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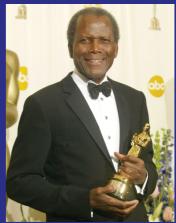
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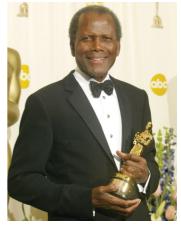
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## READERSTIME

## **PERSON OF THE YEAR**

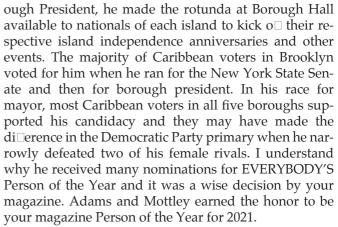
Winning an election makes Mayor Eric Adams person of the year! At least Prime Minister Mia Mottley has done some wonderful things since elected. She should not have to share the honor with Eric or any other man. ...ericsb@...

Brooklyn, NY

Great choices! I suggested Prime Minister Mia Mottley for Person of the Year and I'm flattered that my choice mattered. She is the only visible Caricom leader whose words and messages are heard by leaders around the world. There was a time when U.S. presidents and the worldwide media such as CNN reached out to Jamaican prime ministers. Barbados and Mottley are now at the forefront of Caribbean initiatives.

> Mary Ogilvie, Winnipeg, Canada

Mayor Eric Adams knows the Caribbean community of New York. He walked the beat mainly in the black community, including neighborhoods with dense Caribbean population when he was a police officer. As a state senator, his office was located in the heart of the Caribbean neighborhood of Flatbush and as Brooklyn Bor-

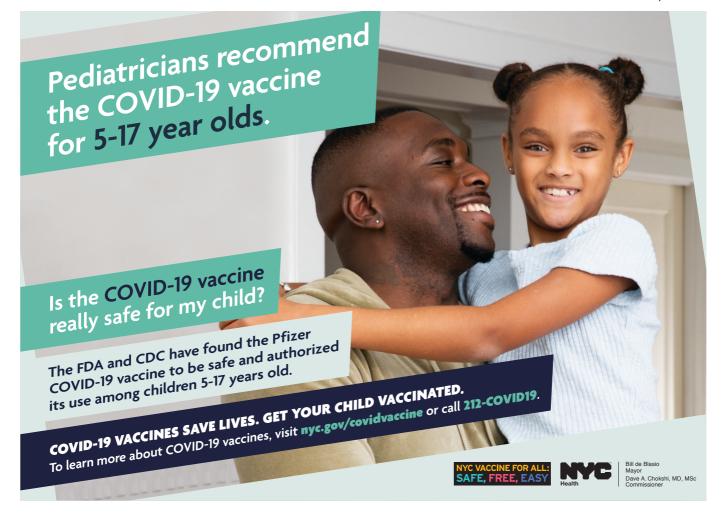


Jeanne Russell Brooklyn, NY

#### **BARBADOS BECOMES A REPUBLIC**

I thoroughly enjoyed your (Vol. 44 No 6-Oct., 2021) issue. The topics chosen were refreshing, enlightening, and thought-provoking, to say the least. Lately, I have been saying, "religion in America is not what I learned in the West Indies," and little did I know Rev. Kortright Davis and Rev. J. Mastine Nisbett answered this for me. *Irene Cenac*,

Adelphi, MD



My wife and children appreciated your October issue. We are second and third generations of Americans of Barbadian heritage. The feature, "Barbados Becomes A Republic," was on time and informative giving us the incentive to watch the constitutional ceremonies a few weeks later. The family watched every minute of the historic ceremony on Facebook during the night of November 29 climaxing at midnight, the first minute of November 30. It was a proud moment for us knowing our ancestors were brought to Barbados as slaves and may have sought liberty.

> J. Hoyte, Boston, MA

Thank you ever so much for your article about Barbados' plans to become a republic. The subject has been at the forefront of recent conversations. Ashley's grandmother migrated from St. Philip's in Barbados to Grenada and his cousin Olson Redhead is married to a Bajan-Wendy. In my paternal family tree, we have laid claim to roots there via the Barbados-South Carolina nexus. When the International American Museum opens up next year on Gadsden Wharf in South Carolina, the story of that place will be told, as it was the port of entry, Sullivan's Island, (our Ellis Island) for many enslaved African Americans (I have seen estimates run from 40-70 percent) entering thru this harbor and many from the colony of Barbados! It was the only colony own by one country, Great Britain. As the French, Spanish, Dutch, etc. were often occupants of other colonies, never was that the case with Barbados. It was Great Britain's crown jewel as Haiti's was France's!! Both are looking for reparations!! I too see family names, via. Mason and Adams, among the line up here.

