this country.

The bulk of the pro-penalty case relied on its recitation of hideous cases of sadistic murder. There was a distinct attempt to make the audience feel afraid for themselves and their families by saying that "it could have been any one of us". They also used the words "like ourselves" to describe the victims. Representative Parente, of the pro-death penalty team, took it a step further by telling us what a nice man Mr. So-And-So was, and what a well-educated girl victim So-And-So was. The major point of the death penalty side was that in these extraordinary cases of murder the person had to get out and do it again. Thus, they said this recidivism was the problem; that rehabilitation did not work; and that throwing money at the problem was an attitude of the sixties that had failed miserably.

The truth is that in Massachusetts the recidivism rate for murder is one percent, much less than for lesser crimes like burglary and theft. Parente asked the audience if they wanted to take the one percent chance of executing "maybe two innocent people out of 20,000 guilty". Although there may be twenty thousand crimes committed or even twenty thousand murders, there will not be 20,000 guilty people brought to court. The current price tag for restoration of the death penalty as it now stands on the ballot is one million dollars per person. Before the opposition to the death penalty made this financial point, the advocates of the penalty told us that we needed to stop pouring our money into incarceration-rehabilitation at the cost of 30,000 per person.

The defenders of the death penalty said that the alternative to the death penalty was doing nothing. They called rehabilitation a myth. They called capital punishment society's way of defending itself and said it was necessary if we were to have an orderly and

civilized society. Parente told the audience that in Florida, before the execution of one of the death row lifers, the inmates were screaming and in an uproar. After it was over, they were quiet and "those" "well-behaved". Parente also said that "those" people can't use circumstances as an excuse, because in the 1920's people came to America who were "poor, very poor, but they didn't murder, they had respect for country, God and law". Parente also said of the opposition, "they're trying to feed you pabulum, when they make it a rich/poor issue, when they throw in minorities".

Representative Parente's words only seem to validate a point Dr. Bowers brought up. He said that this system does not function objectively and that our "extra-legal" biases are definitely imposed on the system. Therefore our decisions are going to be less than objectively accurate. He went on to say that the appeal for capital punishment was being made to people on a gut level and that it was no accident that the death penalty issue is brought up around election time. He also said that out of a desire for vengeance, and in desperation for answers, we reach for straws. He suggested more preventive measures like handgun control and said many more steps were needed. The opposition counterpoint, Representative Collins agreed that change was needed. He said that the criminal justice system (including rehabilitation) was in serious need of attention and repair. He said that the entire system needed to be toughened, tightened, and speeded up. He felt bail was a big problem in the structure.

Collins said that opposition to the death penalty was not opposition to making the state safer, it was opposition to a method that did not work. Collins repeatedly emphasized that opposition to the death penalty was not in favor of laxity towards crime, but in favor of answers that addressed the problem more directly at its roots. His opposition to restoration of the death penalty therefore was based on the fact that capital punishment was not the answer society needed because it was not effective. For example, police officer killings are higher in capital punishment states while murder rates are lower in abolition states. Why employ a costly system that does not work? Bowers said that what we as a people should really want is a system that maximizes justice and effectively controls crime. "Capital punishment is bankrupt on both accounts."

The advocates of the death penalty did not deny or refute any of the evidence presented by the opposition. They simply made emotional appeals. Bowers and Collins appeared to this reporter to have the better evidence and presented the better case. Yet one got the feeling after the debate was concluded that the advocates for the death penalty were not as worried as they might have been. It seemed to me that they were relying on the "right people" to vote.

In this "democratic" society of ours, what is done equals the will of the people. If you do not vote it does not mean you were not in favor of something. It simply means that you have turned your power over to someone else, given away your voice. What they decide becomes your choice. And it stands. The question is: do you want the death penalty representing you?

A Solid Dose Of Home Grown Reggae Music

By Max Senor

The University of Massachusetts was again blessed with a solid dose of "Home Grown" reggae music prescribed by probably the two best reggae performers, Jimmy Cliff and Peter Tosh. Both artists are regarded as outstanding songwriters, arrangers and performers and are well recognized on the international scene.

Jimmy Cliff, as a singer/performer has been well known in Jamaica for over twenty years. Starting in the early 1960's with the Ska and then revolving with the times into Rocksteady and culminating into the more complete and fulfilling sound (at the beginning of the 70's) now best known as reggae, Jimmy Cliff is most often recognized for his leading role in the film "The Harder They Come", produced by Perry Henzell. "The Harder They Come" got world wide recognition because of its social and political implications and also because of the "New Rhythm", which is part of the film and which was ignored, until then, outside of Jamaica. Even in Jamaica, many of the so called "middle class", could not associate themselves with the movie, or the music for that matter, which at the time was known as "Rasta Music".

Many viewers of the film still have not "gotten the message" that the film and the music carry, but are more entertained by the reggae beat while totally ignoring the words, or perhaps just not understanding them.

Peter Tosh, internationally known only recently has been well known in Jamaica for a very long time. Until the mid 70's he was a "key man" for the late Bob Marley, and was probably as important to Bob Marley and the Wailers as was Bunny Wailer. Peter Tosh is better known as a protest songwriter/singer than he is as an entertainer. Songs such as "I'm a walking razor...I'm dangerous" and "Everyone is crying out for peace...none is crying out for justice" carry in them a clear-cut rejection of the status quo.

His performance on Thursday night at the Fine Arts Center was typical of Peter Tosh, well known for his "Ganja-smoking on stage". He delights in being shielded by his smoke out of which he sometimes emerges smiling. Quite unlike his recorded music, it was difficult to understand the lyrics as he sang. To perform, and satisfy an audience, immediately behind Jimmy Cliff, is also a very difficult task indeed. Peter Tosh's music and performance were overwhelming and at times overpowering, and as we, in Jamaica, would sometimes say, "to listen to good reggae it has to crack in your ear". The music on Thursday night, from both artists, did crack in my ear.

I have never seen an artist as calm and relaxed after almost two hours of "nonstop" music, as Jimmy Cliff was after his performance on Thursday night at the Fine Arts Center. Back stage, he was very quick and sharp with answers to the many questions that were thrown at him. At one point he seemed annoyed when someone asked him about his taking the place of Bob Marley. He responded without much hesitation that each man has his own place and that no one can fill another man's place because a man cannot do the work another man has to do. During the interview, Jimmy Cliff revealed that he gave Bob Marley and Desmond Decker, another well known Jamaican singer/first break, in 1963, by introducing them to a producer who gave them the opportunity to make their first record. Jimmy Cliff, who reveals no external evidence of being a Rastafarian—no locks, only a little beard, no Rasta tan, and does not appear Dread—was asked if he is a Rastafarian, and if this was a new "thing" for him, he replied that he has always been one because he was born a black man, and it is not something you become, it is something that you are born with. "It is not something external; it is within the heart. It's Love" he said. His language is occasionally punctuated with some Rasta speech, which is

typical of many Jamaicans, whether he/she is a Rasta or not, words such as, I man, I den, Love, Iry, Hall, and Peace.

Jimmy Cliff expressed his great desire to play more of his "Bongoman" type of music, basically drums and vocal, a style he said that he grew up with. He undoubtedly was referring to the drums and chants of the Pocomania, a socio-religious group of people from the poor working class, still existing in Jamaica, who flourished during the 1940's and 50's. Their drumming and chanting is carry-over from the days of slavery, but more so from our African heritage and traditions. He soberly said, however, that this type of music is not what the people want to hear.

Asked about his trips to South Africa, Jimmy Cliff said that laws prohibiting people from going to South Africa were not for people like himself, because he was bringing love to the people of South Africa, blacks as well as whites, and that his next visit to South Africa will be to "celebrate the Victory", referring to the Belvoir to Majority Rule.

He has also toured Zambia, the Cameroons and several other African countries where he said that he was well received. He feels that reggae is received better in Africa than any other place, even Ja (referring to Jamaica). He hinted that this may be his last tour of North America for some time, and that he might be putting more interest in Latin America and Africa.

Probed as to why he and Peter Tosh were on tour together, Jimmy Cliff replied that they had admired each other for a long time and this was an opportunity to do a tour together. Asked if they were plans to do a record together, Jimmy Cliff replied, "Anything is possible" but that there were no immediate plans. What Jimmy has planned is to do another movie, which is now in the scripting stage. Asked how he keeps fit and relaxed after so many rigorous performances, he replied: "It's love. It's love."

Free Mayor Eddie Carthan

Eddie James Carthan was born October 18, 1949, in Tchula, Mississippi, the son of James and Carrie Carthan; married the former Shirley Unger; has three children, Cissy Lynetta B. Neketa Genice 6, and Edelia Juana 3; and was voted the mayor of Tchula, Mississippi in 1977.

He is a deacon of Zion City M.B. Church and a member of King David Masonic Lodge No. 112.

He attended Freedom School in the 60's and was arrested with Martin Luther King.

He earned a Bachelor of Science degree with a major in Social Science at Mississippi Valley State University and a Master of Science in Educational Administration and Supervision from Jackson State University. He studied Law at the University of Mississippi.

Eddie Carthan began his professional career as an instructor of Social Studies at Saints College in 1972. He was elected to the Holmes County Board of Education and became president of that Board. In 1973 he worked with the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Office of Minority Business Enterprise as a business specialist at Lexington Business Services, Inc. He became a leading Holmes County businessman owning 5 businesses, all now defunct due to continuous political harassment.

The election of Eddie James Carthan on June 7, 1977, was made possible by the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Carthan was the first Black since Reconstruction to be elected mayor of a biracial town in the Mississippi Delta. The election of independent Black politicians like Eddie Carthan is a threat to the Deep South's white power structure.

Tchula: The Reality

Located in the rich Delta region, where cotton is king, Tchula (pop. 3,000 — 80% Black) has been ruled for over a century by a small number of white planters and merchants. The legacy of economic and political oppression is staggering

- over 30% unemployment
- 81% of the housing units deteriorating
- 66% of the population on welfare
- 47% of homes without plumbing facilities

INTERNATIONAL UPDATE

by Robert Talzeira

Marcos in the U.S.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos arrived in Washington on an official visit last week, to discuss the future of U.S. military bases in his country and economic trade between the two countries.

The U.S. maintains two large military bases in Philippine territory, the Subic Bay Naval base which is used by the Seventh Fleet, and the Clark Field Air base, station of the 13th Brigade Tactical Air Force.

The Reagan Administration wants to conclude a new agreement as soon as possible with the dictator in view of the fact that the 1979 agreement on the bases will expire soon.

Top government officials in this country consider the Philippine bases as strategic locations to control the westward movement of troops that could be deployed in the oil-rich Middle East and the Indian Ocean.

Marcos' regime is beset with deep economic problems stemming from a foreign debt of more than \$15 billion and a balance of payments deficit this year of \$539 million.

The Reaction

Carthan's refusal to accept a bribe from the white power structure signaled the start of a campaign to destroy him. In collusion with county and state officials, a controlling faction of the Board of Aldermen employed rumor, negative press, court suits, physical threats, economic sanctions, and brute force to prevent him from carrying out his duties. When this failed to stop him, they resorted to political frame-ups reminiscent of the tactics used against Black elected officials 100 years ago.

- Mayor Carthan and 6 officials of Tchula were convicted of simple assault on a law enforcement officer and sentenced to three years in the State Penitentiary. The case was appealed to the Mississippi Supreme Court and the lower court's ruling has been upheld.
- Mayor Carthan was convicted of giving false information to a federally insured bank, even though two men convicted in the case admitted forging his name on documents.
- Mayor Carthan and his brother, Joseph, were arrested and indicted for "armed robbery", "conspiracy" and "capital murder". The charges have arisen from the murder of Roosevelt Granderson, one of the Black Aldermen who sided with the white power structure. In June 1981, Granderson was killed in an attempted robbery of the store where he worked. Two men have been brought to trial for the murder. One told a visitor to the jail that authorities had attempted to get him to implicate Carthan in the murder in exchange for his freedom. He refused. The second man pleaded guilty to a reduced charge, apparently in exchange for testifying that the Carthan brothers ordered the murder. This trial begins October 19, 1982. The maximum penalty for capital murder is death.

The Implications

Carthan symbolized the possibility of genuine enfranchisement and political democracy for Blacks across the South. He has been convicted because he can not be bought. If the case against him is allowed to stand, progress for all Blacks and minorities will be set back for decades.

The trials of Eddie Carthan and the Tchula 7 have aroused concern nationally and internationally. The World Student Christian Federation has endorsed the campaign to free them. The National Council of Churches, after sending a delegation to Mississippi to investigate, passed a resolution calling for a Justice Department investigation into the harassment of Black elected officials and the prosecution of Eddie Carthan.

All over the nation, people of good will are rallying to the cause of the Tchula 7. The most dramatic support has come from Holmes County, where local residents raised the \$230,000 bond for Eddie and Joe Carthan, and on the day of their arraignment hundreds came to the courthouse to express their solidarity.

Call to October 16th Rally

Dr. Martin Luther King once referred to Mississippi as the state "sweltering in the heat of injustice". It is clear, in light of the Mississippi Supreme Court decision, that the State of Mississippi feels it cannot allow such a symbol of courage and strength as exemplified by Eddie James Carthan and the Tchula 7 to go unchallenged.

The purpose of this rally is to call all people of this country who love freedom and believe that all human beings have a natural right to justice, to come to Jackson on October 16th.

Eddie Carthan's life is in danger. Thousands of people gathering in Jackson will have an impact on the murder trial which begins October 19th.

This act of participation will tell Mississippi and the world that this is a "new day", that Martin's dream becomes reality at last, that Eddie Carthan and the Tchula 7 must be free to pursue justice, freedom and "the good life" for all people everywhere and that Black political rights must be preserved.

Come join us in Solidarity.

U.S. strengthens Racist Police Force

The Reagan Administration's continued complicity with the racist Apartheid regime of South Africa was exposed once again last Monday when the State Department issued an export license for the sale of 2,500 high voltage night sticks for the fascist state's police force.

The sale of these high voltage batons, which are similar to cattle prods, seems to confirm the Administration's official vow to develop friendlier relations between the nations.

Hong Kong Sovereignty Talks Open

British prime minister Margaret Thatcher went on an official visit last Wednesday to the People's Republic of China for talks concerning the future sovereignty of Hong Kong. Hong Kong is presently a British Crown colony whose lease is due to expire in fifteen years.

On Thursday, the Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang stressed the Republic's intention to re-assert full control over the long-held colony.

Death Toll of Massacre

The Lebanese Red Cross announced last Thursday that the final death toll of the massacre of Palestinian men, women and children in the Shatila and Sebra refugee camps was estimated to be well over a thousand.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Government continues to deny any involvement in the massacre despite clear evidence that its army surrounded and supervised the so-called "mop-up operations" conducted by the extreme right-wing Phalangist militia. For example, the Israeli Army did not allow any of the defenseless Palestinian civilians to leave the camp area during the time of their slaughter. Also, truck loads of bodies were allowed to pass through Israeli Army lines without interference.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Third World Women's Task Force

by Deanna L. McRae

The Third World Women's Task Force, located at the Everywoman's Center in Wilder Hall, is an enriching blend of mothers, students (undergraduates and graduates), homemakers, workers, and women of all ages and backgrounds from the Third World community.

The concerns of the Task Force range from the various forms of oppression facing the Third World community around the world to local issues such as budget cuts, eviction, food stamps, racism and of course, sexism.

If you are interested in becoming involved with, or learning more about the Third World Women's Task Force, join them for an open house pot-luck dinner at Everywoman's Center, Wilder Hall, Wednesday, September 29th from 6-8 p.m. The affair will be catered by Yvonne John and child care will be provided. For more information, contact Panna Putnum or Maika Jones at 645-0883.

The Third World Women's Task Force is sponsoring a film series this autumn semester entitled: *Third World Women in Liberation Struggles*. This is a lunchtime film series held every-other Thursday at noon until 1 p.m.

The first film in the series is *You Have Struck a Rock!*, an excellent film concerning the participation of women in struggle against apartheid in South Africa. The film is approximately 30 minutes long; discussion to follow. This presentation is free and open to all, it will be shown Thursday (September 28th) at noon in Room 804-08 in the Campus Center building at U.Mass Amherst. For more information, call Betsy at 645-0883.

October 14 *Bottle Babies* - 'Nestles' in Kenya
 October 28 *Women in Arms* - Nicaragua
 November 4 *Chile: Four Women's Stories*
 November 18 *Women Under Siege* - Palestine
 December 2 *Of Veiled Revolution*

"Study abroad Feir"

October 6th all day in the Student Union Lobby.

Informational tables on all regions of the world will be present including those of Africa and the Caribbean

Announcement: C.C.E.B.M.S. convocation will take place Monday, September 27th at 7:00 p.m. in Room 1009 in the Campus Center. Check it out!

Leteef Muhammed is now back at the New Africa House Barber Shop located in the basement. It'll be open on Wednesdays only from 10:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. Cut and Style all Grades of Hair. "The Universal Barber Stylist".

Auditions: For "Homeland", a drama/comedy about South Africa and the United States by Steve Friedman and Selaelo Maredi and produced by Third World Theatre. Needed are 4 Black Actors (2 male, 2 female), 4 White Actors (2 male, 2 female); experience preferred but not required. Also, they are looking for actors capable of doing accents or willing to learn. The Audition Schedule for UMass is: Thursday, September 30th between 4-6 p.m. at Hampden Theatre Southwest. For more information, please call 645-0190.

Third World Theatre presents their Fall 1982 Series beginning with:

Home by Samm-Art Williams, the award-winning Broadway hit about a young man's odyssey from the rural south to the big city. Presented by the Negro Ensemble on Thursday, October 7th at 8 p.m. in Bowker Auditorium.

Life in the Fast Lane, a one man tour-de-force by Japanese-Hawaiian poet Lane Nishikawa. Presented by the Sansai Theatre Company on Thursday, October 28th at 8 p.m. in Bowker Auditorium.

Homeland by Steve Friedman and Selaelo Maredi, a domestic comedy about South Africa and the United States. An original presentation on Thursday, Friday, Saturday on November 18, 19, and 20 and on December 2, 3, and 4 in Hampden Theatre Southwest, all performances are at 8 p.m.

Ticket Information: The Third World Theatre Series strives to make quality theater available to all people. Single event tickets are \$ 2.00 for students and \$ 3.00 for the general public. Tickets will be sold at the box office on the evening of the performance. Group Discounts are available. For further information call 645-3604.

B.M.C.P. A Call For Unity: Tune In

by Victoria Carter

Black Mass Communications Project is a media organization broadcasting and creating alternative programming for the Third World community on campus. BMCP has a wide audience which is the basis for one of the Project's slogans: "if your radio isn't on BMCP, then it's not really on".

BMCP has about 72 hours of broadcast time on WMUA and it's programs are on at various times of the day or night. In the future they would like to achieve cross-the-board block programming so that BMCP would be on at the same time each day. Recently, many of the hours that BMCP has had access to the station have been devoted to Urban Contemporary Dance Music (Funk7). But, starting in October, shows offering more of a diverse spectrum of Black Music will be aired. Also, a new video resource is being developed by Frank O.

BMCP will also feature a public affairs show which the public affairs director is currently organizing. The show will air once a week on Saturdays from 7-8 p.m. and will focus on some of the many Black heroes who have come to the U. Mass campus. For example, Angela Davis, Dick Gregory, Andrew Salkey, and Malcolm X are only a few of the recordings in the BMCP tape library. These tapes will be released to the community on loan, to high schools, for example, and other interested groups.

The project is interested in recruiting Third World men and women to play Reggae, Blues, African-American Instrumental and other forms of Black Music. Also, folks interested in news, editing, production, public affairs and sports are welcome. Several people, after working with BMCP, have gone on to work professionally in radio.

Diversity in programming, with a focus on education and unity within the Black community, is the goal of BMCP. Come to the BMCP meetings and take advantage of the power of communication! Use this tool that is available for Third World students. The office of BMCP is located at 402 Student Union, University of Massachusetts, 645-2426. Come by and work together to create and support Black Mass Communication Project and "Help Keep Black Music Alive!"



Photo by John Wright

Darryl "D.R." Ruffin cues up a record at WMUA.



NUMMO NEWS

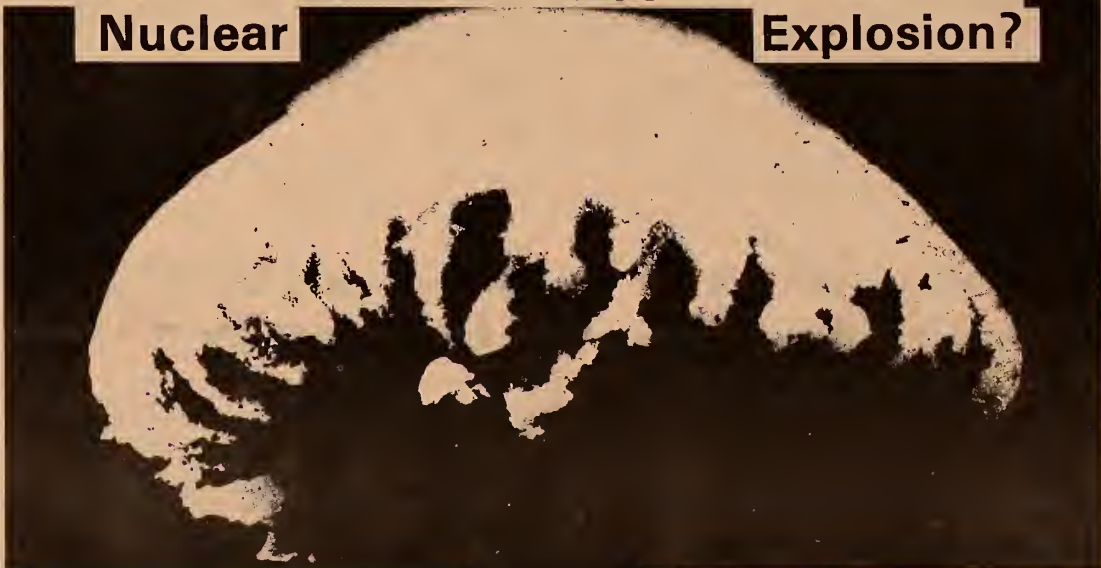


Monday October 4, 1982

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 62

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Were Blacks the First Victims of Nuclear Explosion?



This week Nummo News is beginning a series on "The Port Chicago Disaster" as covered by Black Scholar in its Spring 1982 issue. As stated in this issue 320 American sailors, most of them Black ammunition loaders, died in a major explosion at the Port Chicago, California naval base 35 miles north of San Francisco in July of 1944. A work stoppage followed when many all Black regiments of the segregated naval base refused to return to work because of their valid fears regarding work conditions and the possibility of yet another major "accident".

The ammunition loaders were charged with mutiny; many were court martialed and later 50 were sentenced to jail. A full investigation did not occur. The cause of the explosion which instantly killed 320 people, injured 390 and destroyed ships, buildings and the pier was never officially determined. The Black Scholar article is significant because the incident has not been heard of by the vast majority of Americans over the years.

No one close enough to see exactly what happened at Port Chicago lived to tell about it. Recently evidence has come to light indicating that a nuclear blast may have been involved. The incident occurred 13 months before Hiroshima and Nagasaki and may have involved the same basic type of atomic bomb. Yet, the U.S. military asserts that the Hiroshima bomb had never been tested. Thus, the inhumanity of the Hiroshima bomb may have been brought to bear upon Americans first as a test of the bomb's strength.

If this evidence does indeed prove that the Port Chicago explosion was a nuclear one, then it can only be concluded that there has been a cover-up of this fact for all these years. The strongest tool in the cover-up effort would then be the institutional racism present in the court martial which followed the Black ammunition loaders' work stoppage.

The official Navy investigation focused heavily on the alleged "carelessness" and "rough handling" of ammunition by the Black work gangs. The subsequent "mutiny" court martial effectively deflected public attention from the explosion and onto the trial of the Black sailors. Thus, the Navy's and the public's racism allowed the American public to view the Blacks as "mutiners" instead of victims.

This incident shows that nuclear arms control is not simply a "white" issue. It also shows how racism was (and continues to be) used to divide and divert the various groups of people, in their various struggles, when unity in action is most needed!!

WATCH FOR PETER VOGELS INVESTIGATIVE ARTICLE TO BE FEATURED NEXT WEEK IN NUMMO!!!!

South Africa's Nuclear Capacity

1. Belgium has provided guarantees for a long-term contract to purchase South African uranium; Belgian interests are involved in Creusot-Loire which holds majority shares in the consortium supplying reactors to the Koeberg; Belgian interests are also involved in Eurofuel which will fabricate the fuel elements for Koeberg.

2. Britain helped establish uranium mining and the manufacture of uranium oxide in South Africa; it has been a consistent and major purchaser of South African uranium and is a major purchaser of uranium from the Rossing mine in Namibia in which Rio Tinto Zinc, a British multinational corporation, is the largest foreign shareholder. Since the mid-1950's at least there have been regular exchanges and high level contacts between the British and South African nuclear industries which have undoubtedly facilitated the recruitment of Britons to important positions in the South African industry.

3. The Federal Republic of Germany has, most importantly, been the main collaborator in South Africa's development of the technology for enriching uranium. Companies from the FRG were the main foreign suppliers of equipment for the enrichment plant. The FRG has imported South African uranium and now imports uranium from Rossing in which FRG state companies initially were shareholders. In 1962 the FRG and South Africa concluded an agreement including scientific cooperation. Since then there have been regular exchanges between the two countries' nuclear industries and in 1969 the FRG began training some South African scientists in uranium enrichment technology.

4. France has shares in the Rossing mine, from which it also purchases uranium as it purchases other South African uranium. France has been sending technicians since 1966. French state support and finance, together with training of technicians, has made possible the construction of a nuclear power station at Koeberg by a consortium dominated by French interests.

5. Israel agreed in 1976 to increase scientific cooperation with South Africa, possibly including the nuclear field, and there have been rumours of Israeli personnel working at the Valindaba enrichment plant.

6. Japan is a major purchaser of South African uranium with several companies, including Kansai, purchasing uranium from Roissing Equipment supplied by Hitachi Mitsubishi and Toshiba.

7. The United States of America helped, with Britain, to establish uranium mining in South Africa and was a major importer of South African uranium until 1971; several American companies still import significant quantities of South African uranium, while other American companies prospect for uranium in Namibia and South Africa. Under the 1957 cooperation agreement there have been major exchanges of personnel and training of South African technicians. An American company with government approval constructed Safari 1 reactor; American uranium, some of it fabricated into fuel elements in the U.S., fuelled both Safari 1 and 2. The U.S. has exported other nuclear materials to South Africa, including the heavy water needed for Safari 2, and American companies supplied equipment to the Valindaba enrichment plant, while Westinghouse has shares in the consortium constructing the Koeberg power station using Westinghouse designs for the reactor.

SOUTH AFRICAN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY - A SHORT CHRONOLOGY

1950 Agreement with American-British Combined Development Agency on uranium mining (27 mines opened during 1950's)

1957 South African Atomic Energy Board founded. Agreement on nuclear cooperation with US (amended to

expand scope and duration 1962, 1967 and 1974)

1958 Joint US and South African team monitored US nuclear tests in South Atlantic.

1960 Secret work on uranium enrichment begun within South African AEB.

1961 US company of Allis Chalmers contracts to construct Safari 1 nuclear reactor.

1963 Uranium production at Palabora initiated.

1965 Safari 1 went critical (1965-76: US supplied uranium for Safari 1)

1967 South African scientists joined with British to monitor French nuclear tests in Pacific. Safari 2 reactor was activated.

1970 STEAG obtained world rights on commercial development of jet-nozzle. South Africa announced it had developed unique method of uranium enrichment.

1976 Uranium production started at Rossing (Namibia) Work begun to build Koeberg nuclear power station.

1977 US held up further contract for supplying uranium for Safari 1 reactor.

1979 US satellite identified double-flash over south Atlantic in vicinity of South Africa, indicative of nuclear test.

Reprinted from SOUTH AFRICA'S NUCLEAR CAPABILITY World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa

Toxic Waste Dumped in North Carolina Black Community

By Keith W. Johnson

The last time Warren County, North Carolina was in the news was in the 1970's when Floyd McKissick tried to build a new flagship town of Black people called Soul City. But now Warren County is about to gain the same recognition as Love Canal, N.Y. as the center of an important chemical waste controversy.

Afton, North Carolina has attracted attention because it is the first case in which a state has deliberately decided to create a chemical waste site despite the community opposition. The chemical is polychlorinated biphenyls, commonly known as PCB. The PCB originates from a 1970 case when truck drivers of a Raleigh, N.C. electrical company dumped the deadly toxic chemical along 14 roadways in North Carolina. Three truck drivers pleaded guilty and the owner of the Raleigh electrical company was also found guilty. The state then collected the material and decided to dump it in Warren County.

In 1978 the Federal government abandoned the Soul City project and many Blacks believe the project was abandoned as a result of political pressure created by North Carolina Republican Senator Jesse Helms, who had been opposed to Soul City since its creation.

When Soul City died many Blacks began to wake up and become more politically aware. In 1978 the idea of developing a PCB landfill in the area stirred up the community. Black leaders began building a movement that culminated with the demonstrations and arrests of this September 14.

After six days of protests 230 people had been arrested by the North Carolina State Highway Police. The protest had attracted national civil rights leaders such as Rev. Ben Chavis of the Wilmington 10, Rev. Fred Taylor and Rev. Joseph Lowery of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Rev. Leon White of the United Church of Christ's Commission for Racial Justice. McKissick, who helped defend the original freedom riders and was the past chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) before his involvement in Soul City participated in the protest. Many of these leaders were arrested. Local leaders Ken Ferruccio of the Warren County Citizen Group and Rev. Luther Brown of the Coley Springs Baptist Church which became a meeting place for the bi-racial citizens group against the waste disposal brought Lois Gibbs of the Love Canal, N.Y. Homeowners Associa-



tion to Warren County to speak at a rally. The people then marched to the dump site two and a half miles from US-401 Highway. There they met an army of North Carolina Highway Police with a National Guard helicopter flying overhead. Bill Phillips of the State Department of Crime Control and Public Safety dispatched ten patrol squads to Warren County in order to see "that the dumping was carried out with the least possible disturbance".

For days protesters tried to set up a human chain in order to stop the yellow trucks from dumping the carcinogenic waste. The PCB is laced in 60,000 tons of earth which is being dumped into a large hole dug up for a landfill site. Many local people believe that this will create a serious health hazard. They also believe that the state has chosen this area not only because it is rural and sparsely populated, but also because the county is sixty-percent Black and the area of the landfill has a seventy-five percent Black population. Thus they feel that the selection of the landfill site has been racially motivated.

The Duke Ellington Committee

By Victoria Carter

The Duke Ellington Committee was formed several years ago by the Campaign to Combat Racism (CCR), in an effort to address the lack of musical entertainment of and for the Third World community. The Duke Ellington Committee has been trying to meet the needs of the community ever since.

The Committee is named in honor of Duke Ellington, who was a classic artist and innovator who set a standard of excellence for all musicians to follow. His genius has influenced and touched a universal audience. The Duke Ellington Committee (D.E.C.) has immortalized his name on the University of Massachusetts campus.

In the recent meeting on September 28th the Committee dealt with an issue that has caused controversy for sometime. Would the integrity of Duke Ellington's name be in question if the Committee started booking artists who play Urban Contemporary Dance music (Funk)? Some members felt that only African-American Instrumental music (Jazz) should be featured since Duke Ellington was one of the major creative forces of this musical form. Finally, a motion was seconded and passed by a majority vote to "widen its scope of musical entertainment while keeping its cultural, educational background". Theresa Mitchell, Talent Coordinator for D.E.C. is looking into many diverse groups that fit into this format. Fortunately Solos and Duos, a concert series showcasing artists in the African-American instrumental tradition will be continued this year.

The Duke Ellington Committee works along with Union Program Council (U.P.C.) and has access to twenty-five percent of the U.P.C. budget. So far this year, D.E.C. has co-sponsored with U.P.C. the successful show featuring Jimmy Cliff and Peter Tosh.

The Duke Ellington Committee Executive Board includes Theresa Mitchell-Talent Coordinator, John Ruddock-Production Manager, Darryl Ruffen-Security, and Jennie Gonsalves-Hospitality. All of the Board members were democratically elected with the exception of Theresa Mitchell and John Ruddock who were appointed by last year's talent coordinator Yat Man. In cooperation with the Executive Board the rest of the Committee helps to produce the shows and select the artist.

In order to join the Committee an application must be filled out. Attendance at weekly meetings is also important. The meetings are scheduled on Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. in the Campus Center. D.E.C.'s phone number is 545-2892 and their office is located at 406 Student Union Building. If you are interested in getting creative Black music on campus, come and make a contribution. Also, when they put on a show, come out and support it because, "All people need music like the flower needs the sun."

NFL Strike: Class Struggle in Sports?

By Keith Johnson

The recent strike by the National Football Players Association of the NFL may make some people leugh end others angry. But this strike deserves a closer look because it involves a strike against one of the largest growing businesses end some of the richest people in America today. Though baseball is America's "favorite pastime", football is fast becoming America's favorite sport. But in these times of economic hardship with high inflation end high unemployment, many people believe it almost ridiculous for players who earn an average salary of \$90,000 a year to ask for more.

The financial statistics involved in sports are amazing. It seems as though all figures in football start with millions of dollars. For instance, the revenues of NFL teams for 1970 stood at a modest \$125 million but estimate revenue for this year was projected at some \$550 million. This money comes from three basic sources: first is the money from ticket sales of the various stadiums across the country, second is from television contracts. (The clubs recently signed a new contract with the three major networks for more than \$2 billion dollars over the next five years. That's a one hundred percent increase over last years television revenues!) The third source of revenue comes from an assortment of spin-off areas ranging from parking fees to souvenirs. (How many of you for instance have an official NFL poster or cap or jersey?)

The players have looked at these growing statistics and have decided that they now want an increase in their share of the pie. In other sports (such as baseball [\$250,000] and basketball [\$214,000]) players are making much more money per average so the football players feel that they are worth at least an average of \$175,000 a year. To get this the players have asked for a \$1.6 billion dollar package over a four year period as opposed to the owners \$1.6 billion dollars over five years. This is a difference of nearly \$80 million dollars a year. The details of the players package include: a fifty percent share of the growing television revenues, a wage scale guaranteeing rookies \$90,000 a year and eight year players \$200,000; there would be bonuses for exceptional performances and additional issues such as free agency, artificial turf, game rules, etc. are also to addressed.

What the management council has said to the majority of these issues is basically no way. But who are these powerful people on the other side of the table of whom the players first asked for fifty-percent of their purse? They are some of the richest people in America who use football as a sideline. It is just part of their corporation. Football is Big business, one that you cannot start at the bottom. Take Ted Turner for instance. He not only owns the Atlanta Falcons' Football Team but also baseball's Atlanta Braves. He is the owner of the Cable News Network and also the WTBS superstation that broadcasts to cable stations across the nation.

Continued on page 4

Congress Votes to Restore Jim Thorpe Records

By Keith W. Johnson

A House of Representatives panel has approved a resolution to ask the International Olympic Committee to restore the 1912 records of American Indian, Jim Thorpe. Jim Thorpe was one of America's greatest Olympic champions and is said to have been perhaps the greatest athlete that America has produced.

He was a star athlete in college, creating a legendary name for himself on the football field and in track. In 1912 he was part of the U.S. Olympic Team that went to the Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden. There he participated in two of the most grueling events in the Games: the pentathlon, an assortment of five track and field events, and the decathlon, which has ten track and field events. He set records in both.

But before the Olympics, Thorpe had once played summer baseball earning \$2 a day in order to pay his expenses at Carlisle College. The authorities claimed that this made him a professional under the rules of the Olympics so his gold medals were taken away and his records were erased.

Thorpe, who many felt was the victim of discrimination went on to play professional football and then helped coach athletic youth. He died in 1953 still seeking to clear his name.

Book Review

Ntozake Shange: "A Poet's Poet, Even in Prose"

By Tracey Bryant



In her new novel, *Sassafras, Cypress and Indigo*, Ntozake Shange weaves a story from feelings, emotions and attitudes. In this book of recipes, relationships and realizations, one is taken through the processes of life from both a woman's and a Black perspective: neither being separate from the other. Shange states that her spirit is "too ancient to understand the separation of soul and gender". The emphasis of the book is on the flow of each person's spirit into life's circle. In it each person must dance her own dance, give to the spirit and therefore, live. The book is rich, colorful and imaginative. It is African, it is Afro-American, it is simply Black; it is poetic. It is a song which echoes many of the themes Ntozake has previously expressed in her poetry.

The book opens with Indigo, the youngest, the mystic, the incarnate of innocent spirituality. Indigo expresses Shange's belief in the power generated out of one's relationship to the Spirit. Being "in the spirit" or aligned to the spiritual world (of ancestors, God, etc.) is a natural state believed to be strongest in youth. Therefore Indigo's story is practically the whole of the book's opening and very little of the rest. She grows up to be a healer.

Her older sisters, Cypress and Sassafras are more mundane, but no less interesting. One becomes a dancer, the other a weaver with a novel lingering in her soul. Though their lives separate, they are mentioned together because they represent a particular aspect of life- trying to be in the world. The characterizations become even stronger as they transform learning-to-live-in-the-world into learning-to-live-their-own-lives. The process happens without marked recognition because it is simply a part of life's cycle (and is too vague to be exacted upon).

Cypress and Sassafras represent interaction with the world. Indigo represents interaction with one's self. Hilda Euphania represents the peaceful unification of both. She is life that simply goes on. She is the mother of the three women and the background to the whole story. Together they represent life's circle, each one a special part.

The difference between Shakespeare and Shange is like the difference between their cultures. Shakespeare said, "Life is a stage, and we are merely players". Shange would say, "Life is a stage, within it we are all creators". Her book is not perfectly written by literary standards. It does not seek to fulfill a quotient dictated by external alterations. It embodies the essence of an attitude towards life. It does not seek perfection, it seeks expression. Written in the spirit where consciousness does not readily command, it is human. It talks, it dances, it sings, and never performs. It simply displays humanity: the humanity of Black womanhood following its circles through life and time.

This book has been reviewed before by many more prestigious than I. But it seems to me, that though many gave thorough evaluations of the book, there was much they did not understand. The essence of the book is very sacred, and is given to those with whom it already rests. Still, it is to be enjoyed by all, and cherished by some- as a very special moment. Sassafras, Cypress and Indigo is a world of its own.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Third World Women in Liberation Struggles

The Third World Women's Task Force is sponsoring a film series this autumn semester, 1982, entitled: *Third World Women in Liberation Struggles*. In concert with each film presentation, there will also be a faculty member from the five college area to speak, answer questions, fill in gaps, update the film, and help lead a discussion. It is the hope of the Third World Women's Task Force that these presentations will provide a forum of discussion as well as education around topics of concern to the Third World, and specifically to the women of the Third World.

This is a luncheon film series to be held every-other Thursday at noon until 1 p.m. These presentations are free of charge and open to all.

Due to the nature of the organization, and to the extremely limited budget we are working with, we are asking those groups and individuals like yourselves who share common interests to co-sponsor the series by making a monetary contribution, if possible. Any amount is both welcome and appreciated. We thank you for your interest in our program.

October 14th *Bottle Babies*

An important and informative documentary about the Nestles Corporation and their exploitative advertising of infant-formula marketed to Kenya and other Third World countries. Armitte Besu, Prof. of Political Science at Amherst College, will be speaking in conjunction with the film. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room TBA.

October 28th *Women in Arms*

A vivid account of the role of women in the Nicaraguan Revolutionary forces, and their post-revolution situation. Cermen Diana Deere, Prof. of Economics at U.Mass and member of the NCOCA, will be speaking in conjunction with the film. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 904-08.

November 4th *Chile: Four Women's Stories*

Four women speak in their own words about their lives in Chile before and after the September 11, 1973 military coup. Their stories touch on Chile's history, economic conditions, the worker's movement under Allende, the Chilean women's movement, repression after the coup, and commitment to the new Chilean revolution. Susan Triolo, member of the NCOCA, will be speaking in conjunction with the slide presentation. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 917.

November 18th *Women Under Siege*

A brand new film which looks at the participation of the women of a small Palestinian village located just six miles north of the Israeli border in their unique and often overlooked struggle. * Speaker TBA. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 903.

December 2nd *A Violated Revolution*

From the same woman who produced *Women Under Siege*, comes this very recent account of the women's movement in Egypt. * Speaker TBA. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 904-08.

* Indicates that the speaker has not yet formally confirmed. TBA: to be arranged.

Continued from page 3

Many believe that very soon the owners will open their training camps to players who want to come back. Gene Upshaw, All-Pro Offensive Guard with the Los Angeles Raiders and President of the Players Association, believes that this is the way the owners will try to break the union. Some players have said that they are not in favor of the strike and that they are prepared to go back. Players such as Terry Bradshaw of Pittsburgh, Joe Montana of the Super Bowl winning San Francisco 49ers, and Doug Williams of Tampa Bay are said to be ready to return. John Stallworth and Lynn Swann of Pittsburgh showed up for practice the day after the strike began. There is talk of organizing new teams with free agents and players who do come back. The owners believe that the superstars would come back.

But not all owners are interested in breaking the union or creating scab football teams. Coaches such as Dick Vermeil of Philadelphia and Mike Ditka of Chicago have said they would not coach scab football teams. Owners such as Wellington Mara of the Giants said that he is in favor of a union at this point in the league history. He believes it is a way that players and owners can talk without going to court. The Rooney family of Pittsburgh, like Mara, is one of the longtime owners in the NFL. In Pittsburgh, land of the steel and Steeler football dynasty, labor unions are as much a

John Lee Hooker

U.Mass/Amherst...The Commuter Collective will present John Lee Hooker in concert on October 16, 1982, in the Student Union Ballroom at 8:00 p.m. Admission is 3.00.

Born on August 12, 1917 in Mississippi, Bluesman John Lee Hooker learned to play the guitar at an early age from his stepfather William Moore. By the time he was thirteen years old, John Lee's serious intentions to be a musician were well charted.

Running away to Memphis, Tenn., John found the famous Beale Street section a source of unending inspiration. His concerned parents, who would have preferred him to sing Gospel music, soon found him and hauled him home. After a series of frequent escapes and returns he was finally allowed to stay in Memphis.

1948 - Found John Lee Hooker in Detroit playing "after hours" in local clubs. He began to record with local record labels and his hit single "Boogie Chillun" became a national hit.

John Lee has come a long way since 1917; meeting and performing with some interesting people in that time. In fact, nineteen years ago he was so famous in Europe that the Rolling Stones were his opening act. "I've sat down and thought about it," recalls John, "There ain't many of us left....maybe five or six. We ain't going to be around always. When we're gone, they'll still be people playing the Blues, but not the way we play it."

The influence of John Lee Hooker's music can be heard in the music of the DOORS, JIMI HENDRIX, CANNED HEAT, ROLLING STONES, and JOHN MAYALL. John Lee Hooker has recorded over 100 LP's and remains popular in contemporary times. As Thomas Albright of the San Francisco Chronicle comments: "John Lee Hooker is what the blues is all about."

Women in Prison

The Women's Studies Program at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst will be sponsoring a movie about women in prison on October 5, 1982 at 8:00 p.m. The movie, entitled "PW4: Prison for Women", is a feature length film about five women: their stories, their relationships and their lives in prison.

Appearing with the movie will be independent filmmaker Holly Dale, co-producer and co-editor of "PW4: Prison for Women". There will also be a special presentation on the death penalty in Massachusetts.

This event is co-sponsored by the U.Mass Women's Studies Program, The Third World Women's Task Force, The U.Mass Human Services Program and the Commuter Collective. It is presented in cooperation with the Canadian Consulate General.

"PW4: Prison for Women" will be shown in Herter Hall, Room 231, on the U.Mass campus. The event is free and open to the public.

Dennis Brutus Update

Dennis Brutus, black South African poet currently under deportation orders from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and awaiting a State Department ruling on his political asylum application, will be in Amherst on Monday, October 11, 1982 to commemorate Native American Peoples Day. Last year, Dennis Brutus, then the Visiting Professor at Amherst College, together with American Friends Service Committee Frances Crowe and others renounced the celebration of Columbus Day, citing the invasions and massacres led by Columbus, and the ultimate colonization of the Caribbean islands and the Americas which followed, as events of tragedy and infamy. Reading original poetry which he dedicated to the cause of Native Americans, Brutus denounced to a crowd which had gathered in front of the Unitarian Church on North Pleasant Street, Amherst last year on October 12 that the struggle of peoples in South Africa, seeking to regain their land and destiny, is the same struggle waged before by Native Americans. He urged solidarity between the struggles of native people everywhere. Brutus is presently teaching in the English Department at Northwestern University, in Evanston, Ill.

The celebration event, featuring Brutus who will read poetry and speak on the struggles of Native Americans and South Africans will take place on the Amherst Commons on Monday, October 11th at 1:00 in the afternoon. In the event of rain, the event will be held in the Meeting Hall at 16 Spring Street. The celebration, which is free and open to the public, will also feature music and refreshments.

To date, fifty-two Congressmen, including Conte, Boland and House Speaker Tip O'Neill, and sixteen Senators, including Kennedy and Tsongas, have urged the State Department to rule favorably on Prof. Brutus's application for political asylum. While in South Africa, Brutus vigorously opposed the apartheid regime in his teaching, writing and political activities. After being shot by South African police, he was sentenced to hard labor at Robbin Island prison in South Africa. For the past ten years, Brutus has been teaching in the United States but last year, as the Reagan administration moved closer to the South African government, INS refused to grant Professor Brutus a visa extension and ordered him deported.

Brutus filed his political asylum application on February 3rd this year but the State Department has still failed to rule on his application.

Third World Theater Series

The Third World Theater Series introduces its 6th season with a production by the acclaimed Broadway musical "Home" written by Samm-Art Williams.

"Home" was surprisingly conceived on a Greyhound bus December 22, 1976 when Samm-Art Williams was on his way to a small town in North Carolina. Through the bright and playful character of Cephus Miles, we experience the pain and struggle of a black man who has a strong will to survive in a world falling apart around him. On the journey back to his hometown Cephus introduces "a gift of deep and loving friendship". Cephus introduces us to a stream of characters that show the humor and mobility of "Home".

"Home" was praised by the *New York Times* for its "love, passion, and purpose." "Home" was presented with two Tony nominations and the Outer Circle Critic Citation for Best Play of the Year. "Home" was winner of the Audelco Award for the highest achievement in the craft of black playwriting and theatre production. Join us.

When: Thursday, October 7, 1982 at 8:00 p.m.
Where: Bowker Auditorium, U. Mass
Tickets: 2.00 for students; 3.00 for general public.
Tickets will be sold at the box office on evening of the performance.

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NEWS



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Port Chicago: The First Atomic Bomb? The Last Wave From

Port Chicago Part I By Peter Vogel

RECENT MONTHS HAVE SEEN A SPATE OF LAW SUITS BY VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS CHARGING GOVERNMENT MALFEASANCE IN ITS ATOMIC TESTING PROGRAM:

In Salt Lake City, Utah some 1200 plaintiffs representing more than 300 cancer cases have charged the government with negligence in detonating over 100 atomic bombs in the Nevada desert in the 1950's without informing the residents of the danger or providing them with adequate safeguards.

Next year Senate hearings have been promised to the Association of Atomic Veterans which represents the 250,000 veterans who took part in the more than 200 atmospheric tests from 1945 to 1963. Many of these veterans have developed an alarming number of illnesses, including cancer, which they feel are linked to their radiation exposure.

In Dugway, Utah a federal judge ruled on August 4th that the government engaged in fraud and deception in a 1956 trial when it denied that its nuclear testing was responsible for the deaths of some 4500 sheep in 1953.

But prior to all these claims, indeed prior to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, was the great explosion of Port Chicago, California in July, 1944. Despite the fact that it was the greatest home front disaster of World War II, Port Chicago has been generally overlooked by history except for the subsequent "mutiny" trial of fifty black sailors who refused to return to their segregated stevedore chores of ammunition-bading.

Now, nearly forty years later, Peter Vogel has stumbled across evidence that strongly suggests that the Port Chicago explosion may have been atomic in nature. If this is so, the implications are staggering. Among other things it means that American citizens, mostly black, may have been the first victims of the atomic age; that long before Watergate, Koreagate, COINTELPRO and the Pentagon Papers, the government may have been engaged in a cover-up too monstrous to contemplate; that the safety of American citizens, whether black or white, soldiers or sailors, veterans or civilians, sheep farmers or housewives, may be of indifferent concern to the Washington policy-makers. If that is sobering to think about for 1944, how more sobering is that possibility today?

To help you make up your mind, NUMMO is reprinting Peter Vogel's essay, "Last Wave at Port Chicago," as it appeared in the Spring, 1982 issue of SLACK SCHOLAR.



On the morning of August 6, 1945, during the hour when most employed residents of the Japanese city of Hiroshima were on their way to work, a single B-29 bomber appeared high in the sky above the city. Those who observed the plane concluded that a single observation flight was passing overhead. Suddenly, a brilliant white flash cut across the sky; the city was destroyed, and more than 80,000 men, women and children died...some quickly, some slowly. On August 9th, the same disaster struck Nagasaki, with the same results. The atomic bombs that were exploded in the air over those two cities were firecrackers compared to the atomic nuclear fission and fusion weapons which have since been developed.

Over a year earlier in July, 1944, a huge explosion had occurred at the naval ammunition facility at Port Chicago, California. All public reports described this disaster as an accident due to conventional explosives. However, a chance discovery led me to wonder if the Port Chicago disaster might have been caused by a nuclear detonation...indeed, a detonation of a nuclear fission device of the same basic type as that dropped on Hiroshima.

It was a simple twist of fate that got me involved in the study of the history of the early atomic bombs which were developed at Los Alamos, New Mexico, across the Rio Grande from the town where I live and work: Santa Fe, originally named The Royal City of the Holy Faith of Saint Francis, by its Spanish founders. Here, in the Spring of 1980, I obtained at a rummage sale conducted by the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, a document which had been taken from the Los Alamos Laboratories in the Autumn of 1944. I found the document at the bottom of a box of unused photographic supplies and equipment that had been donated to the church.

Continued on page 1

Part I

Last Wave, Continued from page 1

The document is entitled, "History of 10,000 ton gadget". I traced the document to a Mr. Paul Masters, now a resident of Santa Fe, who told me that it was in a box of materials he donated to the rummage sale. Masters said he was employed at the Laboratories as a photographic darkroom technician and a photographer. Part of his duties was to operate a large blueprint-type machine upon which were made copies of bomb drawings and other originals too large for conventional copying machines. The original from which the copy was made is lost...probably destroyed when superseded by subsequent documents.

If nothing else, the "History" is important because it is apparently the earliest known description of the progression of the explosion of an atomic bomb. It is very concise and contains previously top secret information about the actual design of an atomic bomb. However, apart from the general historical interest of the "History," the bottom line, Step 11, reads "Ball of fire mushroomed out at 18,000 ft. in typical Port Chicago fashion."

This line caught my attention, and subsequently I learned of the disastrous explosion at Port Chicago in 1944. That explosion, according to eyewitness accounts, was characterized by a brilliant white flash, and a ball of fire which mushroomed out above the Suisun Bay north of San Francisco to an observed altitude of 10,000 feet before its ascent was obscured by the dark of night.

The document that I had found, comparing a hypothetical nuclear explosion to the actual explosion at Port Chicago, implied that the Port Chicago disaster itself may have been due to a nuclear detonation. If this were true it was of major significance. It meant that the first victims of an atomic disaster were Americans, and that for all these years government personnel had concealed this fact.

In thinking about the possibility that a nuclear device was involved at Port Chicago, several questions come to mind:

† Did the U.S. in fact have the capability to build a nuclear fission weapon as early as July, 1944? Was there sufficient U-235 available?

† Had the bomb been specified by July, 1944? That is, were the technical details of its design drawn up in final form by that time?

† Was there any evidence that the Port Chicago explosion was nuclear in origin?

In my subsequent research I discovered that the U.S. did have the capability to build a U-235 weapon at that time, that the bomb design was specified as early as February, 1944, and that there is evidence indicating that the explosion at Port Chicago was nuclear.

CAPABILITY

In establishing the fact of the United States' early, unannounced nuclear fission weapon capability, I was guided initially by the reference in the "History" to the Port Chicago disaster, which indicated a 1944 time frame. The first officially acknowledged nuclear detonation was the July 16, 1945, test at Trinity Site, Alamogordo Bombing Range, New Mexico, a year after the Port Chicago explosion. If the "History" had been prepared after the Alamogordo detonation certainly the formation of the ball of fire of a nuclear device would have been described as "typical of the Trinity Site detonation."

The "History," in my opinion, was prepared in September, 1944, by a group at the Los Alamos Laboratories under the direction of Joseph O. Hirschfelder, currently affiliated with the University of Wisconsin at Madison and the University of California, Santa Barbara. An account of the work of the group, Group T-7, is found in the *Manhattan District History, Project Y, The Los Alamos Project*, Vol. 1, LAMS-2532, Los Alamos, 1961. Paragraph 11.20 in this account, which refers to work accomplished at Los Alamos immediately following August 1, 1944, contains a description which parallels almost point for point the process described in the "History of 10,000 ton gadget."

Much more extensive investigation of the behavior and effects of a nuclear explosion were made during this period than had been possible before, tracing the history of the process from the initial expansion of the active material and tamper [Tuballoy, an inert neutron reflective material] through the final stages. These investigations included the formation of the shock wave in the air, the radiation history of the early stages of the explosion, the formation of the "ball of fire," the attenuation of the blast wave in air at greater distances, and the effects of blast and radiations of fission products and structures... General responsibility for this work was given to Group T-7, with the advice and assistance of the British Mission consultant J. W. G. Penney.

Los Alamos Laboratories Theoretical Division Group T-7 (Damage) had been formed in November, 1944, by a change of name. Group T-7 had been the former Group O-5 (Calculations) of the Ordnance Division. Both O-5 and T-7 were led by Hirschfelder. In November, 1944, according to the *Manhattan District*

History, Group T-7 was given the responsibility for completing the earlier investigations of damage and of the general phenomenology of a nuclear explosion. Given the nature of the work assigned to the two groups that Hirschfelder headed before and after the Port Chicago explosion, and given the parallels between the paragraph quoted above and the description in the "History," it is reasonable to conclude that Hirschfelder was linked with the preparation of the "History". However, at this time Dr. Hirschfelder declines to comment on the "History".

Shortly after the disaster at Port Chicago, the Los Alamos Laboratories were radically re-organized in structure, organization and effort, effective August 1, 1944. This re-organization had, as its most substantial effect, the curtailment of all Laboratories' work on the uranium-235 gun assembly weapon which was to be detonated at Hiroshima. The decision was made to expedite the development of the plutonium-239 implosion weapon which was subsequently tested at Trinity Site and detonated at Nagasaki.

There were two very different nuclear fission weapons detonated above Japan. The weapon detonated at Hiroshima employed the uranium isotope U-235 as the active material and the weapon was detonated by firing one mass of U-235 (60 pound projectile) down an unrifled, 5 inch naval gun barrel toward a second mass of U-235 disposed at the opposite end of the gun as a target. Thus, the U-235 weapon detonated at Hiroshima was called "the gun".

It has been maintained by government histories since the end of the War that the gun had not been tested prior to the Hiroshima delivery. The reason given for the detonation of an untested weapon is that insufficient U-235 had been produced to allow both a test and the Hiroshima detonation.

The weapon detonated at Nagasaki employed plutonium 239 as the active material and was detonated by compressing a mass of Pu-239 located at the center of conventional high explosive charges shaped so that the force of the explosion of those charges was directed inward with the implosive force. This weapon was known as the "Fat Man", because of its porky appearance. The gun weapon was known as the "Little Boy".

Continued on page 4

October 11: Celebrating Justice, Not Columbus

By Athena Sethares

Approaching the green and brown expanse of the Amherst Commons, the orange of the fallen leaves awakens one's sensibility to the phenomenon of nature's innocence with regard to the Indian spirit that inhabited this fertile land not too many years ago.

Approximately one hundred people were gathered under an azure sky to celebrate Native American Peoples Day. The annual event opened this year with the words of singer and guitarist Marie Rodriguez; a woman who holds "the highest support for the struggle of Native Americans" and who offered songs to commemorate "the unity of people who are colonized and oppressed" all the world over. She sang "The Harder They Come" and "Palestine's A'Risin'" but it was when she introduced the reality of ten year old Clifford Glover that the collective face of the audience was covered with a blanket of thoughtful silence. Clifford Glover was shot by a man "looking for a burgler" and because all Blacks "looked the same to him," he shot and killed the innocent youth. The men was later acquitted by a jury who sympathized with his inability to recognize one Black person from another and pronounced the professed killer free.

The next speaker was John Peter "the Supreme Medicine Man of the Wanapong Nation" as introduced by a representative of the Dennis Brutus Defense Committee in the Pioneer Valley, which sponsored the event. Mr. Peter, upon taking the stand, stated his discomfort at being in a town named after the infamous Lord Jeffrey Amherst, "who devised a scheme of getting rid of Indians with small pox blankets". With respect to the "plight of human beings" he said "I feel uncomfortable here, in the land setting of Jeffrey Amherst. How do you discover a land which has been inhabited for thousands of years?" he asked. The claim that this land was begotten "through an act of discovery is like saying, 'I've discovered your home here. I'll take it over. My people were considered strange because they were free, because they had no church; because they were big and good-looking.... they were called Indians, after Indos, meaning god-like."

Real "democracy was here before the Europeans came, my people were *democratic*; the establishment of the United States tore a page out of the Indian book." He made reference to the search for Nazi war criminals in this country while ignoring that "the genocide of the Indian people has been ongoing for 400 years; the denial of human rights continues and we realize it hurts not only us; we are beginning to stop looking at ourselves and have started to examine the suffering of other peoples and the effects of environmental damage; water pollution, air pollution, food that is chemically destroyed and the billions of dollars that are spent correcting idiotic mistakes hurts not only us but all of you."

He said that in the establishment of this country they left out the two most essential ingredients of spirituality: "respect and love". "I hope I get into your minds so that you will have that respect and love and rule your own lives and stop the government from allowing these qualities from being run into the ground...open your eyes and ears and take account of what is going on around you."

Dennis Brutus, noted poet of South Africa, who in his youth was a member of the South African Olympics and used that leverage to bring attention to the apartheid policies governing his unjust nation, took the stand on the Amherst Commons. It is well known that because of his political resistance he was excommunicated from the Olympics by the South African Olympic Committee and spent 18 months at Robben Prison where South African freedom-fighter Nelson Mandela is also jailed. He was subsequently shot by the South African police and went to England in exile. In England he continued his political work against apartheid with the International Defense & Aid Committee in London. He came to the United States in 1970 and currently holds a professorship at Northwestern University. Last year he was a visiting pro-

fessor in the English Department at Amherst College. He has recently been ordered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to depart from this country and it was in response to this deportation order that the Dennis Brutus Defense Committee was founded in the Pioneer Valley.

In his Native American Peoples Day speech Mr. Brutus stressed the fact that the "struggle is not over"; he called on "all peoples of the world to join with us in seeking peace to insure survival for all indigenous people and all of the earth's creatures who have suffered persecution" and have the strength of concern not only for themselves but "concern for all peoples of the world who are confronted by the same enemy", an enemy "willing to kill people for the sake of things."

Mr. Brutus read a statement by Sitting Bull, a 19th century Indian chief spoken by his people in 1877: "Behold, my brothers and sisters, the season has come and the Earth has received the embraces of the sun, every seed has awakened and in this mysterious power, we too, have our power. These people who seek to rob us of our land are small and feeble, but not great, not overbearing; the love of possessions is a disease with them and they claim this Mother of ours, this Earth as their own and I say: First kill me then take away my Fatherland" to which the audience responded with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Brutus ended his speech in his own words:

I Speak To A People

I speak to a people
A wonderful people
A people scattered across a land
You once owned, once roamed...
By what single name are you known?
All your names are strange and wonderful
S'ie, Mohawk, Apache...
Wi:it shall I call you?
I call you my fellow oppressed
My resilient allies...
I salute you, my brothers, my sisters
My Friends.

O'Jays Support Cultural Boycott of Apartheid South Africa

O'Jays Say No To Apartheid....The popular Black American singing group, the O'Jays, have agreed to sponsor a conference this fall to discourage Black entertainers from performing in South Africa, as a result of pressure from a National Black United Front campaign.

The regional NBUF chapter in Philadelphia had threatened to picket and possibly boycott a concert the O'Jays had scheduled for June in Philadelphia, because of a trip to South Africa the group made last year. On the eve of the concert NBUF representatives met with the band's managers and, when the O'Jays announced that they regretted having performed in South Africa, NBUF called off the protest. The group's lawyers later announced that the band would not play in South Africa in the future.

Sonia Sanchez, noted Black American poet and NBUF member involved in the protests, lauded the action, asserting: "we need to have a joining of forces between (activists) and people who can get to large audiences and get the word out." Sanchez went on to suggest that the performers take time between their songs to tell people about their experiences in South Africa. Philadelphia NBUF members are planning a campaign against Black performers who go to South Africa in conjunction with a local Black music association.

Black American entertainers, who are popular in South Africa, have long been covered by the regime as a means for placating opposition, internally and internationally. The lure of exceptionally high profits and lack of information on the part of entertainers has hurt efforts to discourage such visits. "The lifestyle of popular entertainers," said Vincent Thomas of WRTI, Philadelphia, "does not lend itself to political analysis, it's an inherent contradiction."

The O'Jays later announced, at a joint press conference with the Washington-based Africa lobby TransAfrica, that they would be sponsoring a conference in Hollywood in September to help build the entertainment boycott of South Africa.

Spotlight on the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center

By Keith W. Johnson

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Cultural Center is located in Dickinson House in the Orchard Hill Residence Area. The Center provides academic, social and cultural services for students who live in the Orchard Hill and Central Residence Areas.

The center was revitalized last year after a long period of virtual inactivity. At that time it was known as the Orchard Hill Cultural Center but last spring, area students dedicated the Center in the name of Martin Luther King, Jr.

The King Center is equipped with a typewriter, stereo, library, and office space. There are also ping-pong and pool tables just outside the Center in the dorm lounge. The soft lounge chairs and magazines make the Center a great lounge area where minority students can come to relax and exchange experiences. Most nights it is a quiet study lounge.

In the past year the Center has put on numerous events such as movies, poetry readings, and dinners. Last semester there was even a jazz band performance. There have also been social gatherings that have been enjoyed by students from across campus.

The Center has been funded by Orchard Hill and Central Area Governments and is run collectively by a number of students who live in the area. Soon a part-time coordinator will be selected to assist with the administration of the Center.

The Center is now planning its next event and wants to do something for Black Homecoming Center ever - and activities are open to all students. We hope to see you there.

Apartheid Links Expand....Encouraged by the Reagan administration's recent advances towards the apartheid regime, South African Airways recently applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board for permission to launch a new air route between Houston, Texas and Johannesburg. The Houston Chamber of Commerce, the local business community, and sympathetic US Senators have expressed substantial support for the proposition. The Lawyer's Committee For Civil Rights Under Law has urged that letters of dissent be sent to the Civil Aeronautics Board (1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20428) in an effort to put a halt to this new link in the chain of US support for the apartheid regime.

The following artists are a few of the many performers who have toured South Africa in the past year (1981). Their company in business relations with South Africa includes such notables as Frank Sinatra, Goli Hawn, the Beach Boys and Village People. The list includes popular Afro-American performing artists, many of whom insist upon having integrated audiences. But, their services continue to uphold a fundamentally racist and repressive regime in South Africa.

PERFORMERS WHO TOURED SOUTH AFRICA IN 1981:

- Isaac Hayes
- Millie Jackson
- Curtis Mayfield
- Dakota Station
- O'Jays
- Tina Turner
- Ray Charles
- Chick Corea
- Stephanie Mills

Update On The NFL STRIKE..

By Keith W. Johnson

Last week in studying the NFL strike we took a look at the millions that the owners of NFL teams make each year. The players have asked for a greater share of some of the profits made from the sport they play in. But the management council has rejected most of the offers of the players' union. To this date the owners and the players are as much in disagreement as they were at the beginning of the strike. No solution has come from any of the recent meetings.

The players are not just asking for money. Some of their other demands are attempts to improve their job situation. Just like any other worker is entitled to. The players have asked for a return to natural grass for reasons of safety. (Anybody who has played on artificial turf realizes that God has comered the market with the real thing and if your going to fall, grass is your best bet.) They have also asked for a second opinion on injuries by doctors of their choice and for a joint committee of players and owners to discuss game rules. They would like transition pay in the form of severance allowance which would be paid to players as they go from football to post-football careers. They would like \$15,000 for each year of play and since the NFL also has the most restrictive free agent rules in sports, the players also want the right to negotiate with a team after three years.

In answer to this management has not addressed the issue of artificial turf; is opposed to a joint rules committee; offers \$10,000 a year in transition fees; does not agree with free agency, and is willing to negotiate on team doctors. They opposed the first union offer of fifty five percent of gross revenues, the second offer of fifty percent of the television revenues, and an idea of a wage scale.

What we have in professional football is a booming sub-economy within the depressed economy of our larger society. The football economy is so good that there are rumors that management may soon have its own space program with an NFL satellite orbiting the earth. And the way television technology is advancing, that is not too outlandish or far away. The workers (players) in this society have asked for an improvement of their working conditions. They wish a voice in the society of football; a society in which they sacrifice their time and bodies during their youth in order to have a career estimated at 4.2 years.

In this football society, like our own, there is a class system in which some people are more important than others. But the ruling class in this society is not really the high-salary quarterback, runningbacks or receivers who, incidentally, have nothing to gain from the strike since they are well paid already. Not even the coaches are the generals in this simulated game of war. The ruling class is the corporate structure of owners. The idea of destroying a class system based on the workers is out of the question as far as the owners are

Black Coach Wins 300th Game

By Keith W. Johnson

Grambling State University played in Tallahassee, Florida on Saturday, September 25 against arch-rival Florida A&M. Despite the electrifying rhythm of their fabulous marching bands and the fact that these are two of the finest Black College football teams in the country, the overshadowing drama of this game was the fact that Eddie Robinson, coach of the Grambling Tigers, who had won 299 games was on the verge of winning his 300th. A win against Florida A&M would give Robinson 300 victories and make him the fourth winningest coach in college football history.

Robinson grew up in south Baton Rouge, Louisiana and since the age of four had wanted to coach football. By the time he had graduated from the now closed Leland College where he was a single wing tailback, he had decided that coaching would be his life career. After working in a feed mill for a while, he met with the president of Grambling College who offered him the job. That was in 1941 when Robinson was 22 years old and the population of the school was 900. There are now 4,200 students at Grambling.

The Grambling Tigers have come a long way with Eddie Robinson as the only coach the school has ever had. In 1941 the Tigers had a record of 3-5. In those days Robinson's assistant coach was the night watchman. Since then the Grambling Tigers have been one of the premier Black College football schools in the country. The Tigers were one of the first college football teams to play in Tokyo, Japan and were the first college team to play in the Superdome in New Orleans, La., they have made regular appearances at Yankee Stadium in New York City and have played in more major football stadiums than any other college team in history.

Grambling is considered just as much of a football factory as Ohio State and USC since the school has produced 250 players who went on to the NFL. Seventy-five of those players have become All-Pro. Frank Lewis, Charlie Smith and Tampa Bay Buccaneer quarterback Doug Williams are but a few names of Grambling Alumni in the NFL.

Yet Grambling does not get as much recognition as other football powers. That is because most people rarely see Grambling or any other Black College team on nationwide television. The last Black College team on national television was Florida A&M playing against UMass in the 1979 Pioneer Bowl. This year Grambling is gaining national recognition because of its fantastic receiver Truman Johnson who, like Doug Williams in 1977, is a bono die Heisman Trophy candidate.

With Doug Williams and other alumni on the sidelines, Eddie Robinson was at it again last month, coaching Grambling toward another victory. But with a minute gone in the last quarter and the Florida home crowd yelling "Not in Tallahassee Eddie, not in Tallahassee!", Grambling was trailing the Florida A&M Rattlers 21-14. But with Robinson's strategy and Truman Johnson's talent, Grambling scored three times in five minutes and won 43-21.

With Bear Bryant being the only other active coach with 300 wins there is a good chance that Robinson may soon catch up with Bryant and become the winningest coach in college football history.

concerned. For the player to have part control over the society, in this case football, is to some owners, unAmerican. But aren't striking unions part of American history? If not, we must ban the AFL-CIO, tell the Polish government and the Soviet Union that they are correct in suppressing Solidarity, and that President Reagan was just in destroying the air traffic controllers PATCO union.

Some people are in favor of the Players Union. The International United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union has endorsed the strike. Also, the day the strike began the union filed eight unfair labor practice charges against the owners with the National Labor Relations Board. The Board ruled in favor of the players on two of the charges. So the government seems to believe that the union is not too far out-of-line.

So the next time you watch a professional football game, whenever that may be, think of the millions that are earned. How much from tickets, television, and other articles that go with the game. For instance, the Tampa vs. Detroit game at Pontiac Stadium on September 26 was to have grossed \$1,007,975. That's just from tickets of one game. Remember the owners get most of that money. If you get a chance remember the men on the field are the worst-paid athletes in major sports. They don't get much of the millions that are made. And for those people who think this is just a game, ask Joe Namath about his knees, or George Rogers about his drug problem or talk to Darryl Stregley about his paralysis. Do they earn their during their average 4.2 year careers or not?

Announcements



The Third World Women's Task Force is sponsoring a film series this autumn semester, 1982, entitled: *Third World Women in Liberation Struggles*. In concert with each film presentation, there will also be a faculty member from the five college area to speak, answer questions, fill in gaps, update the film, and help lead a discussion. It is the hope of the Third World Women's Task Force that these presentations will provide a forum of discussion as well as education around topics of concern to the Third World, and specifically to the women of the Third World.

This is a lunchtime film series to be held every other Thursday at noon until 1 p.m. These presentations are free of charge and open to all.

Due to the nature of the organization, and to the extremely limited budget we are working with, we are asking those groups and individuals like yourselves who share common interests to co-sponsor the series by making a monetary contribution, if possible. Any amount is both welcome and appreciated. We thank you for your interest in our program.

October 28th Women in Arms

A vivid account of the role of women in the Nicaraguan Revolutionary forces, and their post-revolution situation. Carmen Diana Deere, Prof. of Economics at U.Mass and member of the NCOCA, will be speaking in conjunction with the film. Thursday noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 904-08.

November 4th Chile: Four Women's Stories

Four women speak in their own words about their lives in Chile before and after the September 11, 1973 military coup. Their stories touch on Chile's history, economic conditions, the worker's movement under Allende, the Chilean women's movement, repression after the coup, and commitment to the new Chilean revolution. Susan Triolo, member of the NCOCA, will be speaking in conjunction with the slide presentation. Thursday noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 917.

November 18th Women Under Siege

A brand new film which looks at the participation of the women of a small Palestinian village located just six miles north of the Israeli border in their unique and often overlooked struggle. *Speaker TBA. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 903.

December 2nd A Vieded Revolution

From the same woman who produced *Women Under Siege*, comes this very recent account of the women's movement in Egypt. *Speaker TBA. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 904-08.

* Indicates that the speaker has not yet formally confirmed. TBA: to be arranged.

The Malcolm X Center

The Malcolm X Center announces its current hours as being Monday through Friday from 12:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. and Sunday from 2:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. and invite everyone to drop by!

Third World Ceucas Meeting

There will be a mandatory Third World Ceucas meeting on Wednesday, October 20th at 8:00 p.m. in the office of Third World Affairs, Room 308 in the Student Union Building.

All campus Third World organizations are urged to send representatives. All are welcome. For more information please call Otwa at 545-2571.

The Third World Women's Task Force is sponsoring a speaker on the Philippines. The speaker, Charito Planas, will speak on the recent visit of President Marcos to the U.S., the current situation of national emergency in the Philippines, and the people's resistance movement against the tyranny and oppression of Marcos.

The talk will be held on October 19 at 7:00 p.m. in the Campus Center, Room B11-815. The event is open and free for all. Childcare will be provided at the Everywoman's Center. For more information, call Panna Putnam at 545-0883.

Bernadette Devlin-McAliskey, Irish Activist To Speak At UMess

On Monday, October 25, Bernadette Devlin-McAliskey, long-time activist in the Irish freedom struggle, will speak at noon in the Student Union Ballroom. Devlin-McAliskey is a former member of the British Parliament for 5 years. Presently she is a spokesperson for the National H-Block/Armagh Committee, a coalition which supports the demands of political prisoners in Northern Ireland.

In 1979, as a candidate in the elections for the European parliament, her campaign focused on two basic issues: release of political prisoners and amnesty; and for the immediate withdrawal of British troops from the North. She exposed the 800 year British occupation of Ireland as imperialist in character, subjugating the indigenous population politically, economically and socially.

In a speech given in New York last November, she said: "Many people ask me why there is so much reluctance by any government in the world to take up the cause of the Irish people. I believe it is because we play a crucial political role that spans the whole spectrum of world politics."

We are a gateway between the struggles of what is called the Third World and the internal struggles of Western capitalism. We are a people whose strongest links are and always have been with the culturally, socially, politically, and nationally oppressed of the world.

When I came here eleven years ago, it was far enough that I was young, articulate, female and Irish, but people found it hard to accept then that I was radical, a leftist, and I had too damn much to say about Black people.

But eleven years ago the very people in this country who had no problem understanding exactly what I was saying were the people who were Black, who were Puerto Rican, who were Chicano, and who were oppressed.

And today, after a decade of struggle we see that the brotherhood and sisterhood of the Irish people lies with the people who are suffering today in South Africa, in Poland, in Iran, in El Salvador.

Because of the position we in Ireland occupy, we are also an integral part of that struggle which recognizes the basic power of organized labor. We are part of that struggle that is an internal part of Western Europe and America: the struggle between those who produce the wealth of the world and those who benefit from that wealth and use it to persecute those who produce it.

That is why the American government, above all others, wants to avoid the question of Ireland. That is why the American media talk rubbish, reporting that a Protestant soldier was killed yesterday. How do they know where, if anywhere, he worshipped? He was not killed because of the church he did not go to on a Sunday. He was killed because of the uniform he wore on his back, because he was a British soldier. If the media posed it in those terms it might just make it meaningful and understandable, not glorious or wonderful, but understandable to too many people...."

In January 1981 Bernadette and her husband Michael McAliskey were severely wounded by three pro-British assassins who broke into their home in Coalisland. Bernadette is a vibrant dynamic speaker who will not be silenced, and should not be missed.

For further information, please call the Irish Solidarity Committee at 256.8690.

Just A Vibe

Sometimes I think about the sadness in my life
And the extreme realities of my world.
Then I look at our world
And wonder
How selfish could I be

Deanna L. McRae

African Forum

African Forum, New England's leading African Affairs show, is broadcast from 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. every Saturday. African Forum is the only program in the nation where you can hear Liberation News which provides a regular update on the African Liberation Movement. So far the best in reportage on African Affairs, be sure to listen to African Forum every Saturday on WMLA 91.1 FM.

Announcements policy: All announcements must be submitted in writing by the Friday before date of issue.

Continued from page 2

There are many indications that the Pu-239 implosion weapon could not have been detonated at Port Chicago in July, 1944. Significant among these is the fact that the molded explosive lenses, which were essential to the detonation of that weapon, were not reliably tested until early Spring, 1945. Therefore, if a nuclear weapon had been detonated at Port Chicago, it must have been the U-235 gun weapon.

The government had contended that not enough U-235 had been produced and purified to allow a test before the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, but no one had ever verified the production statistic. I realized that the production statistics for U-235 for the years 1943 through 1949 had never been published. The contention that the U-235 gun weapon could not have been tested was therefore unsupported.

In fact, my research revealed that at the time of the Port Chicago disaster there was enough active material in existence to produce several weapons of the Hiroshima type. On December 5, 1980, I requested and obtained from two offices of the United States Department of Energy the U-235 production statistics for the years 1943 through 1949 (See Table 1). According to the Classification Office of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, the minimum critical mass for U-235 (that amount of U-235 which will, if accumulated in a sphere result in a spontaneous, uncontrolled nuclear fission reaction) is approximately 15.5 kilograms, assuming that the mass is tampered with material which reflects back into the mass those neutrons which would otherwise escape and not contribute to the initiation and sustaining of the nuclear fission reaction.

Depending on the geometries of the target and the projectile components of the gun weapon, and the configuration of the tampering, the active nuclear component of the weapon detonated at Hiroshima could have been as much as 60 kilograms of U-235. More probably, however, the total U-235 component of that weapon was nearer to 45 kilograms. It may thus be seen from Table 1 that sufficient U-235 existed at the end of 1943 to allow the detonation of a weapon with the yield of the Hiroshima weapon, or the detonation of several minimum critical mass devices.

As a matter of note, the end of World War II would have tended to end the secrecy which governed the dissemination of information about these bombs and their manufacture, but a memorandum from the military commander of the Army's Manhattan Project, General Leslie Groves, to the Director of the Bureau of Public Relations on August 31, 1945, directs the Bureau to exclude from any information disseminated reference to "the quality and quantity of production of active material and atomic bombs."

To Be continued in next weeks issue

Watch for continuation in next weeks issue

Life in the Fast Lane, a one man tour-de-force by Japanese-Hawaiian poet Lane Nishikawa. Presented by the Samsel Theatre Company on Thursday, October 20th at 8 p.m. in Bowker Auditorium.

Homeland by Steve Friedman and Selaeto Maredi, a domestic comedy about South Africa and the United States. An original presentation on Thursday, Friday, Saturday on November 18, 19, and 20 and on December 2, 3, and 4 in Hampden Theatre Southwest, all performances are at 8 p.m. Ticket information: The Third World Theater Series strives to make quality theater available to all people. Single event tickets are 2.00 for students and 3.00 for the general public. Tickets will be sold at the box office on the evening of the performance. Group Discounts are available. For further information call 545-3604.

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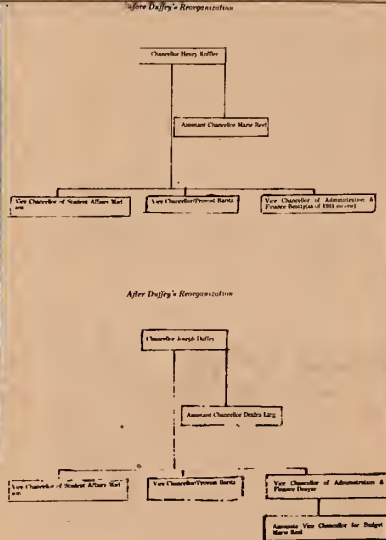
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REORGANIZATION OR DEMOTION?



Ms. Marie Reid
Photo by Bill Burkhardt
U-Mass Photo Center.



Chancellor Duffey
Photo by Brynne Clarke

by Deanna McRae

The recent change in the organizational structure of the Chancellor's Office, removing substantial administrative departments from the jurisdiction of the first Black woman to hold the position of Assistant Chancellor and Director of the Office of Planning and Budget, Marie Reid, prompts NUMMO to investigate the specific changes and to explore their significant effects on the Third World community.

Marie Reid was hired in April 1980, as the Director of the Office of Planning and Budget and was promoted in March of 1981 to Assistant Chancellor by former Chancellor Henry Koffler. As Assistant Chancellor, Ms. Reid was assigned three offices to supervise, Ombudsman, Human Relations, and the Mediation Project. In addition, she was temporarily assigned supervision of Affirmative Action and University Relations and Development, which includes the offices of Alumni and Development, Public Information and Publications, State Relations, and Community Relations and Special Projects. These were temporary assignments until such time as a Vice Chancellor for University Relations and Development was hired. These temporary responsibilities still report to Ms. Reid under Chancellor Duffey's reorganization. However, according to Ms. Reid, half of her permanently assigned duties as Director of the Office of Planning and Budget and all of her duties as Assistant Chancellor have been removed, or as Chancellor Duffey stated in NUMMO's interview with him, "re-assigned."

Deidra Ling, former acting Assistant Chancellor appointed by acting Chancellor Baritz, has now been appointed as the permanent Assistant Chancellor. (It should be noted that Dr. Ling was the acting Assistant Chancellor for five months

while Ms. Reid was still the Assistant Chancellor). The remaining functions of Human Relations, Ombudsman, and the Mediation Project have been designated to Lou Fischer, the former acting, now permanent Associate to the Chancellor.

Ms. Reid has been asked by Acting Vice Chancellor, Jack Denyse to sign a contract renewal declaring Ms. Reid as Associate Vice Chancellor for Budget. Ms. Reid told us in our interview with her that, "this is an unacceptable title because it does not correspond with my extensive training and experience." Ms. Reid, therefore, states that she views the organizational change as a demotion, that is a direct result of her outspokenness on the issues of racism, sexism, and those issues affecting the campus community. However, Chancellor Duffey when asked if he viewed the change as a demotion for Ms. Reid responded, "absolutely not. She's still our principal officer in regards to budget." NUMMO has provided the diagram below to show the basic administrative areas affected by the recent reorganization, and illustrates the change in Marie Reid's status.

"I have been active in funding issues affecting areas like the Bilingual Collegiate Program, the Collegiate Committee for the Education of Black and Other Minority Students, as well as, issues of human rights and equity of treatment in the hiring and promotion of Third World persons on campus", stated Ms. Reid. In addition, she has served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Minority Coalition on campus which brings discriminatory practices to the attention of the campus administration. She is also the President of the Minority Educators Group in the Commonwealth, and the President of the New England Minority Women Administrators Organization. Ms. Reid says that

through these groups she has been consistently outspoken on issues regarding discrimination and decreases on Third World students and faculty members. She believes that this is the sort of thing that has led to the recent reorganization in regards to her position.

Chancellor Duffey was asked if he had anticipated that a controversy of any sort would arise from the Third World community as a result of a Third World person in the administrative sector being removed from his executive staff and therefore, no longer contributing input into recommendations on policy making. He responded by saying that, "the experiences in the Third World community are such that people look carefully at the re-assignment of responsibilities anytime they are made to see that they were done with an eye towards management rather than prejudice." He continued by stating, "I don't believe that there is anything in this situation that involves discrimination. I also think that these matters ought to be looked at. I didn't anticipate any controversy."

Ms. Reid says that she does not wish to pursue legal action, and hopes that future discussions with Chancellor Duffey will resolve this matter. However, NUMMO will continue to investigate further Ms. Reid's allegations that the change in the organization of her office was a planned discriminatory act.

The Last Wave From Port Chicago

The White Flash

by Peter Vogel

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Editors Note: This is the second part of a Three Part Series on Peter Vogel's essay, "Last Wave from Port Chicago," which reveals the evidence that suggests that the Port Chicago explosion may have been an atomic disaster. Reprinted as it appears in the Spring issue of the Black Scholar.

SPECIFICATION

Having in hand the data for the production of U-235 for the years 1943 through 1949, it became necessary, in order to further develop the hypothesis that a nuclear device had been detonated at Port Chicago, to learn at what date the Hiroshima U-235 gun weapon had been specified. This information is not readily apparent in published literature, but a careful reading of the 600 pages of the Manhattan District History discloses enough information to accurately date the final specification of the Hiroshima weapon as having been completed by mid-February, 1944. An example of this information appears in paragraph 5.17 of Volume I of that document, where it is stated that "by February 1944... sufficiently accurate calculations had been made so that, for the U-235 gun, Group T-2 specified the actual bore." This included that the length and diameter of the gun bore, the dimensions and weight of the projectile and target, the tampering, and the rate of acceleration of the projectile by the propellant charge all were known. Confident of this date, I requested that the Classification Office at Los Alamos declassify for my use Volume XXI of the Los Alamos Technical Series, *The Gun*, written by the late Harvard University professor, Albert Francis Birch. The Gun carried a "top secret" classification, and still does. The work is, according to the introduction, the survey of the experimental gun program from the early tests to the development of the Hiroshima bomb. This volume includes design specifications and a discussion of the interior ballistics of the gun.

The Gun is the only document which has not been declassified at my request and I am grateful to Mr. Joseph Watts of the Classification Office who has been so cooperative in the matter of declassifying documents under his jurisdiction at Los Alamos. The denial of declassification of *The Gun* was based on the fact that the document contains weapon specifications (which may not, according to law, be declassified) and on the opinion of the Classification Office that partial, or selective declassification could result in material being misconstrued, lacking its original context. Mr. Watts was kind enough, however, to read to me over the telephone that paragraph of *The Gun* which declares that the Hiroshima weapon was specified by mid-February 1944.

These specifications included the interior ballistics of the gun, the propellant charge for the projectile, the fuses, the tampering, the weight of the projectile and target, and the external case. Another source at the Los Alamos National Laboratory with access to *The Gun*, reports that the document declares that the hardware for at least three of the Hiroshima weapons was ordered by the end of March, 1944. The projectile tubes, (modified, unrifled naval gun barrels) for the gun weapons were ordered to be manufactured by the United States Naval Gun Factory under orders of special priority. I have been unsuccessful in my attempts to locate any extant contract order and delivery records. Dr. Carson Mark of the Los Alamos National Laboratory has told me in a private conversation that there were no significant design changes between the February, 1944, specification of the weapon and the August, 1945, Hiroshima delivery.

THE PORT CHICAGO EXPLOSION

In the summer of 1944, the only method of delivering the weapon was by boat. A surface delivery by boat to a harbor facility was the very first delivery method proposed for the bomb. In Albert Einstein's letter of August 2, 1939, to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in which he informed the president that nuclear fission was on the threshold of development, he explained:

It is now known that it is possible to construct bombs, and it is conceivable - though much less certain - that extremely powerful bombs of a new type may thus be constructed. A single bomb of this type, carried by boat and exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory. However, such bombs might very well prove to be too heavy for transportation by air.



Still photo made from video tape copy of film footage of Port Chicago blast.

The U-235 gun bomb weighed approximately 9,000 pounds. Immediately prior to its docking at the Port Chicago facility, the E.A. Bryan, the ship which exploded, had been ordered by the Navy to the Alameda Shipyards. There its 5-ton (10,000-pound maximum load) booms and gear on the No. 1 and No. 5 holds were removed. They were replaced with 10-ton booms and gear, which indicated an intention to allow a margin for safety while loading heavier cargo.

Unlike other ammunition ships which have exploded, the E.A. Bryan exploded spontaneously, without an initial fire or other triggering incident. By contrast, the explosion of the *Mont Blanc* in Halifax harbor in 1917 and the explosion of S.S. *Titanic* in Bombay harbor in April, 1944, both followed shipboard fires that had burned for hours. According to a Navy analysis of the fallout pattern of fragments of the E.A. Bryan, the detonation originated in the No. 1 hold.

The Bryan was an EC-2 Liberty ship of 7,212 tons commanded by Captain John L.M. Hendrickson of San Pedro, California and operated by Oliver J. Olson & Co. of San Francisco. The ship had been built and launched at the Kaiser Steel shipyard in Richmond, California, in March 1944 and had just completed her maiden voyage to the South Pacific before being ordered to the Alameda Shipyards. On Thursday, July 13th, the Bryan docked at the Port Chicago facility. She moored to the inboard, or shore side of the Port Chicago pier with her bow pointing westward, down the Sacramento River. At 8:00 a.m., July 14th, naval personnel began loading ammunition into her holds. With the exception of officers and a few ratings, the entire complement of the ship-loading details which worked around-the-clock at Port Chicago were black seamen, both volunteers and enlisted.

The force of the exploding ship created an earthshock measured as the equivalent of a 3.4 earthquake; the shock was recorded up and down California and as far away as Pierce Ferry, Nevada. The 426-foot-long piece of the ship was ever found, and the 320 men working on the ship and on the pier were "sucked up into the writhing column of flame."

Docked on the opposite side of the pier was the Victory ship, the S.S. *Quinalt Victory* of 7,606 tons. On July 14th, the ship steamed out of Portland, Oregon, where it had been newly launched after construction. The *Quinalt Victory* was operated under the management of the United States Lines, and skippered by Robert J. Sullivan of Westfield, New Jersey. The *Quinalt Victory* tied up to the outboard, or channel side of the huge pier at approximately 5:00 p.m. July 17th. The largest piece of the *Quinalt Victory* which remained after the explosion was a 65-foot section of the bay at low tide, attached, which protruded from the pier. As the entire Bryan was fragmented and widely dispersed, so, some 300 feet of the *Quinalt Victory* also disappeared into small pieces scattered within an area 13,000 feet in radius. There was at least one 12-ton diesel locomotive operating on the pier at the time of the explosion. No a single piece of the locomotive was ever identified; the locomotive simply vanished. In the river stream, several small boats one-half mile distant from the pier reported being swept by a 20-foot wall of water. The force of the explosion at Port Chicago greatly exceeded the combined potential explosive force of the 1,780 tons of T.N.T. and torpex which were loaded on the Bryan and on the pier. The *Quinalt Victory* was unloaded.

There are, in my judgement, a number of phenomena and artifacts associated with the Port Chicago explosion which unequivocally testify that the disaster resulted from the detonation of a nuclear fission device aboard the E.A. Bryan.

The July 31, 1944 issue of *Time* magazine, which reported the explosion, asserted that the explosion of the Bryan "filled the sky with an enormous, blinding incandescence." The Army-Navy Explosives Safety Board Technical Paper No. 6 (1948) which deals in great detail with the effects of the explosion reports that "the first flash was brilliant white." The pilot of an Army Air Corps C-49 aircraft flying line-of-sight towards Port Chicago at a distance of four to five miles described the explosion as "a terrific white flash."

The luminous flash effect of a fission weapon explosion results from extremely high temperatures which are generated in the fireball - several tens of millions of degrees, which may be compared with a maximum of 5,000° C (9,000°F) generated by the detonation of conventional explosives.

The emission of energy by electromagnetic radiation during a nuclear fission process covers a wide range of wavelengths, from infrared (thermal) through the visible to the ultraviolet, and beyond. Much of the emitted electromagnetic radiation is absorbed by the air immediately surrounding the fissioning bomb with the result that the air itself becomes brilliantly incandescent (the fireball) within less than one-millionth of a second of detonation. The peak of this intense, visible illumination has a duration of approximately one-thousandth of a second (one millisecond). That brief explosion of light is the white flash associated with nuclear fission explosions. The relatively low temperatures of conventional high explosives will not produce the white flash characteristic of the fission process. Rather, the visible illumination produced by the explosion of conventional high explosives such as T.N.T. and torpex will be yellow to reddish-orange.

The surface temperatures of the fireball, upon which the brightness (luminance) depends, do not vary greatly with the total energy yield of the weapon. Consequently, the observed brightness of the fireball in an airburst is roughly the same regardless of yield, so that the detonation of a 5-kiloton U-235 weapon at Port Chicago would produce the same observed brightness as that observed at, say, Hiroshima when a 10-kiloton weapon was detonated.

It has occasionally been argued that the white flash identified at Port Chicago could be accounted for by the presence of magnesium-loaded explosives aboard the Bryan or on the pier, but records of the munitions loaded aboard the Bryan and emplaced upon the pier compiled by both the United States Navy and the Los Alamos Laboratories mention no magnesium among the complete load.

The Wilson Condensation Cloud

First Lieutenant Sidney P. Phillips of the Reno Army Air Base was the pilot of a C-47 aircraft flying several miles south of Port Chicago at 9,000 feet at the time of the explosion. At the Court of Inquiry which investigated the disaster, Phillips described what he saw:

Well, there seemed to be a white flash and this flash had with it a large smoke ring that spread in all directions around Port Chicago. I would estimate it, from the air, to be at least three miles wide. This smoke ring proceeded then to go up and in the center of that was a terrific flash which mounted up to as high as I was, 9,000, and above. I would estimate it to be at least 500 feet above me. In this flash there were pieces of white hot metal. I didn't know what they were; there were red hot pieces and white hot pieces going straight up from the explosion.

Phillips repeated that there was only one flash, and that he first observed it when it was about 100 feet in all directions and spreading outward, and that the flash "whooshed up" through the smoke ring. His testimony was corroborated by his copilot, Second Lieutenant Fred A. Dregor, Jr.

It is the "smoke ring" three miles in diameter which is of interest here. On July 1st and July 25th, 1946, two atomic bombs were detonated in the lagoon at Bikini island in the South Pacific - one was detonated slightly above the surface of the water, and one slightly below the surface. As a result of those two tests, a phenomenon of nuclear fission detonations which had not occurred at the Japanese detonations was noted: The Wilson Condensation Cloud.

The most recent edition of *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons* (1977), edited by Samuel Glasstone and Philip Dolan, reports:

There are a number of interesting phenomena associated with a nuclear air burst that are worth mentioning although they have no connection with the destructive or other harmful effects of the explosion.

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Another early phenomenon following a nuclear explosion in certain circumstances is the formation of a "condensation cloud." This is sometimes called the Wilson cloud (or cloud-chamber effect) because it is the result of conditions analogous to those utilized by scientists in the Wilson cloud chamber....The passage of a high-pressure shock front in air is followed by a rarefaction (or suction) wave. During the compression (or blast) phase, the temperature of the air rises and during the decompression (or suction) phase it falls. For moderately low blast pressures, the temperature can drop below its original, pre-shock value, so that if the air contains a fair amount of water vapor, condensation accompanied by cloud formation will occur.

The condensation cloud which was observed in the Able Test (July 1) at Bikini in 1946...[is typical]. Since the device was detonated just above the surface of the lagoon, the air was nearly saturated with water vapor and the conditions were suitable for the production of a Wilson cloud....

The relatively high humidity of the air makes the conditions for the formation of the condensation cloud most favorable in nuclear explosions occurring over (or under) water, as in the Bikini tests in 1946.

The cloud commenced to form 1 to 2 seconds after the detonation, and it had dispersed completely within another second or so, as the air warmed up and the water droplets evaporated. The original dome-like cloud first changed to a ring shape and then disappeared.

