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University of Dayton. Black Action Through Unity

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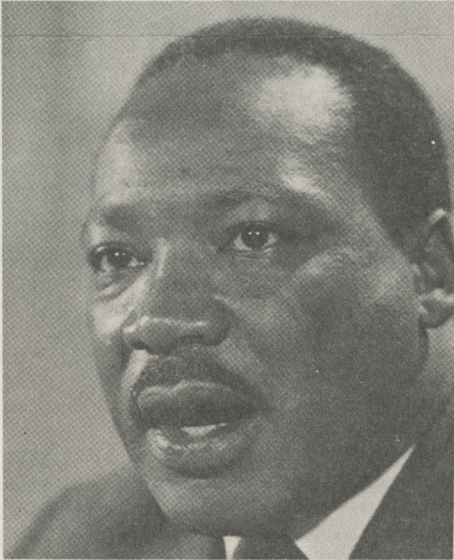
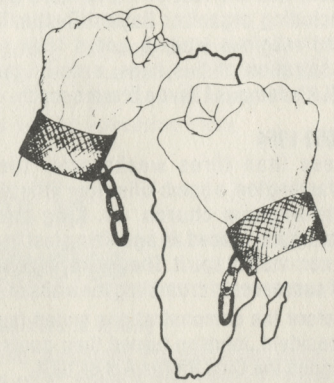
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U H U R U

'THE DARKEST THING ABOUT AFRIKA IS
AMERICA'S IGNORANCE OF IT.'

VOLUME NO. 1, ISSUE NO. 4

JANUARY, 1978



Here is an outline of the steps in the great journey of a great man—the man who has been called “a 20th century prophet” and “the American Gandhi:” the Nobel Peace Prize winner who led the Civil Rights Movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968, and whose words and actions shook the conscience of the world, and broke the back of segregation after a century.

EARLY DAYS

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 15, 1929, the middle child of the Reverend and Mrs. Martin Luther King. His mother was a former school-teacher, his father was then and still is pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta.

After graduating from Booker T. Washington High School, MLK entered Morehouse College, Atlanta, at 15; at 19, he became a student at Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania.

It was at Crozer, reading Hegel, Rauschenbusch, and Gandhi (he had already read and been powerfully influenced by Thoreau's *Essay on Civil Disobedience*), that MLK formulated his philosophy of non-violence. With his deep Christian faith, this philosophy was to be the core of his resistance to the unjust, discriminatory treatment of black Americans.

In 1951, MLK was valedictorian of his graduating class at Crozer, and winner of the Crozer graduate fellowship. He chose to earn his doctorate in philosophy at Boston University.

In 1953, MLK married Coretta Scott, a voice student at the New England Conservatory of Music. (During their fifteen years of marriage, they had four children: Yolanda Denise, Martin Luther III, Dexter

DEDICATED TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

(1929-1968)

AN OUTLINE OF HIS LIFE AND WORK

Scott, and Bernice Albertine.)

In 1954, Dr. King became minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama, where he preached to his parishioners of social action, urging them to register to vote, and to support the NAACP.

THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

In 1955, when MLK was 26, he came to leadership in the Civil Rights Movement, initiating with others the historic bus boycott in Montgomery.

On December 1, 1955, Mrs. Rosa Parks, a black seamstress, refused to give up her seat to white passengers on a segregated bus in Montgomery. (“There was no plan at all...my feet hurt,” she said.) She was arrested, but her action unified the black community behind a 382-day bus boycott. During it, Dr. King's house was bombed; Dr. King and other boycott leaders were jailed.

MLK and the Montgomery boycott proved to blacks that they could act with strength and unity. The attention of the nation was aroused by the “civil disobedience” leadership of Dr. King. The boycott brought the city government to a humiliating defeat because it had believed it could deal with the confrontation as it had so often in the past. Dr. King became an international figure.