In the colony of Carolina (South Carolina and North Carolina were separated only in 1729), permanent servitude was etched in law even before actual settlement began. In 1663, King Charles II granted to a group of his most loyal courtiers the huge tract area of land that was to become Carolina colony. Not intending to colonize the American wilderness themselves, the proprietors encouraged the emigration of planters and their slaves from the overcrowded British plantation colony of Barbados, o ering white settlers twenty acres for every black male slave and ten acres for every black female slave they brought into the colony in the first year. Land scarcity crop failures, disease, and hurricanes were driving English settlers out of Barbados. Not until 1670, however, did settlers start arriving in Carolina, most of them white immigrants from Barbados and their slaves.

You'll find that an overwhelming number of African Americans with deep roots in South Carolina, can trace their lineage to Barbados.

I recommend the following to your readers: **From Slavery to Freedom: A History of African Americans** by John Hope Franklin and Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham. Chapter 3, Pg. 59, "Establishing North American Slavery."

And then there is a book from the Bajan side of the isle [aisle?], the one and only Hilary Beckles, the Bajan histo-

rian, whom I know is smiling broadly as Barbados becomes a republic.

...Redhead@...

## **DOMINICA-PATRICK JOHN**

I loved one of your headlines in the October issue, "Courageous and Confident: Dominica - Guyana -Trinidad & Tobago - Barbados." Kudos to Dominica for becoming a republic the moment England granted the colony its independence.

> Laurence Ogilvie, Atlanta, GA

It is about time the late Patrick John who achieved independence and republican status for Dominica receive the recognition he deserved. Thank you, EVERY-BODY'S! Establishing Dominica, a republic during the birth of the nation, November 3, 1978, was a bold decision by John. Unfortunately, his contributions to 20<sup>th</sup> century Caribbean history have been eclipsed by Prime Minister Eric Williams and President Forbes Burnham who also ditched the British Monarchy years after they led their respective colonies to independence.

...shillingford@...

I am Antiguan and I hope you were not including me in your headlines, "Lovers of the British Monarchy: Afraid and Confused." Why seek independence if you will remain a subject of the British Monarch? This is a question I have been asking but cannot get a proper answer. Congratulations to Prime Minister Mia Mottley for making Barbados a republic and I'm hoping the leaders of Antigua and Barbuda and other island nations will have the courage to do the same.

> Jean Ephriam, Portchester, NY

#### CORRECTION

**Panama:** We listed November 28 in the 2022 calendar as Independence Day. Yes, Panama celebrates its Independence Day every 28<sup>th</sup> of November known as "Independencia de Panamá de España." This date marks the independence of Panama from Spain in November 1821. However, many Panamanians recognize November 3<sup>rd</sup> as Independence Day, the day commemorating the formal separation of Panama from Colombia in November 1903 that resulted in the establishment of the Republic of Panama. November 3 and 28 are celebrated as independence days.

**Delia Not Dahlia:** In our 2022 Global Caribbean Calendar, December, we spelled Dahlia, one of the proprietors of Allan's Bakery, incorrectly. Her name is Delia.

Letters to the editor are always appreciated, whether critical or praiseworthy. No phone calls, please. We regret that owing to limited space, we cannot publish every letter. We edit letters for clarity. We do not publish what is posted on the magazine's social media pages. Email preferred: editor@everybodysmag.com.





January 2022

Dear Reader and Advertiser,

On Tuesday, January 4, 1977, I stood in the rain outside Drucker Printing, 141 West 20th Street, in Manhattan, with a copy of the first edition of EVERYBODY'S Magazine as I nervously waited for a van from the Latin American News Agency, a magazine distributing company in Queens, to collect EVERYBODY'S for distribution. Within a week, the distributing company manager said that Hotalings News Agency, a newsstand at Times Square selling foreign and special interest publications, had sold over 100 copies.