The Wilson cloud is formed only in conjunction with the blast pressures achieved by the detonation of relatively low yield atomic weapons and in the presence of water vapor laden atmospheric conditions. *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons* offers a definition of a condensation cloud which clearly indicates that such a cloud is a unique artifact of a nuclear fission weapon detonation: "A mist or fog of minute water droplets which temporarily surrounds the fireball following a nuclear (or atomic) detonation is a comparatively humid atmosphere."

The photographic illustration reproduced here is a record of the late ring stage of the Wilson cloud formed around the July 1, 1946, detonation at Bikini. The Wilson cloud pictured here is reported to have been two miles in diameter. The ring rests on the water and encloses the rapidly expanding fireball. A few instants later the fireball "whooshed" up through the center of the Wilson cloud at Bikini to a height of about 9,000 feet. This was almost an exact replication of Lt. Phillips' description of the "smoke ring" with a small fireball in the center which he observed at Port Chicago. At Bikini, the fireball grew and swept rapidly upward until the end of ten to twenty seconds when it became lost in the rapidly rising mushroom cloud. Lt. Phillips reported that the fireball at Port Chicago, from his airborne perspective, lasted about 15 seconds.

The condensation cloud is the most compelling of all the physical evidences of a nuclear fission device at Port Chicago. In the nearly 40 years which have passed since the observation of condensation clouds at Bikini, this phenomenon has been uniquely associated in the literature with nuclear detonations in the water vapor laden atmosphere above water.

The Motion Picture Footage

There exists a single motion picture film print, in possession of the U.S. Navy Concord Weapons Station (which includes Port Chicago), which may be an authentic film record of the explosion at Port Chicago. The Navy has claimed that the film is not an authentic record of that explosion, but is instead a film of a miniature explosion created by a Hollywood studio. According to the Navy, the film was created to support their argument to the U.S. Congress sometime in the 1960s that the remains of the town of Port Chicago be purchased and incorporated into the Concord Naval Weapons Station as a buffer zone in the event of another large explosion.

Significantly, the Navy did not claim the film was a re-creation until after I suggested that the film could be the record of a nuclear detonation. At the same time, however, I was also told by Dan Tkalsky, public affairs chief at Concord, that the film was a nitrate-base film, which would require that the film have been produced prior to 1950 when nitrate-base film was replaced with non-explosive cellulose-base film. If it is ever possible to examine the original film print, the date of production will be established by reference to film type and imprinted processing dates.

Based on viewing an edited video copy of that film which was made available to me, I have concluded that the film records in every detail, the progression of the actual explosion in every detail, at Port Chicago. For example, early frames of the film suggest a record of the expansion of the Wilson condensation cloud during which the formation of the ball of fire is obscured. Furthermore, the movements exhibited by several large, independent fragments of the explosion over time compared to the speed of

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Minerals



The Strategic Importance of Africa

By Greg Anderson

Africa is a vast continent comprised of 50 states (45 in Sub-Saharan or rather Black Africa where the majority of the continent's people live). Ninety-five percent of Africa's estimated 400 million people reside in the forty-five countries south of the Sahara desert, the natural dividing line between North Africa (Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Algeria and Morocco).

Sub-Saharan or rather Black Africa is what we're most concerned with as that's where our ancestors came from. Most American Black people came primarily from West Africa from the countries on the Gulf of Guinea (e.g., Nigeria and Ghana).

Africa, our beloved ancestral homeland, is unfortunately somewhat misunderstood as many are not aware of its true greatness! The fact of the matter is that Africa is, quite simply, the richest continent on the face of the earth which largely accounts for European interest in Africa.

At the Organization of Africa Unity (O.A.U.) summitation in Washington, D.C. at which this reporter was present, representing Africa Form, the B.M.C.P. and Hampshire College) the Keynote address, delivered by Kenyan ambassador, Mr. Joseph P. Mbojua, strongly asserted that there are sixty key strategic minerals that American industry needs in order to function and all of these are to be found in abundance in Africa. To that effect, according to a recent State Department Discussion paper revised August 1981, "Today Africa produces ninety-five percent of the world's diamonds, eighty-seven percent of its cobalt, sixty-five percent of its gold, fifty-four percent of its chrome, and a steadily increasing supply of its petroleum.

As regards petroleum, Nigeria is the eighth largest exporter of oil in the world, its low sulfur, high-quality crude oil being exceedingly valuable.

According to Trans Africa, the Black American lobby for Africa in the Caribbean, "By the year 2000, the U.S. will be importing eighty percent of the critical industrial materials used such as cobalt, chromium, diamonds, copper, iron ore, and manganese. Africa, as the region with the largest reserves, promises to be a significant supplier."

Also, according to the 1981 State Department discussion paper on Africa, "Africa is rich in increasingly important national resources - oil, copper, bauxite, uranium, cobalt, gold, and diamonds. Its largely unharnessed rivers can provide hydroelectric power to increase industry and agricultural irrigation." During the 1980's, the U.S. will become even more dependent on Africa's natural resources."

That the United States needs African resources is noted in the State Department discussion paper on Africa in the section entitled *Promoting U.S. Trade, Aid, and Investment*. Ostensibly, the above-mentioned facts should serve to graphically corroborate the validity of the contention that Africa is indeed the richest continent on the face of the earth!

In essence, that is but one of the many reasons

that we need to be as well informed regarding Africa as possible.

Politically, Africa is of key strategic importance as well. Presently, the Reagan Administration in its foreign policy towards Africa has openly embraced South Africa. President Reagan referred to South Africa in the State of the Union address as "our friend and ally." In addition, South Africa alone presently accounts for the overwhelming majority of U.S. trade with Africa. As per the fact that according to the International Monetary Fund out of total Sub-Saharan Africa exports of \$3,371 million, South Africa received 1,080 million dollars worth and of total imports to Sub-Saharan Africa 9,965 million dollars worth.

Also, the Reagan Administration has repealed the ban on selling arms and uranium to South Africa as well. In a recent address to the U.N., President Reagan admonished the developing countries to look to themselves for development.

Africa has the largest refugee problem on the face of the earth, with an estimated 1,200,000 refugees in Somalia alone. Sudan reputedly hosts "over 400,000 refugees, the majority Eritrean fleeing the 13 year of secession waged by Eritrea for the last 13 years for independence from Ethiopia." As a result of prolonged fighting in N'Djamena during Chad's Civil War, over 75,000 Chadians sought refuge in Northern Cameroon.

According to a recent Trans Africa News Brief, the refugee quota for Sub-Saharan Africa is reportedly less than 1,000, yet the refugee quota for Eastern Europe is 35,000.

An additional factor that must be considered is the key strategic location of the continent which includes the following elements:

- (1) South Africa located on the Cape of Good Hope controls access to the Cape of Good Hope which is vitally important to shipping and the military.
- (2) The Horn of Africa, which includes Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, and Kenya, occupies a strategically important location on the Red Sea and Indian Ocean close to volatile areas of the Middle East.

Also important political issues making Africa of great concern are Apartheid, the Namibian Independence issue, Zaire's concerns, the drought in the Sahel, Nigeria, et al.

Hence, Africa is of most vital concern politically. It is of paramount importance that we be as well informed as possible regarding Africa.

In summation, to quote Marcus Garvey who asserted in the 1920's in order for the Black motto to be strong Africa must be strong. Malcolm X contended in the 1960s something to the effect that in order for Black people to be respected, Africa must be respected. In fact, historically numerous Black

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On Thursday, October 21, THE CAPE VERDE STUDENT ALLIANCE finally ratified their first constitution.

Photo by Sheila Smith

Phillipine Leader Addresses Umass Audience

By Keith W. Johnson

On Tuesday October 19, Filipino activist, Charito Planas spoke in the Campus Center here at UMass on the current status of the struggle by the people of the Philippines. The event was sponsored by the Third World Women's Task Force of the Everywoman's Center.

The Philippines are a group of islands in the South China Sea. They are an ex-colony of the United States that have been independent for 36 years. The current president is Ferdinand E. Marcos who has held his country in a state of martial law during his time in office.

Ms. Planas was born into a wealthy family of Manila, Philippines in 1930. Ms. Planas was educated at the Philippine State University where she received a law degree. Later she became the Director of the Center of Commerce and also worked with the Red Cross.

In 1971, Ms. Planas went to the Republic of China on a trip with the First Trade Mission. While in China she was impressed with the care that the government had for its people. She found people well fed and clothed which was not like the stories that she was told that the Communist would be monsters. She also saw that although they were not dressed in fancy clothes and jewelry like some of the rich in the Philippines, all were at least dressed and fed.

This became a turning point for Ms. Planas and she became interested in Marxist doctrines. She realized that the people of China were doing much better under Communism than her people were doing under Capitalism. It is a fact that 95% of families in the Philippines live below the current standard of living. Meanwhile the upper and many middle class families live fairly well on the U.S. supported capitalist society.

After her China trip she became active in the movement which is in opposition to the current government which is led by President Marcos. In 1973, Ms. Planas was arrested and served time in prison. In 1978 she was forced to flee the country for fear of being imprisoned again for continuing her opposition activities. She is now living in Arlington, Virginia where she is very active with the "Friends of the Filipino People" organization. She also does speaking engagements across the country.

While talking to a very interested crowd in the Campus Center, Ms. Planas described much of the poverty that is in her homeland. She talked of the many American businesses that have been in the Philippines for years. For example the Del Monte Company has been there since 1925. There are also numerous American military bases on the islands.

On the struggle, Ms. Planas stated that the opposition follows Marxist doctrines. Ms. Planas is a Christian and stated that, "Marxism is the way to make Christianity a Reality." She also stated that the opposition will not come to power for a while. She said the opposition realizes that it will be a protracted struggle. But some plans for the new government have already been made. For example, the government will be a coalition form of government and the basic necessities of life must be supplied to all of the people.

The program proved to be very interesting for those who attended, and Ms. Planas spent much time answering as many questions as possible. The program came at an appropriate time because of the recent visit of President Marcos to this country and his talks with President Reagan.

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the explosion itself are evidence of the very large distances those fragments travelled during the course of the film sequence.

It is obvious, of course, that only an intentional film record of the blast could have been made since the probability of having, by chance, a motion picture camera rolling and pointed in the right direction at the right time at night is exceedingly remote. If the explosion was filmed at the Port Chicago site, it would follow that the explosion was planned and anticipated.

The Explosive Force Of The Blast

There is little doubt in my mind that the explosive force of the Port Chicago blast greatly exceeded the potential explosive force of the conventional high explosives which, according to public records, were loaded aboard the Bryan and on the pier did not exceed 1,780 tons, of which a substantial portion most probably burned and did not, in the jargon of explosive experts, go off "high order," that is, explode in one powerful blast.

When the Bryan disappeared at Port Chicago, a crater was formed in the river bottom. The dimensions of that crater give a fairly good indication of the size of the detonation. According to the Nuclear Bomb Effects Calculator developed by the Lovelace Biomedical and Environmental Research Institute in Albuquerque, the detonation of a five-kiloton nuclear device on the surface of wet soil will produce a crater 53 feet deep and 132 feet in diameter.

Shortly after the disaster at Port Chicago, Navy divers found the crater in the river bottom to be 66 feet deep, 300 feet wide and 700 feet long. Other measurements made between November, 1944, and March, 1945, determined a maximum depth of 31 feet and "possibly 800 feet in diameter measured from the center of the blast," according to *Technical Report No. 6, Army-Navy Explosives Safety Board, "The Port Chicago Explosion of 17 July 1944."*

If it is taken into account that a large portion of the downward force of the blast was expended in the creation of a large tidal wave which swept the Suisun Bay, and if additional energy was expended in removing vast tons of soft river mud before the crater itself was formed in the rock-like hardpan of the river bottom, and if further allowance is made for the energy expended in lifting half a cubic mile of river water 10,000 feet into the air, then the total explosive force at Port Chicago may have substantially exceeded 5-kilotons.

Most of the structural damage which occurred on the Port Chicago installation and in the surrounding territory is very nearly equal to the structural damage reported at the same distances from ground zero at Hiroshima. There are, it must be noted, some differences between the effects of the two explosions. At Hiroshima there was intense thermal radiation which at Port Chicago was attenuated by the shielding effects of the steel-hulled ship and the low yield of the device. The massive destruction of Hiroshima by fire is more readily accounted for by fires which were ignited from ruptured natural gas distribution lines - than by ignition from thermal radiation.

Additionally, the weapon detonated in the atmosphere at Hiroshima created a complex pattern of overpressures and peak pressures augmented by reflected pressure waves which are not characteristic of surface detonations. However, when all parameters of the blast are tabulated - earth shock, structural damage, cratering, pressure and "tidal" wave in the Bay, etc. - the cumulative effect could possibly be accounted for by the surface detonation of a weapon of the same yield which was detonated in the atmosphere 1,000 feet above Hiroshima, or a "10,000 ton gadget."

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United Nations Dispute Ends in U.S Sustainment of Israel

By Keith W. Johnson

Last week the United Nations experienced a huge crisis because many Third World nations were about to demand the expulsion of Israel from the General Assembly. The crisis was no less than a direct conflict between the Third World and the Israel-United States alliance.

During the week there were a number of developments that occurred. The most important one was the fact that the United States was prepared to pull out of the United Nations if Israel was expelled. On Saturday October 16, Secretary of State George Shultz stated that "if Israel were excluded from the General Assembly the United States would withdraw payment to the U.N. until Israel's right to participate is restored."

Israel is also having difficulty with some of the U.N. agencies. Last month Israel had its credentials withdrawn by the International Atomic Agency. This week the International Telecommunications Union debated whether or not to expell Israel from that U.N. agency.

The United States' response to these actions has been that its representatives walked out of the International Atomic Agency Conference in Vienna and held up \$8.5 million in payments. It has also threatened to do the same in the International Telecommunications Union if another expulsion occurs. The United States owes \$2.4 million to that U.N. agency. If the United States pulls out of the General Assembly and the entire U.N., it will withhold \$149.4 million that the U.S. still owes for this year. The U.S. contributes 25. of the \$600 million budget used to operate the United Nations.

Additionally, many nations have feared that the withdrawal of the United States would do great damage to the effectiveness of the U.N. It is not simply a matter of money. Libya and Iran have said that they will pay the amount of money that is needed if the U.S. pulls out of any agencies, and Saudi Arabia could pay for the entire contribution of the U.S. per year with one day of its oil production.

The biggest problem that a U.S. withdrawal from the U.N. would produce is political damage; one example would be an end to the U.S. involvement in the Lebanon peacekeeping force.

The Third World nations have decided to compromise and present motions that would state that Israel has violated the charter of the United Nations by using force to settle disputes. On Thursday the International Telecommunications Union passed a compromise motion that condemned Israel but did not expell it. The question of whether or not Israel has violated the charter will reach the General Assembly floor today.

The recent action is another in a long list of efforts by the United States to support Israel. The United States has vetoed any strong actions against Israel in the Security Council, even in the bombing of an Iraqi nuclear plant and its incursion into Lebanon.



Message for Third World Working Women

by Tracey Bryant

Last Thursday, Thelma Johnson, the new Director of Affirmative Action at UMass, gave a short and informative talk. Sponsored by the Third World Women's Task Force, Johnson addressed the rights of working women and the climate of the job market.

She began by stating the rights of working women under federal law, as they now exist. She highlighted this portion of the lecture by saying that Executive Order 246 (which states that people are entitled to equality of opportunity), "doesn't guarantee you anything but the right to try." Ms. Johnson emphasized that people should not forget that these laws pertaining to equality/non-discrimination were not always on the books; many having been instated "as recently as twenty years ago... Black and white people died for the rights you have not be discriminated against," she said.

She also listed laws and procedures employers have to adhere to. She gave detailed examples of job-related advertising. "A job advertisement must advertise for the skills required to do that specific job and nothing more. They can not ask you for a master's degree if the job requires bachelor's work. An advertisement must speak about the specific needs to fulfill that job, at the present time (not what they're hoping you'll be able to do in five years)." The contract is stated. "Anything more or outside of that is above and beyond the call of duty and is not required. You can not be fired or refused a job because you refuse to fulfill duties outside of the job description. She gave examples of questions interviewers cannot/should not ask, that need not be answered. "For the first time," Johnson said, "we have institutions in place to combat unlawful discrimination."

Often employers will try to imply that foreign diplomas or education are not as good as the American equivalent. But they are equivalent and as valid. It is illegal to be refused employment on that premise. Discrimination is not exclusive to the job market structure. Third World and poor white women also have to face attitudes. "Poor white women are treated no differently than Third World women in the job market," said Ms. Johnson. She went on to say that very often women coming from Third World countries are not used to the nebulousness, i.e., "Here's your desk, now go to it." We need to know, and be specific about what is required of us. Having job descriptions more clearly defined enables a person to see exactly where she stands, beforehand, and will better equip her to fight or bargain effectively if the need should arise.

Thelma Johnson's major point was that Third World women and poor white women need to know what they are dealing with, how it operates and what tools you have to work with. She stressed the need to utilize all institutions and laws that are available. She closed by saying, "And some of us don't know how to play the game. We have some educating to do. We have to help Third World women learn the instinctive knowledge of how, when and how loud to bitch." We need to cultivate the effective use of time and opportunity.



Photo by Ed Cohen

Caucus Promotes Third World Students' Interests On Campus

By Keith W. Johnson

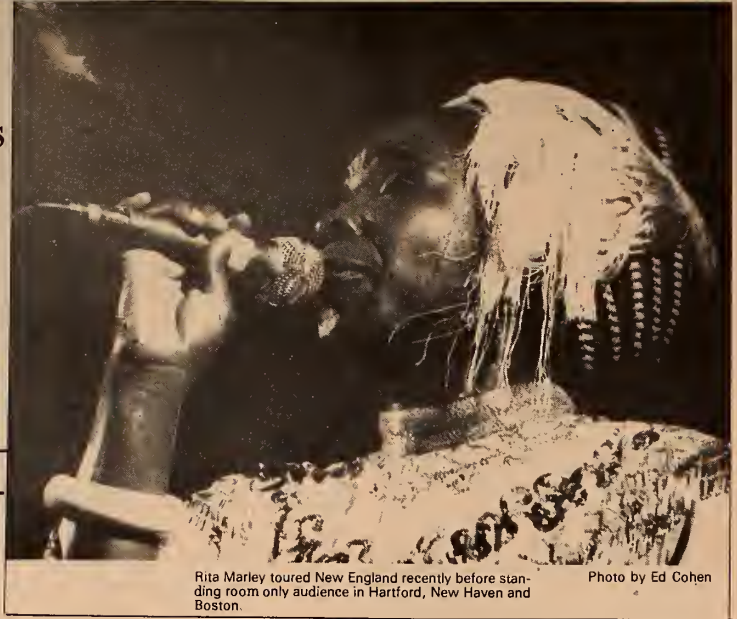
The Third World Caucus is the group of senators that represent the views of the Third World Students in the Student Government Association. Fifteen seats are reserved for Third World students in the Student Senate. These same students also serve on various committees that are included in the Student Senate such as budget, finance, etc.

The Caucus is currently advised by acting Director of the Office of Third World Affairs, Gary Lee. Mr. Lee hopes to see a tighter relationship between Third World groups and the Caucus. The chairperson of the Caucus is Adria Crum who is a veteran student senator and is very active in student politics.

SPOTLIGHT

What may be important to many students is that the Student Senate provides valuable experience in not just politics, but many other areas such as management and finance. Students in a number of different majors may find work that will be related to their goals in the future. It goes without saying that students with law or political experience and the first stepping stone to their future careers.

The Student Senate, like the current United States Congress, is witnessing a conservative trend in opinion. Therefore the Caucus needs the support of all Third World students on campus. There are still seats open to Third World Students who wish to be a part of the Caucus. The Caucus meets every Wednesday at 6:00 p.m. in the Office of Third World Affairs at 308 in the Student Union Building. The Student Senate meets an hour later at 7:00 p.m. in the Campus Center. For more information contact the Office of Third World Affairs at 545-2517.



Rita Marley toured New England recently before standing room only audience in Hartford, New Haven and Boston.

Photo by Ed Cohen

Open Letters

to the Community

Brothers and Sisters,

One of the greatest assets of UMass-Amherst is undoubtedly the opportunities available for each of us to get involved. While academics always shall be the most important task for us to attend to during our time here, extracurricular activities add a totally different dimension to an Undergraduate's life.

Fortunately this institution boasts a variety of organizations in response to the diversity of our needs and interests. If you happen to be literary or artistic for example, you might consider joining the staff of *Nummo News*, *Black Affairs* or *Drum* magazine. If your interest centers around Black development and empowerment, Afrik Am could be just the group you've been looking for. Agora and the Asian-American Student Association also do exciting and important work throughout each semester, ensuring culturally-rich programs and services. The Black Mass Communications Project provides opportunities to those of us who are musically-inclined. The Third World Theatre Series allows performers of color their chance, while providing our community with entertainment.

Another important organization in need of participation is the Third World Caucus. This caucus is made up of all the Third World members of the Undergraduate Student Senate. The caucus works to ensure that the interests of the students of color here at UMass are represented and secured on the Senate floor. This group also advocates each year for the continued funding of all the Third World organizations aforementioned, when the Senate allocates its 1.5 million dollar budget.

Our involvement is the only way to ensure the continued existence of these opportunities. It took years of constant struggle to secure them; we cannot afford to lose them now.

Becoming involved is easy. Simply call the organization which interests you (the numbers are listed in the Student Directory), or visit the Office of Third World Affairs in the Student Union for a complete listing of available activities and more information. If you are interested in becoming a Student Senator (representative of the Third World Caucus) contact Adria Crum at 545-2517, or myself at 545-0341 in the Senate Office, 420 Student Union.

In Unity and in Strength
Sharon L. Davies
Speaker of the Student Senate

Greetings from the Office of Third World Affairs.

First, let me thank all those individuals and groups who recommended, nominated, and supported me as Acting Director of the Office of Third World Affairs.

I would also like to praise the dynamic work of my predecessor, one Anthony Crayton. Without lapsing into hero-worship, it is quite obvious that Tony leaves an inspirational legacy, and to that we are all indebted. That legacy is a poignant reminder of the responsibility that we, as non-white descendants of ancient and contemporary high-achievers must live up to.

However, I am Gary M. Lee, not Anthony Crayton, just like there are no clone of Martin Luther King Jr., Barbara Jordan, Maya Anyelou, Antonio Maceo or Nefertiti roaming around the Pioneer Valley.

All of us have a spiritual responsibility to carry on the work of those who have come before us and to renege on that responsibility is not only wrong, but could be construed as treason against our community.

So, we all have work to do. I'm going to work as hard as I possibly can for you and I hope that everyone of you will work as hard as you can for each other. In this way, we can finally become united and strong, both as individuals and as a community.

The first test comes on Tuesday the 26th from 6:30 pm to 8:00 pm at the Malcolm X Center in Southwest. My office and the Third World Caucus are expecting that each Third World organization send at least two representatives to this meeting.

The time to act is now!!!

Towards a positive Thing,
Gary M. Lee

A Look at Women's Mobilization in South Africa.....

"You Have Struck A Rock"

By Sithunzi Ngokumaphagathi

*Afro-American Studies Professor
Receives Sponsorship by Five Colleges,
Inc.*

Five Colleges, Inc., recently announced the names of eight young scholars who are the first participants in the new Five College Associates Program.

The Associates Program was developed in response to the difficulties faced by academics who for one reason or another find themselves between jobs, or who are working independently without being connected to a college or university.

John Dovi Afeji, who taught courses in Africa history and politics as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Afro-American Studies at the University of Massachusetts was one of the recipients of the Five College Association Program. Through the International Programs Office, Mr. Afeji established an exchange program with the University of Lagos in Nigeria. He also taught at the University of Western Ontario. He has published articles on "The Roots of the Conflict in Southern Africa," "The International Implications of African Liberation Struggles," and "African Socialism: Meaning and Implications for African Development." Mr. Afeji has been a program consultant for WGBY television, a co-producer of the radio program "The Rising of a Continent" on WFCR, a faculty advisor for the Five College African Studies Association, and Chair of the Five College Faculty Seminar in Africa.

A well documented film on Black South African women's struggles for their human dignity, *You've Struck A Rock* is more than worthwhile viewing.

The film highlights the political gains of South African women over apartheid government restrictions during the 1900's. It points out that Black women have been oppressed on the basis of both race and sex, so that their plight has been doubly ennobling.

Because of the system of migrant labor for Africans, families are often separated, the men leaving home on the reserves in search of labor contracted jobs in the urban areas, the mines or white-owned farms. African women are usually left behind, as they are considered "useless appendages" (of their men) by the government, to mind the children, the old and the sick. They are forced to endure living off the land which is mostly barren, with no source of income unless they also decide to leave and seek employment as domestic workers. If they want to visit their husbands, they are restricted to squatter camps outside the men's quarters on their site of employment. The children remain with friends and relatives on the reserves during these periods. Employers and corporations maintain such regulations as a means of keeping wages down and profits high, the women often receiving the lowest wages.

Other forms of discrimination against women include not being able to rent homes in their own names, and facing eviction if their husbands die, unless there is a son, in whose name the house may be registered. If a woman chooses to brew and sell traditional beer for her livelihood, it is also considered illegal. In 1955, the Pass Law was made mandatory for women. For men, already having been subjected to this law, it required that they carry a pass at all times, and that it include a record of residence, travel and employment.

Although restricted in so many ways, Black resistance to apartheid has had a long history in South Africa, and so it was that women played a major role in the fight for national liberation as well as for their rights as women. The women argue that their struggle is not centered only around women's issues. Although they are dominated by a form of patriarchy, it is not perpetuated by African men, since they have no power to carry out such action. It is clearly the South African government which passes more and more stringent legislation against Blacks, as experience has proven. If the women had decided that their purpose was to gain equality with men, it would amount to just that - enduring the same appalling conditions to which the men are subjected. Thus the issue at hand is not only to do away with apartheid, but to force the government to relinquish the land (eighty-seven percent of which is owned by whites) for majority rule first, to be followed by equal rights for all blacks.

The first call to resistance came in 1912 when the ANC (African National Congress) was formed, to unite all Africans against white supremacy. Shortly thereafter in 1913, the women successfully resisted the pass laws which unfortunately would be re-

enacted in subsequent years. Nevertheless, women continued to make major contributions to the struggle and in 1943 they participated in a bus boycott to protest the increase in bus fares. A 1949 protest against apartheid, in which women also were a major force, took the form of a national workers' strike, and in 1952 a defiance campaign was organized in which people took it upon themselves to cross the color line.

Lillian Ngoyi, now a national heroine, became leader of the FSAW (Federation of South African Women) in 1954. She helped to organize the demonstration against tuition for primary school children (while education for white children is free of cost), against poor settlements and low wages for women, and against the banning of beer halls. She was also the first president of the ANC Women's League.

In 1955, the first major demonstration against the pass laws took place because at this time the government had decided to re-enact the laws applying to women. The campaign against these pass laws was headed by the ANC along with the FSAW and the ANC Women's League. A mass protest ensued on August 9, 1956 in which 20,000 women from all over South Africa were in attendance, giving this incident international recognition. Had it not been for the fact that the women boarded the train to go to Pretoria for the demonstration instead of buses (which had been canceled by the government) they would have been prevented from airing their grievances to the Prime Minister. He refused to address the issues except on an individual basis.

In connection with this demonstration, 156 of its leaders, including Mrs. Ngoyi were arrested and charged with high treason which called for the death penalty.

Nurses and domestic workers later joined the cause to abolish passes for women. The government responded by notifying their employers of their involvement in the national demonstration.

Mass trials were heard in the corridors of the jails, in which some of the women were convicted and some released, later to be rearrested.

In 1959 African men re-entered the anti-pass campaign. At Sharpeville, men and women burned passes in a show of defiance. Sixty-nine were reported to have been shot in the back, revealing the lack of discretion on the part of the South African police force.

In 1963, it became mandatory for women to carry the pass, however this was 50 years after the first anti-pass protest. It proves still, that there were some gains made by the women's efforts to resist the pass. Today, South African women continue to combat apartheid and to work for national liberation, for now that they have gained support and recognition world-wide, the pressure on the South African government to comply with demands becomes greater. As they remarked to Strijdom (then Prime Minister) during the march on Pretoria, the women echoed a pronouncement after which the film is also entitled, "Strijdom, you have struck a rock, when you have touched a woman."



Continued from page 3

leaders (George Padmore, C.L.R. James, Stokely Carmichael et al.) have most strongly stressed the vital importance of African independence and its key strategic role in the struggle for Black freedom. This has also been echoed from the continent from many of Africa's leading statesmen (e.g., Amil Carabral, Kwame Nkrumah, Frantz Fanon et al.).

However to summarize this sentiment, President Shahu Shagun of Nigeria asserted in his October 25th address to the United Nations: "Nigeria's destiny is inextricably linked with the fortunes of all countries of Africa and all the peoples of Africa descent abroad. As a result, Nigeria must continue to vigorously strive for the restoration of the rights and dignity of the Black man everywhere who for too long has suffered humiliation and discrimination."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Progressive Film Series

The Progressive Film Series is now in its 14th season. We have, over the years, tried to offer a different look at the world than is generally available through the traditional news media. When was the last time you read or saw on television news about Mr. Jaah Onovan ...Maryknoll Missionary murdered in El Salvador by soldiers...or...the conflict in the Western Sahara between Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas? These two issues... as well as the Oeath Penalty, Southern Africa; and Woman struggling for their rights is this seasons Progressive Film Series.

THURSDAY November 4, 1982
FILM: Rose's in December
 Maryknoll sisters Maura Clarke, Ita Ford, and Ursuline sister Dorothy Kazel were murdered in El Salvador by Security Forces. Also killed was Jean Donovan of Connecticut. This is her/their story.

FRIDAY November 19, 1982
FILM: The Grapes of Wrath
 This classic look at America in the Depression Era is one of the best films the late Henry Fonda made. It is also a stirring human drama.

THURSDAY December 2, 1982
FILM: Generations of Resistance
 The Black Struggle for freedom in Southern Africa is the focus of this informative film. Tracing the liberation movement over several generations this film offers a deep insight into South Africa today.

FRIDAY December 10, 1982
FILM: Anna Mae: Brave Hearted Women
 Killed by U.S. Government agents this film expresses the dedication of this women to the struggle of her Native American People. This film is also the story of the Native American Movement in the United States.

All films will be shown at 8:00pm in room 163 of the Campus Center Complex. Please bring a friend with you to the Progressive Film Series.

BLACK HOMECOMING 1982

Sunday October 31 Parade 1:00 pm

Monday November 1st Dinner at Yvonne's
 New Africa House Lummumba Hut

Tuesday November 2nd Gospel Night 8:00 pm
 CCA

Wednesday November 3rd Nikki Giovanni

Thursday November 4th Poetry & Dance
 Malcolm X Center Southwest

Friday November 5th Lady Sings the Blues
 with Diana Ross & Billy Dee Williams
 SUB

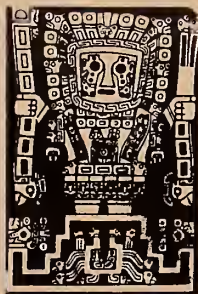
Saturday November 6th Come Home to
 CCA Home Coming Party 10-5
 ENJOY!!!

Today, at 6 p.m., "People's Perspective," a public affairs program, sponsored by the Black Mass Communications Project and the W.E.B. Dubois Department of Afro-American studies, will air an interview with Gary Lee, the acting Director of the Office of Third World Affairs at the University of Massachusetts, on WMUA 91.1 FM. So, be sure to tune in and get turned on.



The Third World Theater Series will present the Sansei Theater Company presentation of "Life in the Fast Lane, A Requiem for a Sansei Poet," a one man tour-de-force by Lane Kiyomi Nishikawa, a Sansei (third generation), Japanese-Hawaiian poet/actor on Thursday, October 28 at 8:00 p.m.

Fresh, moving and dynamic, Lane takes us by the hand and lets us experience the pains and joys of growing up Japanese and American in a world that finds it hard to accept both. The emotion generated in Lane's use of performance can be attributed to the use of his own experiences to convey the messages of "Life in the Fast Lane." It should not be missed!



There will be a mandatory CAPE VERDE STUDENT ALLIANCE meeting on Thursday, October 28, at 5:00 p.m. in the New Africa House. For more information please call John Lopes at 545-0031.

BLACK MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Student Union, Room 402, University of Massachusetts
 Amherst, MA 01003 (413) 545-2428

FALL SCHEDULE

DAY	NAME	SHOW NAME	TIME
Sunday	••• Lee Correira	Soft n Easy	2:00-6:00am
	••• Rev. Pearson	Glory Road to Gospel	6:00-10:00am
Monday	••• More Music	BMP	2:00-6:00am
	••• Ken Johnston	On Air Live-Jazz	6:00-9:00am
Tuesday	••• Gus Martins	Free As The Wind	12:15-3:00pm
	••• Mahabary	BMP	3:00-5:30pm
	••• Merritt Anthony	BMP	6:00-7:00pm
	••• Concepts Latino	BMP	7:00-10:00pm
Wednesday	••• The General	BMP	12:15-3:00pm
	••• Elliott Andrew	Urban Contemporary	10:00-2:00am
Thursday	••• Rev. Pearson	Glory Road to Gospel	6:00-9:00am
	••• Concepts Latino	BMP	2:00-6:00am
Friday	••• Kari Nyiri	Pan-Africke	3:00-5:30pm
	••• Mark Semedo	New Jazz Experience	10:00-2:00am
Saturday	••• Carl Lowman	Rhythm Section	6:00-9:00am
	••• Reports in Color	w/Bettina Henry	9:00-12:00am
	••• Oddy Hall	Funk n Things	12:15-3:00pm
	••• Frank Olesby	Frankie O's Odyssey	10:00-2:00am

KEY: • Public Affairs
 ••• Rev. Pearson included; not a part of BMP
 ••• News

TOTAL HOURS OF PROGRAMMING: 68h

Keep on listening to BMP on WMUA, 91.1 FM and help us keep Black Music alive!

Black Mass Communications Project will be meeting Monday, November 1, 1982 at 6 p.m. in New Africa House. All members and any persons interested in getting involved with news, public affairs, video, music or journalism are urged to attend. BMCP is located in Room 402 of the Student Union.

Announcements policy: All announcements must be submitted in writing by the Friday before date of issue.

First Annual Five College Graduate and Professional Schools Information Day, Wed., Nov. 3, 1982. Fifty-plus graduate schools participating. Afternoon Workshop-Panel Discussion, Workshop I: Taking the GRE, GMAT, and test taking skills.

Panel I: Business, Engineering, and Mathematics
 Panel II: Health Sciences and Medicine
 Panel III: Liberal Arts and Education
 Panel IV: Law School
 Time: Workshop I- 11:30 a.m.
 Panels I-IV- 3:30 p.m.
 (Approx. 2 hours)
 Place: Campus Center- first level
 Sponsored by CCEBMS, BCP, and Five College Minority Graduate School Advisors

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NUMMO NEWS

Monday November 1, 1982

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BLACKS IN THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

Perspective on State Elections

The Off Year Election

By Keith W. Johnson

This Tuesday November 2nd is election day. It will prove to be a very important election because of the fact that this is an off-year election. Usually the off-year election doesn't get that much fanfare because the president is not being elected. But many federal, state and local elections are being contested.

This will prove an important election for President Reagan and his Republican Administration. The Democrats after losing much influence in the last elections are challenging the Republicans at a time when the economy is very weak and unemployment is at its highest rate since the depression. It proves to be a major test of whether the people have faith in Reaganomics.

There are many gubernatorial campaigns that are being held across the country. Many Democratic candidates such as Mario Cuomo of New York, Tom Bradley of California, and Mike Dukakis of Massachusetts seem to be holding fairly good leads against their Republican opponents. The Republican candidates are having a hard time trying to sell Reaganomics to their states. If many Democrats win their elections it will be difficult for Reagan to push his new federalism program. Democratic governors would not be in favor of taking over programs that would be cut by the federal government.

What is also at stake is the House of Representatives where Democrats lost numerous seats in the last election. In this election the Democrats hope to regain 30 or more seats in the House. The Republicans hope to keep that mark down to at least 20 seats knowing that the ailing economy will definitely lead to an increase in Democratic victories this year.

President Reagan has travelled the country campaigning for Republican candidates. Even Vice-President George Bush and former President Gerald Ford have used their influence by appearing at particular Republican political rallies and dinners across the country. But in some areas the President was not welcomed. The stigma of a bad economy is with him and some candidates do not want to be associated with it.

There are numerous other referendums that are being decided this year. In Alaska there is a bill that will decide whether to move the capital from Juneau to Anchorage. There is a referendum in Washington, D.C. on whether or not to make the District of Columbia the 51st state. Here in Massachusetts there is the bottle bill and the death penalty. The nuclear freeze referendum is on the ballot of many states and it will be their first chance to speak on one of the most critical issues of our time.

Whether it is the governor, congressman, or referendum this will prove to be a very interesting off-year election. But hopefully the hard times will bring more voters to the polls than in the last election when there was a poor voter turnout. Please vote.

Issues of the 1982 Elections

NUMMO deals with the 1982 elections in this issue because many important questions will be decided upon the electoral process tomorrow. Usually the state elections do not attract as much attention as the national elections; however, they represent an important opportunity to eliminate the Congressional backing that supports President Reagan and his policies. As can easily be seen, the Democratic Party has attempted to present its candidates as the alternative to Reagan's policies even though many Democrats supported Reagan only a few months ago. Other questions to be resolved in the elections at hand are, locally, presented in the Referenda, and nationally, in the question of how Black candidates for state offices and for Congress are going to fare in their electoral races across the nation.

Much has been said about the curious lack of interest that young people and typical college students have about elections. The disinterest of UMass students in tomorrow's elections in Massachusetts could result in a direct cost to them in terms of their educations, their employment careers, their environment and the survival of the human race as a whole. For Black and other racially and nationally oppressed people the right to vote was guaranteed only recently and continues to be threatened, for example, Reagan's effort last spring to take the teeth out of the Voting Rights Act. Therefore, it is with great hope, pride and concern that NUMMO paints the electoral picture

today, with the purpose of involving the reader in the political process, only part of which is represented by the elections of our representatives and civil servants.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE REFERENDUM QUESTIONS

The referendum questions for this year provide the opportunity to decide policy on a number of important issues. The nuclear freeze referendum expresses at least one of two sentiments for the voter, 1) the belief that the U.S. has already stockpiled enough weaponry for national defense while the build-up towards military superiority is a threat to the survival of the human race and 2) the arms build-up is carried out at the expense of social programs such as education, health care and welfare.

Another important referendum question is that which would make the Death Penalty an amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts. It has been noted that the Death Penalty is a distinctly political issue since its effectiveness as a deterrent to crime is highly doubtful; it has also been shown that more racially and nationally oppressed people have been executed than others, and no wealthy person has ever been executed as punishment. The Death Penalty provides no solution to the problem of crime and it exacts a very high price in human life and human values.



Photo by John Wright

The Last Wave From Port Chicago

Part III

by Peter Vogel
c 1982 Peter Vogel, Reprinted by permission
of the Black Scholar Spring 1982 issue

Editorial on The Significance Of The Port Chicago Disaster:

NUMMO completes its series "The Last Wave From Port Chicago", as reported by Peter Vogel in the *Black Scholar*, in this week's edition. We would like to thank all those who have followed the investigative report from its beginning. We hope that it has convinced the authorities as regards the public accountability of the authorities as regards the public safety from nuclear power and with regard to the best interests of the American people.

One purpose of the *Black Scholar's* report was to call for a full and conclusive investigation into the incident, since the cause of the Port Chicago explosion of 1944 was never officially determined. The fact that the cause of the mysterious explosion now appears to have been a nuclear one certainly makes the racist treatment of the inquest which followed the disaster all the more significant. The case became one of a sensationalized controversy. The "mutineers" were convicted and handed down severe sentences. The incident itself was not heard of for all these years. Yet, now there is a widespread feeling that the future of the human race, in its entirety, is being threatened by a nuclear madness.

This concern was first deflected during the Port Chicago controversy. Of course, it is in the best interests of all to make sure that the public is not diverted by something such as racism again.

The call for a nuclear weapons freeze will be put forth on many state elections this year, including Massachusetts. Hopefully, the reader will understand the importance of supporting this call when he or she votes tomorrow.

Therefore, two good reasons exist to put a stop to the nuclear weapons buildup, to protect all of humanity from nuclear destruction tomorrow, and to increase funding for vital social services today.

Editor's Note: The Port Chicago explosion occurred on July 17, 1944, thirteen months before the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings took place. The evidence presented in the previous portions of Peter Vogel's investigative article on the incident is of great substance and depth, so much so that it can not easily be ignored.

The essence of the material compiled by Mr. Vogel shows that the U.S. Military could have produced an atomic bomb as early as February of 1944, and that all that has been observed and reported about the actual Port Chicago explosion indicates that it must have been an atomic one.

Vogel's article cites official U.S. documents stating that the technology needed to produce this sort of bomb was available at the time of the Port Chicago incident. Many of the documents detailing the technological specifications remain Classified "Top Secret" information, although their availability could hardly pose a threat to national security thirty eight years later since the technology is probably obsolete.

The force of the Port Chicago explosion spontaneously exploded the ship, the E.A. Bryan, in its entirety, leaving only minute fragments behind. The two most important observations reported about the nature of the explosion are 1) the widely reported brilliant white flash associated strictly with nuclear bombs, and 2) the "smoke ring" or condensation cloud, approximately three miles in diameter, which typically accompanies a nuclear bomb.

In the aftermath of the explosion several all-Black regiments in the segregated naval base on the Sacramento River in northern California carried out a work stoppage in response to the problems of their work conditions and the fact that no explanation was provided for the explosion. The cause of the explosion was never officially determined. The work stoppage resulted in the court martialing of fifty Black ammunition loaders on the charge of mutiny. Many were later sentenced to jail. The court martial gained greater attention than the investigation. It concluded that the grievances were not valid and that it was probably the fault of the Black ammunition loaders that was responsible for the explosion since they were described as being incompetent by their immediate supervisors.

The Los Alamos Records

Approximately one year ago I was told by a confidential source that a substantial body of records which intimately linked the Los Alamos Laboratories (The Manhattan Project) with the Port Chicago explosion existed among the archives of the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Those records were declassified at my request by the Laboratory Classification Office. They consist of some 400-600 pages of reports and memoranda which report the various parameters and artifacts of the explosion. The most substantial of these records are memoranda prepared by United States Naval Captain William J. Parsons which were transmitted to United States Rear Admiral W.R. Purnell, who was a member of the Atomic Bomb Military Policy Committee and Captain Parsons' superior officer.

Parsons was the ordnance expert who had designed the U-235 gun weapon; he was the bombing officer aboard the B-29, the *Enola Gay*, which dropped the U-235 weapon over Hiroshima; and, in 1946, he was Chairman of the Joint Crossroads Committee which planned the Bikini tests and he was Deputy Task Force Commander for Technical Direction of the Bikini tests.

As a young Captain of the United States Navy, Parsons, with a little help from his friends, designed, caused to be constructed, and tested the world's first atomic bomb. The large credit and many accolades laid upon the Nobel prize-winning physicists who developed and tested the Pu-239 implosion weapon successfully at Trinity Site one year after the Port Chicago explosion, have obscured and nearly effaced the extraordinary achievement of William J. Parsons who designed the ordnance for the first atomic bomb and who brought that bomb to a battle-ready status.

Immediately following the disaster at Port Chicago, Captain Parsons was elevated to the rank of Commodore, USN, and after the bombing of Hiroshima, he was elevated to the rank of Rear Admiral, USN.

Parsons had come to the Los Alamos Laboratories in June, 1943, six months after the initiation of the project at that site. He was a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Upon his arrival at the Laboratories he was named Deputy Director of the Laboratories under J. Robert Oppenheimer and Division Leader for the Ordnance Engineering Division (E Division) when that Division was established in June, 1943. The Ordnance Division was responsible for the development, design and construction of the U-235 gun bomb.

Prior to the establishment of the Joint Crossroads Committee in 1946, the predecessor organization was the ad hoc subcommittee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the "LeMay Subcommittee." Parsons was a member of the LeMay Subcommittee and, at the time of his appointment to that subcommittee, he was Assistant Chief of Naval operations for Special Weapons. Admiral Parsons died of a heart attack in 1952.

The records at Los Alamos relating to the Port Chicago explosion reveal very clearly that up to the time of that explosion, a surface delivery of the atomic bomb to a harbor facility was the principal focus of all damage prediction studies. W.G. Penney's "Hydrodynamic Theory of Surface Explosions" was developed at the experimental explosion pond at Los Alamos - the Anchor Ranch area - and the amplitudes of surface waves generated by the Port Chicago explosion are in very good agreement with those predicted by Penney's theory. "Effects of the Tidal Wave in the Port Chicago Explosion," of Parsons' July 31st memorandum to Purnell, "Port Chicago Disaster: Third Preliminary Report," was prepared by Maurice Shapiro and is a comparison of the Port Chicago tidal wave action with the predictions of Penney's hydro-dynamic theory of surface explosions.

The question arises, if the Port Chicago explosion was an ordinary, conventional explosion why would such extensive documentation and analysis of it be found at an atomic weapons laboratory?

Post-Radiation Effects

Morbidity statistics compiled by the State of California show a pronounced increase in the statistical incidence of characteristic post-fallout exposure illnesses in the Port Chicago area, and downwind, commencing in 1969 and 1970 - which cor-



Illustrated by Mitra Samimi

responds with the generally acknowledged period intervening between radioactive fallout exposure and manifest morbidity. (A recent acknowledgment of the unusual cancer rate in Contra Costa County was cited in the *New York Times*, March 28, 1982, page 15.)

The presence of industrial sources of carcinogenic pollutants in the area, and the effects of cigarette smoking on the population, can not easily be separated from the possible effects of fallout exposure. However, a surface detonation of a nuclear device in the circumstances which obtained at Port Chicago is conducive to high levels of local radioactive fallout since radioactive weapon debris and fission byproducts will coalesce with salt particles present in the brackish Suisun Bay waters which were vaporized, and raised in the mushroom cloud. When the salt and radioactive-material laden water cools and condenses, it rapidly precipitates. According to coded pilot-balloon data supplied from the archives of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, at the time of the explosion, the wind at 15,000 feet was blowing; direction - 08 (16 point S), velocity - 16 (M.P.S.); the ceiling was measured 11,000 feet, broken.

The 'Mutiny'

There were over a thousand surviving personnel at the Port Chicago facility after the 1944 disaster. They were mostly black enlisted men, and those survivors were protected from the effects of initial radiation by virtue of being 1.5 miles from the explosion in the base barracks and administration area. In Parsons' "Third Preliminary Report" to Admiral Purnell, Parsons states that the surviving military personnel "rallied quickly" to render aid to the injured and to secure the base. The psychological and morale effects of such a large explosion were of interest to the military who desired to know whether surviving troops would continue to fight, or lay down their arms in surrender.

Although the surviving black men at Port Chicago rallied quickly to aid their fallen brothers, they subsequently refused, en masse, to again approach the task of loading ammunition aboard ships.

Conclusion

The evidence and discussion presented in this article strongly indicate that a nuclear fission device was intentionally detonated at Port Chicago in 1944. My research revealed that the U.S. had sufficient purified U-235 to produce such a device, and the technical design details were specified as early as February, 1944. Thus, it was possible to actually build a U-235 gun bomb in early 1944, contrary to previously accepted accounts.

The physical characteristic of the explosion at Port Chicago - the white flash, the Wilson condensation cloud ("smoke ring"), the extraordinary explosive force of the blast as indicated by the crater it created, and the seismographic record showing a single micro-second detonation - all bear the

Continued on page 6



Illustrated by Mitra Samimi

Help Save Lives of ANC Members

by Antar Mberi

The African National Congress (ANC) has issued an appeal for worldwide "vigorous action" to save the lives of three of its members on death row in South Africa. Thelle Simon Mogoerane, 23, Jerry Semano Mosololi, 25, and Marcus Thabo Motung, 27, were condemned to death by the Pretoria Supreme Court last August 6. Members of Umkonto we Sizwe, the military wing of ANC, they are known as the Moroka Three.

Mogoerane is the second child in a family of six, who left South Africa following the Soweto student uprisings of June 16, 1976. Mosololi, who in 1976 was a farm boss student at Orlando North Secondary School, is the sixth child in a family of eight. He, too, left South Africa following the Soweto crisis. So did Motung, who is from a family of eleven, and was then a student at Diepkloof Secondary School.

The ANC appeal states that the Moroka Three "have not appealed to the Highest Court against the sentences, but instead have petitioned the South African President for clemency and are presently sitting in the death row awaiting their decision."

Grave Concern

"The ANC," the appeal continues, "is gravely concerned that unless urgent actions and measures are taken, the State President will confirm the sentences and the regime will proceed with their immediate execution."

The ANC urges the following actions:

"To write letters of protest to the South African President and Prime Minister, Union Building, Pretoria, South Africa."

"To urge all governments to condemn these sentences and to demand their immediate release;

"To exert pressure on the racist regime to accord Prisoner-of-War status to the captured Freedom Fighters as provided for by the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the additional Protocol of 1977;

"To undertake all these possible actions with the objective of saving the lives of these three young patriots of our country;"

"To make the racist regime feel the indignation of the international community at these murderous actions by intensifying the campaign for mandatory and comprehensive sanctions."

In the U.S., the ANC is making a special appeal for such protests because of the Reagan Administration's increasing support to South Africa's racist-fascist government, in violation of agreed-upon sanctions. This places a special responsibility and challenge before all anti-Reaganomic and peace forces, to stay the hand of U.S. imperialism's support of the apartheid regime.

The appeal points out that the campaign to save the lives of these three ANC youth members, Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise, was a success. Worldwide public intervention resulted in their death sentences being commuted to life imprisonment.

The ANC notes its "deep gratitude to all men and women, youth and students, and many others who contributed, in many and varied ways" to that campaign, and urged that the same can and must be done for the Moroka Three.

Let's all participate: write that letter and mail it now!

Political Gains and Losses of Black Candidates

By Keith W. Johnson

Clark and Bradley

There are two political campaigns, that, if successful, can prove to be major gains for black people in the political arena. One is the campaign for U.S. Congressional Representative of the 2nd District, which is Mississippi. The other is the campaign for governor of the state of California.

In Mississippi, State Representative Robert G. Clark is facing former circuit judge and attorney Webb Franklin. What is noteworthy about this campaign is that Clark, a black Democrat, if he wins, will be the first black congressman from Mississippi since the Reconstruction. In California, a victory by Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley over State Attorney General George Deukmejian would lead to the first elected black governor in U.S. history.

In both campaigns the key issue, as it is all over the country, is the state of the economy. In California, Bradley would be faced with a depleted state treasury, and the question of whether or not to raise taxes, if he is elected. In Clark's district, farm clousures that have been caused by an ailing farm industry must be contended with. Every candidate must also deal with the high unemployment rate which has effected the entire country.

Robert Clark is a former school teacher who in 1967 became the first black elected to the Mississippi State Legislature. At first he was met with great opposition. State representatives would not show him due respect when he took the floor of the State House. But they soon came to respect Clark and now he is the Chairman of the Education Committee. The governor of Mississippi, William Winter is one of the strongest supporters of Clark's campaign which is a valuable asset to him.

Bradley, like Clark, also wanted to be a school teacher but instead he became a Los Angeles police officer. The son of a sharecropper, Bradley soon rose to become a lieutenant in the police department. His two years on the police force thrust him

into community activities and then politics. In 1969 he ran for mayor of Los Angeles but lost to Sam Yorty after Yorty ran a racist campaign. In 1973 Bradley ran again but this time the racist tactics did not work and Bradley became mayor.

Bradley has shown his effectiveness in running the city of Los Angeles and has recently been noted for organizing the financial backing of the 1984 Olympics that are scheduled for Los Angeles. The people have shown their faith in him by re-electing him as mayor. He has a big advantage in the campaign for governor because he is the mayor of California's largest city.

Both Bradley and Clark have experienced racist controversy during their campaigns. Clark's opponent first ran an advertising campaign entitled "He's one of us" which many believed had racist connotations. Later he had a television commercial being a confederate monument while he talked about keeping southern traditions. Webb Franklin is also noted as the judge that sentenced ex-Tchula Mayor Carthan to three years in prison in a very controversial case of assaulting an officer. During the case Franklin was known to use irregularities during the trial.

Bradley's opponent had to fire his campaign manager because of a statement made to the press saying that if there was a 5 percent margin between the candidates at election time Bradley would lose because of a silent racist vote.

Yet in both campaigns Bradley and Clark are in the lead. In California, Bradley has had the lead by a large margin through the entire campaign. In Mississippi, Clark is leading because he is carrying a stronger white vote than his opponent is.

Although both of these candidates have the lead in their campaigns much of the press still shows some doubt over whether they will win because the candidates are black. But that remains to be seen, and it will be very soon.

Gibson And Carthan

Recently two black political officials who are already in office have found themselves in heavy political battles. In Newark, New Jersey, Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, along with two other men, faced 141 charges of conspiracy and political misconduct. In Tchula, Mississippi, ex-Mayor Eddie Carthan is facing a murder charge.

Mayor Gibson and City Councilman Earl Harris were charged with creating a no show job for former City Councilman Michael E. Bontempo and defrauding the city of \$115,000 in payroll salary.

The case came up after vandals damaged an aqueduct which brings water to Newark from the Pequannock Watershed. Records show that Mr. Bontempo was head of security at the watershed. But instead Mr. Bontempo who is 81-years-old and in failing health was living in Florida.

On October 21 a jury decided that Mayor Gibson and Mr. Harris were not guilty of all but two of the charges. They were not able to come to a verdict on the remaining charges. No evidence was found that either the mayor or Mr. Harris actually knew Mr. Bontempo had a no show job. Mr. Bontempo will not come to court until January because of his health.

In the Eddie Carthan case, the ex-Mayor of Tchula, Mississippi is charged with ordering the murder of Roosevelt Granderson. Granderson was a Tchula alderman and a longtime political foe of Carthan.

Granderson was murdered during the robbery of his convenience store. Two men were charged with the robbery and were convicted. One man stated that he was pressured by officials to implicate Carthan in ordering the murder of Granderson. But he refused saying that he did not know Carthan. Another did implicate Carthan in return for reduced charges.

Eddie Carthan was elected mayor in 1977. Before he was elected, the Tchula area was a place where many houses did not have electricity or running water. The area is surrounded by white-owned farmland where many black people are used as cheap labor. But Eddie Carthan changed things by bringing in federal and private financial aid. He helped to bring in basic health care, better transportation services and improved the industrialization of the area.

But Carthan ran into serious problems with the City Council who appointed a retired white cop as chief of police without the approval of Carthan. The Mayor had six auxiliary policemen remove the chief from City Hall when he interfered with the Mayor's duties. The six officers and the Mayor were charged with assaulting an officer. When the case went to trial there were many irregularities conducted by Judge Webb Franklin who is running against Black State Representative Robert Clark for Congress this year. During the trial the judge would not allow an explanation of the Mayor's duties saying it was

irrelevant. He also pressured the jury into a quick verdict and said that a guilty verdict would result in a small fine. When the guilty verdict came in Carthan and the other six men were given three years in prison. The group has now been named the Tchula Seven by their supporters.

The murder case started October 19 and many prominent people have begun to support Carthan. There was a rally recently in Jackson, Mississippi where Dick Gregory, Reverend Joseph Lowry of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Reverend Mickey McGuire of the Black United Front and Milton Tutwiler, Mississippi Representative to the National Conference of Black Mayors attended. Carthan even has the support of Roosevelt Granderson's brother and daughter who do not believe that he had anything to do with the crime.

There were also rallies in major cities across the country in front of Federal buildings and post offices. This story has not made the major press as an important one but many people are determined not to let the case be ignored. Many believe that if the establishment can get away with this one they can do it again somewhere else in the country.

The Guatemalan Reality: Interview with Rigoberta Menchu

Rigoberta Menchu is a 23-year old Indian woman from the town of Quiche, Guatemala. A peasant and a Christian leader, Rigoberta was an early member of the Committee for Peasant Unity (CUC), and a founder of the Revolutionary Christians Vicente Menchu, a radical grassroots Christian group named after her father who was burned alive during an occupation of the Spanish Embassy on January 31, 1980. Rigoberta's younger brother was kidnapped by the Army and murdered in 1979; her mother met a similar fate in late 1980. As a revolutionary Christian she is a member of the January 31 Popular Front (FP-31) and most recently was named a member of the Guatemalan Committee for National Unity (CGUP).



Can You Give An Example of Revolutionary Mass Work?

The peasants organized into the Committee for Peasant Unity (CUC) are no longer content with asking landowners for higher and more just wages. A successful strike led by the CUC in February, 1980 mobilized 75,000 agricultural workers and forced the government to give in and raise the minimum wage to \$3.20 a day, (up from \$1.20). But most of the leaders of the strike were killed soon afterwards, and the landowners refuse to pay the new minimum wage. So now CUC combines basic demands with economic sabotage. For example, machines used to substitute labor are burned, so are the control towers set up in the middle of the plantations to control the workers. But they are not guerrillas, they are revolutionary mass organizations.

People in the villages have organized to defend themselves. For example, they place obstacles on the highways to stop the Army from coming into their villages. There are also people organized directly as support bases for the guerrilla organizations. They are the ones who are definitively waging the revolutionary war because the vanguard could not exist without them. They offer their best sons and daughters as combatants. They feed them with what they can cultivate on their tiny plots of land. These people also provide information on the enemy, organize the population, hide the wounded, etc.

The revolution in Guatemala is being waged in homes and villages not just in the mountains. The people decide when and where the vanguard should move so the population won't be massacred and the Army will not catch it off guard.

Are There Any Liberated Areas?

We don't speak of liberated areas. But in many areas the participation of the organized masses is at a higher level; many villages have local revolutionary power, where people are organized for self-defense, and all matters, ranging from land disputes, to storing food for war-time, to marriages, are settled. People are being taught Spanish and to read an write.

What Can You Tell Us About the Participation of Women?

At first it was hard because of the high percentage of Indian population in the country. We maintain our culture and our way of life, and most Indian women never learn to speak Spanish. There has been a need for intense political work, first with the men and then with the women to begin to change this situation. At present we could say that a high percentage of women in the countryside are becoming involved in the war, and there are increasing numbers in positions of leadership and responsibility in both the mass organizations and the political-military organization.

How Do You View the Indian Participation in the War?

Guatemala is a multinational country with 22 different Indian ethnic groups, plus the Ladinos (mestizos or Indians who have adopted the dominant Western ways). Capitalism has brought separation in terms of language and culture, as well as extreme discrimination against the Indians. Indians are despised in Guatemala, and in many areas they are treated as beasts. When the revolutionary movement began it had to work intensely to overcome many barriers and the distrust of centuries. It also had to help the different ethnic groups to begin to communicate with each other. Today the Indian people are massively involved because the revolutionary movement speaks directly to them and it has won their hearts. It was not difficult, once the initial

distrust began to be overcome, for Indians to understand what the movement was talking about; we live a daily experience of poverty, misery, suffering and rejection. We have come to understand that it is not our destiny to be poor.

We Indians are clear on the fact that we are risking our culture by participating in the war. The Army knows our decision to fight back and this is why the massacres and persecution have been directed with such vengeance against our people. The scorched earth policies initiated by Lucas and continued by the Junta, leave no survivors. Many old people, a central part of our culture, have already fallen. We are also clear that our main demand after the revolution, as Indians, will be the defense of our culture, and the right to develop our culture which is now denied us.

What is a Strategy of Popular Revolutionary War?

It involves mass participation at all levels in the revolutionary struggle. We speak of three levels of concrete participation: the political-military, because the people cannot win without a vanguard; the mass level, in which the people defend themselves and struggle with whatever they can find. There are not enough weapons to arm the entire population, so people use simple traps and home-made weapons to defend themselves from the Army. We also realize that the internal struggle is not enough, that we need international solidarity, and this is the third level of struggle.

Murders Increase in Guatemala

Amnesty International reported Monday that 2,000 Indians and peasants of Guatemala had been massacred since Gen. Efraim Rios Montt took power in March.

It said that military and civil defense units carried out torture, mutilation and mass executions in at least 112 separate actions between March and July this year.

The organization said that on April 5, 100 people were killed in Mangal and 35 in Covadonga and that at a village in Quiche Province soldiers gathered all the inhabitants, raped the women, beheaded the men and battered the children to death.

More Murder in Guatemala

The right-wing, U.S.-supported government in Guatemala gave the army a directive which leveled the Indian settlements of San Jose Las Rosas and Cohometabab recently. Military units entered the villages, shooting peasants and hurling their victims' bodies down ravines and into rivers. Military units also destroyed crops and cattle in the attack. At the same time, the liberation forces have stepped up their defense of the country. Guatemalan patriots inflicted significant casualties on the military in battles in the regions called Quiche and San Jose Poaquil.

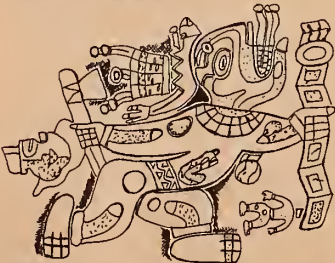
In Mexico City, the famous Guatemalan refugee writer and political figure Luis Cardoza Aragon issued a statement this week stressing that his country is witnessing a struggle of civilization against barbarism. Aragon praised the liberation forces' struggle and remarked that for the first time in Guatemalan history, a genuine revolution for people's freedom and happiness is making progress.

In New York, the Committee in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala issued a statement demanding an end to U.S. aid to the Guatemalan regime. The new government, which seized power on March 23 of this year, has murdered 8,000 people so far, the committee said.

What is the Situation in Guatemala Today?

Guatemala is in a state of war. The people have been left with no alternative but to fight. For years the ruling classes and the Army have controlled all the land and wealth. In the last few years a group of generals has taken over the best lands which our people had for many years. When we began to protest and to demand our rights we were met with repression. We have faced repression for centuries, but during the last few years it has become institutionalized. The military and the rich have been unwilling to share their power and wealth, and can now only rule through repression.

In Guatemala there is no space for open grassroots organizations to make demands. There isn't even any space to make those demands public because the media is closed to us. In the face of repression the people have developed concrete ways of defending themselves; their children and their land. They have been forced to look for different forms of struggle. This is what the popular Revolutionary war is all about.



When Did People Become Involved in the Struggle on a Massive Level?

The Panzos massacre was a turning point in terms of people's consciousness. On May 29, 1978 over 100 Kekchi Indians were murdered by the Army when they gathered in the town square of Panzos to protest evictions from their lands. Many other people, particularly in the city, also began to be persecuted. This was the beginning of direct persecution of our people. Then the massacre of 27 peasants in the Spanish Embassy, who were accompanied by our people from other sectors, showed clearly that there was no alternative but war. People began to look for new ways to struggle. They began to search for ways to go beyond the legal structure for basic demands, and to think of overthrowing the old structures which have repressed and oppressed us for centuries. This is the point at which people began to incorporate massively into the struggle.

How are People Organized?

There are many different levels of mass participation. Although the space for open organizing for basic demands is almost closed, there are unions which continue to struggle, although now mostly for the right to jobs, because so many factories are closing. On another level, we have the revolutionary mass organizations, in which activity is directed at wearing down the enemy and forcing it to disperse its forces. On this level people have responded to the repression by going beyond immediate demands to using more violent methods.



Black Perspective on News Events With the Collegian

By Keith W. Johnson

Black Affairs is the department of the Collegian which reports news and provides education and information to, for and about the Third World Community. The section is published every Tuesday and Thursday.

The main goal of the department is to take Third World perspective and work it into the mainstream of the media output. What is most important is that Black Affairs tries to present a different and progressive perspective for not only the Third World community but also the White community.

Black Affairs Editor, Phil Jennings explains the reports that the department produces are "hard news". This is a journalism term that means the news is current and timely. This is in contrast to Nummo News which presents more in-depth news analysis.

Spotlight

Black Affairs currently has a staff of six people. This includes Associate Editor Gus Martins, Jennifer Hardy, Yadiria Betances, Rick Williams and Jay Obe. The staff is a mixture of people of various Third World ethnic backgrounds. Yet the staff could still use the help and support of more students. Mr. Jennings urges more underclassmen to get involved with Black Affairs. "A lot of brothers and sisters did a lot of struggling before us in order to form these organizations (such as Black Affairs) and made alot of sacrifices because these organizations help the community," he explained.

Black Affairs can provide experience for students in such majors as Journalism, English, Art, and Communication Studies.

Phil Jennings will be on internship next semester with Channel 57 in Springfield which is fortunate for Mr. Jennings and his future. It is, however, unfortunate for Black Affairs because he will have to leave his position as editor. Black Affairs will need people to fill the void after he goes.

For more information contact Phil Jennings or Gus Martins at the Collegian, located in the basement of the Campus Center or call 545.3500.

NUMMO regularly presents information about Third World student Organizations at UMass.

Review

Life In The Fast Lane

By Keith W. Johnson

Last Thursday the Third World Theater Series presented it's second play of the semester entitled: "Life In The Fast Lane." The play was a one man production by Japanese-Hawaiian poet Lane Nishikawa.

The play presented many aspects of the Asian-American experience. But using lighting, sound effects, and simple staging, Mr. Nishikawa took the audience from the streets of San Francisco to the beaches of Hawaii. There was also the pain of bigotry and the terror of concentration camps of the 1940's. But what was most evident was the pride of being an Asian-American.

There were some parts of the play that were sad, such as the experience told of Uncle Blacky who was with the 442nd Central Postal Directory in Europe during World War II. He saw many of his friends die and brought them home to be buried. After the war he experienced much pain and stress and finally committed suicide at Punchbowl Cemetery where his friends were buried. The experience was very similar to what some veterans went through after Vietnam.

But there were also satirical scenes that inspired the audience to laugh out loud. Such was the super cool "Black Jap" who was so cool that he committed hari kiri and lived. One could not help but laugh at the ignorance of a Texas bigot as his children went off to college and came to marry Asian-Americans.

There was a good audience in Bowker Auditorium that night and they were very receptive. The crowd consisted of people of all persuasions, Black, White, Hispanic and Asian. Many enjoyed the informal talk with Mr. Nishikawa and the producer Eric Hayashi after the show.

Lane Nishikawa was born in Wahiawa, Hawaii and then lived in San Francisco. He studied at San Francisco State and later became a teacher there. In 1972 he started working with the Kearny Street Workshop and also at the Japantown Art and Media Workshop, both in San Francisco. Since 1977, Mr. Nishikawa has worked with the Asian-American Theater Company. The Company presented "Life In The Fast Lane" during it's 1980-81 season. The Sansei Theater Company has taken the play on tour across the country. The Sansei Theater tries to take Asian-American Theater to a broader audience by



touring U.S. cities and college campuses.

Lane Nishikawa has had much of his work published in anthologies and magazines such as "Time to Greet", "Incantations from the Third World," and "Azumi". In the future he hopes to turn "Life In The Fast Lane" into a book and a film or video production. They hope to air the film on Public Television. In March the play will be showing off-Broadway in New York.

Mr. Nishikawa is very concerned with having control over his own work. That is one of the ideas of the Sansei Company in that it is owned and controlled by Asian-Americans. In talking to Mr. Nishikawa about theater he said it is rough for any Asian-American who wants to get into theater, because there are not many parts available. "Don't expect alot...but give it all you've got" said he.

For the Americas of Today: Nueva Trova

Almost a decade after the revolution in Cuba, many talented individual Cuban singers and songwriters felt the need to link culture and struggle together. They decided it was important to pool their talents as musicians and express their political ideas through the medium of song. It was their goal to sing songs about love - not the old "love-me-or-I'll-die" serenades, but songs about real love between real people in a real world, and songs that reflected the Cuban revolution and the struggle of Cuban men and women to build their country. They also hoped to bring about a deeper understanding of their newly formed socialist country.

Under the leadership and guidance of the Union of Young Communists in Cuba, three talented musicians, Pablo Milanese, Silvio Rodriguez and Noel Nicola, founded a song movement in 1972 called, "El Movimiento de la Nueva Trova" (New Troubadours). The Cuban Trova members likened themselves to troubadours - both the late medieval lyric poets of Italy and France and the troubadours of the Oriente province who wandered with guitars from place to place to share their melodies with others. All were pioneers in their music and their ideas, and all brought their songs of love and struggle to the common people.

The song movement grew and attracted many talented aspiring musicians, among them Vicente Feliu, Sara Gonzales and Amaury Perez. The Trova became officially recognized as a nationwide organization. Thus it was possible for a group of three or more persons from any town or pueblo to form their own branch of the Nueva Trova. In this way the Nueva Trova was not only opening its doors to trained professional musicians but it was welcoming all students, military volunteers, workers and amateurs to join.

In its early years the Nueva Trova met up with some resistance from the general public, who considered the music too experimental, too modern - a far cry from the old Cuban folkloric sound.

Actually, the new song movement was an extension of the old music. The lyrics and music became more elaborate, more instruments and musical techniques were used. However many of the rhythms and melodies were taken directly from older Cuban folksongs.

The members of the Trova knew that there were

many misconceptions about the movement as it was brand-new and many people had not been exposed to the music enough to fully understand and appreciate it. Their determination to have people understand this new music led them to schedule performances anywhere and everywhere that people could be found. They stood on street corners after dark, traveled to factories and universities, gave special performances in hospitals, and serenaded cane workers on their lunch hour in the broiling hot sun. Their object was twofold: to entertain and to educate.

Thirteen years of concerts and exposure offer proof to its members of the success of the new song movement. Their music has not only become accepted throughout the island, but has become an important part of Cuban culture.

On any given night that a Trova performance might be scheduled in the Pabellon Cuba (an open pavillion in Havana for free concerts) young and old alike drop whatever they're doing, skip dinner, and rush from work to stand outside on the entrance line which is usually two kilometers long. If you happen to be one of those waiting in the monster line, you usually pray that you will make it inside to the stage area. From there you might begin to search for a chair. If it is your lucky night, you might chance upon a vacant seat and grab it while no one is looking. Then in sequence the spotlights go on, the sweat pours down, and the performers enter.

A typical performing group is relatively small, and usually contains no more than a guitarist, pianist, drummer and singer. They always enter together in simple clothes and without make-up, whereupon one person introduces the group and the songs for the evening. One can expect to find a solid two and a half hour program, excluding intermission, filled with emotion as the audience roars with laughter and tears and the group unloads their satire and their songs of love and peace and struggle, each song containing a very important message. Afterwards, it can take as long as an hour for the exuberant mob to head towards the door and eventually out.

What makes this kind of concert so exciting and

so captivating? Free of commercial gimmicks and excessive lighting and amplification, the music is a special kind of music. There are songs about Cuba's history, songs about Cuban women and the struggle to overcome machismo, songs about children growing up and songs about love. They are all songs that have grown out of the process of change, and in this way are very meaningful to all the people of Cuba.

Carlos Ruiz de la Tejera, a well-known Cuban performer, told me: "El arte tiene que decir," meaning that art has something to say.

The songs of the Nueva Trova say a great deal.



Brigada Antonio Maceo

BRIEF HISTORY

The first contingent of the Antonio Maceo Brigade traveled to Cuba in December 1977. Composed primarily of Cuban youth residing in the United States and Puerto Rico, the participants were united by their desire to experience present Cuban reality, as well as by their commitment to work for the normalization of relations between the US and Cuba, and to achieve an end to the political violence in the Cuban communities in the US and Puerto Rico. The dialogue between these young Cubans and Cuba contributed to profound changes in the Cuban community abroad.

The Antonio Maceo Brigade was a key participant in the conferences held in Havana in November-December of 1978 between representatives of the Cuban community in the US and Puerto Rico and Cuban government officials. The "Dialogue", as this process of reconciliation is known, provided the opportunity for hundreds of thousands of Cubans to travel to their homeland. It also made possible for Cuban residents to visit their relatives abroad and brought about the release of three thousand political prisoners.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CONTINGENT

Since the Antonio Maceo Brigades' first contingent in 1977, the Brigade has organized an annual contingent to travel to Cuba. In each trip they work alongside Cuban workers, meet with campesinos and students, attend conferences and travel throughout the country.

The Fifth Contingent from December 1982 to January 1983, is particularly important because it commemorates the Fifth Anniversary of the beginning of the Dialogue.

In light of the increasingly hostile attitude of the US administration towards Cuba and Central America, the Fifth Anniversary Contingent focuses on solidarity with the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. Therefore, representatives of solidarity organizations with these peoples will be invited to participate this year.

THE CARLOS MUNIZ YOUTH ORGANIZATION

This organization honors Carlos Muniz Varela, a courageous founder and leader of the Antonio Maceo Brigade, who was assassinated in Puerto Rico on April 18, 1979 by exiled Cuban terrorists opposed to the dialogue with Cuba.

The Carlos Muniz Youth is composed of young persons between 15-17 years of age, who travel to Cuba for a month during the summer and while in Cuba, they visit their families and share experiences with young people their age.

MACEITOS

Children between the ages of 10-14 participate in the "Maceitos". Organized also by the Brigade, the Maceitos travel to Cuba where they enjoy a month in summer camps with Cuban children and visit their families.

BARAGUA

Is the Antonio Maceo Brigades' newspaper, published and distributed nationally to promote the Brigades activities and to furnish the readers with news about the Cuban communities and Cuba.

For More information write to:
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Amherst, Mass. 01002

Last Wave, Continued from page 2

signature of a nuclear detonation.

Other evidence includes the unusual cancer rate in Contra Costa County, which could be due to fall-out; the missing records of the contents of two railroad boxcars which could have been used to transport the two components of a nuclear fission device; and the fascination which the Port Chicago disaster held for researchers at Los Alamos, as indicated by the extensive body of data on Port Chicago that was collected at Los Alamos. Finally, if the film footage of the explosion is an actual record of the blast at Port Chicago, then this would be strong evidence that the blast was planned and anticipated.

To conclusively establish the nature of the disaster that occurred at Port Chicago would require access to data and records that are presently unavailable. However, the evidence presented here cannot be dismissed, and it is to be hoped that further investigation will reveal the full truth about an event that was the most awesome and deadly homefront disaster of World War II.

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Jayuya Remembered

October 30th 1950

by Mauricio Hernandez

Throughout four centuries of Spanish colonialism and 84 years under US imperialism, the Puerto Rican people have struggled for their national liberation and independence from foreign domination.

This struggle has taken various forms at different times in Puerto Rican history, which has included armed struggle to international diplomacy. The first struggle against foreign domination were the armed rebellions by the native Taino Indians against the Spanish conquistadors. Although the indigenous population of Borinquen (Puerto Rico's original name) were killed after a few years, the African slaves continued that struggle along with the creoles of Borinquen up until the US's invasion of Puerto Rico under the guise of the Spanish-American War.

Our struggle has many important dates, in our history, one significant date in the late 19th century is September 23, 1868, when the Puerto Rican nation was born. "El Grito de Lares", is known as the first free republic of Puerto Rico, led by the Father of Puerto Rico, Ramon Emeterio Betances, Mariana Bracetti, and Lola Rodriguez de Tio, the author of the Puerto Rican National anthem. The armed insurrection was short-lived but contributed to the end of slavery in Puerto Rico in 1873.

In 1897, 27 years after the Lares rebellion Puerto Rico was granted autonomy within the Spanish empire. In February 1898 the cabinet of the new autonomous Puerto Rican government was appointed; in March general elections were held, and the first and only Prime Minister of the government, Munoz Rivera was elected. Puerto Rico had 16 representatives to the Spanish Parliament; no laws or treaties affecting Puerto Rico could be enacted without the Puerto Rican Parliament.

In July 1898, as the revolutionary events in Cuba led by Jose Marti and General Antonio Maceo and in the Philippines led by Aguinaldo were on the verge of defeating the Spanish empire, and winning their independence, the US entered the Spanish-American War and snatched victory from the hands of the native forces. The autonomous government of Puerto Rico was never recognized and under the Treaty of Paris, Spain ceded the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico to the US. Cuba became a US protectorate, and so started US colonialization in Puerto Rico.

The struggle of the Puerto Rican people for national liberation has continued against US imperialism throughout its 84 years of North American occupation.

This October 30, marked the 32nd anniversary of the 1950 uprising in Jayuya, Puerto Rico which is an important date in our history of struggle for nation

liberation. This rebellion was led by Blanca Canales and Carlos Irizarry and proclaimed Jayuya the first free territory of the Second Republic of Puerto Rico. This Nationalist revolt spread across the island to Utuado, Arecibo, and Naranjito. In Ponce, Mayaguez, Aibonito, Cayey, and Penuelas there were popular uprisings.

All across the island the insurrection raged for six days. The US government called it a Civil War, a feud between warring fractions of Puerto Rican families. The US Air Force bombed Jayuya and US tanks thundered across the valleys and US trained National guardsmen squashed the rebellion.

After the 1950 revolution, the US Congress passed Public Law 600 which initiated the formation of Puerto Rico's present day status of Commonwealth or "Free Associated State". Basically this gave way for a 1952 referendum which was presented by the US representative to the United Nations to remove Puerto Rico from the UN list's of colonies. By a narrow 22 to 18 vote, the UN General Assembly acceded to the US Puerto Rico was removed from the list of colonial possessions.

The colonial case of Puerto Rico presented to the Secretary General of the UN on August 18, 1971, by the Cuban Ambassador to the UN, has brought international recognition to the present colonial status of Puerto Rico. Through resolution 1514 the Decolonization Committee of the UN from 1972 to 1982 have re-confirmed yearly Puerto Ricans' inalienable right to self-determination and has asked that the US government institute a plan to transfer back the powers to the Puerto Rican people. In this last session of the General Assembly the US blocked a recommendation of the Decolonization Committee to put before the vote in the General Assembly the issue of Puerto Rico's colonial status. Although through economic and political pressures the US succeeded in not allowing the vote to go before the General Assembly of the UN they have only delayed an inevitable reality. Puerto Rico gained its National liberation and independence by any means necessary.

For the hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans that have lived and died in the struggle for our national liberation, it is our historical responsibility to continue this present day struggle to free Puerto Rico from foreign domination. Only the Puerto Rican people will determine the future of Puerto Rico. But it is the responsibility of all people to recognize Puerto Rico's right to self-determination and to support this struggle in whatever way possible.

QUE VIVA PUERTO RICO LIBRE!!!!

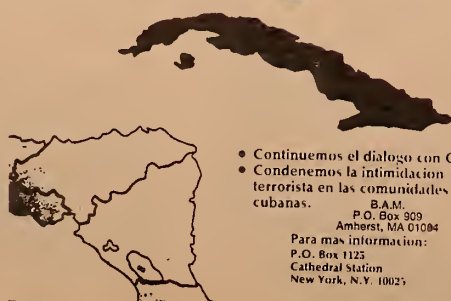
UNETE AL V CONTINGENTE

de la
**BRIGADA
ANTONIO
MACEO**

Comemoramos el aniversario
de la fundación de la Brigada
en solidaridad con el resto
de América y el Caribe.



- Opongámonos al bloqueo contra Cuba
- Apoyemos la normalización de relaciones entre EE.UU. y Cuba



- Continuemos el dialogo con Cuba
- Condenemos la intimidación terrorista en las comunidades cubanas.

E.A.M.
P.O. Box 909
Amherst, MA 01004
Para más información:
P.O. Box 1125
Cathedral station
New York, N.Y. 10025

14th Contingent 1982

VENCEREMOS BRIGADE

1. WHAT IS THE VENCEREMOS BRIGADE

The Venceremos brigade is an educational project unique in the United States. It offers people a chance to experience the Cuban Revolution.

Since 1969, the Brigade has sent close to 5,000 people to Cuba on delegations, special interest tours, travelling educational seminars, and thirteen Venceremos Brigade Contingents, breaking through the U.S. government's blockade and travel ban against Cuba. As a multi-national, multi-racial, anti-imperialist political education project, the Venceremos Brigade carries out a year-round program of activities in the United States at both the national and local levels.

Through the work of Regional Committees based in fourteen cities across the United States, the Venceremos Brigade is active among many sectors of the popular progressive movements. Brigade organizers are mostly young, working people, active in their communities, involved in a variety of struggles—for example, the struggle for decent housing and tenants rights, trade union movements, the fight against inflation and unemployment, for the rights of national minorities, against repressive legislation, for better health care and quality education, against racist violence, for peace and disarmament, for the independence of Puerto Rico, etc., etc.

THE BRIGADE GOES TO CUBA TO SEE THE CUBAN REVOLUTION FIRST-HAND.

We have shared the enthusiasm of a society based on equality of black and white, women and men. We have seen a country where no one is hungry or mal-nourished; a society that provides everyone with free quality health care and education at all levels; a system that promotes the most thorough democratic participation of its citizens in shaping their future. We have witnessed the determination of a people who repelled the Bay of Pigs invasion and insured that the Cuban people, and not Washington, will have the final say in Cuban affairs. We have seen a nation which must constantly defend itself—against continuous economic and political attacks and military threats from the U.S.—in order to preserve and build the way of life they have chosen for themselves, including a deep humanitarian commitment to also help other peoples of the world in their struggles against underdevelopment, colonialism, and imperialist aggression.

Returning home, Brigade members, or "brigadistas," have brought back insights for their work here in the United States—insights that come from the personal experience of living and working side by side with Cuban men and women.

Returning brigadistas join in the Venceremos Brigade's commitment to share our experiences with others, as a contribution to dispelling the myths and distortions in this country about the Cuban Revolution.

Thus the trip itself is only a part of what the Brigade is all about. In addition to organizing travel to Cuba, brigadistas are active throughout the year developing and distributing educational materials and audio-visual resources, organizing community forums on Cuban domestic life and international policies, working in coalitions with other groups and individuals in solidarity with Cuba, against U.S. intervention in the Caribbean and Central American region, and around other international and domestic social justice issues. The work of the Venceremos Brigade in all its aspects emphasizes active commitment to the struggle against racism and to the building of unity among progressive sectors.

WE THINK THE CUBAN REVOLUTION HAS SOMETHING IMPORTANT TO SAY TO THE PEOPLE LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.

2. WHAT DOES THE BRIGADE DO IN CUBA?

The Brigade Contingents to Cuba are not tourist trips. We are invited to live and work alongside Cuban workers, to experience the day-to-day realities of Cuba life. This year the three week program of the Brigade in Cuba will include work in the construction of a new hospital, presentations and conferences on various aspects of Cuban society; visits to schools, factories, clinics and hospitals; music and cultural entertainment; informal visits and discussion; meetings with representatives of other countries and national liberation movements; and much, much more. And, as in past years, the Brigade will be invited to participate with hundreds of thousands of workers in the annual May Day celebrations in Havana's Plaza of the Revolution.

3. ISN'T IT ILLEGAL TO TRAVEL TO CUBA?

New U.S. government regulations seeking to tighten the



blockade by limiting travel now restrict the spending of money in Cuba unless authorized by the U.S. Treasury Department. However, travel in and of itself is not illegal, and because brigadistas are guests in Cuba, legal counsel advises us that participation on the Contingent does not violate U.S. law. Nevertheless, the travel of the 14th Contingent to work and visit in Cuba will constitute a clear statement of protest against the Reagan administration's policies of intimidation and harassment against both Cuba and Cuba's friends in the United States. Symbolically, the Venceremos Brigade Contingents defy the U.S. blockade against Cuba, affirming the constitutional rights of the people living here to travel freely and affirming, as well, the right of our peoples to build peaceful and friendly relations with our Caribbean neighbor.

4. THE XIV CONTINGENT.

The 14th Contingent of the Venceremos Brigade will go to Cuba in April of 1983. Upon initial selection as a candidate, or "recruit," for the 14th Contingent, you will be expected to participate in a Preparation Program which begins in January and continues until shortly before the Brigade leaves for Cuba. The preparation for the trip involves regular meetings (about one a week) and will include readings and films, presentations and discussions about Cuba, some Spanish language instruction, physical exercise, and involvement in the ongoing educational and fundraising activities of the Venceremos Brigade.

Selection for the 14th Contingent involves a contribution of from \$575 to \$675 per person which partially covers the costs of organizing and sending the Brigade to Cuba. While in Cuba, the Cuban Institute for Friendship with the Peoples (ICAP) is your host and provides for all your needs. We ask that individual recruits to the Brigade pay as much of the \$575/\$675 as possible—but the Brigade in each city will support the collective fundraising efforts of the recruits which are organized to assist those who may not be able to raise the full amount on their own.

5. WHO CAN GO ON THE BRIGADE?

The 14th Contingent will be made up of about 200 people from across the United States. In selecting who will go, the Venceremos Brigade looks for people who are involved in some aspect of the movement of social change, particularly people active in community-based struggles, the anti-racist struggle, the peace and trade union movements. The Brigade also includes people from organizations promoting anti-imperialist and socialist ideas. An important part of our effort is aimed at insuring participation by Black, Puerto Rican, Mexican and Chicano, Native American Indian and Asian-American activists.

In addition to organized, active involvement in some aspect of "the movement," each Brigade applicant must be prepared to make at least one year's commitment to work with the Venceremos Brigade upon return from Cuba, and must be in good physical health, free of legal restrictions, and currently not in military service. All applicants to the Brigade must be U.S. citizens or permanent legal residents, 18 years or older. If you intend to apply for the 14th Contingent and do not have a valid/current passport, you should apply for one immediately so that if you are initially selected you have it in hand once the Preparation Program begins.

To be selected for the 14th Contingent, applicants must live in or very near those cities where there is an established Regional or Liaison Committee of the Venceremos Brigade.

There are committees in: Albuquerque, New Mexico; Austin, Texas; Boston; Chicago; Detroit; Hartford, Connecticut; Los Angeles; Madison, Wisconsin; New York City; Philadelphia; San Francisco/Bay Area; Seattle; Washington, D.C.; and Western Massachusetts.

People interested in the Brigade who live in North or South Carolina, Mississippi, and/or Atlanta, Georgia should contact the National Office.

6. HOW ARE SELECTIONS MADE?

Each applicant fills out an application which is turned in to the Regional or Liaison Committee in your city. On the basis of the application, you may be notified for a short interview. Initial selections recommendations are made by the Regional Committee and reviewed at the national level. Then, after a period of several weeks of participation in the Preparation Program, a final selection is made. This process is completed about a month to six weeks before the Brigade leaves for Cuba.

Once you have been initially selected you will be required to pay a portion of the total \$575/\$675 contribution in the form of a \$100 deposit toward the trip. You should be prepared to bring this \$100 with you to the first session of the Preparation Program (for information on refund procedures and other financial policies of the VB, consult your local Regional Committee.)

7. HOW CAN APPLICATIONS BE OBTAINED?

You can get an application through direct contact with the Regional Committee in your area. Or, send the coupon in this brochure to the Regional Committee listed or to the National Office of the Brigade. You should return your completed application to the Regional Committee no later than one week after you receive it.

The final deadline for applications is December 1, 1982. However, you should be sure to check with the Regional Committee in your area as this deadline may vary slightly from city to city.

For more information write in care of:
Hernandez
47 South Prospect Street
Amherst, Ma 00102

To The Venceremos Brigade

Aquí estamos una vez mas
aparentemente imperceptibles
en la historia que se forja implacable.
Un soplo
una gota
un murmullo apenas somos.

Aquí estamos una vez mas
aparentemente imperceptibles.

Nos miramos
y nos reconocemos,
nos hemos visto a menudo
en ocasiones similares
celebrando revoluciones lejanas
protestando invasiones y masacres.

Aquí estamos una vez mas
aparentemente imperceptibles
y nos miramos
y nos reconocemos
y nos fortal ecemos
con nuestra presencia
y no desesperamos, porque,
aparentemente imperceptibles,
sabemos que:
de soplos es el huracán
gota a gota se diluvia
murmillos se hacen clamores.

Angel Nieto

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The *Third World Women's Task Force* is sponsoring a film series this autumn semester, 1982, entitled: *Third World Women in Liberation Struggles*. In concert with each film presentation, there will also be a faculty member from the five college area to speak, answer questions, fill in gaps, update the film, and help lead a discussion. It is the hope of the Third World Women's Task Force that these presentations will provide a forum of discussion as well as education around topics of concern to the Third World, and specifically to the women of the Third World.

This is a lunchtime film series to be held every other Thursday at noon until 1 p.m. These presentations are free of charge and open to all.

Due to the nature of the organization, and to the extremely limited budget we are working with, we are asking those groups and individuals like yourselves who share common interests to co-sponsor the series by making a monetary contribution, if possible. Any amount is both welcome and appreciated. We thank you for your interest in our program.

November 4th Chile: Four Women's Stories
Four women speak in their own words about their lives in Chile before and after the September 11, 1973 military coup. Their stories touch on Chile's history, economic conditions, the worker's movement under Allende, the Chilean women's movement, repression after the coup, and commitment to the new Chilean revolution. *Susan Priolo*, member of the NCOCA, will be speaking in conjunction with the slide presentation. **Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U. Mass Campus Center, Room 917.**

November 18th Women Under Siege
A brand new film which looks at the participation of the women of a small Palestinian village located just six miles north of the Israeli border in their unique and often overlooked struggle. *Speaker TBA. **Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U. Mass Campus Center, Room 903.**

December 2nd A Violed Revolution
From the same woman who produced *Women Under Siege*, comes this very recent account of the women's movement in Egypt. *Speaker TBA. **Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U. Mass Campus Center, Room 904-08.**

* Indicates that the speaker has not yet formally confirmed. TBA: to be arranged.

First Annual Graduate and Professional Schools Information Day

WEDNESDAY November 3, 1982
Campus Center Auditorium
9:00 - 4:00

Workshop I

GRE/GMAT, test taking skills by Stanley Kaplan Center
11:30 - 1:30

Panel I thru Panel 4
3:30 - 5:00

Panel I Business, Engineering
Panel II Health Sciences and Medicine
Panel III Liberal Arts and Education
Panel IV Law School

Sponsored by Five College Placement Offices, CCEBMS, BC¹, Five College Minority Graduate Advisors.

BLACK HOMECOMING 1982
*Monday November 1st Dinner at Yvonne's
New Africa House Lummumba Hut*

Wednesday November 3rd Nikki Giovanni

*Thursday November 4th Poetry & Dance
Malcolm X Center Southwest*

*Friday November 5th Lady Sings the Blues
with Diana Ross & Billy Dee Williams
SUB*



Lady Sings The Blues

Student Union
Ballroom

6:00

8:45

11:45

\$1.50



sponsored by the

Black Mass Communications Project

*Saturday November 6th Come Home to
CCA Home Coming Party 10-5
ENJOY!!!*

Special Thanks to Mitra Samimi and Mauricio Hernandez for their contributions.

The photo of John Lee Hooker in NUMMOS' October 25th issue was taken by Chris Hardin. We apologize for the mistake.

All unsigned editorials represent the views and opinions of NUMMO Staff

Announcements policy: All announcements must be submitted in writing by the Friday before date of issue.

BLACK MASS COMMUNICATIONS
Student Union, Room 402, University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003, (413) 845-2924

FALL SCHEDULE

DAY	NAME	SHOW NAME	TIME
Sunday	Les Corneils	Soft n Easy	2:00-6:00am
	Rev. Pearson	Glory Road To Gospel	6:00-10:00am
	BKCP	More Music	2:00-6:00am
Monday	Ken Johnston	In Air Live-Jazz	8:00-9:00am
	Gus Martins		
	Rahobahary	Fru As The Wind	12:15-3:00pm
	Merritt Anthony	BKCP	3:00-5:30pm
Tuesday	People's Perspective	BKCP	6:00-9:00am
	Concepto Latino	BKCP	7:00-10:00pm
	The General	BKCP	12:15-3:00pm
	Elliott Andrew	Urban Contemporary	10:00-12:00am
Wednesday	Theresa W	BKCP	6:00-9:00am
	Rev. Pearson	Urban Contemporary	10:00-12:00am
Thursday	Concepto Latino	BKCP	6:00-9:00am
	D.R.	BKCP	3:00-5:30pm
	Carl Hillari	Pan Afrique	10:00-12:00am
Friday	Mars Elliot	BKCP	2:00-6:00am
	Mark Semedo	New Jazz Experience	6:00-9:00am
Saturday	Concepto Latino	BKCP	9:00-12:00am
	Carl Looman	Rhythme Section	12:15-3:00pm
	Reports in Color	Substina Henry	6:00-7:00pm
	Daddy Neil	Funk n Thangs	7:00-10:00pm
Frank Olesby	Frankie O's Odyssey	10:00-2:00am	

KEY: * Public Affairs
** Rev. Pearson Included, not a part of BKCP
*** News

TOTAL HOURS OF PROGRAMMING: 65h
Keep on listening to BKCP on WMBR, 91.1 FM and help us keep Black Music alive!

NUMMO Staff

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Sheila Smith
Chris Hardin



Monday November 8, 1982

Volume 11 Issue 66

NUMMO News' ONLY connection with the Massachusetts Daily Collegian is for distribution.

3,000 PROTEST AGAINST KU KLUX KLAN, Washington D.C.

This past Saturday approximately 30 UMass students joined 3,000 people from across the country in Washington, D.C. for an Anti-Klan Rally. The rally was organized by the National Anti-Klan Network.

The demonstration consisted of a host of speakers and entertainers including Sweet Honey In the Rock, Congressional Black Caucus Head Representative Walter Fauntleroy and Martha Nathan who's husband was killed by the Klan in Greensboro, N.C. three years ago.