1957-1963

In 1957, Dr. King gathered together 60 black leaders from the South to confer on integration strategy. From this meeting grew the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, or SCLC, which stood for non-violence and integration. With MLK as its president, SCLC set in motion a concentrated drive against injustices. More bus boycotts—in Tallahassee, Atlanta, and other cities—were carried out successfully.

During 1957, Dr. King and other leaders led the Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington, followed in 1958 and 1959 by youth marches to Washington, each demonstration involving tens of thousands.

During 1960-1963, Dr. King played a leading role with the student sit-ins. He had SCLC sponsor a student conference as the sit-ins spread across the nation to strengthen its organization. Out of this conference the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, or SNCC, was formed. Not long after,

the freedom rides began and southern violence once more shocked the nation. The rides were called off by their sponsors but a student group in Nashville organized a busload which arrived at Dr. King's church in Montgomery. Hostile mobs imprisoned the riders and supporters in the church, threatening to burn it down. After spending most of the night listening to the sermons of Dr. King, the congregants were freed by a force of Federal Marshals.

The rides were resumed with renewed vigor. All summer, riders went to jail in Mississippi, the terminus, until finally the Interstate Commerce Commission reaffirmed its ruling that segregation was unconstitutional. It invoked measures that guaranteed its regulations would be carried out, and the rides ended in another signal victory over segregation.

In 1963, with the experience of the sit-ins and the freedom rides behind him, Dr. King embarked on a broader, direct-action technique to break the hold of segregation and economic discrimination in Albany, Georgia. Marches, sit-ins, and prayer vigils resulted in the arrest of thousands.

Right after the Albany action, MLK moved on to Birmingham, opening a campaign of street demonstrations, store boycotts, marches, sit-ins, and prayer meetings, to integrate public facilities and to give jobs and civil recognition to the black citizens. Arrested and jailed during this protest, Dr. King wrote the historic *Letter from Birmingham Jail*—a statement of his philosophy, explaining non-violence and the reasons for breaking unjust laws.

After his release from jail, MLK organized a demonstration, “The Children's Crusade,” which unleashed the brutality of “Bull” Connor, the Birmingham Public Safety Commissioner. The nation looked at what was happening in Birmingham, and was horrified; the black community was even more unified—and Birmingham finally had to negotiate a settlement. Barriers were brought down. In the weeks and months after Birmingham, hundreds of towns and cities in the South experienced demonstrations. Some were brief, some were marked by police violence, but all ended in democratic victories. It is fair to say that, except for the 1860s, no period saw so many changes in the way of life of blacks, especially in the South.

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON — August 1963

The climax to the events in Birmingham—which had proved that non-violent action could triumph—was the March on Washington in August, the greatest civil rights demonstration the country had ever seen. More than 250,000 people, white and black, came from every part of the United States—an army of peace, whose weapon

was love. Taking their cue from A Philip Randolph, MLK, and the rest of the nation's black leaders, including organizer Bayard Rustin, labor unions and religious leaders added their support. The inspiration of this huge, orderly gathering was MLK's famous **I Have a Dream** speech.

1963-1964

Less than three weeks after the March on Washington, a bomb killed four little black girls in a Birmingham church. Dr. King and the black community faced an agonizing test in maintaining a non-violent spirit. They were helped by the series of successes in crumbling the walls of segregation. Before the demonstrations ended (successfully), President Johnson turned their goals into law: he signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE, 1964

At 35, MLK was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, the second American Negro (Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was the first) to win it. He gave the entire \$54,000 cash award to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and other organizations for a fund for education in non-violence.

(Other honors bestowed on Dr. King: **TIME** "Man of the Year," 1963; Spingarn Medal for contribution to race relations, 1957; 18 honorary doctorate degrees from American universities, 1957-1965.)

THE SELMA MARCHES, 1965

Selma, Alabama, was a brutally segregated city.

Dr. King's followers were beaten. The Rev. James Reeb and Mr. Jimmy Lee Jackson were murdered and a new defiance of national law was organized by recalcitrant bigots. In this campaign, Dr. King made central the right to vote, understanding that to consolidate and retain ten years of gains political power for blacks was the next necessary step. To win the franchise had always been the goal of the non-violent movement and now it was in sight.