That was when almost every corner in New York City had newsstands. Recently, on January 2, 2022, while being interviewed on the Aubrey Campbell Radio Show, a gentleman called the program enthusiastically, stating that he sold our magazine when he owned a newsstand on Utica Avenue @ Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Indeed, during EVERYBODY'S early years, the magazine was sold in all the boroughs of New York City except Staten Island, on newsstands in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC.

I truly appreciate the support of the magazine's original readers. Some of their children, grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren are current subscribers. Increasingly, readers got their magazines through subscription. We started with 12 paid subscribers; today, subscribers residing in many states, from Texas to Illinois and Massachusetts to California, receive each edition through the mail. I thank you for your support.

Most early Black publishers, including other Caribbean publishers in the diaspora and me, had no idea of the publishing industry. We established our publication to contribute towards the upliftment of our communities. Since minimal profit was made, and in most cases, none--the endeavor was a labor of love. Truthfully, I consider myself one of the last of the old-time publishers.

Whenever I drive by some areas of New York, I remember some of the businesses that advertised in the inaugural issue: Business as Mr. McPherson, a Panamanian who owned an upholstery store on Broadway near Fulton Street; Jamaican Victor Chin of Chin Randy's Records; Mr. Victor from Antigua who owned Victor's Men's Shop in the Bronx; Vincentian Carl Stevens who owned BWI Shippers and other entrepreneurs. From the outset of the publication, Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton, Dr. Benjamin Watkins, and others visualized EVERYBODY'S Magazine as filling a void--and we have for the last 45 years and counting.

When I glance at photographs of the magazine events in the 1970s and 1980s, I see Shirley Anita Chisholm in all the functions. Nowadays, when I drive on the Belt Parkway in Brooklyn, where there is a landfill named Shirley Chisholm State Park, I want to vomit because I know Chisholm would not want a former dump named in her honor. A letter from Georgia's State Senator Julien Bond about one of our articles, handwritten notes from General Colin Powell, a call from Nobel Laureate Sir Arthur Lewis, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, Geoffrey Holder and others inspired our early team.

But without financing, we had to create visibility for EVERYBODY'S hence the honoring of leaders at elegant dinner/dance. While such events were successful, they attracted a more mature age group. Advertisers want the media to attract a younger, vibrant and more free-spending consumer base. Therefore, to keep up, we discontinued the elegant dinners to promote and produce Caribbean plays and comedy, calypso awards, and reggae and calypso concerts to enhance our demographics. Sadly, Covid has ended thirty years of presenting Oliver Samuels and his plays.

In this 45th year of EVERYBODY'S, I pay tribute to visionaries who gave their heart to the magazine: Inspired individuals such as the late editor Patricia Boothe, Lloyd Patterson, Nat Guerrero, Clyde Jones, Helen Beatrice Lucas, Valerie Harris, Dr. Lamuel Stanislaus, Richard Holder, Cheryl Byron, Roger Hayden Celesin and many others. And to other early contributors, who are now retirees or in different fields, including photographer Kwame Brathwaite, Joe Vincent, Professor Basil Wilson, Promoter Copeland Forbes, Von Martin, and Attorney Trevor Gairy.

EVERYBODY'S is in the process of building a team who can reinvent the magazine as its publisher fades into the sunset. Today, professionals such as Winthrop R. Holder, Lennox Robinson, Leonard McKenzie, and Lisda Sawney, have dedicated themselves to ensuring each edition lives up to EVERYBODY'S tradition of comprehensive and fearless journalism.

Again, thank you, subscribers and advertisers. Herman



## Will Saint Lucia Ditch Queen Elizabeth II?

By Wendy Gomez



Elizabeth II, Queen of Saint Lucia.

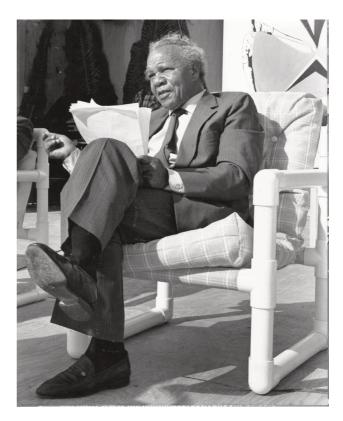
aint Lucia celebrates its 43<sup>rd</sup> anniversary of independence on February 22 where Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state. But will the nation transition into a republican system of government by February 22, 2023? Ever since Barbados' Prime Minister Mia Amor Mottley ditched the British Monarchy by taking her nation into the republic club, last November 30, many other Caribbean nations such as Jamaica and Saint Lucia are debating about taking the giant step.