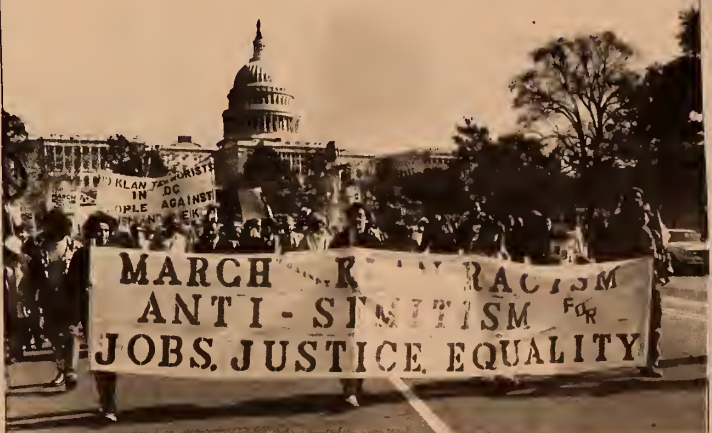
The march went from the Capitol Building to the White House. The emphasis was not only on the Klan but on the Reagan Administration whom the organizers of the rally believe has created an atmosphere for the Klan to increase its activities.

The march coincided with similar rallies held across the country. On the same day, Northampton was the site of the local counter-rally.

The national counter-rally was organized in response to the Klan's campaign to hold a rally in Washington, D.C. on that same day. The Klan had to postpone their rally because they did not get their permit in time. The Klan rally was to be the biggest rally in recent years with Klansmen coming from all over the country.

Yet the Klan did demonstrate in nearby Montgomery County where 25 Klansmen held a rally at Wheaton Regional Park. The rally was in support of the county police. The police did not allow anybody but the press into the park and surrounded it with 280 police officers.

The Klan is planning to have its Washington, D.C. rally the day after Thanksgiving. Anti-Klan organizers said if the Klan does rally they will be back for another counter-rally.



Approximately 3,000 people demonstrated on Capitol Hill, Saturday, November 6, to protest the KKK's planned demonstration.



Sweet Honey In the Rock sang at the rally.

Cape Verdean Ambassador Strengthens Bonds Between U.S. and Cape Verde Islands

by Angele Brown

The importance of co-operation between Cape Verdeans of the U.S. and those who reside in the Islands was one of many themes highlighted at a very special event that took place on October 13, 1982. The Cape Verdean community paid tribute to the Cape Verdean Ambassador to the U.S., Jose Fernandes Lopes, in a ceremonial event sponsored by the (American) National Coordinating Committee for the Development of Cape Verde. Approximately 300 people attended the event held in Brockton, Massachusetts.

The event was marked by speeches made by some of the leaders of the NCCDCV as well as state and community leaders. Ambassador Lopes himself also addressed the audience, speaking in the Cape Verdean language. But, before he began the body of his speech, he said a few words in English. After thanking the audience for its commendation, he alluded to the situation that Cape Verde faces, saying "...in Cape Verde we understand that talk alone doesn't matter if it doesn't go for the development of Cape Verde."

The many achievements of Ambassador Lopes, who is a youthful 35 years of age, were noted in a presentation made by Ms. Mary Barros, Vice Chairperson of the NC CDCV. Trained as an Agrarian Engineer, Ambassador Lopes has done much throughout his life to advance his country in the broadest array of areas of development. These include the fields of secondary education, foreign relations and diplomacy and service in the Popular National Assembly of Cape Verde. Ambassador Lopes was a key participant in the negotiations for the independence of Cape Verde which followed the protracted struggle that removed the Portuguese from power over the colony in 1975. Lopes also served as the Secretary of Education and aided in the implementation of the Administrative Reform, which also included the reform of the electoral laws of the country. Jose Fernandes Lopes was appointed Ambassador in 1980.

The event illustrated the ongoing nature of the struggle of Cape Verdeans everywhere for progress, and showed the solidarity with Cape Verde was felt to be important for all involved. When NCCDCV Chairman Manuel Monteiro spoke, special note was made of the importance of economic assistance for Cape Verde. Monteiro noted that the recent relief campaign for Cape Verdean hurricane victims was highly successful, providing several hundred thousand dollars in aid. The feeling projected in the evening's presentations was that the strength of the Cape Verdean cultural heritage was the reason that the close-knit Cape Verdean community continues to provide real support for its motherland in Africa.

The New England area is endowed with a large population of Cape Verdean descent, a population which has grown over the past few generations and concentrated in the southern part of the region.

Cape Verde, as well as Guinea Bissau, Angola and Mozambique, overthrew Portugal's colonial domination in 1975. The Cape Verde Islands have undergone tremendous economic development, but still remains largely non-industrialized, as do many newly independent nations in Africa.



Photo by Ronald Barboza

From the Cape Verde Embassy, Washington D.C., L-R, Mr. Ray Almeida, Director of Public Relations and Ambassador, Jose Fernandes Lopes.



Photo by Ronald Barboza

UMass, past and present with the Embassy staff: L-R, Paul Burrows, Director of CCEBMS and Alumnus, Robert Teixeira, student, Ambassador Lopes, Angela Brown, student, Bruce Rose, Alumnus, Ray Almeida, Director of Public Relations, and John Lopes, CCEBMS advisor and Alumnus, UMass.

Affirmative Action Presentation at Faculty Senate

by Angela Brown

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PRESENTATION AT FACULTY SENATE PROCLAIMS COMMON GOALS, REQUESTS FACULTY SUPPORT

"...In these times, I see all about me that women and minorities and handicapped persons continue to be judged not by their potential, but by their differences," said Ms Thelma Griffith-Johnson in a special presentation to the Faculty Senate at last Thursday's session. The presentation was a general discussion of Griffith-Johnson's philosophy and her role as the recently appointed Affirmative Action Officer for the University of Massachusetts.

During her presentation, Griffith-Johnson explored the context in which she is charged with helping to improve the composition of the University's staff and faculty. "I am acutely aware...of the fear, tension, suspicion and rigidity that just the words 'Affirmative Action' can conjure up...from its inception, Affirmative Action has been used as a political 'football'," said Griffith-Johnson. She explained that, depending on the political orientation of those in power, changes in the commitment to Affirmative Action, a policy whereby chronic underrepresentation of certain groups is remedied, will occur. Griffith-Johnson stated that she aimed to help create a program stable enough to be "...beyond political whims."

Griffith-Johnson's presentation also included some notes

about her recent policy proposals. "I believe that we can conduct searches with high integrity, but with a minimum of 'red tape'," she said in reference to her Search Procedure proposal, one which is still in its working stage. Griffith-Johnson stated that the University's goal, to reach an "...optimum civilized and humanistic level", "will not be attained until we seriously understand the need for sustained attitudinal and financial undergirding for the support programs already in place...". She called for complete representativeness "...at every level of this University."

Griffith-Johnson's presentation contained many insights into the problem that Affirmative Action policies were created to help resolve. She used these insights, drawn from historical examples, to enlighten all who were present about their responsibility to act on behalf of the professed goals of the University. She stated that in her role as the Affirmative Action Officer she wanted to join with others to make the University "...a place where excellence is aggressively pursued, nurtured and protected for the future of human ideas and ideals and for all mankind."

Griffith-Johnson's address was enthusiastically received by the Senate audience, indicating that Third World students can expect to see positive developments in the future.



Thelma Griffith-Johnson

Contact, University Photo Center

Politics and Culture Promoted at Amherst College

by Roxana Bell

La Causa, is the representative Hispanic organization on the campus of Amherst College. It has taken the lead in issues concerning the hiring of Hispanic faculty as well as reviewing the applications for the incoming freshmen students. Although the Amherst College Administration has been sympathetic towards the issue of hiring a Hispanic faculty member, it has been 3 years since this issue has been in effect. Many Hispanic students see this absence of a Hispanic faculty member as a lack of support from the Administration towards the none white students on the campus.

La Causa, in English meaning The Cause, was given its name in the mid '70s by a group of Mexican students enrolled at the college. The organization was named after the movement of Cesar Chavez, of the United Farm Workers Union. In December of 1978 the Hispanic students occupied Fayerweather Lounge for 3 days demanding that they have a center which represents them in every aspect. The center which was fought for and victoriously won, is now called the Jose Martí Cultural Center.

"We are both a political and cultural organization, there can be no separation between these two aspects of life", said Eduardo Roy, the Co-Chairperson of La Causa. La Causa has been labeled a political organization; they have sponsored many events in which prominent figures such as Isabel Letelier, the widow of the Chilean Ambassador who was assassinated in 1973 in Washington D.C., Velma Martinez a representative of the Mexican-American movement and two of the Guatemalan priests who spoke about the terrors of the Central American country. "We try to have a mixture of events, such as the Salsa concert featuring, Willi Colon that happened this past month," continued Roy. One of the organization's major concerns is exposing the community to the realities of Latin America, not only through the voices of known figures, people such as Heads of States or Ambassadors who can bring together a large crowd just because of their name or position, but also those who might not have a position or a famous name, but has something important to say, not only to a selected few but to all. These are the people that have little access to the main stream media, but yet, these are the people who have much to say.

Next semesters events will include people such as Cesar Chavez, the founder of the United Farm Workers Union, a representative of the Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (FSLN) the new government of Nicaragua, and two Central American priests.

"We are also co-sponsoring, with other five college organizations, the Latin American Womens Writers Conference which will take November 11 through the 13. This conference was possible because of the efforts of many people but in particular to the Program Coordinator Profesor Eliana Ortega of Mount Holyoke College," commented Roy. The issue of women in Latin America has been of great concern to the members of La Causa. They have always tried to put forth the issue of the Latin American women in what ever event they produce.

"We feel in debted to the rest of the community," explains Eduardo, "the response we've gotten from the other members of the five college community has been great." The participation of the Amherst College community has been poor. It is disturbing to La Causa members that neither the students of Amherst College, nor the faculty, don't attend the activities. "We do receive monetary support from different departments in the College for our activities, but when it comes down to actual attendance of these faculty members, they don't show up to these activities which they are themselves supporting. It's like the father who sends his kid to a very expensive college, gives the kid all the material goods he needs, a car, money, etc. But yet he doesn't give the kid what he really needs, the support and understanding of a father. Like I said, we are grateful for the support the outside community has given us, but Amherst College is were we live and interact, and we want these people (Amherst College community) to know more about our cultures, and to understand more about us, the Latinos of Amherst College."

Nummo periodically prints articles about Third World Student Organizations in the Pioneer Valley.

An Evening with Nikki Giovanni



Photo by Chris Hardin

Nikki Giovanni read poetry for Black Homecoming Week, last Wednesday.

by Trecey Bryant

Through the efforts of Afrik-Am, a black poetic prodigy, Nikki Giovanni, spoke at Bowker Auditorium, Wednesday night. Ms. Giovanni's performance was the highlight of the Black Homecoming Week activities.

Prefacing the actual reading with 'things she just had to get off her chest', the lecturer discussed everything from the elections to E.T. She discussed "the human condition."

She told the audience that, "People don't reach out to each other. At some point we should realize that something is wrong with the human experience." She said that people went into the movie theatres and came out crying about E.T., but don't care about the little black children not able to get an education. She pointed to Reaganomics and the re-election of George Wallace in Alabama, and said, "In 1982, we're still dealing with the problems of the sixties." She asked if we were really making progress.

"As long as we leave handguns in the hands of people," she continued, "people are going to be killed" She also stated that unemployment will cause a rise in battery. She ended her statement on national defense with, "The only worthwhile endeavor is another human being."

On relationships she said, "I think all relationships are valid. It's none of my business who you love. You're here to please you. It's crazy that we're involved in so many negatives with each other. It's hard to live your own life."

She talked about control, being controlled, sexism and the psychology of the latter two. "Most of us are afraid of being happy and afraid of change. We understand our abuse." She went on to say that, "Life isn't just getting over and through; it's not just being safe."

She told the audience that, "We need to spend our lives doing what is uniquely human. We can't make a robot human, but we can beat your dreams out of you; we can make you a robot. I, (as a human being) can contemplate the unknown. Someone has to do this." She asked, "What is human life?" "How can we justify our existence?" "How do we justify the killing of a baby seal?" "What does it mean that the air is living? Does it mean that we can pollute it? What does it mean that water flows? Does it mean that we can throw chemicals in it? What does it mean to be here on this earth?"

"We have to make a decision about ourselves and our lives. We need to be concerned about human beings. If humans aren't sufficient unto themselves, what are we waiting for?" "Don't be afraid to lead your own life, to do something more, to go a bit further." "Don't let the fools determine what your life is. Some of us deserve a little more than what we're offered and what we get." "Black Homecoming is a proper time to contemplate what is home..."

Third World Groups Hold Open Forum

By Adria Crum Third World Caucus
and Gary Lee Office of Third World Affairs

On Tuesday October 26th, the leaders of various campus non-white student groups end others met at the Malcolm X Center. The meeting was convened by the Third World Caucus of the UMass Student Senate and the Office of Third World Affairs.

The tone of the meeting was overwhelmingly positive and the participants shared information about their respective organizations; history, resources, projects, and goals. The issues addressed ran from financial aid and programs offered by the Everywoman's Center to Afrik-Am Society's planning and the Afro-Am Studies Department's experiment with the World of Video. The need for greater communication, cooperation, and coordination among groups was stressed throughout the meeting. Of course apathy was also discussed. As usual, there is a small group of dedicated individuals (mostly female) that are doing the bulk of the work. The expansion of organizations and the Third World Caucus is a must to insure the future of strong non-white student groups.

Recently, NUMMO News, Black Affairs, and the Black Mass. Communications Project have come under fire by their white media counterparts (Collegian and WMUA). There have been ludicrous assertions that these non-white media are not viable, that they

don't conform to established norms, that perhaps they should be disbanded or absorbed. These complaints have not come from people of color, but from whites who presume to know our constituencies, our needs, etc.....Incidents like this emit the stench of RACISM.

Our community does not need paternalism. We, as people of color spanning the visual, historical, and cultural spectrum thrive on diversity; and it is imperative that we strive to preserve, protect, and perpetuate our heritage.

In the future there will be more of these meetings and we encourage all sisters and brothers to get involved. Be a part of the solution, not the problem; survival is impossible without participation and support.

AGITATE
EDUCATE
ORGANIZE

Black Homecoming Week,



The Black Students' presence remains alive at UMass...in 1982



UMass, November 1982



Photos

by John Wright

by Chrla Hardin

by Ed Cohen

Special Thanks to Afrik-Am for an inspiring week of Activities.

Afrik-Am is the Black Cultural organization on campus. It was the first Third World organization to be started here on campus.

College students have proven to be an effective political force throughout history. Be it Soweto or Mexico City, San Juan or Tehran, students have been politically active in creating change in our society.

This especially pertains to Black students in this country. When three North Carolina A&T students decided to sit at a "white only" lunch counter in the early 60's, they started the sit-in movement that soon swept across the country. Black students were also very important in voter registration drives and organizations such as the NAACP and SCLC. The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was one of the most important organizations of that period.

Here at UMass, Afrik-Am continues the legacy of those years of struggle. It was Black students that took over the New Africa House building, then named Mills dormitory. In the process of demanding an Afro-Am department and that the building become the center of the Black student

community, the Afro-American Society was created. The organization has recently changed its name to Afrik-Am.

Afrik-Am has sponsored such programs as Kwanza, Black Homecoming and the Spring Picnic. The organization has also brought such personalities as Michael Manley and Nikki Giovanni to the UMass campus.

The organization is a great outlet for Black students who want to help provide cultural programming for and about the Black community. The organizing of budgets and programs is also valuable experience for students of all majors who are interested in going into any type of business situation in the future.

Afrik-Am is an organization for all Black students. In the words of one Black alumni, "All Black students are members of Afrik-Am." Whether you are active or not it is a part of the history of Black students here at UMass.

For more information contact the Afrik-Am office located in room 418 of the New Africa House or call 545-3896. Afrik-Am has meetings every Tuesday on the third floor of the New Africa House. Be a part of history and join Afrik-Am.



For Angel, For Viequez

by Aurora Levins Morales

Poem for Angel Rodriguez Cristobal

When they came into that hot Florida jailcell, looking up into their faces, did you see your death sentence like a wall across their eyes? Or did the first blow take you by surprise? Did you keep thinking this is just another beating, until suddenly you understood, or your flesh unrolled for you : they weren't holding any punches...they weren't going to stop? How much of a consolation was it, knowing the exact reason for your death?

The whitest beaches in the world. Water so clear you can see fish move through coral reefs 60 feet down. Low clouds drifting in the sea breeze trail their blue shadows across the translucent waves, and for a moment, darken the green land.

Look again. This is the landscape of war: the whitest beach, the greenest hill, earth pitted and scarred into a family likeness: the familiar, pockmarked face of Viet Nam, showing up here, in our family: little sister, Isla Nena. Ships, jets, tanks, trucks, bombs and bombs and bombs. The noise cracks the walls of the houses. Even the sea down of the Caribbean is shell-blasted. This is an island the US Navy wanted, For target practice.

People live here, crowded into densely packed strips of terrain. The cattle farmers are allowed to graze their animals on the shorn and now eroding hills alongside the impact areas. Here and there a dead cow shows the effects of straying. The cow should have stayed where it belonged, says the Navy. Angel's face, beaten and bruised in that cell. The flies settling on the blood, and no hand brushing them off. You should have stayed where you belonged.

The cattlemen are allowed the use of the hills, but the sea is fenced in with regulations. PRIVATE PROPERTY says the sea these days. NO TRESPASSING. These boats have worked the water for generations. These brown-faced people know every shape of food or danger belonging to salt water. Now they are told: PRIVATE PROPERTY, this ancient hunting of fish, the craft, the weapons, the hunting ground. PRIVATE PROPERTY the waking before dawn to place the nets and traps. PRIVATE PROPERTY the coming to shore with a good catch. WE DWN LIVES. WE OWN YDUR LIVES. THE DIFFERENCE IS, WE NEED THE SEA. For target practice.



Operation Springboard, they call it, or Readex. A dress rehearsal for murder. The Chilean Navy pretends it is Valparaiso in 1973. The US Marines imagine it's the Dominican Republic in 1965. It was almost Nicaragua, 1979. It may still be Nicaragua...1980, 81, 82. The perfect imitation invasion. Each year the Navy rents out our destruction at a thousand bucks an hour.

Under a large moon that gives each new leaf a knife edge of light, we plant the torn earth. When we leave, an army of seedlings is camped at the crater's edge. In the morning the sign reads THIS ACRE HAS BEEN RECLAIMED BY THE CRUSADE FOR THE RESCUE OF VIEQUEZ.

5 a.m. All heat has left this room. The body that was on the floor is hanging from the ceiling. The blood has dried. In a few hours, prison officials will discover a "suicide." (The Navy calls in its experts to testify that the song of the tree frogs is actually louder than the jets.) The prison officials will testify that Angel could have beaten himself.

Sea, ancient sea, wide illuminated sea of our dreaming and waking. Green and blonde land, cricket bound, bird hidden island of mangrove and naked hill. Between the elusive fire of phosphorescent bay and the slow, brown downbeat of the pelican's noon flight, under the thin strands of barbed wire and the warning signs, our life is still the thickest, the toughest root.

Slipping past the signs we walked through the sleeping camp, the safeguard of US national security, and made our way to the water, to place our bodies between the gunner and the target. Offshore, the warships. The bishop held a service and we all sang. Then : jeep, truck, jeep, soldiers. The guards pull and arrest, shove and club and arrest. The bishop is arrested. An old woman is dragged along the beach and arrested. They are charged with trespassing, which means being on your own land when someone else wants it. Some of the people arrested are sent to federal penitentiaries in the States. One of them is sent to Florida. To that cell.

Angel, your jailcell death is a cold sweat on my skin. It's getting bloodier closer to home. Vieques, this Viet Nam bomb blasted landscape is a nightmare at the back of my eyes, a taste there, photographs of a war that all the time gets bloodier and bloodier and closer to home.



Angel Rodriguez Cristobal

In Remembrance of Cristobal's Death

Our comrade Angel Rodríguez Cristóbal was assassinated yesterday November 11, in the federal penitentiary at Tallahassee, Florida. Rodríguez Cristóbal was a member of the Central Committee and of the Political Bureau of the Puerto Rican Socialist League. Rodríguez Cristóbal appeared before the federal court of the United States in San Juan last September 26 to respond to charges of having penetrated on lands that the yanki Navy occupies with its arms in Vieques. He put forward his impugning of this foreign court with such gallantry that it moved even the journalists present. He was condemned to six months in prison and a \$500 fine. Immediately jailed, three days later he was expatriated to the imperialist penitentiary where he was assassinated yesterday.

The government of the United States is responsible for the assassination of Angel Rodríguez Cristóbal, patriot, revolutionary, defender of Vieques and leader of the Puerto Rican Socialist League. Angel Rodríguez Cristóbal enters into the pantheon of the immortals. Like Buean Ventura Duiñones in the 19th Century, his death defines a situation in the history of Puerto Rico. He is the first Puerto Rican to pay with his life as a prisoner of war in defence of Vieques. Together with his coffin we lower our flags and renew our pledges of independence or death.

-Central Committee of the Puerto Rican Socialist League
Juan Antonio Corretjer, Secretary-General
November 12, 1979

"La Batalla de Vieques"

(The Battle of Vieques)

Arturo Meléndez López is an historian and professor at the University of Puerto Rico. He has devoted the past years to studying Vieques and testified as an expert when the case of Vieques was presented before the United Nations Decolonization Committee in August, 1979. Arturo has made important contributions in the public debate on Vieques in Puerto Rico and has published newspaper articles on the subject.

After a lifetime of historical investigation and political practice, Arturo Meléndez López now presents his book "La Batalla de Vieques" (The Battle of Vieques), another contribution to the struggle that the people of Vieques have undertaken. This book gives us the opportunity to know more fully the history of our people.

Through "La Batalla de Vieques" we experience the political struggles of the mid-20th century in Puerto Rico and Vieques, witnessing the events that reveal the opportunism of the Puerto Rican colonial administrators, selling the lands of the people of Vieques and Puerto Rico for the military purposes of the North American empire, to guarantee its political, military, and economic hegemony in the Caribbean and Latin America. And we discover in this book the heroic struggle of the people of Vieques and of those Puerto Ricans who have sided with Vieques. They, the people themselves, become the leading actors in The Battle of Vieques.

The author is fully conscious of his function as a writer for the people and of the historical forces that make possible his work, not only in the facts that he provides, but in his heart and soul, and for this reason the book is dedicated to one of the heroes of Vieques, Angel Rodríguez Cristóbal, who gave everything, including his life, for the life of a people fishing for their dignity, Vieques.

Vieques, Isla Nena, is an island 6 miles from Puerto Rico which has been militarily occupied by the US Navy since World War II. To justify the invasion of the island the US Navy claims it was a strategic territory for their national defense.

Today, 35 years since the end of W.W. II, the US Navy still occupies 3/4 of the island. The people of Vieques are struggling to regain control of their land, free from the military maneuvers, bombings, and fishing restrictions imposed upon them by the U.S. Navy.

Vieques is Puerto Rico and Puerto Rico is Vieques. The struggle continues- La lucha continuara!

Arturo Meléndez López es historiador y profesor de la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Ha dedicado los últimos años a la investigación histórica de Vieques y sirvió como experto cuando el caso de Vieques se presentó ante el Comité de Descolonización de las Naciones Unidas en el mes de agosto de 1979. Arturo ha hecho excelentes contribuciones en el debate público sobre el caso de Vieques en Puerto Rico y ha publicado en varios periódicos sobre este tema.

Después de toda una vida de investigación y práctica política Arturo Meléndez López nos presenta su obra "La Batalla de Vieques" como una contribución más a la lucha que libra el pueblo viequense. Este libro nos brinda una gran oportunidad de conocer mejor la historia de nuestro pueblo.

En La Batalla de Vieques recorremos las luchas políticas de mitad de siglo 20 en Puerto Rico y Vieques y nos adueñamos en conocimiento de datos que relevan el oportunismo personalista de los administradores de la colonia puertorriqueña rindiendo en forma comercial las tierras del pueblo de Vieques y Puerto Rico para usos militares del Imperio Norteamericano y para que este último garantizara su hegemonía político-militar y económica en el hemisferio caribeño y latinoamericano. Descubrimos también en esta obra la heroica lucha del pueblo de Vieques y de aquellos puertorriqueños que se han solidarizado con Vieques. Esta antítesis, que es el pueblo mismo, se convierte en protagonista de La Batalla de Vieques.

El autor tiene plena conciencia de su función como escritor para el pueblo y de las fuerzas históricas que hacen posible su obra, no solamente con los datos que provee sino con su alma y corazón y por eso dedica su libro a uno de los héroes de Vieques, Angel Rodríguez Cristóbal, quien entregara todo lo que su naturaleza podía dar, dio su vida por la vida de un pueblo que pesca su dignidad, Vieques.



"La Batalla de Vieques"

In Commemoration of Angel Rodríguez Cristóbal (1946 - 1979)

Sunday November 14th from 2 to 4 PM at the Pleasant Street Theater in Northampton

Special Speaker: Arturo Meléndez López author of "La Batalla de Vieques"

Special showing of "La Caminata" - a film about the struggle of the people of Vieques.

Sponsored by: Northampton Committee on Central America and the Western Mass. Venceremos Brigade

UNETE AL V CONTINGENTE

de la
BRIGADA ANTONIO MACEO



Celebrar su aniversario este fin de semana en solidaridad con Centro America y el Caribe.

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- Apoyemos la normalización de relaciones entre EE.UU. y Cuba



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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Eyewitness Account on the Invasion of Lebanon

by Panna Putnam

Of the entire invasion of Lebanon by Israel last June, one of the least known facts is the indiscriminate jailing and torture of thousands of Palestinian men by Israeli armed forces.

When Israel invaded South Lebanon in June of '82, orders were given to detain all Palestinian men between the ages of 12 and 60 as a part of premeditated and well planned campaign of annihilation that eventually led to the massacre of Sabra and Shatila camp refugees on September 16, 17 and 18.

One of those detained and later jailed and tortured was Dr. Chris Giannou, a Canadian surgeon who was the medical director at a hospital in Nabuchia, Sidon in Southern Lebanon. Canada intervened as soon as it was known that a Canadian doctor had been jailed by Israel and upon proper identification, Dr. Giannou was released. While in prison, Dr. Giannou experienced and witnessed harassment and torture along with thousands of Palestinian men and children at the hands of the Israeli forces. All the prisoners were denied food and water for 2 to 3 days and left out in the hot, summer sun (with temperatures up to 95 degrees) to suffer with their hands and legs tied and with no cover for their heads. If any prisoner requested water, they were kicked in the stomach, beaten on their heads with guns or beaten on their bare bodies with electric wires.

Few of those imprisoned have been located, with little hope of being rescued alive. Dr. Giannou was one of the two (the other was a Swedish doctor also mistaken for a Palestinian and interned by the Israeli forces) that have gotten out alive. Giannou will be at UMass to give us an eyewitness account of the Israel concentration camps, much to Israel's consternation.

Chris Giannou to Speak at UMass

The Palestinian Solidarity Committee is sponsoring Chris Giannou to give an eyewitness account on the Invasion of Lebanon. Chris Giannou is a Canadian surgeon who was practicing in Lebanon at the time of the Israeli invasion in June, 1980. Arrested and imprisoned by Israeli forces, he was later released after official Canadian government protest.

The event is free and will be held on November 8, 1982 in Campus Center room 101 at 7:00 pm. For more information call 545-0883.

Third World Women in Liberation Struggles.

The *Third World Women's Task Force* is sponsoring a film series this autumn semester, 1982, entitled: **Third World Women in Liberation Struggles.** In concert with each film presentation, there will also be a faculty member from the five college area to speak, answer questions, fill in gaps, update the film, and help lead a discussion. It is the hope of the Third World Women's Task Force that these presentations will provide a forum of discussion as well as education around topics of concern to the Third World, and specifically to the women of the Third World.

This is a lunchtime film series to be held every other Thursday at noon until 1 p.m. These presentations are free of charge and open to all.

Due to the nature of the organization, and to the extremely limited budget we are working with, we are asking those groups and individuals like yourselves who share common interests to co-sponsor the series by making a monetary contribution, if possible. Any amount is both welcome and appreciated. We thank you for your interest in our program.

November 18th *Women Under Siege*

A brand new film which looks at the participation of the women of a small Palestinian village located just six miles north of the Israeli border in their unique and often overlooked struggle. * Speaker TBA. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 903.

December 2nd *A Violed Revolution*

From the same woman who produced *Women Under Siege*, comes this very recent account of the women's movement in Egypt. * Speaker TBA. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 904-08.

* Indicates that the speaker has not yet formally confirmed. TBA: to be arranged.



CPF

Liberation Film Series

The Northampton Committee on Central America is pleased to announce the debut of its new film series, "Liberation Film Series" which opened at the Pleasant Street Theater in Northampton. The film will cost \$1.50 and proceeds will go to the continuation of the series. For the time being limited seating is available as we are using the downstairs theatre. Following is the proposed schedule of films. All films begin at 2 pm.

November 14 - "Salt of the Earth" - the chronicle of a strike by mainly Chicano miners in New Mexico. The film's main interest is with the process, the changes in consciousness, which enabled the miners and their families to succeed in their struggle.

21 - "Grapes of Wrath" - classic look at America in the Depression Era, starring the late Henry Fonda.

December 5 - "The Murder of Fred Hampton" - a documentary portraying the events leading to the government plotted assassination of Fred Hampton a Black Panther leader.

12 - "The Westfield Strike" - a videomade by a local film maker on the Sterling Radiator strike. The film gained national attention for the strikers.

19 - "Decision to Win - The First Fruits" - this film presents an engrossing portrait of life in the province of Morazan, El Salvador a stronghold of the Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (F.M.L.N.)

The Scientific Principles of Fighting

Self defense, what is it? Self defense is the ability to defend oneself, both mentally and physically, within any given situation and through means of learned conditioned highly focused reflexes, both offensively and defensively systems.

To develop conditioned reflexes that are highly focused you mobilize the needed motor skills, which are speed, power, timing, strength, and agility. Good fighting skills are very easy to learn. Please check out this class if you feel the need to learn another skill, in this case for self preservation. Classes are held per semester.

Classes: Females - Mondays, Thursdays and Sundays room 114 New Africa House
Time: 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM, Mondays and Thursdays
3:00 PM - 5:00 PM Sundays

Males: Tuesday, Wednesdays and Saturdays room 114 New Africa House
Time: 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM, Tuesdays and Wednesdays
3:00 PM - 5:00 PM, Saturdays
Registration room 325 New Africa House

Announcements policy: All announcements must be submitted in writing by the Friday before date of issue.

BLACK MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Student Union, Room 602, University of Massachusetts
Amherst MA 01003, (413) 545 2428

FALL SCHEDULE			
DAY	NAME	SHOW NAME	TIME
Sunday	Les Correia	Soft n Easy	2:00-6:00am
	Rev. Pearson	Glory Road To Gospel	6:00-10:00am
	Ken Johnson	More Music	2:00-6:00pm
	Ken Johnson	On Air Live-Jazz	6:00-9:00pm
	Gas Martini		12:15-9:00pm
Tuesday	Mahogany	Free As The Wind	3:00-5:30pm
	Merritt Anthony	BHCP	6:00-7:00pm
	People's Perspective	BHCP	7:00-10:00pm
	Concepto Latino	BHCP	12:15-3:00pm
Wednesday	Theresa H	Urban Contemporary	10:00-2:00am
	Theresa H	BHCP	6:00-9:00am
Thursday	Rev. Pearson	Glory Road To Gospel	2:00-6:00pm
	Concepto Latino	BHCP	6:00-9:00am
Friday	D.R.	3:00-5:30pm	3:00-5:30pm
	Kari Hillier	Pan Afrique	10:00-2:00am
	Mark Smeedo	BHCP	2:00-6:00am
	Concepto Latino	Now Jazz Experience	6:00-9:00am
	Carl Lowman	BHCP	9:00-12:00am
Saturday	Daddy Heil	Baywe Section	12:15-3:00pm
	Reports In Color	W/Bettina Henry	6:00-7:00pm
	Frank Olesby	Frank's O' Odyssey	7:00-10:00pm

KEY: * Public Affairs
** Rev. Pearson included; not a part of BHCP
*** News

TOTAL HOURS OF PROGRAMMING: 65h

Keep on listening to BHCP on WUJIA, 91.1 FM and help us keep Black Music alive!

Tonight People's Perspective airs Nikki Giovanni live at Bowker Auditorium from 6 p.m.-7 p.m. on WUJIA 91.1 FM.

All unsigned editorials represent the views and opinions of NUMMD Staff

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Direction Given For 'Human Relations' Effort

Black Provost Addresses Umass Faculty Symposium

Faculty Symposium

By Angela Brown

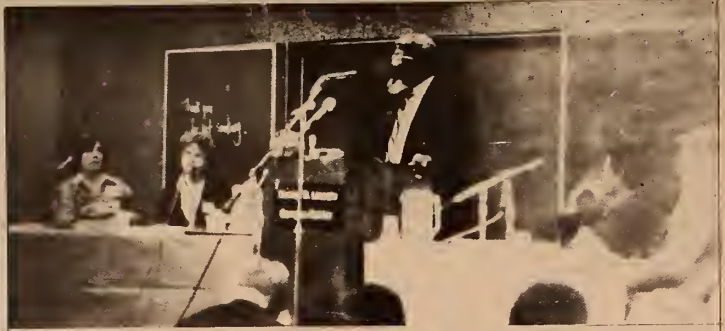
Faculty Symposium on Human Relations:

"While none of us are to blame for our history, we are all the consequences of it...we come from long years of trafficking in human beings. We come from long years of expelling others from their homeland and appropriating it to our own selfish purposes..." stated Dr. J. Herman Blake, Provost at the University of California, Santa Cruz, in a keynote address entitled "Beyond Civility" to the Faculty Symposium on Human Relations, last Thursday, November 11, 1982.

J. Herman Blake is widely known as one of the foremost leaders in the field of higher education. The address and the Symposium were given in an effort to "legitimize issues of human relations" according to UMass Assistant Provost Johnetta Cole, who gave introductions and welcomed participants. The event was attended by approximately 150-200 concerned faculty members and interested community observers.

Dr. Blake provided an insightful discussion of the history behind programs like "The Year Toward Civility" (Academic Year 81-82) and the necessity to go beyond such programs in an educational setting such as that of Amherst. He provided an in-depth analysis of the responsibilities of faculty to "...engage in a process of discovery, creativity and instruction which will benefit the people of this state and this nation." In Dr. Blake's words: "As the University begins to reflect more of the diversity of the society, a positive approach to human relations is an appropriate effort to build upon the richness of our diversity and make it a springboard to new understandings."

Provost Blake's presentation focussed primarily on the need for all of the University's teaching staff to incorporate issues of racism, sexism and anti-semitism into the broadest range of academic disciplines, and to incorporate these issues into the faculty-person's approach to undergraduate teaching in order to avoid



J. Herman Blake addresses the Faculty Symposium on Human Relations in a talk entitled "Beyond Civility: Human Relations in the Academy" Photo by Sheila Smith

perpetuating these problems. In addition to promoting the inclusion of issues of racism, etc. into the programmatic and curricular aspects of teaching, Dr. Blake also highlighted the importance of sensitivity to certain theoretical shortcomings which transmit a view of the world based on racist, sexist or otherwise oppressive premises. "Concepts such as the 'culturally deprived child', 'the disorganized Black family', 'the culture of poverty', and the like are both incorrect and offensive," said Dr. Blake.

He also emphasized the importance of initiating ongoing efforts on the questions of racism, sexism and so on, by calling for the full commitment of everyone whose involvement is necessary for success. The initiation of ongoing efforts was one of the professed goals of the Symposium on Human Relations, which was organized by the Working Group on Academic Resources, from the Chancellor's Commission on Civility.

"...If there is no substantive commitment from the faculty...and creative leadership from the administration then this entire convocation will be nothing more than a tinkling bell and a sounding cymbal, with nothing substantive forthcoming," stated Dr. Blake.

Dr. Blake also warned against allowing the burden to fall upon the untended, women and minority faculty, saying "untended, women and minority must be spared from undue burdens so that they can establish their professional and research careers." "...There must be strong involvement of the tenured male, Anglo faculty who have much to gain from such a program as well as a lot to contribute."

Finally, Dr. Blake emphasized the importance of student input into the effort to eradicate racism, sexism and other forms of oppression. "We would not have learned anything at all at Santa Cruz if we had not developed sensitive and effective feedback mechanisms," he concluded.

Canadian Doctor Provides Hard Evidence Of Israel's Military Intervention in Lebanon

An Eyewitness Account On Lebanon War

by Tracy Bryant



these two men conducted themselves in war." "They were more interested in saving lives" than in the Israeli army carrying out the specific momentary objective. Dr. Giannou was eventually arrested. He, like the others taken prisoner, had to parade in front of three jeeps. "The most terrifying experience was having to stand in front of some hooded bastard totally unable to defend yourself." He said that there were men accusing other men left and right. The Israeli soldiers wanted to hear that they were PLO members. Dr. Giannou said that sometimes people accused others because of petty vendettas, but more often to ingratiate themselves with the soldiers' fear. One man would be singled out, an "X" marked on his shirt, and then he would be taken away. "This continued."

Dr. Giannou was taken to the Convent School of Sidon. Classrooms were used for interrogations and the courtyard was the detention area. Out in the courtyard, the heat ranged from 95 degrees to 105. There were beatings. He said that they ranged from simple kicks, slaps, etc. to beatings with the use of chair and table legs and he even saw a cat-o-nine-tails used on one person. Two prisoners he examined were dead from having been out in the sun for fifteen minutes after a severe beating by four or five Israeli soldiers.

Not all the soldiers were this brutal, the doctor insisted. He told the audience that some Israeli soldiers tried to put an end to the beatings and tried to alleviate the prisoners' suffering, by bringing them extra water or loosening the hand ties. But often the commanding officers witnessed the beatings, and they did nothing about them.

The Canadian and two Norwegian doctors were never beaten. The guards (soldiers) knew that they were doctors from their respective countries. "Each time new guards came to take the shift, they were informed," who were the Norwegians and the Canadian. "We were often engaged in discourse by some of the soldiers."

He was kept at the detention center for two days - June 13-15 (1982). He was then brought to the Megiddo (Armageddon) prison in the north of Israel until June 20. He was finally released after pressure from the Canadian government. The Norwegians were also released. He said that there were many others still in the detention camps that did no more or less than he, but who did not have the Canadian (or Norwegian) government behind them. Of the prison he remarked that, "It was ironic that the men received receipts with the words 'prisoner of war' for their valuables-like his Canadian passport, when they were not accorded prisoner of war status."

The War

There was "blind shelling of the civilian population." "There are wards and wards of children, because like Latin America, Africa, and Asia, over 50 percent of the population is under 16 years of age." The doctor stated

Continued on page 3

Dr. Chris Giannou, a Canadian surgeon recounted his experiences in Lebanon since the war. He worked in Lebanon with the Palestine Red Crescent Society, which is a member of the International League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies based in Geneva. He worked in two hospitals during his two year stay in Lebanon. The first was the central Red Crescent hospital in the southern city of Nabatiyah. He also intermittently worked as a surgeon with the Red Crescent hospital in Sidon. He witnessed the bombing of Sidon and the destruction of the Ain al-Hilweh refugee camp.

He saw the largest refugee camp which held 80,000 people bombed, "and as usual after the bombardment was desolation. The terrain had been disfigured. There were black craters filled with rubble and debris."

One of the hospitals he was working in was hit several times. "The patients were afraid to stay in their beds. About 4,000 civilians in the hospital were fleeing refugee camps. They figured a hospital was safe- it wouldn't be bombed. One woman came in labor, we shoved her in the closet. She gave birth, was hit by a piece of shrapnel flying in through the window and died leaving a five hour old

infant." He said that though the Israeli government denied it, they did use cluster bombs. Cluster bombs are anti-personnel bombs-they leave buildings in tact while destroying people. He said that they also used phosphorous bombs which fix a person in the exact position of impact (like a statue), and then incinerates the person within two or three hours.

Among people- both Palestinians and Israeli soldiers. "There was a lot of confusion going on." Dr. Giannou said that one time Israeli planes dropped leaflets telling people to evacuate the camp. The leaflet did not reach into the camp, and did not specify where to evacuate to. A woman asked one Israeli soldier who told her to go down by the front, and on the way back to tell the other people, another soldier told her that they should stay in the camp. Dr. Giannou said that the soldiers were not always clear on exactly what was going on and what they were to do.

On two separate occasions, the Dr. met an Israeli soldier that was also a doctor. He said that both were men of "magnanimity." With rising emotion he told the audience that "we should all conduct ourselves in peace the way

NATIONAL NEWS

The Klan's New Face

by Joe Ganon

"Why are you here today"
 "I like to be with 'good white people'."
 "Why did you join the Klan"
 "Because I like to be with 'good white people'."
 "As opposed to whom"
 "Uh-uh. No comment."

This exchange with the Klansman took place at a rally in Rockville, Maryland, sponsored by the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, on Nov. 6. The Klansman's reluctance to verbalize what was obviously implied in "good white people" illustrate the new face some Klan leaders are attempting to project in public, especially to the media.

Bill Wilkinson, the leader of the Invisible Empire, seems to personify this "new" Klan image. As the main, and only speaker at Rockville, billed as a "support your local police rally," Wilkinson was the voice of rational racism.

Addressing the 25 Klansmen, 40 journalists, and 300 policemen, Wilkinson claimed not to be a racist, but a "segregationist." He did not speak of the genetic inferiority or superiority of races, but, rather, of the naturalness of segregating the races. A process which would, "of course," be mutually benefiting to all.

Bill Wilkinson doesn't hate black people. Hell, he "doesn't even know any."

What Wilkinson does know, is that times have changed. He recognizes that crude racial slurs and stereotyping are no longer "acceptable" to respectable mainstream America. To accommodate this change, Wilkinson now speaks against affirmative action, forced bussing, crime and white flight.

With this kind of rhetoric masking his racist ideas, it is no surprise that Wilkinson points to the policies of the Reagan administration, as he did at Rockville, for proof that he has only the interests of the "white race" at heart.

But there should be no mistaking it: a new look does not constitute new actions. The National Anti-Klan Committee, based in Atlanta, Georgia, has documented no fewer than 500 cases of Klan violence in the past 18 months. The shotgunning of three black women in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and the video-taped murder of five anti-Klan activists in Greensboro, North Carolina, are only the two most notorious. For Blacks, Jews, gays, anti-Klan activists, or labor organizers in the South, the threat of Klan violence is a constant.

And that threat is growing. In a recent issue of the "Gay Community News" (GCN), an article filed from Atlanta ran a profile on the man responsible for the recent reformation of the Confederation of Klans, Ed Fields, GCN reports, is the "Goebbels" of the Confederation; an umbrella organization which has united seven Klan factions in eight states and Canada.

As the ideologue of the Confederation, Fields is promoting Klan unity which he envisions translating into political power. Fields has also taken it upon himself to build international ties between the Klan and European fascist organizations, like the British Movement in England.

Like Wilkinson, GCN reports, Fields is a rational racist who "likes polo shirts and talks like a college professor." However, even Fields cannot help but let his mask slip occasionally. The reporter for GCN recounted a speech given by Fields at a private rally sponsored by his New Order Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. (The paramilitary wing of his National States' Rights Party.) From the back of a pick-up truck, his face red with emotion, Fields shouted at the crowd that it would be far better if nuclear war destroyed America, as long as enough (50,000 or so) white people survived to rebuild the white race, than for America to continue on its slide into decadence.

That men like Fields and Wilkinson are demonstrating the political sophistication necessary to attempt to turn the Klan into a political force is frightening and outrageous. But why now? Why after years of bitter factionalizing was Ed Fields successful in forming the Confederation of Klans? Why, after 50 years, does the Klan intend to demonstrate its strength by marching on Washington Nov. 27?

Bill Wilkinson practically summed it up himself in Rockville: The Klan senses an ideological kinship with the Reagan administration. Hidden behind the myth of Reagan's mandate, but even more so in the policies of his administration, the Fields and Wilkinson sense the feeling of frustration pervading white America.

Just as Reagan has profited from the failure of liberalism to successfully manage the economy, or even to offer new ideas to old problems, so, too, do the Klan ideologues seek to capitalize on the easily manipulated fears of white America. Wilkinson and Fields are mimicking, in public, the rhetoric of Reaganism: states' rights, affirmative action, communism, welfare cheats, etc., while still retaining their old ciphers of race mixing, race wars, the spread of homosexuality, and the international jewish conspiracy.

The Ku Klux Klan, from its ideologues on down to its thugs, is a real and growing danger to the precious freedoms we still manage to extract from our political system.



But to fight the Klan, to defeat it, we cannot simply cut off its head. For the Klan to die we must remove from it the body of people who support it. They are people filled with fear, anxiety, desperation, and a sense of hopelessness which finds expression, no matter how demoted or ugly or violent, in the Klan.

Until there is a progressive social movement which recognizes the depths of this country's political problems, and can deal effectively with them, the Klan and groups like it, will remain, an increasingly louder voice speaking to a nation wandering in the dark.

Because the Klan is a social disease, does not mean that its influence cannot be minimized. That an organization with such a long history of lynching, arson, murder, and rape, can openly operate on a political and para-military level, is a statement in itself.

Yet our government has failed to use even harsh legal measures to stifle the Klan. The tragic and intolerable truth here is that the Klan is not now, nor ever has it been perceived as a threat to the U.S. government.

Bill Wilkinson doesn't want to hurt America. Hell, he just wants to make it safe for "good white people."

Dr. Giannou Continued

That, "Usually there were 50-60 patients per half hour," during the seizure of Beirut "there were 200-300 patients" per half hour. The most severely injured usually had to be sacrificed: "left to die in order to save the lives of ten who needed simple surgery." When Dr. Giannou left Beirut July 17, 1981, there were 700 dead and 1,000 wounded.

"There was a massacre before the massacre," the doctor stated. "Winter in Lebanon is devastating. Even in peace time it is catastrophic. The infantile diarrhea is endemic." He said that the basic services, like sanitation, water supply, etc., the basic needs of the people, which the PLO had set up organizations to provide for, could no longer be carried out because of the invasion. "Many will face this winter with paper shelters."

"Lebanon is a country under military occupation," he continued. The people wander, are always on the move trying to avoid fighting; trying to avoid bullets and bombs.

Even the refugee camps and hospitals are not immune to bombings. "For fifteen years Israel has been doing police work," in Lebanon.

Israel, Israel's Objectives

"There is an Israeli paranoia about security." "Israel has the third strongest army in the world." "It's all right to have security, but it's always the Arabs that lose wars and land," said Dr. Giannou. "There is no such thing as a defendable border today. The Israel-Egypt border is Israel's most secure border and that is because of political understanding, not because it is militarily defendable." "When you define security only in military terms, you are militarizing your society."

"Israel," Dr. Giannou stated, "is becoming more and more militarized." "What you will have is a militarized state." "It has been said that Israel is no longer a state with an army, but an army with a state." The doctor also said

that Begin has been called Defense Minister Sharon's first political prisoner.

Though 100,000 demonstrated in Tel Aviv against the war, Sharon continued to make statements to the Hebrew press (The Jerusalem Post and others), that defined his intentions as militaristic and expansionary. In statements to the press, he has even mentioned Iran, asking what was to stop him once he secured some of the other regions. It has been said in some Israeli circles, "Sharon could lead us to Churchill if we let him." "Israel's strategic interests run from Chad to Iran," said Giannou. It is clear, Giannou continued, that Sharon intends for Israel to thoroughly control the region.

Also clear is the objectives of Israel for carrying out this war. "It has been printed in the Hebrew press that it is the Israeli government's avowed aim to annex the West Bank," and "to crush any political opposition by the Palestinian people." It has been stated by the government that their goal is "the eradication of any Palestinian structural influence." Dr. Giannou said that the government is attempting to rid the area (the West Bank) of "any institutional Palestinian presence."

The Politics of the War

Chris Giannou said that the basic issue was, "do you believe in self-determination of people." "The Palestinians have the right to determine what kind of political structure they want." "The vast majority of Palestinians feel represented by the PLO. The relationship is an organic one." The PLO, "symbolizes their national aspirations."

He went on to say that "trying to make the PLO look like a small terrorist group lurking in corners, is a mistake." "In almost all cases, the main organization of a national liberation struggle is called terrorist. People walking

around the UN today were called terrorists by colonial powers (during their struggle). The people of course refer to them as freedom fighters."

The Canadian doctor said that what is happening in Lebanon is the same as what has occurred in many Third World countries since World War II. He called it a colonial situation. He told the audience that, "settler colonies develop differently." "America is a settler colony. There was genocide against the indigenous people and enslavement of Blacks. South Africa simply enslaved the indigenous population- Blacks. Israel is a settler colony that used dispersal."

Giannou went on to say that Reagan's plan for the Middle East situation "is behind what is needed." "Recognize Israel's right to exist and we'll talk to you, isn't much." The PLO proposal, he further explained, implies that they will recognize Israel's right to exist if Israel guarantees that Palestinian rights will be recognized. Begin, Giannou reported, refuses to negotiate even if the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist. He gave an example of how a U.S.-Israel negotiation talk might go. "Reagan will say, get rid of one of the settlements, Begin says three more settlements, and Reagan does nothing."

The U.S. government gives Israel 2.5 billion dollars for its military budget. "If Reagan was serious, he would cut off all aid to the whole region. He's cut out aid to Poland, the Soviet Union, etc. for less." "When Argentina invaded the Falklands, it was branded aggression, and sanctions were immediately imposed." "We no longer have to ask how did this happen?" "A modern city, Beirut, has been laid siege to for five months, and the world sat back and watched." He ended his discussion saying, "You either back up your principles with deeds or it's called hypocrisy."

Community Beat



Juan Calderon and Drew Jackson take time out for a smile

Photo by Sheila Smith

Malcolm X Center: A Resource for Black Students

By Keith W. Johnson

The Malcolm X Cultural Center is one of four area cultural centers here at UMass. Located in the lower level of the Berkshire Dining Commons in Southwest Residential Area, the center is the largest and most active cultural center on campus. The center tries to promote the pride of people of the Third World thru various programs and activities and is named after the great Black religious and humane right leader of the 1950's and 60's, Malik El Shabazz, otherwise known as Malcolm X.

SPOTLIGHT

The center is basically a gathering place for Third World students. It's television, ping-pong and pool tables make it a great place for a recreational break from study. But many nights one can find students studying in the center. There is even a small library located in the center.

A number of courses are also taught during the academic year. These courses study various aspects of the Third World community and some have, in the past, been affiliated with the Afro-American Studies Department. But most classes are coordinated thru the Southwest Residential College.

The nine-member student staff of the Malcolm X Center is led by Co-Directors Phil Pasley and Neil Grant. The staff is advised by their teaching assistant (TA) Earl Brown. This staff not only organizes the programming of the Center but also represents the Third World students of Southwest as the Third World Caucus of the Southwest Assembly which funds the Center.

The Center sponsors various activities throughout the year such as Fun and Games nights, movies, lectures, workshops and is a very popular nightspot because of the many parties given there. Likewise, the Center is the primary sponsor of the Malcolm X Spring Picnic which is the most awaited event of the school year.

The Malcolm X Center is there for all Third World students and needs the support of the student community. For more information on courses or events, contact the Center at 545-2819.

The Malcolm X Center hours are: Sunday 2 P.M. - 10 P.M.

Monday 12 P.M. - 10 P.M.

Tuesday 12 P.M. - 10 P.M.

Wednesday 4 P.M. - 10 P.M.

Thursday 1 P.M. - 10 P.M.

Friday 1 P.M. - 11 P.M.

Reaganism At Umass ??

by Ed Cohen

Ronald Reagan has brought about a reinforcement of the "good old days" mentality, which includes an increase of racism and a lack of sensitivity towards people of color on the part of caucasians. We see, on the Federal level, that the war against the poor is causing a great decrease in social service benefits for low-income persons in the areas of medical programs, food stamps, educational services, and housing. Plenty of money is available for nuclear bombs, but not for education.

All of this is the mentality of Reaganomics. Whereas people of color constitute a large percentage of the low-income bracket, and continue to be lodged there, nothing is being done to rectify that situation. Local institutions, here in the Pioneer Valley, are quick to pick up the trend of insensitivity of national climate. For example, University of Massachusetts president David Knapp has proclaimed that the University should raise its admissions standards by instituting tougher requirements. But, what does this mean for low-income students? And what does this mean for students of color who continue to be primarily from low-income backgrounds and therefore are more likely to have inadequate educations, due to the problems of public school education in poor communities.

Programs such as the Upward Bound Program, a pre-college preparatory program for low-income high school students are being cut back; from 440 programs nationally to only 175. The programs are destined to become less effective in helping a substantial number of poor students to achieve the higher admissions standards such as those proposed for UMass. In fact, there is a real danger that people who are sensitive to the needs of students of color, in particular, and low-income students in general, will be "reorganized" out of the decision making process of this University, and others.

Even at the student level the mentality of Reaganism prevails. Every year an attempt is made to eliminate "Third World" organizations from this campus and only vigilant action by concerned students prevents this from occurring. Racism is one of the leading factors behind these attempts, with certain students unable to understand why institutions like NUMMO News, Black Affairs, BMCP, and others should exist. On the most immediate level, the effects of Reaganism touch us very closely. When caucasian students fail to be sensitive to the needs of students of color, then racism is successful. Students need to organize to eliminate the dehumanizing effects of racism and prejudice.

International Affairs

IMF APPROVES \$1.1 BILLION LOAN TO APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA

On November 3, 1982 the International Monetary Fund approved a \$1.1 billion loan to South Africa, a nation which practices policies of racial segregation and white dominance over the Black majority.

Clear objections have been raised in the UN, which ousted South Africa in 1974, on political questions such as its military aggressions against neighboring Namibia and Angola. These objections were countered with statements that the IMF is "apolitical"; judging applicants solely on economic criteria. However, the U.S. has been successful in pressuring the IMF to extend \$85 billion in loans to El Salvador in blatant violation of these criteria. Thus, political interests are clearly a consideration influencing which nations are to receive Western assistance.

EVIDENCE OF MILITARY VIOLENCE UNCOVERED IN ARGENTINA

The *New York Times* has reported that approximately 1,000 unidentified bodies have turned up in Argentina in the past few weeks, and are widely believed to be the remains of some of the reported 6,000 people who disappeared during the 1970's uprising in that country.

Many human rights leaders, and the general public of Argentina are becoming increasingly convinced of the military's role in the violence. Consequently, some military officials have declared that the elections scheduled for 1984 should be postponed and/or voided if an agreement cannot be reached with civilian leaders to settle the problem of public outrage over this matter.

Rebuttal: Black Homecoming Not Segregationist

Photo by John Wright

To the Editor:

I am writing in reaction to an article on the front page of the November first edition of the *Collegian*. Particularly, my attention was aroused by the UMass "Black Homecoming Parade."

The festive atmosphere of the accompanying photograph is to be appreciated, but the intent of a "Black Homecoming" is what I question. Who in their right mind holds the notion that black students would have a different homecoming? Aren't we all (blacks, whites, etc.) involved in the festivities of the homecoming? Why shouldn't all students enjoy the event as a student body, without some of us isolating ourselves? To me there is a blatant segregationist attitude being displayed here. *No wonder there is racism at our university, some students insist on grouping themselves in such a way that intimidates the majority. Isn't the aim of various cultural organizations to help assimilate, and also to alleviate the situation for the minority student? The insistence of some groups to remain in their own little "clubs" only nurtures racist sentiments and eventually, hatred. The hypocrisy of that "homecoming" event is sadly farcical: segregation is clearly being promoted in an ominous way.*

In conclusion, I would like to offer a general request. As powerless as I am, I would like to suggest to all campus ethnic organizations that they reevaluate their ultimate intentions. *Is it to combat and blend? Or is it more in "vogue" to remain cold and distant from the majority? Also, do present measures actually make headway in the quest for racial harmony?*

Chris Bacich
Sunderland

By Keith W. Johnson

This article is a rebuttal to the above article which appeared in the editorial section of the *Collegian* on Wednesday, November 10th.

The question is raised as to why Black students have their own homecoming since the author seems to believe that the purpose of ethnic and cultural organizations on campus should be to assimilate with the majority. He further claims that the result of having such organizations and events is to intimidate the majority, nurture racism and hatred, and that "segregation is clearly being promoted in an ominous way."

One aspect of racism is sometimes the willful ignorance of people of other races. As the author stated, that type of ignorance does exist on campus. But nowhere is such ignorance exhibited more than in the article by Chris Bacich.

It's unfortunate if the existence of ethnic and cultural organizations "intimidates the majority," as the article states. That is not the motivation behind such organizations and activities and such spurious beliefs exist in the author's mind alone. To state that the actions of Black or other Third World organizations helps to create racism is a classic example of blaming the victim for the situation. Is he, for example, "intimidated" by Hillel or the Newman Club?

Cultural organizations on campus try to promote the cultural pride of their members' heritage. America was built by people of all cultural backgrounds and there is nothing inappropriate in people taking pride in their history and promoting that pride.



The author is mistaken in believing that the aim of cultural organizations is to try to assimilate into the majority. We wish to exist, if allowed to, within the society. But we will not exchange our cultural identity in order to do so. We demand the same right as others to promote and exhibit our history and heritage. It is a right that people of all races are entitled to.

As far as Black Homecoming is concerned, the Black students of this campus use this event as a way to turn a traditional collegiate event into a more cultural type of festivity. It should be remembered that all of our events were open to the entire public and many of them were free. Events such as the Gospel Jubilee and the Nikki Giovanni lecture were enjoyed by people of all colors.

If Black Homecoming Week or Third World organizations should not exist, then St. Patricks Day should not exist. Jewish holidays should not be legal holidays where people get off from work or school. Why don't they wait until Christmas and Easter so they can "assimilate" with the majority? Maybe Chris Bacich should leave Sunderland and go down to New York City and attempt to stop the Greek-American parade, the Puerto Rican Day parade, or the St. Patricks

Day parade. Should Hillel and Ahora not exist because they intimidate the majority? This is ridiculous.

It is white people who have historically promoted racist beliefs and segregation. Black people pursuing their autonomy is a justifiable reaction to hundreds of years of oppression and segregation imposed upon us by this same majority which Chris Bacich wants us to assimilate with. But his article is important because it illustrates the persistence of a very old American idea: only white is right. Instead of questioning us, Mr. Bacich needs to ask himself why he bears and hates those who don't subscribe to this notion. That is his problem- and not ours.

Many try to ignore perspectives from and about the Third World community because they are unsettling to America's image of itself. But there can be no path to harmony which is not based on truth. For those who wish to open their hearts and minds and want to know why Black students walked thru the middle of Amherst, I suggest that you not take Nummo News out of the center of the *Collegian* but read it. Don't skip the Black Affairs page and don't turn past Black Mass Communications. Project on WMUA and tell your friends to do the same.

"Discovery" of Puerto Rico ?

Borinquen, "Land of Courage", was the name given to the island of Puerto Rico by it's natural inhabitants, the Taino people.

The Taino were a farming people. They grew corn, yuca, and tobacco, they domesticated animals- and hunted small game; they wove cotton fabrics and used the fibers of the rubber tree. The Taino people fished and farmed, not to sell their crops and their catch, but for use in their daily lives. In Taino culture women were equal to men; they hunted, fished, and farmed. The women were also doctors, generals, and caciques.

There were rich deposits of gold in the mountains, and though the Indians mined it in small quantities, they did not buy it, sell it, or used it in commerce or trade.

"A clothed race will come. A clothed race will come to rule Borinquen. They will starve and torment them to death", prophesized a Taino *cermi* (priest). The Taino *cermi* warned that these clothed race will come in the quest for gold and that the Taino people will be exterminated.

November 19 is marked as the "discovery" of Puerto Rico. But, one has to question the validity of the word "discovered". How can someone "discover" something of place for that matter, that has already been in existence for who knows how many centuries before the Europeans set foot on it, (actually stumbled upon it). Historically, Europeans have re-written African, Asian and Latin American history to serve their own interests. Such is the case of the Puerto Rican history, where Puerto Rico comes into existence only after 1492.

When the Europeans reached Puerto Rico, they brought with them the guns and swords, the Christian cross and the Bible along with brutality and avarice, meachismo, smeltpox and syphilis, and a lust for gold. The cross and the Bible notwithstanding, gold alone was sacred to the conquerors.



Painting by Juan Sanchez

"Gold is the most precious of all commodities, gold constitutes treasure, and he who possesses it has all he needs in this world, he also the means of rescuing souls from purgatory and restoring them to the enjoyment of paradise."
-Christopher Columbus

Culture AND Arts

"To Love Me is to Love My Country" Lolita Lebron tells her Story

On November 19th, we celebrate the birthday of Lolita Lebron, Puerto Rican Nationalist, who has dedicated her life for the struggle of Puerto Rican Independence.

On March 1, 1954, Lolita Lebron, Andres Figueroa Cordero, Rafeal Cancel Miranda and Irvin Flores attacked one of the United States' control symbols over Puerto Rico, the Congress. The assault was in response to the enactment of the law 600, which declared that Puerto Rico was a "Commonwealth" under the jurisdiction of the United States. The United States tried to use this law to prove to the world that Puerto Rico was an internal matter of this country.

Lolita Lebron along with the other three Nationalist were imprisoned. She was unconditionally released from the federal penitentiary after 25 years of incarceration; the following story was written by her while still in prison in 1976.

I am Lolita Lebron, Puerto Rican patriot and political prisoner; 56 years old, born November 19, 1919, at Lares, P.R., historical city of the first proclamation of the free and sovereign republic of the Puerto Rican nation.

Since July 25, 1898, Puerto Rico has been under U.S. domination. The U.S. established itself by the force of arms in the Puerto Rican nation as conqueror of our land, hearts and minds. The U.S. government controls all life existence of the people of Puerto Rico, exploiting our nation in order to increase its treasures and work power through colonialism and denial of our innate birthright of nationhood. It controls militarily, economically, socially, culturally.

As a little girl, I went to school where the first thing I learned was, after the bell rang and the line was formed, to place my little hand upon my heart to salute and pledge allegiance to the flag. I learned afterward that the flag was the highest symbol of the nation and that the nation was not Puerto Rico, but a faraway country named the United States of America. We were not taught the meaning of the words. Our education was taught in the English language by Puerto Rican teachers who had a strange sound or accent like this of mine.

My classmates were very pale, sickly looking children. Most of them were barefoot and in rags, with swollen stomachs, skinny bodies, nervous and uneasy. Among the pupils were a few stable, healthy looking and youthful children. These were the sons and daughters of the landowners. The meals at the school were bad, the sanitation horrible, the latrines flooded. The children of the so-called good families did have special privileges, such as receiving their lunches in the school through the maids of the houses.

Diseases were rampant among the people. The peasants' wooden homes belonged to the landowners and were very old and broken. The rain would fall inside. There was always mud around them. It was impossible to keep these little houses clean,



because for one thing they were built very close to the soil. Pigs and ducks and cats came freely into these little houses.

The peons and their families worked long hours for the landowners. For this they got a few cents. They never owned their homes. My father worked all his life, but he got deathly sick at 42. He did not have a home in which to pass his last days, nor for his own widow and children. I was 17 years old when my father died.

In my childhood and adolescence, I had no interest but to contemplate the beauty of nature. I was a dreamer of faraway thoughts. I loved the moon, the sunset, the morning; I talked to the flowers; I journeyed in petals. What delightful journeys, the journeys of the children.

When I was in the sixth grade, I knew that life's lessons in the classroom and in my environment taught two principles: to do the will of God, and to do the will of the United States of America.

But one day I heard myself saying to myself: if I could make another world, I would make it a world where the hard working people would be able to live more abundantly, just like other people.

It seems to me that I still hear the sounds of the hammers as the peons constructed the caskets for the dead, whenever they died—that was quite often. They would do this at the warehouse of La Casa, which means the big house, and is designated as the supreme headquarters of the land-owner. Yes, I saw caskets close to sacks of coffee and of vegetables and fruits—the produce that the same dead peasants had produced. Yet they died young because of lack of proper food, proper human care and attention. The sight of naked children playing in the mud is heavy with me.

I saw a peasant wife taking a piece of meat out of the garbage cans of the landowners. This beautiful woman took that piece of meat from inside that garbage can and refried it at the wood stove of a little kitchen.

Continued on page 7

A MI VIDA

Este verso me besa con nenita caricia
aromada de esencias
y sabores a tierra...y sueño de coquí.

A tu seno me huele, en anil florecido
con olores de hojas y de arroz y maíz,
y a las piedras del río, y aquellas amapolas
que en el ruedo del traje una vez te prendí.

Recuerdas aquel día de hermoso caraqueo
y dorados naranjos y caté de rubí?
La maleza y el bosque suspirando rocíos
y en jugando de savios nuestro paso feliz?
La canasta preciosa rebosando verduras,
y el la le lo lai cantadito por tí?

Como tu retozabas mi pelo con la cinta!
y el trajecito rosa y el lazo de organí!
Mi muñeca de trenzas atañera y trigueña,
y el delantale de rizos que contigo cosí!

Y tu siempre decías que era tu niña linda,
la más hermosa flor de tu rico jardín!

Deslizaba serena el agua en la quebrada,
en suspiros ardientes de flauta y de violín,
pero ¡ingo tocaba más bello en el cuatro
sus canciones al abba, y sus coplas de Abril.
Y tu mirabas lindo... remojando la ropa,
y dañole con piedras al pantalón de dril,
el que papa se puso
el día de la boda,
y que tu, en la casta yegua prendías al cuadril.

Te escribire un poema
arrebujado en luna como el Moriviví
un poema transido de ternura...
como los puros besos que de niña te di.

Pero ya no soy "linda" como tú me decías!
La altura de mis años mi infancia tan sutil
ha madurado en frondos respáculos que mecen
mi verbo en el silencio...
cuando cuaja mi verso yo quiero para tí.

Poems reprinted from Sandelo en La Celda by Lolita Lebron, Editorial Betances, Puerto Rico, 1974.

HEROES

Héroes!
Troncos reforestados
en siempreviva Islal

Héroes
trascendidos
en el fuego santo de
Agueybanal

Nívea copa tomamos
en las frondas ofrecidas
del tiempo...

En la aurora eternal
de los jazmines.

Todos cantan al sol
desde su luz
un cantico de árboles.

Plañen los cafetales
sus himnos de azahar...
Danza la brisa
en torbellino sacro.

Rige su trompeta
el río universal.
Aurea la frente vuelve

su martirio
y troce su agonía en libertad.

Black Music Grows Universal

by Victoria Carter

The J.R. Mitchell Universal Orchestra premiered two new works of contemporary music at the Bruno Walter Auditorium of Lincoln Center October 26, 1982: Walls of Africa Suite, by J.R. Mitchell, had its world premiere, and Concerto (Op. 24) by Eric Ross had its premiere. Both were interesting departures from regular commercial offerings and featured non-traditional melodies which could not be anticipated and required serious listening.

J.R. Mitchell wrote his Walls of Africa Suite five years ago while teaching at Northeastern University in Boston. At the time was studying composition under Jaki Byard, George Russell and Gunther Schuller for his Masters degree in composition. Each movement of the suite represents an important part of the African-American history because Africa is the birthplace of the Black population. "Dmuntun" is written to express the "love of a beautiful country". "Independence" gives a movement and time to each of the instruments used for special effects and clarity. "The Black Master Race" can be interpreted in many different ways but to me it expresses the full power and feeling of Black folk here in the western world. This movement is very powerful and has meaning for people of all races. "Kwame Nkrumah" was written for the late President of Ghana and expresses freedom between the different instruments. It is one of the longest sections of the suite. The dialogue between section two and four prepare for a moving and free section. The last movement (Fatherland=Mother Continent) with the full orchestra at its improvisational peak climaxes. The third movement is a reflection of support for this final section.

The musicians were brought together by J.R. Mit-

chell from different parts of the East Coast and included: Babafumi Akunyun (Percussion), Jymie Cambell (Clarinet & Alto), Bob Carten (Clarinet & Alto), Vitoria Carter (Percussion), Hassan Dawkins (Contra-bass clarinet), Dan Jones (Bassoon), Michael Neal (Trumpet), Byard Lancaster (Piccolo, Bass clarinet), Walter Lee (Oboe & english horn), Akua Dixon (Cello), Lee Coker (Viola), Yoshiko Wakudo (Violin), J.R. Mitchell (Percussion & conductor), Odean Pope (Tenor), Eric Ross (Piano & electronics), Debbie Sandoval (French horn), Artie Simmons (Bass trombone), Michael Keith (Slide trombone), Youseff Yancy (Electric trumpet & theremin) and dancer, Atsuko Yuma. They gathered together to perform music not played by any other orchestra. It was a dynamic experience for the audience and the musicians since throughout the suite, the composer created space for improvisation.

The Concerto for Piano and Synthetic Orchestra (Op. 24) is an intellectual peice which, according to composer Eric Ross, involves geometrical and mathematical techniques: "melodic, harmonic, rhythmic, inversion retrograde, retrograde inversion, transformational, multiplicative functions, combinatoriality, derivations,....timbral, coloristic, and textural" musical syntax to create a new musical space. It is a contemporary, classical peice performed and conducted from the piano by Eric Ross. The piano and orchestra were on tape and the live orchestra played together with the synthetic orchestra. This concerto consists of five movements: I. The Prologue II. Symphonic Dance III. Water Mood IV. Cadenza V. Finale Ligure. Each of the movements has its own feeling and color. Eric Ross has an interesting

rhythmic goal in his music: "to create chron-amterical music, to place music outside of real' or ontological time and into the realm of 'pure duration' or subjective time..." Atsuko Yuma brought his concept to sculptural reality as she danced to "Water Mood". Her performance was exciting and left the audience wanting more. Featured along with Atsuko Yuma was Youseff Yancy on Theremin, an electronic instrument that emits AM and FM radio waves. Youseff Yancy gave masterful, mystical performances in both the Walls of African Suite, and Concerto (Op. 24).

Akua Dixon (Cello), and Kyoto Fujiwara (Contra-bass), both took beautiful, moving solos in Walls of Africa. Artie Simmons stole out on bass trombone and left a lasting impression. Dan Jones (Bassoon), Walter Lee (Oboe & english horn), Hassan Dawkins (Contra-bass clarinet), Odean Pope (Flute & tenor), Byard Lancaster (Piccolo, Bass clarinet), and Michael Neal (Trumpet), all added fire and intensity on horns in their respective solos. One of the highlights of "Walls of Africa" was the percussion section featuring J.R. Mitchell, Babafumi Akunyun, and Vitoria Carter during the movement, "Kwame Nkrumah".

J.R. Mitchell and Eric Ross record for Doria Records which is Professor Mitchell's recording company. The concert was recorded live on video tape and audio recording. This creative and important movement was documented and can be found in the future on the Doria label.

*Time Scale in Concerto For Piano and Synthetic Orchestra (Op. 24) Eric Ross

**Ibid.

UNTITLED

by James Robert Johnson

*A baby is born in the ghetto
Unaware of the struggles before him
Innocent, of all crimes, of those around him.
Forced to grow up in a world so uncaring
Is it right or wrong?*

*'Tis a question that I can answer only
by saying that in this life there are two roads.
Neither of which guarantees him anything.
Yet he has only to take one wrong turn
and he could lose everything.*

*As the baby grows into a man even then
the struggles do not end. Why, because
of a man's race, creed or color should
he be shunned? No one knows. Yet
these are the factors that matter so much
in the world of today*

*Mankind as we know it has
set standards based solely on these
factors. Instead of a man's ability
to perform.*

*Now that he has passed, the gifts
of flowers and the tears of sadness come
out like vultures over their prey.
Yet it is now too late to give of one's heart
or to express feelings of love.
"He shouldn't have died so young," is the
cry
to be heard, but it is too late for such cries,
far too late. If only we as a people could
realize
that there are so many babies who live this
same life.
Maybe then, and only then will the flowers
be given
when their fragrance can be enjoyed. Rather
than used as
dressings for the graves of the departed.*

*Maybe then we can end these deaths of
babies born in the ghetto.*

To Love Me Continued

chen and divided it among her five little hungry children.

Later I saw the same mother making herself an operation inside one of her breasts, where she had, developed a tumor, from a fall caused by fetching water. This mother, one day in the early morning, awoke her children from bed and told them to kneel with her, which they all did. She had a candle lit in front of us all kneeling there and with a stick of orange, went inside her breast to operate. This mother died of cancer and for the country. Tuberculosis and cancer were among the most common diseases of the peasants of my childhood time.

I remember those fiestas, how my mother would make me ribbon bows for my hair, and the little children around me were so happy. Dur fiestas were Lincoln's Day, Washington's Day, Columbus Day, Christmas Day, New Years' Day-our holidays.

My fathers dogs were named after American patriots because these dogs were supposed to be his best friends and guardians.

My childhood at school was unforgettable, of course. I still feel it for one thing: my childhood school was named Marianna Brasetti. We the children were never taught anything about who this woman was. I found out later that Marianna Bresetti was the woman who is known as the heroine of El Grito de Lares.

El Grito de Lares is the most distinguished historical event of my country. It was in this Grito de Lares that the first revolution for my country's liberation took place against the Spanish conquerors. And the first free and sovereign republic of the people of Puerto Rico was declared on September 23, 1868.

At 21, and amid a very difficult life and suffering, I was advised to do as the other poor women of my country were doing- to sail to New York City where there were opportunities.

My life experience in New York City grew to greater knowledge of human oppression, exploitation, negation. There came a day in which, after having tried for three days looking for jobs, getting left in the trains, walking under snowfalls, without money for lunch or shelter, I had to deny that I was a Puerto Rican woman in order to have a job.

I had heard the name of Don Pedro Albizu Campos and about the Ponce massacre, but as with most Puerto Ricans these events were not clear or present beyond the abstract of consciousness. Yet I can say that it was the Ponce massacre, where the university students were attacked and murdered by the U.S. bullets that cultivated instantly my personal duty to the fatherland.

Colonialism, like male chauvinism, were things not heard in my life's younger years, although myself and thousands of women workers were victims of the two unjust and oppressive concepts of traditional society.

The Puerto Rican people have felt the tactics and strategies of colonialism and subjugation. They have been taught to be afraid of freedom or not to lift their voices for national identity. It is paramount in the making of colonialism that the colonized repudiate the birthright to nationhood and that they bind themselves to the concept of paternalism, wherein the Big Papa sucks off the resources and the vitality of the captive nations.



HASAN ANTAR

A N NOUNCEMENTS

The Third World Women's Task Force is sponsoring a film series this autumn semester, 1982, entitled: **Third World Women in Liberation Struggles**. In concert with each film presentation, there will also be a faculty member from the five college area to speak, answer questions, fill in gaps, update the film, and help lead a discussion. It is the hope of the Third World Women's Task Force that these presentations will provide a forum of discussion as well as education around topics of concern to the Third World, and specifically to the women of the Third World.

This is a lunchtime film series to be held every other Thursday at noon until 1 p.m. These presentations are free of charge and open to all.

Due to the nature of the organization, and to the extremely limited budget we are working with, we are asking those groups and individuals like yourselves who share common interests to co-sponsor the series by making a monetary contribution, if possible. Any amount is both welcome and appreciated. We thank you for your interest in our program.

Third World Women in Liberation Struggles

November 18th Women Under Siege

A brand new film which looks at the participation of the women of a small Palestinian village located just six miles north of the Israeli border in their unique and often overlooked struggle. * Speaker TBA. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 903.

December 2nd A Violed Revolution

From the same woman who produced Women Under Siege, comes this very recent account of the women's movement in Egypt. *Speaker TBA. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 904-08.

* Indicates that the speaker has not yet formally confirmed. TBA:to be arranged.

Liberation Film Series

The Northampton Committee on Central America is pleased to announce the debut of it's new film series, "Liberation Film Series" which opened at the Pleasant Street Theater in Northampton. The film will cost \$1.50 and proceeds will go to the continuation of the series. For the time being limited seating is available as we are using the downstairs theatre. Following is the proposed schedule of films. All films begin at 2 pm.

November 21 - "Grapes of Wrath"- classic look at America in the Depression Era, starring the late Henry Fonda.

December 5 - "The Murder of Fred Hampton"- a documentary portraying the events leading to the government plotted assassination of Fred Hampton a Black Panther leader.

12- "The Westfield Strike"- a videomade by a local film maker on the Sterling Radiator strike. The film gained national attention for the strikers.

19- "Decision to Win - The First Fruits"- this film presents an engrossing portrait of life in the province of Morazan, El Salvador a stronghold of the Farabud Martí para la Liberación Nacional (F.M.L.N.)



The Scientific Principles of Fighting

Self defense, what is it? Self defense is the ability to defend oneself, both mentally and physically, within any given situation and through means of learned conditioned highly focused reflexes, both offensively and defensively systems.

To develop conditioned reflexes that are highly focused you mobilize the needed motor skills, which are speed, power, timing, strength, and agility. Good fighting skills are very easy to learn. Please check out this class if you feel the need to learn another skill, in this case for self preservation. Classes are held per semester.

Classes: Females - Mondays, Thursdays and Sundays room 114 New Africa House
Time: 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM, Mondays and Thursdays
3:00 PM - 5:00 PM Sundays

Males: Tuesday, Wednesdays and Saturdays room 114 New Africa House
Time: 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM, Tuesdays and Wednesdays
3:00 PM - 5:00 PM, Saturdays

Registration room 325 New Africa House

All unsigned editorials represent the views and opinions of NUMMO Staff

Announcements policy: All announcements must be submitted in writing by the Friday before date of issue.

Clouds, a contemporary Black musical performance will be happening Sunday, November 21, in the Student Union Ballroom at UMass. Clyde Criner will be performing with Akua Dixon, Gail Dixon, John Blake, Joe Ford, Victor Bailey, and Omar Hakim. The performance will begin at 8:00 p.m. Tickets are available at Union Records Unlimited. For the Record (Paces), and all Ticketron outlets; \$6.00-students, \$7.00-general public. Sponsored by the Duke Ellington Committee.



BILINGUAL COLLEGIATE PROGRAM

Ofrecera cursos en Español para el próximo semestre.

**Educación 391 J 6:00 - 9:00 PM Martes
--Prof. B. Rodriguez

Matemáticas 104 S 2:30 Martes, Miercoles y Viernes --Liz Romero

Matemáticas 110 S 3:35 Martes, Miercoles y Viernes --Liz Romero

Economia 105 S 11:15 - 12:30 Martes y Jueves --Edwin Melendez

Nota: Economia 105 S no esta en la lista de cursos oficiales para el semestre entrante.

** No aparece como curso enseñado en español.

Para más información llama al: 545-1987

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The Third World Women's Program and Task Force of Everywoman's Center is having a Fall Planning Meeting, from 7:00-10:00, November 20. The meeting will take place at the Everywoman's Center, Wilder Hall, UMass. Bring a bag lunch and a friend! For childcare information and details of the meeting contact Panna Putnum or Malika Jones at 545-0883.

BLACK MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Student Union, Room 662, University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003, 4133 545-2428

FALL SCHEDULE			
DAY	NAME	SHOW NAME	TIME
Sunday	Les Carrela	Soft n Easy	2:00-6:00am
	Rev. Pearson	Glory Road To Gospel	6:00-10:00am
Monday	More Music	BMP	2:00-6:00am
	Ken Johnson	On Air Live-Jazz	8:00-9:00am
	Gus Martins	Free As The Wind	12:15-9:00pm
	Melphoy	BMP	3:00-5:30pm
Tuesday	People's Perspective	BMP	6:00-7:00pm
	Concepto Latino	BMP	7:00-10:00pm
	The General	BMP	12:15-3:00pm
Wednesday	Eliott Andrew	Urban Contemporary	10:00-2:00am
	Theresa M	BMP	6:00-9:00am
Thursday	Rev. Pearson	Glory Road To Gospel	2:00-6:00am
	Concepto Latino	BMP	6:00-7:00am
Friday	D.P.	BMP	3:00-5:00pm
	Rafi Jiffri	Pan Africa	10:00-2:00am
	Mika Elliot	BMP	2:00-6:00am
	Nera Seseo	New Jazz Experience	6:00-12:00pm
	Concepto Latino	BMP	8:00-9:00am
Saturday	Carl Lowman	Rhyme Section	12:15-3:00pm
	Reports in Color	Withina Henry	6:00-7:00pm
	Daddy Hall	Funk n Things	7:00-10:00pm
	Frank Delsey	Frankla O's Odyssey	10:00-2:00am

KEY: ● Public Affairs
 ●● Rev. Pearson Included; not a part of BMP
 ●●● News

TOTAL HOURS OF PROGRAMMING: 66.

Keep on listening to BMP on WMAU, 91.1 FM and help us keep Black music alive!

Cover photos in last weeks issue of NUMMO were done by Ed Cohen. Nummo apologizes for the mistake.



Monday November 22, 1982

Volume 11 Issue 68

NUMMO News' ONLY connection with the Massachusetts Daily Collegian is for distribution.

Racism Against Indigenous Populations

As most students prepare to leave the gracious academic community of Amherst for the "Thanksgiving" holiday, it is worthwhile to give thought to the real meaning of this particular American tradition. It is not without significance that Blacks, Latinos, and Asian peoples can look at their own historical experience in America and find much to compare with that of the American Indian's heritage in the very land of their origin.

One important fact that should be taken into account when most of us are sitting around the dinner table ready to carve the turkey, is how the Indians befriended the whites and later were betrayed, not once, but many times. And up until this very day, they are still being betrayed. This issue of Nummo News is dedicated to the memory of the millions of brave people who fought for their land and to those who are continuing this fundamental struggle. La Lucha Continua!

A WRITTEN STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL BY THE INDIAN LAW RESOURCE CENTER

You must give up the practice of purchasing the good behaviour of the Indians by presents....Tell them if they commit hostilities, they must not only expect the severest retaliation, but an entire destruction of all their nations, for I am firmly resolved wherever they give me occasion to extirpate them root and branch....

-Letter from General Jeffrey Amherst, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in North America, to Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, 1761

Racism and racial discrimination against indigenous peoples is today still embodied in the law and legal systems of many countries of the Americas. The Indian Law Resource Center, a non-governmental organization, which represents and offers legal assistance to indigenous peoples in South, Central and North America have conducted legal and factual research into this question.

Race discrimination in the law of any country is recognized as an especially grave breach of human rights because it gives public governmental sanction to discrimination which is therefore institutionalized and on-going. In this respect, the law affecting indigenous populations in the Americas is like the more familiar abomination, *apartheid*.

With certain notable exceptions, such as the study now nearing completion on the treatment of indigenous peoples, almost no attention has been given to the problems of discrimination against indigenous populations. Because of severe poverty, isolation, political repression and other reasons, indigenous peoples have not until recently been able to bring these problems to the attention of this body and the Commission on Human Rights. Therefore it should be



no surprise that we now find widespread, institutionalized and governmentally sanctioned race discrimination against indigenous populations. Race discrimination in the law affecting indigenous peoples has three principal elements which are found in the law of almost every American country having an indigenous population.

The treatment of indigenous peoples as wards, incompetents or beneficiaries of a supposed trust.

Under the law of many countries indigenous peoples are said to be the permanent wards of the Government or it is said that they are the beneficiaries of a trust, with the dominant Government as trustee.

The "trusteeship" is imposed, so far as we are aware, on only one racial group: indigenous peoples.

Such trusteeships have their origin in colonial practices of the past century when they were used to mask

the exploitation of colonized people. These trusteeships, then as now, are not true trusts but impositions upon unwilling peoples. The trust usually cannot be legally enforced and the "trustee" is accountable to no one.

The assertion of such a "trust" relationship not only deprives indigenous peoples of their full legal capacity, but also serves as a pretext for broad authority over them. The paternalistic and abusive nature of such a sham trust is but a part of the overall pattern of institutionalized race discrimination practised against indigenous peoples.

The denial of legal or juridical identity to some or all indigenous entities.

The human rights of greatest importance to indigenous peoples in the Americas are largely rights which exist only as community or group rights, such as the right to maintain

Continue on page 3

The Many Faces Of Racism

By Angela Browe and Adria Crum

The current climate which prevails on our campus is exemplified by recent campaigns put forth by a variety of means. For example, we see anonymous flyers plastered on various buildings proclaiming "Remember the hostage crisis...Khomeni and Arafat, take your pick". This is but one extreme example of the notion that the Palestinian struggle, like all liberation struggles, are equivalent to "international terrorism" and "anti-Americanism". This is one way in which Third World struggles abroad are delegitimized and stereotyped, and we are all familiar with the problem of stereotypes.

Meanwhile, Zionist statements are given front page coverage in the COLLEGIAN in which particular Jewish students, of a specific ideological ilk, declare that the Organization of Arab Students are a contributing factor to anti-Semitism. Why? Because they criticize the State of Israel's actions. However, there is a distinction between Jewish people and Israel as a state. Yet, the O.A.S. was implicated, as if Arab students could have anything to gain by fostering Nazi-ism. Nothing could be more ludicrous since Arab students have all too much to lose by promoting "Aryan" supremacy.

An equally pervasive attempt to delegitimize Third World organizations can also be seen. This effort complements the day-to-day problems which can affect people of color to the extent that said students often face a real threat to their very lives, as the death threats and Utopia incident of last Fall so clearly indicate.

In light of these daily realities and problems of this particular campus, it is a highly dangerous and destructive activity in which David McCarthy, a COLLEGIAN columnist, engages in by attacking the S.G.A. and Third World organizations. McCarthy's current series featured in the COLLEGIAN Op/Ed page proves that our job isn't finished yet, and that what he calls "noble causes" are actually central to represent all students' interests on this campus. Thus, the effort initiated by our predecessors is far from complete; much work remains to be done to eliminate forms of human oppression, a task which is necessary for all since without it all will suffer.

THE SO-CALLED "AVERAGE STUDENT"

The most highly questionable precept upon which McCarthy's analysis is based is that of the "average student", who doesn't care about the issues of racism, male supremacy and so on. Beyond the fact that this notion creates division where there might otherwise be an honest effort to communicate and unite, not by ignoring differences but by understanding their causes, this definition is so narrow that it excludes the actual majority of students on campus. McCarthy's concept does not include people of color, those of Jewish descent, or women, who together can not be seen as an insubstantial proportion of the UMass population. In addition, McCarthy's concept of the "average student", who is supposedly not represented in the student government, excludes progressive or open-minded students of any race or gender who simply want a better way of life. Thus, this narrow conception is one of a student who would not support the very organizations which are at least attempting to deal with the problem. What kind of student is McCarthy looking for? Apparently, not one who represents most students' real interests.

McCarthy claimed in Thursday's column that the S.G.A. is insensitive to students' concerns with budget cuts, etc. and in that way displayed a real ignorance about its lobbying efforts and efforts of some of the same "activist organizations" which he attacks, such as SCERA's public policy arm.

On the other hand, he has declared that the financial support appropriated to Third World organizations is somehow of lesser importance than other appropriations. There are many examples of where the Administration and the various departments do not support Third World students financially. The S.G.A. has an equal responsibility to provide this support, the fact that there are rather few Third World students on campus is even more reason for the S.G.A. to meet this responsibility. Students must address what the conditions are after admission to UMass in order to insure that they are conducive to a representative student body, especially since the conditions prevailing are as determinant as any other factor.

Despite any of the problems which may or may not affect the S.G.A. the appropriate way to deal with them is within the student government structure where all students are encouraged to bring these to light. Dialogue and criticism are necessary for progress, but any proposal to eradicate the power or influence of the S.G.A. is really only an attempt to do the work of those who would rather see students on the whole become a powerless group. Therefore, what is purported to be a criticism of "attitudes" and "structure" can be seen as an attempt to undermine the S.G.A. for opportunistic reasons. The recent onslaught of criticisms brought against the S.G.A. for the past several weeks on the Op/Ed pages of the COLLEGIAN appears to be a potential example of this, although this intent cannot be proven at this time.

Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center



High School students attending College Awareness Day

Photo by James W. Williams Jr.

The Use of The Grand Jury

Editors Note: This is the first part of a three part series on the use of the Grand Jury as an instrument of political repression towards the many social, political, religious and cultural movements in the U.S.

A collective effort of, Liesel Tyson, Loti Reyes-Ocasio, Brian Glick, Roxana Bell

The Grand Jury of the United States was originally won by popular struggle against the Government's use of the criminal justice system to punish its critics.

However, the U.S. Government has managed to turn it into one of the most powerful instruments of political repression. It allows the prosecutor—working with the police, FBI and intelligence agencies,—to subpoena almost anyone to appear in court at any time anywhere in the U.S.

Historically, the grand jury was supposed to be independent and to represent the community. Its job was to decide if the Government had enough evidence to charge someone with a particular crime. Today the grand jury does not represent poor, working or Third World people, and it rarely includes single women head of households or people who do not live in a major city. Grand jurors are not told of their duty to prevent abuses of power by the prosecutor. Instead they are turned into a mechanism for gathering information about the opponents of the Government and for jailing them without a trial. The Irish call this, "political internment."

One of the main needs of the Government is greater control over the public. Political repression, surveillance and harassment by the Government of its citizens (particularly those with whom it has had a long standing relationship of antagonism and domination) has long been a political fact of life in the U.S., regardless of the state of the economy. But historically repression intensifies during periods of economic crisis.

Developments in the area of grand juries follow similar patterns. The Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), allegedly designed to combat organized crime, is now being used to establish "conspiracies" among political activists and

supporters. This, in addition to the 1970 immunity laws which remove Fifth Amendment Protection from grand jury witnesses, (the right to not be forced to testify against yourself), and other new developments are making grand juries especially suitable for Government use as a political weapon.

Right now the grand jury is being used against the American Indian Movement in the Yellow Thunder Camp outside Rapid City, South Dakota, against the Puerto Rican Independence Movement in the U.S. and in Puerto Rico, against Filipino opponents of the U.S. backed Marcos regime, against the Black Liberation Movement, under the guise of investigating the Nyack Brinks incident, against the women's movement, the Anti Nuclear Movement as well as the Labor Movement.

Understanding how the grand jury works and how its powers are abused is the key to effective resistance to this form of repression. Anyone can be called as a witness before a Grand Jury—lawyers, preists, newspaper reporters, secretaries, community workers—and then jailed if they refuse to talk.

The Government believes that folks will sacrifice their principles rather than go to jail. It is important that we prove them wrong. Your never know just what the Government is trying to find out. If you talk, you may hurt your friends or help the Government smash a struggle that you care about. You also give legitimacy to the Grand Jury and to the work of political repression and intimidation that it carries out.

DON'T TALK! Support Grand Jury Resisters!!!

There will be a movie shown on the issue of the use of the Grand Jury called "Until She Talks" which will be shown in the Little Theater of the Pleasant Street Theater in Northampton. This event will take place on the 8th of December. Please read the following issues of NUMMO for further information, and the continuation of this series.



Nummo Offers Credit and Holds Open House

For all those interested in working with an independent weekly newspaper produced by Black, Latino, and Asian-American students take note!!! NUMMO offers course credit for newswriters, reporters, photographers, etc. and all those interested in acquiring these skills. Third World students majoring in the humanities and social sciences, for example in History or Political Science, are especially invited to join NUMMO to gain applicable skills which directly relate to these areas, although a general interest is the main prerequisite.

There will be a brief application process for those who wish to gain full course credit (3 credits) since some of the positions are limited. For more information interested persons should stop by at 103 New Africa House, or call 545-0081. Office Hours are Tu,Th 1:00-4:00 and M,W,F, 1:30-4:00. Interested persons should apply before the end of the semester since spaces will be going fast.

Another way for interested persons to find out about the NUMMO organization is to attend our Open House on Wednesday, December 1. This will be a good opportunity to find out what we are about. The program will consist of a Newsreporting workshop to be given by Karen Thomas, former Black Affairs Editor from the COLLEGIAN of many semesters, who is currently a professional correspondent for the SPRINGFIELD DAILY UNION. A Reception will follow the workshop with refreshments and socializing....

Remember the Open-House is Wednesday, December 1

Time: at 7:30 pm

Place: New Africa House, Central Area



David DuBois To Join UMass Community

Mr. David Graham Du Bois will be joining the Amherst community for the Spring 1983 term via a visiting appointment to the Journalistic Studies department. The appointment has been made in cooperation with the Five College Black Studies program, and the W.E.B. Du Bois department of Afro-American Studies, of the University of Massachusetts.

Mr. Du Bois has had vast experience both in teaching undergraduates, and in the mass media. He has taught at the University of California, in the California community college system, and at Cairo University. Mr. Du Bois has served extensively in various news services, ranging from the Pacific News Service to Radio Cairo, in Egypt. He has also been Editor-in-chief of the BLACK PANTHER newspaper and served in the President's Office in Ghana, as director of Public Relations.

Mr. Du Bois obtained his formal education in schools such as Columbia, NYU, and Peking University, among others. He is the son of Shirley Graham Du Bois, a former faculty member of UMass, and the adopted son of William E. Burghardt Du Bois, a noted social scientist and a towering figure in American intellectual history.

NUMMO is quite pleased to report that Mr. Du Bois will be lending his expertise to the Black media organizations on campus, which include NUMMO News. Specifically, he will provide instruction to those who work with the organizations on a credit basis (see related story on NUMMO's course credit system for Spring '83).

We look forward in happy anticipation and excitement to Mr. Du Bois' presence on our campus and to his welcome contributions to the Amherst community.



Custer's Revenge

Racism Against Indigenous Populations

Continued from page 1

their religious and cultural ways. This includes the right to own and use property and natural resources which are almost without exception rights held in common by indigenous peoples or communities. Purely private ownership of land is very rare, in general indigenous people own their land in common. As a result, legal protection of fundamental indigenous rights requires that indigenous groups have juridical identity or legal existence. Virtually every country we have examined in the Americas claims the unqualified right to deny to or to terminate the juridical identity of any or all indigenous entities. In some countries all indigenous entities are denied juridical existence. This limitless and devastating legal authority applies only to indigenous peoples. It is a special and fundamental legal disability or liability affecting one racial group like no other, and it is one of the keystones of the institutionalized race discrimination against indigenous peoples.

