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CONTRIBUTORS

KOFI ANYIDOHO--Comparative Literature Program, University of Texas at Austin. *Historical Realism and the Visionary Ideal* was originally presented at the 1981 African Literature Association Conference, held in Claremont, California.

A. R. BRAS--graduate student in Comparative Literature at McGill University. He is presently working on a comparative study of the poetry of Agostinho Neto and L. S. Senghor.

MBYE BABOUCAR CHAM--faculty, African Studies and Research Program, Howard University, Washington, D.C. His research focuses on the relationship between literature, film, and society in Africa.

EZENWA-OHAETO--presently engaged in post-graduate work in the Department of English, University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

NICOLE MEGJIGBODO--senior lecturer in French, Department of Modern Languages, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

AGOSTINHO NETO--the late poet, liberation leader, and president of the MPLA-Workers' party and of the Peoples' Republic of Angola.

NANCY NOLAN--a former Ufahamu staff member, graduated from UCLA in Spring of 1981 with a masters degree in TESL/African Studies.

E. C. NWEZEH--senior lecturer, Department of Modern European Languages, University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

TANURE OJAIDE -- Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

NIYI OSUNDARE--Department of English, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

THIS IS BARBARITY (Solidarity's Lesson to Third World Peoples)

By

Nancy Nolan

Poland's in turmoil Solidarity's muzzled The West is indignant Manifestly puzzled.

Shortages of 'basic human necessities,' Butter, sugar and meat -So deigns the 'free' press -Jaruzelski can't replete.

Western intelligentsia and commoners alike Cajole vociferously in the rues Make 'my great-great-grandfather's-cousin-was-Polish' statements In front of live t.v. crews.

And UNESCO findings -'Every two seconds a child dies of starvation or malnutrition in the Third World' -

Nonchalantly go unheeded Relegated to oblivion by the chic-ness of 'Butter, sugar and meat for the Pollacks are needed!'

Solidarity has shown us with clarity The disparity in the regularity Of the rarity of Western charity Toward Third World peoples - This is barbarity!

EDITORIAL NOTES

The failed invasion of the Republic of the Seychelles by reactionary forces on November 26, 1981, is another in a long series of such attacks. Progressive Africa has again been subjected to terrorist aggression from reactionary white racists spearheaded by the settler regime of South Africa. Over the years the "pre-emptive strikes" against Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe have been painted by the West as necessary, at least understandable on the part of South Africa in order to preserve its borders. These excuses became feeble to the point of nonexistence with the attempted invasion of the Socialist Republic of the Seychelles. The Western imperialists shown forth as the racists they are when speaking on behalf of South Africa.

Responsibility for the Seychelles invasion is placed squarely on South Africa and her Western backers by the following facts:

 The Seychelles Islands lie more than 1,000 miles northeast of South Africa.

2) The islands are considered strategically located by Western imperialists bent on the militarization of the Indian Ocean.

3) The Seychelles Republic, under its democratically-elected President Rene, has been progressive since 1977, having several times repelled attempted coups by former playboy president, Mancham, who is now safely ensconced in London.

4) The mercenary commandos were composed of active members of the South African Armed Forces who had been given special leave, a small number were ex-members of an elite corps of the now defunct Rhodesian forces, and others--like Mike Hoare--have known connections with the British Military Secret Service.

5) The mercenaries travelled to the Seychelles in a Royal Swazi airliner pretending to be members of the Springbok Rugby team on tour.

6) When the invaders were repelled, they hijacked an Air India 707 and forced it back to South Africa.

7) Once in South Africa these terrorists were given walking papers to freedom.

* * *

African literature, and criticism thereof, are the subject

of the articles in this issue of Ufahamu. Many writers have attempted to divorce art from politics; however, African poetry and prose are often perceived as possessing a revolutionary role, as having a primary objective of awakening the writers' compatriots, "to help them become aware of their unenviable plight as a colonized people" (first page of "The 'Contract' in Agostinh Neto's Poetry"). These writers are approaching literature with a Marxist perspective, both from the author's and the critic's point of view, thus the economic, political, and social issues are integrated into the literary fabric.

It is also informative to note that art and literature have a revolutionary "contract" in Third World struggles outside the African continent. In the Nicaraguan and El Salvadorean struggles, revolutionary art played, and plays, a definitive role and is now being displayed in exhibits in various cities throughout the U.S.

The next issue of Ufahamu will publish the presentations given during the May 1981 African Activist Association Conference entitled: "From Apartheid and Imperialism to the Total Liberation of Africa." In addition to the conference papers, a few other submissions will be included; however, the entire issue will be devoted to looking at the situation in southern Africa and in looking at some of the common denominators linking that struggle with all the other Third World struggles for liberation

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