Saint Lucia's former Prime Minister Kenny Anthony evidently did not think of that idea when he ruled but now, he is calling on the government to emulate Mottley. "Over the past few years, Barbados has achieved two constitutional milestones which have surprised me. It has done the unthinkable – first, it jettisoned the Privy Council as its final Court of Appeal and adopted the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ), then it replaced the British Monarchy as its Head of State in favor of a Republican President." Anthony continues, "We ridiculed Barbados whenever we had the opportunity. There is no hope for 'Little England' we would say. Yet, among the nations of the region, Barbados in recent times has chosen to be the most courageous." Since Anthony is a senior member of the ruling St. Lucia Labour Party who engineered his party's victory in the July 2021 elections but declined a ministerial position owing to health reasons, he may have been echoing the sentiments of Prime Minister Philip Joseph Pierre and the Labour Party.

On February 22, 1979, John Compton who was born on neighboring Canouan Island in 1925, a part of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and who spent most of his adult life in Saint Lucia, led the Associated State into independence. During direct British rule, Compton was Chief



Like British Prime Minister Winston Churchill who led Britain to victory in World II but lost the next general election, Compton was resoundingly defeated soon after independence in a general election.



The late John Compton who led Saint Lucia into independence and friend of Queen Elizabeth. Photo – St. Lucia Star

Minister (1964-1967) and when England initiated the process of preparing its colonies for independence, Compton became Saint Lucia's first premier when Associated Statehood was granted on March 1, 1967.

"A Nation Is Born: St. Lucia!" EVERYBODY'S proclaimed in its March 1979 edition.

A flashback: "There's a new nation in the world. The latest birth occurred at midnight on February 22 when St. Lucia, a tiny Eastern Caribbean state, achieved independence after 300 years of European rule.

"It was not a perfect delivery but not every childbirth is perfect ... The infant nation, the people of St. Lucia, is doing fine much better than anticipated.

"Last December (1978) violence flared following the announcement that St. Lucia would be granted its independence in February. The British representative Stanley Arthur was confronted in his hotel. Prominent members of the St. Lucian opposition party even warned foreigners to stay away from St. Lucia during Independence Week for their own safety. After the uproar, St. Lucians received their political freedom in a relatively state of calm. "Prime Minister John Compton has stated that St. Lucia will keep a low profile internationally. 'We do not think that we can play a major role in world affairs. We have to make our influence felt in areas where it really matters; areas that affect our vital interest. We will concentrate all our efforts in Britain, the EEC, Canada and the United States.'"

Like British Prime Minister Winston Churchill who led Britain to victory in World II but lost the next general election, Compton was resoundingly defeated soon after independence in a general election.

The evening of February 22, 1979, in New York City, was freezing and with a mixture of snow flurries and rain. The week before, a stamp company doing business in Saint Lucia organized a reception in the Pan Am Building (now MetLife Building) to commemorate the historic event. The company asked Ronald Cools-Lartigue, director of the then Eastern Caribbean Tourist Association (ECTA), to host the reception and to invite Saint Lucians and other Caribbean nationals. Cools-Lartigue, a Dominican, accepted. After the formal reception, Fred Cadiz - perhaps the most visible Saint Lucian in New York - invited Dr. Lamuel





Prime Minister Philip Joseph Pierre.

Stanislaus of Grenada, Simeon Simmonds of St. Vincent, George Wade of Antigua, the young EVERY-BODY'S Magazine publisher and other close friends to his home in Bedford Stuyvesant in Brooklyn to celebrate West Indian style.

Mrs. Cadiz prepared St. Lucian and Caribbean dishes, including green fig and saltfish, dasheen and Saltfish. The aging Fred Cadiz surprised everyone by toasting the milestone with bottles of Saint Lucian rum and Saint Lucian beer. Since rum and beer from the Eastern Caribbean were not available in New York at that time, everyone was humorously asking, "Fred, how did you get the rum and beer?"

Continuation of the March 1979 EVERYBODY'S article: "Visitors may observe that many St. Lucians speak both English and French and that many towns and villages have French names. During the great Anglo-French rivalry in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18th centuries, both the English and French used St. Lucia as a political football. When the British made their first attempt to settle in Saint Lucia in 1605, the aboriginals prevented them. In 1650, the French tried. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the colony changed hands 14 times between the British and French. Britain regained control in 1814 and relinquished it at midnight, February 22, 1979."