The denial of legal protection or recognition of indigenous property rights on the same basis as other races

The dominant Governments in the western hemisphere frequently deny that indigenous people own the land on which they live. Indigenous people who have lived on land for generations, or since time immemorial are regarded under the law of most American governments as having nothing more than possessory rights. Indian land rights are sometimes termed "aboriginal title" or "Indian title", but not absolute ownership or title. Because it is denied that In-

dian tribes, nations and communities actually own their ancestral lands, they often are not allowed to protect their land rights in court. In a number of American countries indigenous peoples, because of their race, receive almost no legal protection for their lands. Indian land can be taken without paying compensation, without notice of intent to take, without opportunity to be heard as to the taking, and for any purpose, including the private profit of non-Indian individuals and corporations.

Everywhere in the western hemisphere, indigenous people are denied the right to own, use and retain their property, through the operation of laws and policies which apply to them solely because of their race.

Land is essential to the cultural, political, and economic survival of indigenous peoples. To most indigenous peoples, land has central spiritual and religious significance. Without land, self-sufficient people lose their capacity to provide for themselves. The racist denial of land rights is part of a process which, if left unchecked, could destroy many of the indigenous peoples.

Effects Of Discrimination

The effects of this discrimination are extremely severe, in some instances leading to the virtual extinction of certain populations. This occurs because of the lack of legal protection and the resulting inability to defend themselves against expropriation of their lands, forced relocations, diseases brought by intruding non-Indians, and destruction of the fish, game and habitat necessary for their way of life.

In some countries literally thousands of indigenous people or people of indigenous heritage have been killed, quite often because of efforts to retain or regain control of their native lands. Not long ago an Indian lawyer in a Central American country, whom we have been proud to assist, and who was working to protect

indigenous land rights, was assassinated there along with his young son. Countless tales of horror and repression could be told, all related to this basic fact: institutionalized race discrimination exist against indigenous people in the legal systems of most countries in the Americas.

Where there exists legally sanctioned race discrimination, no rights of the affected class can be secure. Because indigenous people can be and are threatened with such serious violations of fundamental rights, the cannot, practically speaking, defend themselves or protect other rights, even those that are nominally protected by the law. Where the very existence of a community may be destroyed and its lands expropriated with Government sanction, the threat of such action has the effect of nullifying every other right. How can there be freedom of religion, for example, if the dominant Government is free to suppress that religion with the threat of expropriation of lands?

It is well understood, particularly in relation to South Africa, that the existence of legally sanctioned race discrimination debases civilization itself and destroyed the moral and civil authority which is the foundation of law. This Sub-Commission must not turn away from this serious problem but must give close attention and study to it. This body must not accept blindly or uncritically the elaborate rationalizations of governments which wish to be excused. Of course, every Government which in fact exercises the right to expropriate indigenous lands discriminatorily and without due process of law or compensation will plead excuses and try to show it treats indigenous people well. But none can deny the existence of overtly discriminatory laws and legal doctrines. This body must not cease its scrutiny of this matter until all such laws are expressly d away with.

Reprinted from AKWESASNE Notes.

A N NOUNCEMENTS

NUMMOS' OPEN HOUSE

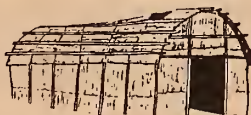
For all those interested in working with the areas ONLY Third World Student run newspaper:

We are inviting you to our OPEN HOUSE On Wednesday, December 1st at 7:00 PM At 103 New Africa House, UMass

There will be a newsreporting workshop to be given by Karen Thomas, former Black Affairs Editor and currently a professional correspondent for the Springfield Daily Union

A reception will follow the workshop with refreshments and much socializing

Come and check us out!!!!



FIESTA DE CUBA IX

Will Be Celebrated On Saturday December 4, 1982, From 8:00 pm Till ? At 47 South Prospect Street In Amherst

There Will Be Dancing Typical Food Refreshments AND A Cuban Poster Raffle AND MUCH, MUCH MORE

Donation \$2.00

This Event Will Be A Send-Off For The Amherst Delegation Of The Antonio Maceo Brigade, A Group Of Cuban-Americans Who Will Be Traveling To Cuba This Winter

This Party Is Sponsored By The Western Mass. Venceremos Brigade And The Antonio Maceo Brigade

EVERYONE IS INVITED!!!! Come Early And Enjoy

Liberation Film Series

The Northampton Committee on Central America is pleased to announce the debut of it's new film series, "Liberation Film Series" which opened at the Pleasant Street Theater in Northampton. The film will cost \$1.50 and proceeds will go to the continuation of the series. For the time being limited seating is available as we are using the downstairs theatre. Following is the proposed schedule of films. All films begin at 2 pm.

December 5 - "The Murder of Fred Hampton" - a documentary portraying the events leading to the government plotted assassination of Fred Hampton a Black Panther leader.

12- "The Westfield Strike" - a videomade by a local film maker on the Sterling Radiator strike. The film gained national attention for the strikers.

19- "Decision to Win - The First Fruits" - this film presents an engrossing portrait of life in the province of Morazan, El Salvador a stronghold of the Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional (F.M.L.N.)

The Third World Women's Task Force is sponsoring a film series this autumn semester, 1982, entitled: Third World Women in Liberation Struggles. In concert with each film presentation, there will also be a faculty member from the five college area to speak, answer questions, fill in gaps, update the film, and help lead a discussion. It is the hope of the Third World Women's Task Force that these presentations will provide a forum of discussion as well as education around topics of concern to the Third World, end specifically to the women of the Third World.

This is a lunchtime film series to be held every-other Thursday at noon until 1 p.m. These presentations are free of charge and open to all.

Due to the nature of the organization, and to the extremely limited budget we are working with, we are asking those groups and individuals like yourselves who share common interests to co-sponsor the series by making a monetary contribution, if possible. Any amount is both welcome and appreciated. We thank you for your interest in our program.

Third World Women in Liberation Struggles

November 18th *Women Under Siege*
A brand new film which looks at the participation of the women of a small Palestinian village located just six miles north of the Israeli border in their unique and often overlooked struggle. * Speaker TBA. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 904-08.

December 2nd *A Violed Revolution*
From the same woman who produced Women Under Siege, comes this very recent account of the women's movement in Egypt. * Speaker TBA. Thursday, noon - 1 o'clock. U.Mass Campus Center. Room 904-08.

* Indicates that the speaker has not yet formally confirmed. TBA:to be arranged.

Announcements policy: All announcements must be submitted in writing by the Friday before date of issue.

All unsigned editorials represent the views and opinions of NUMMO Staff

BLACK MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Student Union, Room 602, University of Massachusetts
Northham: MA 01063, (617) 548-2428

WHEEL

FALL SCHEDULE

DAY	NAME	SHOW NAME	TIME
Sunday	Les Corrette	Soft n Easy	2:00-4:00pm
	Rev. Pearson	Glory Road To Gospel	6:00-10:00am
Monday	More Music	BMP	7:00-8:00pm
	See Johnston	In Air Live-Jazz	8:00-9:00pm
Tuesday	Sus Martins		
	Nahobany	Frec As The Wind	12:15-3:00pm
	Nerritt Anthony	BMP	3:00-5:30pm
	People's Perspective	BMP	6:00-7:00pm
	Concepto Latino	BMP	7:00-10:00pm
	The General	BMP	10:00-12:00pm
Wednesday	Elliot Andrew	Urban Contemporary	12:15-3:00pm
	Theresa H	BMP	6:00-9:00am
Thursday	Rev. Pearson	Glory Road To Gospel	2:00-6:00pm
	Concepto Latino	BMP	6:00--7:00pm
Friday	O.R.	BMP	3:00-5:00pm
	Jarl Miller	Pan Africa	10:00-11:00am
	Marl Elliot	BMP	2:00-6:00pm
	Mary Samedo	New Jazz Experience	6:00-9:00pm
Saturday	Concepto Latino	BMP	9:00-12:00pm
	Cepl Loman	Rhythm Section	12:15-3:00pm
	Reports in Color	Walking Heavy	6:00-7:00pm
	Daddy Nell	Funk n Things	7:00-10:00pm
	Frank Olesby	Frankie O's Odyssey	10:00-2:00am

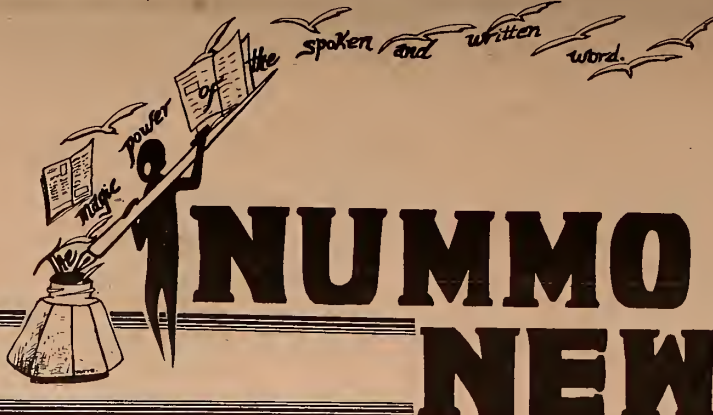
KEY: * Public Affairs
** Rev. Pearson Included; not a part of BMP
*** News

TOTAL HOURS OF PROGRAMMING: 68H

Keep an listening to BMP on WMA, 91.1 FM and help us keep Black Music alive!

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Monday December 6, 1982

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 63

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The Thorn in the Lion's Paw

Commentary

U.S. covert involvement in Nicaragua began long before the ruthless dictator, Anastasio Somoza, fled that country. President Carter in 1978 supported the dictator as well as financed that same regime which left approximately fifty thousand dead when it was overthrown by the Sandinistas in July of 1979.

Now under president Reagan the covert involvement has become the most ambitious paramilitary and political action in Central America. The Central Intelligence Agency has "more than 150 agents based in Honduras and dozens more in neighboring countries", as stated in the New York Times Saturday December 4th issue.

The C.I.A. has indirectly provided military training and money to the paramilitary groups, which are known to be Somosistas (followers of the late dictator), who are discontent with the Sandinista government. The counter-revolutionaries strategies have been publicized in the media as being just 'hit and run forays on bridges and construction sites', but it has been more than hit and run actions. There has been intensive border fighting in the past weeks which have resulted in the death of not only Nicaraguan border officials but innocent civilians as well. These tactics have been "designed to harass the Sandinistas while CIA operatives cast around for a moderate new Nicaraguan leadership," according to NEWSWEEK. The State Department hopes that by pursuing this continual harassment it will cause the fall of the Sandinista government. This sort of strategies have been a pattern of operation of the U.S. when it does not allow for self determination of a nation that decides that it needs a drastic change of government. For example in 1954, when the U.S. toppled the reformist government of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala with the help of Honduras. Also, in 1973 the CIA aided the Pinochet coup that overthrew president Allende in Chile.

The thorns in the lions paw will be dug in deeper, no matter what he does, there will always be more thorns.

Progress In El Salvador ?

by Tracey Bryant

The murder of two American A.F.L.-C.I.O workers and the even earlier murders of four American churchwomen (three nuns and one lay person) has had a grave impact on the U.S.-El Salvador relationship. The U.S. government's attitude has now changed from one of defender to accuser. The question now being asked is whether or not the U.S.'s

238.5 million in economic aid and 81 million in military aid will be withdrawn; in lieu of the fact that neither of the two cases have brought convictions.

Though two former corporals confessed to the A.F.L.-C.I.O murders, they insisted they had been ordered to do so by two military officers and a Salvadoran businessman. One of the accused officers, Lieutenant Isidro Lopez Sibrarian is still being held in military custody although two judges on separate occasions have ruled insufficient evidence in the case against him. (Some believe the military fear the possibility of U.S. military aid being withdrawn and are only doing so to pacify the U.S.)

The other officer implicated in the case, Eduardo Avila, was connected to the Salvadoran Embassy in Costa Rica and has disappeared in Guatemala. The businessman Hans Christ had reportedly gone to Miami but efforts to locate him there were unsuccessful.

The two officers and the businessman all have rightist political connections. The uncle of Captain Avila is a high ranking official in the Salvadoran Supreme Court. All three have the support of Roberto d'Aubisson, Roberto d'Aubisson is the president of the right-wing Nationalist Republic Alliance and was quoted on national t.v. before the first dismissal of the case against Lieutenant Lopez saying that the two accused officers "are my colleagues and my friends, just like all those who through twenty years of military service I knew and lived with".

After the dismissal of the A.F.L.-C.I.O murder case without conviction on October 1, the U.S. Embassy had said that it was "dismayed and incredulous." But since a second judge reaffirmed the decision in late October, officials have grown more blatant in their statements about the Salvadoran judicial system.

One official was quoted as saying, "We have told the Salvadorans time and time again how crucial this case is for the Americans. What you're seeing now is another example of why that judicial system has collapsed. There's a widely held suspicion that judges involved have had their families threatened with death." Another official was said to feel that the rulings were representative of the old-style Salvadoran justice in which political influence and threats of bodily harm have more to do with the outcome of a trial than the evidence presented.

Although the government is now more critical of the Salvadoran regime and keeps referring to the murder case as a crucial symbolic issue, the government has also made it clear to the Salvadoran Junta that statements made by envoy Desme Hinton to Salvadoran businessmen did not represent the official government position. Hinton strongly implied to the businessmen that unless the accused officers were convicted "unless justice was served", the U.S. would withdraw financial and military aid.

While the government insists that it does not support

Continued on page 3

Harrasment of Native American University

by Keith Johnson

Deganawedahg-Quetzalcoatl University, the only Native American university in California is under constant harrasment by the federal government and is in the process of being evicted from its property.

Many people know of the various Black universities and colleges in the country. But there are also 16 Native-American junior colleges across the country.

In 1970, 75 American Indians and Chicanos occupied a closed Army communications center outside of Davis, California. They demanded that a Native-American run university be created on the site and forced the government into a 30 year lease. This was the start of Deganwedah-Quetzalcoatl University. The two names represent an Iroquois leader and an Aztec deity.

Since then the federal government has constantly harrased the school. It has been audited 35 times with no irregularities found. The government has also held up federal money that helps run the school.

Despite this constant harrasment, classes have continued at the school which has become one of only two accredited Native-American schools in the country and has sent many of its graduates back to their communities and reservations.

Government opposition seems to stem from the fact that the school has been a center for Indian political activity since its inception. It has been very active with the American Indian Movement (AIM) and brought in Dennis Banks as its Chancellor. Banks is known for his involvement in the Wounded Knee, South Dakota incident in 1973 when a number of armed American Indians held off police and federal officials for a number of days. Banks had been convicted of rioting and assault but left South Dakota to go to California which refused to honor extradition papers for Banks from South Dakota.

This past September the school was the site of the first American Indian Tribunal which was attended by hundreds of Indians from more than 10 countries. The Tribunal was used as a forum for discussing attacks against Indians by the U.S. government in various parts of the world.

During the Tribunal the government served an eviction notice on the school stating that it had to vacate the property by October 25th. The government had earlier said that it would give the land to the school if it dropped Banks as its Chancellor and cancelled the Tribunal. The school refused. At last word an appeals court had turned down the school's attempt to stop the eviction.



Race and Class in the Caribbean; Lecture by Michael Witter

by Curtis Haynes

"No Woman no Cry"
Bob Marley

The late Bob Marley used "song" as a tool to tell the world that the people of the Caribbean suffer racial and cultural oppression. Recently, Professor Michael Witter, Chairman of the Department of Economics at the University of the West Indies also used a tool, political economy, to enlighten an audience of about fifty people on the role of race and class in the Caribbean.

Condensing as much information as he could into an hour and a half Professor Michael Witter began his lecture by explaining that much of the past information and theories used to describe the economic history of the Caribbean have lost their validity. One which used the development of the plantation economy as a basis for its theory of Caribbean growth was incomplete and incongruent, according to Witter, who said "there is no category of class and it ignores the issue of race."

The theory of industrialization by invitation also fell short because it did not explain the class contradictions which manifested themselves in the confrontation between the Black Power-Rastafari movement against Northern Capitalism particularly that of the U.S.A.. Witter also rejected the orthodox marxist interpretation because it did not properly diagnose the role of race and culture.

None of these theories were able to explain the rapid growth of the Rastafari movement in the 60's which, insisted Witter, "is a living manifestation of Racial and Cultural oppression."

Witter told his audience that the new thought of the

Caribbean Marxist included not only accumulation and institutionalization as a basic fundamental process but also used race relations as an expression of class, with race and class providing the basic structure of the Caribbean.

Developing his ideas, Professor Witter briefly described the economic history of the Caribbean as a relatively new history, considering that 90 percent of the indigenous people were wiped out since the time they discovered Christopher Columbus off the coast of their lands. Witter interated, that Columbus was a lost sailor who was searching for the Indies.

Thus, the new economic history of the area began in the 1650's with a Colonial economy which included petty production i.e. small farms, a slave economy with Haciendas i.e. a Spanish style ranch as the central institution.

Slavery was the dominant form of labor and race was used to justify the brutal exploitation of these Africans in the production of sugar.

Professor Witter asserted that resistance and open rebellion was far and wide, yet, it was not until the downfall of the merchant class to the new industrialists that slaves were able to escape this form of oppression.

In 1838 the British abolished slavery and slaves were pushed off the plantations and Haciendas onto the worst land areas and into the towns where they became peasants and wage laborers.

Another period of major unrest in the form of labor

rebellion came in the late 1930's prompted by the great depression in the U.S.A..

Speaking of Jamaica, the lecturer explained that until 1950 an Agrarian monocrop system dominated the economy. After 1950 there was a great influx of capital. This tremendous growth was at the cost of the peasant who was displaced, often being forced to leave the country. One sixth of the land was taken by the Bauxite aluminum industry with much of the rest of the displacement being forced by the tourist and manufacturing industries.

Professor Witter finished his lecture by explaining that the U.S.A. is a central, self accomodating economy with many peripheral economies including those of the Caribbean linking into it. Witter explained how the expansion of one periphery did not lead to the expansion of another peripheral economy. Making light of the fact that much of what is produced in Jamaica is designed to leave the country, Witter jested "An independent economy doesn't mean making swizzel sticks for coctails." He compared this type of relationship to that of Cuba and the U.S.S.R. where there is much more independence for the periphery, with an example being Cuba's production of sugar cane harvesters for use on their own crops. In concluding his lecture Professor Witter emphasized the importance of a more in depth political and economic study of the Caribbean citing its necessity as a tool for any future change

The Use of the Grand Jury — PART II

Editors Note: This is part 2 of a three part series on the use of the Grand Jury as an instrument of political repression towards the many social, political, religious and cultural movements in the U.S.

A collective effort of:
Loti Reyes-Ocasio
Roxana Bell



Illustrated by Mitra Samimi

You are all invited to attend the showing of Mary Lampon's Film "Until She Talks" the dramatic story of a woman who is jailed for refusing to cooperate with the Grand Jury.

Date: Tuesday Dec 7th
Place: Bangs Community Center (the large activity room)
Time: 7pm til 9pm

Guest Speaker: Attorney Richard Rubin from Mass. Defenders of Springfield.

Date: Wednesday Dec 8th
Place: Pleasant St. Theater Northampton
Time: Noon til 1:30pm

Place: Thorns Market third floor Northampton
Time: 7pm til 9pm
Guest Speaker: Martha Rodriguez Puerto Rico Independence Activist

Date: Thursday Dec 9th
Place: UMass Campus Center
Time: 12:30pm til 2:00pm
Speaker: Loti Reyes and a Guest Speaker

Place: Crabtree Dorm North East.
Speaker: Loti Reyes and a Guest Speaker

This film showing has been sponsored by the Western Mass Venceremos Brigade, Third World Women's Program, E.W.C., ISIS, GALA, Western Mass Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, and NUMMO



For more than 30 years the persecution of the F.B.I. and Grand Jury has extended itself to Puerto Rican political activists who reside within the U.S.. There were many Puerto Rican Nationalists, who were persecuted, strong-armed and incarcerated within the U.S.. Now they have focused in on members of the Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional Puertorriqueno (M.L.N.) which is a U.S. based organization comprised of Chicano-Mexicano and Puerto Rican activists who struggle for independence and socialism of Puerto Rico and the socialist reunification of Mexico.

On September 24, 1982, four members of the M.L.N. were charged with criminal contempt of the Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York as part of an indictment issued by the President Reagan appointee U.S. Attorney Raymond J. Dearie. Teams of agents of the F.B.I. affected the detention of Steven Guerra, Maria Cueto, and Julio Rosado. Ricardo Romero, the fourth MLN member was declared a fugitive based on his non-availability at the time of the arrests elsewhere.

Arrested also was a community health worker, Andres Rosado, who has no links whatsoever with the MLN, but who was previously incarcerated as a Grand Jury resister along with Rosado, Cueto, and Romero.

The following Monday, in what was obviously a well planned campaign, the FBI provided the media with a press release charging that they had captured the remaining leadership of the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional (FALN), thereby seeking to establish a climate of judicial prejudice and public hysteria that would serve as a justification for the imprisonment of the five without having to raise the question of government misconduct.

Behind the arrests, themselves a violation of due process in Grand Jury cases, are obvious FBI objectives:

1. To further seek to intimidate the Puerto Rican and Mexican movements by holding before their members the spectre of long prison terms.
2. To force people underground and into fugitive status by creating paranoia and the impression that they have a major case against them.
3. To cover up their inability to come up with solutions to the armed actions against the state and thus deflect the possibility of a shake-up in the intelligence agencies, thus saving their jobs and privileges.
4. The U.S. interpretation that they handed the Puerto Rican independence movement a defeat at the United Nations on September 23, and to play on what they perceive would be a general demoralization.

For all five persons concerned in this indictment, none of the above reasons will produce the desired effect. On December 10th, 1982, all five are scheduled to go before the Grand Jury in Brooklyn, New York.

Show your support by demanding the indictments against them be dismissed and express your opposition by writing to:

William French Smith
U.S. Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

For more information please call
Loti Reyes at 253-2286

Progress In El Salvador ?

Continued from page 1

Hinton's statements, officials do say that the government considers the outcome of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. trials to be a major problem in the renewal of the certification of progress contract; which is the stipulation upon which U.S. aid to El Salvador primarily rests. The government has stated that unless more satisfactory results come from the murder cases, it will be difficult for them to assert that progress is being made, when the certification comes up for renewal in January.

Some say that the question of progress in El Salvador is just a mask to cover the real question which is whether it is worthwhile to U.S. interests to keep supporting the Salvadoran regime. It now comes into question because U.S. influence on the regime has been tested. They say the question is whether or not the U.S. will continue to support another military state.

A Tropical Military Bombing Station

By Joel Saxe, Special to Nummo News

As an early morning sun rises over the warm Caribbean waters of Vieques, a reverberating sonic bomb blast echoes across the island. A red, island Hibiscus blows in the balmy air as a US Navy destroyer releases a flaming round of deadly, sophisticated cannon shot.

"The Vieques people are a species in danger," warned Puerto Rican historian, Arturo Melendez Lopez, who stopped in the Valley as part of a national tour introducing his newly published book, "La Batalla de Vieques" (The Battle of Vieques).

Vieques, a small island seven miles off the southeastern coast of Puerto Rico, was once covered with sugar fields, coconut and pineapple groves, and cattle ranges. However, today, bomb craters are the only holes made on the land, as 75 percent of the island is occupied by the US Navy, which uses the eastern half of the island for daily bombing practice.

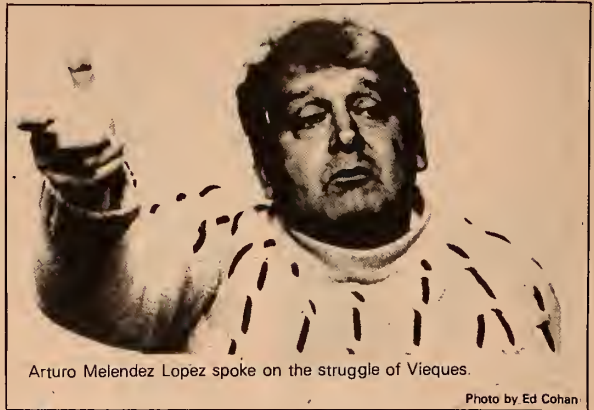
US and NATO military forces rehearse battle plans off the island's beautiful, but deeply scarred coastlines. The CIA-staffed School of the Americas, which trains military leaders of right-wing, US supported Latin American dictatorships, also uses the island for its "War games". The western half of the island is made up of a Naval base and a massive weapons arsenal containing over 117 ammunition shelters.

Lopez, a professor at the University of Puerto Rico, explained the specific historical factors that brought the US to virtually complete domination over this small island.

During World War II, the US became aware of the need for greater military control over Latin America and a "strategic outpost" in the area. In 1939, said Lopez, Hitler sent troops to Brazil to consolidate a fascist coup. On their return, they met and defeated the US Navy, which prompted then US Secretary of the Navy, Leahy, who was soon to be appointed Governor of Puerto Rico, to propose the establishment of a military base on the small island.

In 1941, the US Congress authorized the first major expropriation of land, where 66 percent of the island was taken. Thousands of Viequesens were given 24 hours to leave their homes and farmland, with the US military burning what remained.

Although some people "were happy at first" with the military encampment because the base construction created many new jobs. But, according to Lopez, "after one year, many of those people were unemployed. After that, the migration of the Vieques people away from their native land started en masse." Without land or jobs, they went to St. Croix, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico in record numbers. "Vieques lost 35 percent of its people from 1944 to 1950," said Lopez. Today, over 50 percent of the people have left.



Arturo Melendez Lopez spoke on the struggle of Vieques.

Photo by Ed Cohan

Unfortunately for the island's people, said Lopez, a deal was struck from the very beginning with the Puerto Rican political establishment, trading US economic and political support for domination of the island. As an example, in 1961, said Lopez the Governor of Puerto Rico wrote a letter to President Kennedy who was then considering plans to eliminate the whole island population, cautioning that "it would be a problem, raising hell with the Independence movement, but if you do it, I'll go along."

Today in Vieques, because of the military occupation, agricultural production has been eliminated, forcing the island to import all its agricultural and industrial products. The US Navy controls the shortest naval route to Puerto Rico, sending importers along a path three times longer than the Navy's direct route, thereby, driving up the cost of living 25 to 50 percent higher than its larger island neighbor. And most recently, the local trade association announced an even greater hike in import prices, which Lopez predicts will cause a new round of protests on the island.

Because of the military occupation says Lopez, "Unemployment on the island is 60 percent and 80 percent of the people receive food stamps. There are a lot of problems for youth because there is no vocational training. After high school, they must leave the island for education or a job.

Lopez's appearance, which was sponsored by the New York Committee in Support of Vieques, and the Western Mass. Venceremos Brigade, was planned to commemorate the second anniversary of the hanging murder in a federal prison in Tallahassee, Florida, of Angel Rodriguez Cristobal, a leader of protests by Vieques fishermen, and citizens to stop the Navy's domination of the island.



Illustrated by Mitra Samimi

Culture AND Arts

Third World Theater Series Celebrates Fourth Year

By Keith Johnson

The Third World Theater Series is a program provided by the University that exhibits and promotes the theatrical works of people of color. The series was founded as a showcase for the theatrical works of non-European peoples, a forum to spark discussion of current issues, and a means to broaden the cultural experience of the entire University community.

The series is one of the most unique programs in the entire country. The series is noted by most Third World theater companies because many of them have been produced by the series. Since its inception four year ago, the series has produced about 30 plays. Of those, two-thirds were professional touring companies. The rest were original area productions featuring students and residents of the five-college community.

Spotlight

The series is coordinated by Roberta Uno Thelwell who is Coordinator of Third World Programming for the Fine Arts Center. Ms. Thelwell graduated from Hampshire College in 1978 and until recently was an advisor in the Student Activities Office. She is also known for her work with other projects such as the Duke Ellington Music Series, Solos and Duos Music Series, Black Musicians Conference, and the Bright Moments Music Series, held each Summer.

Many people equate Third World Theater with many of the commercially successful Broadway plays such as "Dreamgirls", "Eubie", "The Wiz", and "Ain't MisBehavin' ". But as Ms. Thelwell stated many of these plays take Black music out of context and create productions that are similar to the old Black minstrel shows. These productions many times exhibited many of the old stereotypes of Black people such as fat women and scheming Black men. Many of these plays are also written by white people.



Cherie Jimenez/CPF



"Maestro", Emmett Sanders of the Blues Machine

Photo by Chris Hardin

POETS OF THE STRUGGLE

I Walk in the History of My People

by Chrystos.....

(reprinted from the book "This Bridge Called My Back")

There are women locked in my joints
 for refusing to speak to the police
 My red blood full of those
 arrested, in flight, shot
 My tendons stretched brittle with anger
 do not look like white roots of peace
 In my marrow are hungry faces who live on land the
 whites don't want
 In my marrow women who walk 5 miles every day for
 water
 In my marrow the swollen faces of my people who are
 not allowed
 to hunt
 to move
 to be

On the scars on my knee you can see children torn
 from their families
 bludgeoned into government schools
 You can see through the pins in my bones that we are
 prisoners of a long war

My knee is so badly wounded no one will look at it
 The pus of the past oozes from every pore
 The infection has gone on for at least 300 years
 My sacred beliefs have been made pencils, names of
 cities, gas stations
 My knee is wounded so badly that I limp constantly
 Anger is my crutch
 I hold myself upright with it
 My knee is wounded
 see
 How I Am Still Walking

In Cadences and Steel

by Andrew Salkey.....

(For Nicolas Guillen's Eightieth Birthday)

Like the caresses of the sea at our
 doorstep,
 you've seeped richly through the twin
 slabs,
 of our frequently repated doubt and
 defeat,
 never blinking away the squalor of pre-
 sidencies,
 constantly out-staring the approaching
 muzzle
 and singing at a pitch deeper than
 drought.

There, far underground, we hear your
 early songs,
 rising and joining in the rescue of our
 ranges,
 making them sparkle with action and
 accomplishment
 and securing their peaks in cadences
 and steel.

Sing us your songs for as long as moun-
 tains last!
 Look straight ahead and make the darkness blink!

Reprinted in honor of the 80 yr. old "National Poet" of
 Cuba, Nicolas Guillen.

Statement from

The Antonio Maceo Brigade

This December 7th marks the anniver-
 sary of the death of Antonio Maceo "The
 Bronze Titan", General and leader of the
 wars of Cuban Independence against Spain
 in the 19th century.

During December the Antonio Maceo
 Brigade will send its 5th Contingent to Cuba
 in solidarity with the National Liberation
 Movements in Central America and the
 Caribbean. This Contingent will send
 representatives from Amherst, Boston, New
 York and other cities through the U.S., as
 well as Spain, Mexico, Venezuela and Puerto
 Rico.

The Brigada Antonio Maceo maintains
 its position on the right to dialogue with
 Cuba, supports normalizations of diplomatic
 relations between U.S. and Cuba and de-
 mand the end to the U.S. economic Blocade
 against Cuba and condemns terrorists acts
 against the Cuban community within the
 U.S..

*Palante with the 5th Contingent of the
 Brigada Antonio Maceo.*

The Black Studies Department, the
 Black Student Union and Straight
 Ahead present a panel on:

PERSPECTIVES ON BLACK STUDIES

Monday, December 6
 4:00 p.m.
 The Gerald S. Penny Center
 Amherst College

Senia Sanchez, poet, author, educator,
 who will speak on her experience as
 former chair of the Black Studies
 Department, Amherst College.

John Breacy, author of numerous
 works with topics ranging from free
 Blacks in the American slave system,
 Black workers and organized labor,
 Black sociologists among others, who
 will speak on "The Politics of the
 Curriculum: Black Studies and
 Other Disciplines."

Leslie Coven, Class of '78, M.B.A. Co-
 lumbia, who will speak on "Black
 Studies and the Business World."

Duke Ellington's Cultural Legacy

An American Musical Tradition Treasured at UMass

by Keith Johnson

The Duke Ellington Music Series is a series of concerts that come to the Fine Arts Center here at UMass. The series brings to the Valley some of the finest Jazz, also called Black Classical music, in the country.

The series was begun in 1979 by the Student Activities Office through the efforts of then student advisor Roberta Uno-Thelwell. In that year a number of Third World arts series were created such as the Third World Theater Series, Solos and Duos Series, and the Bright Moments Series, which takes place during the summer.

At that time funding for the series was sought through numerous student and administrative funding sources. Yet this was a difficult process in trying to fund a series of as high quality as the first which included Jacke MacClean, Mongo Santamaria, Sun Ra, World Saxophone Quartet and the Beaver Harris-Don Pullen group featuring Ricky Ford.

But with the help of Professor Fred Tillis, of the Music Department and also Director of the Fine Arts Center, the series found a home in the Fine Arts Center. The FAC now sponsors the series which usually consists of about three or four concerts a year. The series has produced the wonderful talents of performers such as Betty Carter, Sonny Rollins, and Carmen McCrae.

Recently, Max Roach has initiated all-star concerts entitled "The Big Six of Jazz." These concerts have brought together such greats as Dizzy Gillespie, Billy Taylor, and Max Roach himself to perform on the same stage. These concerts are benefits for the Fletcher Henderson Memorial Scholarship Fund which has been created to help up and coming Black Classical students.

With the help of FAC programmer Judy Allen, the series hosts one of its concerts every year in conjunction with the Black Musicians Conference, taking place each spring. This year Dexter Gordon will appear on April 14th as a highlight of the conference.

The move of the Duke Ellington music series to the Fine Arts Center is very important for two reasons. One reason is that it raises in the public eye the integrity of Black Classical music, America's truly original musical form, to the same level as European Classical music which regularly appears at the FAC. Another reason is that the series keeps alive the name of one of the greatest Black Classical artists in history inside the very building that many hope will someday immortalize his name, Duke Edward Kennedy Ellington.

The next Duke Ellington Music Series concert will be "The Big Six of Jazz II" featuring Max Roach, Billy Taylor, Slide Hampton, Richard Davis, Jimmy Heath and John Hendricks. The concert will take place this Saturday, December 11 at 8:00 in the Fine Arts Center. For more information contact Roberta Uno-Thelwell at 203 Hasbrouk Laboratory or call 545-0190.

Max Roach, part of The Big Six of Jazz.



Koko Taylor Shakes The Hangar

by Chris Hardin

The Blues audience in the Valley should definitely not overlook the Hangar One in Hadley as a showcase of some of the finest talent available. Recently, they featured Johnny Copeland, and last Thursday, Koko Taylor and her Blues Machine continued our education in this Black American musical tradition. Koko Taylor is one of the top blues singers today and her Blues Machine is a tight ensemble featuring Maestro (Emmett Sanders) on lead guitar, Bay Williams on bass, Vince Chappelle on drums and newcomer Teddy Royal on rhythm guitar.

Koko began with "Let the Good Times Roll" and they did right through the first set with tunes such as "Tryin' to Make a Living", "Hey Bartender", "Walking the Back Streets", "You Can Have My Husband", and "Sure Had a Wonderful Time Last Night". The second set included "Somethin' Strange Goin' On", "I Got What it Takes", "Sweet Home Chicago", "I'd Rather Go Blind", and "Wang Dang Doodle" which has been her theme song since the mid-sixties.

Koko Taylor and her Blues Machine are in fine form these days and no one in her audience can sit still after she takes the stage. Her music is sometimes called Chicago-style blues, but she says it is as much Koko-style and Memphis-style, from her birthplace. "When I first came to Chicago, I sang then the way I do now", she has said. She also has said, "I just go ahead and do what I'm doing—straight forward Blues".

Koko will be appearing at Jonathan Swift's in Cambridge on December 9th.



Photo by Chris Hardin

Koko Taylor shakin' the Hangar

KWANZA CELEBRATION

Date: Dec. 17 at: Yvonne's, New Africa House UMass. Dinner: 6pm. Entertainment 7pm. Cost : \$3.50

Musio: Eshu; Holly

Indian Dance: Sujatha Sastry

Kwanza Ceremony; Piflata

Songs: Martha Rodrigues

Story-telling: Bheki Langa

For more info, contact: 545-0883



Sponsors: Third World Women's Program of Everywoman's Center; Third World Women's Task Force; Che-Lumumba School.

ANNOUNCEMENTS



UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT AMHERST

THE BIG SIX OF JAZZ II

MAX ROACH
BILLY TAYLOR
SLIDE HAMPTON
RICHARD DAVIS
JIMMY HEATH
JOHN HENDRICKS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11
8:00 P.M. FINE ARTS CENTER CONCERT HALL

Liberation Film Series

The Northampton Committee on Central America is pleased to announce the debut of its new film series, "Liberation Film Series" which opened at the Pleasant Street Theater in Northampton. The film will cost \$1.50 and proceeds will go to the continuation of the series. For the time being limited seating is available as we are using the downstairs theatre. Following is the proposed schedule of films. All films begin at 2 pm.

12- "The Westfield Strike"- a videomade by a local film maker on the Sterling Radiator strike. The film gained national attention for the strikers.

19- "Decision to Win - The First Fruits": this film presents an engrossing portrait of life in the province of Morazan, El Salvador a stronghold of the Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (F.M.L.N.)

Sonia Sanchez: December 6th, 4 p.m.

Sonia Sanchez is the author of ten books, including "Homecoming", "It's A New Day", "Love Poems" and most recently, "I've Been A Woman: New And Selected Poems". One of the first widely recognized Black women playwrights, Ms. Sanchez's play "Sister Sonji" gained international recognition and was performed by Joseph Papp's Public Theatre in New York. She is also a contributing editor of "Black Scholar" and edited "We Be Word Sorcerers: 25 Stories By Black Americans", and the anthology "360° Of Blackness Comin' At You". Recipient of a National Endowment of the Arts Award for 1978-79, Ms. Sanchez is an Associate Professor at Temple University and presently a member of the Literature Panel of the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts.

Sponsored by the Department of Black Studies, Black Student Union and Straight Ahead.

All unsigned editorials represent the views and opinions of NUMMO Staff

Announcements policy: All announcements must be submitted in writing by the Friday before date of issue.

Lecture by Mr. Dennis Regier

On December 9, the Western Mass. section of the Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL) is sponsoring a lecture by Mr. Dennis Regier, who will speak on the topic of "Peace and Intervention: Special Focus on the Invasion of Lebanon".

Until recently, Denis Regier was the YWLL's representative to, and Executive Committee member of, the multi-million strong World Federation of Democratic Youth, based in Budapest, Hungary.

Last month, Dennis Regier took part in an all-European Youth Conference, which was specifically focused on the special crisis in Lebanon. There he was able to meet at length with Lebanese and Palestinian youth. In addition, Regier has within the past two years traveled to Lebanon and Israel on four different occasions, to meet with leaders from various political and progressive youth organizations.

This activity will take place on,

Thursday December 9th
Campus Center room 163
At 8:00 PM

With a cultural event to precede speech!

ATENCIÓN ESTUDIANTES HISPANOS

Te gustaría saber cómo la política de Reagan afecta a los hispanos en los Estados Unidos?

El martes 7 de diciembre se estará ofreciendo una interesante charla con el Sr. Felix Arroyo

Sitio: Campus Center Room 174-176
Hora : 6:00 PM

Esta actividad sera auspiciada por la organización AHORA

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FIVE COLLEGE BLACK STUDIES SEMINAR SERIES

Presents A Panel Discussion

STUDENTS LOOK AT BLACK STUDIES

Panelists:

Rodney Williams, Amherst College
Greg Anderson, Hampshire College
Laverne Morris, Mt. Holyoke College
Mary Jo Newborn, Smith College
Philip Pasley, University of Mass.

Commentators:

Leslie Cohen, Amherst College
Paul Barrows, University of Mass.

Thursday, December 9, 1982

Gerald C. Penny Memorial Center, Amherst College

7:30 PM

BLACK MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Student Union, Room 482, University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003, (413) 545-2426

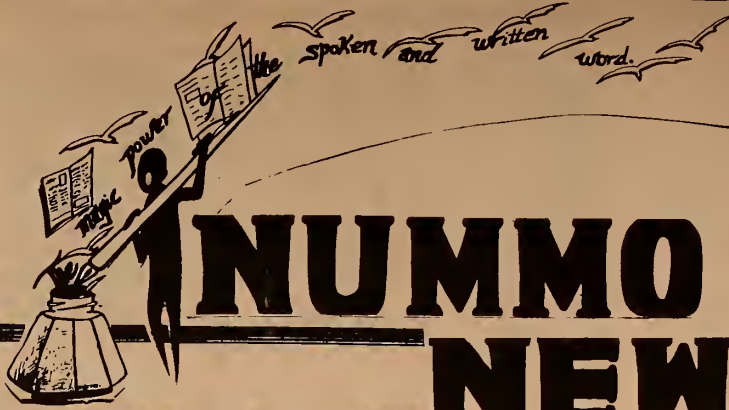
FALL SCHEDULE

DAY	NAME	SHOW NAME	TIME
Sunday	Les Correla	Soft n Easy	2:00-6:00am
	Rev. Pearson	Glory Road To Gospel	6:00-10:00am
	More Music	BMC	7:00-8:00am
	Ken Johnson	On Air Live-Jazz	8:00-9:00am
	Get Herkins		
Monday	Mahogany	Free As The Wind	12:15-3:00am
	Herritt Anthony	BMC	3:00-5:30am
	People's Perspective	BMC	6:00-7:00am
	Concepto Latino	BMC	7:00-10:00am
	The General	BMC	12:15-1:00am
Tuesday	Elliott Andrew	Urban Contemporary	10:00-2:00am
	Theresa H		6:00-9:00am
Wednesday	Rev. Pearson	Glory Road To Gospel	2:00-6:00am
	Concepto Latino	BMC	6:00-7:00am
Thursday	O.R.	BMC	7:00-8:00am
	Karl Effert	Pan Afrique	10:00-2:00am
Friday	Mark Elliot	BMC	3:00-5:30am
	Mari Smedo	New Jazz Experience	6:00-9:00am
	Concepto Latino	BMC	9:00-12:00am
Saturday	Carl Lowman	Rhyth Section	12:15-1:00am
	Reports In Color	w/Bettina Henry	6:00-7:00pm
	Daddy Nell	Funk n Things	7:00-10:00pm
	Frank Olesby	Frankie O's Odyssey	10:00-2:00am

KEY: / * Public Affairs
** Rev. Pearson included, not a part of BMC
*** News

TOTAL HOURS OF PROGRAMMING: 65h

Keep on listening to BMC on WUJL, 91.1 FM and help us keep Black Music alive!



Monday December 13, 1982

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 70

NUMMO News' ONLY connection with the Massachusetts Daily Collegian is for distribution.

The Meaning of King's Life In Our Lifetime

by Angela Brown

This edition of NUMMO is dedicated to the memory of Martin Luther King, Jr. in the hopes of fostering a deeper respect for King's steadfast and effective approach to the problems of his times, which have persisted into the present day. The issues of equality and integration, economic rights and justice, and the dangers now threatening world peace, being as pertinent in the 1980's as they were in previous decades, provide a strong argument for pronouncing January 15, the date of King's birth, a national holiday.

The debate around the issue of whether to designate King's birthday a national holiday has drawn on arguments ranging from having too many national holidays at present, to the belief that King was not of sufficient significance to warrant national observation of a Martin Luther King, Jr. day.

For example, a NEW YORK TIMES editorial printed on December 10, mentions a number of questions and then goes on to state "...A Capitol (building) statue would splendidly denote his (King's) place in American history." However, a statue sitting in a Washington building would obviously have little meaning for the vast majority of Americans who would not be reached by such an action. King's place in the past assured, little would result in day to day American life in the present.

Those who focus on the narrow view of King's personal attributes, his style of leadership, or other historical obscurities, work to deny the fact that King had a larger meaning than all of this, in terms of his ability to capture the sentiments of masses of people during an era of change. This is especially true since the movement he led marked the beginning of many fundamental changes in the United States, and in the world.

Much of what King accomplished during the civil rights movement has been threatened in recent times as we can witness in the threats made by the Reagan Administration against the Voting Rights Act, in the non-enforcement of Affirmative Action legislation, and in the current military build-up which threatens the world with total destruction. For this reason the people of the United States would be making an extraordinary statement about their desire to unite the peoples of the nation, and of the world into what King noted must become a "neighborhood".

The value of King's contribution to the people of the world was recently noted in a special commemoration made by the African National Congress, the national liberation movement of South Africa.

On the home front, here at UMass, the staff of DRUM Magazine has recently announced that its next edition will be dedicated to Martin Luther King, Jr., and that DRUM will be stepping up the campaign to have King's birthday made an important officially observed holiday.

All readers of NUMMO are invited to participate in this important and growing movement. There are numerous forms of participation; Stevie Wonder's annual march on the Capitol is one (see related story). Events are held on the UMass campus every year in honor of King, and contributions from the wider community are always welcome (see announcement as planning for MLK week '83 is already underway). The more obvious activities such as writing ones representative urging support of the legislation is always appropriate, however, more important may be the effort to remember King and his efforts in everyday life, and perhaps bring a little brotherhood and sisterhood into the center of ones attention from time to time. During this holiday season, a time of reunion with family and friends, is a good time to think on these things.



KWANZA

by Keith Johnson

Kwanza is a celebration which is practiced by African-American people which is similar to that of Yam which is celebrated on the African continent. Its translation means "first" for "first fruits."

The celebration of Yam revolves around the harvesting of the first crops of the year. Members of the community would come together bringing what each had grown that year and contribute it to the great feast. There would be dancing and singing with plenty to eat and drink as the entire community enjoyed the coming of the new year.

Here in the United States, descendants of those African people who celebrated Yam have created a celebration that although similar, is more particular to the African-American experience. The celebration of Kwanza takes particular aspects of the African-American experience and blends it with certain African traditions to create a very spiritual and enriching celebration.

The idea of Kwanza was created by Black Studies scholar Dr. Ron Maulana Karenga. It was first practiced in the Los Angeles Black community during the late sixties. He believed that Black people should not involve themselves with the traditional holidays that come at this time of year, for today's society has made them more commercial and have taken the true meaning out of them. Also he believed that Black people should celebrate something which had more relevance to them and their history.

An example of the blending within this celebration has to do with the fact that the language associated with this celebration is Swahili which is used in many parts of Africa. Also the colors of the celebration that are used are red, black, and green. Red stands for the blood of our people that has not been shed in vain, Black is for the color of our skin and jobs we have to do, and Green is for the land of Africa, our youth and new ideas. These colors come from the flag of African-American liberation that was created by the great leader Marcus Garvey.

Kwanza is based on seven principles entitled Nguzi Saba. They are Umoja(Unity), Kujichagulia(Self-Determination), Ujima(collective responsibility),



Photo by John Wright

Ujamaa(Cooperative Economics), Nia(purpose), Kuumba(creativity), and Imani(Faith). All represent different aspects of life which members of the community should try to live up to during the upcoming year.

Decorations should be put up a week before the 26th of December using the red, black, and green color scheme. The main table should have as its center piece, a straw basket with mixed fruits and vegetables. The floor or a small table should be used to place the Mkeke(straw mat) of which the Kinara(candleholder) is placed on. The Kinara is surrounded by ears of Muhindi(corn) and Zawadi(gifts) which represent the Nguzi Saba seven principles. Three of the candles should be red, three green, with the middle candle being black.

Each night of this week the Kinara should be brought to the dinner table. The first night one mshumaa should be discussed by children if possible

because all this is really for them. The second night two mshumaa should be lit with two principles discussed and so forth.

The seventh day, January 1st, is the day of Kwanza. On this day all the candles are lit in ceremony. Zawadi is exchanged and the community enjoys a great Karamu(feast). There is music, dancing, and celebration just as is done in the homeland of Africa.

Many people make the mistake of saying that this is a Black Christmas type of celebration. Others believe that it is a traditional African ceremony. They are mistaken; it is a relatively new tradition created for the African-American experience, that should be spread across our entire community. We hope that you take this tradition back home with you and share it with your loved ones.

Nummo News wishes all people a Happy Kwanza and may you live with the spirit of Nguzi Saba in the upcoming new year.

A MESSAGE TO BLACK COLLEGE STUDENTS

By Stevie Wonder

THESE TIMES we live in are not full of hope. Yet they are not hopeless. We must uncover the formula for survival that will refresh our souls and uplift our spirits. We must search for the harmony that records the rhythms of our brothers and sisters. The world is but an orchestra and we've all been blessed to be members. Life is an assignment from the Creator. We are all responsible for the production of life's symphony which will ring out harmony among us all. We are charged with the understanding that each of us has an instrument and we must play it carefully.

We can make the music of life work. We can clothe ourselves with peace toward our neighbors. We can feed ourselves vitamins of love. We can equip ourselves with an understanding and sensitivity that encourages us to take that extra minute to smile at the children, or help a victim in distress. For if we do not, we bear the responsibility for this off-key music.

Know that your responsibilities as a Black college student in the symphony of life are awesome tasks. Your assignment is to create positiveness when negativity prevails. Your assignment is to embrace your brother and sister even when distrust pervades the soul. We are all responsible for maintaining the legacy when many would prefer it to be gone, but if we tune the instruments of love we can make this symphony work.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. knew the musical score. He had the music and many

willing players. He encouraged us to seek greater tone, better clarity and higher range. We need his formula to help the musicians perform. We need his spiritual energy, which is still present in this space and time, to inspire us toward postures of peace and love.

Our conductor, Dr. King, left an unfinished symphony. We must finish it for him by adding those notes and chords that created the harmony of love and life. There is no doubt that we need a national holiday on January 15th. We need a day to celebrate our work on the unfinished symphony. We need a day where we can have a dress rehearsal of solidarity and understanding. We need a moment to come together in the spirit of a man who taught this world how to love. We need a day of unity because our symphony is music that all lost hearts will hear.

Join me in Washington, D.C. on January 15, 1983. Celebrate the day that will be the beginning of endless days of human harmony. Embellish upon the universal chord that joins in with the eternal symphony.

Let the performance of this symphony of love begin with our collective expression of respect and commitment to Dr. King, the conductor of this great symphony, and to all those we honor in the name of love.

"We'll make the dream come true, because our hearts tell us so."

"HAPPY BIRTHDAY"
Hotter Than July- album
Copyright 1980
Blak Bull Music, Inc.



Reprinted from "The Black Collegian"
December 1982/January 1983 issue.

The Big Six of Jazz II



by Keith Johnson

Photo by Ed Cohen

Saturday night some of the finest musical talents in the country teamed up with Max Roach in the Fine Arts Center for a concert entitled, "The Big Six of Jazz II".

The show featured Richard Davis on bass, Billy Taylor on piano, Slide Hampton on trombone, Jimmy Heath on saxophone, John Hendricks on vocals and Max Roach on drums. This performance was a reunion for these fantastic musicians who rarely have an opportunity to come together for a performance such as this. Yet all these men have come up together, helping to develop some of America's finest music.

The performance was a benefit for the Fletcher Henderson Memorial Scholarship Fund. All of the musicians feel good about the scholarship which helps music students here at UMASS. Jimmy Heath stated that "there should be more scholarship like this."

The audience had an extra attraction with the addition of John Hendricks' wife Judith on vocals and Ray Copeland on trumpet. Judith Hendricks occasionally performs with her husband using her voice to recreate the big band sound. Ray Copeland, who is a professor at Hampshire College, said that "out of respect I came here." Professor Copeland was encouraged to come onstage by John Hendricks whom he knew from their work with Theodous Monk and Randy Weston.

In talking about the music Jimmy Heath said that it needs more exposure "people don't know enough about the music." Billy Taylor, who has received his

doctorate from UMASS and is coming out with a new book entitled "Jazz Piano" said that the "music business has not done it's job" in promoting Black Classical music. John Hendricks who is a living legend of vocal jazz, said that the art of "scatting" is not being pushed as well as it should be. He criticizes artists such as DeeDee Bridgewater and Al Jarreau for not following the true traditions of the art. But he added that their advisors are not guiding them along cultural lines.

In talking about the new computerization of music today, Max Roach, who has a Ph.D in music, stated that he doesn't mind computerization. "Whatever helps Black people get out of these problems is good. But if it lulls us to sleep it's bad." Ray Copeland added that "we as musicians should have some control over the people that run the computers."

The concert itself was excellent, with all of the musicians exhibiting their own particular talents in their solos. Max Roach delighted the audience with his wellknown highhat routine. This concert was another example of the fact that this area is a haven for some of the very best Black Classical music that can be found.

Billy Taylor will be back in the spring with a rare performance with his trio and the Springfield Symphony Orchestra. Dexter Gordon will be featured in the next Duke Ellington Music Series concert on Thursday, April 14, 1983.

Black Studies Forum Held at Amherst College

by Keith W Johnson

This past Thursday, the Five College Black Studies Seminar Series presented a panel discussion in Amherst College's Gerald C. Penny Memorial Cultural Center, entitled "Students Look at Black Studies."

The participants consisted of Rodney Williams of Amherst College, Greg Anderson of Hampshire College, and Philip Pasley of UMass. Rudy Jones of UMass and Leslie Cohen of Amherst College both class of '74, also participated. All were Black Studies majors with a concentration in political science, except for Mr. Anderson whose area was news and information. Both alumni received their masters degrees after graduating from the area schools.

The panel gave the audience their perspective on Black Studies and what they believed was its importance. All the panelists agreed that Black Studies gives one personal satisfaction. Philip Pasley stated that it "opened his eyes"; Rodney Williams believes it to be "inspirational", and Mary Jo Newborn said it contributes to her own intellectual development.

The students spoke highly of their respective departments. Rodney Williams was thankful that the Black Studies departments provides a strong Black institutionalized structure within higher education. Greg Anderson favors the unorthodox academic structure of Hampshire College which enables him to create projects such as his African News Service which airs projects such as his African News Service which airs on various radio stations in the area. Mary Jo Newborn added that Smith College will next

semester, for the first time provide five courses on Black women. Philip Pasley stated that the UMass faculty is like a family and shows concern for all Black students.

Commentator Mark Riley of Amherst College led the general discussion and stated that these programs "were not handed to students" but were taken at a time of rage and struggle. Many people in the audience emphasized that students should take advantage of the resources of Black Studies departments and other related programs. Both Rudy Jones and Leslie Cohen jumbled in their work at WMUA and WAMH helped them in securing radio positions after graduation. Mr. Jones worked at a Boston radio station and Mr. Cohen worked at an NBC affiliate radio station in Chicago.

Many students in the audience were not Black Studies majors. Many were business, economics, and french majors. But all showed that they believed that Black Studies was important. Mary Jo Newborn told the audience that at first she thought that math and science majors were not studying areas of relevance. But she later realized that Black people should also study to be doctors and engineers to ensure that there won't be any unscrupulous tests like the syphilis "study" at Tuskegee. But as Rudy Jones stated, "never take Afro-Am majors lightly". They are just as articulate in academic as other students.

Mr. Jones emphasized that Black Studies must be

encouraged in high schools and junior high schools also. Mitch Smith, a Black Studies graduate of UMass class of '81, is involved in youth development thru the A. Better Chance program (ABC). And uses Black Studies in his program. He added that today's society controls the minds of today's youth but that Black Studies is the key to opening up Black minds.

In dealing with the future, Lesley Cohen stated that Black Studies prepares one to enter the business world. It allows you to know yourself, something that is important to you if you are going to sell yourself to an employer. He added that it also allows you to know the outside world that you are going to work in. But what is most important is that you understand the struggle of Black people.

Finally it was said that the mood of Black students has changed since the time of the struggles of the 60's. Black enrollment is declining in the Five-College schools and they are looking for Blacks more in the pre-schools. The struggle is changing and students must take advantage of the resources that were fought for. As Mitch Smith stated, "Black Studies is the Key".

Excerpts from King's Speeches

"Now there are one or two other things that I want to say about this student movement...something about what it is a revolt against. On the one hand it is a revolt against the negative peace that has encompassed the South for many years. I remember when I was in Montgomery, Alabama, one of the white citizens came to me one day and said...that in Montgomery for all of these years we have been such a peaceful community, we have had so much harmony in race relations and then you people have started this movement...you have destroyed the harmony and the peace that we once had in race relations. And I said to him, in the best way I could say and I tried to say it in nonviolent terms: We have never had peace in Montgomery, Alabama, we have never had peace in the South. We have had a negative peace, which is merely the absence of tension; we've had a negative peace in which the Negro patiently accepted his situation and his plight, but we've never had true peace, we've never had positive peace, and what we're seeking now is to develop this positive peace. For we must come to see that peace is not merely the absence of some negative force, it is the presence of a positive force. True peace is not merely the absence of tension, but it is the presence of justice and brotherhood. I think this is what Jesus meant when he said, "I come not to bring peace but a sword." Now Jesus didn't mean he came to start war, to bring a physical sword, and he didn't mean, I come not to bring a positive peace. But I think what Jesus was saying in substance was this, that I come not to bring an old negative peace, which makes for stagnant passivity and deadening complacency, I come to bring something different, and whenever I come, a conflict is precipitated between the old and the new, whenever I come, a struggle takes place between justice and injustice, between the forces of light and the forces of darkness. I come not to bring a negative peace, but a positive peace, which is brotherhood, which is justice, which is the Kingdom of God.

"And I think this is what we are seeking to do today, and this movement is a revolt against the negative peace and struggle to bring into being a positive peace, which makes for true brotherhood, true integration, true person-to-person relationships. This movement is also a revolt against what is often called

tokenism. Here again, many people do not understand this; they feel that in this struggle the Negro will be satisfied with tokens of integration, just a few students and a few schools here and there and a few doors open here and there. But this isn't the meaning of the movement, and I think that honesty impels me to admit it everywhere I have an opportunity, that the Negro's aim is to bring about complete intergration in American life. And he has come to see that token integration is little more than token democracy, which ends up with many new evasive schemes and it ends up with new discrimination, covered up with such niceties of complexity. It is very interesting to discover that the movement has thrived in many communities that had token integration. So this reveals that the movement is based on a principle that integration must become real and complete, not just token integration.

"The students have developed a theme song for their movement, maybe you've heard it. It goes something like this: "We shall overcome, deep in my heart, I do believe, we shall overcome..." And something within me said, now how is it that these students can sing this? They are going down to Mississippi, they are going to face hostile and jeering mobs, and yet they could sing, "We shall overcome..." Then something caused me to see at that moment the real meaning of the movement. That students had faith in the future. That the movement was based on hope, that even though the arc of the moral universe is long, it bends toward justice.... But we shall overcome. That is the basis of this movement, and as I like to say, there is something in this universe that justifies Carlyle in saying no lie can live forever. We shall overcome because there is something in this universe which justifies William Cullen Bryant in saying truth crushed to earth shall rise again.... With this faith in the future, with this determined struggle, we will be able to emerge from the bleak and the desolate midnight of man's inhumanity to man, into the bright and glittering daybreak of freedom and justice.

—Excerpted from address made to the annual meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned, November 16, 1961, entitled "Philosophy of the Student Nonviolent Movement".





"I want to say to you...as we talk about 'Where do we go from here,' that we honestly face the fact that the Movement must address itself to the question of restructuring the whole of American society. There are forty million poor people here. And one day we must ask the question, 'Why are there forty million poor people in America?' And when you begin to ask that question, you are raising questions about the economic system, about a broader distribution of wealth. When you ask that question, you begin to question the capitalistic economy. And I'm simply saying that more and more, we've got to begin to ask questions about the whole society. We are called upon to help the discouraged beggars in life's market place. But one day we must come to see that an edifice which produces beggars needs restructuring. It means that questions must be raised. You see, my friends, when you deal with this, you begin to ask the question, 'Who owns the oil?' You begin to ask the question, 'Who owns the iron ore?' You begin to ask the question, 'Why is it that people have to pay water bills in a world that is two thirds water?' These are questions that must be asked.

-Excerpted from the presidential address to the Tenth Anniversary Convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, August 16, 1967.



"...Our world is as a neighborhood. We must all learn to live together as brothers or we will all perish as fools. . .

"There are two challenges to America. The challenges are racism and poverty. In a few weeks a few of us are coming to Washington to see if the will to meet these challenges still lives among us. We are going to bring those who have known long years of hurt and neglect... We're coming to engage in dramatic, nonviolent action.

"We are coming, and we will stay as long as we have to. . . .

"We will suffer end dia if we have to. For I submit, nothing will be done until people put their bodies and souls into this.

-Excerpted from his last speech the night before his assassination.



OPEN LETTER TO THE COMMUNITY

As the Fall semester comes to a close, I think that it is worthwhile to make some observations about what has transpired and look ahead. The most obvious development concerns the 'Changing of the Guard' in the Office of Third World Affairs. Tony Crayton has moved on, hopefully to bigger and better things. And now, I, Gary Lee, have been thrust into the position of, filling some very big shoes. However, I too have very big feet and in the future I plan to work with the allies in our community and step on our adversaries.

To be honest, the situation of people of color in the University community is not very good. But, realizing this, we all have a responsibility to work hard to improve our situation. Black Homecoming Week was a moderate success. However, there was extensive ignorant backlash from some of the more regressive elements among us. Make no mistake about it, Black Homecoming is here to stay.

The Third World Theatre Series once again proved to be a shining light of cultural expression and we look forward to its presentations in coming semesters.

On a down-note however, we must face the reality of institutional

racism as manifested in the cases of Elizabeth Rawlins and Marie Reid. Outgoing, lame duck and lame-brained Governor Ed King has seen fit not to renew the term of Sister Rawlins on the Board of Regents. Therefore, people of color have no representation on this Board and this is an ominous development. Also, it must be noted that the Board of Regents is now entirely composed of business leaders; white males, one and all. The case of Marie Reid is a very complex one. As Budget Director of Office of Planning and Budgets, she is the top Black administrator on this campus. Without going into any specifics concerning her case, it must be said that an amazing lack of sensitivity was demonstrated by the new Chancellor Duffey in downgrading her position. Regardless of any excuses or feeble explanations which seek to trivialize the Chancellors actions, we must recognize the situation for what it is; and that is the loss of influence by Blacks in the current administration. It disturbs me that so much has been written against Ms. Reid by people who seem to be jealous of her position as well as "just a little bit" prejudiced. However, there also has been an amazing lack of support expressed by the Black community for Marie. Any attack upon one member of our community is an attack upon

the community as a whole. For those who support Ms. Reid, we say stand up and be counted. For those who disagree with her position, we can only hope that you will see the light.

Our student organizations are suffering from general apathy. They need to be strengthened both for the good of our community and also to withstand attack. The Third World Caucus of the Student Senate needs people. We need to support the activities that are sponsored by our organizations. The situation is urgent. Next semester there will be events taking place for Black History Month, Martin Luther King Week, the Black Musicians Conference and the Third World Theatre Series. These programs need your participation and support. We urge everyone to get involved. Finally, I would like to send out Kwanza greetings to everyone; particularly A.J. Wynder. I wish everyone strength in their last minute semester endeavors and a restful intercession. We look forward to seeing all of you in February.

Remember: "If you don't Know, Learn
If you Know, Teach."

Yours In The Struggle
"The General"

Third World Affairs Office

The Office of Third World Affairs (OTWA), established in 1976, provides a professionally staffed office for advice, advocacy and organization of the Third World student community, and acts as a resource center compiling and disseminating information on Third World issues to Third World organizations and students. The Office is also concerned with the maintenance, security and prosperity of Third World students' interests in the social, academic and political issues of student life.

SPOTLIGHT

The Office of Third World Affairs' principal goals are to organize and encourage Third World student participation on the Student Senate and within the various student organizations. It also advises these organizations on recruitment, and budgets, and monitors their progress or failure. The Office strives to provide a strong advocacy presence to ensure that Third World issues and problems are properly addressed. The Office is also interested in any activity, program, coalition, or alliance with non-Third World students which enhance our position, ensure diversity of perspectives, and encourage non-Third World people to understand Third World concerns.

The Office of Third World Affairs is coordinated by Acting Director, Gary Lee. Mr. Lee is a recent alumni of UMass who has been very active in numerous student organizations throughout his undergraduate years. Therefore he is very knowledgeable of Third World student interests on campus.

In talking to Gary Lee, he asks Third World students to get involved in the various student organizations. He advises students to "use your resources such as the Placement Office, New Africa House, Everywoman's Center and the Third World Caucus." He also urges all students to ensure the continued vitality of the community.

For more information contact the Office of Third World Affairs.

Excerpted from an article in the North American Congress On Latin America (NACLA) magazine.

El Salvador's War

At night, in San Salvador, firefights can be heard in the distance but they last only a few short rounds. The black-outs are more disconcerting. They happen nearly every night and seem to last longer each time. The guerrillas can blow up generators and powerlines much faster than the U.S. aid dollars arrive to replace them.

But aside from these inconveniences, the war is barely felt in the capital, where the traffic snarls and the streets are bustling with activity. Not many soldiers are in sight. It's certification time and the government is on its best behavior.

What can be felt is the general despair. We see it in the eyes of the Relatives of the Disappeared- young women in their late teens or early twenties who ring our rooms at the hotel and ask timidly if we can spare a moment to talk. One tells about her younger brother, dragged from his bed in the middle of the night by uniformed soldiers, and never seen again. Another slips me a piece of paper folded many times. Back in my room, I try to decipher what appears to be a map leading to a secret torture center in a government building- and a scribbled line saying "We know that Ramon is being held here."

Sadness, mixed with irreplaceable hope, is in the eyes of a priest from a working-class barrio of the capital. Ninety percent of his parishioners have had a family member killed or disappeared in the last two years. And because his barrio is poor, and because it is assumed that all poor people are subversives, it is

the scene of house-to-house searches and many more disappearances each week.

At a refugee camp run by the Catholic Church, two thousand women, children and elderly men are crammed into a schoolyard now filled with makeshift tents. With nothing left to lose, these people speak freely of the military campaigns that forced them to flee their homes in the north, in Chalatenango, Morazan and Cabanas. The children, in disturbingly calm voices, recall the vivid details of the day one young girl watched soldiers set fire to her house, or the day an 8-year old boy found his father slain in the fields.

These refugees, and those we visited in two other camps in San Salvador, are captives to the war. They have no identity papers; they cannot leave the camps for fear of being picked up by the security forces; they did not vote in the March elections. With remarkable discipline, they make the best of the time they must spend waiting for the war to end. Adults and children are learning to read and write; everyone works in the communal kitchens and talleres, where the refugees make fishing nets for sale or simple furnishings for their tents. No one in the camp is idle.

Just outside the capital, handkerchiefs pressed to our faces, we visit a clandestine cemetery that everyone knows about: El Playon. White skulls stand poised on a bed of black lava that stretches from the road to the green hills in the distance. Some of the bones still have flesh clinging to them; a fresh load of bodies had been dumped the day before.

The staff of NUMMO News have excerpted this article as a reminder to students that along with leaving the Pioneer Valley, we often leave behind our social and political concerns, there are those who can not. Many people in the world have to live, on a day to day basis, with the horrors of the social and political instabilities of their countries.

Israel : The World's Problem

A Statement of the Organization of Arab Students at U Mass

On Saturday September 18, it became known that in the preceding 36 hours thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians were cold bloodedly slaughtered in the refugee camps and hospitals of West Beirut under the sponsorship of the Israeli Army. The Israeli Army occupied Shatila then unleashed upon these civilian populations the rightist-Christian Militias, which they have been arming and training for years. Both the Israeli occupation of West Beirut and the war against the Palestinian civilians in the camps are in direct violation of the agreement arranged by the U.S. envoy Philip Habib for the withdrawal of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) forces from the city. Men, women, and children, mothers clutching their babies, were lined up against walls and machine gunned in the back. Some were mowed down as they ran, others were dragged out of their homes and stabbed many times over. The wounded and sick were butchered in their hospital beds (NBC Nightly News, September 18). The Israelis insured the success of the massacre by cutting off all communication with West Beirut and forbidding Western correspondents access to the camps (CBS Radio News, September 18).

The Israeli civilian war in Lebanon began with its invasion on June 6, 1982. After weeks of land, air, and sea saturation bombing in which Israel murdered over 17,000 people in Lebanon, mostly civilians, destroyed whole cities and razed 6 Palestinian refugee camps to the ground, Israel arranged the massacre of at least 1,500 survivors. After denying proper shelter or access to medical aid for over 50,000 Palestinian women and children who survived their blitzkrieg in the south of Lebanon, the Israelis appear to be now arranging the slaughter of the Palestinian civilian survivors of Beirut. After rounding up 9,000 Lebanese and Palestinian civilian males in the south and detaining them in concentration camps in Israel and near Tyre, the Israeli army rounding up thousands of civilian males in Beirut and held them in the sports stadium near the Shatila and Sabra camps "interrogation" and "elimination". The Israeli agenda in Lebanon is clearly genocidal.

WHY IS ISRAEL PERPETRATING GENOCIDE IN LEBANON?

The primary purpose of Israel's invasion of Lebanon is to enable it to carry out its plan of annexing the West Bank and Gaza. While most nations of the world recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and calls for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state,

Israel has escalated its policies of repression and annexation in these territories. In recent months, this escalation has seen the killings of unarmed Palestinians by armed Israeli settlers under the eyes of Israeli soldiers, and the dismissal of elected mayors and city councils because of their support for the PLO. The Israeli attempt to create an alternative leadership in the West Bank and Gaza has been a complete failure. Israel has been unable to smash the resistance of the Palestinians, their insistence on an end to the occupation and their support for the PLO. Israel faces the reality of a Palestinian national movement, the reality of internationally recognized Palestinian rights, and the very real existence of a Palestinian people. A Palestinian people, moreover, capable of organizing themselves into the various political, social and cultural institutions that constitute the PLO; a people that proved themselves capable of resisting and standing up to an imperial Israel waging a complete war against civilians with the most advanced arsenal of anti-personnel weapons yet devised. Yet Israel invaded West Beirut with its ground troops only after the PLO was evacuated from Beirut and, was unable to defend its civilian population in the refugee camps.

The other long standing objective behind the Israeli operation in Lebanon is two-fold. First, the annexation of southern Lebanon and the establishment of Israeli control over the waters of the Litani River in the region. Second, the creation in Lebanon of a weak client state ruled by the extreme right-wing Phalangists, armed and trained by Israel. The election of Israel's candidate Bashir Gemayel which at first seemed to meet Israeli hopes for a speedy 'Peace Treaty' with Lebanon were dashed when Gemayel declared that there would be no peace treaty with Lebanon for the time being, and his insistence on establishing a strong central government over all of Lebanon. Ariel Sharon accused Gemayel of "betrayal" (Davar, September 10). Gemayel's elimination on September 13, left a power vacuum in Lebanon and conveniently provided the Israelis with the pretext to storm West Beirut and execute the next phase of its strategy for the area.

In a savage war drive that has known no constraints, not recognized moral or human standard for its conduct, which indeed has exhibited only the utmost contempt for any standard of human decency, the Zionist state stands revealed. Not often since the defeat of the Nazi state in 1945 has a single state unleashed such a massive campaign of death and destruction. Israel in its relentless drive to satisfy its territorial expansionism has demonstrated its ambitions to become the dominant "superpower" of the Middle East. Israel has ushered in a new age of aggression which threatens to engulf that entire region, and indeed the world, in global war.



Archie Shepp at the Ironhorse.

Photo by Chris Hardin

Women of the Calabash

by Chris Hardin.

The recent performance in Northampton by the African percussion ensemble, Women Of The Calabash, proved to be an outstanding addition to the variety of music available here in the Pioneer Valley. We may thank Variations for bringing to our attention the percussionists, Madeleine Yayodele Nelson, Tive Giraud, and Pam Patrick. It was a refreshing reminder that there is always some new explorations to be made in music and that sometimes, as in this case, it can be most fruitful.

Women Of The Calabash was formed in N.Y.C. in 1979 by Ms. Nelson as an ensemble to feature Shakere and other percussion instruments. Shakere are calabash, or gourds, with beads strung around them to provide additional resonance or rattle. Ms. Nelson had been playing with several dance companies and saw a need to bring Shakere forward from its usual role as an instrument of accompaniment. Percussionists would then have more opportunities to play music, and they would also be able to further

develop the potential of the instrument. It was usually the case that the range of sounds possible from Shakere were largely unnoticed or unappreciated because of the overpowering sound of the drums in ensemble playing.

In their performance, the group played a variety of musical forms with a focus on various calabash instruments as well as other percussion instruments, stringed instruments, and voice. Much of the music was drawn from African sources—chants and folksongs of Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Ghana, a love song and wedding song from Ethiopia, and from the men of South Africa, a song entitled, "Let the Women Be Praised." There were also original compositions such as "Gap Tooth" and a tribute to Bob Marley, "Keep On Jamming" by Ms. Giraud. Throughout, the music acquired a distinctive New York Afro-American accent.

The featured instruments, some from African and some hand-made in the U.S., included plain calabash drums, Shakere, Calabash Water Drums, Calabash three-stringed harp, Mbira, Berimbau, Bataiphon, Songba Drums, Egyptian Shepherds Flutes, Whistles, and Guitar. The largest instrument of the evening, which was finally assembled by 8 o'clock, was the audience itself. At one point, we were divided into three large choirs for our contribution to an example of polyrhythms.

During the performance, Ms. Nelson provided commentary on the origin of the music and instruments, and a description of playing technique. Those in attendance will agree that we shared a very special evening of musical entertainment and education. Watch and listen for Women Of The Calabash. I'm sure they will be returning soon.



Tive Giraud and Pam Patrick perform on

Photos by Chris Hardin

A N NOUNCEMENTS

NUMMO
 Wishes Everyone a Happy Kwanza
 and
 A Joyous New Year

NUMMO
 Les Desea Felices Pascuas
 y
 Prospero Año Nuevo

KWANZA CELEBRATION

The Third World Women's Task Force and the Third World Women's Program of the Everywoman's Center are sponsoring a *Kwanza Celebration* on December 17th at *Yvonne's* in the New Africa House at UMass. Dinner will be provided by Yvonne at 6 PM (cost \$3.50). Entertainment begins at 7 PM and is free.

Entertainment included songs, music, classical dance from India, and story-telling for the children. The children of Che-Lumumba School will also perform a Kwanza ceremony. Pinata too!!!

Announcements policy: All announcements must be submitted in writing by the Friday before date of issue.



BLACK MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Student Union, Room 402, University of Massachusetts
 Amherst, MA 01003. (413) 545 2428

FALL SCHEDULE

DAY	NAME	SHOW NAME	TIME
Sunday	Les Corneia	Soft n Easy	2:00-6:00am
Monday	Rev. Pearson	Glory Road To Gospel	6:00-8:00am
	More Music	BMP	7:00-8:00am
	Ken Johnston	On Air Live-Jazz	8:00-9:00am
Tuesday	Gus Martins	Mahogany	12:15-3:00pm
	Free As The Wind	BMP	3:00-5:30pm
	Berrett Anthony	People's Perspective	6:00-7:00pm
	BMP	Concepto Latino	7:00-10:00pm
	The General	BMP	12:15-3:00pm
Wednesday	Eliott Andrew	Urban Contemporary	10:00-2:00am
	Theresa W	BMP	6:00-8:00am
Thursday	Rev. Pearson	Glory Road To Gospel	2:00-6:00am
	Concepto Latino	BMP	6:00-7:00am
Friday	D.R.	BMP	3:00-4:00pm
	Kari Wilkin	Pan Africove	10:00-2:00am
	Rosa Elliott	BMP	2:00-6:00am
	Mark Semedo	New Jazz Experience	6:00-9:00am
Saturday	Concepto Latino	BMP	9:00-12:00pm
	Carl Lowman	Rhythm Section	12:15-3:00pm
	Reports In Color	w/Gettina Henry	6:00-7:00pm
	Daddy Neil	Funk n Things	7:00-12:00pm
Frank Olesby	Frankie O's Odyssey	10:00-2:00am	

KEY:
 * Public Affairs
 ** Rev. Pearson included, not a part of BMP
 *** New!

TOTAL HOURS OF PROGRAMMING: 56 1/2

Keep on listening to BMP on WMLA, 91.1 FM and Neil:
 we keep Black Music alive!

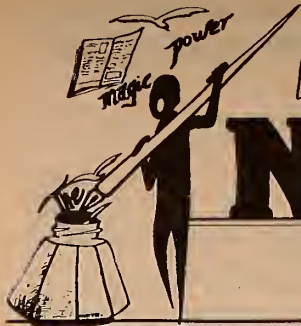
All are Welcome



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Black History Month 1983

A Serious Appraisal of the Present Crisis



Photos by Ed Cohen

From Simon's Rock

by Róbert Teixeira

On the campus of Simon's Rock of Bard College, the eightieth anniversary of the "Souls of Black Folk", a famous literary masterpiece written by the most prominent twentieth century Afro-American scholar, W.E.B. DuBois, was celebrated. This event took place on Friday, February 4, and Saturday, February 5, in Great Barrington, Mass., the hometown of the great W.E.B. DuBois.

During this celebration of Black History Month at the small Western Mass. college, four workshops and a symposium given by some of the most well-respected Afro-American intellectuals and leaders highlighted the event. Symposium keynote speakers, Clifford Alexander, Jr., former Secretary of the Army, and Richard Hatcher, Mayor of Gary, Indiana, and Executive Board member of Trans-Africa, were a few of the prominent Black leaders in attendance. Professor Broderick of UMASS/Boston and David Graham DuBois, international journalist and visiting lecturer at UMASS/Amherst, was among the prominent Black scholars taking part in the event.

On Saturday, Leon Botstein, President of Bard College opened the symposium on Urban Affairs with a few welcoming remarks before an audience of ninety people. Mr. Botstein spoke about the need to dramatically increase Afro-American studies at the

high school and college level as a way to combat the pervasive racism that afflicts American society. In that effort, Bard College welcomed "this celebration of W.E.B. DuBois."

The moderator of the symposium was UMASS/Amherst's own William Strickland who provided a brief but thorough introduction of the two keynote speakers. Professor Strickland noted the rapid advancement of Clifford Alexander to positions of respect during their college years together at Harvard University. He also labeled Mayor Hatcher a man "who never forgot from whence he came." It was stressed that the mayor, who has experienced inner city poverty, understands the plight of urban Black America. Mayor Hatcher, during his lecture entitled, "State of the Cities", severely criticized the Reagan Administration's "callous disregard for the plight of Black America". The Mayor then backed that assertion with rich statistical data on the "intensification of our common economic plight that Black Americans face." He noted that the inner cities were becoming increasingly poor and Black under the Reagan Administration's program of an "intensified state of despair." He said, "The Black unemployment rate is hovering over 18 percent, while Black teenage unemployment remains well over 50 percent." In the

mayor's hometown alone, Black teenage unemployment has soared to an astounding 88 percent.

Mayor Hatcher also noted the Reagan budget cuts and its effect on specific social programs. For example, "under the new eligibility guidelines for families applying to Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC), assets cannot exceed \$1,000.

The Mayor also urged all Blacks to vote. He said that we can no longer rely on the "Democrats or Republicans to represent the interests of Black America", thereby hinting at the need to form an independent political party.

"Full employment and full development are in our national interests", Hatcher termed when he was describing important objectives for the U.S. But the Mayor was skeptical on the notion that the private economy will rescue Black America. For it was the "private sector that controlled slavery with the sanction of the government." And today the private sector is much more discriminating than the public sector and thus the economic recovery must be "at the government's initiative."

And last, Mayor Hatcher urged all Black Americans to stand up and fight. "For if we don't stand up, we will stand for anything."

Sanctifying Dictators, Certifying Lies

By Jaan Caiani

"This Administration believes that human rights is an issue of central importance to relieve suffering and injustice and to link foreign policy with the traditions of the American people."

—State Department, Feb. 7, 1981

In December 1981, Congress stipulated that the President of the United States must certify every six months that the Salvadorean government is making progress with regard to internationally recognized human rights, following international condemnation of the Salvadorean government's human rights abuses. This certification, under the Foreign Assistance Act, must take place before arms can be sent to the government of El Salvador.

The report which President Reagan certified as truth on January 21, the third time since the provision was implemented, states that the Salvadorean government is in compliance with the following five points:

- 1) a concerted effort is being made to comply with internationally recognized human rights
- 2) there is demonstrable progress in implementing essential economic reforms, including land reform
- 3) free elections have been held in order to restore law and order
- 4) the government is achieving substantial control over all elements of the armed forces and
- 5) there is an investigation into the murders of the six American citizens.

President Reagan's certification in late January that human rights and reforms are significantly improving in El Salvador comes as no surprise. Since his return from his Latin America visit in early December of last year, President Reagan has declared his satisfaction with the human rights conditions there and has stated that he would so certify. But those of us who have been following the events in El Salvador over the past six months know that the facts he produced to back these claims are not much above a touch of fantasy.

Repressive Abuses Continue

Daily murders, tortures and disappearances continue, carried out either by official or officially sanctioned forces. According to the U.S. Embassy and Roman Catholic church officials "political slayings have risen markedly since President Reagan's last certification of July 27, 1982." The March 27th elections of last year which are described as "the development of a democratic order" have proven that although Salvadoreans seek a peaceful political process, the new government is committed to a continued war. The land reform has remained at a standstill since the fall of 1982, and two years later the "goodfaith efforts to investigate the murders of the six citizens" have reached an impasse despite clear evidence implicating high Salvadorean military officials.

The overwhelming evidence pointing to the hypocrisy of President Reagan's certification casts doubt on the reliability and truth of the information used in the certification process. The only assurances to the President's claims consist of statements from the Salvadoran Ministry of Defense. Even U.S. Ambassador Deana Hinton says that human rights abuses by the Salvadorean government "could force Congress to withdraw its support." Congress must question the deliberate omission of evidence and blatant contradictions in the President's report. To do so would challenge not only the certification process but the administration's efforts to foster an image of seriousness, weighing the alternatives, with sincere concerns of human rights.

Jaan Caiani writes for No More Vietnams, a newsletter of the Northampton Committee on Central America.

Economist Ed Boorstein Discusses Current Depression

"When you can't find band-aids big enough, or tylenol to fix the system, you have to change it" was the pronouncement made by Mr. Edward Boorstein in a talk given on Jan. 31 in a Daily World Forum held in Northampton's Peoples Institute. Boorstein is an economist with a long history of involvement in struggle and socialist planning, and author of *The Economic Transformation of Cuba* written following his appointment in Cuba's Ministry of Foreign Commerce in the early 1980's.

Boorstein gave a brief history of shifts in government economic policy in America since the Depression, saying of Roosevelt's "New Deal" "...he never solved the problem of the Depression." Throughout his description of the contemporary policy shifts preceding the current crisis, Boorstein linked economic problems to military spending in general and the Vietnam war in particular, over the past two decades. "Inflation got going then...and escalated as the war escalated."

The period in question was marked by an extreme and rapid succession of recessions and recoveries, which according to Boorstein were purposefully created by government fiscal and monetary policies in order to alternatively attack inflation and promote growth. Yet over a long run period these policies caused more problems than relief as inflation climbed from 6 percent to 14 percent while unemployment still doubled, reaching 6 percent simultaneously. Yet, Boorstein declared "we do not have to follow these policies."

According to Boorstein, the Nixon, Ford and Carter Administrations all failed to correct economic problems using these traditional policies because the cause of the inflation was never addressed, being brought about by excessive military spending. "The way to solve inflation is

to slash the military budget, this basic cause of inflation...to stop the budget deficit, and not these little cuts they're talking about now." Boorstein estimated that \$5.2 trillion has been spent on the military budget since 1980. He said it effectively amounted to "throwing that capital into the sea."

On the topic of plant closings, leading to the unemployment of numerous workers, Boorstein linked capital flight to the search for profits. "Statistics show that plant closings are more likely when they're owned by conglomerates, they (conglomerates) don't manage production, they buy and sell factories...they close plants even when they're making a profit, because they can make a bigger profit elsewhere" said Boorstein. He used the example of the steel industry, whose companies are now buying oil companies to illustrate his point.

Regarding the notion that high technology companies can provide overall economic health Boorstein stated "what is high technology today is exportable industry tomorrow."

Boorstein also proposed solutions, such as "take away from the corporations their underemancipated power to decide plant closings" by setting up public boards to consider and decide upon corporations' requests to cease operations. With respect to "certain industries where more plants are closed than open" Boorstein suggested that nationalization would best preserve them.

Boorstein qualified these proposals saying "no measure short of socialism will solve the problem 100 percent," but that they would "give relief." However, Boorstein pointed out the need for political action for immediate or long term changes, saying "none of these things will happen by themselves...it's all a question of political power...the key is unity."

Mass. Divests State Funds from S. Africa

Excerpt from the Daily World

The Massachusetts Legislature passed legislation on the last day of the 1982 session withdrawing all public pension funds invested in firms doing business in South Africa. The legislature overrode a gubernatorial veto to make the state the first in the nation to pass such a divestment measure.

The action capped a four-year effort to enact a divestiture law and is expected to result in the withdrawal of \$100 million in state pension funds from the stocks and bonds of 42 corporations. It requires that all South Africa-related holdings be sold over the next three years and that, whenever possible, proceeds from the divestment be reinvested in firms doing business in Massachusetts.

Previous budget amendments have prohibited any further South Africa-related investments since Sept. 1, 1979. The new law affects stocks and bonds bought before that ban went into effect.

Several supporters of the law said it would help the 18 million Black South Africa living under apartheid and make a strong statement in favor of human rights.

The House raced against the clock before the 1982 session automatically dissolved at midnight to achieve the required two-thirds vote needed to override. It voted 133-2 to reject Gov. Edward J. King's veto of the measure protesting South Africa's apartheid government. The Massachusetts Senate voted 23-5 to override.

Black legislator Rep. Mel King, one of the major sponsors of the bill, said that "divestment is one concrete way to protest the brutality and racism of apartheid." He said that Ford Motor Co., Xerox, and J.P. Morgan and Co. are among those to be affected by the bill.

Sen. Jack Backman said the new law "will send a strong message to the rulers of South Africa, the only government in the world whose constitution mandates racial discrimination, and to its allies in Washington and in the corporate world."

What is Nummo?

Nummo News is the voice of Black, Latino and Asian-American students from the University of Massachusetts, and as such voices the concerns of people of color from across the world.

"*Nummo* is the magic power of the written and spoken word..." are the words that appeared in *Nummo* a full eight years ago. Never has this been more true than it is today, because the issues facing Black, Latino and Asian-American peoples must be clarified and addressed by people of color for themselves. These issues and problems remain obscured and distorted by main-stream mass media and in the public eye. Often, there is just a simple sense where there should be outrage, questioning and a resolution towards action. The voice of the Third World community is needed to ensure that these concerns are dealt with at all, in addition to correcting the narrow perspective that often prevails when the controversial, and often long standing issues, are concerned.

Nummo News is presently the largest weekly Third World newspaper in the Five-College Area. It began in protest to 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 News* 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 easily. *Nummo News* 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 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 interest to contribute to the effort by either joining the staff or by making whatever commitment is possible. *Nummo News* would also benefit tremendously from the organized input of campus and community groups.

WAKE UP, LATINO!

"The United States seems destined by providence to plague the Americas with miseries in the name of liberty."

Simon Boliver

38,000 deaths in El Salvador in the last three years...hundreds of peasants murdered in Guatemala by the dictator Rios Mont...6,000 disappeared in Argentina under the military junta...torture in Chile under ten years of dictatorship...bombings by the U.S. Navy in Vieques (Puerto Rico)...genocide of indigenous people in Brazil...Honduras...Paraguay...Uruguay...repression, torture, poverty, and hunger everywhere.

The great majority of our Latin brothers and sisters suffer under oppressive dictatorships and capitalist oligarchies, backed and helped economically and militarily by the North American government. A government that trains the troops and the generals of the Latin American dictatorships (most dictators are graduates of American military academies); that trains their secret police in modern methods of repression, torture, and murder; that tries to destabilize the progressive government of Nicaragua; that trains counter-revolutionaries from Cuba and Nicaragua in secret camps in Florida, Honduras, and Panama; that helps in the torture of Chilean political prisoners; and that provides the arms and ammunition used to massacre peasants in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Things are also bad in this country: cuts in social programs, unemployment, poverty, discrimination, racism, sexism, systematic oppression of Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans. There is suffering in the most powerful country in the world!

Living here, in a university community like Amherst,

we are somehow insulated from the rest of the world. What happens in Latin America seems far away, less urgent, suffering gets here a little muffled. We live here with some comfort, we have our room in a dormitory or house, we eat well every day, we have access to a great variety of free activities, we go to the movies, we dance, we study...

It is not that there are no problems here. There are. We confront a scarcity of economic resources, difficult studies, discrimination, depression, and we miss our countries, but nothing compares to the suffering of our people in our countries or the suffering of our comrades in the South Bronx or Springfield. Nothing compares to the torture, murder, hunger, and fear that they experience day after day. Nothing compares to the suffering of so many of our people.

I am sure that the majority of us feel sorry about what is happening; we sympathize with the FMLN/FDR in El Salvador; we hate Rios, Stroessner, and Pinochet; we want the Navy to get out of Vieques and we want a free Puerto Rico. Isn't it true? I am positive that this is how most of us feel. But if this is the case, why do we not show it? Why are there so few latins involved in the struggle here? During the last few weeks, there has been a series of activities in opposition to U.S. policy in El Salvador. There have been demonstrations, vigils, sit-ins, arrests, etc. Very few latins have been involved in these actions. There are groups in the area that are doing solidarity work with Latin America, such as the Northampton Committee on Central America (NCOCA) and the Western

Mass. Latin American Solidarity Committee (WMLASC). * These groups have been active against oppression in Latin America for years, yet the Hispanic presence in them is almost non-existent.

Why are we not more active? What are we waiting for? It is not enough to say, "Yes, I support the FMLN, I oppose Pinochet." No. This is not enough. It is necessary to act. We have to get involved with the groups which are active or form new groups (there used to be a Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee and a Patria Libre group). We have to go out into the streets, we have to demonstrate, take risks, protest. We have to fight. We do not have an excuse not to do it and we will not be forgiven if we remain passive.

We live here in the belly of the monster, the monster responsible for the oppression, the poverty and the genocide in our Latin America (and the rest of the Third World). We have the duty, if we believe in justice and liberty, of fighting this monster until it is defeated here and in our own countries.

VENCEREMOS!

* NCOCA meets the first three Wednesdays of the month. Contact Jean, 586-3205.

WMLASC meets on alternate Monday and Tuesday evenings in the Commuter Collective. Contact Angel, 323-5027.

¡DESPIERTA LATINO!

"Los Estados Unidos parecen destinados por la Providencia a plagar de miserias las Americas en el nombre de la libertad."

Simon Boliver

38,000 muertos en El Salvador en los últimos tres años...cientos de campesinos asesinados en Guatemala por el dictador Rios (de sangre) Mont...6,000 desaparecidos en Argentina bajo la junta militar...tortura en Chile durante diez años de dictadura... bombardeos en Vieques por la marina norteamericana... genocidio de los pueblos indígenas del Brasil...Uruguay...Paraguay...Honduras...repression, tortura, pobreza y hambre por todas partes.

La mayoría de nuestros hermanos y hermanas latinos sufren bajo dictaduras opresivas y oligarquías capitalistas respaldadas y ayudadas económica y militarmente por el gobierno norteamericano. Un gobierno que entrena a las tropas y generales (la mayoría de los dictadores son graduados de academias norteamericanas) de las dictaduras latinoamericanas; que entrena a sus policías secretas en métodos modernos de represión, tortura y asesinato; que trata de desestabilizar el gobierno progresista de Nicaragua; que entrena e contrarrevolucionarios cubanos y nicaragüenses en campos de Florida, Honduras y Panamá; que ayuda en la tortura de los prisioneros políticos chilenos y provee las armas y municiones usadas en masacrar al pueblo de Guatemala y El Salvador.

En este país también están las cosas mal: reducciones en los programas sociales, desempleo, pobreza, discriminación, racismo, sexismo, opresión sistémica de hispanos, negros y nativoamericanos. También hay sufrimiento en el país más poderoso del mundo.

Viviendo aquí, en una comunidad universitaria como la de Amherst, estamos un poco aislados del resto del mundo; lo que pasa en América Latina

parece más lejano, menos urgente. El sufrimiento llega aquí un poco atenuado. Vivimos aquí con cierta comodidad, tenemos nuestro cuarto en un dormitorio o en una casa, comemos bien todos los días, tenemos acceso a gran variedad de actividades gratis, vamos al cine, bailamos, estudiamos, etc.

No es que no haya problemas aquí. Los hay. Confrontamos escasez de recursos, estudios difíciles, discriminación, depresiones y nostalgia, pero nada comparable al sufrimiento de nuestra gente en nuestros países o de nuestros compañeros en el Sur del Bronx, o Springfield. Nada comparable a la tortura, asesinato, hambre y miedo que ellos experimentan día tras día. Nada comparable al sufrimiento de tanta de nuestra gente.

Estoy seguro de que la mayoría de nosotros sentimos lo que esta pasando; simpatizamos con el FMLN/FDR de El Salvador, odiamos a Rios (de sangre) Mont y a Stroessner y a Pinochet; queremos que la marina se vaya de Vieques y que Puerto Rico sea libre. ¿Verdad? Estoy seguro que así es como nos sentimos casi todos nosotros. Pero si es así, ¿por que no lo demostramos? ¿por que hay tan pocos latinos envueltos en la lucha aquí en el valle?

Durante las últimas semanas ha habido una serie de actividades en oposición a la política de USA en El Salvador. Ha habido manifestaciones, ocupaciones, arrestos, etc. Muy pocos latinos han estado envueltos en estas acciones. Hay grupos en el valle que están haciendo trabajo de solidaridad con América Latina, como el Comité de América Central de Northampton (NCOCA) y el Comité de Solidaridad con América Latina del Oeste de Massachusetts (WMLASC). * Grupos que han estado activos en la lucha contra la

opresión en América por años, grupos que apenas cuentan con una persona hispana entre sus miembros.