After suffering clubbings, cattle prod shocks, and jailings, it was decided to march to the State Capitol in Montgomery. President Johnson had to call in the National Guard to guarantee order. In Montgomery, nearly 75,000 black and white southerners and northerners joined in the largest civil rights demonstrations in the Deep South.

In the summer after Selma, Congress enacted and President Johnson signed the most extensive voting legislation in history. In a few years the black vote was doubled in the South and thousands of black officials were elected from Congressmen and mayors of large cities down to small town commissioners. No political candidate used racism openly even in the South and demands for economic equality gained new strength.

1966-1967

In 1966, turning his attention to the rioting urban ghettos of the North, Dr. King went to Chicago. Here he found hate-filled white racist mobs worse than

any he had encountered in the South. Here also, he struggled to maintain unity with CORE, which was advocating "Black Power," and to hold fast to his principles of non-violence. The city negotiated a settlement of some of MLK's demands.

In Chicago, despite the criticisms of many of the Civil Rights Movement leaders, Dr. King led a group of 5,000 peace demonstrators in a march to protest the war in Vietnam.

MEMPHIS — April 4, 1968

On April 3, 1968, MLK and his staff arrived in Memphis to assist the sanitation workers who were striking for decent wages and their civil rights (these workers were black). The next day, stepping out on the balcony of his motel, he was killed by an assassin's bullet.

Dr. King died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Memphis, at 7:00 P.M., April 4, 1968. Thousands of people—religious leaders, labor leaders, civil rights followers of the dead leader—came to Memphis to march for Dr. King and the black sanitation workers he had wanted to help.

On April 9, after the funeral service for Dr. King in the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, 150,000 of the famous and the humble followed his last march to South View Cemetery.

On the headstone of Dr. King's grave is carved the final sentence from his **I Have a Dream** speech: "Free at last, free at last, thank God almighty, I'm free at last."

HERITAGE

by PAT BYRDSONG

Black power in the U.S. does not only mean a guarantee of equal housing, equal opportunity in employment, equal education, etc...but, also the right to have some control of your destiny. One of the major problems for Black Americans is the lack of economic power. Without economic power in a capitalistic society, the Black American can never be assured of equality.

"For years black people have been sucking the sugar tit, and you know what a sugar tit really is—it's a pacifier, it's something when you ain't got it," says Floyd B. McKissick. McKissick believes that black power has a lot to do with self determination. Self determination, he feels, is essential to coincide with rights gained in the 1960's. As a firm believer in black capitalism he applied his ideas and philosophy into practice. His dream materialized into a reality, Soul City, North Carolina. McKissick, a former director of C.O.R.E., said he thought of developing Soul City because of the high unemployment in the area. Soul City is located in Warren County, which is ranked 98th on North Carolina's list of poorest counties. Ironically, Soul City is situated on land which formerly housed a slave plantation. Green Duke, the name of the plantation, will be restored and a souvenir concession will be opened in the building.

The average American house cost \$44,200. The planners of Soul City anticipated this problem, therefore offering a more acceptable cost for a house. A one bedroom house at Soul City can be purchased for \$25,000. The Joint Center for Urban Center of the Massachusetts Institute of

Technology and Harvard University predict if inflation continues as present, the cost of a house could rise to \$80,000. If you qualify for a FHA (Farmers' Home Administration) your monthly mortgage payment will not exceed \$125 including utilities per month.

Unemployment in the area exceeds 11% and has been that way before the current unemployment problem. The reluctance of manufacturers to move into the area has caused the relocation of 23,000 people. Warren County offered no large water supply and lacked a sewage treatment center. To alleviate this problem the developers persuaded politicians in nearby towns to build a regional water system that would service the three towns. They secured nine million dollars in construction grants from the federal and state government to help build. Local voters were encouraged to approve a bond issue for the Kerr Lake water system. Kerr Lake is located six miles outside of Soul City and can supply 10 million gallons of water to the entire county.