Former Prime Minister Kenny Anthony.

Will Elizabeth II still be Queen of Saint Lucia on February 22, 2023?



# National Anthem of Saint Lucia





Sons and daughters of St. Lucia. Love the Land that gave us birth. Land of beaches, hills and valleys. Fairest Isle of all the earth. Wheresoever you may roam Love, oh love, our is-land home.

Gone the times when nations battled for this 'Helen of the West'! Gone the days when strife and discord Dimmed her children's toil and rest Dawns at last a brighter day Stretches out a glad, new way.

May the Good Lord bless our island Guard her sons from woe and harm! May our people live united, Strong in soul, and strong in arm, Justice, Truth and Charity Our Ideal forever be!

Lyrics by: Rev. Charles Jesse FMI Music by: Leton Thomas

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# Saint Lucia's Saltfish National Dish Green Fig

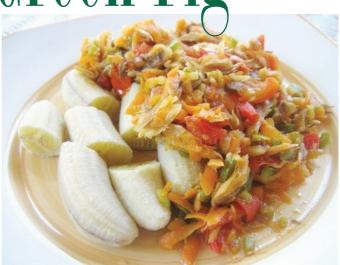
Saint Lucians boast about their national dish, green figs (bananas) and saltfish. Every nation has its national dishes. The Jamaican national dish, ackee and saltfish, is known around the world because it is proudly promoted by Jamaicans; moreover, the government Gazette lists ackee and saltfish, the  $o\Box$  cial national dish. Saltfish is part of the popular recipes in virtually every former British Caribbean colony from Trinidad & Tobago and Guyana to Barbados, Dominica and other Eastern Caribbean states. Cod fish was imported mainly from the New England colonies in Colonial America to feed the enslaved in the then British West Indies. Today, cod is expensive, therefore, other fishes are salted and sold as inexpensive brands of saltfish such as halibut and pollock. When calypso was king most calypsonians wrote a smutty witty song about saltfish. The Mighty Sparrow's "All Saltfish Sweet," is acclaimed by both male and female fans as a classic. Why not prepare Saint Lucia's green fig and saltfish on February 22<sup>nd</sup>?

## Green Fig and Saltfish with Cucumber Salad

3-12 green bananas/figs (depends on how many persons are dining)
3 tomatoes diced
1 ¼ lb. salt cod (can be another salted fish)
1 medium cucumber
1 large onion, chopped finely
2 spring onions, chopped
6 seasoning peppers, sliced thinly
4 garlic cloves, 2 grated
1 large sweet pepper, chopped
Parsley for garnish
1/4 c coconut oil or olive
2 tsp. fresh thyme
Ground black pepper
2 – 3 tsp. lime juice

## **Saltfish Preparation**

Remove most of the salt in the cod fish by placing the codfish in a large pan filled with water. You can soak the fish overnight or you can place the codfish in warm water several times until most of the salt is gone from



the pieces of fish. Each time add new warm or hot water. After the last water is drained, you may remove the bones in the codfish and cut or rip the fish into small flakes.

Add a few tablespoons of oil into a frying pot over medium heat. Add half of a large onion, two cloves of grated garlic and peppers. Sautee for about 5 minutes. Add the spring onions and mix thoroughly; add the saltfish and one teaspoon of thyme and the other half of the onions then stir to mix all ingredients thoroughly. After three to four minutes add tomatoes, ground black pepper, mix thoroughly and let it cook for four to five minutes

## Cooking Green Figs

Thoroughly wash the green bananas/figs. Place the green fig in a pot with boiling water. Allow boiling for about 10 minutes until the figs are cooked. Drain the water from the pot and allow the figs to cool. Remove the skin from the figs. In the same pot that boiled the bananas or in another pot add a cup or two of water, the bananas, salt, two tablespoons of coconut oil and garlic. Allow to simmer.



## **Cucumber Salad**

Wash the cucumber and cut it into thin slices. (You may keep or remove the skin)



Whisk together a vinaigrette dressing with lime juice, a tiny bit of salt, grated garlic, vinegar, and the coconut oil. Drizzle all over the sliced cucumbers and mix well.