¿Por que no estamos más activos? ¿Por que estamos esperando? No es suficiente decir, "Sí, yo apoyo el FMLN, yo me opongo a Pinochet." No. Esto no es bastante. Es necesario actuar. Hay que involucrarse con los grupos activos o formar grupos nuevos (antes existían otros grupos como el Comité de Solidaridad con Puerto Rico y Patria Libre). Hay que educarse, que echerse a la calle, hay que manifestarse, arriesgarse, protestar. Hay que luchar. No tenemos disculpa para no hacerlo y no tendremos perdón.

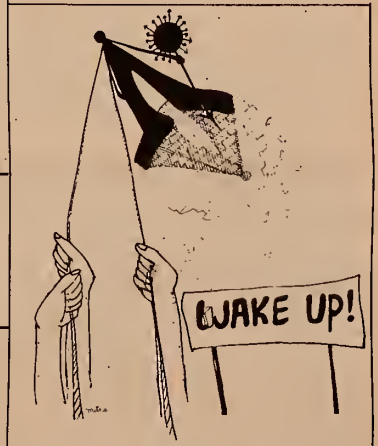
Vivimos aquí en las entrañas del monstruo, el monstruo responsable de la opresión, la pobreza y el genocidio en nuestra América Latina (y el resto del tercer mundo). Tenemos la obligación, si creemos en la justicia y en la libertad, de luchar contra este monstruo hasta que sea derrotado aquí y en nuestros países.

¡Venceremos!

Angel Nieto

* NCOCA - se reúne los 3 primeros miercoles del mes. Llama a Jean a 586-3205.

WMLASC - se reúne alternativamente los lunes y los martes a las 6 en la oficina de Commuters. Llama a Angel, 323-5027.



SMITH COLLEGE CELEBRATES BLACK HISTORY MONTH!

Film: *Fundi: The Life Story of Ella Baker*, Tuesday Feb. 15 at 8:00 pm in Wright Hall Auditorium. Ella Baker was instrumental in organizing SNCC.

Exhibit: Afro-American, Afro-Caribbean and African Leaders, Past and Present. Feb. 22-28 in Neilson Library.

DENTAL SCHOOL REP. AT CCEBMS
Dr. Ralph Katz will be here on Wed. Feb. 9, to inform students about Dental School opportunities.
10:00-11:45 2nd Floor New Africa House
12:30-2:15 Univ. Dental Services, room 302, presentations on 3 topics.
2:30-3:30 BCP, Wilder Hall

UMASS BLACK HISTORY MONTH ACTIVITIES

Monday Feb. 7:
Film: Blacks Britannica
7pm and 9pm, SUB

Tuesday Feb 8:
Tony Brown Lecture
SUB, 8pm Sponsored by AFRIK-AM

Friday Feb. 11:
Solos and Duos Concert Series
Ronald Shannon Jackson
Cape Cod Lounge, 8pm

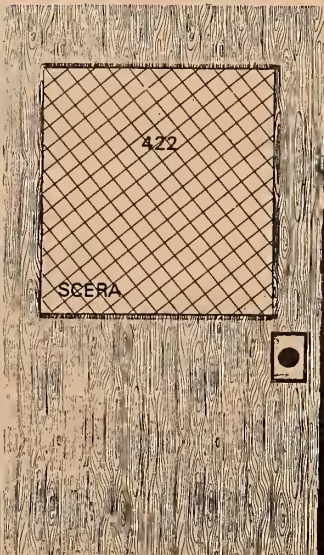
Sat Feb 12,
Blues at the Blue Wall with J.B. Hutto
AND MUCH MUCH MORE!

MLK Poster Contest!

The Planning Committee for MLK Week, April 4-9, is sponsoring a contest to find an art design for the publicity poster. The deadline for entries will be Wed., March 2. Please submit all entries to the Student Senate Office, 420 Student Union Building. Prize for the winning submission to be announced.
In the spirit of Martin Luther King, Jr. who advocated justice and equality, we encourage the entire community to take part in the poster contest and the MLK Week activities.



Help Wanted
Typesetter Sought by
NUMMO NEWS
Experience Preferred,
able to function in Third
World Organization.
10 hours per week
Apply at 103
NEW AFRICA HOUSE,
Or, call 545-0061
Deadline is Thursday,
Feb. 11



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INDEPENDENT STUDIES**

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Rentals and Fees Team
Women's Issues Team
Academic Affairs Team
Public Policy Team
Anti-Racism Team
Residential Team
Support Team
GET INVOLVED...

Applications Available Feb. 1-9
420 Student Union Building

For more information stop by or call 545-0341
SCERA is an equal opportunity employer.
women and people of color are urged to apply



Check Out the Third World Caucus!

All are urged to attend the
AFRIK-AM Meeting,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15

There will be a Mandatory Third World Caucus meeting on Wednesday Feb. 9, at 6:00 pm sharp in the Office of Third World Affairs, Student Union Building. All Third World students interested in finding out more, or joining the Caucus, are especially urged to attend this week's meeting. For more information, please contact Gary Lee in the OTWA at 545-2517

Announcements policy: All announcements must be submitted in writing by the Friday before date of issue.

NUMMO Staff

- ANGELA BROWN
 - DAYNNE CLARKE
 - MITRA SASIMI
 - JOHN WRIGHT
 - DONNA DAVIS
 - DEANNA McRAE
 - KEITH JOHNSON
 - TRACEY BRYANT
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 - REPORTER
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 - PHOTOGRAPHER
 - PHOTOGRAPHER

magic power
spoken and written word

NUMMO NEWS

Monday February 14, 1983

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 72

NUMMO News' ONLY connection with the Massachusetts Dallyy Collegian is for the purpose of distribution.

A Message To Our Readers

Get involved!! The time is ripe for students who've always wanted to learn how an independent Third World weekly is produced, because NUMMO is extending a special invitation to interested persons to come on down and check us out!!

There are a whole range of skills, technical, creative, literate, artistic and otherwise. All go into newspaper production. All are encouraged to find out how to expand their capabilities and contribute to an important collective effort at the same time. The Black, Latino, and Asian-American communities should take the time to remember and consider the fact that NUMMO is the community's mode of cultural, political, social, philosophical and multi-dimensional expression. It exists to voice the concerns of underrepresented groups, concerns that are traditionally overlooked or distorted in the mainstream media. These concerns should not be centered around the negative elements of life in Amherst, in New England, and in the United States. These concerns include anything that constitutes a dynamic response to the flow of history, to change and possibility, to the educational process, all of which influence our lives as students of color at the University of Massachusetts.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN NUMMO NEWS ???

NUMMO needs students who are willing to take the responsibility for continuing the process of communication through words, thoughts and deeds. NUMMO needs the responsiveness of the community in order to accomplish its goals. The power of the written and spoken word is its use in teaching and questioning, in analysis and interpretation, and especially in its use for expression! This is not some mystical power but speaks to the nature of human life, right now, in the world we live in. NUMMO asks that you, the reader, consider taking an active stance toward your education, through involvement in any form, particularly since there are so many options available, even within NUMMO itself!

Notes on M.L.K.'s Birthday...

by Donna Davis

On January 15th Martin Luther King, Jr. should have celebrated another birthday. Instead it was a day that few Americans spent reliving the accomplishments of this great man. Mainstream media did not think that mention of King's birthday merited more than a 30 second slot on a news show.

On January 14th the American Broadcasting Company showed some brief film clippings of his life and then the newscaster quipped, "what a man." The remainder of the news-entertainment show continued as if nothing had happened.

While en route to Washington, D.C. it was obvious that many radio station announcers did not know if they were celebrating his birthday or his death. One announcer said, "...and today we're celebrating the death or excuse me birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr." One wonders if he said how he really felt the first time.

These examples cite the negligence of some broadcasters but do not negate the good work done by others. Many stations, including WMUA of Amherst, allocated major portions of their broadcast time to remembrances of King. Speeches were replayed and prayers uttered in praise of him.

His struggle may have been forgotten by some, but it is everlasting to those who care. At this very moment events are being planned to commemorate his death in Memphis, Tennessee. When Martin Luther King, Jr. week arrives come out in support of mankind's greatest warrior.

Photo of the Week

by Rey Senderin



Michelle "Pretty Eyes" Robinson enjoying herself at the Malcolm X Center.

Student Activist Seeks Nomination For Presidency

By Angela Brown

The following is an interview with Charlene Allen, a junior-year English major who knows literary questions inside and out. Ms. Allen is also a Black woman, active in student politics since she arrived at UMass, who is seeking nomination to be a candidate for the student government Presidential elections in early March. This interview is provided in the interest of inspiring you, the reader, to think about what's needed on the UMass campus, and what it will take to get it. It should be noted that student government presidencies at UMass are traditionally Co-Presidencies since two distinct areas of responsibility are involved. Tom Ahern is seeking nomination to run with Charlene Allen as a Co-Presidential candidate.

What are the factors that have led you to want to become a Presidential candidate this year and what are your overall concerns about the needs of the UMass student body?

A lot of the potential of students on this campus is wasting away, and we have many resources that are underutilized. The quality of life for students in one of my main concerns. There is not enough to keep students content with their lives. Tuition hikes, financial aid cuts and the fact that educational decisions, on tenure for example, are not made by people in the classes, are all examples of students' lack of control over their own lives. All this, even though there are

some 20,000 people of voting age at this school, which has to be substantial in a state like Massachusetts, and in a town like Amherst. I don't think that anyone would question the fact that politics calls the shots. For example, rent control in Amherst is ours in we move on it. Last year, the proposal lost by only 15 votes, with minimal student input. If we get more students involved then and win, the rents would automatically be rolled back to where they were this time last year.

One example of this potential I'd like to discuss is when the Third World caucus of the student senate, in conjunction with other S.G.A. agencies held a mock gubernatorial election last year. We talked about the importance of voting, and the voter turnout was higher than the turnout of many actual elections. Dukakis won the mock, and later the actual, gubernatorial elections. In relation to this, Dukakis once stated in a taped conversation with an S.G.A. representative that he would support a tuition freeze and putting a student on the Board of Regents. He wouldn't have done that without a reason to. We've got to recognize our potential. If we recognize our potential then the people in office will recognize it.

All of this relates to why I am seeking candidacy for the co-presidency, from the standpoint of being a student at UMass who sees things getting out of control. I see a need for doing this not only because of the danger that I myself will not be able to graduate, but

because I've been in the student senate long enough to see both the problems and the potential, and especially to see the channels by which we can gain, and overcome these problems. As a Black female, however, I see that there's also a definite need for people of color to be not only in leadership positions, but for them to recognize the fact that they have the means to gain the things they want, as all students must. There are also practical considerations in light of the growing conservative trend, since if this trend were to sweep this campus we would pay a larger price. This could affect everything from our educational experience.

How do issues pertaining to Third World students relate to your overall objectives as a potential candidate for student government President?

Hopefully, through having these issues addressed and through this candidacy, people will begin to recognize that issues of Third World concern are not of concern solely to Third World people. By improving the situation of Third World people you automatically improve the situations of others experiencing similar problems, though these might be of lesser degree. You need not always look to the strategy of improving the conditions of non-white students through improving the conditions of the general public and then hoping for the best. Sometimes the strategy works better in reverse. To quote anti-racist activist Anne Braden, "when the bottom rises, the whole structure rises". Economically, non-white people have been kept on the bottom for some time.

Campaign to Save the ANC Six

Six young members of the African National Congress are currently on death row awaiting execution. All six were accused of high treason for participating in sabotage actions and attacks on police stations in which several policemen died. They were convicted on the basis of confessions extracted by torture.

In one trial Marcus Motaung, Jerry Mosololi, and Simon Mogoerane were found guilty and sentenced to death by Judge D.J. Curlewis who ignored the fact that all three had been tortured into confessing. During the trial of David Moise, Anthony Tsotsobe, and Johannes Shabanga there was also extensive testimony presented of pre-trial torture including beatings and electric shock treatments. The court dismissed this evidence and, relying on the defendants' coerced statements, found them guilty of complicity in several police station attacks and the 1990 sabotage of the SASOL oil-from-coal complex.

The six are currently awaiting the result of a final petition for clemency to the State President of South Africa. The ANC is gravely concerned that unless the international community exerts immediate pressure the death sentences will be confirmed.

Besides the issue of torture the fundamental political and legal point to make in your cables and solidarity work is that the six defendants should have been accorded Prisoner of War status under the Geneva Conventions which in 1977 were extended to cover:

"armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right to self-determination."

Prisoners of War are immune from criminal prosecution and hence execution for acts of combat which would be crimes under municipal law.

WRITE LETTERS OF SUPPORT TO: Editor, The Sowetan

P.O. Box 6683
Johannesburg

2000

And to the Defendants' families:

- 1) Motaung 3670 Zone Three Diepkloof, P.O. Khotsot, Johannesburg
- 2) Mosololi 1796 Dube, P.O. Dube, 1800, Johannesburg
- 3) Mogoerane 198 Botshabelo Str, Vosloorus, Boksburg
- 4) Moise 3527 Zone 13, Sebokeng Vereeniging
- 5) Tsotsobe 2085 Dube Village, Johannesburg 2000
- 6) Shabanga 1008 Bhuda Str, P.O. Mhluzi, Middleburg, Transvaal

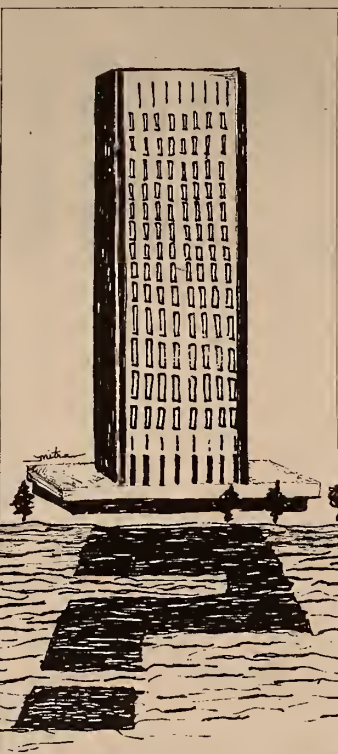
CABLE IN PROTEST TO: His Excellency Marais Viljoen, State President

"Presidensia", Bryntirion,

Pretoria

(S.A.)

In Search of A Name



Work Around Naming Tower Library After DuBois Continues

By Tracey Bryant

The Radical Student Union (RSU), a progressive political organization on campus, with the aid of the Department of Afro-American Studies, is in the process of making an all-out effort to get the tower library named after W.E.B. DuBois. This effort will consist of three parts: writing a DuBois pamphlet, the writing of a proposal to be presented to the proper administrative authorities, and the writing of letters to prestigious persons (V.I.P.s) for their compliance and comments on the matter. There will be posters put out and a tentative lecture on the importance of W.E.B. DuBois - "...His Contribution to The World" (for those who didn't read the pamphlet).

The DuBois pamphlets will be out some time in February and will be available on an RSU table that will be located in the Campus Center concourse. Most of the other activities centering around this momentous task will take place in February also. For further details or information, please contact the RSU Office at 545-0677, (located on 4th floor of the Student Union Building).

The Significance Behind the Name.

The importance of naming the tower library after W.E.B. DuBois can not be overstated. A man whose life spanned almost an entire century, and whose scholarship does even more, deserves a permanent monument in his home state befitting his work and contribution to American society and the world society. We all will agree that anyone who has so advanced the intellectual climate of a country (as DuBois has), should be lauded and revered; remembered at the very least.

But why should the UMASS tower library bear the name of the late Dr. DuBois? The world hails W.E.B. DuBois as one of the great premier scholars of the twentieth century land of America. DuBois contributed tomes and tomes of scholarly research and analysis that cut through the propaganda of the present and fallacies of the past. He was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, was dedicated to the ideal of higher education for everyone. Most of his much sought-after papers reside in our very own tower library. All must agree that it is only befitting that the tower library - a monument and instrument of scholarship and education should be renamed after Dr. DuBois, whose life exemplified the very same.

France and other countries have pieces of his work - replicas of his papers, but right here in our very midst we have the real thing. We have been so honored, it is only befitting that we give a thank you of equal esteem.

Lesotho Vows to Resist Pressure on ANC

Reprinted from AFRICA NEWS

[Editor's Note: The South African aggression against Lesotho on Dec. 10, 1982, is only part of the regional military conflict that has been going on in the whole of Southern Africa for some time.]

[AN] The United Nations Security Council has unanimously condemned South Africa's December 9 raid into Lesotho and has demanded that Pretoria pay compensation to the victims of that raid.

A total of 42 persons, including women and children, were killed when more than 100 South African soldiers raided 12 areas in the capital, Maseru, in a pre-dawn hunt for alleged African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas.

One of the five women killed in the raid has been identified as the 20-year-old daughter of former Lesotho Cabinet minister A.S. Ralebiso. Another woman has been identified as Limphe Sekamane, wife of Themba Hani, the ANC chief representative in Lesotho, who was visiting Mozambique at the time of the raid.

According to a South African official, three other victims identified as Jackson Baisang, Tayo Mutfa (alias Tron), Zola Sogonyela Nquni (alias Brazed), and Adolph Joseph Pheamile had spent some time in detention on Robben Island.

The 15-member Security Council unanimously adopted a four-paragraph resolution that "strongly condemns" South Africa's "aggressive act." The document also upholds Lesotho's right to protect South African refugees.

Lesotho's King Moshoeshoe II opened the debate by saying South Africa intended to discourage his country from granting political asylum to those fleeing oppression in South Africa.

South Africa's traditional allies in the Security Council, the United States and Great Britain, supported the resolution. Britain's Sir John Thomson warned South Africa that it was taking a "foolish risk" by flouting international law and by adding fuel to the "menacing spiral of violence" in the region.

Sir John said Britain and other countries would increase their aid to Lesotho, whose economy is heavily dependent on South Africa. With a population of 1.3 million, Lesotho is entirely surrounded by South Africa.

The Security Council resolution, proposed by the African Group at the UN, was worded in such a way as to avoid a veto by the Western powers. The Council's three African members (Zaire, Uganda and Togo) were pleased by the unanimous vote, but they said they were aware that words alone were not effective. They also renewed the long-standing African call for tough economic sanctions against Pretoria.

Libya's Treike A. Ali, chairman of the African Group, said "the imperialist powers extended their full support financially, politically and militarily" to South Africa "to protect their interests in that part of the world."

South Africa claimed it launched the raid because it had information that ANC fighters would strike at South Africa over Christmas. Pretoria also claimed that the ANC targets include the "homelands" of Transkei and Ciskei.

During a massive funeral in Maseru, King Moshoeshoe declared that Lesotho will continue to provide shelter to the victims of apartheid. He said apartheid was no longer an issue confined to South Africa because Pretoria had taken its terror tactics beyond its border.

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho said he had challenged South Africa to send representatives to Maseru to identify alleged guerrilla training camps, but South Africa had failed to accept the challenge.

Jonathan also said he had dismissed with contempt a South African offer to turn a leader of the anti-government Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) over to Lesotho authorities in return for the extradition of the chief ANC representative in Lesotho.

Although it was shunned by many of its traditional allies following the raid, Pretoria received some consolation from Transkei and Ciskei.

Ciskei expressed joy at the raid because it said South Africa had uncovered an ANC plan to send about 50 guerrillas to attack targets inside the homeland.

Ciskei added that its intelligence staff had worked in close cooperation with their South African counterparts in analyzing the documents that Pretoria said it seized in the raid.

Transkei's Capital Radio said South African soldiers had discovered an alleged ANC plan to place bombs at the Bloemfontein railway station and assassinate the Transkei leader, Kaiser Mantsanzima.

The jubilation shown by both Transkei and Ciskei, however, was not shared by KwaZulu, whose leader, Chief Gatsha Buthezi, lamented that South Africa, the most powerful nation in the region, should become a force for destabilization rather than progress.

Although the South Africans did not say how many servicemen were involved in the raid, 64 South African soldiers were left behind.

Lesotho police initially said they were looking for these men. Maseru radio reported later that the head of South Africa's security police had telephoned the Lesotho authorities demanding the soldiers' return.

Fears of another raid heightened when South Africa declared a 20-mile perimeter around Maseru airport a war zone and ordered aircraft to stay clear.

The ANC, meanwhile, has denied that it operates any camps in Lesotho. "There have never been ANC camps in Lesotho" or in the countries neighboring South Africa, the ANC statement said.

The organization also declared that the attack would "surely fail in its intention of stopping the struggle in South Africa, or terrorizing us into submission, and of compelling Lesotho and other states in the region to abandon their principled position of opposition to the apartheid system."

Almost coinciding with the funerals at Maseru, four bombs blasted a South African nuclear plant under construction near Cape Town. ANC has claimed responsibility for the blasts.

The Struggle Continues / La Lucha Continua

As the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador and other countries intensifies, so the struggle here, the monster, must intensify.

The FMLN demonstrated last week, with the liberation of Berlin, that its victory is not far away. The Salvadorean Army and government are showing signs of internal disagreement. The FMLN on the other hand, is more united than ever and is capable of carrying out military operations that are bold, well-planned and well executed. These are signs that victory are close at hand.

We, the people involved in solidarity work, must follow the example of our comrades in El Salvador. We must present a united front against intervention in El Salvador and repression here in the United States. The U.S. government is not going to remain seated, watching how the FMLN carries out its revolution. U.S. intervention will increase: more military equipment, more advisors, more training of troops and more dollars spent will ensue. And if all of these do not accomplish anything (which it will not) the U.S. will not have another alternative but to intervene militarily, either directly with its own troops, or, at least in the beginning, indirectly with Honduran troops and CIA-paid mercenary bands.

We cannot let this happen, but if it does we must be ready for immediate mobilization. The different solidarity groups, the groups that oppose U.S. imperialism wherever it appears, those that oppose the draft, that fight racism, sexism and arms proliferation, must unite. Poverty and unemployment, intervention in El Salvador, the arms race and the draft are not issues independent of each other; all of them are interconnected, all of them have the same origin, U.S. imperialism. To fight against one is to fight against all.

In the second place we have to intensify the struggle on

all fronts: legislative, educational, the labor front, civil disobedience, challenge to the military establishment, direct action. We must increase the pressure on our representatives and on our places of work. We have to demonstrate, speak, create educational materials, demand, protest, boycott, obstruct the military machine, help the revolutionary struggles economically. We must create an energetic movement, one that will challenge the power of the state at every moment.

In this movement we must utilize all the resources that we can and as we can. Not everybody can sit in at the army recruiting office and be arrested; not everybody can block the entrance to the State Department; not everybody can pour into the streets to demonstrate. It is necessary to understand what each person can give and not disregard any contribution, even the smallest one. Nobody is a born radical ready to protest any injustice. We all have gone through a conscientization process. Today, maybe, some can only contribute a signature on a petition, or the distribution of a flyer, or a call to a congressman. Tomorrow, if we do our job, it will be possible to count on these people for a demonstration or a civil disobedience action. (It is important to point out here that there are many people doing organizing in our communities, who for certain reasons cannot show their solidarity openly. These people are very valuable and although sometimes we do not know who they are, the signs of their work are everywhere).

So let's unite, let's forge alliances, let's develop the solidarity movement and let's intensify the struggle.

El Salvador and the American people will overcome, as did the people of Nicaragua.

Al tiempo que la lucha revolucionaria en El Salvador y en otros países se intensifica, debemos intensificar la lucha aquí, en las entrañas del monstruo.

El FMLN demostró la semana pasada, con la toma de Berlín, que su victoria no anda muy lejana. El ejército salvadoreño y el gobierno reaccionario de Magaña están dando señales de desacuerdo internos, varias facciones se están desarrollando dentro del régimen y dentro de los militares. El FMLN, sin embargo, aparece más unido que nunca y capaz de llevar a cabo operaciones militares masivas, audaces y bien planeadas y ejecutadas. Son señales de que la Victoria esta cerca.

Debemos, los que estamos envueltos en los movimientos antiimperialistas, tomar ejemplo de nuestros compañeros revolucionarios en El Salvador. Necesitamos presentar un frente unido contra la intervención y la represión. Los Estados Unidos no se van a quedar sentados contemplando como el FMLN lleva a cabo su revolución. La intervención aumentará: más equipo militar, más entrenadores, más entrenamiento de tropas salvadoreñas aquí en este país, mas infusión de dinero. Y si todo esto no da resultado, que no dará, los Estados Unidos no tendrán más remedio que intervenir militarmente, ya directamente con sus propias tropas o, al principio por lo menos, indirectamente con tropas hondureñas o con bandas mercenarias pagadas por la CIA.

Debemos de tratar que esto no ocurra, pero si ocurriera debemos estar preparados para mobilizarnos inmediatamente. Se tienen que unir los diferentes grupos que se solidarizan con la lucha del FMLN en El Salvador y con la lucha revolucionaria en Guatemala y la revolución sandinista en Nicaragua), los que se oponen al imperialismo norteamericano dondequiera que sea, los que luchan contra la conscripción militar, y por el desarme, los que luchan contra el racismo, el sexismo, el capitalismo. La pobreza y el desempleo, la intervención en El Salvador, el incremento del arsenal nuclear, el reclutamiento obligatorio en el ejército, no son asuntos independientes, todos están relacionados, tienen el mismo origen: el imperialismo norteamericano. Luchar contra uno es luchar contra todos.

En segundo lugar hay que intensificar la lucha en todos los frentes: legislativa educativa, laboral, acción directa, desafío al sistema militar, desafío a las leyes. Debemos incrementar la presión sobre nuestros representantes y sobre las instituciones donde trabajamos. Debemos manifestarnos, producir, protestar, desobedecer a las autoridades, obstruir la maquinaria militar, ayudar económicamente a los revolucionarios. Debemos crear un movimiento energético que desofie el poder del gobierno a cada momento.

En este movimiento debemos utilizar todos los recursos que podamos y como podamos. No todo el mundo puede ocupar una oficina de reclutamiento del ejército y ser arrestado, no todo el mundo puede bloquear la entrada del pentagono, no todo el mundo puede lanzarse a la calle a protestar. Es necesario darse cuenta de lo que cada persona puede ofrecer y no despreciar ninguna contribución por pequeña que sea. Nadie ha nacido radical, dispuesto a protestar cualquier injusticia, todos hemos pasado por un proceso de conscientización. Hoy, quizá, algunos solo puedan contribuir una firma en una petición, o la distribución de un circular, o una llamada a su representante. Mañana, si hacemos bien nuestro trabajo, podremos contar con estas personas para manifestarse o hacer desobediencia civil. (También debemos reconocer que hay muchas personas haciendo trabajo de organización en nuestras comunidades, que por ciertas circunstancias no pueden dar la cara tan abiertamente como otras. Estos trabajadores, mas o menos, anónimos son muy importantes en el movimiento y aunque no separamos quienes son, podemos ver los resultados de su trabajo).

Unámonos, busquemos alianzas, desarrollemos el movimiento de solidaridad e intensifiquemos la lucha. Como Nicaragua venció, El Salvador vencerá y el pueblo americano vencerá.



Ronald Shannon Jackson kicked-off the "Solos and Duos" concert series on Friday, Feb. 11.

Photo by Chris Hardin

新年快乐

HAPPY NEW YEAR

By Brenda Ling

With this first new moon of the year, Chinese people throughout the world celebrate the first day of the Year of the Boar. Some people decorate their homes with messages to ask the spirits to bring good fortune, some have elaborate banquets (not without a fish dish to symbolize long life). Some watch entertainment of dancers in street shows, but many simply spend time with their immediate families, ushering out the old year and welcoming the new with this Spring Festival

PROSPERITY TO ALL

恭 喜 發 財

National Liberation Forces in El Salvador



Black History Month, 1983

★ Tuesday, Feb. 15
NEW YORK HOT REPRETORY COMPANY
 8:00 pm, Student Union Ballroom
 Admission \$3.00-Students, \$4.00-Gen. Public
 Sponsored by Duke Ellington Committee/UPC

★ Thursday, Feb. 17
RECEPTION for David Graham DuBois
OPENING OF EXHIBIT of W.E.B. DuBois' Papers
 Both happening at the Augusta Savage Gallery, New Africa House

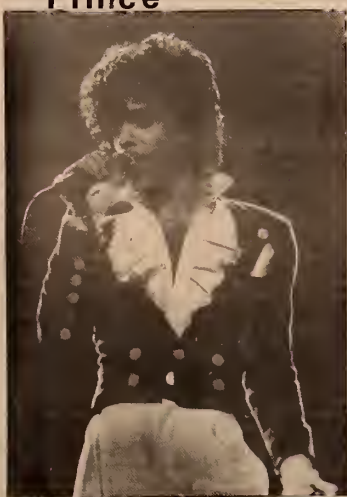
★ Tuesday, Feb. 22
 Films: *Bundle of Blues* and *Tap Dancin'*
 Student Union Ballroom, 7:00 and 9:00 pm

★ Thursday Feb. 24
 Films: *Now is the Time* and *Malcolm X: Struggle for Freedom*
 Malcolm X Center, Southwest Area, 8:00 pm

★ Friday, Feb. 25
DUSK...Patti O'Neal, Dance/Theater Performance
 Bowker Auditorium, 8:00 pm

★ Saturday, Feb. 26
THIRD WORLD THEATER SERIES
"For Better Not For Worse" A comedy/drama about the struggle in South Africa to fight apartheid. Written by Selaelo Maredi, author of "Homeland" and presented by the American Committee on Africa.
 Bowker Auditorium, 8:00 pm, \$2.-students, \$3.-general public

Sunday Feb. 27
 Sweet Honey in the Rock performs at Smith College
 8:00 pm, Admission

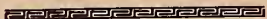


Prince

Photo by Ray Saunderlin

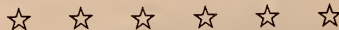
Friday, Feb. 11,
 Hartford

Third World Women's Task Force Meets the first Tuesday of every month, Every woman's Center, Wilder Hall, UMass. For more info 545-0883



Hear Angela Davis On "Racism and the Law" Friday, Feb. 18, 8:00 pm, Campus Center, Western New England College, Springfield, Massachusetts Sponsored by The Black American Law Students Assoc.

MEET THE THIRD WORLD CAUCUS !!!



All members of Third World Organizations are cordially invited to attend a get-together with members of the Student Senate's Third World Caucus. This event will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 16 from 5:30 - 7:00 pm in Campus Center 162-175. Come meet your representatives!! For more info call OTWA 545-2517



Cape Verdean Student Alliance Meeting Wednesday, Feb. 16, 5:00 pm, New Africa House Library

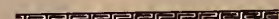
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Tuesday, February 22, 1983

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 73

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South Africa: Image and Reality

Is South Africa Acceptable?

Official Action

Last Wednesday night, the Undergraduate Student Senate unanimously approved the release of documents regarding the funding of botany professor Robert Wilce's trip to South Africa.

Last January, Professor Wilce was awarded \$600 by the Faculty Research Council to attend the Sandy Beach Eco-System Congress in South Africa. The motion denounces University sponsorship or funding of any travel to South Africa.

Cause

When asked what the purpose of the motion was, Undergraduate Student Senator, Charlene Allan replied, "The motion will make public what is legally already a right. The Undergraduate Student Senate wants to see more information. We want to see the documents."

Allan answered the question - "What was the impetus behind the motion?", with, "These documents are already a matter of public record, it's just that nobody will give them up. They say I can't give you that information and send you to another person who tells you the same thing until you have spoken to every person there and are repeating yourself."

Finally we asked, "What action will result from this motion?" The student senator told us, "We want the University to come forth with a policy. We suspect that there is no policy at the present time. If this is true, we would like one written with a good deal of student input."

She added, "Concrete policies are needed for these issues. Lack of such policies leads to ambiguity and mis-steps."

Principles

Although Chancellor Duffey told the Undergraduate Student Senate that he does not feel travel to countries like Russia or South Africa should be restricted, under the principle of academic freedom for academic purposes, many of the students disagree.

UMass student Robert Taxaira called the \$600 funding "A blatant misuse of University money."

A member of Scera's Anti-Racism team reported: "We have reason to believe that a good portion of this man's funding was by a group supported by the South African government."

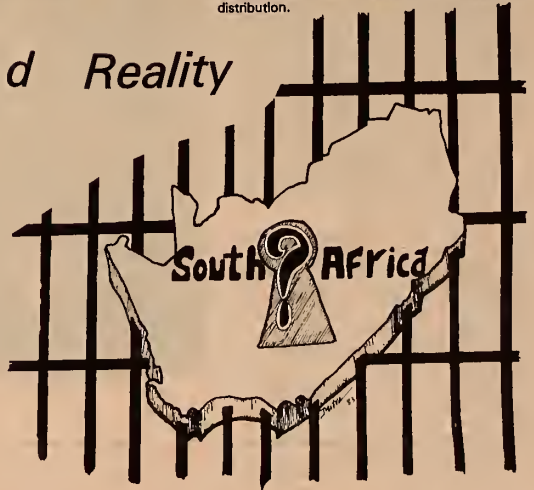
He went on to say that, "It was a misconception on the part of Professor Wilce to say that the trip was non-political. It is trips for academic and entertainment purposes which the South African government uses as devices for lessons to keep South Africa an accepted patron of the arts and sciences."

A JQA resident felt that, "South Africa is just trying to

get scholars and artists to come to their country so that people will think South Africa is "civilized", even the government. People equate "civilized" with "genteel". South Africa wants to appear genteel to cover up the barbaric acts of murder and oppression. They want to cover up the primary situation in their country."

A CCEBMS student commented, "The world knows, the United Nations (U.N.) knows, and we should show them that we know, and will not support - be a party to their genocidal acts and system of government."

A second Scera member said, "The U.N. has condemned South Africa, so should we. We are a university, supposedly an institution seeking knowledge and truth for the betterment of human-kind. We should in no way help South Africa perpetuate a false image of its country."



South Africa every day

by Tracey Bryant

from the Southern Africa Solidarity Committee, UMass

You wake with a start — sirens — lights flashing in the window. Shouted commands, nightsticks on doors, babies start to weep — your mind begins to work: "Where's my passbook? Did I get it stamped last week?" Your sister, up for the weekend, burrows under the bed, as you head for the street, where big men in uniforms end flashing badges are pecking people in vans. Mostly woman, as usual. You squeak by, but how long will your luck hold? A fine for your sister would be a half-a-week's wages, at least.

For you, it was only a nightmare. In the Republic of South Africa, it is a daily trauma for the majority of citizens. Take, for example, an eyewitness account of such a raid, reported in the *Capa Times*, which occurred on the 19th of October, 1982, at the "Zone 16 single man's quarters," located on the outskirts of Capetown. Note: Black workers in urban areas are prohibited from permanent residency and are not allowed to bring their families on their constant, forced migrations.

At 4 a.m., "riot police, uniformed police and inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board

went from door to door, waking people up with loud raps. While white Cape Town slept peacefully, the residents of the barracks a few miles away were being subjected to a common, yet horrific event in the experience of Black South Africans — a pass raid. A few people managed to escape...The rest — man, woman, and children — stumbled from their beds...They presented themselves in the little front rooms of each hostel for inspection of their documents and their right to be in the barracks at 4:00 in the morning. All around were men in uniform, flashing torches, barking orders...The arrestees, mostly women, went quietly...retaining their dignity...A number had babies on their backs, some wailing at the shock of being awoken so abruptly. Then, with the final slam of a ven door, it was all over."

The reporter quoted one "legal" worker who was left behind: "This is very bad. They come here twice a week and take people away. But after the fines are paid the people come back because they have nowhere else to go. If they cannot pay the fine, we

make a collection. Everyone helps. But we are getting tired of these raids. We will not accept this kind of treatment forever."

According to the *Rand Daily Mail* (10-29-82), more than 2,000 Black people had been arrested in the Capetown area for pass law violations during the previous month. "This is more than double the monthly average for last year," the *Daily Mail* reported. (Emphasis added).

Passbooks are the documents which Black South Africans of age are required to have on their persons at all times. There is an elaborate body of laws and administrative apparatus which determines where you may live, work, visit, at each hour of the day, according to Government defined racial categories.

Sympathizers of the racist regime, following the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement," feel that gradual, meaningful change is under way in South Africa, and that this can be facilitated by participation in cultural and academic exchanges sponsored by the *apartheid* regime. We would agree that certain cosmetic changes in the

Continued on page 3

Angela Davis Lectures: Legal forms of racist repression continue to present

By Angela Brown and Brenda Ling

Angela Davis, in a lecture entitled "Racism and the Law," stressed the pressing need for non-whites to organize against this country's pervasive racist oppression. "If we needed a movement in the late 60's, in the early 70's, then we really need one now," she said last Friday night to a packed auditorium at Western New England College. Sponsored by the Black American Law Students' Association, Davis said that "we all have to act in an organized, collective fashion because the power of the state is strong, it is very strong."

Davis discussed her own case in which she was charged with several murders that took place during the Soledad Brothers' trial in 1970. The handgun used by Jonathan Jackson was registered in Davis' name, though she was nowhere near the scene at the time of the courtroom shootings.

Davis described going underground, her arrest, and her trial, emphasizing that the purpose behind her persecution was not simply to protect the public from a so-called dangerous individual, as her guilt was widely contested from the start. Rather, her persecution illustrated "the extent to which this system will go, not to silence me and eliminate me as an individual, but to terrorize, intimidate, silence and eliminate an entire mass movement. It could have been anyone else," she said.

Davis' main theme for her discussion was that the legal system has to be viewed in its overall context to see whether it indeed brings about justice. For example, while she was still being sought for arrest in 1970, all over the country "hundreds of Black women were harassed," arrested, and suspected of being Davis herself. "Obviously we don't all look *that* much alike!"

She said that students of the law should move towards both understanding that "the law can be used that way as well as understanding the way it can be used in conjunction with mass struggle and change."

One highly interesting note about Davis' court case is how the prosecutor resorted to appealing to the jury's sexist tendencies after his racist tactics were rejected, "hoping that he could convince the jury that after all, I was only a woman." He asserted that she



was "in love" with George Jackson and would therefore be capable of murder. She described the prosecutor's logic: "I might be a philosopher (Davis' doctoral concentration)... but for a woman in love, rationality flies out the window."

In the state's "obvious effort to frighten people away from struggle," racist repression still runs rampant. Davis described Eddie Carthan's case as a carefully constructed racist attack against the progress toward bettering Blacks' lives.

In 1977, at age 27, Carthan was elected mayor of his hometown, Tchule, Mississippi, and immediately he began to improve public services by, for example, paving roads, building a library, and providing public housing. This threat to the Southern landowners' foundation forced a frame-up murder charge against Carthan in 1981.

The National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, an umbrella organization of multi-faceted groups fighting racism and political repression on many fronts, organized mass support; in response to the national exposure of this extra-legal incident, the jury, in forty minutes, acquitted Carthan. "The world was watching... somehow that has a way of making one far more objective than the judge's instructions."

Davis emphasized this need for official and mass movements to reinforce each other. Spontaneous outcries are not powerful enough to effect change, but systematic legal and political action, combined with public pressure will help us keep the movement going.

Pointing out the importance of "making sure that you are involved in some organization or another so that you will be ready when you are needed," she bid all to join the Alliance (which she co-chairs), reminding us, finally, that "we cannot do it alone."

For more information, NUMMO encourages interested persons to contact:

National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression

27 Union Square West, Room 306
New York, New York 10003

10th Anniversary Conference: Chicago, May 13-15, 1983

HEALTH

This article is part of a Health series that Nummo News will be running. We hope it will be of service.

"Hypertension — The silent killer"

By Masherrill Fent

Hypertension, more commonly known as high blood pressure, affects approximately 60 million Americans. Studies indicate that Blacks are two times more susceptible to this illness than Whites. Hypertension is referred to as the "silent killer," because it can occur without any warning and may be asymptomatic, which when undetected or untreated, may lead to death by a heart attack, stroke, or kidney failure.³

Blood pressure is the measurement of the pressure of the blood vessels in the heart muscle during a heart beat. The systolic pressure, or the top number, is the heart contracting and the diastolic pressure, or the bottom number, is the heart relaxing between beats. A continuous blood pressure reading above 140 over 90 is considered abnormal.

Since hypertension may be asymptomatic, it is extremely important to periodically check our blood pressure, especially if we are over the age of forty. Some other high risk factors linked to hypertension are obesity, stress, smoking, and high alcohol and sodium (salt) intake.

Brothers and sisters with hypertension, remember to take your medication as prescribed and try to season your foods with herbs and spices instead of salt. There are several salt substitutes on the market, as well as special low-salt cookbooks. If you are a student, remember you should have your blood pressure checked at the University Health Services.



The Hot Trumpets sizzled in performance at the Student Union Ballroom last Tuesday as part of Black History Month.

The Message In Our Music

by Brynne Clarke

The Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five were in the Pioneer Valley Friday, February 18. The group of young New Yorkers rocked the USA Roller Rink with an energetic and colorful show.

The crowd of 700 stood and waited for the first show which started about 11:00 p.m., with Flash cutting about nine records. The introductions were made: Mellee Mel, Mr. Ness, Raheem (who's in all the ladies dreams), The Kid Creole, and Cowboy - the rappers themselves.

The show included a lot of calling and answering between the performers and the audience. Cowboy and Raheem kept the ladies shrieking while the guys yelled "yo-ol"

In between the shows this reporter was granted an interview. I spoke with the group for about an hour. They expressed their concerns for people and the need for spreading "The Message."

Flash said that they were scared to cut the song and even wanted to release "It's a Shame" as the 12 inch off of the LP, but Mrs. Robinson, their producer said no.

The group has had about 6 bonafide hits from "Super Rappin'" to "Scorpio". They have just gotten back from a tour of Europe and are beginning to tour the USA; with "The Message".

The group began about 10 years ago with just The GrandMaster Flash. The GrandMaster Flash would play in the parks where the rappin' phenomenon began. He would hang a microphone over the table, if the rapper and Flash sounded good together then he would let them continue. If Flash didn't like them he would ask them to get off of the mic. Well Cowboy, Mellee Mel and Mel's brother-The Kid Creole passed and they became the base of a group. Later on Mr. Ness and Raheem became part of the crew. The group as is, has been together for 7 years.

A lot of the early years were done in parks and small Harlem and South Bronx clubs like "The T-Connection" and "The Renaissance Ballroom".



Photo by Brynne Clarke

Master of the Mix doing it in Chicopee

After capturing the N.Y. crowds, they recorded their first national hit, "Freedom". The "Artist"-as they do call themselves expressed, much dismay on having one of the largest selling records of all time (The Message), and not being nominated for anything. They believe in what they do and they see it as an art. "Not everybody can rap or cut well."

When I asked Flash what the direction of rappin' will be, he answered with, "I don't know, but it won't die; and GrandMaster Flash and the Furious Five will be there."

I was quite impressed with their intelligence and ability to see what was going on around them. They believe in themselves and are doers. They are not going to let people just pass them by. They hope that soon other artist will recognize that they are doing something and it's good. This reviewer would like to note that I am not the biggest fan of rep, but I did like this show. "Flash is fast, Flash is fast", as Deborah Harry says. They get you involved in the show and you stay until it's over. "The Message" is actually quite simple -Love, Unity and Peace, to all.

• South Africa continued from page 1 •

laws, as well as Reagan's policy, are part of change in South Africa — and the reality shows that this change consists of intensified oppression of the majority, torture and assassination of opposition leaders, and ever-widening aggression against neighboring states.

The main element in the racists' policy of deceptive change is the "constitutional reform" currently under way in South Africa. A three-chamber parliament is proposed, one chamber each for the "whites," the "Indians" and the "coloreds". The majority "Black" population would be excluded altogether. For the most part the "Indian" and "Colored" communities

are having no part of this attempt to suck them into becoming powerless accomplices in racist rule. Feelings run so high against collaboration with the regime that since agreeing to participate in the scheme, the "Colored Labor Party" "has found it impossible to hold an open meeting in Capetown, where coloreds outnumber whites by about two to one." (New York Times, 2-14-83). Furthermore, "About 60 organizations — civic associations, student groups, and trade unions — subscribed to a statement last month that declared, 'We reject the Labor Party as being in any way representative of the oppressed in their struggle for a non-racial, democratic South Africa.'"

Ironically, the most likely result of this phoney reform will be to set in motion and unite the democratic political forces that will finally put an end to the racist regime. Because the main pillars of support for the regime are Wall Street and Washington, it is especially important at this time, for us to step up to support for the campaign to isolate South Africa from all forms of official contact and support from abroad: academic, sports, military, economic, political — which is consistent with repeated declarations by the United Nations General Assembly.

Interviewing techniques a la hysteria

By DONNA DAVIS

For graduating seniors this is a time of increased pressure and anxiety as we struggle to fulfill degree requirements and obtain a job. "The real world" lurks like a demon, ready to pounce upon us on May 29 (or May 30 for those with intense hengovers.)

Even the most non-conformist non-conformists are interviewing. People you thought were born in Levi's have donned neutral colored suits. Company names, corporate insignies and annual report data dance in our heads like the mysterious fruit in a Pac-Man game. (Wake waka). As you wait for a recruiter to call your name, palms sweat and you start to imagine that the most outlandish thing will happen when you try to stand up. I can see it all now. Your name is called and before you can shake Mr./Ms. Corporate America's hand a hidden feult underneath Hampshire House opens up and swallows you whole. Well, so much for the interview.

Having survived the interview experience I can only say that the fault, if indeed there is one, did not engulf me. However, I have noted that when pressed the most simple directives elicit a blank response. I was told to proceed to cubicle number 6. For a student of

advanced calculus this should have been a simple task, but nool I began to mutter to myself, "One, four...no it's one, two, three, four...Oh, oh, whet comes after 471!" The recruiter's steps seemed to boom behind me as the distance between us began to close. Then suddenly just over the horizon loomed cubicle number 6. Marvelous, simply marvelous.

The actual interview proceeded without any traumatic hitches. I did not find myself clinging to the GE men's leg screaming, "Damn it GE, you bring good things to living, why don't you bring good things to my life!" I even found my way out of cubicle 6.

This vignette was not meant to scare my interviewing brethren. It was simply meant to add some levity to the college experience. Your academic record is already documented on your transcript and extracurricular activities are delineated on your resume. For better or for worst the recruiter already knows what you've been up to. So relax and enjoy yourself. For real interviewing techniques, and other help with career development, use the Berkshire House Counseling and Career Development facility. The staff is excellent and more than willing to help.

Photo of the Week



Photo by John Wright

Marilyn Sargeant studying at "Yvonne's" in the New Africa House.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Black History Month, 1983



★ 111 Tuesday, Feb. 22
Films: *Bundle of Blues* and *Tap Dancin'*
Student Union Ballroom, 7:00 and 9:00 pm

★ 111 Thursday Feb. 24
Films: *Now is the Time* and *Malcom X: Struggle for Freedom*
Malcolm X Center, Southwest Area, 8:00 pm

★ 111 Friday, Feb. 25
DUSK...Patti O'Neal, Dance/Theater Performance
Bowker Auditorium, 8:00 pm

★ 111 Saturday, Feb. 26
THIRD WORLD THEATER SERIES
"For Better Not For Worse" A comedy/drama about the struggle in South Africa to fight apartheid. Written by Selaelo Maredi, author of "Homeland" and presented by the American Committee on Africa.
Bowker Auditorium, 8:00 pm, \$2.-students, \$3.-general public

Sunday Feb. 27
Sweet Honey in the Rock performs at Smith College
8:00 pm, Admission

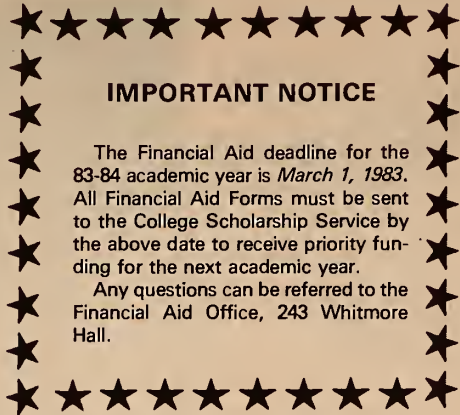
Exhibit: Afro-American, Afro-Caribbean and African Leaders, Past and Present. Feb. 22-28 in Neilson Library, at Smith College.

Third World Women's Task Force Meets the first Tuesday of every month, Everywoman's Center, Wilder Hall, UMass.
For more info 545-0883



Photo by Chris Hardin

Odetta joined the Archie Shepp Quartet during Friday night's performance in celebration of Black History Month at Simon's Rock College.



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Any questions can be referred to the Financial Aid Office, 243 Whitmore Hall.

BLACK STUDENTS' ALLIANCE OF SMITH COLLEGE PRESENTS: Black Arts Festival

The theme is "Variations: A Spectrum of Our Cultures." The events for the weekend are:

Thursday, March 3

Tribute to Black Womenhood Award, 8:00 p.m. in Neilson Browsing Room. This year's recipient is Paule Marshall, author of *Brown Girl, Brownstones* and other works about West Indian life in America. A reception will follow this event.

Friday, March 4

Alumnae Registration, 3-6 p.m. in the Florence M'Wengi Cultural Center.

Concert featuring "Pieces of a Dream" a Philadelphia-based jazz ensemble, 8:00 p.m. in John M. Green Auditorium.

Admission: \$4 - Smith students, \$6 - non-Smith, \$8 - door. Tickets are available in Seelye Basement (Smith) end Feces (Amherst).

Afterparty following Concert in the M'Wengi Cultural Center. Admission discount with concert ticket.

Saturday, March 5

Workshops, 1-3 p.m. in the Florence M'Wengi Cultural Center. Smith Alumnae will present workshops on Business, Communications, Law, Minority Admissions, etc. Open to all Five-College students and professors on a sign-up basis. contact the BSA office at ext. 2153 or 2160 for more information, Smith College.

Alumnae Banquet end Presentation of the Otelia Cromwell Award, 5:30 p.m. in the Alumnae House Banquet Hall. The banquet will also feature a dance sketch by "Celebrations," a poetry reading by Joyce Ingram, and songs by Suzenne Greenidge and Valundra Pollard. Admission: \$2.50 R.S.V.P. by March 1st to Mayme Williams (Gardiner House, ext. 2285 or 586-5751).

Semi-formal Cabaret featuring Artie Dixon and "Sunsight", 9 p.m. - 1 p.m. in the Davis Center Ballroom. Also a Fashion Show presentation. Admission: \$2.50 in advance, \$3 at the door. Available in Seelye Basement (Smith). Afterparty in the M'Wengi Cultural Center. Discount with Cabaret ticket.

Sunday, March 6

Gospel Jubilee with Rev. Sam Gardner of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City, 10:30 a.m. in Helen Hills Chapel.

If you have any further questions, contact Toni Tubman at 546-3837 or Nita Williams at 584-2700, ext. 304. Please help us make this celebration a success.

Antoinette M. Tubman
Chair, Black Arts Festival Committee
Nita M. Williams
Chair, Black Students' Alliance of Smith College

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NUMMO NEWS

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UMass Administrators Oppose SAT standards

By SEGUN EUBANKS

Paul Barrows, Director of the Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black and Minority Students (CCEBMS) and Rudolph Jones, University of Massachusetts Admissions Advisor, have expressed strong opposition to the attempt to introduce new minimum standard requirements for admission to state colleges and universities. Barrows, who testified against the proposal in a public hearing held on February 15, by the Board of Regents, called the proposals "unfair to minority and low income urban students." Jones said the proposal "would create unnecessary exclusion of a significant percentage of incoming students."

A draft of the proposal, which has been under discussion for the past year, is currently being distributed by the Board of Regents of Massachusetts, under the title of "Admissions Standards." Its chief support has come from Roger Schiness, Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs for the Board of Regents. However, the proposal is facing much criticism and opposition from educators and administrators throughout the state.

The supporters of the proposal allege that implementation would improve the quality of students entering state colleges and universities.

The proposal, if implemented would follow the three basic criteria of Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores, class rank and high school preparation (see table). A typical high school senior in 1986, in order to be considered for admissions to the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, would have to score a combined math and verbal SAT total of 825, be in the upper 50 percent of the class, have three years of college prep English, two years of college prep Math, two years of Social Science, two years of Natural Science, and one year of a foreign language. The standards in all categories would increase gradually every year until 1989.

Another important and controversial aspect of the proposal is a stipulation that would allow colleges and universities to recommend exceptions to the minimum standards. According to the proposal: "Each institution, as a part of its policy, will recommend the special criteria by which it will evaluate and admit non-traditional and educationally disadvantaged students who will be exempted from the minimum standards." Two such groups mentioned were older students and minority students.

Barrows, said that the idea of developing exceptions to minimum standards would create minority "quotas" on campuses and would "have the potential to stigmatize" that group of students. Jones added that "In this post-Bakke era the Regents would be setting themselves up for a class action suit by displaced white students who scored higher than minority students." Both men also suggested that since colleges could only "recommend" criteria, the final decision of the percentage of exceptions lay in the hands of the Regents.

Jones said that the current criteria for admissions is much more adequate. There is currently no minimum SAT cutoff, and the admissions office uses a number of other criteria, including high school transcripts. Barrows agreed, saying that consideration for admission to the University must include "the detailed evidence of competent academic performance, which a high school transcript provides."

Mr. Barrows also stressed, "I am for the quality of students and the quality of education at the University." He said that he could support the portion of the proposal requiring vigorous high school preparation if the Regents came up with a viable way to supply



Rudy Johnson of the UMass Admissions office.

Photo by John Wright

Instructions	Regent Proposal For September 1986	High school preparation
Tap Echelon UMass Amherst/Worcester/Boston, SMU, University of Lowell	775 and upper 40 percent or 825 and upper 50 percent	*partial compliance to Carnegie Point System
Middle Echelon Nine State College i.e. Fitchburg State	725 and upper 50 percent or 775 and upper 80 percent	*partial compliance to Carnegie Point System
Lower Echelon Community College i.e. Roxbury Community, STCC *Carnegie Point System: Equivalent of 16 courses of college prep work i.e. English, Math, Soc. Science, etc.	Open Admissions	H.S. Diploma

resources and finances to public high schools, especially in the urban centers. Mr. Jones says that the politics behind the proposal is to improve education in public high schools, however, he also strongly questions the availability of resources.

The question of cultural bias in the SAT is another important consideration. According to Jones, Black students score an average of 200 points below white students. He says that 70 percent of the whites score above 700 while 60 percent of the Blacks score below 700. Barrows feels this is due to inadequate high school preparation and the lack of coaching for SAT exam. Studies have also shown that different cultural and experiential backgrounds between the racial groups call into question the validity of standardized intelligence and performance tests.

Barrows also pointed to the potential overload of community colleges, the unreliability of class rank, and exclusion of programs such as CCEBMS in the development stages of the proposal, as a few other concerns.

When asked what students, especially Third World and low income students should do to help block the proposal, Barrows said "everything and anything." He pointed to the fact that many of us would not be here if the proposal were in effect. He said that the best way to show the Regents that they are wrong is about where their assumptions that standards are too low is to excel in all academic areas.

SAT Admissions Standard: Elitist Trends in higher ed.

By CHARLENE ALLEN
ANGELA BROWN

The recently proposed minimum SAT requirement, a subject of debate for quite some time, indicates by its mere existence that there is a strong need to clarify the issues of access to, and diversity in, public higher education.

The fact that the proposed SAT scores have actually been subject to extensive intellectual debate by those purported to be the most learned in our society indicates that retrogressive ideas continue to influence higher education policymakers. It is clearly ludicrous to seriously consider this proposal as a means of upgrading a university.

Let's begin with the basic rationale maintained by our esteemed Board of Regents, which put forth this proposal in the first place. The rationale is:

1) the minimum SAT standard will improve the quality of classroom education by admitting only those students who have had superior preparation for college work;

2) the institution of these standards throughout the state will force the state's secondary schools to improve their curricula and administration and;

3) access to higher education for under-represented and low-income individuals will be guaranteed through provisions for students in "special categories."

Our contention is that the proposed SAT standards will result in the following:

1) a decrease in access to higher education;

2) a hindrance of the development of a constructive approach to the problems of secondary schools and;

3) an elitist approach to the University's self-evaluation.

Decreased Access

The SAT requirement will undoubtedly result in discrimination against those of lower economic or racially oppressed backgrounds. Every individual has not had an adequate opportunity to sufficiently prepare himself to meet traditional admissions criteria. The "special categories" provision will not allow for the fair or equal representation of those who are in every other way qualified to attend. Rather, these individuals will be admitted in a stigmatized manner, tainting their college experiences and hindering their progress. Even when those of "non-traditional" backgrounds are "allowed" onto this campus, conditions are not always conducive to their academic efforts.

The problems in Massachusetts' secondary schools will not be alleviated by mere pressure. Unfortunately, the solution must address the disease, not the symptoms. The fact is that Massachusetts high schools are effected by economic problems which cannot be separated from educational quality. Massachusetts law mandates that schools receive a minimum level of funding from state sources that provides only the skeleton of an educational institution, i.e. a building and a primary staff. Any further funding must be provided by the relevant district. Naturally, those districts with high-income residents are more capable of contributing money to their schools, then are low-income residents. Furthermore, the economic needs of those born into low-income families result in the district's emphasis on a vocational rather than a college-

Shirley Chisholm speaks at Hampshire

By RUSSELL D. JORDAN

Former New York congresswoman, Shirley Chisholm, spoke at an informal reception held in her honor at Hampshire College last Tuesday. The reception was sponsored by the Black Studies Executive Committee. The Committee is made up of Black faculty here in the five-college area. Chet Davis, chairman of that organization and Afro-American studies professor at the University of Massachusetts, welcomed Ms. Chisholm to the gathering.

The reception opened with the film, "Chisholm Pursuing a Dream." The film chronicled Ms. Chisholm's unsuccessful, but significant, bid for the 1972 democratic presidential nomination. Ms. Chisholm, a congresswoman from New York City at the time, said in the film a main impetus for her campaign was, win or lose, "to get the white forerunners to deliver something to the Black masses." Despite her loss, Ms. Chisholm is credited with shaking up the traditional, largely white male influence of the party.

Ms. Chisholm said a large degree of success, despite being Black and a woman, was due to the fact that she "understood the power of the Black vote." Ms. Chisholm said after the film, that a large measure of her strength in dealing with the often biased special interest groups that dominate the American political arena lay in the fact that she was always able to "maneuver", "I am a catalyst for change," she said to the gathering at the reception. "My goals are and always have been to enhance and develop an understanding of Black people, what they mean and their attitudes."

Ms. Chisholm, who left political life to accept a position at Mount Holyoke College, in Hadley, Massachusetts, said that, "most of the students come

from sheltered backgrounds. They don't have the breadth and depth of experiences to change their attitudes." It is her frankness and honesty, Ms. Chisholm believes, that allows her to make headway in opening young people's minds. "My classes are loaded," she said, "I'm very frank. I step on toes end I have no time for foolishness. I have a job to do, things to accomplish. I love people, and naturally, I want people to love me. But, what someone thinks of me is their problem, not mine." Ms. Chisholm continued by saying, "I am a humanitarian. America is a multi-faceted, variegated country." Ms. Chisholm chastised both Blacks and Whites for rigid, doctrinaire thinking. Progress comes through understanding," she said.

Ms. Chisholm, whose political career was based on championing the cause of the "disenfranchised" and "disenchanted," said that though her goals may not be accepted in her time, "I hope they pave the way for future gain. I've caught hell, but I don't regret anything I've done." Ms. Chisholm cited a "deep concern" for the young people of this country and an "unshakeable faith in their character," in her hopes for the future.

Ms. Chisholm, who spent part of her childhood in the Caribbean island nation of Barbados, claimed her disciplined West Indian upbringing, her faith in God and her "tremendous confidence" in herself, has stood her in good stead against the rigors of political life. Ms. Chisholm finished by thanking the Five College Black Studies Executive Committee for sponsoring the reception and closed by saying, "I accept the challenge in this Valley. I don't listen to rumors or people with biased feelings. Once I observe and find out for myself, you can't stop me."

our presence here the cause of a problem necessitating the proposal of higher SAT standards in the first place.

The 'Image' Problem

The Board of Regents, by making this proposal, is essentially asserting that our endeavors, as students of the University of Massachusetts, are not those which lend to its ideal image of the University. But is it not we, the consumers, who ought to be deciding upon what image we want to create? After all, an "image" is nothing less than a reflection of the underlying goals we seek to achieve at this university. Therefore, it becomes clear that this proposal is a starting point for changing the nature of higher education to suit the Regents' needs rather than those of UMass students.

The Regents are currently "reconsidering" the SAT proposal due to the pressure that has been applied on them from within the state. They have apparently recognized the folly of bringing to public conscience the deep-rooted afflictions of the state's education system. We, however, must take advantage of this blunder and see to it that the question is not allowed to fester back into obscurity. This entire situation is indicative of an even larger problem. The afflictions of the entire system will not cease to haunt us even if this proposal to intensify them were to disappear. We are fighting ideas which continuously dawn new disguises. The struggle must not die with every superficial change. •

NCAA passes minimum SAT requirement

By KEITH W. JOHNSON

As the state Regents ponders the idea of instituting a minimum SAT requirement, the NCAA has already passed a ruling that requires a minimum SAT score of 700 for all athletes who enter college in order to participate in varsity sports.

This ruling, titled Proposal 48, was introduced and passed at the NCAA convention in January in San Diego and is scheduled to go into effect in August 1986. The ruling was introduced by an all-white committee that evaluated the proposal.

But it has met with strong opposition with Black people involved in college sports. Dr. Jesse Stone Jr., President of Southern University and Dr. Robert Randolph, President of Alabama State are but two of many presidents from predominantly Black colleges that are opposed to the ruling. Georgetown's famed basketball coach John Thomson has even come out against the ruling.

Many feel that the ruling has a racist tone to it. It has been noted that the SAT's themselves are racially biased in that they pertain to more white middle class standards. It is a fact that about 56 percent of Black high school students receive a score below 700. But there are also a number of white students that also receive scores below this figure.

Some feel that the white institutions are trying to cut down the number of Blacks on their teams. Others feel that the ruling is an attempt to disrupt the athletic programs at Black colleges which have just recently begun to participate in the mainstream of national collegiate competition.

Some Blacks are in favor of the ruling. Harry Edwards of the University of California is one. He was the militant leader of Black athletes on the U.S. team during the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City. Others feel that a score of 700 is undemanding of all athletes.

At the conference in San Diego, the head football coach of National Champion Penn State, Joe Paterno, in speaking of the Black opposition to the ruling, stated, "but it's for your own good..." But many Blacks can not understand how Paterno knows more about Blacks than Black people do. Between now and 1986 opponents of the ruling will be trying to overturn or amend Proposal 48.

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Photo of the Week



Steven "Chuckie" Bagley and Denise Bulgar acting up outside the SUB on Friday.

Photo by Brynne Clarke

SAT Standard continued

preparatory curricula. In short, a vicious cycle prevails in the district educational system, which is not addressed by outside attempts to improve its quality.

The Elitist Trend

Closer to home, the minimum SAT proposal has an immediate effect upon the public's perception of what an educational institution is all about. The proposal makes grades the sole objective of a college education. Consequently, it reduces students to tunnel-visioned grade-seekers, rather than individuals seeking the "universal" discoveries embodied in a university education. This concept not only bestardizes the intention of higher education, but also makes a negative statement about those of us who are currently here. Were these standards already in effect when we were applying to UMass, many of us would not have been admitted. The proposal deligitimizes our right to be here. In fact, it is based on a view which designates

Se desmoraliza el Ejercito del Salvador?

Por MIGUEL CEVASCO
CINDY VELAZQUEZ

La ciudad de Suchitoto ha estado situada por las guerrillas desde Feb. 11, 1983. El Gobierno ha estado mandando ayuda militar por medio de helicopteros, ha havido una lucha constante en las calles de Suchitoto.

Suchitoto con una poblacion de 6,000 personas, a 27 millas al norte de la capital, es el puerto mas importante al norte de la capital, pues esta tiende dos proyectos hidroelectricos que suplen ma's del la mitad de la energia electrica del Salvador.

El ejercito salvadoreño esta confundido respecto al proxima paso a tomar, debido a la ocupacion de Berlin por las fuerzas guerrilleras.

La operacion militar en grande escala ha sido completamente inefectiva contra las guerrillas del frente de Liberacion Nacional Farabundo Martí. Los consejeros norteamericanos han criticado las taticas utilizadas, y han empujado al ejercito a utilizar pequenas unidades de patrullas para combatir las guerrillas, esto le ha dado mas sentido de inseguridad a los comandantes del ejercito.

el ejercito del Salvador ha creado una dependencia tal en la entrana miento de los batallones del ejercito en Estados Unidos, que es tos no pueden combatir a menos que sea junto a estos batallones. Con ma's del 60% de las tropas enlistadas y con un entrenamiento irregular, el espiritu del ejercito se ha do al piso, despues del ultimo ataque de las guerrillas en Berlin.

Despues de tuomar 293 prisioneros del ejercito salvadoreño, entre octubre y diciembre de 1982, y 153 soldados el pasado mes de enero, podemos decir que la politica de las guerrillas de tomar prisioneros ha sido efectiva.

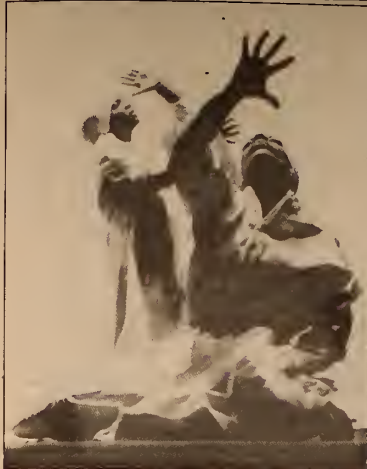


Photo by Brynne Clarke

Two members of Dusk dancing up a storm at Bowker Auditorium on Friday.

Patti O'Neal and Dusk

By DONNA DAVIS

"What became of the people of Sumer?"

"Ah," the old man sighed,

"They lost their history and then they died."

Patti O'Neal and Dusk revived some of the history and culture of Black people Friday evening in Bowker auditorium. With dance, poetry and a slide show the

troupe recounted the joys and sorrows of the Black experience.

The futility of loving someone while being a slave was voiced poignantly by a mother with her child. She asked how could someone become attached to someone knowing that this person could be sold to a distant land at any time. The hymn heard in the background reminded all of the Black person's struggle to remain human while bound to a "peculiar institution."

The art slides exposed the diversity of creative expression in Africa. Carefully carved busts of African women revealed the prevalent norms of beauty without sacrificing individual traits.

In the preceding scene Ms. O'Neal mimicked the unnatural poses characteristic of the Egyptian art form. Her hands and forearms formed angles perpendicular to her body as her shoulders undulated. She danced rather coolly at first, then her movements became more frenzied and spastic as the music's tempo quickened.

Again slides were used to transport the audience back in time. Images of Black leaders fleshed on the screen. W.E.B. DuBois, Marcus Garvey, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, Jr. were among them. Children in their Sunday best and folks in the streets of Harlem came to life. Billie Holiday once again seemed to sing the blues.

The nightclub scene displayed the troupe's ability to "act up." Each woman in this segment had her own story to tell about life, love and loving. One woman, undoubtedly the most enviable of the three, strutted and sauntered on the stage as her companions yelled, "Jump back baby, jump back!" She complied with their request by doing a playful skip. They were Black women hanging out and just talking about being Black women.

The performance in Bowker solidified the connection between knowledge of one's history and survival. Through creative imagery Patti O'Neal and Dusk breathed truth into the lives Black people have led. They captured and pointed out the significance of an old saying: It is impossible to know where you are going unless you know where you have been.

African dance at area high school

By RUSSELL D. JORDAN

On February 18th, at the Amherst Regional High School, a packed house was treated to a concert honoring the heritage of Black dance and music. The African dance troupe, directed and choreographed by Deemne Bette, was sponsored by the Massachusetts Artists-in-Residence Program. The troupe spent several weeks at area schools instructing students in the art of Black dance.

The show was a heart-stopper from start to finish with the percussion section, headed by Barnidele Osumarea, leading the dancers in a poetic display of exuberance in motion. Traditional Black/African dances from the continent and the diaspora were featured. The dancers' technical expertise was highlighted by the colorful traditional costumes that they wore.

The sheer physical and emotional exuberance of the performers swept the audience along, head bobbing and hand clapping throughout. After an intermission the audience saw a brief performance by area youngsters and members of the Wildwood dance club. They performed a traditional African ceremonial dance and the audience was visibly pleased. At the end of the performance, and a rousing standing ovation, members of the audience, not wanting the magic to end, crowded onto the stage to join in the dancing.

This reporter, for one, was moved by so vibrant a representation of the richness and vitality of Black culture. As an example of the proud heritage that Blacks everywhere share, this performance was an unparalleled success. The performers and students who participated in the performance, in whatever capacity, are to be commended.

HEALTH

This article is part of a Health series that Nummo News will be running. We hope it will be of service.

"Alas, there may be a brighter future for sickle cell victims"

By MASHERRILL FANT

Sickle Cell Anemia (SCA) is an inherited disease in which the shape of the red blood cells is adversely affected. Genes inherited from your parents are responsible for the shape and function of the red blood cells. If a person is born with a sickle gene from both parents he has SCA. Approximately one in every six hundred Blacks is born with SCA.

SCA is an incurable, painful, and oftentimes a debilitating disease that can shorten life expectancy. However, with proper medical treatment and management the severity of the disease can be controlled. Until recently, there has been little, if any hope for the SCA victims; alas there appears to be a brighter future.

Recent research from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute in Bethesda, Md. reports that a new drug, 5-azacytidine, has proven effective in preventing SCA by activating dormant adult genes, which cause the production of normal red blood cells. This drug remains in the experimental stage and is not yet available on a routine basis.¹

Sickle Cell Trait (SCT) is not a disease. If a person is born with a normal gene from one parent and a sickle gene from the other parent, he has SCT. One in every ten Blacks has SCT. If both parents have SCT there is a one in four chance that each pregnancy will result in an offspring with SCA.

There is also a brighter future for couples in which both partners have SCT. There is a new test available which checks the fetus in vitro for abnormal blood cells, thus providing a couple with an opportunity for genetic counseling.²

SOURCES

1. JET, Dec. 27, 1982, 63(16):31.
2. The New England Journal of Medicine, July 1, 1982, 307(1):32-6.

Martin Luth King, Jr. Week Essay and Poster Contest

"Make his day a Holiday"

The planning committee for Martin Luther King, Jr. week, April 4-9 is sponsoring an essay contest in addition to the poster contest. The winning essay will be read at a candlelight vigil to be held April 4th. The deadline for poster designs is March 10th and the due date for essays is March 20th. Please submit all entries to the Student Senate, 420 Student Union Building. The prize for both the winning essay and poster will be \$75.00. In the spirit of Martin Luther King, Jr. who advocated justice and equality, we encourage the entire community to take part in the poster and essay contests as well as the Martin Luther King week activities. For more information, please call 545-0341.



Photo by Ray Sandenfin

Moeketai Botibe and Selaelo Maredi in "For Better Not For Worse" on February 26th.

For Better Not For Worse

By KEITH JOHNSON

This past Saturday in Bowker Auditorium the Third World Theater Series presented the firstplay of its spring season entitled "For Better Not For Worse." The play was written and performed by famed South African playwright Selaelo Maredi.

The play, a political comedy, was a two-man performance. It not only featured Selaelo Maredi as Mampene, but it also featured South African actor Moeketai Botibe in the role of Mampene's good friend Shai.

The play is the story of two friends, Mampene and Shai. As the play opens, Mampene is taking pictures of himself in order to prepare a passport so that he can see his daughter in Bophuthatswane, one of the homelands reserved for Africans. When Shai comes over to Mampene's apartment, he tells him the news that the Prime Minister has been assassinated by rebels. With this news they celebrate by drinking in the park.

When they come back Mampene invites Shai to dinner at the house of a friend. While the two are away at dinner, the Security Police come to search Mampene's apartment. When the two men come back they find the apartment ransacked and the only things missing are the pictures and a letter from Mampene's daughter.

A couple of days later Mampene receives the terrible news that a package had been sent to his daughter. When she opened it the package blew up killing her and six other children. Mampene realizes that the bomb was sent by the Security police.

Mampene's wife had died long ago and with one of his daughters murdered he is filled with grief. But then he receives a letter from his other daughter who lives in Pretoria. She says that she is leaving the country to join the rebel forces. Although the news adds to his grief, he also feels pride. He comes to realize that it is the only solution to the oppression in his country.

The play was a fine two-man performance. It was very humorous which can be attested by the good amount of laughter from the audience. The play also featured sets of African music that was either sung by the performers or played in the background. This displayed the fine harmony that can be found in South African songs.

The play was a fine mixture of music, humor and the reality of South African apartheid. It received a standing ovation from the good sized audience who definitely enjoyed the evening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Japanese Film Festival at Smith College

Tuesday, March 1 Smith College will present a Japanese Film Festival.

The Story of the Last Chrysanthemum (1939), MIZOGUCHI

I Was Born but . . . (1932), OZN

For more information contact Tomiko Narahara at the Asian Studies Department, 5-0349

The Far World Comes Near

Saturday March 5

Sponsored by the SouthEast Asian Cultural Society at Pratt Auditorium, Mount Holyoke College.

12-7 p.m. — Arts & Crafts exhibition and gourmet food catering service

3 p.m. — Fashion show, music and folk songs, traditional dances.

Admission: \$2, student ID required

9 p.m. — 1 a.m. Asian party, Torry Hall, Mount Holyoke College

Admission: \$2, student ID required

The Asian American Students Association (AASA) is an organization open to all 5-College students who are interested in raising the awareness of the community to Asian culture. The group plans and announces social, education and cultural events in the area. Co-chaired by Cindy Chin and Phillip Chung, the AASA is a Registered Student Organization with an office at 423C SUB. Weekly meetings are held on Tuesdays at 6:30 in the Campus Center (check Hypercurricula for the room number). All are encouraged to participate.

Black Arts Festival

The Black Students' Alliance of Smith College presents a Black Arts Festival.

The theme is "Variations: A Spectrum of Our Cultures."

The events for the weekend are:

Thursday, March 3

Tribute to Black Womanhood Award, 8:00 p.m. in Neilson Browsing Room. This year's recipient is Paule Marshall, author of *Brown Girl, Brownstones* and other works about West Indian life in America. A reception will follow this event.

Friday, March 4

Alumnae Registration, 3-6 p.m. in the Florence M'Wangi Cultural Center
 Concert featuring "Pieces of a Dream" a Philadelphia-based jazz ensemble, 8:00 p.m. in John M. Green Aud.

Admission: \$4 - Smith students
 \$6 - non-Smith,
 \$8 - door.

Tickets are available in Seelye Basement (Smith) and Faces (Amherst)

Afterparty following Concert in the M'Wangi Cultural Center. Admission discount with concert ticket.

Join the 3rd World Caucus

There will be a 3rd World Caucus meeting on Wed., March 2nd at 6:00 p.m. in the Office of Third World Affairs, Rm. 318 SUB.

For more info: call the OTWA at 545-2517
 All are invited.

Panorama newscast

Panorama is a Latin-American newscast every Monday 8 p.m. and Saturdays at 3 p.m. on WMUA 91.1 FM. Panorama is a production of Concepto Latino.

CONCEPTO LATINO — WMUA 545-2876
 545-2877

Schedule:	
Monday	2-6 a.m., 7-10 p.m.
Thursday	6-0 a.m.
Friday	9-12 noon
Saturday	1-4 p.m.

Justice Berger of Canadian Supreme Court at Smith

Thomas R. Berger, justice on the Supreme Court of British Columbia and an outspoken defender of native rights and civil liberties in Canada, will speak at Smith College about "Human Rights in Canada: The English, the French, and the Native Peoples" on Tuesday, March 1, at 4:30 p.m. in the Browsing Room of the Neilson Library. The free, public lecture is part of the series "From a Canadian Perspective" being sponsored by the Five College Program in Canadian Studies.

Saturday, March 5

- Workshops, 1-3 p.m. in the Florence M'Wangi Cultural Center. Smith Alumnae will present workshops on Business, Communications, Law, Minority Admissions, etc. Open to all Five-College students and professors on a sign-up basis. Contact the BSA office at x2153 or x2160 for more information, Smith College.

- Alumnae Banquet and Presentation of the Otelia Cromwell Award, 5:30 p.m. in the Alumnae House Banquet hall. The banquet will also feature a dance sketch by "Celebration," a poetry reading by Joyce Ingram, and songs by Suzanne Greenidge and Valundra Pollard. Admission: \$2.50. R.S.V.P. by march 1st to Mayme Williams (Gardiner House, x2285 or 585-5751)

- Semi-formal Cabaret featuring Artie Dixon and "Sunsight", 9 p.m. - 1 a.m. in the Davis Center Ballroom. also a Fashion Show presentation. Admission: \$2.50 in advance, \$3.00 at the door. Available in Seelye Basement (Smith).

Afterparty in the M'Wangi Cultural Center. Discount with Cabaret ticket.

Help Wanted

The Commuter Area Government has two job openings; Office Manager and Film Coordinator. These positions are work study at 15 hours/week. Freshperson, Sophomore, and Junior undergraduates preferred. To apply, stop by 404 Student Union 9:00 - 5:00 p.m. M-F. We are an Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer. Third World, women and non-traditional students are encouraged to apply. Deadline for applications has been extended to March 3rd.

Third World Theater Series

Day of Absence & Los Vendidos

two original one-act plays

Thurs., Fri., Sat., March 3, 4, 5

Hampden Theater 8 p.m.

American Music Festival Concert features Max Roach

Members of the University of Massachusetts music faculty will perform the second concert of an American Music Festival at Bezanson Recital Hall in the Fine Arts Center on Tuesday, March 8, at 8:00 p.m. The all-jazz concert will feature solo percussionist Max Roach and the University Chamber Jazz Ensemble. Ensemble members, along with Roach, are Fred Tillis, saxophone; David Sporny, trombone; Jeff Holmes, trumpet and piano; and Salvatore Macchia, bass. Admission to the event is free of charge.

The program will feature jazz works composed by Roach, Tillis, Holmes, Macchia, Duke Ellington, Clifford Brown, and Charlie Parker.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Minority Business Students

and those with an interest in business

Meet the Dean of

The School of Management

Have "Dessert with the Dean"

Tuesday, March 1st

7 - 9 p.m. Rm. 1009 Campus Center

Sunday, March 6

Gospel Jubilee with Rev. Sam Gardner of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City, 10:30 a.m. in Helen Hills Chapel.

If you have any further questions, contact Toni Tubman at 586-3837 or Nita Williams at 584-2700, x 304. Please help us make this celebration a success.

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NUMMO NEWS

Monday March 7, 1983

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Real Choices to be Made in Student Government

Highlights of the presidential contest being decided today, tomorrow
By Angela Brown

The competing presidential candidates have made keen efforts to publicize their positions on various questions, and their views of which problems are of most importance to students at UMass, over the past two weeks. However, the notion that the presidential elections are simply a battle for control of the student senate is one quickly disposed of after a look at the programs of each candidate.

This is especially true since today's electoral contenders include a woman of color, Charlene Allen, of the Allen/Ahern ticket, providing a unique opportunity for students of color to elect a SGA president with first-hand experience with issues of Third World concern. These issues necessarily underlie the candidates' deliberations.

Still, these issues were not at the forefront of most of the candidates' programs as was evident in the recent forum sponsored by the *Collegian*, where the presidential hopefuls debated and fielded questions from the SGA-*Collegian* panels, and from the attending audience. The SGA reorganization proposal put forth by the Powers/Hegeler team was a primary subject for debate. The proposal would cut the size of the student senate by one-third, with the intention to increase the senate's "accountability", and to cut "redundant" services now provided by the SGA.

When asked whether racial division exists at UMass, their views of its effects on students, as well as possible solutions to the problem, the candidates expressed varying approaches to the issue.

"History speaks for itself" stated Ron Lipof for the Lipof/Menn team, arguing that racial division exists in general, but at UMass he noted positive experiences such as being able to attend a party at the Malcolm X Center and encountering "no hostility". But, he said "we do have it on campus." He proposed more efforts to "educate the students."

Charlene Allen, speaking for the Allen/Ahern team, said she "wished parties could make it (division) go away, or ignoring it could. But the answer is to bring it out to the point most people avoid." She said racial division has adverse effects when general problems, such as the proposed SAT standards, arise. With regard to these "issues of student concern" she said "we must create the understanding that there are common goals." Tom Ahern added that "racism is a white people's problem...we're the ones who have to address it."

Dave Groom, also a candidate, disagreed with Ahern's statement, saying "it's a two-sided problem", with "resentments" on both sides, though he gave the bulk of the responsibility to white people, and agreed on the need to address the problem.

Fran Hegeler, on behalf of the Powers/Hegeler duo, said that she concurred with the view that most people "don't recognize it is a substantial problem." She attributed division to "misunderstandings", saying "it's everybody's problem." She also supported the need for educational work to eliminate the problem.

Responses also varied to the question to how to improve student government relations with the UMass administration. Ron Lipof argued for a conciliatory approach, saying "you can't break down doors," and calling for "more give and take on each side." In



S.G.A. Presidential 1983 candidates: L-R, Hegeler, Powers, Lipof, Menn, Allen and Ahern.
(Groom, not seen in photo) Photo by John Wright

Charlene Allen's view the problem is "the administration does not give us the respect we need," and that through conciliation alone "we probably won't get that kind of respect", but "...there is power in our numbers." At present "they have no particular reason to listen to our demands," she said. Dave Groom also concurred with a conciliatory approach.

Hopefully, through general interest of the student body, a large turn-out will be seen today end tomorrow at the election stations in the dining commons (and the student union building for commuters). It is a great opportunity to decide on student leadership affecting the entire student body.

Mount Holyoke College Charged with Discrimination

By TRACEY BRYANT

Zagloul Ayad, an ex-cook at Mount Holyoke College, is suing the South Hadley school for \$600,000. The suit filed on Jan. 5, alleges that the 29 yr. old Egyptian-born cook was fired in "bad faith" - without cause or for malicious reasons.

The plaintiff said that Mount Holyoke's personnel director, Robert Moynihan accused him of kissing a Mount Holyoke student in the post office. Ayad said that in the personnel director's office he was offered \$500 to sign a release form and was told that if he didn't sign the release form the alleged information would be brought to the police.

Denying the accusation, Ayad said that he refused to resign and asked for a signed or unsigned statement of time and date from the female student.

Failing to produce the document, the school dropped the claim, but fired Ayad anyway providing no written or stated indication of cause. The school has refused to comment on the case at all.

Zagloul Ayad feels that discrimination was the cause of his dismissal. He said that while working at Mt. Holyoke College he was subject to many questions, comments and innuendos containing racist, anti-Muslim misperceptions about the non-western world. Mr. Ayad said that when he refused to resign, the personnel director told him that he was going to call immigration to make sure that Ayad was deported back to his country. He is married to an American citizen and is a legal resident of this country.

Ayad said that during the same meeting there was a conversation as follows between himself and Mr. Moynihan:

Moynihan: You're Arabic, right?

Ayad: Yes, I am.

Moynihan: You're a Muslim, right?

Ayad: Yes, I am.

Moynihan: You're dangerous. The people around here are afraid of you. Being a Muslim allows you to have several women, but we're not going to allow that here, because it's not a jungle here.

I would advise you to take this money and keep your mouth shut. We've been in court several hundred times and we've won every case. You don't have the money to fight against Mt. Holyoke. Mt. Holyoke has billions of dollars and contact with government authorities.

Ayad replied: "I'll try to ask for justice."

Ayad told us that later a conversation transpired between the lawyers of both parties. During this conversation Mt. Holyoke's lawyers offered Mr. Ayad \$1,000 and a good recommendation if he did not bring his case to court. George M. Nassar of Springfield, the plaintiff's lawyer told the Mt. Holyoke lawyers that Mr. Ayad refused to take the money.

Mt. Holyoke College is counter-suing on the claim that Ayad is simply attempting to discredit the school and make it pay undue amounts of money. The college is asking that Mr. Ayad pay the school \$500,000 plus \$30,000 in legal fees. The school is also asking that the court prevent Mr. Ayad from taking his suit any further.

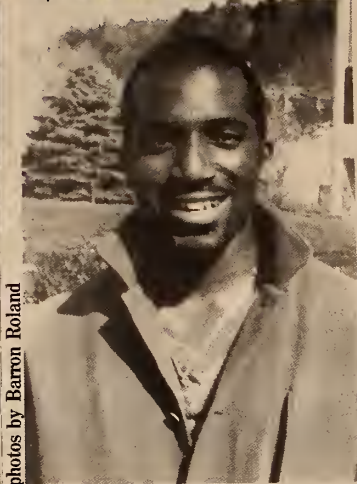
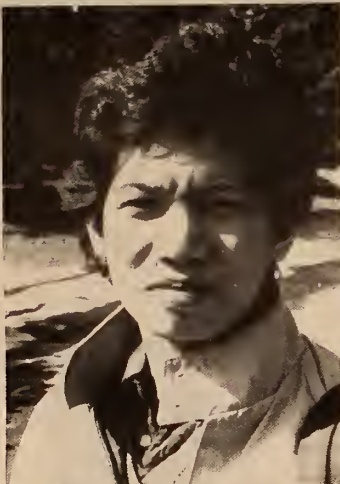
Mt. Holyoke has provided the court with no reason for Mr. Ayad's dismissal. According to Ayad the school has also attempted to cut off his unemployment benefits.

Roving Reporter . . .

We asked students to respond to prof. Wilce's recent trip to South Africa.

Question:

What do you think about UMass Professor Wilce, from the Botany departments recent trip to a South African conference?



photos by Barron Roland

Answers:

Auturo Catapang: "I object to the fact that we are using university funds to support such activity. Something like this should be brought to the attention of the campus before the trip."

Bernard Q. Wilder: "I'd like to know more about the trip and the university's involvement. It's hard to make a judgement because we don't know if he went there for good or bad."

Guatemala's new policy: "Beans and Guns"

First in a two-part series

By STEVEN O'HALLORAN

The war in Guatemala is becoming increasingly complex under the rule of self-proclaimed president General Efraim Rios Montt. Former president General Romeo Lucas Garcia simply killed his opponents and dismissed critics of his brutal regime as "communists." As a result, his regime became extremely isolated internationally. The current Rios Montt government, however, combines an extensive counter-insurgency campaign and massacres reaching genocidal proportions with psychological warfare. The government is also waging a sophisticated propaganda campaign aimed at attracting both domestic and international support. The steps taken by the government were first delineated in a National Security and Development Plan following the March 23, 1982 coup that brought Rios Montt to power. This plan in turn is an adaptation of a 420 page U.S. counter-insurgency plan called "Program of Pacification and Eradication of Communism."

Destroying the revolutionary movement and all of its support systems is still the primary goal of government policy in Guatemala. Estimates of the number of mostly indigenous *Campesinos* (peasants) massacred range from Amnesty International's figure of 2,600 in three months to the Guatemalan Patriotic Unity Committee (CGUP) figure of 8,000 in six months. The CGUP further estimates that an average of four people are killed each hour by government forces. Over 200 communities have been completely destroyed. Many aspects of Indian culture are disintegrating as families are killed and survivors are forced to leave their land, often shedding their traditional clothing to avoid being identified and killed.

Beans and Guns

Rios Montt's military strategy, however, is not limited to massacres and a scorched earth policy. Known as "beans and guns," the strategy was aptly interpreted by a Guatemalan officer to mean "if you're with us we'll feed you, if not, we'll kill you." In an attempt to win the "hearts and minds" of the rural

population, civic action programs are being planned and food distributed by the army in conjunction with evangelical churches. Most of the food comes from U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) funds and UN relief money.

The food has a high price however: government support and collaboration food is desperately needed though, because the army burns all crops in its path and does not allow people to plant, on the grounds that they will supply the guerrillas with food.

In order to receive food, *campesinos* must participate in public works projects, often rebuilding highways necessary for troops movement and building model or "luxury" villages as the government calls them. Guatemala's displaced population is forcibly relocated by the government into "model villages" equivalent to strategic hamlets used by the U.S. in Vietnam to control the population. A military officer recently told New York Times correspondent Marjorie Simons, "We take the villages, put them under protection and keep them under our control."

Evangelical ministers, whose numbers in Guatemala have increased by 18 percent since born-again Christian Rios Montt took power, distribute food in the villages. They also preach about the evils of communism and the necessity of obeying and respecting the army and government. Operation Lovellift, part of Gospel Outreach of Eureka, California, is in charge of the food distribution and village construction. Gospel Outreach is the U.S. parent of the Church of the Word sect that Rios Montt belongs to.

The most insidious way that *campesinos* are used in the strategic hamlets is through their forced participation in "peasant militias." These militias, or "civil defense patrols," as they are also called, are paramilitary bands used by the army to fight guerrillas. Soldiers dressed as civilians and former military personnel are the main participants in and leaders of the militias. After clashes between the militias and guerrilla units, the army claims that the guerrillas are attacking the civilian population. However, refugees have unanimously stated that the army, not the guer-

Update on South Africa's World-Wide Isolation

South Africa Solidarity Committee

Playing Cricket with Apartheid

In mid-January, 15 West Indian cricketers arrived in Johannesburg to start a twelve month tour of South Africa. Local papers report that this smuggling operation involved months of secret negotiations, and will reportedly cost well over \$3 million dollars. In London, Sir Shridath Ramphal, Secretary General of the Commonwealth association of former British colonies, said "South Africa's need to spend fortunes on pirate tours proved that the Gleenagles Agreement barring sporting contacts was working and hurting." (*Rand Daily Mail*, 1/14/83). Immediately upon their arrival in South Africa, several of the athletes were expelled for life from their respective cricket governing bodies, including the Jamaican Cricket Board. The Prime Minister of Jamaica, Edward Seaga promised the strongest action against the three Jamaicans on the tour, saying "We cannot condone anyone who collaborates with the architects of a regime based on racial divisions."

Subsequently, the Foreign Minister announced that the three would be permanently excluded from playing in Jamaica, emphasizing that by violating the boycott the cricketers "have demonstrated their support for South Africa's policy of apartheid." (*Morning Star*, London, 1/15/83). Later, it was learned that West Indies cricket captain Clive Lloyd had turned down large sums of South African money, saying "There is no way I could go there under the present system... the money is very tempting, but that is not all in life."

Michigan divests

On his last day in office, New Year's Day, the Republican Governor of Michigan, William Milliken, signed into law an amendment to the state's Civil Rights Act, a measure which requires all state universities to sell their shares in any company which does business in South Africa.

The Ford Motor Company, which operates a large car assembly plant at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, actively opposed the action. The effort was co-ordinated by the Michigan State Coalition Against Apartheid.

Southern Africa Solidarity Committee



Malcolm X Center: An organization meeting student needs

By RUSSEL D. JORDAN

Photos by John Wright

On March first, Mike Nauls, co-director, with Philip Pasley, of the Malcolm X Center, gave an interview to *Nummo News*. In his interview, Mr. Nauls outlined the various important roles the Malcolm X Center fulfills in Black students' lives here at the University.

"We are thought of as being primarily a social organization, but our efforts are being geared towards fulfilling the academic needs of Black students as well." In keeping with that effort, the staff at the Malcolm X Center is working with Earl Brown, one of the original founders of the Malcolm X Center, and CCEBMS (The Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black and other Minority Students) office at the New Africa House, in designing courses that are of Third World interest and in making people aware of and educating people about the affects of racism on Third World students and on society at large. The Malcolm X Center is also instituting a policy of having the Center open for study hours only, Sunday through Thursday, from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. "During these time periods the television will be off and the pool table and ping-pong table will not be in use," said Mr. Nauls. "We want to provide students with a quiet, pleasant atmosphere conducive for studying."

Mr. Nauls stressed that "the cooperation" that exists between the various Black and Third World organizations on campus is a key to the success of running a "smooth, flexible organization." Mr. Nauls continued by saying that, "several of us are involved with various organizations and fulfill several different roles in those organizations." When questioned as to whether this was the result of a lack of a large enough staff or of the existing staff's enthusiasm, Mr. Nauls responded that it was, "a little of both." "We find that by doing this we form an invaluable, interconnected information network."

Mr. Nauls stressed the need for incoming freshmen to make a commitment to join an organization. "Too often students feel that if they get involved with an organization, their grades will suffer." Mr. Nauls, who is a Junior Accounting major, recommended that students design their studies around their commitments. "The key is to get involved early, so that it will become a part of your regular pattern of life at the University," Mr. Nauls said. While stating that students have a responsibility to preserve the institutions that were initiated by the "courageous actions"



Malcolm X Center co-coordinators Michael Nauls and Phil Pasley.

of "brothers and sisters" back in the late 60's and early 70's, "it is up to us to make our organizations attractive to Black and Third World students," Mr. Nauls said. "It's true students need to be more politically conscious, but we have to appeal to the students and not vice-versa. Toward that end we are hoping to establish some sort of method by which academic credit can be obtained for work with an organization." Mr. Nauls cited *Drum* magazine as an example of an organization that is also an academic course. (*Drum* magazine is a publication of the Third World students of the University of Massachusetts that receives international distribution.) Mr. Nauls continued by saying, "we are now working on getting tutors to instruct students at the Center as well as the New Africa House." "In short," Mr. Nauls said, "you can always criticize, but it's important to reach the students." "We are hoping to design, in cooperation with CCEBMS, an information packet that can be handed out to incoming freshmen, concerned with making students aware of the various Third World organiza-

tions on campus. Our goal is to create organizations with a strong academic commitment and a comfortable cultural and social atmosphere." Mr. Nauls urges all interested students to contact him at: 545-2B19.

The Malcolm X Center was formed in the late 60's by ten students. Some of these early pioneers for Black representation on campus are still active with the organizations they inspired. The Malcolm X Center's hours of operation are: Sunday thru Friday, noon to 11:00 p.m. and Saturday noon to 3:00 a.m. Study hours are Sunday thru Thursday 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Mr. Nauls also said a social function was taking place next week. On Friday, March 11 starting at 9:00 p.m., the Malcolm X Center is sponsoring a "Fun-N-Games Tournament of Champions". The tournament will feature games of ping-pong, pool, spades, and acey-deucey. The Malcolm X Center is located in the Southwest residential area. There is a 50 cent entry fee and refreshments will be served.