McKissick is spear-heading recruitment of business to the area. He feels that Soul City is ideal for the growth of industry. Local products can easily be shipped to major markets on the East Coast. Interstate Highway 85 makes Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia accessible potential markets. The average worker in Warren County earns only \$3.92 per hour while the national average being \$5.35 per hour. The developers realized an economic problem and therefore the developers were required to support industry first. Over the last four years, four miles of roads have been paved, a regional water supply constructed, and a lake created to service the fire protection system.

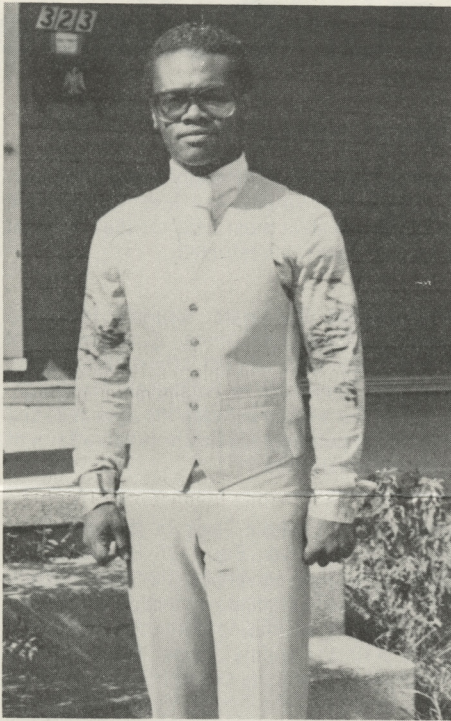
In '72 McKissick changed his political affiliation to Republican. "If you've got a two party system it is stupid for all black people to be in one..." says McKissick. He feels the Republican represent too

large a power base to be ignored.

McKissick, the first black student to graduate from the University of North Carolina worked his way through law school and has developed a growing city based on his philosophy. Robert Brown said, "It would be one of the great monuments to the American free enterprise system and to the fact that blacks are now being included in what goes on in this economy."

UHURU STAFF

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SPORTS

By Richard Stephens

Fred Brownlee, a sophomore from Mansfield, Ohio is enjoying his first wrestling season at the University of Dayton. Brownlee did not wrestle last season due to injuries. This season he has a 6-0 record with one pin. A pin is a match in which you defeat your opponent by placing both shoulders on the mat.

Brownlee, has the most wins on the team. He realizes there is a lack of campus recognition regarding the wrestling team. "Wrestling", Brownlee says, "is not as popular a sport at U.D. as basketball. The city newspapers do not give wrestling a lot of recognition either. At home all the sports are divided equally." Other reasons for wrestling not being as well recognized, is professional wrestlers are not given the same recognition as Dr. J. or Eddie Payton, nor the same salary.

Brownlee is accustomed to recognition. In high school he had a 60-10 record. A third of his wins were pins. He also held such honors as All City, Sectional Champs, District Champs, and State Qualifier. Brownlee also cited as a reason for the unfamiliarity with wrestling is the lack of attendance at matches. "1300 people don't come to wrestling matches," commented Brownlee.

He feels, "More people should really sit down and watch the wrestling events because people who have taken the time to understand the sport find wrestling just as exciting as any other sport." Although wrestlers do not get the same recognition, Brownlee's love for the sport has not diminished. Brownlee says, "Well, wrestling puts you on individual basis, that helps make it more competitive. If you lose you can not blame anyone except yourself." Brownlee's present goals are to stay undefeated and to win some trophies and medals. Brownlee, a marketing major, also hopes to keep his academic work up. Brownlee pointed out, "I'm new on the scene, so people who follow wrestling may not truly believe or understand that I'm here to stay—so I'll wait until they knock at my door."

VIEWPOINTS...

by TERRY SNOW

In a relationship, is the Black man threatened by the Black women's independence or her dominance?

Ted Thomas — I don't think there's too many relationships that are dominated by the woman, but of those that are (dominated by the woman), I feel the Black man should feel threatened (in terms of his masculinity). You can attribute that to society norms of male dominance.