Serving: You may slice the bananas into sizes of your choice and place on plates. Add the saltfish and salad. You may add hot pepper or chopped Parsley.



#### **Breadfruit Balls**

The breadfruit plant was brought to the Caribbean from various Pacific islands during slavery. The plant flourished and breadfruit soon became an essential meal for the enslaved. In the modern Caribbean, breadfruit is prepared in several ways including boiled, roasted and fried. Here is how many Saint Lucians prepare breadfruit balls.

1 large breadfruit

2 eggs

- ½ cup finely chopped onions
- 2 cloves of finely chopped garlic

2 stems of celery and parsley (finely chopped)

2 ½ cups of grated cheese

2 cups of bread crumbs

Salt to taste

## Preparation

Cut the breadfruit in five to six slices; remove the green skin and the stalk.

Boil the slices with salt until cooked

Place the cooked breadfruit in a bowl. Puree it. Add the rest of the ingredients and mix thoroughly. Make the mixture into balls. Roll them in bread crumbs. Fry or bake them. If baking, place in oven for approximately 35 minutes at a temperature of 200 degrees.



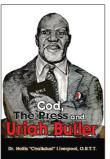






**By Esther Pierce** 

GOD, THE PRESS AND URIAH BUTLER



By. Dr. Hollis Liverpool Publisher: Juba Publications, 2021 232 pp - \$9.99 - Kindle

**G**od, The Press and Uriah Butler by Dr. Hollis Liverpool, better known as calypsonian Chalkdust, is essential reading for anyone wishing to understand the role of the labor movement from Guyana to Jamaica in the struggle to demolish colonialism, exploitation, and imperialism. By the mid-20th century, in almost every British colony, someone organized laborers into unions which were then prohibited by the colonial power. Ebenezer Joshua of St. Vincent and Hubert Critchlow in British Guiana (Guyana) are recognized as the "Father of the Trade Union Movement" in their respective colonies. Union leaders such as Alexander Bustamante in Jamaica and Vere Bird in Antigua led their islands into independence. The trade union movement gave birth to political parties.

From a trade union and political perspective, modern Trinidad & Tobago stands on the shoulders of Tubal Uria Butler. Today's young Trinbagonians may not credit "Buzz" Butler for the rise of political parties in colonial Trinidad & Tobago although he organized one of the first parties, won the most seats for the legislature, but was denied the honor of becoming chief minister in a Crown Colony System of Government because British governors held executive powers. The contributions of leaders such as Butler in the struggle for independence are consigned to garbage pans since he was jailed, hounded, and smeared by the colonial authorities which made it difficult for him to lead Trinidad to nationhood.

"Butler firmly believed that he was God's chosen Messiah ... God had his back" hence the reason for **God**, **The Press**, **and Uriah Butler**. The biased media at that time, primarily newspapers and pamphlets, supported almost anything decreed by the British. Nevertheless, there were a few daredevil publishers and editors who identified with the working class. However, their printers and offices were usually destroyed by the local colonial government. Dr. Liverpool must be commended for his extensive research in unearthing the 'records' in the colonial and anticolonial press to ground the remarkable **God**, **The Press, and Uriah Butler**.

Born in Grenada, on January 21, 1897, Butler fought for the British cause during World War I, 1914-1918, doing duties in Egypt. On his return to Grenada, he challenged the rampant injustices of British colonialism, especially since a reason for Britain entering World War I was to eliminate German injustices. Like many Grenadians, Butler sailed to Trinidad, 90 miles away, where there was a demand for labor in the oilfields and sugar plantations.

He soon cried out for justice in the oil and sugar industries where the masses were exploited. During most of those years, he hid from the law, and was arrested and tried in kangaroo-like courts, and served lengthy jail terms for organizing the laborers into a labor movement. The Labor unrest that exploded across the British Caribbean in the late 1930s, from Jamaica to Barbados, was due to the demands of Butler, Bustamante, and others.

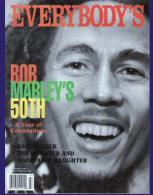
Professor Liverpool has provided an original book that must be vital reading in classrooms across the Caribbean and beyond.