Norma Galo speaks on women and the Nicaraguan revolution

By BRENDA LING and ROXANNA BELL

The Nicaraguan revolution was not simply an ideological revolution, said Norma Galo last Wednesday night. The Eastern Managua activist stressed this as key to understanding the popular struggle against injustices committed by the Somoza government. In the people's striving to rid themselves of government oppression, religion helped to force along this powerful, successful movement.

Nicaraguan people have had a long history of colonization, violation, and exploitation, continuing into the twentieth century. "The history of Nicaragua is a painful story, the same as Guatemala and El Salvador," she said. Yet the people "have been going through the difficult and arduous process" of liberating themselves from pervasive oppression. The Fuerzas de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN) embodies this struggle by working to spread consciousness and to spark participation. Religion was used as an educational vehicle to raise the consciousness of the masses.

The participation of women in the struggle for self-

determination in Nicaragua was also very important and significant. As Galo explained, "the Nicaraguan women stood behind their children in the struggle to build a new society, one that is religious and revolutionary as well." Galo mentioned women's very active role in different community-based committees, for example, the high participation of women in health-related fields, their visiting patients, helping to tend the ill, etc. Consequences of this increase in access to health care may be reflected in the fact that since the revolution, there has been no polio: this is also in-

and improved educational literacy campaigns. The FSLN is dedicated to the *people* of Nicaragua as the first priority.

"Our land has been threatened by the powerful, divided by the powerful, and now our people are in search of unity...and now the world is preoccupied with our problem - we cannot work in peace in the light of this preoccupation - we want to be left in peace."



Photo by Ed Cohen

Sugar Ray Leonard discusses upcoming career plans during "Sportsnight '83" in Chicopee last Monday evening. The event was a benefit for Sunshine Village.

Laughter And Realism In Area Production

By Roxanna Bell

As the sixth season of the Third World Theater Series progresses, so does their success. During the next showings of "Los Vendidos" and "Day of Absence", which will be playing next Thursday 10, Friday 11 and Saturday 12 in Hampden Theater, both a one act show, I am sure the people who will go and see these performance will be marvelled and amused by the fantastic acting by area performers.

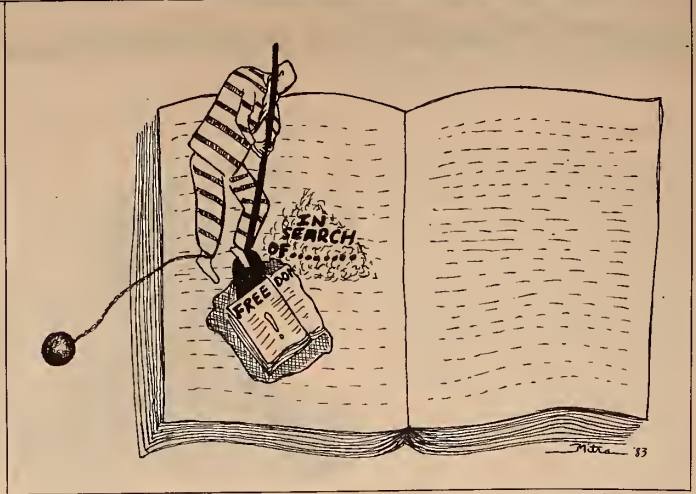
"Los Vendidos"

"Los Vendidos" written by Luis Valdez, is a satirical look at Mexican stereotypes. The characters all represent the 'common' image of the Mexican. From the quick minded, fast-talking Sancho (played by Jose Orlando Bou), the owner of the shop, to Governor Reagan's secretary, Ms. Jimenez, (Ms. Gimmenes, as it is correctly pronounced in English!), (played brilliantly by Christina Arcese), all the characters bring out those qualities that make a Mexican what he or she supposed to be.

As the set opens we see the Governor's secretary in search of a suitable Mexican model to make the Governor's collection of minorities complete. She is in search of that model which represents all the 'good honest Mexican-American qualities'. Sancho shows her all the types of models that he has, but they all seem to have something wrong with them. For example, the "Farm Worker" model (played by Isabella Ruoso), who is described as close as you can get to the ground, who picks anything from cotton to watermelons and is cheap to have, and who lives on one plate of beans and tortillas a day, is not exactly what the Governor's office has in mind. To the secretary, this model is too 'Mexican'. The second model she is shown is the typical "Street Hood", Johnny Pachuco (played by Jose Joaquin Santiago Nunez).

He can survive in any city, is completely bilingual and is very economical too, he can live on hamburgers and beer and you can maintain him happy with a good suooly of Mota (pot) and any glue that is sniffable. He also comes equipped with his own inferiority complex and can be used as your everyday scapegoat. But, the only bad quality that he has is stealing to survive. He too is rejected by the secretary because as she states, "we can't have any more thieves in the administration".

The "Standard Revolutionary" (played by Roberto Montano-Bosque), is the next model she is shown. He is described as the hero/martyr type. Has fought with and for all the causes there can be. He is also hand-



some and agile, good for commercials and very good with the ladies! The Standard Revolutionary model is a genuine antique made in Mexico. This was almost like a slap in the face to Ms. Gimmenes, at which she responds, "it's more important to be an American made product."

When all hope seems to have vanished, Sancho shows his very latest model, "The New 1970 Mexican-American" (played by Ruben M. Ortiz-Rivera). He is the cream of the crop. Completely bilingual, college educated, able to function on any board, a political machine and loves America. Yet this model is not so economical, it lives on dry martinis and has Mexican food only on festive occasions. The Mexican-American model will obey at the snap of a finger. This is the ideal model for the Governor's collection.

The play takes on a big turn. The ideal Mexican-American is no longer the dream model, after he is payed for, he reveals and instead of praising America, he exclaims, "Viva La Raza", "Viva La Causa"! The secretary wants her money back, but, this wasn't a money back guarantee deal!

"Day of Absence"

What would happen if one day all the Black people of a small Southern town disappeared?

What actually happens is complete chaos filled with hilarious satire.

In this play, written by Douglas Turner Ward, all the characters are Black but have a made-up white face, sort of like the reverse of the old minstrels. The

disappearance of the Black people turned the whole town topsy turvy. From the daily home routines to work in the factories, and even in their daily leisure routines, Blacks were a major part of the whites lives. In the home of John (played by Steve Jones) and Mary (Ynez Boyd), the absence of Lulu, their domestic servant, forces Mary to face the daily duties of a real housewife, which she is not prepared to deal with and doesn't have the slightest idea how to begin.

Mean while, in the Town Hall, the Mayor is faced with this state of emergency and is desperate for a quick solution. He initiates a search party to find 'them Negroes', mobilized a citizen watch committee, but to no avail. There is not 'one single Negroe to be found in the whole darn town, not even the faithful Uncle Toms'. The Mayor is even considering bringing in Negroes from their neighboring counties, just for the day.

By this time the whole town is in complete chaos. The white people protest against this situation by showing that they have been 'fair' to 'them Negroes'.

Even the Grand Wizard of the Imperial Klan protests because eventhough the Klan has always wanted the Negroes out of the U.S., but only "when we say so, and not before!"

The town Mayor appears on national television where he implore the Negroes to come back home were they belong. He begs them on bended knee to come back. But nothing. No Negroes.

The day of absence is no more. For next morning, life is the same as always, well almost!

Both plays are wonderfully directed, produced and performed. Everyone should see them!!!



Photo by Chris Hardin

Koko Taylor put the Blues back in the Blue Wall last Saturday night, as part of the "Blues in the Blue Wall" concert series.



Se desmoraliza el Ejército del Salvador

This article is reprinted from last week, due to the high number of errors in last week's version. Apologies to our Spanish speaking readers, however, please note that we need more of your support to avoid future problems. Thank You for reading NUMMO.

Por MIGUEL CEVASCO
CINDY VELAZQUEZ

La ciudad de Suchitoto ha estado sitiada por las guerrillas desde Feb. 11, 1983. El Gobierno ha estado mandando ayuda militar por medio de helicopteros y ha havido una lucha constante en las calles de Suchitoto.

Suchitoto con una población de 6,000 personas, a 27 millas al norte del Salvador, es el puerto mas importante al norte de la capital, pues esta tiene dos proyectos hidroeléctricos que suplen más del la mitad de la energía eléctrica del Salvador.

El ejército salvadoreño está confundido respecto al proxima paso a tomar, debido a la ocupacion de Berlin por las fuenzas guerrilleras. La operacion militar en grande escala ha sido completamente inefectiva contra las guerrillas del frente de Liberacion Nacional Farabundo Martí. Los consejeros norteamericanos han criticado las tácticas utilizadas, y han empujado al ejército a utilizar pequeñas unidades de patrullas para combatir las guerrillas, esto le ha dado mas sentido de inseguridad a los comandantes del ejército.

El ejército del Salvador has creado una dependencia tal en el entrenamiento de los batallones del ejército en Estados Unidos, que estos no pueden combatir a menos que sea junto a estos batallones. Con más del 60% de las tropas enlistadas y on un entrenamiento irregular, el espíritu del ejército se ha ido al piso, despues del ultimo ataque de las guerrillas en Berlin.

Despues de tomar 293 prisioneros del ejército salvadoreño, entre octubre y diciembre de 1982, y 153 soldados el pasado mes de enero, prodemos decir que la politica de las guerrillas de tomar prisioneros ha sido efectiva.



Photo by Ed Cohen

Sedric Napoleon and "Michelle" of Pieces of a Dream sing "If This World Were Mine" Friday night at Smith College.

A Dream Come True

by Donna Davis

Friday evening at Smith College three rising black stars from Mt. Airy Pennsylvania performed for an overwhelmed audience. Known as Pieces of a Dream they stunned spectators with jazz and contemporary music. With only three members the group displayed its versatility and talent. Curtis Harmon was on drums, James Lloyd on the keyboard and an amazing Sedric Napoleon on bass. Mr. Lloyd, a sweet eighteen, proved that age is not a factor in creativity, talent is all that matters.

The group performed their own music as well as material by Grover Washington Jr., Luther Vandross and Cheryl Lyn. To add a feminine touch, "Michelle", also of Penn-

sylvania showcased her vocal abilities. She scatted and managed to seductively cajole Mr. Napoleon into submission. Highlights of Friday evening's performance include, "The Easy Road Home", the mellifluous "Pieces of a Dream", and of course, "Mt. Airy Groove." The latter song inspired various members of the audience to become actively involved.

Friday's performance was probably the last time one will be able to see this promising group for the bargain price of \$6, therefore a special thank you goes out to those involved in the Black Arts Festival and to Ms. Lorna McAllister, coordinator of the show.

Third World Theater Series

On March 10, 11, and 12 at 8 p.m. in Hampden Theater in Southwest, UMass, the second production of the Third World Theater Series of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst will be a presentation of two satirical comedies, "Day of Absence" by Douglas Turner Ward and "Los Vendidos" by Luis Valdez. Both plays take a comic look at stereotypes of southern Black Americans and Mexican Americans.

Workshop - March 12, 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. Hampden Theater, UMass

Workshop - March 12, 4-5:00 p.m. Hampden Theater, UMass

Geroge Bass, associate professor of Theater and Afro-American studies at Brown University, and director of theater company "Rites and Reason" will present a lecture entitled "Art, Reality, and the Sacred Rite of Being in the Afro-American Adventure."

Workshop - April 16, 1:30-3:00, Smith College, Green Room

Ernest Abuba of Pan Asian Repertory will present a workshop entitled "Introduction to Asian-American Theater: Acting Workshop".

Play April 16, 8:00 p.m., Bowker Auditorium, UMass
Pan Asian Repertory will present the runaway hit of 1982 New York Season "Yellow Fever", by R.A. Shiomi.

Workshop April 26, 2:00-3:30 p.m., Hampden Theater, UMass

Workshop: "Make-up for Non-White Actors", Kiki

Smith, costume designer at Smith college, will show film strip and lead workshop.

Workshop May 3, 1:30-3:00 p.m., Hampden Theater, UMass

Patricia Gonzalez, professor of Spanish at Smith College will present a lecture and slide presentation entitled "Latin American Teatro Nuevo" (Latin American New Theater) about the development and technique of the popular theater movement in Latin America.

Workshop May 10, 1:30-3:00 p.m., Hampden Theater, UMass

Topic: "American Indian Theater" a discussion workshop by Hana Geigamah, playwright and director of Native American Theater Ensemble.

For further information call 545-0190. All workshops are free, Theater performances are \$2-students, \$3-general.



HEALTH

This article is part of a Health series that Nummo News will be running. We hope it will be of service.

"Cancer"

By MASHERILL FANT

The simplest definition for cancer is "an uncontrollable growth of abnormal cells." In the past, a diagnosis of cancer was considered synonymous with an invalid life or death. Today, early detection and advanced technology have given remarkable hope to cancer victims.

Cancer strikes all ages and all races; however, death rates are higher among Blacks. This is because cancer is usually diagnosed in the later stages among Blacks, thus it is extremely important to have an annual physical. The four most common cancers among women are breast, colorectal, uterine, and lung. The most common cancers among men are lung, colorectal, and prostate.¹

Breast cancer continues to cause more deaths among women than any other cancer. Black women have the highest death rate due to breast cancer, mostly because of late diagnosis. Sisters, it is very important that we learn and practice breast self-examination (BSE).

Lung cancer continues to cause more deaths among men than any other cancer and it has moved from fourth to third place among cancers causing death in women. Research has proven that cigarette smoking is responsible for 80 percent of all lung cancer and that 90 percent of all lung cancer victims will not survive. Despite this tragic data, a recent study reported that there has been an increase in the number of Black women smokers and that urban Black men are much more heavier smokers than White men.² Brothers and sisters, please think twice before you light your next cigarette.

For additional information about cancer you may contact University Health Services or call this toll free number 1-800-852-7420, the Cancer Information for Massachusetts.

SOURCES

1. American Cancer Society
2. Cancer, July 1, 1982, 50(11):180-6.



Walter Devis, Jr. with Archie Shepp in last Friday's "Solos and Duos" concert.

Photo by Chris Hardin

Films on the Asian-American Experience

March 11, 1983 at 7:00 p.m. the film "Mitsuye and Nellie" will be shown in the Anacanoa Center, located in the basement of Dwight House-UMass campus. The film concerns the experiences of the early Chinese and Japanese immigrants in America. Also the life of Japanese in Internment Camps in WWII. An open discussion will follow the film. Sponsored by Racism Awareness Program, Northeast/Sylvan areas.

Join the 3rd World Caucus

There will be a 3rd World Caucus meeting on Mon., March 9th at 6:00 p.m. in the Office of Third World Affairs. Rm. 318 SUB.

For more info: call the OTWA at 545-2517
All are invited.



He really doesn't care

Continued from page 2

riilas, are massacring the people and that the "peasant militias" are largely comprised of soldiers disguised as civilians.

Controlling the population is not the only justification for building the model villages. Rios Montt hopes that the reconstruction necessary after the destruction of thousands of homes will facilitate foreign loans to "rebuild" the highlands. This is expected to reactivate the economy and help alleviate the employment problem by providing jobs in construction. Similarly, the government plans to carry out an extensive reforestation program to replace the forests burned down by the army.

The Economy

Despite these grandiose plans, the Guatemalan economy is in a shambles. International reserves have dropped to \$100 million and the deficit in the balance of payments jumped to \$592 million. Rios Montt recently stated that the country is facing "the worst moral, political, economic and social crisis in its history." Accusing the private sector of moral corruption and incompetence, Rios Montt is seeking foreign capital, especially through investment in oil, Guatemala's richest and most marketable resource. Regulations concerning foreign oil exploration were recently modified in favor of investors and a new contract was signed with Texaco to explore 40,000 acres in the Peten.

The private sector is divided around many issues including a possible devaluation of the Quetzal, equivalent to the dollar for the last fifty years. Industrialists and the government oppose such a move since it would be tantamount to admitting that the country is facing an economic crisis. Devaluation is favored by the agricultural sector and associates of former president Lucas Garcia who have already taken most of their money out of the country and have less to lose. In general, the private sector is not happy with Rios Montt but tolerates the regime because the counter-insurgency program is its only hope for maintaining the system of massive exploitation of the workforce and of Guatemala's natural resources.

Max Roach & Jazz Ensemble to perform March 8

Members of the University of Massachusetts music faculty will perform the second concert of an American Music Festival at Bezanson Recital Hall in the Fine Arts Center on Tuesday, March 8, at 8:00 p.m. The all-jazz concert will feature solo percussionist Max Roach and the University Chamber Jazz Ensemble. Ensemble members, along with Roach, are Fred Tillis, saxophone; David Sporny, trombone; Jeff Holmes, trumpet and piano; and Salvatore Macchia, bass. Admission to the event is free of charge.

The program will feature jazz works composed by Roach, Tillis, Holmes, Macchia, Duke Ellington, Clifford Brown, and Charlie Parker.

Max Roach, one of the handful of drum masters in the history of jazz, has survived changes in style and fashion to remain one of the great percussionists of our time. He first came to prominence in the 1940's and 1950's as a pioneer of the bebop revolution along with jazz giants Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Miles Davis, Clifford Brown, and Bud Powell. The innovative rhythms of bebop demanded a radical change in drumming, a free-flowing explosion that made the drummer an intricate part of the ensemble. A major body of classical jazz recordings made by Roach and many other prominent artists is a part of the legacy which documents his contribution to the field. Since 1972, Roach has been a professor in the Afro-American Music and Jazz Studies Program at the University of Massachusetts.

Fred Tillis is a composer and performer with over sixty-five compositions to his credit, spanning both the jazz and classical traditions. Among his commissions are vocal, chamber, and orchestral compositions. His works have been performed at Carnegie Hall and recorded on the Serenus and Columbia Record labels. He performs regularly with the Valley Big Band and at colleges and cultural institutions in the area. He is Director of both the Fine Arts Center and the Afro-American Music and Jazz Studies Program at the University of Massachusetts.

American Music Festival, presented by the Department of Music and Dance, is a three-concert series of twentieth-century American chamber music. The final concert in the series will take place on Tuesday, April 12, with a program of works by Macchia, Robert Stern, and Aaron Copland. The series is also being presented in Boston. For further information, call the music department at 545-2227.



J R Mitchell keeping the beat at the SUB last Friday

Photo by Chris Herdin

BMCP presents "Future Communicators — Our Goals and Missions"

A one-day conference workshop & luncheon, Thursday March 10, 1983, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. CC 905.

Workshops:

Eric Reid (National Jazz Network) The opportunities for African-Ams in cable radio owning/managing your own cable radio station.

Kari Njiri (Engineer) Perspectives on local public radio broadcasting.

Dr. David DuBois (Afro-Am) What can be done to change the image/perception of 3rd World people in this country and abroad through news writing/reporting.

Rick Scott Gordon (Springfield Enquirer) How to start your own newspaper & the need for more 3rd World publications.

Karen Thomas (Springfield Daily News) Black reporter at a white-owned newspaper.

If you or your organization would like to attend please call BMCP by Wednesday at 3 p.m. to confirm how many will be attending.

The W.E.B. DuBois Department of Afro-American Studies, the Department of English, and the Women's Studies Program at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst present a lecture by Nancy Morejon, Distinguished Cuban Poet and Essayist on "Cuban Poetry Since the Revolution; A Focus on Nicolas Guillen"

Wednesday, March 9, 1983 at 4 p.m., Rm 311-15 New Africa House, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, free and open to the public.

Nancy Morejon is one of Cuba's best-known poets and essayists. Born in Havana in 1944, Morejon is an editor at the Cuban Writers' and Artists' Union (UNEAC), where she works with poet Nicolas Guillen. Her poems appear frequently in Cuban periodicals and are collected in the books *Mutismos* (1962), *Amor, Ciudad Atribuida* (1964), *Richard trejo su flauta* (1967), *Perajes de un epoca* (1979), and the anthology *Poemas*, selected with a prologue by Mexican poet Efraim Huerta (1980). She is the author of *Nacion y mestizaje en Nicolas Guillen* (1980) and other studies of Cuba's national poet, and of translations of such Antillean poets as Aime Cesaire, Jacques Roumain, Rene Depestre, Paul Leraque, and Anthony Phelps. Like Guillen, Nancy Morejon views all the Antilles, whether colonized by Dutch, Spanish, English, French, Danish or Swedes, as united by the common African heritage and the shared historical experiences of slavery, colonialism and neocolonialism. Guillen's poem "Viva Nancy!" (1972) is dedicated to Nancy Morejon.



Nancy Morejon



Announcements

Malcolm X Center in Southwest is open during the following times:

- Sunday, 12 p.m. - 11 p.m.
- Monday, 12 p.m. - 10 p.m.
- Tuesday, 12 p.m. - 11 p.m.
- Wednesday, 12 p.m. - 11 p.m.
- Thursday, 12 p.m. - 11 p.m.
- Friday, 12 p.m. - 11 p.m.
- Saturday, 12 p.m. - 3 p.m.



Support Group for Underemployed Women

A support group for underemployed women will be offered at Everywoman's Center beginning Tuesday, February 15 from 7 to 9:00 p.m. Meeting for eight sessions, the group will focus on what underemployment is/isn't, coping with the stresses of underemployment, and helping individuals to feel comfortable with their present life circumstances in light of the current American economic scene.

This support group will be facilitated by Gerda Kunkel and is free and confidential. Please contact the Everywoman's Center at 545-0883 to sign up for the group or for more information. Childcare will be provided upon request.



Western Massachusetts Latin American Solidarity Committee

meets on alternating Mondays & Tuesdays every week. The next meeting will be on Tuesday Mar. 8, 6 p.m., Community Collective Office, SUB.



Southern African Solidarity Committee

will have a meeting Wednesday Mar. 9 at 4:00 p.m. in the Office of Third World Affairs. All are welcome.



Proxima Reunion de Ahora

Martes 8 de Marzo a las 7:30 p.m. en el 801 del Campus Center. Importante: Asistan Todos.

International Womens Event

March 7-8 1983

Monday - March 7

- 2:00 Poetry reading, Rm 163, Schyleen Quells'
- :00 Film, Rm 162-75, "Babies and Banners"
- :00 Film, Rm 162-75, "Mitsuye and Nellie"
- 3:00 Film, Rm 162-75, "Hard Work"
- 4:00 Film, Rm 162-75, "Straight Talk about Lesbians"
- 5:00 Film, Rm 162-75, "Double Day"
- 6:00 Film, Rm 162-75, "Nlei, the Story of a IKung Woman"
- 7:00 Film, Rm 162-75, "Three Sisters"

Tuesday - March 8

- All day Campus Center Festivities
- 9:00 Workshop, Rm 905-09, "Women Finding Their Own Voice"
- 11:00 Workshop, Rm 101, Martial Arts Demonstration
- 12:00 New Harmony Sisterhood Band - Concourse
- 1:00 Workshop, Rm 811-15, "Women in Labor Unions"
- 2:00 Patty Larkin - Concourse
- 3:00 Workshop, Rm 803, "Women in the Private Realm"
- 8:00 Concert - Phoebe Snow - Fine Arts Center

Children's Workshops will be available Monday CC 168 and Tuesday CC B04.

Traduccion de todos los eventos al espanol, asegurada



Martin Luther King, Jr. Week Essay and Poster Contest

"Make his day a Holiday"

The planning committee for Martin Luther King, Jr. week, April 4-9 is sponsoring an essay contest in addition to the poster contest. The winning essay will be read at a candlelight vigil to be held April 4th. The deadline for poster designs is March 10th and the due date for essays is March 20th. Please submit all entries to the Student Senate, 420 Student Union Building. The prize for both the winning essay and poster will be \$75.00. In the spirit of Martin Luther King, Jr. who advocated justice and equality, we encourage the entire community to take part in the poster and essay contests as well as the Martin Luther King week activities. For more information, please call 545-0341.



Northeast Regional Student Anti-Apartheid Conference

Sat. Mar. 12, 1:00 - 5:00 p.m., Amherst College, Converse Hall, Rm 207. Sponsored by the American Committee on Africa.

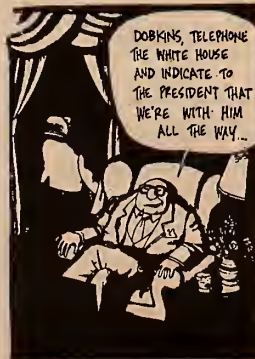


Southeast Asia: ASEAN & its Communist Neighbors

Panel discussion of 5-College faculty, Noah Webster lounge, Orchard Hill, Tuesday, March 8, 6 p.m. John M. Greene Hall, 584-2700, Hatfield Hall.



Announcements policy: All announcements must be submitted in writing by the Friday before date of issue.



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magic power of the spoken and written word.

NUMMO NEWS

Monday, March 14, 1983

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 76

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BMCP Conflict Unresolved

By Russell D. Jordan

At the WMUA general meeting last Thursday in the Campus Center, the continuing controversy between the Black Mass Communications Project (BMCP) and WMUA program director Michelle Murray came to a head. Charges and counter-charges were bandied about between the two groups and angry words were exchanged.

Keith Johnson, a member of BMCP, accused Ms. Murray of pre-empting two BMCP programming slots without consulting either the Third World Coordinator or any member of the BMCP management board. "This is in direct violation of the policy directive of the WMUA constitution," Mr. Johnson said.

Ms. Murray countered by saying, "during the intercession two BMCP slots were left absent on several occasions, and I took the initiative to fill those slots with people, who though not regular DJ's at WMUA, they have worked at the station and deserved shows."

Keith Johnson responded by saying, "several shows had problems during intercession. Scheduling during intercession is often chaotic, and regardless of this, I take issue with Ms. Murray's penalizing BMCP as a whole for the negligence of individual DJ's." Mr. Johnson continued by saying, "this entire problem could have been avoided if Ms. Murray had consulted a list of BMCP member DJ's left her by Leslie Harrison, then acting Third World Coordinator for WMUA."

Ms. Murray also accused BMCP of not airing a broad range of Black music, "BMCP's programming is heavily weighted towards funk and very contemporary Black music. I think BMCP programs should reflect the wide range of Black music, such as the Blues,

Reggae, Motown oldies, Jazz past and present, etc." Ms. Murray said she would use the slots appropriated from BMCP to air a more diversified representation of Black music.

Kari Njirri, BMCP member and DJ of the highly rated show, "Pan Afrique," objected to Ms. Murray's "presumption of what constitutes good Black programming," and "if Ms. Murray was concerned about the content or lack of content of our shows, she should have come to BMCP with her complaints instead of responding in such a heavy-handed fashion."

Brynne Clarke, an inactive member of BMCP, complained that Ms. Murray "has not consulted BMCP with any of her program changes or policies. If consultation means exchange of ideas and equal input from all parties concerned, then Ms. Murray has not fulfilled her responsibilities as stated in the constitution."

Ms. Murray claimed, "I tried on numerous occasions to contact BMCP and was not successful."

With this remark the room erupted with accusations and denunciations by several BMCP members present. Several other individual DJ's and organizations separate from BMCP were also upset with Ms. Murray's programming policies, including: Country, Blues and Bluegrass, Undercurrents, Concepto Latino and the Scotty Dread Show.

No real solutions were reached, but some were proposed such as amending the constitution to guarantee programming hours for the various WMUA members, and designing a more specific definition of the programming goals of WMUA. Ms. Murray was invited by Keith Johnson to attend the next BMCP meeting.

Tenants face-off against landlords on rent control

By Joel Sexe

Amherst may not seem like a Third World country, but the landholding patterns make the difference between the haves and have-nots just as sharp. While students and tenants comprise the majority of town residents, less than 20 landlords own 70 percent of the rental housing in Amherst. And half of those are wealthy absentee property-owners from Boston, Hartford, East Longmeadow, New York, etc.

Students have not, and D.H. Jones has. Aside from his real estate agency, he personally owns 57 rental units, large and small. Counting the rest of the Jones clan, which includes father Walter Jones, brother Paul Jones, and W.D. Cowles Lumber, their property doubles in holdings.

Now, with town elections less than a month away (April 5), a battle between tenants and landlords is heating up with the issue of rent control fueling the fire.

Some 50 realtors, landlords, and apartment complex managers are running for town meeting, fearful of the possibility that rent control could soon become law. At last May's town meeting, rent control came the closest it's ever come in the decade-long effort by tenant activists to regulate the profit margins of the local elite, losing by only 16 votes — 89 to 105.

Town Meeting, a body of 240 representatives elected from eight precincts town wide sets all the laws and financial decisions for the town.

As tenant organizing has shown gradual success, slowly increasing the number of tenants in town meeting over the past decade, landlord interests have gone on the defensive. This year, for the first time ever, many of the town's major realtors and property owners have joined directly involved in elections. In addition to D.H. Jones who's running in precinct four, a heavily student area including Southwest, five realtors employed by Jones are also running. Town and Country Realtors have five agents running including owner Ann Hastings. Kathy and Ed Stefan of Stefan Real Estate, and Charlotte Dwyer of Dwyer Real Estate are also running.

What these landlords fear is the rent control bylaw tenants plan to present at this May's town meeting, mandating an immediate rent freeze, while a rent control board made up of tenants and property owners is set up. The rent control board would evaluate rent hikes by landlords, allowing them to raise rents only after a hearing is held to determine a "fair" increase.

Tenant organizers say that last summer's rent increases — averaging 15 to 20 percent town-wide — is proof that rent control is needed. "Rental prices jumped anywhere from 8 percent to 34 percent," observed Joanne Levenson, a candidate for selectman, and Director of the Off-Campus Housing Office, UMass. "That's quite incredible given the rate of inflation was considerably lower. If they're not gouging, why was there such an upswing this year? It makes it all the more obvious they don't care about rental housing."

Tenant activists themselves appear prepared for the election battle with 75 candidates running on their side. Pro-tenant slates, including many students, are running in all eight precincts, and an informal town-wide strategy and coordinating group has been formed with help from the UMass Tenant Organizing Project, the Commuter Area Government, and Df-Campus Housing Office.

With the majority of Amherst residents being students and tenants, rent control supporters are

Continued on page 3



Photo by Ed Cohen

Demonstrators protested against US aid to El Salvador on Saturday, despite bad weather

Roving Reporter....

Why do you think BMCP should keep its hours. Should they have more?



Deidre F. H. Bushel:

We need these hours and more because there are too few stations in the area that offer the kind of music that BMCP plays.



Richard Pina:

I feel that there is a strong need for minority programming, chiefly an effort for informing, but also as a source to entertainment that is relevant to the Third World Community. Rock & Roll is on the FM Band from 88-108. The few hours that BMCP does program, are hours where there is relatively light listening. I feel that a schedule incorporating BMCP programming in the prime-time slots 7-10 weekdays would be beneficial to our community and also to WMUA heads.

Letter to the Editor

President Reagan's frantic attempt to give El Salvador's military government another \$60 million for munitions and helicopters points up the failure of American policy in Central America. Despite roughly \$750 million US tax dollars invested since October, 1979, the Salvadoran dictatorship is losing the war.

The Salvadoran government is losing the war because very few people support them. Here is a government that has killed almost 40,000 unarmed civilians and created half a million refugees. It has turned its back on land reform and set about eliminating any signs of opposition from church, labor, peasant, professional, or political groups. While supporters of the dictatorship talk of dialogue with Salvadoran moderates, for instance, the dictatorship systematically murders them.

American citizens should be very concerned about continued aid to El Salvador. We all know by now that Salvadoran soldiers have executed at least five US citizens and no one has yet gone to jail. When we give money to the same government, it rewards them for their bad behavior. They know that they can get away with murder.

More importantly, if we do not stop funding this war against the Salvadoran people, we are going to have to send American men and women to fight it. Battlefield reports show that even the best Salvadoran troops have been defeated by the guerrillas and that the guerrillas have widened their area of control. Logically then, the Salvadoran military government will be defeated eventually, or US combat troops will be sent in great numbers. Think about it - do you want your children, husbands, and friends to die fighting for a government that you would not tolerate in your own community? The time to act is now - call your representative to congress.

Andrew Glaca
Amharst
WMLASC

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Why Denounce South Africa??

By The Southern Africa Solidarity Committee

A point of view has surfaced in the campus debate over the United Nations initiated boycott movement against apartheid which opposes such boycotts on the grounds of a fantastic notion of "academic freedom." From this perspective, the South African government is admittedly "oppressive," but, as human rights violations are widespread in our world, why single out South Africa? Will this not lead to further attack on ideal academic freedom?

The overriding motivation of the South African boycott movement is not widespread torture in the prisons, the lack of trade union rights, unbridled aggression against neighboring states.

It is the system of apartheid which representatives of many countries, socialist and capitalist, democratic and undemocratic, consider reprehensible. This system strictly apportions all rights - political, cultural, and economic - on the basis of constitutionally defined "racial" categories. Many countries employ curfew, only in South Africa are curfew statutes written according to "racial" categories. Many nations have franchise restrictions, only in South Africa is one racial group of citizens allowed, while another is denied, the right to vote and sit in parliament. Only South Africa declares entire subgroups of its own "African" citizenry to be foreigners in the land of their birth and stripped of any rights (the regions declared independent have been recognized as such by no country on earth). In any other country, individuals are stripped of citizenship only in very, very extreme cases. Meanwhile, white-skinned foreigners are urged to immigrate, and become citizens. In all countries, personal identification papers are carried, only in South Africa are they used by the authorities to ascertain where you are allowed to be every hour of the day, and what you may be doing, according to the color of your skin.

Apartheid has been declared by international opinion to be in the same category with slavery and genocide, something which belongs in humanity's past. In spite of our many serious and diverse injustices, humanity can advance by isolating and eliminating those practices which we decide by common agreement are most abhorrent. It was in this spirit that the United Nations General Assembly has declared South African apartheid to be a "crime against humanity" and, in 1980 voted for the imposition of comprehensive sanctions - military, economic, cultural, athletic and academic - against the racist regime of South Africa.

With this in mind, we can begin to put the question of academic freedom in perspective. There are a variety of practices which scholars and researchers are - by law, moral custom, international agreement - proscribed from engaging in while in pursuit of knowledge. Surely the fight against cancer would be accelerated by the use of human subjects instead of animal? Yet no one raises academic freedom in this connection.

It boils down in the end to a matter of moral judgement: does apartheid differ in kind, or only in degree, from other forms of injustice? Pro-apartheid spokespeople regularly argue the latter. They say, "you have race problems, we have race problems, it is unfair to single out South Africa." The anti-apartheid movement responds: all humanity will progress if we can eliminate through joint action the moral abomination of South African apartheid.

Council of Churches (NCC) access to Chimetlengango in November. Rios Montt hoped they would clear the regime of human rights abuses. However, the NCC document distributed on November 23 charges and enumerates in detail that "there are gross and consistent violations of human rights carried out by the armed forces of Guatemala and that there is a policy of continuity in this regard between previous and present regimes."

The European Economic Community has not been fooled by Rios Montt's posturing and recently voted against granting economic aid to Guatemala along with El Salvador and Haiti. The Canadian government also stopped all development assistance to Guatemala.

The U.S., however, will go to any lengths to justify the renewal of aid to a country where "the implications of a Marxist takeover . . . are more serious than in El Salvador," according to Lt. General Wallace Nutting, commander of U.S. troops in Panama. He added that the U.S. should play "essentially the same role" Continued on page 3

Guatemala's New Policy: "Beans and Guns"

second in a two-part series

By Steve O'Helloran

[Editor's Note: Part one of Steve O'Helloran's comprehensive look at Guatemala's current situation dealt with dictator Rios Montt's activities against the growing resistance of Guatemala's guerrillas and campesinos (peasants). His forces have responded by massacring up to 8,000 indigenous peasants in the last six months.]

Council of State

On September 15, a thirty-member Council of State, representing numerous sectors of Guatemalan society, was established by the Rios Montt regime. The Council is a strictly advisory body since Rios Montt has sole governing powers under the state of siege. The creation of the Council is basically a government propaganda move to give the military regime a facade of democracy. At the Council's inauguration, Rios Montt declared that his government is reformist, aimed at restoring democracy, constitutionality and civil rights in Guatemala.

Much controversy surrounds the council already. It is not known, for example, how the representatives of the different Indian groups or the labor representatives were chosen. The four rightist "anti-fraud" parties that backed the coup refused to participate in the Council, claiming that it is powerless and should have legislative power. They also charged that they would be under-represented on the council with only 11 percent of the seats. The four parties - Christian Democrats, National Renewal Party, Authentic Nationalist Central (ICAN), and National Liberation Movement (MLN) - announced the formation of a Constitutional Multiparty Front to return the country to an electoral constitutional democracy.

The government responded with a warning that political party activity is prohibited under the prevailing state of siege and forbade the press to report any such activity. Previously, only reporting on guerrilla activity was specifically forbidden.

The government's tough stance on the parties is partially a result of an alleged coup plot in August by members of the CAN, MLN and their military supporters. The eight party members arrested have since been released, while Leonel Sisiniega Otero, president of the ultra-right MLN, has apparently fled the country.

Regime Seeks Aid

Rios Montt desperately needs international approval, particularly from the U.S., to regain access to multilateral loans and military and economic assistance. In an attempt to gain legitimacy for his discredited regime, Rios Montt allowed the National

Co-presidents Allen and Ahern Express Optimism for the Future

By Angale Brown

Charlene Allen and Tom Ahern, recent winners of the student body presidential elections, are "moving forward" as their slogan states, on the momentum of an extraordinary landslide victory in last week's contest. They captured 49 percent of the voter turn-out, which was higher than the average of recent elections.

"We're really pleased," said Charlene Allen. "It shows students are interested in the positive changes we've proposed . . . it's great!"

Tom Ahern added that they "had a solid, well-organized campaign, with hard-working people . . . standing out in the rain" referring to the bad weather that has plagued the last two presidential elections.

When asked what they would do differently compared with past presidents, Tom Ahern said they would "inform the student body via the outreach letter to be issued out of the president's office bi-weekly" and . . . be available to students."

"We will actively solicit input," Allen said.

Ahern continued: "We want to serve them . . . to save them money" by creating a bottle redemption center, by supporting financial aid, and so on.

"We hope that by doing that we will develop student involvement and participation on the issues that affect them at the University," Ahern concluded.

The co-Presidents stated that they would move promptly on their specific proposals, for the redemption center, for rescheduled bus service later on weekends, etc., as well as on what will be ongoing efforts such as running for town meeting, to support rent control in Amherst; and building the Massachusetts State Students' Association, to lobby for state support of public higher education.

Both expressed thankfulness to the student body, and the hope that they would be able to accomplish all they have set out to do. Allen added that "there will be many chances for involvement" directly with their efforts, and asked that students "keep their eyes open for these opportunities." They also expressed thanks to the Third World Community for its support.

Rent Control, Continued

hopeful, though cautious, about the possibility of a victory this year, if those two groups get out and vote. They note that several of the precincts with large landlord slates have overwhelmingly student populations, such as precinct three, which includes most Central dorms, and precinct four which includes Southwest. A large student turnout they say, will put tenant supporters in and keep landlords out.

To vote in town elections on April 5, residents on and off-campus must be registered by March 16. Voter registration tables will be in the Campus Center on Monday, March 14 and Tuesday, March 15. Concerned people can also register at the Clerk's office in Town Hall.

South African Catholics Oppose Racist Regime

At a Conference of Catholics held in Johannesburg, South Africa during January, the Archbishop of Windhoek, Namibia, reported: "There is a real war in Namibia at this moment. We cannot allow this war to go on indefinitely. It is not only the solidars who are killed, maimed and injured — it is the ordinary people who suffer in the same way. The majority of Namibians want the war to stop." Archbishop Hurley, who is President of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference reported, at the same meeting, "The six bishops who toured Namibia in Sept., 1981, also found that SWAPO is seen as the national liberation army by the local population, who believe SWAPO will win any election hands down. All the observations we have made have been corroborated by independent sources," the Archbishop emphasized (Johannesburg Star, January 31, 1983)



Photo by John Wright

Mike Nauls and Bill Lopas rehanging the New Africa House sign this past Friday.

Recording Artists with Style

By Richard Thorpe

"Cascades": a pleasing blend of music

Azymuth. Have you heard of them? Of course not. Would you like to? Of course you do. Why else would I have this column?

The busy metropolis of Rio De Janeiro, Brazil forms the setting for this talented trio of musicians; and although in their native land they are renowned and popular, in the U.S. acclaim is still waning. Not that they are unknown. "Telecommunications," the last release, was both critically and commercially successful.

With the release of "Cascades," the group's fourth LP on the Milestone label, Azymuth's potential has been realized. It is a display of group coherence and the ability to play a wide range. The music is a mix of jazz, Latin American culture and Brazilian rhythms. This mix is attained through the talents of the individual members of the ensemble.

The members are as follows: Jose Roberto Bertrami, the group's leader; producer and keyboardist; Alex Malheiros, bass and percussion; and Ivan Conti, drummer and percussionist. Their playing is strong, intense and very tight musically. Bertrami has full reign over the keyboards. He is able to gently coax the fender rhodes into gentle subtle notes on "A Woman" and "Through the Window," and just as easily aggressively strike the keys on the up-tempo numbers. Alex Malheiros coaxes fat, full notes out of his fretless, flanged bass, and Conti on drums, provides the rhythm and punch that is needed on the fast selections but, they also team up for some exciting call and response on "A Woman."

In the past Azymuth had relied on synthesizers and vocoder but now the musicianship comes shining through. Azymuth has arrived. They are here to challenge the confines of jazz and further explore the realm of music. On the real tip, this is the best LP by this group to date and hopefully the acclaim that rains on them in Brazil will eventually fall on them here. Check it out!

"The Best is Yet to Come" from Grover Washington

Grover Washington, the musician. The name, style and music of the man are easily recognizable and especially unforgettable. It seems as though there is no stopping G-man, an appropriate acronym for one who has such a mastery with soulful-jazz. Grover currently has three albums on the latest *Billboard* charts and, one of those, "Winelight," has been on for an astounding 119 weeks. That's almost two and a half years. This story of success is not the entire story.

Who could forget "Mister Magic," "Live at the Bijou" or "Come Morning" (his last release)? It seems as though, like wine, he gets better with age and, like his new album suggests, "The Best is Yet to Come."

On this record, Grover is surrounded by some of today's best session players. People like Marcus Miller, Eric Gale, Richard Tee, Lee Ritenour, Harvey Mason, and also, individual artists such as, Patti Labelle, Dexter Wanzel and Washington's proteges, Cedric Napoleon and James Lloyd from "Pieces of a Dream." These musicians help to provide an exciting atmosphere and all of them work well together.

The highlight of the album is duet between Grover on tenor saxophona and Patti Labelle on the title song, "The Best is Yet to Come." The song progresses to a call and response with Patti taking the lead and Grover following. Also memorable is Bobby McFerrin's scatting on "Things are Getting Better," and the singing and bass of Cedric Napoleon. Be on the watch for Cynthia Biggs, Bobby McFerrin and "Pieces of a Dream" who are also on the LP. Along with Grover, they will be around for a long time.

Guatemala, continued

In Guatemala as in El Salvador and it appears that U.S. policy is indeed heading in that direction.

In October, the State Department announced it would no longer block development bank loans to Guatemala. On the basis of that decision, the treasury secretary supported an \$18 million loan request from Rios Montt. Shortly thereafter the Inter-American Development Bank approved a \$71 million loan to Guatemala: \$18 million for a rural telephone system, \$23 million for small industries and \$30 million for specialized education in rural areas.

Rep. Jerry N. Patterson (D-CA), Chair of the Subcommittee on International Development Institutions of the House Banking Committee, opposed the \$18 million for the rural telephone project because of "documented government atrocities against the Indian population of the very areas where this project will go." Moreover, he declared, "improving communications in areas where the government is committing atrocities . . . is a form of indirect military aid."

In addition, U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has proposed \$8 million in development assistance and \$5,009,000 in P.L. 480 title II (Food for Peace) for fiscal year 1983. AID has also recently financed a number of projects in Guatemala including a government-sponsored resettlement and colonization program and aid to a number of private voluntary organizations in Guatemala's area of conflict. In addition, the Reagan administration is asking for \$3.4 million for helicopter spare parts and \$250,000 for military training.

Under the Caribbean Basin Initiative, Guatemala was granted \$11 million in economic support funds. Economic and development assistance is used by the government as a stop-gap measure to bolster the Rios Montt regime until full U.S. military assistance is restored. Asked about resuming aid which had been discontinued to Guatemala in 1977, Reagan said that "This would depend on the material he (Rios Montt) has provided us . . . I would think so."



Photo by Ed Cohen

Rene McLean (left) and Jackie McLean (right) in Solos and Duos Concert last Friday

Announcements

Join the 3rd World Caucus

There will be a 3rd World Caucus meeting on *Wed.*, March 16 at 8:00 p.m. in the Office of Third World Affairs, Rm. 318 SUB.
For more info. call the Office of Third World Affairs at 545-2517.
All are invited.

Operation Crossroads

Representative of Operation Crossroads Africa of N.Y. Patrick Mazzeo, will be at UMass on *Wed.*, March 16 10:00 - 1:00 in the New Africa House. The program involves volunteer work in rural areas in Africa. Mazzeo will be available to advise on the program, and will show slides of the program.
Application deadline has been extended until the end of March.

Eyewitness Report from Central America

Beverly Truemann
Campus Center 174-176
UMass/Amherst 01003
Wednesday, March 16th, 1983
7:30 p.m.

Ms. Truemann, a UMass graduate and a representative of the Unitarian Universalist Committee has recently returned from Nicaragua and El Salvador where she witnessed the effects of increasing US military involvement.

Ms. Truemann will speak about the revolution in Nicaragua and El Salvador and discuss the impact of US advisors on Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and the Salvadoran army.

Come learn about the US war in Central American and what you can do to stop it.

Summer Jobs

Amherst Upward Bound

Instructors for college preparatory curriculum (BA or BS required)
Counselor/Tutors for residential component
Pick up applications at: 205 New Africa House, UMass, Amherst, MA.
Deadline: March 18, 1983

Proxima Reunion de AHORA

Martes 14 a las 7:30 p.m. en el Campus Center
(numero de salon sera anunciado)



Cast from the Play "Day of Absence" which was performed last week at Hampden Theater in Southwest.

taking back our bodies

Sponsored by the Progressive Student Network
March 25, 26, and 27 at UPenn/Phila.
\$2 donation is requested.
Housing and childcare will be provided.
Roundtrip transportation is \$10 for UMass students.
For further information contact Mindy Chateauvert, P.O. Box 414, Northampton, MA 01060 or call (413) 545-0341 (work) or (413) 253-5137 (nights).

Malcolm X Center in Southwest is open during the following times:

Sunday, 12 p.m. - 11 p.m.
Monday, 12 p.m. - 10 p.m.
Tuesday, 12 p.m. - 11 p.m.
Wednesday, 12 p.m. - 11 p.m.
Thursday, 12 p.m. - 11 p.m.
Friday, 12 p.m. - 11 p.m.
Saturday, 12 p.m. - 3 p.m.

Latin American Theatre El Campo

By Grinaldo Gembaro

Monday, March 14
T.V. Studio
Smith College

8:00 p.m.
Free Admission
Sponsored by Nosties (Smith Hispanic Organization)

Support Group for Underemployed Women

A support group for underemployed women will be offered at Everywoman's Center beginning Tuesday, February 15 from 7 to 9:00 p.m. Meeting for eight sessions, the group will focus on what underemployment is/isn't, coping with the stresses of underemployment, and helping individuals to feel comfortable with their present life circumstances in light of the current American economic scene.

This support group will be facilitated by Gerda Kunkel and is free and confidential. Please contact the Everywoman's Center at 545-0883 to sign up for the group or for more information. Childcare will be provided upon request.

Third World Theater Series

Workshop - April 16, 1:30-3:00, Smith College, Green Room

Ernest Abuba of Pan Asian Repertory will present a workshop entitled "Introduction to Asian-American Theater: Acting Workshop".

Play April 16, 8:00 p.m., Bowker Auditorium, UMass
Pan Asian Repertory will present the runaway hit of 1982 New York Season "Yellow Fever", by R.A. Shiomi.

Workshop April 26, 2:00-3:30 p.m., Hampden Theater, UMass

Workshop: "Make-up for Non-White Actors", Kiki Smith, costume designer at Smith college, will show film strip and lead workshop.

Workshop May 3, 1:30-3:00 p.m., Hampden Theater, UMass

Patricia Gonzalez, professor of Spanish at Smith College will present a lecture and slide presentation entitled "Latin American Teatro Nuevo" (Latin American New Theater) about the development and technique of the popular theater movement in Latin America.

Workshop May 10, 1:30-3:00 p.m., Hampden Theater, UMass

Topic: "American Indian Theater" a discussion workshop by Hana Glogamah, playwright and director of Native American Theater Ensemble.

For further information call 545-0190. All workshops are free, Theater performances are \$2-students, \$3-general.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Week Essay and Poster Contest

"Make his day a Holiday"

The planning committee for Martin Luther King, Jr. week, April 4-9 is sponsoring an essay contest in addition to the poster contest. The winning essay will be read at a candlelight vigil to be held April 4th. The deadline for poster designs is March 10th and the due date for the essays is March 20th. Please submit all entries to the Student Senate, 420 Student Union Building. The prize for both the winning essay and poster will be \$75.00. In the spirit of Martin Luther King, Jr. who advocated justice and equality, we encourage the entire community to take part in the poster and essay contests as well as the Martin Luther King week activities. For more information, please call 545-0341.

"Life in the Global Village - World Development Issues"

Campus Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Sponsored by The Chancellor's Office, The Center for International Education, The Center for International Agricultural Studies, and the Peace Corps.

Monday, March 14

3:00 - 5:00
Opening Session, Room 163-C, Chancellor Joseph Durfy
Keynote Address, Abduhman Mohamed Gabu, Visiting Professor of Black Studies, Amherst College, Room 163-C

7:30 - 9:30

Reception for Returned Peace Corps Volunteers, families and friends, Memorial Hall, UMass Campus

Tuesday, March 15

9:00 - 12:00
Films on International Development, Room 803

WORKSHOPS

9:00 - 10:00
"Language and Culture", Room 802
Josephine M. Ryan, Education

10:00 - 11:00
"Forestry in Central America", Room 805-09
Gary Burniske, Forestry

11:00 - 12:00
"Rural Agricultural Development", Room 811-8
Velerie Mellier, Plant and Soil Sciences
Tom Mahoney, Plant and Soil Sciences

11:00 - 12:00
"Education in India", Room 802
Heme Pal, Future Studies

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

1:30 - 3:00
"Women in Development", Room 805-09
Pam Putnam, Center for International Education
Nancy Harman, Anthropology
Carol Wzorek, Peace Corps
Pat McGuire, Center for International Education, Moderator

3:30 - 5:00

"Food and Agriculture", Room 804-08
John Foster, Food and Resource Economics
Nola Reinhardt, Economics, Smith College
Mary Pritchard, OXFAM
Gilbert Motta, Center for International Agricultural Studies, Moderator

Wednesday, March 16

9:00 - 12:00
Films on International Development, Room 803

WORKSHOPS

9:00 - 10:00
"Changing Peoples Eating Habits", Room 802
Oehlle Aspillere, Food Science

10:00 - 11:00
"International Careers", Room 805-09
Sterling Lamet, International Programs Office, UMass

11:00 - 12:00

"Cooperatives as a Development Tool"
Room 811-8
Oudou Jome, C.I.E.
Gestare Howard, C.I.E.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

1:30 - 3:30
"The Role of the U.S. in World Development", Room 804-08
Randall Stokes, Sociology
E. Jefferson Murphy, 5 College Coordin.
Relah Faulkingham, Anthropology
There will be an exhibit of photographs by Sten Sherer which pertain to conference topics on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 8th floor lounge.

NUMMO NEWS

Monday March 28, 1983

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Paper Work To People Work : Caucus Members Learn A Lot

by Tracey Bryant

The Third World Caucus is a small number of Third World undergraduates doing an important and necessary job.

When asked to explain the structure of the Caucus, Third World Caucus member, Robert Teixeira reported that, "Out of the Student Government Association's 120 seats, 15 are reserved for Third World Caucus members." These members are elected by the Caucus. Other members of the Caucus become senators through Dormitory or Commuter Area Government elections. The Third World Caucus elects a chairperson, usually the senior member of the group.

This year's chairperson, Adria Crum, explained that the Caucus usually votes in a block. "Often during a Senate meeting, the Caucus will convene outside to discuss a new piece of legislature. Presenting both sides of the argument we choose the side we believe to be most beneficial to the Third World community. We then return to the senate meeting and vote accordingly."

At their weekly meetings caucus members discuss current actions and pertinent issues in reference to their effect on Third World people, particularly the Third World students on campus.

The Third World Caucus is responsible for securing the needs of Third World students at UMass, Amherst. The Caucus is to insure that Third World student interests are supported in the daily processes of the Student Government Association (SGA), which is the governing student body of the University. The group also acts as a facilitator for Third World organizations unrecognized by the SGA.

In stating the purpose and goal of the Caucus, Adria Crum said, "The Third World Caucus works to secure parity (equality) within the framework of the University." George McKenzie said, "It attempts to bring to the forefront issues concerning Third World people not only nationally, but also internationally."

Members of the Caucus would like to initiate a search for a Director of Third World Affairs. According to McKenzie, they are "having difficulty in gaining certain administrators' cooperation in effectively setting up and carrying out the search." McKenzie added, "It appears as though we will need the cooperation of the Third World community on campus to abort the Administration's efforts to usurp control over the search process." Caucus members believe that having a Third World Affairs Director that understands and is abreast of Third World issues, is paramount for their continued effectiveness.

The Caucus is presently working against the New Admissions Bill which would raise minimum SAT standards for state colleges and universities in Massachusetts. They feel it will impede Third World college applicants.

Along with the Committee for the Collegiate Education of Blacks and other Minority Students (CCEBMS), and other University agencies, the Caucus is initiating a process to increase the university's recruitment efforts of Third World students. Caucus members also stated that they intend to push to make Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday a national holiday.

To an inquiry about Caucus achievements, senator Crum replied, "As a group we've gained the respect of our fellow students and senators."

The Third World Caucus held the largest one-day voter registration drive in the history of the Com-

monwealth. The Boston newspaper, *The Globe* wrote a lengthy article describing the achievement.

Said Robert Teixeira, "Individual members of the Caucus have reached the highest echelons of the SGA: president, speaker, chairpersons of many different committees."

Caucus members feel that participation in the Third World Caucus will provide any interested Third World student with invaluable training and experience.

They detailed this statement by saying that the SGA is a microcosm of the state legislative body. One becomes familiar with parliamentary procedures, and learns to manage and allocate funds. In certain SGA positions one can learn how state trust funds operate, and there is always accounting and bookkeeping. One learns to effectively lobby on the university, state and national levels. There is also the social education dealing with racism, sexism, classism and cultural diversity.

Ms. Crum feels that her participation in the Senate has taught her "how to deal with people, particularly people who are not of color, in an effective way. I learned to circumvent those (racists) who can do damage. Also it has made me a very good judge of character. Because of my different dealings I've gone to workshops on racism, sexism and assertiveness training to bring out better parts of my personality. I've gained effective leadership skills and an analytical way of thinking."



Mr. McKenzie said, "I've learned that the democratic process as presently existing, is a farce and does not truly manifest the needs or desires of those who lack political power. It is therefore fair to say that for Third World people to achieve any kind of access to resources one must first become politically abreast, and secondly use that political knowledge to further the interests of the Third World community."

Caucus Projections for the Eighties

"As the U.S. economy struggles, the struggle of Third World people will become more intense. The '80's therefore require that the Third World community come together and utilize its consolidated strength to maintain what has already been achieved and further demand that which we've yet to achieve; i.e. making Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday a national holiday."

Members of the Third World Caucus

The Third World Caucus urges all interested Third World students to get involved with the Caucus by calling the Office of Third World Affairs at 545-2517, or by coming to a Caucus meeting. Meetings are held every Wednesday night at 6:00 in the Campus Center.

Third World Caucus Developments

by Robert Teixeira

The election of Third World Caucus member Charlene Allen to Student Government Association (SGA) Co-Presidency and the departure of Sharon Davies from her post as Speaker of the SGA were the major highlights concerning the Third World Caucus during the week of March 9th - 16th.

"I feel very good about Charlene's election victory," said Gary Lee, Director of the Office of Third World Affairs. "I think Charlene is a very competent and intelligent individual who has a good understanding and an acute insight into the complexities of her new job." Mr. Lee said when asked about Charlene Allen's qualifications.

Charlene Allen was recently elected to the position as SGA Co-President with Tom Ahern. As Co-President, Charlene will serve as the student representative on the Board of Trustees UMass, while Tom will mainly be responsible for on-campus issues and representation.

As student trustee, Charlene places herself in a highly responsible position. "As a Trustee I get to make decisions on Trust Fund Allocations to the various academic departments and vote on all tenure decisions for University professors," Charlene said when asked how she would most effectively represent student interests on the Board of Trustees. She also added that "Given the fact that UMass students elected a Black woman to the position, should do a lot to change some of the values and understanding of a few other trustees."

In other news concerning the Third World Caucus, Sharon Davies, Speaker of the SGA announced her planned departure from her position at last Wednesday's Senate meeting. As a Third World Caucus member and executive officer of the Senate, Sharon took on a position of great responsibility. Responsible for the operation of and presiding over all Senate meetings were a few of her job duties.

When asked about the accomplishments during Sharon's one year tenure as Speaker, Joel Weissman, Executive Director of Students' Center for Educational Research and Advocacy (SCERA), said that she "stemmed the tide of negativism." "Senate people felt that they were doing something good," He said. Weissman added that "Sharon left the Senate in a stronger position by making headway on questions concerning control of the SATF and by articulating those problems to students."

Budget Co-Chairperson, Jennifer Kirby agreed. "I feel Sharon has been a strong force in resolving many of the problems concerning the control of the SATF." And finally, Charlene Allen said that "As a woman of color, Sharon in her capacity as Speaker has inspired many Third World students to get involved."

In other news, Third World Caucus member Eugene Bull was elected to the position of co-chair of the SGA Budgets Committee along with current co-chair, Jennifer Kirby.

The Martin Luther King Jr Cultural Center

By Keith Johnson

The Martin Luther King Jr. Cultural Center is located in Dickinson House in the Orchard Hill Residence Area. The Center provides academic, social and cultural services for students who live in the Orchard Hill and Central Residence Areas.

Spotlight

The center was revitalized in 1981 after a long period of virtual inactivity. At that time it was known as the Orchard Hill Cultural Center but in the spring of '81, students dedicated the Center in the name of Martin Luther King Jr.

The King Center is equipped with a typewriter, stereo, library, and office space. There are also ping-pong and pool tables just outside the Center in the dorm lounge. The soft lounge chairs and magazines make the Center a great lounge area where students of color

can come relax and exchange experiences. Most nights it is a quiet study lounge.

In the past year the Center has put on numerous events such as movies, poetry readings, and dinners. There have even been jazz performances in the center recently. These social and cultural gatherings have been enjoyed by the students from all across campus. The Center is funded by Orchard Hill and Central Area Governments and is run collectively by a number of students who live in the area. Soon a part-time coordinator will be selected to assist with the administration of the Center.

The center is open nightly and for more information call 545-0578.

Get Involved in Nummo!

Get involved!! The time is ripe for students who've always wanted to learn how an independent Third World weekly is produced, because NUMMO is extending a special invitation to interested persons to come on down and check us out!!

There are a whole range of skills, technical, creative, literate, artistic and otherwise, that go into newspaper production. All are encouraged to find out how to expand their capabilities and contribute to an important collective effort at the same time. The Black, Latino, and Asian-American communities should take the time to remember and consider the fact that NUMMO is the community's mode of cultural, political, social, philosophical and multi-dimensional expression. It exists to voice the concerns of underrepresented groups, concerns that are traditionally overlooked or distorted in the mainstream media. These concerns should not be centered around the negative elements of life in Amherst, in New England, and in the United States. These concerns include

anything that constitutes a dynamic response to the flow of history, to change and possibility, to the educational process, all of which influence our lives as students of color at the University of Massachusetts.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN NUMMO NEWS ???

NUMMO needs students who are willing to take the responsibility for continuing the process of communication through words, thoughts and deeds. NUMMO needs the responsiveness of the community in order to accomplish its goals. The power of the written and spoken word is its use in teaching and questioning, in analysis and interpretation, and especially in its use for expression! This is not some mystical power but speaks to the nature of human life, right now, in the world we live in. NUMMO asks that you, the reader, consider taking an active stance toward your education, through involvement in any form, particularly since there are so many options available, even within NUMMO itself!



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Latin American Week to be Celebrated at UMass

by Roxana Bell

Once again the Latin American organization, AHORA, at UMass will be celebrating its annual Latin American Week. This year the week will be dedicated to Latin American Women, and will be held during the month of April. During the various activities folkloric dances performed by area children will be featured. AHORA will be co-sponsoring a lecture by Robert Armstrong, a correspondent of NACLA- Report on the Americas and *The Guardian* newspaper. The lecture will deal with the current situation in Central America. During the Latin American Week, AHORA will be featuring several documentary films which will deal with subjects such as the moving film "The Sterilization", by Ana Maria Garcia, which deals with the forced sterilization of the Puerto Rican women. Also many documentary films on and about Latin America will be shown. As this year's Latin American Week is dedicated to Latin American Women, there will be a panel discussion titled "Women in Struggle", with participants

from the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, representatives from Casa Nicaragua from New York, and a representative from Cuba. This panel will be moderated by Sonia Nieto. Also there will be a lecture by the Taller de Arte y Cultura de Adjuntas, Puerto Rico, on the subject of the exploitation of Puerto Rican lands. And as usual, the organization will have its "Social Night" which will be Friday, April 22, in the Student Union Ballroom. This event will feature a cultural dance group named, LOS PLENEROS OE LA 23 ABAJO, directly from Puerto Rico and the Group SAOCO from Boston. All these activities are a collective effort on the part of the members of the Latin American Organization, AHORA, with the sincere hope of maintaining the Latin American presence at UMass, one that is active and alive. Take part in these activities, they are meant to be enjoyed by all, and help us maintain Simon Bolivar's dream of a "United Latin America" ALIVE!!!!

Semana Latinoamericana Se Celebrara en UMass

por Roxana Bell

Nuevamente la organizacion AHORA, de la universidad de Massachusetts, presentara LA SEMANA LATINOAMERICANA. Esta semana se llevara a cabo durante el mes de Abril. Como las semanas que se han celebrado anteriormente, la organizacion estara dedicando esta semana a La Mujer Latinoamericana. Entre la variedad de actividades se brindaran un baile folklorico de ninos del area, una charla sobre la situacion actual en America Central con Robert Armstrong, corresponsal del periodico *The Guardian*, y NACLA-Report on the Americas, que se llevara a cabo el 19 de Abril. Las peliculas siempre son un agradable complemento, durante esta semana la organizacion AHORA les traera la pelicula "La esterilizacion" de Ana Maria Garcia, un documental emocionante sobre la esterilizacion de la mujer Puertorriquena. Tambien habra varias peliculas sobre America Latina. Como esta semana sera dedicada a la mujer latinoamericana, habra un panel titulado, "La Mujer En Lucha", con participantes de diferentes grupos como el Frente Oemocratico de Revolucion de El Salvador, representantes de La Casa Nicaragua de

Nueva York y una representante de Cuba. Este panel sera moderado por la Profesora Sonia Nieto. El Taller de Arte y Cultura de Adjuntas, Puerto Rico presento una ponencia ante el comite de descolonizacion de las Organizaciones de las Naciones Unidas la cual enfatiza la explotacion de la isla de Puerto Rico de parte de los Estado Unidos. Oos representantes del Taller de Arte y Cultura brindaran una charla sobre el Plan 2020, que tratara sobre la explotacion fisica, economica y psicologica de Puerto Rico. Y como de costumbre, la organizacion AHORA tendra su noche social la cual se llevara a cabo el viernes 22 en el Student Union Ballroom les presentaremos LOS PLENEROS OE LA 23 ABAJO, directamente de Puerto Rico, alternando con el grupo SAOCO de Boston. Todas estas actividades se las brinda la organizacion AHORA por medio de un esfuerzo colectivo, con el deseo de mantener la presencia Latinoamericana activa en la Universidad de Massachusetts. Participen en estas actividades que son para ustedes y ayudenos a mantener vivo el sueño de Simon Bolivar, "Una America Latina Unida".



Korean Students Association presents:

Films on various aspects of Korean Culture. All are invited. March 30 and 31, CC 904-B at 7:00 p.m. each night.

Announcing:

Korean Film Series, sponsored by the Korean Student Association.

March 30 (Wednesday) 7:00 p.m., Campus Center Rm 904-B: "Pi-Mak" (The Hut) - winner of Special Prize in the Berlin film festival; the story of a forbidden love in a village of "slash and burn" economy; 1 1/2 hours.

March 31 (Thursday) 7:00 p.m., Campus Center Rm 904-B: Three cultural films: "Bong San Mask Oance", 30 minutes, "Korea -U.S.A. Centennial Friendship", 44 minutes, "Traditional Korean Music", 20 minutes.

A Career Support Group for Women

will be offered by the Everywoman's Center beginning Wednesday, March 30 from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. Meeting for eight sessions, the group will consider job goals and skills, will look at career options, and will discuss job search strategies such as resume writing and interviewing skills.

The support group will be facilitated by Shari O'Brien and is free. Advance registration is required. Please contact the Everywoman's Center at 545-0883 to register or for more information.

Contact: Shari O'Brien or Myra Hindus Everywoman's Center 545-0883.

The DuBois Corner

by Keith Johnson

W.E.B. DuBois was one of our greatest Black historians. This feature is dedicated to his life struggle and depicts the history of Blacks in America.

On February 1, 1960, four Black students from nearby North Carolina A+T brought students into the forefront of the civil rights movement by sitting down at the all-white restaurant counter at the Woolworth's Store in Greensboro, North Carolina. When the students tried politely to ask for service they were ignored but they sat there until the store closed. The next day they came back with the support of 25 other students. Soon even white students joined in the sit-ins.

Within several months the peaceful protest led to the opening of the counter to all races. But what is more important is that within two weeks the sit-in movement had spread to 14 cities in five southern states. The student movement captured the heart and soul of the civil rights movement and increased its momentum that was felt all over the country. Leaders from the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) tried to organize and take over the sit-in movement by making suggestions that the students should concentrate on the Woolworth's chain. But the students did not accept CORE trying to take the lead in this movement, in which no other organization had decided to

take such a bold approach as this before.

But the students at North Carolina A+T had had a history of political activity. They had boycotted local movie houses that had cut out scenes with Negro actors and they booed the governor three times when he once used the word "nigra" in a speech. Unlike other Black college campuses, North Carolina A+T had eighty student-controlled organizations, a unique situation for a public institution.

During the sit-ins that followed students were spat on, burned with cigarettes, slapped, beaten, called "nigger", and even bomb threats were sent to stores that were allowing sit-ins. Upon arrest some were beaten by police and others were hosed by firemen. In the first 6 months 1600 students were arrested. The Greensboro sit-in of 1960 immortalizes the students of that era as being in the forefront of the civil rights movement. But students did not stop there. They were also very active with Martin Luther King, Jr., NAACP, and SNCC. Student involvement can be considered one of the most influential parts of civil rights movement and students of this era must continue the struggle.

Announcements

U.S. Intervention in Central America: Should we get out? Should we stay? Northampton Forum on Central America

Moderated by Mayor Musante. Debate and open mike panels.

U.S. State Dept. Representative Mel Blake, Senior Ass't to Thomas Enders on Central American Policy.

Morton Halperin, Center for National Security Studies, Ass't Secretary of Defense Dept. (1967-69).

Beverly Treuman, Unitarian Universalist Service Committee.

U.S. Congressperson Silvio Conte (invited)

U.S. Congressperson Edward Boland (invited)

Representative of Northampton Committee on Central America.

Northampton High School (Little Theatre), Tuesday, March 15, 7:00 p.m.

Services for Survivors of Rape

In 1981, a total of 82,088 rapes were reported to police nationally. Countless other crimes of sexual violence and battering went unreported due to the victim's fear and shame. For the past seven years, the Counselor/Advocates have been helping victims and their families to cope with this life-threatening experience. Based at the Everywoman's Center at UMass and offering free, confidential services to campus and community alike, the Counselor/Advocates provide emotional support and legal information. To reach a Counselor/Advocate call the crisis line at 545-0800 any time including nights, weekends and holidays. If you are interested in becoming a Counselor/Advocate and are available through the Summer months, please call Catherine Roach at Everywoman's Center, 545-0883, or pick up an application form in Wilder Hall, UMass, Amherst.

Contact: Catherine Roach, Amy Harper, 545-0883

New Support Group: Woman's Journey Into Self

Beginning Tuesday, April 5, an 8 session values clarification group for women will be held at the Everywoman's Center, Wilder Hall, UMass Amherst. Susan Alquist, the group leader, is a Counselor with the Violence Against Women program, an experienced educator and has trained under Dr. Sidney Simon in values clarification workshop techniques. The group, which meets weekly from 7:00-8:30 p.m., will focus on such topics as self-esteem, overall wellness, relationships and "getting unstuck". The format will include small group discussions and structured exercises. There is no fee for "Women's Journey Into Self", but pre-registration is required. Interested women of all ages are invited to participate. For more information and sign-up, please call the Everywoman's Center at 545-0883.

Contact Person: Catherine C. Roach or Amy K. Harper, 545-0883

Announcements policy: All announcements must be submitted in writing by the Friday before date of issue.



The UMass Southern Africa Solidarity Committee and the Distinguished Visitors Program

are pleased to sponsor the visit to our community of Mr. Theo Ben-Gurirab, Chief Representative of the Permanent Observer Mission of the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) to the United Nations. Mr. Ben-Gurirab will speak on Thursday, April 7th, 1983, at 8:00 p.m., in room 101 of the Campus Center at the University of Massachusetts.

Mr. Ben-Gurirab will address the current status and future of the struggle for Namibian independence amidst the profound and expanding Washington-Pretoria connection. SWAPO's attitude and position on the latest proposals and on the negotiation process seldom have been presented directly in the United States. The appearance of the Chief Representative in our area is a valuable opportunity to learn and interact.

Apart from the public appearance in the evening, Mr. Ben-Gurirab will make some classroom appearances as well. For further information we invite you to contact us at the Office of Third World Affairs in the Student Union Building at UMass. The phone number is: 545-2517.

We look forward to your attendance and participation.

Sincerely yours,

The Southern Africa Solidarity Committee

Everywoman's Center Services Calendar

According to most Resident Coordinator Heads in UMass dorms, the amount of information undergraduate women have about their own sexuality has shrunk dramatically since the '60's and '70's. The majority of women did not, even then, have lots of information about sex. Information about woman's sexuality has usually, in modern times, been relegated to infirmaries, as if sex is a purely anatomical "objective" function, separate from relationships, thus further distancing from the workings of their bodies.

The recent increase in the society's general intensity of fear and repression has made it even harder for people to risk exposing their ignorance of such tender and personal areas.

For Third World Women, the difficulty of obtaining information about sexuality is further compounded by the intimidation, white, male atmosphere of health clinics; a history, for most Third World groups, of bad experience with family planning clinics (such as sterilization abuse, careless prescriptions); and for many, an upbringing in which result of this ignorance, for all young women, is unwanted pregnancies and power draining relationships with boyfriends.

For all these reasons, when the Third World Women's Program of the EWC asked BCP and CCEMBS what kinds of workshops the Third World woman at UMass might find particularly useful, many of these women asked for a series of workshops which would not be intimidating but would be informative and relaxed. The Spring Workshop Series were all held in comfortable, familiar places, and all but one was run by a Third



World Woman. The workshops used: slides, handouts, models, and snacks were provided for the curious and the hungry.

The Third World Woman's Program coordinators hope to have a get together after the last workshop on: Improving Relationships Between Men and Women Through Better Communications on March 16, 1983 at BCP between the hours of 7-9:00 p.m.

MARCH 13 Sunday night there will be a workshop, VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMAN at Coolidge Tower in the main lounge, 7:30 p.m.

MARCH 16 SPRING WORKSHOP SERIES: IMPROVING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN THROUGH BETTER COMMUNICATIONS at BCP 7-9:00 p.m. Sponsored by BCP, THIRD WORLLOWOMEN'S TASK FORCE of the EWC tel. no. 545-0883 and CCEMBS. Contact EWC.

MARCH 30 SUPPORT GROUP FOR CAREER WOMEN meets Thursday at the EWC, 7-9:00 p.m.

APRIL 5 VALUES CLARIFICATION FOR CAREER WOMEN: A different focus each week to include: relationships, self-esteem, managing time, and getting unstuck. Starts at 7:30 p.m. and each Tuesday after that same time for B weeks. Contact the EWC at 545-0883.

APRIL 20 SUPPORT GROUP FOR LESBIAN COUPLES: Couples will explore commonalities with each other, will identify unique stresses and rewards of being in a Lesbian Couple. Starts March 2nd Wednesday evenings and the last meeting is APRIL 20.

TUESDAY Of every month the THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S TASK FORCE meets at the EWC. For more info contact Panna or Malika.

Press Release

The University of Massachusetts has recently completed arrangements for an exchange agreement between UMass and the Universidad de los Andes, Bogota, Colombia. The exchange will be open for both students and faculty from the Five Colleges.

Students who participate in the exchange will live with Colombian families and must speak Spanish. Universidad de los Andes offers a full program of study including arts and sciences, administration, engineering, architecture, law, economics and philosophy. The goal is to have four students exchange in each direction beginning the Fall 1983 semester.

This new agreement promises to provide an exciting opportunity for students who wish to study in Latin America and for faculty interested in expanding their teaching experience abroad. More information can be obtained at the International Programs office, 239 Whitmore at 545-0746.

The two workshops for women only, "Sexual Violence" and "Assertiveness Training"

addressed issues which are often ignored by, or separated from, typical informational discussions of sexuality. Sexual Violence is a confusing issue for many women because in many cultures (including U.S.), a man's slapping or raping a woman is seen as a sign of love, an act of passion rather than the act of violence, which in fact it is. Many women do not know if they have been battered, especially if a friend or lover is committing the violence. Lack of assertiveness is a problem which especially plagues us gentle women. In the "Assertiveness Training" workshops, women began to learn to say "NO," when they meant no, and, "YES," when they meant yes.

In addition to organizing workshops and films series, the Third World Woman's Task Force of the EWC is open to all as a resource for direct service information, and referrals.



NUMMO NEWS

Monday, April 4, 1983

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 78

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Winning King Essay

Along with the Martin Luther King, Jr. Planning Committee, Nummo News would like to congratulate Russell Jordan on his poignant, first place essay.

We also would like to congratulate Robert Lynch on winning the Martin Luther King, Jr. poster contest.
By Russell Jordan

The following is an excerpt from the winning entry of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Essay Contest.

I was awed that a single black man could so alter a system of oppression that had been black people's lot in the South for so many tortured generations. I was singularly impressed that a black preacher from the South, with all the social strictures that the position implied, could touch the spirit of a long-suffering people in such a way that they would purposefully endure more directly the torments of institutional racism in the South.

I, like many, saw Martin Luther King as merely a civil rights leader, unknowingly pigeonholing the commitment and concern this noble and righteous man had for all humankind. During my research, I came to recognize the all-encompassing compassion that Dr. King had for all the people of the world who suffered under the yoke of oppression and injustice.

I have come to realize that the best and most effective praise that can be made of Martin Luther King does not lie in chronicling the events of his most extraordinary and short-lived life, but in emphasizing the beliefs he held and the solutions he had for a world where people live in peace and harmony rather than in strife and confrontation.

Above all, I learned that Martin Luther King, though he fought mightily for the uplifting of his own people in the United States, was a man whose concerns were not rooted simply in the advancement of his own people, but in exposing simply and graphically the subtleties of oppression as they exist worldwide.

The parallels between the state of this country and its world context at the time of Martin Luther King's assassination, and now, are striking and for those of us concerned, disheartening too.

Prior to his death, Dr. King railed against the white backlash that followed the early gains of the civil rights movement. Racist attacks were on the rise, poignantly and tragically displayed by the murders of black and white civil rights workers in Mississippi.

Today we have a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, and the murders of two innocent black men at the hands of the police in Miami. We have a President who attempted to grant tax-exempt status to schools that practice racial discrimination, and who guts the tenuous footholds Blacks and other minorities have established in the workplace by nullifying Affirmative Action programs and rendering those agencies empowered to protect people from discrimination effectively powerless.

Also prior to Martin Luther King's death, he attacked the lackluster attitudes exhibited by Congress in addressing the problems of poverty and unemployment while spending money hand over fist for a war in Vietnam that Dr. King end much of the country saw as immoral.

Dr. King pointed out that in our efforts to "defend" the Vietnamese from communist aggression, this country supported one of the world's most brutal dictators, President Diem of South Vietnam.

Dr. King saw clearly that if the United States interests were as noble as claimed, they would not be siding with puppet dictatorships that exploited people, but rather with the people suffering under this exploitation.

Dr. King saw, where few others saw, that as long as the United States viewed the world through the myopic tunnel vision of East-West confrontation, it would be blinded to the real issues that motivated people to violent action.

Today we have a President who has slashed virtually every socially progressive program, from CETA job training centers to school lunch programs for economically deprived children. We have a President who is hastily divesting the government from direct responsibility for the welfare of its people, and with chilling déjà vu instituting



Rep. Louis Stokes: King Week Speaker

By Rahim Imani

As part of Martin Luther King Jr. Week, The Honorable Louis Stokes will be a guest speaker here at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst on Wednesday, April 6, 1983. Louis Stokes is the House Representative from the 21st District of Ohio in Cleveland.

Louis Stokes is one of the most prominent leaders in the Congressional legislative process. He was first elected to Congress on November 5, 1968 and became the first Black member of Congress from the State of Ohio. During his second term of office, he was appointed as the first Black member ever to sit on the Appropriations Committee of the House.

As a member of the Congressional Black Caucus he has been elected chair man twice. He is also the co-chair man of the Black Caucus' Health Brain Trust. In 1980 he was

presented with the William L. Dawson Award by his colleagues in the Black Caucus in recognition of his unique leadership in the development of legislation.

In 1976 Stokes was appointed to serve on the Select Committee to conduct an investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the death of President John F. Kennedy and the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. The next year he was appointed chairman of the committee. In 1978 he filed a 27 volume Final Report and recommendations for administrative and legislative reform with the House of Representatives.

Coming from a political family, Louis Stokes brother, Carl, who is now a journalist and news commentator, made history as the first Black Mayor of a major American city when he was elected in the Stokes' hometown of Cleveland in 1967. His mother was the recipient of numerous awards, including Cleveland's Woman of the Year and Ohio's Mother of the Year awards.

Louis Stokes practiced law for 14 years before going into office and has participated in several U.S. Supreme Court cases. In 1968 he personally argued the landmark "stop and frisk" case of Terry vs. Ohio.

Rep. Stokes has been named by Ebony magazine as one of the 100 most influential Black Americans. Rep. Stokes has also been the recipient of seven honorary doctorate degrees. He has been awarded the Martin Luther King, Jr. Award in recognition of his significant and enduring achievements in government and dedication to the ideas that characterized the life of Dr. King which makes him the perfect speaker for MLK Week.

The lecture will be Wednesday night at 8:00 p.m. in the Campus Center Auditorium here at the University. It is free and open to the public. For more information call (413) 545-0341.

one of the most massive arms build-ups in America's peacetime history.

This same President seeks the tripling of the United States' military presence in El Salvador, and the granting of a military aid package for that country in excess of 100 million dollars.

Dr. King, a man passionately committed to non-violent social action, may have decried the methods of the guerrilla fighters in that country, but, I feel he would have saved his strongest criticism for this country, which, once again, finds itself supporting another dictator ship; a dictatorship whose armed forces and supporters, even by United States estimates, is responsible for more civilian deaths than the guerrilla forces it seeks to destroy.

These words by Martin Luther King ring eerily true today as they did more than fifteen years ago:

"The United States is substantially challenged to demonstrate that it can abolish not only the evils of racism, but the scourge of poverty of Whites as well as Blacks and the horrors of war that transcend national borders and involve all mankind."

Perceptions of a Great Leader

By Donna Davis

As we begin our remembrance of Martin Luther King, Jr. we must ask ourselves, what makes a great leader of the people? What I have heard, read and learned about the greatest leaders tells me that they are untrusting, self-less, shrewd and courageous people. Surely Kings' actions indicated that those adjectives, along with many others, described his attitude. He marched endlessly, gave of himself often, and made bold political maneuvers and always placed himself on the front line — with the people, not behind them.

He did many things for people of all races and never seemed to ask, "What am I going to get out of it?"

When someone helps others and casts aside all selfish motivation he or she can only be respected. That is how King earned the support and devotion of a multitude of people. They knew that he cared about them so they reciprocated the affection.

But again we must ask, what makes a great leader? What makes a person deny him/herself most of the frivolous pleasures of life? What makes a person say I will only sleep 3-4 hours a day? I will give speeches, march, meet people to help others. I will sometimes neglect my family because I am securing the bread and butter of an even larger family — humanity. I will place myself directly in the line of fire. I will not be tempted by offers to trade my struggle for

materialism. What makes a person say I will not give up until I have done all that I can, and I would do it again if given the chance? What makes a person do all these things and not once become embittered if his/her efforts are overlooked?

Do great leaders have illusions of grandeur? Do they imagine themselves to be God? I say no. They were realists looking through windows glazed with idealism. Without a realistic perception they would not have been agitated to bring about profound changes in their environments. The glazed windows show them a picture of what could be if . . .

What makes a great leader is the passionate desire to change the way things are, to the way they can be.

Draft Registration Requirement afflicts all students

Editorial by Angela Brown

It seems rather surprising that many students are not particularly worried about the Solomon Amendment. Much of the silence on the question can be attributed to the widespread confusion about the law, which requires that all draft-age men seeking federal student aid must provide proof of having registered with the Selective Service to receive such aid. This confusion has been caused by the many changes in, and problems of, the specific regulations related to the law. Many issues have been brought out by the Solomon Amendment. The fact that low-income men are targeted to enforce the law, rather than doing so by due process of law, and that colleges and universities are being used to enforce the law — often causing extreme administrative duress for college students and officials alike — are two important issues worth serious thought.

Currently, U.S. interventionist policies appear to be behind the military conflict in Nicaragua, and Reagan is promoting "Star Wars" military efforts, while attacking the peace movement now fighting back against the threat of nuclear annihilation. The Solomon Amendment is part of this political trend, which shows that Reagan's policies, heading to both a deepening economic crisis and an increased threat of war, are interrelated. Now, students are being forced, directly, to comply with these policies.

But, the impact of the Solomon Amendment will be felt directly by only those students receiving federal financial aid. The most needy students have no recourse or alternative way to attend school, and, since people of color are disproportionately represented in the lowest income bracket in the U.S., students of color are especially targeted to comply with draft registration. A look back through history reveals that this is also part of the American pattern: people of color have been disproportionately used for cannon fodder up through the Vietnam War.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was among those who recognized that increased militarism, through the military build-up, is a primary cause of the economic hardships of America's poor. Funding for human services, such as student aid, is repeatedly cut, while the Pentagon is scheduled to receive over \$2 trillion in the duration of Reagan's term in office. The Solomon Amendment is a clear cut case where those whose families are already victims of the economic crisis, (or of the ongoing economic problems built into the fabric of the U.S.) are being forced to comply with the war preparations.

One thing is clear, though: UMass students should all be concerned about such legislation that unduly ties up the administration.

Gandhi: The Man and the Movie

By Donna Davis

Gandhi was the subject of a three hour long movie. The film, starring Ben Kingsley, is up for numerous academy awards, in virtually every category. It has already won the award for best picture in England. The movie is about the spiritual and political career of a man that touched millions.

Mohandas K. Gandhi started out as an attorney. While traveling through South Africa he was thrown off a train because a European official said there were no Indian lawyers allowed in the region.

In the extremely racist, English-ruled regime of India, Gandhi began to defy imperialist oppression. He encouraged other Indians to resist the laws that subordinated them. The first law he assailed was the pass law, which required that non-whites carry identification at all times. As Gandhi set each pass aglow he was struck by a South African policeman until he fell unconscious.

The regime reacted to Gandhi's insolence by attempting to change the law. It required that Indians be fingerprinted. In court Gandhi completely rejected the new regulation.

Soon after, mounted South African police tried to trample Gandhi and his companions. An Indian ordered the entire party to lie down. Surprisingly, not one horse placed a hoof on the Indians. They reared up on their hind legs, nayed loudly and ignored the insistent spurs of their riders. Frustrated South African policemen were forced to retreat.

Upon arrival in Bombay, India in 1915, he resolved to end the tyranny that 100,000 Britains had unleashed upon 350 million Indians. Gandhi was warmly received as news of his triumphs preceded his arrival. The people loved him so much that they renamed him Mahatma - Great Soul. He further developed the principles of nonviolent resistance and discouraged all forms of violence.

He relentlessly sought ways to agitate the British into ineffective responses. Gandhi's actions were deliberate and targeted. In contrast, the British struck

out blindly against a small brown man wearing a loincloth.

The frustration of British Authority culminated in the massacre and maiming of over 1,500 peacefully assembled Indians. Troops entered an enclosed area and opened fire on every man, woman and child. The leader ordered gunmen to fire into "the thickest part of the crowd."

The massacre prompted a crusade of blood and bludgeoning as the Indians retaliated. Gandhi ordered an end to the violence. To him "an eye for an eye makes everyone blind." He fasted until all fighting stopped.

India's ensuing independence from Britain is credited to Mahatma Gandhi. The leader of India was imprisoned many times by officials, but the nonviolent resistance movement did not cease. Upon each release from confinement he immediately reimmersed himself in the struggle. As Britain became more entwined in World War II she could no longer squelch the roar of 350 million people.

Gandhi's miraculous achievements were marred only by the subsequent violence between the Hindu and Moslem sects. Indian pitted himself against Indian in a ghastly civil war. Again Gandhi sought to stop the fighting by beginning a fast that almost cost him his life. The fighting subsided as the people's love for him overcame the divisions amongst themselves. At temples throughout India they vowed to not harm one another.

Richard Attenborough's film of Gandhi's life will leave an indelible mark upon all viewers. The story is poignantly told. Ben Kingsley's performance is warm, sometimes funny and very persuasive.

The film is also important because it gives those with an interest in history a chance to see the birth of non-violent resistance. Students of the Civil Rights Movement will see how principles developed in the early 1900's were reapplied over 50 years later by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Black Musician's Conference dedicated to Thelonious Monk

By Keith W. Johnson

During the week of April 10-17 the 12th Annual Black Musician's Conference will take place here in the Five College area. The conference this year is dedicated to the living memory of Thelonious Sphere Monk and will include numerous events such as concerts, lectures, art exhibits and films. What is also important is that it will attract a number of Black Classical (Jazz) performers to the area.

The conference was founded a decade ago and began a unique tradition of bringing together musicians, educators, students, and the public in a celebration and exchange which moved beyond the conventional concert setting. The purpose of the conference is to recognize the major contribution that Black Americans have made to American and world music on American life and contemporary thought.

But unlike many other music conferences, this conference deals with the perspective of Black Classical Music. Many people are not aware of the fact that this area is basically a haven for Black Classical Music. A number of some of the finest musicians have lived in this area, attending or teaching in the area schools. Billy Taylor and Max Roach received doctorates from UMass and Prof. Ray Copeland of Hampshire College and Prof. Archie Shepp of UMass are known the world over. Yusef Lateef and Marion Brown are both residents of the Valley.

The number of performers that come through the area annually would leave some jazz lovers speechless. Carmen

MacRae, Betty Carter, Sonny Rollins, Dizzy Gillespie, Ron Carter, and Miles Davis are but a few performers that have come to UMass in the last few years. Even during the summer there is the Hampshire Jazz Festival and the Bright Moments Series here at UMass. So it is no wonder that a conference such as this would come out of this area.

Highlights of this year's conference include concerts by Billy Taylor and the Springfield Orchestra, The Dexter Gordon Quartet, Merion Brown, Abby Lincoln, Ray Copeland and a gospel presentation by Horace Boyer and Herbert Srith. Visual artists exhibiting this year are Richard Yarde, Adger Cowans, Arturo Lindsay, James Phillips, and Ademola Olugbega. There will be two panels, one exploring the relationship between music and painting involving the aforementioned artists, and a second, entitled "Perspectives on Black Music," which will bring together musicians Donald Byrd and Archie Shepp, with Jeff Anthony of the National Endowment for the Arts and Jazz educator, Warrick Carter.

Many events, except for the major concerts, are free and open to the public. The conference was organized by a committee of students, faculty and administrators. It should prove to be an educational experience as well as entertaining. I suggest that jazz lovers and those that are not into the music as much, should take advantage of as much of this fine program as possible. For a schedule of events and further information call (413) 545-0180.

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Evelyn King Comes to UMass

By Keith W. Johnson



On Thursday, April 21, contemporary rhythm and blues returns to the Fine Arts Center here at the University of Massachusetts with a performance by RCA recording artist Evelyn King. The show will be produced by the Duke Ellington Committee and UPC Productions. It will also feature Soulsonic Force of "Planet Rock" fame.

Discovered while cleaning the recording studios of Philadelphia International, Evelyn King has come a long way since 1977. At that time she was 16, but had just released her first album, *Smooth Talk*. On that album the single "Shame" left a definite impression on the music world and turned Evelyn into a bonafide star.

Since then Evelyn has traveled around the world visiting such places as Europe, Chile, the Philippines, Jamaica, and Canada. This included a White House performance in 1979 during President Carter's tribute to Black Music.

In between tours she has found time to cut five albums. Two of them, *Smooth Talk* and *Music Box*, became gold albums. Her recent album, *Get Loose*, has once again sent her to the top of the charts with the single "Love Come Down" making her the first female soloist to top *Billboard's* Black singles list twice in this decade.

With Evelyn's family background it is no wonder that she has become such a success. Her father, Erick

King, was a stand-in performer at Harlem's historic Apollo Theater and was the choreographer who helped Buddy Holly in his unprecedented appearance as the first white rock & roll performer to play at the Apollo. Her uncle, Avon Long, who was the original "Sportin' Life" in *Porky & Bess* and was also in Broadway's *Bubbling Brown Sugar*, left a strong impression on Evelyn and the rest of the King children.

At times the family living room would be turned into a stage as the family would participate in the "The King Family Amateur Hour." Today all the members of the family are involved in the business. Evelyn's mother is now managing her five brothers and their own group, while her father is producing acts. Evelyn's sister Wanda, who used to travel with her as a background singer, is now on her own and is about to release her own album.

Evelyn King is one of those rare performers who you have the pleasure of seeing mature through the years. She is no longer a teenager, but a young woman. Although she still likes to do fast, upbeat music, her image and style are changing with her maturity.

Evelyn is right now at one of the highest points in her career and it is a pleasure to have her at the University. The show will begin at 8 p.m. and tickets will be available starting today at Ticketron, Union Records Unlimited, For the Record in Amherst, and the Fine Arts Center Box office.

The DuBois Corner King and the Montgomery Boycott

By Rahim Imeni

On Thursday, December 1, 1955 a Montgomery City Lines bus passed by Court Square in Montgomery, Alabama headed for the Empire Theater stop. It was also headed into direct conflict. A conflict that would begin the elevation of a local clergyman named Martin Luther King, Jr. to one of the greatest leaders for peace in American history.

On the bus were 24 Negroes and 12 whites. As the bus received passengers at the next stop, the bus driver went toward the rear to tell the Negroes who were in their usual rear seats to remove themselves so that white people could sit down. A seamstress named Rosa Parks decided that she would not get up because she was tired from shopping and her feet hurt. Ms. Parks was arrested for violating a law that required passengers to follow the drivers seating assignments and was fined \$10.

Overnight the news had spread through Montgomery and within two days leaflets were spread calling for an all out boycott of the buses. By the next Monday, Negroes were taking other means of going to work with many just walking. 90 percent of the Negro community supported the strike.

Two dozen ministers from the area came together to plan their demands, and organized the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA). To avoid past feuds with old rival factions, a minister who was a newcomer to the area was selected as president. He was a 27 year old clergyman from the Dexter Ave. Baptist Church whose name was Martin Luther King, Jr.

With the leadership of King, the boycott would last well into 1956. They would raise, through the church and other meetings, large sums of money that would support the movement including a carpool system. The local courts would try to freeze these assets but King would outsmart them by placing them in numerous banks that were out of reach of the courts.

The police would harass King and other members of the movement. White terrorists would send prank phone calls to the home of King and other leaders. Churches and homes were bombed as Montgomery almost exploded into violent eruption. But it was the non-violent attitude of King that would prevail.

One day in 1956 while King and other MIA members were in court fighting an injunction against the MIA's carpool system, the news came of a U.S. Supreme court decision that declared bus segregation in Montgomery illegal. The boycott had been successful and the Negroes of Montgomery had won.

But what was even more important was that the movement had brought Martin Luther King, Jr. into the picture as a leader in the civil rights movement. In years to come he would go on to win other battles against segregation. He would go on to become one of the greatest Black leaders in history.



Ameneta Moseka will perform in concert as part of the Solos and Duos series at the Cape Cod Lounge, Student Union on Friday, April 15 at 8:00 p.m.

Photo by Ed Cohen



Marion Brown will open the Black Musician's concert on Monday, April 11 with a solo saxophone recital entitled "Ode to Monk." The performance is part of the opening for "Canvas Rhythms" and will take place in the Augusta Savage Art Gallery, New Africa House from 5 to 7 p.m.