Michael Bailey — It depends on the individual, but if the woman is attempting to dominate the relationship most men, black or white, will feel threatened.

Dianne Bolling — I think Black men feel more threatened in a relationship dominated by women because society had it in such a way that the man was the head of the household making important decisions for himself and his family, and if he thinks the woman is taking his place and as a result it will threaten his male ego.

Lochinvar Roberts — I don't think he (the Black man) is as much threatened by her dominance as her independence. If the woman becomes too independent the Black man may feel that he is not needed, and some Black women use their independence like a threat of 'I don't need you' or 'I can do without you'. As far as dominance goes in most cases a Black man won't let a Black woman dominate him.

ACCENT ON BLACK HAPPENINGS

in and throughout DAYTON

By WAYNE TIPTON

CULTURAL ENTERTAINMENT:

FEBRUARY 2 — An enriching comedy for people of all ages, "Same Time Next Year". Starring the widow of the late Bing Crosby, Mrs. Kathryn Crosby, and John Galvin. A Broadway show that's sweeping the country. Time 8:00 p.m. Tickets available at downtown Sears store.

FEBRUARY 2-5 — The student association at Wright State University are presenting the comedy "Oedipus Rex", a comedy of Harlequin. Time: 4:00 p.m. in the Concert Hall. No admission charged.

FEBRUARY 5 — Dayton's own, "Bing Davis", will display an exhibit of his art works in the Creative Arts Center at Wright State University. No admission charged.

SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT:

FEBRUARY 9 — Ramsey Lewis, who made his debut toward the "in crowd" back in 1965 with his hit of that title, continues to reign as one of the most popular jazz pianists will be together with the exquisite "GIL SCOTT HERRON" in CONCERT at the Memorial Hall. Time of show 8:00 p.m. Tickets will be sold at downtown Sears, B & B Records, and all Jimmy's Record shops. Tickets are \$6.50 in advance, and \$7.50 at the door.

WEEKLY ENTERTAINMENT:

SKATELAND...Featuring a lighted skate floor and continuous DISCO sounds and a D.J. Open Wednesday 7-10 p.m., Friday 12-4 p.m. and 11-4 a.m. and Saturday 2-6 p.m. and 11-4 a.m. Located 120 West Fourth Street.

LOU'S PARTYROOM — Featuring live entertainment and D.J. nightly. Time 10 p.m. Located on Third and Chester Streets.

GILLY'S featuring live entertainment nightly will have jazz instrumentalist Anthony Braxton January 22. Also from January 24-29. Elvin Jones will be appearing there.

Positions in Black Studies

University of New York at Albany

Position: Visiting Assistant Professor to teach West-Central African Politics and History. 1978 Spring Semester only. Applicant must have Ph.D. in Political Science or African History.

Position: Full-time Associate Professor of Afro-American Urban Education. Applicant must have Ph.D. in Urban Education or Afro-American History. Interested persons should write: Frank G. Pogue, Professor and Chairman, Department of African/Afro-American Studies, State University of New York at Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12222.

SUNY at Stony Brook

Position: Chairman of the Africana Studies program at Stony Brook. They seek a nationally recognized scholar with demonstrated concern for excellence in teaching, administrative experience, and ability to work with students and faculty in building an interdisciplinary cross-cultural program. The applicant should further qualify for a joint appointment in an established department on this campus. Resume and references should be sent to: Professor Ruth Miller, Asst. Academic Vice-President and Chairperson, Africana Studies Search Committee, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York 11794.

University of Rhode Island

Position: Assistant Professor in the English Department. Start Fall 1978. Tenure-track position. Folklorist with American literature background. Ph.D. and evidence of outstanding teaching required. Apply with vitae by November 1, 1977. Dossiers will be requested later. Send to: R. B. Reaves, Acting Chairman, Department of English, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881.