Photo by Ed Cohen

George Clinton's Games

By Richard Thorpe

George Clinton is at it again. The man who brought you "Aqua Boogie," "Flashlight," "One Nation Under a Groove," and "Knee Deep" is once again on, or near, postboxes, record stores and radio stations. Despite numerous setbacks, including a departure of several key members and a couple of lawsuits filed against him, George has nonetheless persisted. The entire current p-funk amalgamation is featured, replete with Sir Nose and George's unorthodox introduction to funk: the chorus.

From the beginning to the end of the album Clinton's genius shines through. The opening offering on side one entitled, "Get Dressed," is a parody of backstage life just before a concert: "We're the opening act, can't turn back, ya gits no mo', we git no encore!" This song features William "Bootsy" Collins on bass and his arrangement of the Horny Horns, Fred Wesley, Maceo Parker, Larry Hatch and Richard Griffith. Next on this arcade concept lp is "Man's Best Friend." Sir Nose once again proves that he can be a nuisance simply by the virtue of his presence.

"Loopzilla" is a parody of New York's top radio sta-

tions and "Pot Sharing Tots" is a lyrical voyage of silliness with George taking reign at lead vocals.

If the record has any seriousness, it can be found on the second side. "Atomic Dog" is the album's slow-breaking smash hit and, after a couple of months, four different versions (one not available commercially) and ample air time, this little street ditty about romance is virtually George and company on a tour. What is so unusual about the song is it's heavy percussive hand-claps; they help this groove achieve a scratch sound. The rest of the album is primarily for listening: "Free Alternations" has a social consciousness, "One Fun at a Time" preaches the old adage anything in excess is bad, and "Computer Games," the title song, recreates the video game craze.

This album is about as good, if not better than, "Uncle Jam Wants You" and although there is no "Knee Deep" to speak of, everyone, whether or not they be hardcore Parliament-Funkadelic freaks or newly exposed, should enjoy "Computer Games." Expect a lot more to come from this genius of funk.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Week 1983

Monday, April 4, 1983

1. Housing Discrimination Workshop - presented by Joanne Levenson, Director, Off-Campus Housing. CC Rm. B03 - 10:30 a.m. - noon. Free.
2. Combatting Racism Through Video - Exhibition and Discussion, CC Rm. B11, 2:00 p.m.
3. "Martin Luther King and His Relevancy to Today's World" - presented by Thelma Griffith-Johnson, Director, Affirmative Action Office, CC Rm. 803, 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Free.
4. Candlelight Vigil - Campus Pond, 6:30 p.m.
5. Film: "From Montgomery to Memphis", Student Union Ballroom, 7:30 p.m. Free.

Tuesday, April 5, 1983

1. Gospel Jubilee by the Rev. Dr. J.P. Morgan Choirs of the Holy Trinity Church of God and Christ:
 - The Morgan Ensemble
 - Senior Choir
 - Young Adult Choir
 - Sunshine Choir
 - Men's Choir

Campus Center Auditorium, 8:00 p.m. Free.

Wednesday, April 6, 1983

1. Workshop: "King - the Dream Never Dies" - presented by Mitchell Smith, Director of the Amherst Chapter of A Better Chance Program (ABC) CC Rm. 917, 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Free.
2. Lecture by the Honorable Louis Stokes, Congressional Representative from Cleveland and member of the Congressional Black Caucus - CCA, 8:00 p.m. Free.

Friday, April 8, 1983

1. Spectrum in Motion - Poetry/Dance Performance by Olivia Ilano - Butterfield Lounge - 8:00 p.m. Free.
2. Film: "A Raisin in the Sun" - CC Rm. 163, 7:00 p.m. Free.

For further information, please contact Elliot at the Martin Luther King Planning Committee, 545-0341.

Thursday at 8:00 p.m., the Melcom X Center in conjunction with Martin Luther King, Jr. Week will be sponsoring a program entitled Unity Night at the X. Speaking will be David DuBois.

Course Proposals Sought

The Malcolm X Center (located in the Southwest Residential Area) is accepting class proposals for the Fall 1983-84 semester. Anyone interested call 545-2819 or come down to the Center Monday through Friday 12:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m., or Saturday 12:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Human Relations Forum

Mediation Skills for Service Providers

Through the use of prepared simulations, representatives of the Mediation Project and a number of trained mediators will discuss mediation as a set of skills that can be particularly useful to University staff and faculty who provide services to students Wednesday, April 6, 1983 from 12:00 - 1:30 p.m. in CC Room 165-169.

The presentation will also touch on alternative methods of dispute resolution and highlight the development of the Mediation Project on our campus.

Asian Theater to hit UMass with a "Fever"

On Saturday, April 16th at 8 p.m. in Bowker Auditorium at the University of Massachusetts/Amherst, the Third World Theater Series will close its 1983 Spring season with a dynamic and innovative presentation by the Pan Asian Repertory Theater entitled "Yellow Fever." "Yellow Fever," a mystery comedy, is written by Canadian playwright, Rick Shiomi.

"Yellow Fever" toys with the slick, suave character of Humphrey Bogart's Sam Spade and creates with a Pan Asian flair, a Canadian nisei (second generation Japanese) detective, Sam Shikaze. From Powell Street, Vancouver's Asian Ghetto, Sam seeks to solve the mystery of the kidnapped Cherry Blossom Oken while balancing his romantic life with reporter, Nancy Wing. Through comedy author Shiomi shows us the vicious attitudes of the Canadian majority towards its Asian minority population.

The Pan Asian Repertory Theater is a New York based Theatrical group which has established the first east coast professional Asian American Theater company. They have previously appeared at UMass in their touring productions of "Flowers of Household Gods" and "The Soul Shall Dance."

Each play is accompanied by a free workshop. On Saturday, April 16 from 1:30 - 3:00 at Smith College in the Green Room, Ernest Abuba of the Pan Asian Repertory Theater will conduct a workshop entitled, "Introduction to Asian-American Theater: Acting Workshop." All workshops are FREE!

Black Musicians Conference

Sun., April 10 - Sun., April 17

Schedule of Events

All events are free unless otherwise noted.

Sun., April 10 - Concert:

Billy Taylor with the Springfield Symphony Orchestra, Fine Arts Center, 8 p.m., \$11, 9, 7 - UMass, Hampshire, Smith, and Mt. Holyoke students ½ price.

Mon., April 11 - Radio Program:

The Black Mass Communications Project salutes the Annual Black Musicians' conference on WMUA 91.1 FM
12:15 - 3:00 p.m. "A Tribute to Thelonious Monk"
3:00 - 5:30 p.m. "Black Musicians' Conference Retrospective"
6:00 - 7:00 p.m. Live radio concert: "Marion Brown, 'Ode to Monk: Music for Solo Saxophone'"

Jazz Clinic with the Billy Taylor Trio:

Billy Taylor - piano, Victor Gaskin - bass, Keith Copeland - drums.
Host: Ray Copeland
Recital Hall, Music and Dance Bldg., Hampshire College, 1:00 p.m.

Concert and opening:

"Canvas Rhythms": A group show by Adger Cowans, Arturo Lindsay, James Phillips, and Ademola Olugebefola. concert and radio simulcast Marion Brown solo saxophone. 5:00 - 7:00 Augusta Savage Gallery, New Africa House. Exhibit runs April 1 - 17.

Tues., April 12: Gallery Opening:

"Selected Works by Richard Yarde," Hampden Theater, S. West, 5:00 - 7:00 p.m. Exhibit runs April 5 - 16.

Panel:

"Perspective on Black Music" with Jeff Anthony, Donald Byrd, Warrick Carter, and Archie Shepp. Moderator: Fred Tillis. Cape Cod Lounge, 7:30 p.m.

Weds., April 13: Film:

"On the Road with Duke Ellington," and "Elvin Jones: A Different Drummer," Campus Center 101, 7:00 p.m.

Thurs., April 14: Concert:

Dexter Gordon Quartet, Fine Arts Center, 8:00 p.m., \$10, 8, 6, UMass, Hampshire, Amherst, and Smith - ½ price.

Fri., April 15: Panel and Reception:

"Canvas Rhythms: Reflections on Music in Art" with Adger Cowans, Arturo Lindsay, and Ademola Olugebefola. Moderator: Nelson Stevens.

Concert:

Solos and Duos presents Ameneta Moseka (Abbey Lincoln) Cape Cod Lounge, 8:00 p.m.

Sun., April 17: Concert:

"Gospel on a Sunday Afternoon", a presentation by Horace Boyer and Herbert Smith, Memorial Hall, 2:00 p.m.

Third World Caucus Spring Speaker Series

The Office of Third World Affairs and the Third World Caucus invites all members of your group to attend the Speakers Series at Caucus meetings. The meetings take place every Wednesday from March 30th through the end of the semester; 6:30 - 7:00 p.m. (rooms will be announced in the Campus Center) every week. There will be a distinguished speaker at the meetings. You will have the opportunity to talk with speakers, other organization members and Caucus members. Recruitment for organizations will be one of the topics. refreshments and wine will be served. Your participation is urgently requested. It will be appreciated.

A schedule for the coming weeks is as follows:

- April 6 - David G. DuBois: Afro-Am Studies Department
- April 13 - Judy Toyama: Minority Graduate Recruitment Program
- April 20 - Ernie Allen: Chair, Afro-Am Department
- April 27 - Thelma Griffith-Johnson: Affirmative Action Office

Concert:

Cabaret with "Dr. Jazz" Ray Copeland and Friends, with Patty O'Neil, and Rick Scott Gordon. Dining Commons, Hampshire College, 8:00 p.m. Admission info: 549-4600, ext. 223.

For further information call (413) 545-0190.

This program made possible by Augusta Savage Gallery, Black Mass Communications Project, Board of Governors, Commuter Area Government, Duke Ellington Committee/Union Program Council, Fine Arts Center, Nummo News, Office of the Chancellor, Office of Third World Affairs, W.E.B. DuBois Department of Afro-American Studies, Union Video Center, Hampden Arts Program, UMass Arts Council, S. West Area Government, Hampshire College S.O.U.R.C.E.

April Black Study Group

The April Black Study Group to Begin: There will be a one month long April Black Study Group that will meet once a week to discuss and study Black Culture and Politics. All Black students and non-students alike are invited and urged to participate. The first meeting of the April Black Study Group will take place Wednesday, April 6th at 7:30 p.m. at A-7 North Village Apts., Amherst, MA. 01002. For sign-up and further information call: Steve Coons (549-4523) or Eshu Elegba (253-2286)

Examination of Black Politics

Dr. Maulana Karenga will speak on "The State and Direction of Black Politics: A Critical Examination," Sunday, April 17 at 7:30 p.m. in Wright Hall at Smith College. The Executive Director of the Institute of Pan-African Studies in Los Angeles is active in community service and professional activities and stresses cultural struggle as a means of fundamental social change.

Dr. Karenga has long been a kindred spirit to the issues of freedom, liberation, struggle and human rights. At a time when crucial matter of the crisis of Black leadership meets headlong with a most critical issue of our time, human rights, his analysis and position are both timely and pertinent.

For more information contact Leecia Ere at 584-2700, ext. 306.

magic power by the spoken and written word.

NUMMO NEWS

Monday, April 11, 1983

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 79

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Louis Stokes Honors King Week

by Tracey Bryant

In 1977 a Congressional Select Committee was formed to investigate the assassinations of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr.

At that time 80 per cent of the American public believed that neither Lee Harvey Oswald nor James Earl Ray acted singularly in their assassinations but were part of a conspiracy.

Due to rumors floating around claiming FBI involvement in the murders, and also the insistence of the Congressional Black Caucus to have the murder of Martin Luther King investigated, one committee was formed.

Congressman Louis Stokes of Ohio was the fourth person to chair the committee, and the first Black to ever chair a congressional committee of national scope.

Before his chairship the committee had no funding and was basically dysfunctional. Said Stokes, "Many people never wanted this investigation to go forth. We had a particularly tough time getting Congress to fund it."

In taking on the position Representative Stokes vowed, "to leave no stone unturned in an uncompromised search for truth", and to have an integrated staff incorporating some of the best Black professionals in the country.

Of the investigation Stokes concluded, "I feel our major findings will withstand the scrutiny of history."

The Committee does believe that James Earl Ray committed the act of assassination alone, but they are also confident that a \$50,000 bounty offered by two St. Louis businessmen was the primary motivation.

Although the two businessmen were as far as the committee could trace a conspiracy, they did thoroughly investigate FBI files and question FBI officials.

They found that the FBI under J. Edgar Hoover had enacted a huge project to "destroy" Martin Luther King. This project included all types of surveillance including room and wire tapping. There was also an intense hatred of King generated by Hoover, said Stokes.

In their plot to destroy King, the FBI had sent King an ultimatum letter and had picked out a candidate to replace King as the Black leader. Congressman Stokes declined to mention who the FBI had chosen.

In relating the history of his acquaintance with King, Stokes told the audience that in 1965 King came to Cleveland to lead a voter registration drive. It was the brother of Louis Stokes, Carl Stokes running for mayor in that city. Carl Stokes lost that election by 1700 votes. Said Louis Stokes, "The Black community was just not ready or even able to believe that they could elect a mayor of a large city."

In 1967 King returned for a second time and they got an even larger voter turnout and his brother Carl did become Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio.



A Candlelight Vigil held in honor of King on Monday night. Russell Jordan reads his prize-winning essay

Chicago race: possible electoral resurgence

by Rhemi Imani

All eyes are directed at Chicago this week because tomorrow Chicago will possibly elect the first Black mayor in that city's history. But what is even more important is that this election will be a political indicator of the strength and direction of Black electoral politics as we head toward the 1984 presidential elections.

Last semester this reporter enthusiastically wrote about two electoral races that had Black politicians leading their opponents before the election. Unfortunately, both candidates, Tom Bradley, running for governor of California and Robert Clark, running for U.S. Representative of Mississippi, lost their races by close margins. Both would have been historic elections, with Bradley being the first Black governor in the U.S. and Clark the first Black representative from Mississippi since Reconstruction.

Yet those effort may have been a stepping stone in the current resurgence in Black politics that reaches from coast to coast. But it is the Chicago election that is in the limelight now. Democratic presidential hopefuls are all flocking to Chicago in support of Harold Washington.

The situation is a classic one with Chicago being the second largest and yet most segregated city in the country. The Democratic hopeful is Black, the Republican, Bernard Epton, is white. Yet this city which has such strong racial lines drawn is traditionally Democratic, leaving many whites to decide whether they will either vote along party or racial lines.

Washington, a former state legislator and current U.S. Representative, is the most qualified person for the position. He is definitely more qualified than the current mayor Jayne Byrne who Washington defeated in the primaries. The 60-year-old native

Chicagoan is a graduate of Northwestern law and a World War II veteran with a long history of local Chicago politics behind him beginning from when he used to distribute political leaflets for his father, who was a Democratic precinct captain, as a youngster.

But, the important thing about Chicago is that it is the most political Black community in the country and has even been titled the center of Black politics, on the same level as New York is the center of Black arts. With this title the Black community's pride is running with Washington as the community has come behind him with an unprecedented 85 percent Black vote.

Although Washington is leading in the polls he has a number of obstacles in his path. One is the Chicago media which has been criticized for not giving a fair perspective of the race, even by white media practitioners. There has been moves to have a write-in candidate on the ticket such as Jayne Burne or the former governor of the state. But the major obstacle is that of the blatant racism that exists in the white neighborhoods of Chicago, the same racists who met Rev. Martin Luther King with one of the most vicious mobs that had been seen by King.

Yet many believe that the time is ripe for a Washington victory. Blacks across the country are supporting Washington. Down the road is the Philadelphia election on May 17 which may put the first Black mayor in that office with the election of W. Wilson Goode. After that the country may have to deal with one of the most important elections in our history: a Black vice-presidential or presidential nomination. The Washington election is the key as it is the indicator of the rise in Black political power, power that cannot be ignored.

continued on page 3

Editorial Comment: S.G.A. Elections: A chance for progress

By Angela Brown

The special referenda elections, being held today and tomorrow, include ballot questions of great concern to all students, but perhaps not of immediate significance. These issues range having an international dimension, as does the question on UMass relations with South Africa, to the more everyday, but personally experienced question of choice of campus living options with respect to coed vs. single-sex bathrooms.

Two of the five ballot questions deserving special note are #1 and #5, on the State Student Association of Massachusetts, and on establishing a policy regulating university-funded academic contact with South Africa, respectively.

The issue of university-funded academic contact with South Africa has been skirted by the administration since the UMass community discovered Professor Wilce was granted \$600 to attend a conference in that racially oppressive nation. This remains the case despite resolutions from both the undergraduate and the graduate senates demanding action. Although broad concern has been voiced, officials remain silent, and in fact display confusion as to the jurisdiction such a problem should fall within. A positive vote on Question #5 would demonstrate how widely students are concerned about such activities of a public institution. Also, it would show alliance with the world community's condemnation of South Africa, as shown in the UN, etc. Every act of disassociation with the South African government brings closer the day when the regime will be destroyed and the nation reconstructed by all of its own people.

The regulation of university-funded relations with South Africa would be consistent with other Massachusetts initiatives since the state legislature has recently ruled that all public pension funds be taken out of apartheid South Africa, and invested in Massachusetts enterprises whenever possible.

Question #1, which would establish funding for the State Student Association of Massachusetts, is worthy of firm student support. The State Student Association has a long and active history behind it, beginning with the arrival of Gov. King in office, and the concurrent reorganization of the state's higher educational system (which left us at the mercy of the Board of Regents and its tuition hikes). As such, the association has its roots in the fight back against the tuition hikes that so drastically changed the make-up of the UMass student body. Students from many state schools, from UMass-Amherst to Roxbury Community College, were in those days packing the halls of the Board of Regents. Now, the association is undergoing further development: it is near becoming a full-fledged lobbying mechanism that provides a means for sustained, united action for all students of Massachusetts.

The referenda elections offer exciting options to make political advances. However, one ballot question, #2, proposes that the student senate drop some of these issues of real importance, to submerge itself in a protracted period of self-contemplation. The "reorganization" of the Student Government Association, as has been recently proposed during the presidential elections, calls for an electoral mechanism that would severely curtail its representativeness. Senator elections by dorm, and continuance of the Third World Caucus, are two keystones to campus-wide representation in student government.



Master Drummer Pablo Landrum will give a class Tuesday, Hampden Theater, Southwest.



Draft Registration Requirement Delayed By Changes

By Angela Brown

According to the Financial Aid Director, Arthur Jackson, and the Chronicle of Higher Education, a federal court ruling and planned revisions in regulations have created confusion as to how and whether the Selective Training and Service Act Amendment is to be enforced. The law which would bar males from receiving federal student aid unless they register for the draft, was scheduled to take effect for school terms beginning July 1.

A Minnesota federal district judge delayed enforcement of the new law when he filed a temporary injunction last month. Judge Donald D. Alsop ruled that the law was likely to be found unconstitutional, and barred its enforcement.

Also, the U.S. Dept. of Education has announced it will drop a requirement that draft-age men provide college administrators with copies of their draft registration documents before they can receive federal aid at least for two years. But, students are presently asked to provide draft registration information on federal financial aid forms. However, the UMass Financial Aid Office at the present time will not deny aid to those who do not provide the information, since the provision itself may be found unconstitutional, according to Jackson. Students may later be asked for the information.

Art Jackson said that the decision will have to be either overturned or sustained in the near future. The Justice Department has until April 8, to file an appeal against the injunction.

According to the Chronicle of Higher Education (3-23-1983), Judge Alsop's ruling states that the students will probably prove that the law violates their rights against self-incrimination. They might also prove the law is unconstitutional because it punishes men (for not registering) before they have been found guilty of breaking selective service law.

Many schools are experiencing confusion as to whether to request draft registration information, or if such requests constitute enforcement of a law now barred in federal district court.

The revised regulations are expected to be finalized by the Department of Education in early May.

But, more congressional action may change the situation in the near future as changes may be brought to the floor of the House after approval of two subcommittees.

Evelyn King Comes to UMass

On Thursday, April 21, contemporary rhythm and blues returns to the Fine Arts Center here at the University of Massachusetts with a performance by RCA recording artist Evelyn King. The show will be produced by the Duke Ellington Committee and UPC Productions. It will also feature Soulsonic Force of "Planet Rock" fame.

Gil Noble Speaks to College Students

Gil Noble, prizewinning producer of the ABC television public affairs show "Like It Is", gave an address for the Strait Ahead Committee's weekend program commemorating Martin Luther King, Jr. at Amherst College, Sunday. After showing an extremely moving film on King entitled "An Amazing Grace", he briefly commented on King's life and death, and went on to call for a revitalized Black consciousness in the current generation of Black college students through a stronger grasp of history.

On King's life, Noble emphasized that although King led the civil rights movement "he was not the movement itself." He attributed King's death to "a combination of events that were brewing," including the FBI's conflict with King, and the formation of racist hate groups. But, the body of his talk was devoted to an analysis of the sentiments of Black college students, the situation they face under current conditions, in the job market, for example, and the juncture in history as it affects all Black people.

In speaking of the civil rights movement he said "we now have a generation of Black students that seem somehow to have missed this." Noble stated that this adversely affects "their ethics, their agendas and their morality."

"I would admonish those in institutions such as this not to limit yourself to academics," he said. "There is another dimension to education...your political development," he

continued, adding that Black history is "the womb from which political development springs."

Noble stressed that without a sense of history Black students are in danger of becoming "mainstream swimmers." And, this danger is prevalent since Black students "are graduating from college who have never taken a Black Studies course," according to Noble, because they are not required to do so. He said that these graduates may be "so articulate, so bright, so charming... (but) mis-using the clout that has been conferred on them," by seeking personal gain. "Maybe that is why is has been given to them," he added.

He argued that Black students should not be misled to believe that their "temporary affluence and success" upon graduation is guaranteed. "You are not going to stay there long unless you can build up a power base," he warned.

He declared that Blacks have rarely "made it" on the basis of merit, saying "we got there because of politics, there was pressure...broadcasting included, that is the reason I am working there, because some people I don't even know were out in the streets, fighting."

"It's mandatory for Black people, students, to become students of self," he concluded. Even to "shape your behavior pattern in the job market," is necessary, he added, with the feeling that this prevails in all aspects of survival, and growth.

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Continued from page 1

What this meant, continued Stokes, is that if Blacks could show that kind of political maturity in Cleveland, it could happen all over America. "This is what it meant to Dr. King," said Stokes. "He took pride in this kind of work."

Five months later Louis Stokes was running in an election campaign. While riding in his car he heard on the radio that Martin Luther King had been shot, and was dead. Stokes called King, "one of the greatest human beings" he'd "ever had the privilege of meeting."

In describing King, Stokes related a story about the night of his brother's mayoral victory. "King refused to go downstairs because he didn't want to take any of the glitter off of Carl."

The congressman also said that Dr. King had a "tremendous mind... and was many years ahead of his time." He urged everyone to look at King's April 4, 1967 speech. It linked domestic and international struggles. He continued, "The message in this speech is perhaps more relevant today than it was even in its time." "His (king's) deep perception can be seen, and applied today," Stokes added.

In discussing the bill to have Martin Luther King's birthday declared a national holiday, Representative Stokes told the audience that the bill had met with a great deal of antagonism on the floor and had lost. He said that the major oppositional argument was the loss of a day's production.

Congressperson Stokes incited everyone "who loves this country and has a deep appreciation of it" to sign a petition for this bill.

When asked what he thought about people just taking the holiday instead of continually "begging" Congress for it, Mr. Stokes replied: "There is a mechanism in place, a procedure to be followed the same as any other lobbying group. We should keep putting pressure on the Congress for national recognition, continue to lobby and continue to take it on our own. We should continue all of these."

He responded to a question concerning Harold Washington's candidacy stating that when he was in Chicago, he could sense that "we were on the threshold of a history-making event; like in Cleveland in 1967." He said that he with Black leaders from all over America campaigned Saturday all over Chicago. "The place was so electric," reported Washington.

Louis Stokes believes that this election "symbolizes something significant." When asked what it would mean if a Black man became mayor of the second largest city in America, Stokes jokingly replied, "It means New York is next." He followed with a more serious note, "It means that there are 200,000 new voters registered. It says to Black people all over America that they do have power." Stokes continued, "The significance is that this act can be duplicated all over the country."

Stokes believes that Harold Washington can win, and if he does will have overcome a great deal of racism.

He also believes that Ronald Reagan will win the next presidential election. Unless the Democrats run a Black man as Vice-President, Reagan will walk off with the Presidency, contends Stokes and an older member of Congress. "Reagan will not be easily defeated."

Stokes also stated that "We should never have all our eggs in one basket. We have to acquire the political sophistication of dividing so they don't know which way we'll go."

"Voter registration is an area where we have not exercised King's dream." "The only way any ethnic group has ever pulled themselves up was through exercising political and economic power."

"In most cities we are underregistered and voter turnout is even lower than white voter turnout." He chastised, "There is no reason we ought not to be utilizing the power and potential we have. Until we do, we will continually find ourselves shortchanged in politics and in this country."

What happened to Venereal Diseases?

Part I

By Masherrill Feint

Venereal Diseases (VD) are still around; however, today they are called Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD). Part one of this two-part series will discuss two of the most common STD's, gonorrhea and syphilis.

Gonorrhea remains the most common STD. It is caused by the gonococcus organism and, if untreated, can cause arthritis, sterility, heart disease or serious pelvic disorders. This should never happen because gonorrhea can be easily diagnosed and cured by proper medical attention.

In the male, the first symptoms of gonorrhea occur two to six days after contact with an infected person. The symptoms consist of painful urination and a pus-like discharge from the penis. Females with gonorrhea rarely have symptoms, but if they do, these may be a pus-like vaginal discharge and lower backache or lower abdominal pain.

Syphilis is another common STD. It is caused by a spirochete organism and if untreated may cause damage to vital organs, insanity, crippling paralysis, heart disease, blindness or deafness. Syphilis can also be easily diagnosed by a blood test and cured by proper medical attention; however, in the later stages, the damage to the body can not be undone.

Syphilis occurs in three stages: 1) two to six weeks after contact with an infected person, a painless sore (chancere) occurs where the organism entered the body and disappears with or without treatment; 2) two to six months after the chancere disappears a widespread non-itchy rash occurs and fades away, even without treatment; and 3) the last stage is where the serious damage occurs which may lead to death. These symptoms are the same for females and males.

It is extremely important for anyone with symptoms or who thinks he/she has been in contact with an infected person to seek medical attention as soon as possible. Students can be treated at the University Health Services with confidentiality or you may contact the VD Hotline at toll free: 1-800-227-8922.

Source

Health Education Department, University Health Services, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.



James Cotton concluded the Blues in the Bluewall Series Saturday night.

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News every
Monday!
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Marion Brown with some of his works at Creswell Gallery, Amherst.

David Du Bois promotes unity at the MXC

By Brenda Ling

David Du Bois, visiting professor of Journalism and Afro-American American Studies, spoke last Thursday on the need for unity in Third World students struggles. Beginning by acknowledging that "there are things on your minds, there are things on my mind also," Du Bois continued on to pinpoint apathy and lack of respect as barriers to Third World students' gaining more control. By paralleling peoples' striving for self-determination around the world with students' need to gain influence on campus, Du Bois outlined the urgency of combating the "agenda to exterminate any expression of Black consciousness, including destroying Black communities" in a world that consists of 75 percent non-whites.

Du Bois emphasized that, in response to constant racial attack, "we've got to get our act together fast, we've got to think of ourselves as a family." We can't afford "to succumb to apathy or to think of ourselves as individuals." Instead all must "make a contribution to our (collective) survival" through consciousness of, and participation in, eradicating discriminatory practices.

Du Bois described the relation of Africans' and African-Americans' oppression as "a connection which this country's power structure doesn't want to come into existence." He mentioned W. E. B. Du Bois, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X as three great black leaders who understood the shared oppression of Blacks worldwide. Since one common goal of all Third World peoples is to maintain a sense of self-respect, Du Bois proposed "Demonstrating our commitment to assure our survival and to contribute to our liberation."

For Africans, family stands highest as an extended social institution and as a "life-long interconnection." In this tradition, Du Bois suggested that "there has to be a way to bring together key individuals to sit together and to work out an umbrella (organization), through which problems can be resolved." Perhaps if we all commit ourselves on this campus to begin to establish a community of togetherness, if students do "not leave it up to the administration to resolve conflicts," we may take "a first step toward dealing with apathy and lack of respect."

Washington's Program for Chicago *An eye toward needed solutions*

1. OPEN GOVERNMENT

As Mayor of Chicago, Harold Washington will open city government to its citizens. People will have direct access to city officials, departments and public records. Citizen input will be encouraged at all levels in the administration. They will be afforded opportunities and a structure for participation in municipal planning and budgeting.

In order to bring about a truly open government, Harold Washington will:

- Institute a comprehensive Freedom of Information Act for Chicago.
- Provide an expanded period of City Council and citizen review of the city's budget prior to adoption.
- Support collective bargaining with the unions of choice of all city employees.
- Establish a formal neighborhood planning and program development process, providing the structure for neighborhoods to be effective partners in development.
- Encourage the City Council to reestablish itself as an open, active and deliberate legislative body.
- Select appointees committed to open government for major positions and boards and commissions.

2. MORE JOBS FOR CHICAGO

More jobs for Chicago is Harold Washington's highest priority. His administration will begin efforts immediately to reverse 15 years of job loss and declining economic vitality. To retain and produce jobs, his administration will form partnerships with business, labor and neighborhoods so that government dollars, in concert with private dollars, achieve maximum results.

As Mayor, Harold Washington will:

- Improve the economic climate by:
 - Simplifying bureaucratic procedures for those who do business with the city.
 - Refurbishing the basic infrastructure of the city and making service more efficient.
 - Encouraging local purchasing by both the city and private companies.
- Promote economic development in the city by:
 - Expanding the pool of private and public investment capital for small, medium and large businesses by creating a Chicago Industrial Development Corporation to target investments toward economic development.
 - Establishing a policy-recommending Council on Employment and Economic Development with representatives from commerce and industry, labor, and community development organizations.
 - Seeking to minimize plant closings by providing business support and financing, and by developing programs directly aimed at distressed industries such as steel.
 - Establishing Neighborhood Development Boards which will plan for neighborhood job development.
- Retain and create jobs, by:
 - Involving public schools, city colleges, and community-based organizations with the private sector to improve job training programs to create a skilled workforce.
 - Fighting for an increased share of state and federal economic development money that can create jobs.
 - Establishing an affirmative action program that will end discrimination in city jobs and contracts.

3. A SOUND FISCAL POLICY

The short- and long-term fiscal policies of the Washington administration will emphasize stability, realistic program priorities and budgetary control.

This can only happen in an atmosphere of openness and public confidence in the way the city handles its money. Chicagoans need to be shown that the services they get are commensurate with the tax burden.

To bring order to the city finances, Harold Washington will:

- Cut up to \$100 million in waste from the city budget, thus releasing funds for neighborhood and other priorities.
- Institute a Financial Management Program that emphasizes efficiency and innovation to keep costs down.
- Work to increase the Illinois income tax to provide additional revenues to the City and to allow the State government to meet its legal obligations to schools and mass transportation.
- Aggressively seek an increase in Chicago's share of state and federal money.
- Make the tax burden more equitable for those with low and moderate income supporting by tax reforms, such as increasing personal exemptions and capping the taxes on utility bills.

4. NEIGHBORHOOD INVOLVEMENT IN REVITALIZATION

As Mayor, Harold Washington will direct more city resources toward neighborhood revitalization and will involve neighborhood residents in key decisions that affect community life. To help neighborhoods help themselves, Harold Washington will:

- Work to ensure a fair balance between neighborhood development and downtown development.
- Target resources to revitalize local commercial strips throughout the city.
- Ensure fairness in resource allocations among all neighborhoods.
- Support the self-help projects initiated by the local community organizations.

5. BETTER, AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Harold Washington wants every Chicagoan to live in a humane and affordable dwelling. His administration will work to preserve the existing housing stock as an irreplaceable resource drawing upon the energies of private and community developers. It will provide greater assistance to those who have the fewest resources.

The city will use its fiscal leverage to increase the availability of private financing for the rehabilitation of dwellings and the building of new housing.

Reorganization and reform of the Department of Housing and the Chicago Housing Authority is critical.

- To improve the quality and quantity of the housing stock, the Washington administration will:
 - Use Community Development Block Grant funds for housing more effectively.
 - Reform the Chicago Building Code to make rehabilitation cheaper and easier.
 - Implement the recommendations of the Chicago Energy Commission to reduce housing costs for property owners and renters.
- To bring fairness and justice to the housing market, the administration will:
 - Explore community-based housing courts.

-Adopt a tenant bill of rights, including a Fair Rent Commission.

-End housing discrimination.

-Increase the stock of housing for low-income families.

-Work to shelter Chicago's homeless indigent and elderly people.

-Generate low-cost funds for housing by utilizing tax-exempt bond financing for multi-family as well as single-family housing.

• To reform the Chicago Housing Authority, the administration will:

- Appoint CHA board members who have substantial backgrounds in housing.
- Increase the form of involvement of CHA tenants in building management.
- Hire residents to improve safety conditions.

6. EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

Excellence is the only acceptable standard for all Chicago public schools and the city colleges. The city's economic and political vitality depends on literacy, work skills, self-respect and social awareness of its citizens. Providing educational leadership, Harold Washington, as Mayor, will work with the Board of Education and the City Colleges to:

- Fight for a state income tax increase in order to get the money necessary to operate our schools with sufficient teachers and manageable class sizes.
- Change the method of selecting School Board members, either by a statutory nominating panel appointment method or by electing members from districts.
- Promote quality education to improve literacy and vocational training, improving graduates opportunities for continuing education or for entering the job market.
- Recommend improvement in bilingual and bicultural programs which serve Spanish-speaking children and children from 20 other language groups.
- Promote a rational approach to decentralization which will significantly involve principals, teachers and parents in the operation of their local schools.
- Advocate a greater involvement in the schools by business, labor and community groups.

7. SECURE COMMUNITIES

There is no place for violence in our great city. People should be able to walk the streets in any neighborhood without fear. Secure neighborhoods depend upon the active involvement of all of our citizens and a relationship of trust between the people and the police.

As Mayor, Harold Washington will forge partnerships involving the Police Department, community groups, and other governmental and private agencies to fight crime and protect our neighborhoods.

- To guarantee the best police protection, the Washington administration will:
 - Insist upon professional and highly qualified leadership for the Police Department.
 - Renew professional pride throughout the department.
 - Increase on-the-street police activity.
 - Establish an independent review process for the careful and attentive handling of citizen complaints regarding the police.
- To involve citizens in making their communities safe, the Washington administration will:
 - Examine the successful crime education/citizen participation programs in other cities for possible adoption here.
 - Improve the working relation with the State's Attorney's Office for more efficient prosecution and improve the effectiveness of the Office of Municipal Investigation.
 - Make accurate data on crime widely available to citizens and community groups.
 - Provide increased police protection for senior citizens.
 - Improve security at CHA and CTA facilities.

8. AFFORDABLE QUALITY HEALTH CARE

Chicago's infant mortality rate, one of the highest in the industrial world, is symptomatic of the serious problems in public health and private care that Harold Washington is determined to remedy.

The prescription begins with prevention. It calls for an upgrading of medical services and insists on the coordination of available resources in order to make all Chicagoans well and keep them that way.

- The new administration's health care program will:
 - Use neighborhood people to identify and prevent health problems at the local level.
 - Advance public health education by bringing together the schools, the Department of Health and private and public health delivery systems.
 - Coordinate the sharing of the medical resources and technology of our governmental and private institutions.
 - Identify other critical public health problems and remedy them whenever possible.
 - The new Mayor will actively pursue funding at all levels of government in order to:
 - Reverse the cuts in Medicare and Medicaid.
 - Wage a major attack on priority health problems, such as infant mortality and tuberculosis.
 - Restore community-based health and mental health programs.
 - Streamline emergency medical services.
 - Train and place home health care workers.

9. IMPROVE RACE RELATIONS

There will be no higher priority of Washington's administration than unifying Chicagoans in a common effort to work together. Only by respecting diversity and rejecting racial prejudice can we work together to accomplish the massive tasks which lie ahead.

Harold Washington, as Mayor, will include whites, Blacks, Latinos, Asians and our many other minorities in a shared effort to rebuild Chicago. Deep commitment to human dignity, equality and unity will characterize the Washington administration.

The Washington program reaches out to heal the wounds from past animosities. Diversity does not mean division. For only in strong communities can various peoples gain the necessary confidence to deal with each other with mutual respect.

10. FAIRNESS AND EQUITY

All programs and approaches of the Washington administration will be based on the fundamental principles of fairness and equity which have, for too long, been ignored by City Hall. The domination of city government by a small group of insiders has produced a long list of the excluded and ignored. As Mayor, Harold Washington will reverse this process. He is committed to an inclusive administration, one which will draw on the talents and skills of everyone — women as well as men, black and Latino as well as whites, poor as well as wealthy, and the disabled as well as the able-bodied.

All groups will be included in the administrative positions and all groups will share

Du Bois Corner



By Rahim Imani

During the 1920's a period existed called the "Harlem Renaissance" that turned Harlem into not only the Black Arts mecca of the country but also the most noted Black community in the world. During this time the pride of the Black community rose to a level that made many people believe that the rights of Black people would probably come about. Although this did not come about, the artistic work of Black people was promoted like never before.

Out of this period came the works of Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes who portrayed the Black community in their literary works. The work of Aaron Douglas was exhibited on canvas while James Van Der Zee captured the period with his photography. Also, white writers and musicians seemed to change their perspective of Black people as many of them began to examine and write more about the Black community.

The music of the "Harlem Renaissance" became one of the most powerful elements of the period as musicians such as Duke Ellington and Count Basie led their big bands in nightclubs called Small's Paradise and the Cotton Club. The rich white community would come uptown night after night for here was the best entertainment New York could offer.

The "Harlem Renaissance" was a period when Black culture was on the rise and Black people took pride in being who they were. From art, to literature, to music and even photography, the image of Black America was brought to the forefront of American culture. A strong and positive cultural image that would effect proceeding generations up to this day.

by Angele Brown

There is still cause for hopeful excitement around tomorrow's Chicago election. Regardless of the results, the electoral race has already done much to increase Black political power: 200,000 new Black voters were registered during the primary race when Harold Washington emerged the Democratic party victor in a strongly organized campaign.

By now Americans have heard about Washington's bid, but, undoubtedly what is known about him is limited to the racial strife and division the city is experiencing over the race and the controversy over his tax violations, (which occurred during the 1960's).

These factors of the Chicago race have been emphasized to the exclusion of what Washington truly represents: something more than the traditional Democratic party output. (This may explain why Democrats have been slow to extend their support for him).

In light of the open appeal to racist fears used in Republican Bernard Epton's campaign — his slogan is "Epton, before it's too late" — a Washington loss would indicate that a deeper struggle may be at hand before Americans can hope for change. A look at Washington's broad and incisive mayoral platform reveals such.

Grenadan Ambassador to speak on U.S. policy in Caribbean

Dessima Williams, Grenada's Ambassador to the Organization of American States will be visiting Amherst on Thursday, April 14, to address the academic community and the general public. Ambassador Williams will hold a press conference from 10 to 11:30 a.m. on the 14th, at the Faculty Club on the UMass/Amherst campus. She will be discussing Grenada's role in the Caribbean and Central America and its connection with United States defense activities in that area. She will also give a public talk "The Role of United States in the Caribbean: Focus on Grenada" on Thursday evening at 8:00 p.m. in S.B.A. 116. Her visit is being sponsored by the Western Massachusetts chapter of the U.S.-Grenada Friendship Society and other organizations.

The small Eastern Caribbean island of Grenada has been a focus of attention in the Caribbean and Central America in connection with U.S. defense activities in that area. The island won its independence from Great Britain in 1974, and in March 1979, the New Jewel Movement ousted Eric Gairy, who had ruled through dictatorship for 28 years.

The People's Revolutionary Government formed by the New Jewel Movement has been criticized by the U.S. government because of its relationship with Cuba. However Williams was appointed Ambassador to the U.S. in April 1979, neither Carter nor the Reagan Administration has accepted her credentials.

Williams, an organizer of the New Jewel Movement in Grenada; has served as the island's Ambassador to the OAS for the last four years. She holds a B.A. in International Relations from the University of Min-

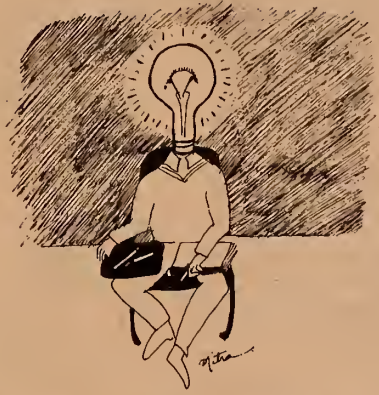


Grenada's Ambassador, Dessima Williams will be speaking at the S.B.A. on Thursday at 8:00 p.m.

nesota, an M.A. from American University, and was studying for her Ph.D. when she was appointed Ambassador.

Other sponsors of Williams' visit include the Five College Black Studies Executive Committee, the Five College Women's Studies Faculty Seminar, and UMess International Programs Office, Third World Women's Task Force, Department of Anthropology, Latin American Studies and Afro-American Studies programs.

USE YOUR KNOWLEDGE TO LIGHT THE WAY!



quittably in the resources and contracts of the city. As an example of this emphasis on equity, Harold Washington will establish an Office of Woman's Affairs which will give special attention to the employment, health, housing and safety concerns of women. This office will reach out to women's organizations and community groups to provide resources to assist them with their programs. A high priority will be given to the especially serious problems facing poor and minority women.

Our city will be rebuilt by including all groups and utilizing fully the talents and leadership capacities of all Chicago's communities.

11. ELIMINATING THE ABUSES OF PATRONAGE

Harold Washington's administration will see to it that city employees are paid for the work they perform, not for political activities they are required to do. The Washington administration will respect and adhere to the law, codified in the Shakman decrees.

In keeping with the professional expectations of city employees, hiring and firing will no longer be based on political clout or connections. This single step will eliminate millions of dollars of waste. It will free city workers from the demeaning demands of kickbacks, fund-raising donations and feudal loyalties.

The end of patronage abuse will also assure competent and dedicated city workers that they no longer have to fear political reprisals for doing their jobs. The Washington administration will challenge city workers to work to their capacities, and reward them for performance.

12. STRONG LEADERSHIP/NEW PARTNERSHIPS

Not until Harold Washington have Chicagoans had an opportunity to elect a Mayor of such strong, experienced and determined leadership. Two decades of leadership at local, state and national levels have finally produced a candidate for Mayor who can forge the cooperative alliances and coalitions that can make a complex city work.

Chicago can be revitalized and rebuilt. The people of Chicago can be put back to work. Healthy communities can flourish. Principles of fairness and equity can prevail.

Harold Washington is a classic example of a historical meeting of the man, the moment and the mission. And we must seize this opportunity to create a new history and a new vision of politics in Chicago.

Harold Washington cannot rebuild Chicago alone. He can give us a common vision, a common purpose and a common set of challenges so that we can become partners in the effort to build.

Abbey Lincoln in concert: Black Musicians Conference



Abbey Lincoln will perform Friday in the Student Union.

The Duke Ellington Committee/UPC Productions in association with the 12th Annual Black Musicians Conference proudly presents vocalist/composer Abbey Lincoln (Aminata Moseka) as a part of the 5th annual Solos and Duos concert series, Friday, April 15.

Born in Chicago, Illinois and named Anna Maria, she began her career as a child of six performing to audiences in both church and school. At the age of nineteen, she made her professional debut when she was hired by the minister of a local church to perform for her peers in a cabaret atmosphere in the basement of the church.

Later, she continued to perform in small clubs in California, the Northwest, and Honolulu. In Hollywood, she met songwriter Bob Russell, and this began a fruitful collaboration. In 1956, Abbey released her first album, "Affair" which was followed by appearances in supper clubs throughout America.

In the 60's, Abbey collaborated with Max Roach in the collection of Evergreen recordings which set her apart, and established her as one of the outstanding contributors to music.

While on a trip to Africa in 1973, she was given the names Aminata and Moseka. And for Abbey Lincoln, a name change has always meant a new phase in her career. Abbey continues to perform today, and that now includes lectures and presentations as well as musical entertainment. In addition to her extensive musical achievements, Abbey is also a highly regarded actress having appeared on Broadway in "Jamaica" as well as on several television shows.

The show will begin at 8:00 p.m. in the Cape Cod

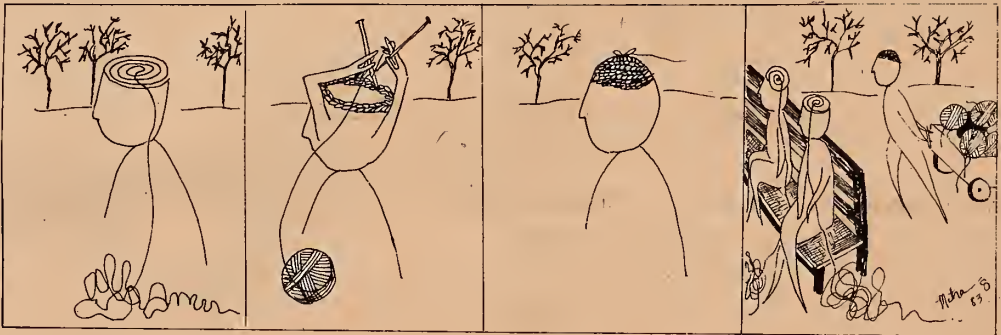
Lounge, Student Union Building. The show is free to the public.

Also, on Sunday, April 17, the Duke Ellington Committee in association with the 12th Annual Black Musicians Conference is honored to present a Day of Gospel with Horace Boyer and Herbert Smith, at Memorial Hall, UMass-Amherst.

Horace Boyer is presently an Associate Professor of Music at the University of Mass./Amherst. He is also a highly regarded gospel performer, having worked with such Gospel greats as Mahalia Jackson, Dorothy Love Coates and the legendary James Cleveland, and has recorded on the Savoy and Nashboro labels. Professor Boyer has written numerous articles on the history of Gospel music and currently serves as Consultant to the Smithsonian Institution on Afro-American Sacred Music.

Herbert Smith was born and raised with gospel music in Dallas, Texas. As a young man, he performed with gospel choirs and ensembles, and also performed with the James Cleveland Gospel Workshop. He is also a trained pantomime, and has used this art as a tool to teach children. Mr. Smith is currently a doctoral candidate at the University of Massachusetts/Amherst, and he has performed with the University Jazz Ensemble and the Voices of Jubilee.

This promises to be a special event, and one that is long over due. The show will begin at 2:00 p.m., Memorial Hall, UMass. Admission is free to the public.



"Perspectives on Black Music" Panel

On Tuesday, April 12, 1983 at 7:30 p.m. in the Cape Cod Lounge, UMass, the 12th Annual Black Musicians Conference will present a panel discussion entitled "Perspectives on Black Music." Four prominent figures in jazz music, trumpeter/ethnomusicologist Donald Byrd, musician/playwright Archie Shepp, President of the National Association of Jazz Educators, Dr. Warrick Carter, and Jazz program specialist from the National Endowment for the Arts, Jeff Anthony, will convene to discuss the state of Black music and its future. The Panel will be moderated by Frederick Tillis, Director of the Fine Arts Center.

The following are brief biographical descriptions of the panel participants:

Donald Byrd was born in Detroit, a city that had supplied many of the stalwarts of Bop and Hard Bop. Byrd established himself in New York City with Art Blakey's Messengers and Max Roach in the 1960's. He received his Masters in Music Education and a Ph.D. in college teaching. Concerned with the history and culture of Afro-American music, he is a leading ethnomusicologist. His playing with the Blackbyrds avoided the musical cliches of the period and invented new routes to old destinations. Byrd lectures at various campuses on education, Black music, and law as it pertains to music and musicians concentrating on promoting respect of Black music.

Archie Shepp, tenor saxophonist, band leader, and playwright was born in Florida in 1937 and made his earliest recordings with Cecil Taylor in 1960. By 1962 he had emerged as an original voice with the New York Contemporary Five. From the mid-60's he has led his own groups. In the late 60's he toured Europe extensively with musicians of the Bop movement, Hank Hobley and Philly Joe Jones. His attempt to in-

roduce an element of Africanism into his work reflects his concern for Africa where he first played in 1969. In the 70's, Shepp embarked on a new aspect of his career, that of college professor, teaching at the University of Buffalo and then, at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, where he presently is a professor of Music and Afro-American studies. Among his many awards, Shepp was voted by *Downbeat's* International Music Critic's poll the 1982 Tenor Saxophonist of the year.

Warrick Carter is the President of the National Association of Jazz Educators. He received his B.S. in Music from Tennessee State University, and his Masters and Ph.D. in Music Education from Michigan University. He has performed extensively as a drummer, both nationally and internationally, and has written arrangements for recording artists including Peabo Bryson and Natalie Cole. He is a widely published authority on Jazz education and history. Currently he is the Chairman of the Division of Fine and Performing Arts at Governor's State University.

Jeff Anthony is the head of Jazz Programs for the National Endowment for the Arts. He received his B.A. from Georgetown University in Arts Administration with a minor in Music and is presently working on his Masters at George Washington University in Arts Administration. He has worked as a consultant for Jazz organizations (Smithsonian Institute, Kennedy Center) and radio stations in addition to doing bookings and promotion for several jazz groups. An accomplished bassist, Anthony has performed throughout the country with outstanding musicians of Jazz music.



Donald Byrd, trumpeter and ethnomusicologist will appear as part of a panel of Perspectives of Black Music, April 12th (Tues.) at 7:30 p.m. in the Cape Cod Lounge — UMass.

Chick Corea does it again

by Richard Thorpe

Chick Corea - his expression of jazz has given rise to numerous jazz artists just breaking the scene: Tom Browne, Rodney Franklin, Bernard Wright, Chico Freeman, and last year's sensation, Wynton Marsalis. The influence of his music on these young artists can be compared with the influence Coltrane had on countless musicians and that of Miles Davis on Corea and fellow musicians Stanley Clarke, Herbie Hancock and Lenny White. Chick is no longer recording solo, rather for the time being, he has settled in snugly with the quintet known as Touchstone.

The same ensemble that performed on the lp "Touchstone" is featured on Chick's new album aptly titled, "Again and Again". The performers include, Steve Kuyala - flute and sax, Carlos Benavent - bass, Don Alias - percussion, Tom Brecklein - drums, and wrote all the compositions) is also felt. Side two also has that "Weather Report-Return to Forever" sound that may be a bit too intense for many people; the opening three minutes of "Twang" is simply a journey through synthesized textures over the rest of the ensemble. This takes away from the song and makes it sound emotionless.

Probably the harshest comment that I can make about this record doesn't refer to the music but where it was recorded, South Africa. I don't understand why Chick Corea would even attempt to perform in the very country where apartheid - racial hatred and sub-humane conditions for Blacks are the rule. The recording of this record at the South African Broadcasting Company in Johannesburg, South Africa was totally uncalled for.



Pianist Chick Corea

of course, Chick residing at the keyboards. Having seen this group last November, I know just how exceptional they are. Most of the material on the album seems tailor-made for them and they handle it with grace and ease.

The album is appropriately titled because three of the six pieces were either recorded or performed in concert.

To classify the record, side one is primarily straight ahead jazz. It features the haunting yet controlled flute of Steve Kuyala, the "fretless" bass virtuosity of Carlos Benavent and the exceptionally gifted percussionist, Don Alias. Side two has more of a progressive or fusion sound to it and this really reaches the fore on the concluding number "Twang". Chick's tight playing and overall direction he produced, arranged and

Announcements * Announcements

New York Times Correspondent to Speak on Nuclear War

Richard Halloran, Pentagon correspondent of the *New York Times*, will speak on "Rearming America: Preparing to Win a Protracted Nuclear War," on Wednesday, April 13, at 8:00 p.m. in the New York Room, Mary Woolley Hall, at Mount Holyoke College.

The lecture is free and open to the public. Sponsors for the talk are the Five College Project on Peace and Disarmament and the Department of Politics, the International Relations Club, and the Lecture Committee of Mount Holyoke College.

President of Hispanic Workers Alliance to speak

A presentation entitled "Minorities in the Labor Movement Today" by Jose LaLuz will take place on Wednesday, April 20 at 7:00 p.m. in Campus Center Room B03. LaLuz is president of the Hispanic Workers Alliance and organizer from the Connecticut State Federation of Teachers. LaLuz's appearance is sponsored by the Labor Relations & Research Center.

Examination of Black Politics

Dr. Meulene Karenga will speak on "The State and Direction of Black Politics: A Critical Examination," Sunday, April 17 at 7:30 p.m. in Wright Hall at Smith College. The Executive Director of the Institute of Pan-African Studies in Los Angeles is active in community service and professional activities and stresses cultural struggle as a means of fundamental social change.

Dr. Karenga has long been a kindred spirit to the issues of freedom, liberation, struggle and human rights. At a time when crucial matter of the crisis of Black leadership meets headlong with a most critical issue of our time, human rights, his analysis and position are both timely and pertinent.

For more information contact Leecia Ere at 584-2700, ext. 306.

International Student's Fair

Saturday, April 16, 1983, 11:00 to 5:00 p.m., Campus Center Auditorium.

The Brigada Antonio Maceo will represent "Cuba" at the International Student's Fair. There will be audio-visual presentations, food, music, literature and records from Cuba.

Represented at the Fair will be over 20 countries. Everyone is invited to share in this special cultural affair and it is free.

Sponsored by the International Students Organization.

8:00 p.m. International Students Fair disco, CCA.

Asian Theater to hit UMass with a "Fever"

On Saturday, April 16th at 8 p.m. in Bowker Auditorium at the University of Massachusetts/Amherst, the Third World Theater Series will close its 1983 Spring season with a dynamic and innovative presentation by the Pan Asian Repertory Theater entitled "Yellow Fever." "Yellow Fever," a mystery comedy, is written by Canadian playwright, Rick Shiomi.

"Yellow Fever" toys with the slick, suave character of Humphrey Bogart's Sam Spade and creates with a Pan Asian flair, a Canadian nisei (second generation Japanese) detective, Sam Shikaze. From Powell Street, Vancouver's Asian Ghetto, Sam seeks to solve the mystery of the kidnapped Cherry Blossom Queen while balancing his romantic life with reporter, Nancy Wing. Through comedy author Shiomi shows us the vicious attitudes of the Canadian majority towards its Asian minority population.

The Pan Asian Repertory Theater is a New York based Theatrical group which has established the first east coast professional Asian American Theater company. They have previously appeared at UMass in their touring productions of "Flowers of Household Gods" and "The Soul Shall Dance."

Each play is accompanied by a free workshop. On Saturday, April 16 from 1:30 - 3:00 at Smith College in the Green Room, Ernest Abuba of the Pan Asian Repertory Theater will conduct a workshop entitled, "Introduction to Asian-American Theater: Acting Workshop." All workshops are FREE!

The Reverend J. Bryan Hehir

will speak on "Deterrence: The Catholic Church and the Wider Discussion" on Wednesday, April 20. The talk, which is free and open to the public, will be at Smith College, Wright Hall Auditorium at 4:00 p.m. Father Hehir is the top advisor to Cardinal Bernardin's committee on nuclear arms and one of the key drafters of the Catholic bishops' letter on deterrence. He is speaking in the speakers series on deterrence sponsored by the Five College Project on Peace and Disarmament.

Third World Caucus Spring Speaker Series

The Office of Third World Affairs and the Third World Caucus invites all members of your group to attend the Speakers Series at Caucus meetings. The meetings take place every Wednesday from March 30th through the end of the semester; 6:30 - 7:00 p.m. (rooms will be announced in the Campus Center) every week. There will be a distinguished speaker at the meetings. You will have the opportunity to talk with speakers, other organization members and Caucus members. Recruitment for organizations will be one of the topics. Refreshments and will be served. Your participation is urgently requested. It will be appreciated.

April 13 - Judy Toyama: Minority Graduate Recruitment Program

April 20 - Ernie Allen: Chair, Afro-Am Department

April 27 - Thelma Griffith-Johnson: Affirmative Action Office

Gallery Opening

Watercolors by Richard Yarde will be exhibited April 1-15, 1983, at Hampden Gallery, Southwest Residential College, UMass. A reception will be held Tuesday, April 12, 5-7 p.m., in conjunction with the Black Musicians Conference (April 10-17).

Black Musicians Conference

Sun., April 10 - Sun., April 17

Schedule of Events

All events are free unless otherwise noted.

- Mon., April 11 — **Radio Program:**
The Black Mass Communications Project salutes the Annual Black Musicians' conference on WMUA 91.1 FM
12:15 - 3:00 p.m. "A Tribute to Thelonious Monk"
3:00 - 5:30 p.m. "Black Musicians' Conference Retrospective"
6:00 - 7:00 p.m. Live radio concert: "Marion Brown, "Ode to Monk: Music for Solo Saxophone"
- Jazz Clinic with the Billy Taylor Trio:**
Billy Taylor - piano, Victor Gaskin - bass, Keith Copeland - drums.
Host: Ray Copeland
Recital Hall, Music and Dance Bldg., Hampshire College, 1:00 p.m.
- Concert end opening:**
"Canvas Rhythms": A group show by Adger Cowans, Arturo Lindsay, James Phillips, and Ademola Olugebefola. concert and radio simulcast Marion Brown solo saxophone. 5:00 - 7:00 Augusta Savage Gallery, New Africa House. Exhibit runs April 1 - 17.
- Tues., April 12: **Gallery Opening:**
"Selected Works by Richard Yarde," Hampden Theater, S. West, 5:00 - 7:00 p.m. Exhibit runs April 5 - 16.
- Penel:**
"Perspective on Black Music" with Jeff Anthony, Donald Byrd, Warrick Carter, and Archie Shepp. Moderator: Fred Tillis. Cape Cod Lounge, 7:30 p.m.
- Weds., April 13: **Film:**
"On the Road with Ouke Ellington," and "Elvin Jones: A Different Drummer," Campus Center 101, 7:00 p.m.
- Thurs., April 14: **Concert:**
Dexter Gordon Quartet, Fine Arts Center, 8:00 p.m., \$10, 8, 6, UMass, Hampshire, Amherst, and Smith - ½ price.
- Fri., April 15: **Penel end Reception:**
"Canvas Rhythms: Reflections on Music in Art" with Adger Cowans, Arturo Lindsay, and Ademola Olugebefola. Moderator: Nelson Stevens.
- Concert:**
Solos and Duos presents Ameneta Moseka (Abbey Lincoln) Cape Cod Lounge, 8:00 p.m.
- Sun., April 17: **Concert:**
"Gospel on a Sunday Afternoon," a presentation by Horace Boyer and Herbert Smith, Memorial Hall, 2:00 p.m.
- Concert:**
Cebaret with "Dr. Jazz" Ray Copeland and Friends, with Patty O'Neil, and Rick Scott Gordon. Dining Commons, Hampshire College, 8:00 p.m. Admission info: 549-4600, X223
- For further information call (413) 545-0190.
- This program made possible by Augusta Savage Gallery, Black Mass Communications Project Board of Governors, Commuter Area Government, Duke Ellington Committee/Union Program Council, Fine Arts Center, Nummo News, Office of the Chancellor, Office of Third World Affairs, W.E.B. Du Bois Department of Afro-American Studies, Union Video Center, Hampden Arts Program, UMass Arts Council, S. West Area Government, Hampshire College S.O.U.R.C.E.

Course Proposals Sought

The Malcolm X Center (located in the Southwest Residential Area) is accepting class proposals for the Fall 1983-84 semester. Anyone interested call 545-2819 or come down to the Center Monday through Friday 12:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m., or Saturday 12:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Latin American Week

April 19 - 30

Dedicated to the Latin American Women

April 17-30

VILLA SIN MIE OO ART EXHIBIT

Photography by Mel Rosenthal
Text by John Brentlinger

Student Union Gallery

Tuesday April 19th

CONFERENCE
"Vietnamization of Central America"
by Robert Armstrong

Campus Center room 162

Co-Sponsored by: AHORA, Brigada Antonio Maceo and Western Mass. Solidarity Committee

Friday April 22nd

DANCE
Live music with "LOS PLENEROS DE LA 23 ABAJO" directly from Puerto Rico and from Boston "ORQUESTA SAOCO"

Student Union Bell room

BPM- 3 AM

Donation: \$3.50 with Student ID
\$5.00 general public

Friday April 22

POLITICAL ART OF LATIN AMERICA
LECTURE AND SLIDES
by Mel Rosenthal

Commonwealth Room

Student Union Building

3:50PM

Sunday April 24th

CULTURAL EVENT

"BALLET FOLKLORICO DE MASSACHUSETTS" and the folk group "SOROBEY", of the Spanish Enrichment Program of UMass, School of Education

Campus Center Auditorium

4 PM- 8 PM

Friday April 29th

PANEL DISCUSSION

"WOMEN IN STRUGGLE"

Speakers from the Frente Democratico Revolucionario, Circulo Cubano, Casa Nicaragua, and Comite Solidaridad con Guatemala

Moderated by Sonia Nieto

Campus Center room 162

7:30 PM

Saturday April 30th

FILM

"LA OPERACION"

Film by Ana Maria Garcia dealing with sterilization of Puerto Rican women.

Campus Center room 101
8 PM

Dessima Williams, Grenada's Ambassador to speak

Dessima Williams, Grenada's Ambassador to the Organization of America States (OAS), will speak on "The Role of the United States in the Caribbean: Focus on Grenada" on Thursday, April 14, at UMass, 8:00 p.m. in the S.B.A. Open to the public. Ambassador Williams' visit is sponsored by the Western Massachusetts chapter of the U.S. Grenada Friendship Society and a number of UMass and Five College Afro-American, Women's, Latin American, and International programs and organizations.

Tuesday, April 12

Afro-Cuban Orum and Dance Classes with Freddy Alvarez, former lead dancer for the National Ballet of Cuba (folklore) and Pablo Landrum, certified Master drummer, world renowned musician and teacher, and former member of Drums of Passion.

Drum class — 6:00-7:00 p.m.

Dance class — 7:00-8:30 p.m.

in the Hampden Theatre in Southwest at UMass. Admission - \$8. For more info: 323-5009.

The April Black Study Group —

The first study session has been set for Tuesday, April 12th, 1983 from 6:30-8:30 p.m. at D-34 North Village Apts., Amherst, Ma. 01002. All area Black students and non-students are cordially invited and encouraged to attend. Childcare can be arranged. For further information call Steve Coons (549-4523) or Eshu Elegba (263-2286).



Lunchtime Workshops

will be offered Tuesdays from 12:00-1:00 p.m. in CC B11 at UMass Amherst. The workshop schedule is as follows:

April 12, 1983: *Health Effects of Office Automation* — Dorothy Hayden

April 19, 1983: *"New Technology — Whose Progress?"* — film and discussion

April 26, 1983: *Job Stress in the Office* — Myra Hindus and Betsy Hamilton

All community and University members are welcome to attend these workshops. The workshops are sponsored by the Working Women's Task Force of the Everywoman's Center. They are co-sponsored by the Labor Relations Center and the University Staff Association (USA/MTA). All workshops are free. For more information contact Myra Hindus at 545-0883.

Career Information

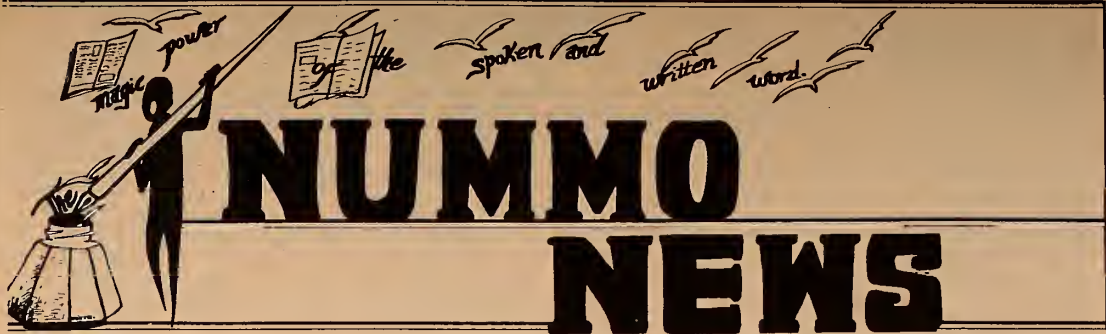
A series of four lunchtime workshops on Career Information will be offered on Thursdays from 12-1:00 p.m. in the Campus Center, UMass. The workshop schedule is as follows:

April 14, 1983: *Job Search Strategies* — Shari O'Brien - room 903 CC.

April 21, 1983: *Interviewing Skills* — Shari O'Brien - room 903 CC.

April 28, 1983: *Resume Writing* — Alice Smith - room 911 CC. May 5, 1983: *Finding Job Opportunities* — Alice Smith - room 911 CC.

All community and University members are welcome. The workshops are sponsored by the Working Women's Task Force of the Everywoman's Center. All workshops are free of charge. For more information contact Myra Hindus at 545-0883.



NUMMO NEWS

Tuesday, April 19, 1983

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 80

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Grenadian Ambassador Wants Peace

By Tracey Bryant

Thursday, April 14, 1983 was Caribbean Awareness Day and also Pan-American Day. The guest of honor was the Grenadian Ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS), Dessima Williams. In an 8 p.m. lecture in S.B.A. 116, Ambassador Williams attempted to clarify and dispel many of the current political myths surrounding the island and its relations with the U.S., the Soviet Union and Cuba. Throughout her speech she stressed a desire and need for peace and self-determination.

The guest speaker stated, "We don't want to make open charges (against the United States), but I will use historical background" to make the point. She said that "the unjust and unequal relations are the major source of antagonism and confrontations" between the U.S. and other "countries of the Americas."

The Grenadian Ambassador said that there is a U.S. program of "destabilization, intimidation and unfriendliness against the governments of the Americas seeking to transform an independent path from the traditional lines of the United States government."

She cited old and new examples of U.S. intervention and covert actions in the Caribbean and South America. She began by stating that the United States ruling interests became the base of imperialism in the region when it replaced United Kingdom presence and imperialism.

In 1898, said the Ambassador, the U.S. government attacked its own vessels creating a pretext for the takeover of Spanish colonies.

In Guatemala, she continued, "there was the brutal overthrow of the popular government of Arbenz in 1954, when President Arbenz refused to create a multi-national bank." In the 1930's the U.S. brought in and maintained Somoza in Nicaragua, Williams stated.

She then cited the role of the U.S. government in "frustrating" the processes of El Salvador and U.S. intervention in Chile. She also mentioned that there was a massive program of propaganda against Michael Manley in the seventies, who lost the Jamaican election. The Ambassador then listed seven points of U.S. intervention in her own country.

She reminded the audience of the program against Cuba: an economic embargo, political hostility and isolation; a program that ranged "from poison cigars to the Bay of Pigs."

She then asked the audience why these measures were taken. She answered by saying, "because Cuba espoused a different (political) philosophy." She called the program against Cuba a "disrespect of Cuban national will and the right to self-determination."

The justification for U.S. aggression and intervention in our hemisphere has often been "to keep America safe," said the Grenadian representative. She explained that the first tool used for this supposed purpose was the idea of Manifest Destiny. "It was used for the extermination of the Indians and slavery in America," stated the guest speaker.

Williams said that the Monroe Doctrine was next and stated that "this hemisphere (the Caribbean, North and South America) shall remain under the influence of the United States." She added, "We in Grenada reject this thesis."

Bringing her explanation into the present, the Ambassador said that during the days of transition between Carter and Reagan, the Committee of Sante Fe was formed with the intention that: "this hemisphere will be the background of the U.S. regaining of military and economic strength."

"There is a sense of urgency about this hemisphere", said the lecturer. The U.S. wants to regain what is considered (in our view inaccurate) the loss of U.S. esteem, she explained. The speaker continued, "There are more CIA operations and more big business, more training" with the intention of "regaining a sense of big power on the backs of the people of the Americas," she stated. "Grenada has been a victim of this policy."

"We have the right to have relations with anyone we want," she said. "The U.S. makes continuous attempts to dictate policy (to other countries)."

Detailing her point, she said, "Cyrus Vance sent written instructions to Grenada warning us that we will be influenced and dictated to by Cuba." "We have relations with many countries that Cuba doesn't have relations with," said the Ambassador to refute the claim of Cuban dictatorship.

The Grenadian representative assured the audience that Grenada is not building a Soviet-Cuban military airstrip, and she called Reagan's suggestion that Grenada was training bandits to takeover the Caribbean "hilarious."

Pertaining to U.S. intervention and policy for the



Dessima Williams

region, the Grenadian representative said, "All this has to change." "We are optimistic that it will, she continued. "We know that the American public wants different relations with its neighbors."

"What is needed is a policy that would be in our own national interests and that of the Americas," she told the audience.

Continued on page 3

Black Musicians Conference '83 Provides A Sound Education

By Angele Brown

In overview, this year's Black Musicians Conference was a well rounded celebration of Black America's continuing musical development. Although the big concert of the week-long conference was cancelled at the last minute, and Woody Shaw's group filled in for Dexter Gordon for a too small (but delighted) audience due to the confusion, the whole conference provided an important educational experience on the traditions and directions of Black culture. It did all this through a variety of artistic media, including a panel discussion, an art exhibit and the special sounds of the Billy Taylor Trio and the Springfield Symphony, Marion Brown, and others.

The Billy Taylor concert opened the conference last Sunday and was co-sponsored by the American Music Festival.

When this writer attended his concert with the Symphony she was surprised by the excitement and relevance of this orchestral performance. The blending of Afro-American Jazz traditions with the symphonic form resulted in a highly unique kind of music.

In fact, the impression given by the performance was something like a "deluxe" big band sound, with a full orchestra instead of simply a horn section, interacting with the Trio.

This was especially true in a piece written by Taylor entitled "Impromptu for Trio and Orchestra." It began with a call and response interaction, in which Taylor played melodious lines on the piano and the orchestra responded. Sometimes the strings alone accompanied Taylor's longer strands of melodies, and did so with a great effect. Touches of the blues were indeed present, as is always true of Jazz music. Victor Gaskin's bass riffs and Keith Copeland's beheading drum rhythms anchored the sections when the Symphony played as a whole.

As the Symphony worked up to a high energy level in this piece, it was clear that all the performers were having a great time. Many faces broke out into smiles, and some violinists stood up from their seats to peer over their colleagues' shoulders to get a better view of the action. After Copeland's strong drum solo, the entire crew broke out in sound, putting an energetic punch into the climax. A few lines from Taylor's grand piano brought the piece to a close, bringing the audience to its feet in a standing ovation.



Taylor and the Symphony also provided an important rendition of the "Concert for Piano and Symphony Orchestra" written by our own Dr. Fred Tillis, who is presently Director of the Fine Arts Center, and a professor in the Music Department. The piece was written in its final version only last year, making this its world premiere.

The week continued Monday with Marion Brown's excellent solo performance, which was broadcast live on WAMU. And Woody Shaw more than adequately filled the absence of Dexter Gordon on Thursday. For the many who missed this sensational performance, be appressed since it was perhaps less painful than catching only the last set of Shaw's talents on the trumpet and flugelhorn, as this writer unfortunately did, missing most of an excellent show.

The Black Musicians Conference gets better every year, all should be hopeful and grateful as it becomes a well established institution at UMass.

Unity for Growth

Editorial by Segun Eubanks

In recent weeks there has been a lot of conflict and dissension within our community. Although these conflicts have had different circumstances and may not be related, depending on which chain of gossip you listen to, it is important for us as a community within this University, to take a long hard look at this growing problem.

First of all, we as a community do not constitute a very large percentage of the University population. We are very spread out and many of us are a long way from home. We are here in this "Fantasy Island" in the middle of nowhere to obtain an education that we all deserve and all have the potential to gain.

However, it is very important to remember that we are only here because we had to struggle to be here. And we will remain here only if we continue to struggle, so why jeopardize our very existence at this University because of petty conflicts?

As many of you know, especially upperclassmen, racism exists in all aspects of our University environment. All one has to do is to look at our recent history to prove this.

How many of us remember Seta Rampersand, a Black UMass students who was found dead in a motel room and police or coroners could not determine cause of death in spite of much evidence that she had been drugged and beaten?

Or Jose Pontes who was found dead sitting in a chair in his dorm room, with cause of death being determined as suicide by hanging? Or the three sisters who were beaten by police in Russell's liquor store?

As a matter of fact how many of us know about the brothers on campus who, this semester, have been harassed by police and University officials behind incidents stemming from racism in our dormitories?

Oh, but I bet you know who was fighting who at the Horseshoe and who Erica killed on "All My Children" last week. Excuse the sarcasm but sometimes it turns my stomach to see where we have been placing our priorities.

Brothers and Sisters it is time, no it is way past time for us to get our act together. Some of our freshmen will not be returning next year because they are flunking the same classes that most upperclassmen have already passed.

Why? Where are the study groups and support groups to help keep our Brothers and Sisters here? Sure there are CCEBMS and BCP and they deserve all our praise and respect. But administrators are not going to be the ones getting us through this place. We must help each other. It must be a student-to-student effort. If we act as a community and not as a group of cliques we will excel not only in academics, but in all aspects that this University has to offer.

There are many organizations that need our support and membership. As the year comes to an end these groups will be electing officers and recruiting members for next year. Through membership in these organizations and positive participation in community events, communication networks can develop and we can begin to rebuild and strengthen our community.

So why not attend a Malcolm X Center, or Nummo or Afrik-Am meeting — to name just a few. Who knows you might learn something that's really relevant to your college education. You might just meet a close friend. And most importantly, you might be able to make an important contribution to your community and have a good time too. You never know until you try.

Essentially, I believe we are fighting on the wrong battlefield. We must stop struggling amongst ourselves and start struggling together for the common goal of achieving our educational, social and community objectives.

Peace and Love, Segun C. Eubanks

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Corea's connection to South Africa

In response to readers' reactions, and as an acknowledgement of our own oversight, Nummo News wants to comment on our printing a review of Chick Corea's latest release (April 11).

The album Again and Again was recorded at the South African Broadcasting Company in Johannesburg, South Africa, within the borders of strict apartheid. In this country, with a ratio of five Blacks to every White, the White minority has total political control. This minority maintains its power through racist tactics such as imposing curfews on Blacks, killing Black school children, and torturing political prisoners who fight for Black majority rule.

By committing these atrocities, the South African government has drawn the attention of the United Nations. The UN holds sanctions against the country in an attempt to isolate it for rejecting all peoples' right to self-determination. These sanctions include military aid and oil embargoes as well as sports, academic, and general cultural boycotts.

The United States is one of few countries to have voted consistently against the UN resolutions that condemn South Africa. In addition to being one of only two countries worldwide to host the South African rugby team in the Fall of 1981, the United States continues to develop South Africa's nuclear energy and arms technology. Thus, in recognizing South Africa as a legitimate state, the United States supports apartheid.

UMass students should be familiar with at least one of the UN sanctions: last week's SGA ballot included a referendum concerning the funding

and sponsorship of academic research in South Africa. The campus vote tallied 1454 to B19 in favor of regulating UMass contacts. Those who support this academic boycott should also understand the need to support a cultural boycott.

Chick Corea's appearance in South Africa clearly violates the UN resolution, and, in effect, tries to suggest the validity of this unjust, racist regime. Buying Corea's new album not only serves his goals of personal profit, but supports the apartheid government as well, however indirectly. With this understanding, Nummo News encourages all to adhere to the UN sanctions, upholding the international boycott is an expression of solidarity with the oppressed peoples of South Africa in their struggle to liberate their homeland.

We at Nummo News also want to point out our internal mis-communication as a warning: none of us supports the repression in South Africa, but not one of us spoke out about the implications of our having printed the article, did we realize the seriousness of that mistake. We hope that from this error we and others learn to challenge contradictions as they arise and not to remain silent.

For more information on sanctions against South Africa, see the March 1982 issue of the UN Monthly Chronicle.

Nummo wishes to extend its deepest apologies to Richard Thorpe for the production problems that obliterated the meaning of his last music review. We hope no embarrassment was caused for him.



Members of the Pan-Asian Repertory perform in "Yellow Fever," which brings the 1983 Third World Theater Series to a close.

Photo by Segun Eubanks

Health

Editor's Note: This is the fifth of Mesherrill Fant's six-part series, provided by Nummo in the interest of public health. Watch for next week's entry on alcoholism.

Part II: Some important facts about STD's

By Mesherrill Fant

The last part of this series on Sexually Transmitted Diseases will discuss genital herpes and answer some important questions. Herpes simplex virus type II causes genital herpes, the fastest growing STD in the U.S. today. One reason for this rampant growth of genital herpes is that there is no cure.

The symptoms are small blister near or on the site where contact was made with an infected person. The blisters burst leaving highly contagious sores which spread. These sores may last up to six weeks and they may be accompanied by fever, muscle aches, and swelling of pelvic lymph glands. Genital herpes can be treated to relieve pain or discomfort, but there is no cure.

The following are some common questions asked about STD's:

- Q: Can STD's be prevented?
A: Yes, STD's can be prevented by use of a prophylactic, also known as condoms or rubbers. The prophylactic may also be used as a contraceptive and it is the only contraceptive that can prevent STD's.
Q: Is intimate or sexual contact the only way to



Byrnne Clarke and Keith Johnson, both CCEBMS seniors, are caught enjoying a break in the New Africa House.

Photo by John Wright

transmit STD's?

A: It is safe to say Yes to this question, including kissing an infected person with mouth sores. The chances of becoming infected from toilet seats, door knobs, or other inanimate objects are negligible because the organisms which cause these diseases die almost immediately when exposed to light and air away from warm moist areas of the body.

Q: Can a person be infected with more than one STD at the same time?

A: Yes.

Q: Can a person become immune to STD's?

A: No. A person can be re-infected again and again.

If you have any other questions please contact the University Health Services or the VD Hotline at the toll free number: 1-800-227-8922.

Source

Health Education Department, University Health Services, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.

Photo by Chris Hardin



Donald Byrd end modereret, Fred Tillis et the Panel Discussion, "Perspectives on Black Music" Tuesday as part of the Black Musicians Conference.

Black Musician's Panel: Society and Music

By Brenda Ling

As part of last week's 12th Annual Black Musicians Conference, a panel discussion on "Perspectives in Black Music" focused on the intricate ties between economics, politics, mass culture, and Black music.

Archie Shepp, saxophonist and UMass music professor; Donald Byrd, ethnomusicologist and chair of the Pulaski Endowment for the Arts; Warrick Carter, president of the National Association of Jazz Educators and chair of the Division of Fine and Performing Arts at Governor's State University; and Jeff Anthony, jazz program specialist at the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) spoke to an audience at the Cape Cod Lounge about the history, present situation, and future hopes that Black musicians share.

Influenced by a natural "insistence on percussion" and a "tonal basis" often foreign to the European tradition, "jazz is Black music," a panelist said. Black musicians, "by virtue of the skin in which they live," will produce art that differs fundamentally from others', as it communicates a message particular to Blacks' social experience.

In describing Blacks' rich musical history, Shepp mentioned Buddy Bolden as the "father of jazz" who has greatly affected artists such as Charlie Parker, Lester Young, and Miles Davis. Shepp referred to these men's bass, piano, and rhythm drums as reflecting Bolden's contribution of "metaphoric proportions."

Carter pointed to T.J. Anderson and Louis Gottschalk as two composers who also realized the importance of musicians' use of native elements and experience. In this sense, although many artists, including Howard Swanson, Robert Harris, and Leslie Adams, were educated at the same institutions as their white contemporaries, the music they produce is quite distinct.

Presently, the music industry is governed by performers' ability to satisfy producers' question of "how much is it worth?" Byrd's stark description of the recording industry's motto, "you play the music, and we'll take care of the money," emphasized the reality that today's music is often devalued from an art form to a means of making "some fast money right now."

Unfortunately, the recording industry's political and economic power structure does not consider Black jazz to be a profitable venture. This is reflected in public funding of, for instance, the NEA's jazz program. Anthony stated that, of the total NEA budget, which equals only 80 percent of the monies available to U.S. military bands, 10 percent is allotted for jazz programs, as opposed to 80 percent for European orchestral music. This clearly outlines the non-precedence of Black music in the minds of administrators who control public dollars.

Anthony also pointed out that European music has "withstood the test of time" only through the help of non-profit organizations' monies. He concluded by saying that, today, European "classical" music is beyond its immediate context. Inferentially, since music as an art is a description of reality, it is society's duty to acknowledge the contemporary expression of Black people by offering public monetary support for more jazz programs.

With an ear for the future, Byrd stressed that "it's about time that we make a more concerted effort" to define what Black music is. After a de-emphasis on dollars and profit, Black music may return to the people as an expression of life experiences, reflecting all social, economic, historical, and political elements. Shepp suggested that, ultimately, Black musicians will gain a sense of owning their own culture and will be able to "tie the business of music to the survival of our community."

As a final note, Shepp responded to a question by criticizing musicians for not opening political dialogue sooner, especially with South Africa in mind. If only they had formed political ideas earlier, musicians may not have been faced with the cultural-political crisis that exists today.

(See Editorial, page 2)



Photo by Mel Rosenthal

A photo from Mel Rosenthal's collection depicts a New York City demonstration protesting the eviction of over 200 families from Villa Sin Miedo (Town Without Fear), Puerto Rico. The town will be the subject of a documentary exhibit es part Latin American Week.

Latin American Week Documentary Exhibit

A documentary exhibit with photographs and text, Villa Sin Miedo, Puerto Rico (The Town Without Fear), will be held at the University of Massachusetts Student Union Art Gallery April 17-30.

The exhibit will include photographs by Mel Rosenthal who directs photographic programs at Empire State, and text by Professor John Brentlinger of the UMass Philosophy Department.

Student participation in the event will be highlighted by a panel discussion of political art Friday, April 22, 3-5 p.m., in the Student Union Commonwealth Room. Luis Melendez, a Puerto Rican student studying agriculture at UMass, and Roxanna Bell, former editor of Nummo News, will join the artists in the discussion. Rosenthal will present a lecture and slide program representative of his photographs taken in Cuba, Haiti and South Bronx.

Brentlinger, who is currently collaborating with the photographer on a book presenting the Puerto Rican immigrants' struggles, will lead the discussion. According to Brentlinger, there is a tradition in Puerto Rico of poor, landless people being rescatedores de terreno — land rescuers (they don't call themselves "squatters").

Villa Sin Miedo was founded in November 1980, by a group of landless poor people on a 65 acre parcel of government land about 20 miles east of San Juan. Years before, the government has designated the land for agricultural use, and had promised to divide it into small plots for distribution to the poor, but this was never done.

So the land was "rescued" and the village was founded by 200 families who were self-organized and worked together to build a partially independent economy. Their developing values became a challenge to the colonial regime which ultimately destroyed the town by force.

"We urge people to attend the exhibit. It is a very powerful statement of what life is like for the poor of Puerto Rico who seek to organize themselves into a political force," said Peter Brown, acting Computer program coordinator.

The exhibit is sponsored by the UMass Arts Council and coordinated by AHORA, The Office of Third World Affairs and the Computer Area Government.

A reception for the artists will be held April 23 in the Student Union Art Gallery from 3-6 p.m.



Steve Turre, trombone; Bobby Hutcherson, vibres; Woody Shew, trumpet; end guest Archie Shepp, tenor saxophone et the Fine Arts Center lest Thursday night.

Photo by Chris Hardin



Continued from page 1

The U.S. needs to make a commitment to the ideal of self-determination and mutual respect for its neighbors. These are reasonable and workable pillars of a new policy, she said.

She asked would a policy of self-determination break the crisis in Central America? She answered, "We will never suggest that the system will change overnight, but we believe that it will change. A policy of self-determination will bring an end to intervention in places like Nicaragua and El Salvador." She continued, "We believe there is a start there."

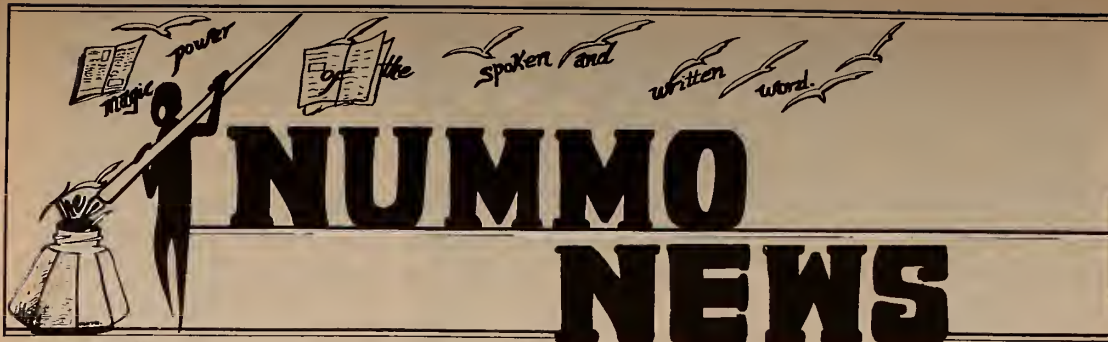
The Ambassador reminded the audience that a policy of self-determination and mutual respect would keep U.S. dollars at home.

"It's in your constitution. People have the right to change their government — to have a revolution by any means possible. We have the right to exercise our sovereignty," she said.

"The policies of today are so dangerous, we feel it is our duty to call for peace. This is why we venture to speak, not to tell the U.S. what to do," she said.

The government of Grenada from every platform available has stated its desire to have the Caribbean a place of peace, independence, and duel government.

"We believe within this lies a plan workable for peace in the Caribbean," she said.



Monday, April 25, 1983

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 81

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Overdue Partnership Realized

By BRENDA LING

During the keynote address Friday night Bernice Reagon said to an audience of 400 people, "sometimes when you form a partnership, your definitions have to go right out the window." Reagon introduced the "Overdue Partnership of Black Studies and Women's Studies" that met at UMass last weekend. The conference stressed educators' and students' need to recognize and to create what she called the "third entity that must have all of the qualities (of being Black and being a woman) and that has to look like me."

The weekend's conference was one of the last phases of the two-year Black Studies/Women's Studies Faculty Development Project in the Five College area. With a grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education (FIPSE), the Project began in 1982 as a faculty seminar to help professors start to address the connections of Black Studies and Women's Studies in their courses. In the first year, each of the faculty taught a course that incorporated material from both these areas, and the group met several times per semester to discuss issues, methods, progress, and problems in teaching this combination of topics.

The thirty faculty members bring together a wide range of disciplines, including, naturally, Afro-American Studies and Women's Studies, Political Science and Sociology, and Religion, Folklore, and Music as well. The professors in the Project will ultimately publish a conclusion to their research on broadening course focus, but the conference began to open eyes and to feed already enlightened minds with the deep-running connections that Black Studies and Women's Studies programs need to uncover further.

Friday night Reagon proclaimed the conference as "an important occasion," since history only occurs when it is told and since Black Women's history is virtually untold. With frank honesty she admitted that "we actually hold the things that keep us apart, we have digested it well, and we manifest vigorously all the things that make sure we will never get together." Nevertheless, on the thought of liberation, she stated that we need only "to choose it — it is there."

On the conference's focus of Black Studies and Women's Studies, Reagon said the emergency of the need for the partnership is so that "when we turn the next century, we're gonna have to deal with who you are," as opposed to their defining who you are. "To assure the survival of us and our ideals through this and to the next generation," it becomes very important what we can do here (because) if a woman hasn't done it, it hasn't been done."

By reminding all that "we are not promised" these departments, Reagon ended her address on a high, and

pointed to the continual need for our active involvement to insure that the Overdue Partnership not be broken.

Saturday morning's panel discussion on "Challenges in Research, Issues in Methodology" featured three women as professors and academicians. Eleanor Leacock, professor of Anthropology at the City University of New York; Bettye Collier-Thomas, Director of the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Museum and the National Archives for Black Women's History in Washington, D.C.; and June Jordan, writer and English professor at SUNY/Stony Brook spoke about their thoughts on and experiences with the intricate connections of Black Studies and Women's Studies.

Leacock defined "the issue, then, in working towards shifting our paradigms and methods, (as involving) cutting through this divisiveness" that is characteristic of the American classroom. We all should "make it more clear that there is a common interest of people around the world (by) contradicting and combatting these stereotypes."

Collier-Thomas spoke spiritedly about developing cultural and historical connections. Politics and poetry together, for example comprise Black women's total life experience. Recognizing this historians need to develop anthologies, bibliographies, documentary collections, biographies, articles, journals, theses, and dissertations on the history of Black women. Only then will "we see what the broad patterns are."

Jordan read an essay about her vacation, entitled, "Report from the Bahamas." She mused over her consciousnesses of race, class, and gender identity "where class divided her from her Black sisters in the touristland. She charged that the life of the issue is transitory and not fixed, so that "the issue of race, gender, and class collapse when you try to use them" as predetermined or assumed connections. "The ultimate connection is the need we find between us, not the enemy of both of us."

In her luncheon address, Johnetta Cole, Associate Provost at UMass, spoke in the "long, vibrant tradition of sister as preacher" to discuss where the Blackness in Women's Studies is and where the Womaness in Black Studies is. Both disciplines began the day that the first Black and the first woman asked, "why ain't I free?" However, both fields have yet to cover adequately the specific focus of Black and other Third World women. In encouraging all to challenge existing curricula, Cole proposed a reorganization that accepts the facts that "not all women are white and not all Black people are men." Her suggestion of "let's make some more exceptions" by involving ourselves in a genuine partnership "with a lot of sisterhood in Black Studies and a lot of Blackness in Women's Studies" may help us "get on with freeing us all."



Shirley Chisholm, one of many who attended the Black and Women's Studies conference over the weekend.

Shirley Chisholm speaks

by Brenda Ling

Faculty teams led afternoon workshops on Curriculum Development and Pedagogy to discuss their efforts in the past year to teach courses addressing issues of race, gender, and culture (students may remember posters listing such Five College courses). At workshops, professors began to discuss their plans to build a lasting interdisciplinary relationship between Black Studies and Women's Studies in the classroom.

With this framework in mind, Shirley Chisholm closed the conference by supporting professors' and students' attempts "to transform and redefine the academic mainstream." The responsibility is ours, as members of the academi community, to build a foundation for this transformation, as "nothing develops in a vacuum." With a firm belief that we all can cast aside our "negative internal battles" and instead stand together on the common ground of Black Studies and Women's Studies, Chisholm affirmed that this Overdue Partnership's "props are in place, and we have memorized the dialogue correctly — no one will see us but us."

Also, Shirley Chisholm called on our senses of academic responsibility to challenge the present "tension between non-traditional programs and the traditional atmosphere." If programs such as Black Studies and Women's Studies continue to be "plagued by the suspicion that they lower academic standards and pollute the atmosphere," then they will be "destined to remain marginal units, off in the periphery," surviving simply to appease the activists.

To explore fully the "multi-disciplinary nature of both these areas," Black Studies must not ignore the sexism that Black women face, and Women's Studies must express Non-Whites' experience.

Furthermore, "if scholarship is not demanded of students, then we have little hope" of continuing down through generations with any sense of consciousness. At the same time, though, Black Studies and Women's Studies programs must continue to develop "creative ways to break the cycle of marginality" in the two disciplines. Such improvements include active student participation, accepting journals as course assignments, reliance on a first-name basis in the classroom, and anything that validates every student's experience.

Fundamental, and not superficial, change "won't come about overnight," Chisholm warned. It will take not only hard work, but also belief in that change "in one's heart of hearts." As a grand kick-off to realizing this long Overdue Partnership, she urged all "to use this weekend's exchange as a catalyst to forge through the struggles ahead."

Sweet Honey in the Rock

By BRENDA LING

Bernice Reagon, Musical Director of the *a cappella* group, Sweet Honey in the Rock, and Director of the Black American Culture Program at the Smithsonian Institute, delivered the conference's keynote address. As Reagon has long considered oral history and traditions a source of historical and cultural information, she told the audience early on in the evening that she would "leave it loose" during her presentation. In this sense, much of her personal dynamism is lost on the printed page (the following phrase does not transcribe what "I wish to announce that the partnership has occurred, and I'm it — anything you don't see on this stage you don't need to bring and you can flush down the toilet"), but her message still rings clear.

In describing the tasks awaiting Black Studies and Women's Studies scholars, Reagon said that connections between the two do exist, but that we must take on "the responsibility of knowing what our legacy is," that "we must always be fighting to maintain that space," and that "we must push ourselves beyond our meagre existence to the next century."

The delay in forming this Overdue Partnership points to "the fact that people can keep you down without thinking about it because you keep yourself down." She mentioned the need to reclaim a lost history; as an example she cited witch trials and said, "I need to hear you talking about what it means to be burned at the stake by the church

because you're a genius..."

Not identifying with that legacy has produced "the wonders of not being seen so that nobody notices you're there." Black people represent a powerful example of people moving toward liberation, of people "moving through death to live," and Reagon still wants to see women "embracing and personalizing what being oppressed is all about."

What everyone needs to do is to sidestep the thought that "who you are and the position you hold is the highest you could ever hold." The only way to keep our identity is "to expand it and to move past it." With Blacks' and women's total liberation as a goal, "you do not have to give up fighting, but you do have to have the door open, and it will not look like your home."

Although we may always try to distance ourselves in fear of fundamental change, we must accept that the struggle is here and that "partnership means just a piece of it; you don't get to run it all — you have to give up." Reagon said that through "looking at what happens when we listen to others we don't agree with" Black Studies and Women's Studies will begin to review again and again what to negotiate and what to keep. Professors and students may then be able not to alienate ourselves from the larger community, but instead to incorporate ourselves into the world.

Black woman novelist wins Pulitzer prize

By ANGELA BROWN

Noted writer Alice Walker won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction on April 18 for her highly creative novel "The Color Purple", which tells the story of two Black sisters and their ties which spanned the Atlantic ocean with one sister in the rural South and the other serving in a mission in Africa. Alice Walker's third novel was described as a "Political and spiritual story" by the *New York Times* (April 19). The *Times* also noted that she was a political activist during the Civil Rights Movement.

The prize-winning novel highlights the story of the sister engaged in a personal struggle to escape degradation and oppression, particularly from the men around her. It is told as a series of letters between the two sisters. Also, the Southern sister's experiences as a teenage bride are related in the novel published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Walker's other works include short stories, poetry and two other novels. Titles include "Good Night Willie Lee, I'll see you in the Morning," a volume of poetry; and the novel "Meridian". She also edited a collection of Zora Neale Hurston's writings entitled "I Love myself when I am Laughing...And then Again when I am Looking Mean and Impressive."

Walker was born in Georgia in 1944, the daughter of a tenant farmer. She received her formal education from Sara Lawrence College, graduating in 1965, and now resides in San Francisco.



Africa Bembata, the man who makes the music for the Soul-sonic Force.

Photo by Brynne Clarke

Aurra illuminates

By BRYNNE CLARKE



Photo by Brynne Clarke

Aurra, the featured group of Amherst College's Black Pre-freshmen Weekend carried off a show that was more than electric. Aurra which grew out of the group Slave has made a place for themselves in the music world and are planning to stay. Starleana Young, lead singer; Tom Lockett, saxophone; and Curt Jones, lead singer, started with Slave and now keep Aurra going. They have been together as "Aurra" for four years and most of the work is done from within the group. The entire group writes music. They inspire each other and use their individual uniqueness to get their sound.

The show began with "Checkin' You Out" and they went straight through to "Are You Single" with the force and power of a well-polished group. Aurra has a new album out, "Live & Let Live". They did "I'm on my Way" from that album which has possibilities to be hot.

The group is young, creative and still looking to establish themselves as a consistent group. That status can only work to their advantage. Their creativity was shown most when Aurra finished both sets, and everybody improvised drums, bass, lead guitar and keyboard. The final beat came but all of the notes did not stop. The lead guitarist, Steve Washington could or would not stop. The crowd was with him the whole way. As the crowd put out more he did. Steve did an extra 10 minutes on guitar alone. His aura was working on Friday night.

When asked if there was anything that they wanted people to know, Starleana Young replied, "Everyone has an aura, a glow. If its right it will work, think positive." Aurra was one positive experience.

Starleana Young of Aurra sings "Make Up Your Mind" last Friday at Amherst College.

The Du Bois Corner:



Ida B. Wells

by Keith Johnson,

During the turn of the century there was an extreme amount of lynchings of Black people all over the country. It would be a young Black woman named Ida B. Wells who would come to the forefront and take a stand against those atrocities.

At age 14 she had to raise her younger brothers and sisters. She did so and at the same time put herself through college. At the age of 19 she decided to take up a stand against lynchings, starting first in Tennessee.

After later moving to Memphis, Ms. Wells would write of accounts of lynchings and help to publish the *Free Speech* newspaper. The local white community became upset with her articles and a mob destroyed her press, driving her from Memphis.

Ms. Wells went to the north to continue to write and speak out against lynching. In 1898 she took her crusade to the White House when she led a delegation of women and congressmen to see President McKinley. Although the delegation made a strong argument, there was no action to come out of the President's office against lynching.

In 1909 Ms. Wells became one of the founding members of the Negro Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). After leading her own campaign against lynching for years, she would prove to be a strong force in the NAACP until her death in 1931. Ms. Ida B. Wells was one of the great Black women in history and will be remembered for her staunch fight against the lynching of Black people.

tack them in Nebaj because the Kaibiles protect themselves with the children that are kept inside the fence...

- Guatemala Patriotic Unity Committee (CGUP)

Central American update

Guatemala

Nebaj: a concentration camp

Nebaj, a small, war-torn town in El Quiche, Guatemala today has a population of scarcely 2,000 people. Innumerable massacres and constant army siege have decreased the population. Many people have died, some have fled to the mountains, while others have sought refuge along Mexico's border.

Nebaj's central area, the heart of the town, has been enclosed with barbed wire and mines have been placed around the outside. The fence encloses 700 square meters, including the town school, church and community center.

Nebaj is occupied by about 1,000 Kaibiles, special counter-insurgency forces. This represents an average of one heavily armed soldier for every two inhabitants.

From Nebaj, the Kaibiles carry out their operations against other towns and against the insurgent forces. They know the revolutionary organizations will not at-

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Review: King Sunny Ade JuJu Music

By Richard Thorpe

King Sunny Ade's impact on music is phenomenal. When one glances at Nigerian music charts this statement is readily evidenced. *The King* of juju music has sold no less than 200,000 copies per release and, in the past ten years, has released an amazing 40 albums. Despite the remarkable success of Sunny Ade and his band, the African Beats, in Africa and Nigeria, juju music is relatively unknown in this country.

Juju music has been in existence since the 20's but it became more popular in the fifties with the introduction of Western instruments. It is a music rooted in a complex call and response between the talking drums and the singers and although it is now a modern dance music, the traditions of Nigeria's largest tribe, the Yoruba, haven't been forgotten.

To my ears juju music recalls elements of traditional African music combined with Calypso and reggae dub effects. Sunny Ade's JuJu Music is the first juju record that I have listened to and it is well worth listening (and even dancing) to. Since the lyrics are Nigerian, the meaning of the words is lost but you can still feel the emotion of the words and the music.

On this record, Sunny Ade, who plays keyboards, guitar and who also sings, leads his 21-member band through 7 of his established favorites. Although all of the songs are good, the best by far are: "Ja Funmi", "Sunny Ti De Ariya", "The Message" and "Samba". "Ja Funmi's" distinction is its synthesizer fills, and rhythm guitar over an infectious driving beat. "Sunny Ti De Ariya" is reminiscent of a funk party chorus complete with synthesizer sounds over percussion and drums; "The Message" is an instrumental with no holds barred. Synthesizers are used freely; Hawaiian guitar is evident and dubs are used also. "Samba" is a typical call and response between singers and drummers.

JuJu Music is well worth the buy. It is also a way to get the best of African culture, Calypso and some studio effects all wrapped up in one.



Joyce Sumpter and Phil Jennings stop for a smile on the steps of the New Africa House.

Carlos Muniz Varela 1952-1979

Te enterramos en San Juen el primero de mayo por la tarde. Al final cantamos tus dos himnos: la Borinquena y el de los Bayameses de mas de cien años de lucha. No fue nada facil despedirte, Carlos, por tus ojos profundos, por tu intensa alegria, por tus inquebrantables convicciones. Fue duro y dificil. De los caidos siempre se dicen muchas cosas que no vamos a decir de ti: si lo hicieramos y nos oyeras, nos mandarias a callar. Pero si tenemos que decir qu eras valiente. Lo hubieras sido en la guerra y lo fuiste en la vida. Eras critico y nunca dejaste de decir: "Entiendo el analisis, pero no estoy de acuerdo." Compañeros como tu nunca se acomodan. compañeros como tu nunca se quedan callados ante les injusticias. A lo largo de mas de cien años, hombres y mujeres como tu han forjado la dignidad nacional del pueblo cubano. Juntos estabamos fraguando esa dignidad en este medio nuestro, tantas veces ingrato, tantas, veces oscuro y hostil.

Seguiremos adelante, Carlos, ahora mas que nunca, en la defensa de este proceso que busca unir a todos los cubenos.

A ti, tus compañeros de la Brigada Antonio Maceo, te decimos: Con amor y lucha siempre!



Evelyn King "not loose" at the Fine Arts Center last Thursday night.

Photo by Ed Cohen

King at the FAC —

A night to remember

By ANGELA BROWN

Multiple smash hit vocalist Evelyn "Champagne" King displayed a range of talent rarely seen in the Pioneer Valley in a concert for a capacity FAC audience Thursday night. King never stopped making the music, moving quickly through a fast paced set of her best known hits, "I'm in Love", "Shame" and "Get Loose" — before slowing down the pace to give Amherst "a little love talk," as she said when beginning the ballad "Don't Hide on Love."

King and her band filled the FAC with positive energy, responding to the especially receptive crowd. The group displayed a spirit of artistic teamwork as they seemed to be having a good time onstage. In their rendition of "Shame" King stepped to the side a moment to take over on the congas, demonstrating that she has done her musical homework. The crowd strongly approved her percussive talents.

However, it was when King moved into a soulful rendition of "Don't Hide on Love" that she drove at least a few members of the audience wild, reaching out and grasping some young man's hand as she hit a particularly long note. Of course, the young man's reactions indicated that he was having a hard time handling it at all. King and her group, especially her two back-up singers, had a very smooth stage routine, and certainly most eyeballs were glued to the stage.

Soulsonic Force played warm up prior to King's

show, and proved quite capable of heating up the audience until it was so hot it almost did "tear the roof off" as the group insisted the audience had better be ready to do. As they performed their well known rapping hits, "Planet Rock" and "Perfect Beat", the group was successful in getting the entire audience to join in a call and response, with screams and yells along with parts of the rap.

After the show, Evelyn King related her well known "Cinderella Story" to the press. King got her start at the age of 16 when she was discovered while employed as a cleaning lady for Philly International records. She was overheard singing while vacuuming one day by one of the company's managers.

Since then she has become well known throughout the world, with her tune "Shame" becoming a classic of the disco era in the late 70's. But, at present "disco is dead" according to King, and she has therefore adapted her music to today's audience, much of which is oriented to more of a rock (or "punk", as she said) beat. Her new style of music has won international acclaim as well, as she has just recently returned from a tour of Europe, performing material from her latest LP, "Get Loose."

Thursday was certainly a night to remember since this was the first major concert of Black popular music since GQ was here three years ago. It was a great success.

Spotlight: Duke Ellington Committee

By Rehim Imani

The Duke Ellington Committee of Union Program Council (UPC) is responsible for the production of major Third World musical concerts here at the University. The committee has access to 25 percent of the overall UPC budget. Although the committee has done productions on its own, some of the concerts have been produced as a joint project with the parent organization, UPC.

The committee was first formed in 1980 after Black students had complained of the lack of Third World music being produced by UPC. After long negotiations between administrators, UPC, and a committee of Third World students, an agreement was reached to give Third World students greater input into the decision making process of UPC.

The major hurdle was first to get more input into the selection of talent. Later the goals of the committee expanded to increasing the membership of Third World students in UPC and having these students involved in all aspects of concert production. The committee has certain people who are responsible for such areas as promotions, stage crew, hospitality and security.

The Duke Ellington Committee has come a long way from it's inception. It's first concert was in the Fine Arts Center and featured the groups GQ and Breakwater. Although it was a fine performance, only about 300 out of a possible 2,000 people attended.

Since then the committee has produced Ray Barreto, Jimmy Cliff, George Duke and Stanley Clarke, and many others.

The committee has gone through it's growing pains and has taken a great amount of criticism. But this year the committee produced a long list of diversified concerts such as Jimmy Cliff and Peter Tosh, Clyde Criner and Clouds, The New York Hot Trumpets, and the recent smash hit show, Evelyn King and the Soulsonic Force. Included were the Solo's and Duo's Series and the Blues in the Bluewall series.

With the lack of Third World programming coming out of the Springfield Civic Center and the surrounding areas, the Duke Ellington Committee has the ability to become a major concert producer in this area. It has already been shown that there is a following in many of the programs that they have had and can produce.

But for the committee to continue to be effective they need help. For many the experience may prove vital in future careers, such as, marketing majors could assist in advertising, HRTA majors could assist in hospitality, finance majors could go into budgets, and this is just the organization for music end theater majors. But for others the idea of working to put concerts together is just fun. For more information contact UPC/Duke Ellington committee at 406 Student Union Building or call 545-2892.

Announcements * Announcements

The Seta Rampersad Scholarship Fund

The Seta Rampersad Scholarship Fund was formed in 1982 as a memorial to Seta Rampersad, a 20-year-old Third World woman who was an undergraduate at the University of Massachusetts. Seta, a political science major and senior was found dead in Motel 6 in South Deerfield on September 13, 1978.

Seta was the daughter of immigrant parents who came from Trinidad. Seta, if she had lived, would have received her degree in May, 1979. Her career goals included being a legal advocate for Hispanic and Black youths who had been convicted in Springfield.

Recipients of the Seta Rampersad Scholarship must be Third World women undergraduates who have shown a history of commitment to social change in their communities, especially in the areas of health, women's issues, legal reform, Third World organizations, anti-nuke and international solidarity struggles.

Scholarships will be awarded to 2 Third World women undergraduates who have demonstrated good academic work (2.5 cum) and who have shown a sincere devotion to social progress. The award will be \$300 and applications are due June 1, 1983 for the fall semester.

For more information and applications call Malika Jones at Everywoman's Center, 545-0883.

Housing needs

Are you looking for: Housing? Housemates? Moving information? Information about your rights as a tenant?

The Resource room at Everywoman's Center has a Housing Book to help you find contacts and information about housing needs. Stop in to look at this and other survival information, including a Childcare Book and a Job Bank Book. Everywoman's Center is located in Wilder Hall at the University of Massachusetts and is open to all Community and University women. Everywoman's Center is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and from 12:00noon to 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday.

Everywoman's Center Service Calendar

- April 28 Resume Writing
- May 5 Finding Job Opportunities, Campus Center, rooms 911 and 903, for more information contact EWC at 545-0883.

Women and Office Automation in the 80's

- April 26 Job Stress in the Office, Campus Center, room B11B, 12-1 p.m., sponsored by The Working Women's Task Force of EWC, Labor Relations Center, University Staff Association
- April 27 7 p.m., Campus Center, room 168: Teach-In for adults about children's assault and prevention. Led by Geraldine Crisici, Franklin/Hampshire Mental Health Center and project director of the personal safety curriculum of the National Center on child abuse and neglect. (If childcare is needed call in advance).
- April 30 Campus Center, room 101, "What Should I Do?" Puppet Production for Children, 1 p.m. - Children 5-6-year-olds, 2 p.m. - Children 7-10-year-olds. Free and open to the public. Pre-registration suggested for puppet production. Presented by the Elfin Puppet Theatre and sponsored by the Education/Advocates Program of Everywoman's Center and Men Against Violence Against Women (MAVAW). For more info contact Education Advocates at 545-0883.

May Poetry Series

Professor Archie Shepp and Linda Gregg will read poetry, kicking off a May Poetry Series at the Jones Library in Amherst.

The reading will begin at 8:00 p.m., Tuesday, May 3rd. There is no admission.

Archie Shepp is most known for his music and artistry on the saxophone as well as his accomplishments in the theatre. He is also known for his poems, "The Wedding," and "Mama Rose" and will present these as well as others during the reading.

"Step Out with the Class of '83"

Saturday April 30th at Memorial Hall. Fashion Show, Slide Show & Buffet dinner catered by Yvonne. Music by Marc Eliot, 7 p.m.-1 p.m. (No jeans or sneakers). A donation will be requested. Sponsored by: NUMMO News, Afrik-Am and the Malcolm X Center. EVERYONE is invited!

Caribbean Film Festival

Caribbean Theater Production is sponsoring a Caribbean Film Festival on Friday, April 29, 1983 at B p.m.

This will be the New England premier of "Land of Look Behind", plus a special short feature "Carnival Time!"

"Land of Look Behind" is a Jamaican film masterpiece that gives you a look at Jamaica from the lush forest of Look Behind in Trelawney to the big city excitement of Kingston. Shown in the film is the national funeral of Rasta Bob Marley. See live performances of reggae superstar Gregory Isaacs plus Lui Lepki and Matabaruka!

The second film "Carnival Time", is thirty minutes of the excitement, color, and music of Carnival in Trinidad.

The Caribbean Film Festival will be held at the American Legion Post 430 (behind the AEP supermarket on the Armory Street rotary in Springfield).

Admission is \$5.00 for adults and \$3.00 for ages 15 and under.

Lunchtime Workshops

A series of lunchtime workshops will be offered on "Women and Office Automation in the 80's" on Tuesdays 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. in room 811B of the Campus Center at the UMass. The workshop schedule is as follows:

April 26, 1983: *Job Stress in the Office* - Myra Hindus and Betsy Hamilton

All community and University members are welcome to attend these workshops. The workshops are sponsored by the Working Women's Task Force of the Everywoman's Center. They are co-sponsored by the Labor Relations Center and the University Staff Association (USA/MTA). All workshops are free. For more information contact Myra Hindus at 545-0883.

Career Information

A series of four lunchtime workshops on Career Information will be offered on Thursdays from 12:1-1:00 p.m. in the Campus Center, UMass. The workshop schedule is as follows:

April 28, 1983: *Resume Writing* - Alice Smith - room 911 CC.

May 5, 1983: *Finding Job Opportunities* - Alice Smith - room 911 CC.

All community and University members are welcome. The workshops are sponsored by the Working Women's Task Force of the Everywoman's Center. All workshops are free of charge. For more information contact Myra Hindus at 545-0883.

Black Mass Communications

1983 Spring Schedule

Sunday	Les Correia, Soft n Easy, 2-6:00 a.m. **Rev. Pearson, Glory Road to Gospel, 6-10:00 a.m. The General, Positive Vibrations, 10-2 a.m.	O.R., Urban Contemporary, 3-5:30 p.m. Glory Road Kari Njiiri, Pan Afrique, 10-2:00 a.m.
Monday	Victor Yepaz, Concepto Latino, 2-6 a.m. Mahoghany, Free as the Wind, 12:15-3 p.m. Merritt Anthony, Phase III, 3-5:30 p.m. *People's Perspective with Merritt Crawford, 6-7:00 p.m. Concepto Latino, 7-10:00 p.m.	Friday BMCP, 2-6:00 a.m. Concepto Latino, 9-12:00 noon Carl Lowman, Rhythm Section, 12:15-3 p.m.
Tuesday	Puma, Urban Contemporary, 12:15-3 p.m. Eliot Andrew, Urban Contemporary, 10-2:00 a.m.	Saturday Concepto Latino, 1-3:30 p.m. George McKenzie, Reggae, 3:30-6:00 p.m. ***Reports in Color with Bettina Henry, 6-7:00 p.m. Wilhemina Samuels, Ladies Touch, 7-10:00 p.m. Frank Oglesby, Franki O's Odyssey, 10-2:00 a.m.
Wednesday	Terry Parker, Urban Contemporary, 6-9:00 a.m.	* Public Affairs ** Rev. Pearson included; not a part of BMCP *** News
Thursday	**Rev. Pearson, Glory Road to Gospel, 2-6:00 a.m. Concepto Latino, 6-9:00 a.m.	Keep on listening to BMCP on WMU, 91.1 FM and help us keep BLACK.MUSIC alive!

Summer Employment

The Commuter Area government is now hiring for the summer. We are a progressive organization with dynamic programming which has included The Progressive Film Series and the John Lee Hooker Concert. We now have openings for Office Manager and advocacy positions. This is your chance to acquire skills that will be useful to you in the future. Positions are for 30 hours/week. Must be available for Fall semester as well. Applications available at 404 Student Union 9:00-5:00 Monday through Friday. We are an Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer. Third World, women, and non-traditional students encouraged to apply. Deadline for applications is April 29.

May Reading Series

- May 3 Linda Gregg, *Too Bright to See*, Graywolf Press
Archie Shepp, in *Black Drama Anthology*, Signet books "Mama Rose" (poem), Live in Concert with Jasper Van't Hof, Steeple Chase records: "Attica Blues Big Band" Live at the Palais de Glaces, Blue Marge
- 10 Frannie Lindsay, *The Aerial Tide Coming In*, Swamp Press
George Murphy, *No Other Life*, Amper-sand Press; Editor, *Tendril*
- 17 Chase Twichell, *Northern Spy*, University of Pittsburgh Press
Carole Oles, *The Lonliness Factor*, Texas Tech Press
Quarry, The University of Utah Press
- 24 Gary Metres, *The Night Watches*, Adastra Press; *The Yearnings* Samisdad Press; publisher, Adastra Press
Elizabeth McKim, *Burning Through, Family Salt*, Wampeter Press
Body India, Yellow Moon Press
- 31 Andrew Salkey, *In the Hills Whera Her Dreams Live*, The Black Scholar Press;
Land, Away, Allison & Busby
Kathryn Marshall, *Desert Places*, Harper and Row; *My Sister Gone*, Harper and Row

Course Proposals Sought

The Malcolm X Center (located in the Southwest Residential Area) is accepting class proposals for the Fall 1983-84 semester. Anyone interested call 545-2819 or come down to the Center Monday through Friday 12:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m., or Saturday 12:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

magic power by the spoken and written word.

NUMMO NEWS

Monday, May 2, 1983

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 82

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Latin America refutes Reagan

"Mr. Reagan...has lied to the American people", said Maria Meneses of "Casa Nicaragua", the Nicaraguan representative for Latin American Week's "Women In Struggle" panel. "Where my people (are, they) don't know about East/West conflict", stated America Ugarte from "Women for Guatemala" representing Guatemala. "Guatemala was the center" of the original Spanish invasion and oppression", she continued. "The history of Central America has been (related) before the Soviet Union was a country."

"It is very true that the women's struggle in this country is very different from the women's struggle in South America", she said. The challenge is to change the government. Women want to be in organizations that will take power; they want to be a part of the organizations making policies of the new government. The best way is through the FMLN and FDR."

The Guatemalan representative said, "We can't see our struggle of women separated from the context of the Guatemalan struggle, with our men, to have better housing, better food..."

Speaking about the situation for women in her country, she said that in all sectors of society there is sexist discrimination. "Women are the most oppressed: tortured, raped, murdered. Our only choice left (is) direct participation." She stated that "Women participate on all levels: political, military, (even) with rifles; doctors, nurses, secretaries." She continued, "We know it (- the position of women and all the people) can only be changed through revolution."

In Solidarity Against South Africa

By Brende Ling

Henning Pieterse, vice-consul of South Africa's Ministry of Information, was invited by a SUNY/New Paltz professor earlier this semester to speak on apartheid policy for a Third World nations course.

On the day of the scheduled lecture, a group of sixty students rallied outside the building and then entered the classroom to prevent Pieterse from speaking by shouting him down and taking away his notes.

As the heated issue of Pieterse's right to free speech arose, two of the students who had stopped the lecture were put on academic probation, and beyond this administrative action, the administration planned to host Pieterse at a later date.

In response to these measures, a coalition of student political organizations demanded that charges against the two students be dropped and that Pieterse not be invited back. The Political Science Department, though, advocated Pieterse's reappearance, and suggested to buffer it by giving an African National Congress member "equal time" to speak and by discussing more openly the issue of free speech. Nevertheless, student pressure and the ensuing publicity forced the New Paltz President to drop charges against the students and not to reinstate Pieterse.

The effect of New Paltz students' actions should reinforce UMass students' desire not to allow any administration to act counter to our convictions. As more and more connections between U.S. campuses and the South African regime are exposed, students should gain strength from understanding and working to promote a sense of solidarity with other colleges and universities that condemn the racist practice of apartheid.

"The situation of women in Nicaraguan is similar to those in Guatemala and El Salvador," said the Nicaraguan representative. "Only the popular Sandinista revolution has opened doors for women (in our country) to take their rightful place in the society," in deciding and making history.

She affirmed the statement, "Women have always been present in the struggle of our country" by citing numerous examples of organizing women of her country had done. She related how fundamental the Nicaraguan women were in building the foundations of a new society: creating programs, initiating schools.

The women of Nicaragua continue to play a key role in the development and progress of the country, she told the audience; she noted that they have a particularly prominent role in the health program.

The Cuban representative, Sonia Rivera Valdez of Circulo de Cultura Cubano said, "Women's participation was fundamental in the creation of a new Cuban society." She cited example after example showing the improvement in the lives of women in Cuba. She gave examples of improvement in every sector of society."

She explained, "Sexism is a hard barrier to break. The factors are not objective, there are many subjective factors. Much of it stems from Spanish values."

"Ninety thousand women left domestic service, on completion of the sixth grade and started working in urban reform," she stated.

"Discrimination by race or sex is punished by law," she continued. She also mentioned that mothers are allowed leave with pay if a child is hospitalized for a period of time.

She told the audience, "Cuba has established the proper structure for their liberation. (But) often Cuba encounters an enormous problem - U.S. intervention in our struggle..."

The Nicaraguan representative asked the audience, "Do you know "that from the moment of triumph of our country, we've suffered a silent war." She stated, "We denounce here in front of all the aggression we're suffering (from the United States government.)"

She continued, "The Reagan administration says that Nicaragua is a danger to this country (the U.S.), but we know as well as all people know that Reagan is the real danger. We denounce the traffic of arms to counter-revolutions."

"We're accused of sending arms to El Salvador but there has been a spy boat... and it never detected arms going to El Salvador," said the representative for Nicaragua.

She refuted another Reagan accusation by stating, "We do not have Soviet missiles. Nicaragua will never have missiles from (for) another country in our country."

"We blame the American administration" said the representative of El Salvador. "It is a total lie about

their part in helping political prisoners." She told the audience that "A group of women political prisoners are being tortured. They need the support of the world."

"Right now we're in a state of war in Nicaragua; we want to make that clear to all women," stated Meneses. "That is why we ask for solidarity from all the women of the world."

America Ugarte posed the question, "What does Guatemala want the North American people to do?" She answered, give "support and solidarity. Demonstrate, write Congress. Don't let your taxes be used to murder women."

The Cuban representative, Sonia Rivera Valdez, said, "We women are the masters or mistresses of patience... for long-term change. We know it is not worthwhile to flee, because there is nowhere to hide... Non-involvement doesn't promise you life or the life of your child. You can't protect and hide them. The only way is to confront and fight the situation." She ended by saying, "We, Latin American women believe we have the right to create a better life for ourselves and our children; a better world for all people, a more just world."



Photo by John Wright

Musician Fred Clayton is also a master in the martial arts.

The Klan in Meriden

By Brende Ling

Proclaiming April 30 - May 1 National White Solidarity Weekend, the Ku Klux Klan stood out publicly in Meriden, Connecticut last Saturday to promote its hatred and proposed genocide of non-whites in this country, the U.S. of A.

Anti-Klan networks have worked diligently to oppose last weekend's rally, but nearly 30 Klan members emerged from the Meriden courthouse shortly after noon. The robbed members were extremely well protected by over 250 police officers in riot gear who watched the estimated 700 demonstrators and observers from the street level, from the roofs of buildings, and from the circling helicopter above.

Two Klansmen, one of them Bill Wilkinson, Imperial Wizard of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and known FBI informer, attempted to address the crowd, but protestors' constant loud chants of "Death to the Klan," and "FBI, Cops, the Klan, all part of the Boss's Plan," and "Blue by Day, White by

Night," drowned out the speeches.

After the 40-minute rally, Klan members were escorted by the police through the courthouse and out the back door while protestors continued their militant shouting.

Let this showing of citizen anti-Klan support in the face of police Klan support be an example of how to take an active stand against the racist tactics of this country. Many people talk about the Constitution and the Klan's legal Right to Assemble, but hiding behind this abstract principle avoids the issue: the Ku Klux Klan does not simply assemble, it organizes to terrorize and to murder Third World peoples. That is the issue, here, in black and white.

The Klan will not die today or even tomorrow, but we must be willing to take a stand against it, to acknowledge the Klan's intricate ties with the state, and to focus on this connection as our target to defeat white supremacy.

Railroading at EWC

Editorial by Stevan Coons

It is crucial that the Third World, Feminist, and Progressive White Communities, as well as the general public know about the controversy surrounding the Everywoman's Center (EWC) at UMass.

As a member of the Ad Hoc Committee in support of the three women under attack (Malika Jones, Marianne O'Leary, and Mary Wentworth), I am very well aware of the complexities of this situation. However, one thing that is clear, indeed the most salient feature that unites these women in a common plight is the explicit lack of due process in the re-evaluating and restructuring of the Everywoman's Center on the part of the UMass Administration (Whitmore), in general, and the Director of the Everywoman's Center specifically (Ruth Weekes-Washington).

For those unaware of what has been going on, there has been a move to transform Everywoman's Center from a Women's Collective to a classical (Male-Patriarchal) hierarchy.

Will Faculty Senate Support Racism?

Editorial by Segun Eubanks for the Nummo staff

There seems to be a good possibility that the faculty senate will be sharply divided on a resolution that would not allow University funds to be used for academic contact with South Africa, which will be discussed at the next Senate meeting on Thursday, May 5. The resolution states that no "unit whose authority derives from the University shall provide or administer funds . . . for any form of academic or professional contact with South Africa.

This resolution and similar ones already passed by the Undergraduate and Graduate student senates stem from a trip to South Africa taken by Dr. Robert T. Wilce in which \$600 of University funds were used. The Research Council of the Faculty Senate awarded these funds.

The question is, will the Faculty Senate vote down the resolution, thereby supporting the racism and Apartheid that exists in South Africa? At the last Faculty Senate meeting, April 21, the Senate voted down a motion to even consider the proposal. This indicates that there is opposition to the proposal. It also indicates that racism exists within the Faculty Senate. If this resolution fails to pass we as students must take a serious look at the faculty that is supposed to be educating us.

The United Nations, the state legislature, and the Board of Trustees have all passed motions condemning South African apartheid and divesting from companies that conduct business in South Africa. It is the responsibility of our Faculty Senate to not only pass this resolution but to begin formulation of a set policy condemning South Africa's racist policies and refusing all forms of funding toward South African contact.

The Faculty Senate meeting, which will be held at 3:30 p.m. in SBA 120 this Thursday, is open to students. Students especially Third World students, should attend this meeting and give our support to the professors who are sponsoring this motion. We must demand that the University of Massachusetts stop supporting a country that has the most racist, repressive government in the world.

Announcements policy: All announcements must be submitted in writing by the Friday before date of issue.

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authority, and control has rendered the EWC accountable to the Administration's desires as opposed to the Community's needs. The servicing of sound and viable Women's Programs has been compromised in usurping decision-making from the Collective (viz decentralization) and centralizing it in the hands of an upper echelon of a few administrative bureaucrats.

The charge of racism made by the current EWC hierarchy, in this case, is not only unfounded it is absurd! Aside from the fact that one of the women being railroaded out of EWC is, herself, a Black Woman (Malika Jones) it only shows the attempts by "The Powers That Be" to both cloud and trivialize what's really going on here and what's really at stake.

The cavalier, unjust, insensitive, and sometimes ruthless treatment of these three women — two of the women were not given the required six months notification of dismissal — Malika was ill a good part of this period, she was pregnant, and eventually had a miscarriage, and Marianne was dismissed just two weeks to her acquiring permanent University status — is appalling and exhibits that the railroading of these

Note: This editorial reflects the particular opinions of the author. It does not reflect the views of this newspaper/the Nummo staff.

women reflects the desired relationship in the administration and management of women, which militates against Women's Collective and Democratic Management (viz "WOMEN'S POWER!"), and toward centralization of accountability and decision-making.

It is clear that the Everywoman's Center is no longer a workplace for women that is democratic, supportive of single mothers, dedicated to finding alternatives to patriarchal structures nor concerned with addressing the needs of poor and Third World Women.

The Ad Hoc Committee is endorsing the following demands: 1) Malika Jones, Marianne O'Leary, and Mary Wentworth be reappointed/reinstated. 2) Another position be funded for Educational Access and Outreach at Everywoman's Center so that the Poor Women's Task Force can continue to address the needs of low-income women. 3) A Community Advisory Board be established for the Center so that there is a vehicle for expression to community concerns and a counterbalance to the administration.

Women in struggle

By SONIA NIETO
Translated by Sylvia Gelven

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 women are 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.

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.

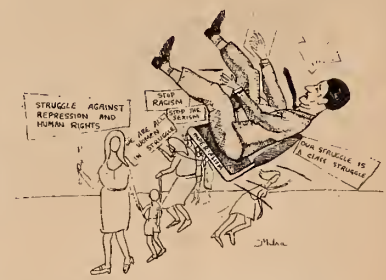
There is a real, not only an imagined connection here. What is the relationship between women guerrilla fighters in El Salvador and women on welfare in Holyoke? What is the connection between women in Guatemala struggling for basic human rights and women in Springfield demanding better working conditions? 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 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 1/2 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, although 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 dourish comments from North Americans about "machismo," in many ways it is no better here. Machismo may exist in more virulent 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 child-caring 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 sexism and our response to it are 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 society — poor and working class women. We must realize, nevertheless, that the woman's liberation movement in both the U.S. and Latin America was begun generally by middle-class women who were reacting to unequal conditions in the workplace. The more radical off-shoots of the movement here 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 U.S., 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 the oppression of women is another connection we must therefore make. Fighting for a seat on 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 Marta 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, or 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 European women, 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

women in struggle continued

the primary forces of exploitation in the world, our concern with women's issues will be incomplete.

Clearly there are qualitative differences in our oppression. Within the U.S., 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 U.S. 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 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 women in Central America. First and foremost, however, what we must analyze and understand is the connection between our oppression as women in the U.S. and the foreign policy of the U.S. 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 the military dictatorships like Chile so that it is at the beck and call of the U.S. 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-communists 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 U.S. 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 the victims.

While 85 percent 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 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 unresponsive to their needs.

Where do we go from here? Clearly, this conference is only a beginning. Let us first 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 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 where ever 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 work-shops: 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.

Continued on page 4

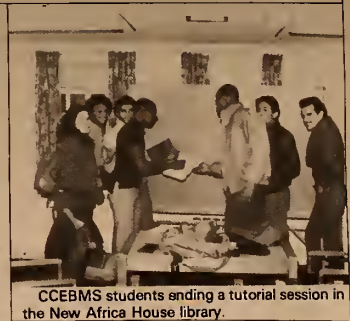


Photo by John Wright

June Jordan brings personal and political together

By Angela Brown

At the Black and Women's Studies Conference April 22-23, this writer had to ask herself: What kind of fuel keeps a woman like June Jordan going? The question did not arise immediately because Jordan got up and took the podium so calmly and unassumingly. Perhaps it was because this woman, a published poet, journalist and political activist currently teaching at SUNY - Stony Brook, was among friends as she turned to a warmly receptive audience of 500.

Her address brought personally experienced issues, such as repressive sax roles, and broad political affairs, like the struggle for a previously colonized island's independence, together in an essay entitled "Rapport from the Bahamas." In her address she discussed her feeling of distance from the island's Black woman, though they might have had much in common.

But, she related how she found an unexpected partner in Kathy, an Irishwoman, when she returned to New York from her break. Jordan had been called upon to help a Black South African woman being repeatedly beaten by her alcoholic husband. Kathy initially expressed doubts about intruding into the other's life, although she had dealt with alcoholism before. But, finally Kathy proved compassionate and able enough to reach out and help the stricken woman. The incident was a moving one, and the story had a special emotional impact on the audience.

When asked, after her talk, how she saw her role as a professor at Stony Brook active in student and political efforts on the campus, Jordan said, "It seems to me natural." She added she felt it was important because students might otherwise unnecessarily remain at a low level of activity. When some issues hit close to home like the Klan's recent campaign in Long Island, "the first reaction is to feel hurt... and powerless," she said. Then it is most important to "respond actively" because then "the reason for your fear will diminish," she continued.

Counteractions against the Long Island Klan have included legal action in addition to other student initiatives, according to Jordan. She said that winning a legal case then left the feeling that they "were armed with that," and "everyone feels empowered." She noted that usually "the law colludes with the Klan."

She was also asked how her views of personal and political affairs were interconnected. She responded by saying they were "the same issue... (embodied in) self-determination, from the most intimate, to the all encompassing" issues. "I don't see any difference," she added. She also terms self-respect as "fundamental to human life."

Jordan has certainly highlighted the theme of self-determination in previous works, such as the important piece "Poem About My Rights" (1978), in which she definitely states "I am not wrong: Wrong is not my name."

Jordan has been an integral part of Stony Brook's Students Against Apartheid, and recently helped organized a tribute to Billie Holiday, on that campus. She is also involved with issues of Central America, specifically the illegal war being waged there, and is presently investigating the status of children in Nicaragua.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN NUMMO NEWS

Get involved!! The time is ripe for students who've always wanted to learn how an independent Third World weekly is produced, because NUMMO is extending a special invitation to interested persons to come on down and check us out!!

There are a whole range of skills, technical, creative, literate, artistic and otherwise, that go into newspaper production. All are encouraged to find out how to expand their capabilities and contribute to an important collective effort at the same time. The Black, Latino, and Asian American communities should take the time to remember and consider the fact that NUMMO is the community's mode of cultural, political, social, philosophical and multi-dimensional expression. It exists to voice the concerns of underrepresented groups, concerns that are traditionally overlooked or distorted in the mainstream media. These concerns should not be centered around the negative elements of life in Amherst, in New England, and in the United States. These concerns include

anything that constitutes a dynamic response to the flow of history, to change and possibility, to the educational process, all of which influence our lives as students of color at the University of Massachusetts.

NUMMO needs students who are willing to take the responsibility for continuing the process of communication through words, thoughts and deeds. NUMMO needs the responsiveness of the community in order to accomplish its goals. The power of the written and spoken word is its use in teaching and questioning, in analysis and interpretation, and especially in its use for expression! This is not some mystical power but speaks to the nature of human life, right now, in the world we live in. NUMMO asks that you, the reader, consider taking an active stance toward your education, through involvement in any form, particularly since there are so many options available, even within NUMMO itself!

Du Bois Scholarship Fund

By Tracy Bryant

W.E.B. Du Bois, one of America's foremost scholars, was a fervent advocate of higher education.

During a crucial period in American history, Black people in this country were faced with narrowing choices of existence. There evolved two main schools of thought: one headed by Booker T. Washington, advocating the necessity of trade schools as Black Americans' best hope, and the other led by W.E.B. Du Bois advocating the necessity of education as the key to solving the problems Black Americans faced.

In concordance with the belief that education can be used as a tool for economic progress, the W.E.B. Du Bois Scholarship Fund has been established at UMass/Amherst. The fund will pay for the tuition of

five incoming Third World freshmen.

The Du Bois scholarship fund will be a much needed aid and incentive to Third World students (and the community at large). This scholarship will not affect Third World students already enrolled. But it will probably increase UMass's Third World student population in the future.

As Marguerite Spring, a Third World sophomore at UMass said, "Although I'm not eligible, I'm really pleased with this new scholarship fund. It helps keep a door open for Third World people, in a time when so many doors are closing."

For more information, please contact Rudy Jones, Admission Office, Whitmore Building. Note: The scholarship application deadline is approaching.

Announcements * Announcements

The Seta Rampersad Scholarship Fund

The Seta Rampersad Scholarship Fund was formed in 1982 as a memorial to Seta Rampersad, a 20-year-old Third World woman who was an undergraduate at the University of Massachusetts. Seta, a political science major and senior was found dead in Motel 6 in South Deerfield on September 13, 1978.

Seta was the daughter of immigrant parents who came from Trinidad. Seta, if she had lived, would have received her degree in May, 1979. Her career goals included being a legal advocate for Hispanic and Black youths who had been convicted in Springfield.

Recipients of the Seta Rampersad Scholarship must be Third World women undergraduates who have shown a history of commitment to social change in their communities, especially in the areas of health, women's issues, legal reform, Third World organizations, anti-nuke and international solidarity struggles.

Scholarships will be awarded to 2 Third World women undergraduates who have demonstrated good academic work (2.5 cum) and who have shown a sincere devotion to social progress. The award will be \$300 and applications are due June 1, 1983 for the fall semester.

For more information and applications call Malika Jones at Everywoman's Center, 545-0883.

Everywoman's Center Service Calendar

May 5 Finding Job Opportunities, Campus Center, rooms 911 and 903, for more info contact EWC at 545-0883

Women's Program Coordinator

Wanted Fall '83: Women's Program Coordinator. 15-20 hours/week, \$3.50/hour. Must be UMass undergraduate. Applications available at 415 or 416 Student Union. Deadline - May 6, 5:00 p.m. The SGA is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

May Poetry Series

Professor Archie Shepp and Linda Gregg will read poetry, kicking off a May Poetry Series at the Jones Library in Amherst.

The reading will begin at 8:00 p.m., Tuesday, May 3rd. There is no admission.

Archie Shepp is most known for his music and artistry on the saxophone as well as his accomplishments in the theatre. He is also known for his poems, "The Wedding," and "Mama Rose" and will present these as well as others during the reading.

Course Proposals Sought

The Malcolm X Center (located in the Southwest Residential Area) is accepting class proposals for the Fall 1983-84 semester. Anyone interested call 545-2B19 or come down to the Center Monday through Friday 12:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m., or Saturday 12:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Housing needs

Are you looking for Housing? Housemates? Moving information? Information about your rights as a tenant?

The Resource room at Everywoman's Center has a Housing Book to help you find contacts and information about housing needs. Stop in to look at this and other survival information, including a Childcare Book and a Job Bank Book. Everywoman's Center is located in Wilder Hall at the University of Massachusetts and is open to all Community and University women. Everywoman's Center is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and from 12:00 noon to 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday.

*women in struggle

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 un-doing the foundations of that society in order to rebuild it into a more just one. The fight is far from over. But the qualitative leaps made by Nicaraguan women should be an inspiration to us.

We are faced with a tremendous challenge. In struggling against imperialist forces, sexism, racism, we are extending our hands to our sisters in Central America and saying with a clear and strong voice ENOUGH! From our point of view, the struggle for women's liberation should be fundamentally linked to the struggle for a revolutionary transformation of the society. Our struggle has just begun - the struggle continues.



May Reading Series

- May 3 Linda Gregg, *Too Bright to See*, Graywolf Press
Archie Shepp, in *Black Drama Anthology*, Signet books "Mama Rose" (poem), Live in Concert with Jasper Van't Hof, Steeple Chase records; "Attica Blues Big Band" Live at the Palais de Glaces, Blue Marge
- 10 Fannie Lindsay, *The Aerial Tide Coming In*, Swamp Press
George Murphy, *No Other Life*, Amperand Press; Editor, *Tendril*
- 17 Chase Twichell, *Northern Spy*, University of Pittsburgh Press
Carole Oles, *The Lonliness Factor*, Texas Tech Press
Query, The University of Utah Press
- 24 Gary Metras, *The Night Watches*, Adastra Press; *The Yearnings* Samisdat Press; publisher, Adastra Press
Elizabeth McKim, *Burning Through, Family Salt*, Wampeter Press
Body India, Yellow Moon Press
- 31 Andrew Salkey, *In the Hills Where Her Dreams Live*, The Black Scholar Press; *Land, Away*, Allison B Busby
Kathryn Marshall, *Desert Places*, Harper and Row; *My Sister Gone*, Harper and Row

Black Mass Communications

1983 Spring Schedule

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NUMMO NEWS

Monday, May 9, 1983

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 82

NUMMO News' ONLY connection with the Massachusetts Daily Collegian is for the purpose of distribution.

Fac. Senate votes to cease contact with S. Africa

By ANGELA BROWN

The UMass faculty senate voted to end official contact with South Africa, prohibiting the expenditure of University funds for scholarly work in that country, in the climax of the controversy which has beset UMass since Botany professor Robert Wilce's participation in a South-African conference became publicized last February. The resolution also prohibits any scholar from officially representing the University in South Africa, whether at a government, college or university-sponsored activity in the racially oppressive nation. The motion was made by Afro-American Studies professor Chester Davis, followed by a presentation and discussion.

Graduate student and CCEBMS staff member Bheki Langa, originally from Durbin, South Africa, addressed the question of why the country should be singled out for such actions, saying "South Africa is very unique among nations...apartheid (racial segregation) is part of the Law." He noted that the U.N. has voted overwhelmingly to condemn the South African regime. South Africa should not be clouded over by the view that through "constructive engagement" South Africans would be "coerced to change their policies...or persuaded to change their policies." Rather, he said, "from experience...South Africa gets emboldened when the U.S. takes steps to accommodate the regime." He said that in the period since 1968, as U.S. investment in the nation doubled, the regime has grown more repressive and the "pass laws" more stringent.

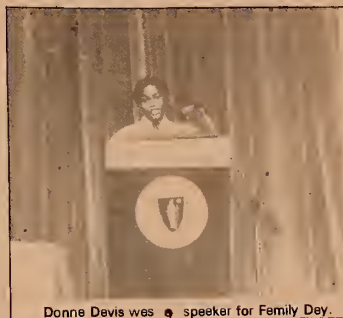
Langa concluded by urging the senate to "join an overwhelming majority around the world" through severing relations with South Africa, a nation he said represents "something unique...since Hitler came to power." He also stated that the vote could be taken as a "test for race relations in this country." Langa's address was met with enthusiastic applause from the audience of senators, other faculty and students.

During the discussion, one senator voiced concern over the resolution's possible threat to "academic freedom," an issue which has been the main argument in support of Professor Wilce's university-funded trip to South Africa. After affirming his support of the sentiment of the resolution, he went on to question its impact. He noted that when Professor Wilce returned from the conference, he was "roundly criticized in the local press," and was "very much shaken by what he saw (in South Africa)."

"I think it was worth every penny of the six hundred dollars," he added. The professor argued that "Our absolute right to...[academic] exchange is sacred."

In response, Professor Davis reiterated that no professor would be restricted from personal contact with the country, but said that the University should not sponsor the exchange. "We are dealing with a country...the civilized world has declared is committing crimes against humanity," he said, concluding "academic freedom" is not "something floating above the rest of society."

During the discussion Dean William Darity related



Donné Davis was a speaker for Family Day.

Photo by John Wright

his experience when travelling through South Africa to Botswana. As an Afro-American person he was not allowed to take a tour through the city of Johannesburg, but was detained in the Johannesburg airport "quarters" overnight until he left the country.

Implementing the senate's decision will require the consideration of departments across the campus, according to professor Davis. "Every unit on campus will have to look at its policy in this regard," he said. The Faculty senate's action completes the round of sanctions taken by most university-related bodies, including the undergraduate and graduate senates.

Confederate flags disassociated from Ole Miss

By TRACEY BRYANT

In front of a dormitory with Confederate flags waving from upper windows, in a news conference on April 21, Lydia Spragin, president of the University of Mississippi's Black Student Union called Chancellor Porter L. Fortune Jr.'s April 20 announcement revoking the Confederate flag as the University's unofficial symbol, weak and incomplete, yet "a beginning."

Spragin said that it is only one of 13 demands for change made by the University's Black students. An increase in Black faculty members and Black administrators; a Black studies program; funds for Black cultural programs; the hiring of a Black affirmative action officer; and a general increase in financial aid, a demand also supported by the white students, were among the requests.

In his announcement the chancellor said that the school would no longer purchase approximately 9,000 small Confederate flags to be handed out at football games and pep rallies, nor display the flag at official school functions, but that he could not legally ban an individual from displaying the flag.

Spragin reminded the audience that Fortune had not addressed other Black demands, such as prohibiting the use of the school's Colonel Rebel cartoon mascot and the singing of "Dixie" at school events which with many other things Black the chancellor had not specified whether the campus bookstore would continue to sell the flags which most Black students consider to be a symbol of racism, the Ku Klux Klan and

university indifference to their exigencies.

Up until the announcement, Rebel flags had been selling very quickly, and on April 18 over 1,000 white students paraded through campus and marched on a Black fraternity house. The *National Leader's* Charles Griffin, reports that the white demonstrators were yelling "nigger night" and "save the flag" as they marched on Phi Beta Sigma house.

It is rumored that the Klan will march in Oxford and that the march on the fraternity house was in response to objections made by Black students to pictures of robed Klansmen in the recently published Ole Miss yearbook; which Spragin, the outgoing president of the Black Student Union feels glamorized the Klan and intimidated Black students.

Danny Love, a 21-year-old Black student who was inside the frat house surrounded by white students, said that he was scared, that the white students shouted racial epithets and waved Rebel flags. While Ed Meek, the university's white Public Relations director called the April 18 march "nothing but a pep rally", Steve Millner, a Black sociology professor at the university said that the white protestors were a "mob" and their "behavior befitted the scum of the South," reported the *National Leader*.

Millner stated, "Hundreds of drunken yahoos and Southern belles used the tyranny of the mobs in their latest efforts to reinforce the notion that the Ole Miss way remains the Klan-tainted flag way," according to

the *Leader* which further quoted Millner as saying, "The members of the Phi Beta Sigma who witness their house surrounded by these fiend-like trashers, have been forcefully reminded of the tactics that once terrorized Mississippi's Blacks."

Officials also conceded the seriousness of the problem: "I don't think there is anything more significant this school has done in the way of race relations since it admitted James Meredith in 1963," said David Sansing, a U of Miss. history professor, of the school's shedding of the flag. He and others agreed the move was a beginning in breaking down psychological barriers to the full integration of the school, barriers as formidable as the legal ones that existed before Meredith's admission sparked rioting and two deaths.

Many white students felt that the flag is more a part of the school's tradition than a symbol of racism and hate, yet, the flag has been associated with the university throughout a murky history. According to Professor Sansing, the school, founded in the mid-1840's, formed a well-known Civil War unit, called the University Greys. Because it fought under the Confederate flag, the flag became associated with the school, though never officially. This continued in the 1950'd when the university initially bought and distributed the flags and in other ways fostered the Stars and Bars association with Ole Miss' then nationally known football team, to build team spirit and gain audience support.

Mothers honored in Family Day

By SEGUN EUBANKS

Johnetta Cole, in her keynote address for CCEBMS Family Day, Sunday May 8, gave a tribute to the struggles of Third World Women. In honor of Mothers Day, which coincided with Family Day, she said that the best gift Third World students can give to their mothers is to continue the tradition of struggle for a "decent education" that will not only get you a job but will help to "know who you are."

Ms. Cole said that Third World women suffer more than any other group of people because they are subjected to the "triple oppression" of racism, sexism, and class oppression. She stated that "Racism and sexism is tarbily profitable," because they create a pool of cheap labor in the job market and free labor in the home. She stressed that the oppression of Asian, Hispanic, Native American, and other women of color are all tied to in to the same struggle. She dispelled the "myth of Asian Americans having made it" in America by comparing the differences in the conditions of Asians to that of whites, and noting the similarities with the oppressive conditions of other Third World people.

Ms. Cole's main theme was that "Whenever there is oppression there is also resistance." She quoted famous Black nationalist Martin Delaney who said "To know the position of a people it is only necessary to know the condition of their women." She paid tribute to the millions of Third World women who have been the "invisible women of struggle." The strength of Third World women in struggle was brought to light by Ms. Cole's strong oratory.

Women of color have always been the primary early socializers of their children throughout our history in America. Such women are "the transmitters of culture" and "The socializers of resistance," said Cole. She talked about the long history of Black women having to work out of necessity inside the home without the use of "easy-vac cleaners" and outside the home in the lowest grade jobs with the lowest pay. She answered the question of why women of color have worked so hard: "Any Third World woman will tell you," Cole said, "I do it for my children and the children of my people." Ms. Cole paid tribute to the creativity of Third World women and to women

such as Rosa Parks, Mary McCloud Bethuen, Angela Davis and others who contributed to the organized struggle of people of color.

Ms. Cole concluded her address by saying that today's Third World women remain strong role models by stressing the importance of a good education and being "the professors of our youth." In days when most white parents are struggling for computers in the classroom, Black parents are "struggling for erasers in the classroom" Ms. Cole said. Ms. Cole's address, which ended with a challenge to Third World students to learn from and appreciate the efforts and sacrifices of their mothers, fathers, and grandparents, met not only with a standing ovation, but left the audience of parents and students with a much deeper understanding and appreciation of what Family Day and Mothers Day is all about.

CCEBMS holds Family Day activities

The Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black and Minority Students (CCEBMS) held its annual Family Day activities Sunday, concluding a busy weekend during which the Malcolm X picnic and the Funkathon were also given. Approximately 400 people, including students, families, and friends, were in attendance. The event included speeches, a luncheon, and an awards ceremony. Donna Davis gave the "student perspective" and Anthropology Professor, and outgoing Associate Provost, Johnetta Cole gave the keynote speech (see story this issue). All in all, it was a great time of celebration!

Below are listed the names of CCEBMS students who were recognized for their academic achievement and perseverance on this special occasion. Many students, it was noted, are going on to graduate school, exciting jobs, and special fellowship programs. Hopefully, they will serve as an inspiration.

Recipients of CCEBMS Academic Awards, 1983

Class of 1986

Academic Honors

- Hieu Huynh College of Arts and Sciences
- John Spencer Engineering
- Nhu Binh College of Arts and Sciences
- Wandall Gilbert College of Arts and Sciences
- Jack Homeyoujan College of Arts and Sciences
- Vo Ly College of Arts and Sciences
- Kathleen McWilliams School of Management
- Doan Nguyen Engineering
- Eva Yee
- Jannifer Ackermen Bachelor of Fine Arts
- Dana Akins Engineering
- John Blackwell School of Management
- Karen Blake Home Economics
- Maximilian Chu Engineering
- Alisa Dennis Psychology
- Roland Dies College of Arts and Sciences
- Ying-Joan Ma Engineering
- Karen Mathews College of Arts and Sciences
- Edward Mouzon Zoology
- Paul Peczon Engineering
- Arnold Solon School of Management
- Geraldine Allen College of Arts and Sciences
- Andree Baker College of Arts and Sciences
- Jonathon Bruce Political Science
- Kwok Sen Cheung School of Management
- Kenneth Devenport COINS
- Louis Dyar
- Dong He Engineering
- Sheldon Herdison Physical Education
- Jee-Hea Kwon College of Arts and Sciences
- Edward Maguire Zoology
- Sharon Neal Anthropology
- Nhen Nguyen College of Arts and Sciences
- Peul Oka Engineering
- Alfred Powell College of Arts and Sciences
- Eric Richter Political Science
- Lisa Smell College of Arts and Sciences
- Delme Swaby Bachelor of Fine Arts



CCEBMS Director Peul Barrows (left), and Herbert Smith.

- Alesia Wanza
- Donna Weeden
- Jedene Yoke
- Sofai Yu

1985

Honors

- Keith Dennis School of Management
- Horace Ling Computer Science Engineering
- Lea Castro Civil Engineering
- Cerol Mayar College of Arts and Sciences
- Joanna Mooncaai Home Economics
- Pui Fong Ng Electrical Engineering
- Rickay C. Teng College of Arts and Sciences
- Tuen Tran Electrical Engineering
- Tin Yi Ying Electrical Engineering
- Deborah Jones Food and Natural Resources
- Mei-Chu Keu
- Them Khong Electrical Engineering
- Su Jean Kim Microbiology
- Lily Laong Environmental Design
- Mario Piedra Industrial Engineering
- Jaronnie Piler Computer Management
- Laura Platona Computer Science Engineering
- Adriana Proser Honors
- Veriela Singleton Psychology
- Catherine Weston College of Arts and Sciences
- David Wong Electrical Engineering

Achievement Awards

- Lok San Phillip Cheung Home Economics
- Yvette Harry Chemistry
- Sharon Kelley Legal Studies
- Raymond Lee Wild Life

- Stava Miranda
- Theresa Mitchell
- Horace Neyemith
- Kim Phon
- Michella Robineon
- John Ruddock
- Carlos Silva
- Maria Smith
- Colin Sulker
- Sylvia Van Dyke
- Valeria Williams
- Laura Yae

1984

Honors

- Danca College of Arts and Sciences
- School of Management
- Japanese
- Japanese
- College of Arts and Sciences
- Political Science
- Landscapa Architecture
- Mechanical Engineering
- Psychology
- Political Science
- Joumelism/English
- Lei-Mai Kwan College of Arts and Sciences
- Yong S. Kwon Zoology
- Sharon Long Environmental Science
- Jean Pierra Bayard Electrical Engineering
- Denial Chow Business Administration
- Heldi Dominiquez Microbiology
- Russell Cheung Accounting
- David Darneby Accounting
- Elena Groden Electrical Engineering
- Pauline Lee Business Administration
- Mexwell Macleen Physics
- Chermaine Martin Microbiology
- James Monroe Industrial Engineering
- Darryl Ruffen Accounting
- Dana Scott English
- Wandy Werd Microbiology

Photo by John Wright

Nummo Invites You to come to our Open House

Our open house affair will be given today for any and all people interested in finding out where you can fit in... Learn how to write, report, do reviews and interviews — Learn about graphic design — newspaper layout — photography. These and more are among the many possible ways to express yourself — in Nummo!

**Come out and meet the Nummo staff on:
Monday, May 9
8:00 p.m.
103 New Africa House, 545-0061
Refreshments will be served!!!**

Notice: Nummo is looking for trainees for next year's paid staff positions. Those available include Graphics and Lay-out Editors, Business Manager and possible others. Stop by today, or call, for more information.

CCEBMS Awards, continued.....

Achievement Awards

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Gerry Benoit | Industrial Engineering |
| Robin Bolas | Communication Studies |
| Hung Cheu | Food Engineering |
| Mui Cheung | College of Arts and Sciences |
| Jilde Chin | Communication Studies |
| Barbara Curtis | Public Health |
| Deirdre Earl | Psychology |
| Eugenie Gonsalves | Spanish |
| Edwin Green | College of Arts and Sciences |
| Darlana Jackson | Journalism |
| Sylvia Kinn | Psychology |
| Yuen P. Lae | Business Administration |
| Josiane Mehu | Dance |
| Renee Payne | Legal Studies |
| Celle Reid | Home Economics |
| Wilhemina Samuel | Home Economics |
| Merle St. Fleur | Political Science |
| Petricle Werd | Home Economics |
| Kenneth Whitteker | HRTA |
| Quinton Wilder | College of Arts and Sciences |
| John Wright | Political Science |

Class of 1983

Honors

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Elizabeth Skelton | Physical Education |
| Robert Smith | Bachelor of Fine Arts (Dance) |
| Monita U | Management |
| Leon Braswell | Political Science |
| Victoria Carter | Afro-American Studies |
| Kin Weh Chow | Mechanical Engineering |
| Joan Hudson | Communication Disorders |
| Clare Lime | Afro-American Studies |
| Jecklyn High | Communication Disorders |
| Ho Ng | Electrical Engineering |
| Roxane Roche | Political Science |
| Mark Samedo | Communication Studies |
| Marian Ty | Communication Studies |
| Todd Tsieng | Bachelor of Fine Arts-Design |
| Michael Williams | General Business end Finance |
| Tin Yeu Ying | Electrical Engineering |
| Velerie Brathweite | Home Economics |
| Angele Brown | Economics |
| Sung Soo Cheng | Economics |
| Daniel Cheng | Computer Science Engineer |
| Jomeria Coleman | Nursing |
| Donne Devis | General Business end Finance |
| Diane Higginbottom | Economics |
| Carl House | Accounting |
| Richard Jenkins, Jr. | Accounting |
| Phillip Jennings | Bachelor Degree with Individual Concentration |
| Cheryl Majke | Psychology |
| Augusto Mertins | Journalism |
| Julia Olf | Bachelor Degree with Individual Concentration |



Students, family and friends came out to celebrate Family Day.

Photo by John Wright

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| Lan Pham | General Business end Finance |
| Calvin Simons | Accounting |
| Christine Yu | Civil Engineering |

Shirley G. Dubois Service to Community Award

- Russell Cheung
Neil Grent

Academic Achievement

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| Priye Behl | HRTA |
| Bryne Clarka | Communication Studies |
| Perry Fong | Public Health |
| Yat Man | Industrial Engineering |
| Alex Murkison | Management |
| Richard Pina | Communication Studies |

Certificates of Appreciation

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Larry Benedict | Delphine Quarles |
| Chester Davis | Benjamin Rodriguez |
| Yvonne John | Alice Smith |
| Ruddy Jones | |
| Peter Park | |

- | | |
|------|------------------------|
| H Ng | Electrical Engineering |
|------|------------------------|



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Kathryn Marshall, *Desert Places*, Harper and Row; *My Sister Gona*, Harper and Row

Third World Caucus

The Third World Caucus, Office of Third World Affairs, Nummo News, and Afrik-Am, invites all community members to a pre budget hearing "social", Wednesday, May 11. Food, music and drink served free of charge. Also featured will be Art Hilson of Placement Services to atk about job opportunities. Social begins at 5:30 p.m. in Rm. 801 Campus Center. Budget hearing begins a 7:00 p.m. in the Campus Center Auditorium. come out and support our Third World Organizations in the most important budget meeting of the year.

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Seta was the daughter of immigrant parents who came from Trinidad. Seta, if she had lived, would have received her degree in May, 1979. Her career goals included being a legal advocate for Hispanic and Black youths who had been convicted in Springfield.

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shown a history of commitment to social change in their communities, especially in the areas of health, women's issues, legal reform, Third World organizations, anti-nuke and international solidarity struggles.

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Keep on listening to 8MCP on WMUA, 91.1 FM and help us keep BLACK MUSIC alive!

magic power of the spoken and written word

NUMMO NEWS

Monday, May 16, 1983

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 83

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Ad Hoc group urges reinstatement of dismissed EWC members

By Russell D. Jordan

In an interview with members of an ad hoc committee set up in support of the three dismissed members of the Everywoman's Center (EWC), Mary Wentworth, Malika Jones and Marianne O'Leary, NUMMO NEWS was told last week what transpired at the Committee's meeting on May 6 at Whitmore with UMass officials Gloria DeGuevera and Bob Welch, representatives of the Vice-Chancellor presiding over the grievance procedures filed by two of the dismissed women.

The three women were dismissed during a recent change in directors at the Everywoman's Center. Members of the ad hoc committee interviewed are Donna Scamper, Steve Coons and Christine Retzel.

Opening the meeting Ms. DeGuevera explained that due to, "official University policy," and legal restraint regarding the handling of grievance procedures she was "constrained" and could not discuss specific cases, but would welcome discussion concerning the general politics of the EWC. Despite this caution, several persons at the meeting commented directly about the women involved in the dismissal procedures. Donna Scamper said about Mary Wentworth, "Mary Wentworth did a fine job. The fact that Mary has been dismissed sticks out like a sore thumb." Ms. Scamper cited Ms. Wentworth's, "radical viewpoints" as a possible reason for her dismissal. Deborah Friedman, former coordinator of Prospect House, a shelter for homeless people said of Ms. Wentworth, "The University needs to be responsible to the community. Mary provided that link between the community and the University."

Steve Coons said, "I was shocked to find out about the firing of these diligent, conscientious, hard-working women." Mr. Coons also accused the University of not following due process in dismissing Ms. Jones and Ms. Wentworth, saying, "normally six months notification is required for an act of dismissal or non-renewal of contract. Both Mary and Malika were given less than six months notice as regards their dismissal. In the case of Marianne O'Leary, she was dismissed within two weeks of achieving permanent University status."

All members of the ad hoc committee had high praise for Mary Wentworth's performance of her job and praised her for having a caring, sensitive attitude toward the women she helped. Christine Retzel said, "Mary has been charged with not recruiting enough women into the University. Mary's workload is heavy enough, if the University was concerned about recruiting women, why don't they find a position solely for the process of recruitment?"

Many former members of the Everywoman Center traced the cause of the problems to a change in the organizational structure of the Center from one of a collective mode to a more traditional, hierarchical model of operation. Several of the people present questioned the Centers' commitment to poor and Third World women stating that Mary Wentworth and Malika Jones had been quite effective at helping women from these groups at the University.

In a separate interview, the director, Ruth Weekes-Washington said, "The Center has not changed its commitment to women, in particular to low income women and women receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) payments. We are concerned with how we can most effectively serve women."



Quiz of the week: Who are these people? Photo by John Wright

Ms. Washington refused to comment directly about the cases concerning the dismissals of the three women, citing University policy regarding public statements about employees pursuing grievance procedures. Ms. Washington added, "the organizational structure of the Everywoman's Center changed from a collective mode to a hierarchical mode long before I arrived." Ms. Washington defended the Center saying, "the Center is doing a fantastic job serving poor women. The Center is where women can get together to help other women. Our commitment towards those ends is serious."

The ad hoc committee supporting the three dismissed women listed its demands at the meeting. Said Steve Coons, "We are endorsing the following demands: that Malika Jones, Marianne O'Leary, and Mary Wentworth be reappointed and/or reinstated; that another position be funded for Educational Access and Outreach at the Everywoman's Center so that the Poor Woman's Task Force can continue to address the needs of low income women; and finally, a community advisory board be established for the Center so that there is a vehicle for expression of community concerns and a counterbalance to the administration."



A Goodbye From Nummo

an editorial comment

Farewell and have a good summer!

We of Nummo News hope all our readers have a productive and/or relaxing summer break, whether at work or at play.

For the graduates especially: do not despair over lacking concrete life plans. To have obtained a college degree is, in itself, an outstanding achievement. Remember, this struggle is one that was undertaken for more reason than just "making it." Also, remember, you have much to contribute to the community beyond your individual economic standing. Our advice, just worry about one thing at a time.

For all summer departees, whether returning next fall or not, please recognize that there is little escape from the problems facing all but the most "traditional," middle-class students in the attempt to complete an undergraduate education. Both the minimum SAT admissions requirements, to affect all Massachusetts public colleges and universities in 1987 and imposed on us by the Regents, and the outcries against the inadequacies of our high schools, put forth by various national commissions of late, embody attacks on us as the consumers of higher education.

The arguments that high schools across the nation are not stringent enough, or do not promote high enough standards as measured in quantitative terms through standardized tests, etc. put the blame on students who will be expected to submit to "tougher" schooling, even as our schools budgets suffer cuts and more cuts! The real problems of budget cutting for the sake of escalating military spending and the widespread inequities in our high schools will go unaddressed and the students will then be expected to pay, unless we do something about it.

This situation will affect not only our younger sisters and brothers attempting to further their educations, but all of us who are to face this mentality in the workplace and elsewhere. Blaming the victims of the prevailing retrogressive policies is an age-old tactic to diffuse the opposition.

We hope as you make ready to take off from Amherst, that you take time to touch base with your community, with other students and give thought to these issues in between all those summer happenings.

Get involved in something in your free time!! Don't wait for someone else to organize a bus from your community to the August 27, Washington, D.C. march commemorating the 20th anniversary of the historic 1963 civil rights march led by Martin Luther King, Jr. Help organize it yourself. (Contact Coretta Scott King at the King Center for Social Change in Atlanta, GA., for more information.)

And, don't forget — have a good summer. We'll see you next fall.

Johnetta Cole addresses problems in higher ed.

By Angele Brown and Trecey Bryant

Associate Provost Johnetta Cole, who will be on leave from UMass next year, addressed national trends in education, as they affect Third World students, and the implications of narrow educational policies like those being enacted in Massachusetts, in an interview with Nummo last week. Having served as a member of the faculty for 13 years, and as Associate Provost for the last two, Ms. Cole will be offering her expertise to the Hunter College community in New York City.

In response to recent outcries against the inadequacies of the national educational system, Ms. Cole expressed "concern over critique without suggested avenues for addressing the problems." Ms. Cole insisted that the problems do exist, but that "we seem to want to have our cake and eat it too." She elaborated on this, saying that we want quality education while cutting educational funding, through measures like Proposition 13 in California, and Proposition 2 1/2 in Massachusetts. There is "not enough serious attention to the cost of education . . . the material and the non-material costs," she added. While "too much attention" is focused on the "final product" . . . "not enough" is focused "on the sources and processes" contributing to an educated public.

Ms. Cole said this especially affects Third World people attempting to further their educations, because "a lot of focus is on students who are least prepared" to go on to college. They are looked at "as if it is in fact their own fault," she stated.

She said this done by many critics at the expense of looking at the underlying causes of the inferior education Third World students receive. "What is the differential in budget status . . . in expectations . . . in early tracking systems?" are some of the questions Ms. Cole raised. The standardized testing of prospective students raises many concerns of racial, ethnic and class bias as evident in test results, asserted Ms.

Cole, who criticized "the absence of enough sensitivity" to these biases.

"It seems to me very little is served by having those of us in higher education turn in a snobbish and elitist way," to criticize public schools, she said. Ms. Cole asserted "the most productive way for us to turn . . . (is) in a collegial way and say how can we work together." She said this attitude is needed instead of attacking public school teachers.

"The single worst thing that could happen to higher education is a move toward 'quality' mechanically, and rigidly defined in terms of SAT's, the number of credit hours, etc.," Ms. Cole stated. "I think 'quality' must include the presence of diversity."

On the question of declining Black enrollment in higher education, Ms. Cole said, Third World people should get informed "about what the demographers are saying." According to Ms. Cole, demographic trends show that in the aftermath of the "baby boom" a higher proportion of college enrollments may be drawn from "Third World pools."

She expressed concern about what could happen if increasing numbers of Third World students are sought by colleges and universities. "Where are the faculty and staff with the sensitivity and training to make it (college) a successful experience?" she asked. In addition, the availability of financial aid could prove to be a determining factor.

Ms. Cole hopes to return to the University "to contribute to positive, needed change." She intends to continue her work in, hopefully, a combined administrative and instructional capacity. She said she was trying "to find the right mix," as many are trying to do, to make contributions to the University community.

While Hunter college may be borrowing her from us for awhile, Ms. Cole intends to re-establish her home in Amherst.



Congratulations to BCP's 1983 graduates.

Photo by Ed Cohen



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CCEBMS HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS to the Class of 1983

It is a great feeling to know that in some small way we at CCEBMS have assisted you in achieving one of your life's goals; attaining a college degree. For me, it has been a pleasure to see you make the long transition from freshman summer orientation to graduation. For many, the road has been a challenge, but realize that without hard work, there is no real satisfaction.

As you reflect on your college experiences, I hope positive memories come to your thoughts. Remember all the educational, social, cultural and political lessons you have learned here. Hopefully, in retrospect, you will look at your tenure at the University of Massachusetts and CCEBMS as a significant part of your lives.

Now, as alumni of CCEBMS, you can assist us in our objective to reach and assist your family members, friends, and

other students who will follow. At the same time we will work to keep you informed of future plans and changes. You will still be an integral part of the program and can lend your support to our alumni development and networking efforts.

As a final note, I would hope all of you remember to involve yourselves in the political process and take an active role in your communities.

Please accept my warmest congratulations on a job well done, class of 1983! And to quote my favorite music group, "KEEP YOUR HEAD TO THE SKY!"

Sincerely,
John Lopes
Advisor - Class of '83

Norma Aldridge
Tracey L. Armstrong
Priya Bahl
Valerie E. Brathwaite
Sandra Y. Briggs
David T. Bromery
Angela C. Brown
Susan Butler
Victoria Carter
Victoria Cassel
Jennifer Castro
Raymond M. Chambers
Danny Chang
Sung Soo Cheng
Kin Wah Chow
Binyu Chu
Byrnee Clarke

Jomeria K. Coleman
Adriana Coley
Barbara Curtis
Donna M. Davis
Perry Fong
Hung T. Goon
Camian L. Harris
Monique E. Harris
Kim M. Hatton
Bettina Henry
Diane Higginbottom
Kermit Holliday
Judy Hom
Carl S. House
Joan D. Hudson
Phillip D. Jennings

Edward Kim
Hyun Kim
Yvonne K. Lei
Jeanette Leung
Cho Chau Li
Clara Lima
Yat T. Man
Augusto Martins
Alexander Murkison
Ho Ng
Frank E. Dglesby, Jr.
Julia Olf
Hong Ki Paik
Hilary Par
Lan T. Pham
Richard H. Pina
Dorothy J. Roberts

Beth M. Robinson
Roxane L. Rocha
Mayra J. Rodriguez
Stephen Samuel
Marilyn D. Sargeant
Mark Semedo
Julian Shaw
Glenn A. Silva
Calvin Simons
Robert Smith
Todd Tsiang
Marian Ty
Darise Victory
Michael Williams
Tin Yau Ying
Ahmed Yakudima

Williams College: \$\$\$ from Apartheid

By Brende Ling

The six-year issue of Williams College's investments in companies doing business in South Africa has drawn students, faculty, administrators, and trustees alike into the political arena. The Western Massachusetts college has yet to set down a policy on the institution's responsibility to make a public statement against apartheid, but the decision is now in the hands of the trustees and the Advisory Committee on Shareholder Responsibilities (ASCR) that advises the trustees on investment matters.

The past five months of heated debate began last January with a student group's seven-day hunger strike. The students called for divestment of the \$20 million of stocks invested in firms not yet complying with the Sullivan Principles. The Sullivan Principles are guidelines to require U.S. businesses that operate in South Africa to adhere to a racial quota system and fair employment practices in their plants. (The principles say nothing about eradicating the regime's apartheid policies.)

The trustees did not respond to the students' action, but one member of the board proposed to take a faculty vote. At a meeting three weeks ago, pro- and anti-divestment faculty agreed to propose, in addition to companies furthering investigations and not expanding operations in South Africa, that the trustees actively those companies in South Africa to contribute actively to bettering Blacks' and Non-Whites' living conditions there.

Throughout the past six years the administration has clung to the abstract principle of a university's fundamental right to political neutrality. Last month's issue of Williams Report was devoted to the subject of "Williams as a Responsible Investor" and includes articles by the College's President, Treasurer, Chairman of the Trustee Finance Committee, and the ASCR. Quotes from these articles describe the administration's sentiments.

A college is a voluntary society rather than a political commonwealth . . .

There is virtually no evidence to suggest that selling a company's stock is an effective way to influence that company's behavior.

A potentially large and ongoing cost would result from restricting the choices open to our investment managers.

Moreover, the economics of selling the stock as a political statement against Williams' investors has caused the trustees to state that "economic affairs present a much more tangled spectacle than that of simple choices between financial gain and respect for human rights."

Williams' administrators and trustees have received the support of campuses around the country. Harvard University and the University of Chicago both agree with the University of Michigan's idea that a university's role "is to engage in education, not in politics, (as) there is no end to such political participation once we begin it." Clearly the Williams' trustees do not want to venture into never ending politics, especially when such an uproar occurs within the campus community. They will meet later this month, but no one knows how students' and the faculty's actions will affect the board, if the subject of divestment is even on this month's agenda.

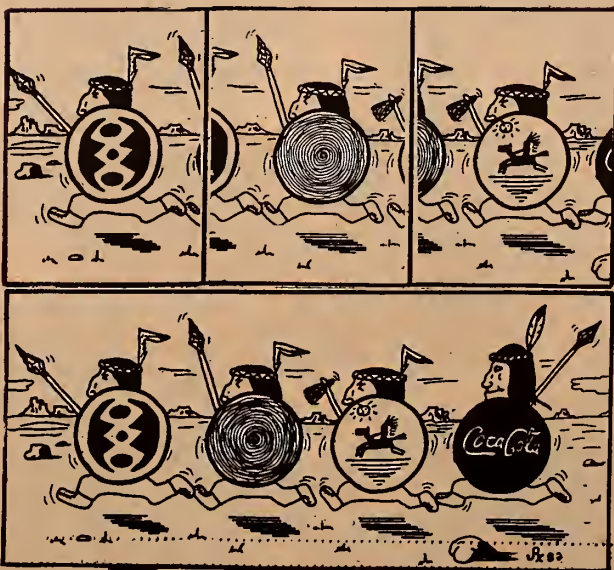
The trustees' long awaited decision, whenever announced, will not end all political discussion, but the whole community's active participation has begun to further the U.S. - South African dialogue beyond economic embargo and now to actual changes in people's lives.

Greetings to the African Students Association

The staff of Nummo News is pleased and excited to welcome the formation of the African Students Association of the Five-College community.

We recognize the importance of having such an organization, as a mode of expression and action, for African students in the area. We also look forward to the activities and other contributions that this vital organization can provide to the Amherst community.

We wish the best of luck and extend our warmest greetings to you. Have a good summer and see you next fall!



Ah, Spr



ringtime...

Collage by Brynne Clerke

Photos by Brynne Clerke Ed Cohen

end John Wright





Melba Moore dancing and chasing her rainbow onstage Saturday.

Photo by Ed Cohen

1983 BCP Award Recipients

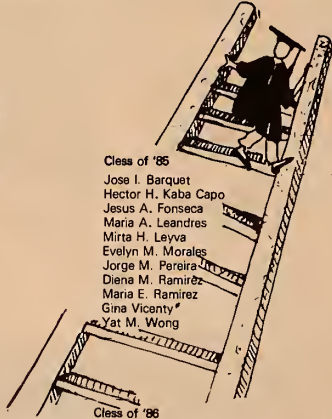
1983 Graduates: BCP

Class of '83

- Arlindo R. Alves
- Elizabeth R. Campbell
- Nubia Cordobe De Ruiz
- Lynnette M. Fernandez
- Judith Figueroa
- Francisco J. Ginja
- Maria A. Juncos
- Manuel Mautua Helden
- Anne Mirceva
- Hilda R. Oliveras
- Reul E. Paraltici
- Elene L. Pastor
- Manuel F. Perdomo
- Carmen P. Portela
- Maria A. Remos
- Gonzalo Rivera
- Diene M. Zepeta

Class of '84

- Luis F. Abreu
- Aida T. Ball
- Jorge Antonio Carreres Devila
- Juan Acevedo Crespo
- Joaquim M. Carvalho
- Lourdes S. Colon
- Maria A. DeSilva
- Sigmund Exposito
- Amerlido D. Ferreira
- William L. Lee
- Gabriel A. Magraner
- Howard Martinez
- Jenet V. Perez
- Maria R. Portela
- Fernendo M. Rebell
- Jose Hector Rivera Torres
- Luis Gerardo Rivera
- Nelson Robies
- Julio Cesar Moreira Seremago
- Emilia E. Ververde
- Alme J. Velez



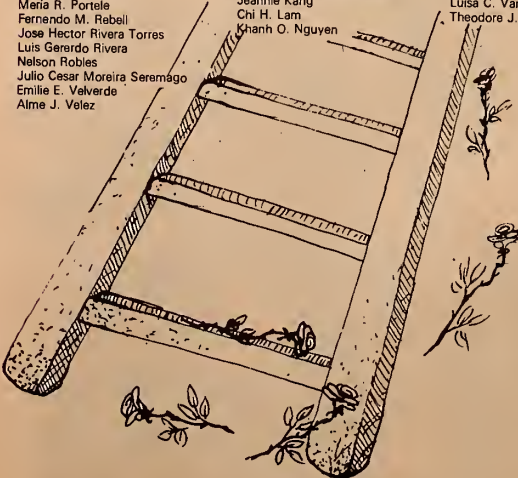
Class of '85

- Jose I. Barquet
- Hector H. Kaba Capo
- Jesus A. Fonseca
- Maria A. Leandres
- Mirta H. Leyva
- Evelyn M. Morales
- Jorge M. Pereira
- Diene M. Ramirez
- Maria E. Ramirez
- Gina Vicenty
- Yat M. Wong

Class of '86

- Leticia D. Acevedo Crespo
- Lorraine C. Gestilo
- Adrian G. Cueves
- Iris M. Garcia
- Mei Ngor Gee
- Adriane Gomez
- Danise Irina Jacobsen
- Natalia Da Conceicao Juliano
- Jeannie Kang
- Chi H. Lam
- Khanh O. Nguyen

- Michael De La Pena
- Marisel Rexach
- Luis A. Rodriguez
- Ricardo Sanchez
- Sandra Shan
- Rodrigo T. Soto
- Hoang M. Ta
- Thai K. Tuan
- Luisa C. Vargas
- Theodora J. Zervas



Arlindo R. Alves

Alma I. Arcealy

Jose A. Asmar

Aida T. Ball

Andres W. Bhatia

Iise M. Boebel

Enrique M. Caballero

Delie M. Cacho

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Elizabeth M. Mendes

Anna Mirceva

Hilda R. Oliveras

Elena L. Pastor

Kathleen Morales

Raul E. Paraltici

Albert Perez

Manuel F. Perdomo

Dionisio Perez

Maribelisa Rexach

Carmen P. Portela

Maria del R. Portela

Edna J. Rodriguez

Maria A. Ramos

Wilfredo Rios Ramirez

Maria J. Rodriguez

Stanley H. Smith

Diana M. Zapata

Minerva Rodriguez

Luis Gerardo Rivera

Nubia Cordoba De Ruiz

Fernando E. Valverde

Lester P. Zielonka

Mario Jose Sierra

Cha Yun Veng



Photo by Ed Cohen

None Hendryx 'Keeping it Confidential' Saturday by the Campus Center pond at UPC's Mystery Series.

*SPOTLIGHT

Office of Minority Graduate Student Recruitment

By Keith Johnson

Many students are aware of CCEBMS and 8CP which are the academic support units for minority undergraduates. But there is also a support unit for graduate students here at the University called the Office of Minority Graduate Student Recruitment (DMGSR). OMGSR, which was opened five years ago, was created to increase the participation of minority students in graduate study through recruitment and financial aid support.

The director of the office is Dr. Judith Toyama. Dr. Toyama is a native of Bridgetown, N.J. but grew up mainly in Los Angeles, California. She is of Japanese decent who's parents had to live through the humiliation of an Arizona concentration camp during World War II.

After her family moved to Los Angeles from New Jersey, she went to public schools that had mainly Black populations. She then went to University of Southern California (USC), and graduated in physical education and English. Then it was on to the University of Wisconsin and her Masters and then the University of Waterloo, in Canada, for a Doctorate in sports psychology. It was at the University of Wisconsin that Dr. Toyama first came into contact with the "close minded and racist attitudes which was more of a surprise after living in the city of L.A."

In 1977 she came here to become a Professor in sports psychology and a year later she was brought on to become the part-time director of the then new DMGSR. The position was later upgraded and Dr. Toyama was made the full-time director. The office also has a Faculty Advisor Committee which is chaired by Dr. Toyama and consists of a number of professors from various departments, such as Prof. Donald St. Mary of math, Prof. Jesse Drtis of public health, and Fred Tillis of music.

The OMGSR conducts off-campus recruitment thru recruitment trips and response to direct mail inquiries. Many of the recruitment trips include trips to various Black colleges such as Winston-Salem State, Southern University, Jackson State, Hampton Institute, Howard and Spellman. There are also trips to large universities such as UCLA, Stanford, U. of Cincinnati, UConn and U. of Houston. The OMGSR also takes part in career conferences in places such as Philadelphia, Boston and Atlanta.

The OMGSR is able to provide financial aid through the use of teaching assistantships. Thirty one of these positions are available through this program. The positions are available in departments that decide to sponsor

The DuBois Corner: Matthew Henson



By Rahim Imani

On April 6, 1909 a small group of men headed north through some of the coldest weather on earth. The men were the lead scouting party for Naval Commander Robert E. Peary and his expedition in search of the North Pole. The group consisted of a number of Eskimos and a Black man named Matthew Henson.

...sor a graduate student.

The positions are used as an incentive for departments to support the students the following year under their own, because the OMGSR does not sponsor students past their first year. But many departments do take students on the following year to stay in the OMGSR's favor and be looked on to sponsor other first year students. Also many of the minority graduate students have done well in their teaching assistant positions.

The office also keeps record of the amount of minority students in school. For example, in 1981 there were 444 minority graduate students; 18 are American Indian, 167 are Hispanic, 185 are Black, and 68 are of Asian origin. It was reported last year that 9.1 percent of all doctorates were awarded to minority graduates and 8.54 percent of all masters degrees were awarded to minority students in May 1981.

The DMGSR provides information about other financial aid for graduate students. Federal funding that is provided through programs such as National Research Service, GPDP and NSF Minority Fellows. But many of these programs have received budget cuts from the present administration.

There has been problems in getting some minority students matriculated in graduate programs. Much of it is for financial reasons. Many budgets have been cut and there is not much money for financial aid from either the federal programs, university departments, or

Henson first met Commander Peary while he was working as a clerk in a Washington, D.C. clothing store. Peary took Henson in on his North Pole exploration project and together they worked for 23 years. Peary would later find that Henson was the best explorer in his operation.

Matthew Henson learned how to speak the Eskimo language like a native and was very popular with the Eskimos that worked with the Peary expedition. He learned all of the survival skills needed to get through the frigid weather of the North Pole. Henson made all of the sledges and stoves for the expedition.

The expedition to the North Pole was rugged as the men traveled almost twenty hours a day, traveling at night while sleeping during the warmth of the day. Henson, heading the lead scout party soon realized that the group not only had reached the North Pole, but had passed over it by a mile. He told the Eskimos in his party to build an igloo and wait for Peary who was 45 minutes behind. When they got there it was Henson who placed the American flag on top of the world.

In recognition for his expeditions to the North Pole, Henson was awarded a medal for outstanding service by Congress in 1945. Later, President Eisenhower honored Henson at the White House and the state of Maryland placed a plaque in the State House in his honor. This made him the first Black person to be honored by a southern state.

Commander Peary was credited with leading the North Pole expedition. But it was a Black man named Matthew Henson who, with the help of Eskimos, first stood on top of the world.

...the OMGSR. Also many minorities are graduates with professional undergraduate degrees such as engineering or business, which leads to more students going for jobs instead of continuing school.

One of the problems that the office has is the overall breakdown of minority students in the different departments. There are not many minority graduate students in many of the science departments but there is a large number of minority graduate students in the education department. This causes problems because the department can only sponsor so many teaching assistantships. So some of these students may have trouble finding positions.

Dr. Toyama hopes in the future to increase the amount of graduate students. She also would like to help to reactivate the Minority Graduate Student Organization because she feels that they need a support system. Dr. Toyama herself is involved in a support network between different schools across the country called the Minority Admissions Recruitment Network.

For those undergraduates thinking of continuing on in graduate school, Dr. Toyama suggests that students apply for schools and tests early. Also the office carries information on different law and graduate schools. For more information contact the OMGSR at Rm. A231, Graduate Research Center here at UMass or call (413) 545-3424.

* Announcements *

Fun 'n' Games

at the Malcolm X Center, Wednesday, May 18 at 7:30 p.m.

Nummo Picnic

All interested people are invited to come out to our annual staff picnic.

The Hosts:

Yvonne Mendez and Russell Jordan

Place: 9 Village Park apartments (behind Orchard Hill)

Time: 3:00 p.m.

Food will be provided but, bring your favorite dish!

Nummo News Announcement

Wanted Fall '83: Women's Program Coordinator. 15-20 hours/week, \$3.50/hour. Must be UMass undergraduate. Applications available 415 or 416 Student Union. Deadline May 6, 5:00 p.m. The SGA is an equal opportunity employer.

African Liberation Day

Activity to be held:

Wednesday, May 25, 8:00 p.m. at Yvonne's Place, New Africa House.

Professor David G. Du Bois and Mokobung Nkomo will be speaking, and refreshments will be served.

Comeout and join the newly formed African Students Association for its first activity!!

The Seta Rampersad Scholarship Fund

The Seta Rampersad Scholarship Fund was formed in 1982 as a memorial to Seta Rampersad, a 20-year-old Third World woman who was an undergraduate at the University of Massachusetts. Seta, a political science major and senior was found dead in Motel 6 in South Deerfield on September 13, 1978.

Seta was the daughter of immigrant parents who came from Trinidad. Seta, if she had lived, would have received her degree in May, 1979. Her career goals included being a legal advocate for Hispanic and Black youths who had been convicted in Springfield.

Recipients of the Seta Rampersad Scholarship must be Third World women undergraduates who have shown a history of commitment to social change in their communities, especially in the areas of health, women's issues, legal reform, Third World organizations, anti-nuke and international solidarity struggles. Scholarships will be awarded to 2 Third World women undergraduates who have demonstrated good academic work (2.5 cum) and who have shown a sincere devotion to social progress. The award will be \$300 and applications are due June 1, 1983 for the fall semester.

For more information and applications call Malika Jones at Everywoman's Center, 545-0883.

Course Proposals Sought

The Malcolm X Center (located in the Southwest Residential Area) is accepting class proposals for the Fall 1983-84 semester. Anyone interested call 545-2819 or come down to the Center Monday through Friday 12:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. or Saturday 12:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

May Poetry Series

Tuesdays at 8:00. No admission. At the Jones Library, Amity St. Downtown Amherst.

- 10 Frannie Lindsay, *The Aerial Tide Coming In*, Swans Press
George Murphy, *No Other Life*, Amper-sand Press; Editor, *Tendril*
- 17 Chase Twichell, *Northern Spy*, University of Pittsburgh Press
Carole Dies, *The Lonliness Factor*, Texas Tech Press *Query*, The University of Utah Press
- 24 Gary Metras, *The Night Wetches*, Adastra Press; *The Yearnings* Samisdat Press; publisher, Adastra Press
Elizabeth McKim, *Burning Through*, *Femily Selt*, Wampeter Press *Body Indie*, Yellow Moon Press
- 31 Andrew Salkey, *In the Hills Where Her Dreams Live*, The Black Scholar Press; *Land, Awey*, Allison & Busby
Kathryn Marshall, *Desert Places*, Harper and Row; *My Sister Gone*, Harper and Row

Housing needs

Are you looking for: Housing? Housemates? Moving information? Information about your rights as a tenant?

The Resource room at Everywoman's Center has a Housing Book to help you find contacts and information about housing needs. Stop in to look at this and other survival information, including a Childcare Book and a Job Bank Book. Everywoman's Center is located in Wilder Hall at the University of Massachusetts and is open to all Community and University women. Everywoman's Center is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and from 12:00 noon to 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday.

Everywomen's Center Calendar

On May 17, 1983 "NDT A TRUE LDVE STDRY a film concerning The TRUTH about POORNOGRAPHY!" will be shown at Mahar Auditorium Tuesday at 7:00 p.m. at UMass' School of Business. A discussion will follow the film.

For more information, call 253-5045, 545-0883, 584-5160.

"WHAT COULD YOU DO WITH A NICKEL?" will also be shown on Tuesday, May 17 at 7:30 p.m., Campus Center Rm. 804-808. This film tells the inspiring story of two hundred Black and Latin women in the South Bronx who formed the first domestic workers' union in the history of the United States.

For more information about either film call the Everywomen's Center at 545-0883.

Asian-American Students Association

The Asian-American Students Association is pleased to announce their new officers for next year:

Co-Chair: Kim Ton and Michael Wong

Secretary: Carolyn Lee

Treasurer: Yen-Yen Soohoo

5-College Rep: Kenwin Moy

Thanks to all who showed up at the election. Your support was greatly appreciated.

An Inaugural Ball will be held the beginning of next semester at Michael's house, everyone is welcome. Proper dress is required.

Anyone else interested in being a peer advisor for CCEBMS next semester please contact Jeff Mar at 545-0031.

Anyone interested in helping to re-organize AASA's office is welcome, please contact Kim Ton at 546-4992 for further details.

Special thanks to Cindy Chu, Yat T. Man, Hung Goo, and Hank Wang, our graduating seniors, for all their time and support in AASA the past few years. The best of luck to you all in the future!

And furthermore, good luck on finals, have a great summer and see you all next semester!

May Poetry Series

Chase Twichell and Archie Shepp will be featured at the Jones Library Poetry Readings in Burnett Gallery, 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, May 17. There will be no charge for admission.

Chase Twichell received a Massachusetts Artists' Foundation Fellowship in 1981. Her poetry has appeared in Poetry, Ironwood, and other magazines. Her book, *Northern Spy*, is of the Pitt Poetry Series.

Archie Shepp, renowned saxophonist, playwright and Professor of Music and Afro-American Studies at the University of Massachusetts, is author of "Junebug Graduates Tonight," *The Black Dreame Anthology*. Archie Shepp has recited poetry recently at the Ironhouse in Northampton, in Philadelphia and at Soundscape in New York. A recent album recorded in Europe features his poem, "Mama Rose." Among his many awards, Professor Shepp was voted by Downbeat's International Music Critic's poll in 1982, tenor saxophonist of the year.

On May 31, Kathryn Marshall and Andrew Salkey will present their works as part of Jones Library May Reading Series at 8:00 p.m. in Burnett Gallery.

Kathryn Marshall won a Massachusetts Artists Fellowship this year. Her novels include *My Sister Gone*, *East Texas Summer*, *Desert Places* and a short story in *Her Work: Stories by Texas Women*. She's active in writing reviews which have appeared in the major newspapers of the country as well as *Mss., Savvy* and *Commonweal*. She is Assistant Professor at Mt. Holyoke College.

Andrew Salkey, Jamaican poet and novelist, is Professor of Writing at Hampshire College. Among the many awards he's won are the Thomas Helmore Poetry Prize, the John Simon Guggenheim Award, Deutscher Kinderbuchpreis and the Cuban Casa de las Americas First Prize in Poetry for *In the Hills Where Her Dreams Live*, an evocation to Chile. He has written over 25 books, some of which are for children and translations. He is a director and literary editor of New Beacon Books and Bogle-L'Duverture Publications, London.

Black Mass Communications

1983 Spring Schedule

Sunday	Les Correia, Soft n Easy, 2-6:00 a.m. **Rev. Pearson, Glory Road to Gospel, 6-10:00 a.m. The General, Positive Vibrations, 10-2 a.m.	Concepto Latino, 6-9:00 a.m. D.R., Urban Contemporary, 3-5:30 p.m. Kari Njiri, Pan Afrique, 10-2:00 a.m.
Monday	Victor Yepaz, Concepto Latino, 2-6 a.m. Mahogany, Free as the Wind, 12:15-3 p.m. Merrit Anthony, Phase III, 3:5-3:30 p.m. *People's Perspective with Merrit Crawford, 6:7-00 p.m. Concepto Latino, 7-10:00 p.m.	Friday BMCP, 2-6:00 a.m. Concepto Latino, 9-12:00 noon Carl Lowman, Rhythm Section, 12:15-3 p.m.
Tuesday	Puma, Urban Contemporary, 12:15-3 p.m. Eliot Andrew, Urban Contemporary, 10-2:00 a.m.	Saturday Concepto Latino, 1-3:30 p.m. George McKenzie, Reggae, 3:30-6:00 p.m. **Reports in Color with Bettina Henry, 6-7:00 p.m. Wilhemina Samuels, Ladies Touch, 7-10:00 p.m. Frank Dglesby, Franki O's Ddyssey, 10-2:00 a.m.
Wednesday	Terry Parker, Urban Contemporary, 6-9:00 a.m.	* Public Affairs ** Rev. Pearson included; not a part of BMCP *** News
Thursday	**Rev. Pearson, Glory Road to Gospel, 2-6:00 a.m.	

Keep on listening to BMCP on WMUA, 91.1 FM end help us keep BLACK MUSIC alive!