Syracuse University

Position: Assistant Professor, starting Fall, 1978. Ph.D. required in Political Science or in Public Administration with a Political Science orientation in relation to the Afro-American experience. College teaching experience, scholarly promise, interest in community service and willingness to work at interdisciplinary efforts are desired. Tenure-track. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Address applications to Dr. Spurgeon M. Stamps, Chairperson, Recruitment Committee, Afro-American Studies Department, Syracuse University, 735 Ostrom Avenue, Syracuse, New York 13210. Deadline: 1 March, 1978. Syracuse University is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer.

Position: Assistant Professor, starting Fall, 1978. M.A. degree required, Ph.D. preferred in Literature or Communications Studies. Ability to relate academic discipline to the African/Afro-American experience is essential. College teaching experi-

ence, scholarly promise, interest in community service, and willingness to work at interdisciplinary efforts are desired. Tenure-track. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Recruitment commensurate with qualifications. Address applications to Dr. Spurgeon M. Stamps, Chairperson, Recruitment Committee, Afro-American Studies Department, Syracuse University, 735 Ostrom Avenue, Syracuse, New York, 13210. Deadline: 1 March, 1978. Syracuse University is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer.

LECTURE SERIES

Center for Afro-American Affairs

February 6

Wilma Rudolph (In conjunction with University Activities)

February 8

Lecture: Dr. L. Newsome, President-Central State University, Kennedy Union (Sound) (In conjunction with Alpha Phi Alpha Frat.)

February 22

Lecture— Father Clements, Kennedy Union Ballroom. (Sound) Topic — "Relationship between Afro-American Society and the Chinese Society".

February 27

Lecture — Ms. Gwendolyn Brooks, Kennedy Union Ballroom, Sound System

March 3

Street Sounds" — A play by U.D. Black students, Boll Theatre, Sound System

March 8

"Malcolm X" — Documentary Film, Wohlleben Auditorium, 8:00 p.m.

MINI COURSES

1. "Black Psychology"
Evelyn Blanch — Cross-listed with psychology department
See: Dr. Kuntz (Feb. & March) time: 3:30 pm
Credit —
Text: *Black Psychology, Black Rage, Psychiatry of Racism*
2. "Contemporary African Conflicts"
Dr. Masipula Sithole
Date: March — Time and day to be announced

THINGS THAT I DO IN THE DARK (Random House; paper, \$4.95) is June Jordan's latest volume of poetry, some of which was previously published in a variety of journals.

THE WAITING YEARS: ESSAYS ON AMERICAN NEGRO LITERATURE (Louisiana State University Press, \$10.00) represents the best of the work published over three decades by Blyden Jackson, Professor English and Associate Dean of the Graduate School at the University of North Carolina. In the book, the author includes a "personal reflection upon his generation of Negro scholars" and, the book jacket indicates, "praises black writers for not permitting color to bar them from a universal audience on universal terms."

ZORA NEALE HURSTON: A LITERARY BIOGRAPHY (University of Illinois Press, \$15.00) examines the life and work of the pioneering novelist-anthropologist whose most notable books include *Mules and Men* and *Their Eyes Were Watching God*. By one of the white "authorities" on Black literature, Robert Hemenway, the biography has a Foreword by

Financial Aid For College

UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

American Newspaper Publishers Association Foundation—P.O. Box 17407. Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041. For students of journalism at schools accredited by the American Council on Education for Journalism. Grants of \$500 per semester.

Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program—Box 2264, Washington, D.C. 20013. U.S. Government aid available to students attending approved colleges, vocational schools, technical institutes, hospital schools of nursing, and other post high-school institutions.

Duquid Fellowship Program — 795 Peachtree St. N.E., Suite 484, Atlanta, Ga. 30308. Fellowships for women over 21 whose career and professional goals have been deferred and who are residing in the South at the time of application. Recipients must work toward a degree.

Edward A. Filene Goodwill Fund — Director, Student Aid Office, Roosevelt University, 430 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605. Up to \$2,000 annual awards to Black and Indian students who major in business.

George E. Johnson Foundation and Educational Fund — Ms. Clotee Y. Best, 8522 S. Lafayette Ave., Chicago, Ill. 69620. For high school graduates planning careers in mass communication. Awards based on financial need.

Martin Luther King, Jr., Grant Program — Director of Financial Aid, New York University, 10 Washington Pl., Room 300, New York, N.Y. 10003. Up to full tuition for undergraduate and graduate minority students.

National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students — Ms. Janice O. Lane, Director of Operations, National Achievement Scholarship Program, 990 Grove St., Evanston, Ill. 60201. Awarded to outstanding high school graduates.

GRADUATE LEVEL

American Association of University Women — Fellowship Office, 2401 Virginia Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Student must be a certified doctoral candidate. Fields: unrestricted.

Carnegie-Mellon Mid-Career Women's Fellowship Program — Admissions Officer, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, Bruce Hall, Room 202, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213. For women between the ages of 30 and 50 pursuing graduate studies in urban affairs of public administration.

Consortium for Graduate Study in Management — 101 N. Skinker Blvd., Box 1132, St. Louis, Mo. 63130. Cooperating universities that award fellowships to minority students interested in management careers in business: Indiana University, University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill), University of Rochester, University of South Carolina, Washington University (St. Louis), University of Wisconsin. Fellowships include full tuition and \$2,000 stipend for first year plus tuition and \$1,000 for second year. There is also a summer business internship with sponsoring firms. Prior study in business or economics is not a prerequisite.

Danforth Graduate Fellowship Program — Warren Martin, Vice President, Danforth Foundation, 222 S. Central Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63105. For students who plan to teach as a career. Fields: unrestricted.

Southern Fellowships Fund — 795 Peachtree St. N.E., Suite 484, Atlanta, Ga. 30308. For students with a commitment to teach in Black colleges.

Earl Warren Legal Training Program — 10 Columbus Circle, Suite 2030, New York, N.Y. 10019. For entering law students. Also postgraduate fellowship program for lawyers committed to practice in the South.

BOOKS RECEIVED

by writer Alice Walker.

AMMUNITION: POETRY AND OTHER RAPS (Bogle-L'Ouverture Publications Ltd., 141 Coldershaw Rd., Ealing, London W13 9DU; cloth, L3.50; paper, L1.00) is by Sam Greenlee, author of *The Spook Who Sat by The Door*, and features an introduction by West Indian writer Andrew Salkey.

MIND OF MY MIND (Doubleday, \$6.95) is by Octavia E. Butler, one of a handful of Black writers producing science fiction. In this second novel, a 4,000 year-old Nubian ruler, who has managed to breed a new race of men, faces a challenge from Mary, his chosen disciple with fantastic telepathic powers.

IMAGES OF KIN: NEW AND SELECTED POEMS (University of Illinois Press; paper, \$3.95) is by Michael S. Harper, Brown University professor and author of such other volumes as *Dear John, Dear Coltrane* and *History Is Your Own Heartbeat*.

O AFRICA, WHERE I BAKED MY BREAD (Lotus Press,

P. O. Box 601, College Park Station, Detroit, MI 48221; \$3.50), illustrated by Beverly Rose Enright, is the latest volume by North Carolina poet Lance Jeffers.

SOMETIMES I THINK OF MARYLAND (Sunbury Press, P.O. Box 274, Jerome Avenue Station, Bronx, NY 10468; paper, \$3.00) is a poetry volume by Jodi Braxton, a former Danforth Fellow in the Department of English at Yale University.

THE RETURN (Heinemann African Writers Series, London, England; paper, L1.00), by Young Ghanaian writer Yaw M. Boateng, is a novel about an Asante warrior and other people "caught up in the period of the slave trade."

STARS (\$2.50), poetry by Robert Fleming, can be obtained by writing the author at 414 W. 120th St., Apt. 610, New York, NY 10027.

HILLBILLY LIBERATION (Oyamo Ujamaa, Inc., P.O. Box 251, New York, NY 10026; paper) is a 350-page collection of "theatrical spectacles, social positions, and poetry" by playwright Charles (Oyamo) Gordan.