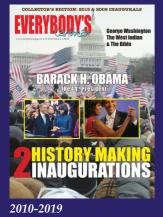
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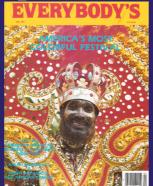


1977-1979

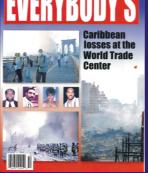


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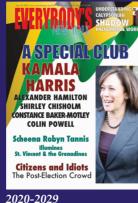




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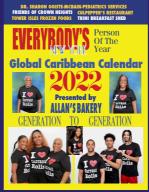


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## LANDMARKS HONORING WEST INDIANS DuSable Museum and DuSable Lakefront Drive

By Wendy Gomez



Mayor Lori L. Lightfoot (she is on L in front billboard), on (R) Ephraim Martin (folder), his wife Justice Shelvin L. M. Hall (red coat), community leaders, and elected officials.

**B** ack in 1976, in a booklet, "200 Years of West Indian-American Contributions," written by Herman Hall to commemorate the bicentennial of the U.S., he profiled Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable as the founder of Chicago. Born in Haiti in 1745 and educated in France, DuSable sailed to the French colony of Louisiana, but his vessel sank. "Afraid that someone might claim him as a runaway slave since his identification was lost, DuSable sailed up the Mississippi River with Indians and settled with them... He built a trading post at the southern end of Lake Michigan called Chicakagou by the Indian."

Hall's bicentennial booklet was an eye-opener; several Caribbean scholars in New York and even a consul general questioned if some revelations in the booklet were factual such as claiming a Haitian, Pointe DuSable, was the founder of Chicago. However, in 1961, the DuSable Museum of African American History was established in Chicago. And, during the last decade, Jamaican-born Ephraim Martin and his wife Justice Shelvin L. M. Hall, together with local politicians and community leaders, created the Black Heroes Matter (BHM) Coalition.

The BHM aimed to honor the lives of famous blacks in Chicago, especially Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable. So, when Chicago's Mayor Lori Lightfoot renamed the famous Lake Shore Drive the "Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable Lake Shore Drive," BHM achieved its principal goal.

In addition, Mayor Lori L. Lightfoot proposed "\$40 million more funding to bring greater recognition to



The museum was established in 1961.

Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable, the Caribbean man from Haiti and founding father of Chicago."

Also, in late 2021, outgoing New York City Councilman Dr. Eugene Matheiu got the City Council to name an intersection on Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, NY, "Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable Blvd."

\*EVERYBODY'S continues to identify landmarks in the U.S. honoring West Indians. We have highlighted Marcus Garvey and Pointe DuSable landmarks. More will be featured. Is there a business who cares to present the series? Contact (718) 930-0230 or editor@everybodysmag.com.





L to R: First Deputy Mayor Lorraine Grillo, Deputy Mayor Meera Joshi, Mayor Eric Adams, and Deputy Mayors Maria Torres-Springer, Sheena Wright and Anne Williams-Isom.

# For Mayor Eric Adams you and the second seco

and Caribbean music. As a police captain in Brooklyn during the 1990s he may have frequently heard Plummer's hit echoing in Brooklyn's Caribbean neighborhoods.

Some thirty years after its release, the calypso remains popular. And, during





First Deputy Mayor Lorraine Grillo.

those decades Adams went from being a police officer to a state senator and borough president. Still, his primary base continued to be the people of color communities of Brooklyn including Caribbean enclaves. And "Woman Is Boss" is still played uninterrupted at outdoor and indoor events even in the age of Covid, allowing Adams to digest its inspirational message.

It is, therefore, not surprising that Mayor Adams has positioned himself around dynamic women who are his principal assistants – the City's five deputy mayors and most of his commissioners including Police Commissioner Keechant Sewell.

Mayor Eric Adams all-pro team:

Lorraine Grillo, First Deputy Mayor. Meera Joshi, Deputy Mayor for Operations. Maria Torres-Springer, Deputy Mayor for Economic and Workforce Development. Sheena Wright, Deputy Mayor for Strategic Initiatives.

Anne Williams-Isom, Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services.

Keechant Sewell, NYPD Commissioner. Aloysee Heredia Jarmoszuk, Taxi and Limousine Commissioner.

Dawn Pinnock, Department of Citywide Administrative Services Commissioner. Jocelyn Strauber, Department of Investigation Commissioner.

Melanie La Rocca, Chief  $E \square$  ciency Officer. Lisa Flores, Mayor's  $O \square$  ce of Contract Services Director.



Deputy Mayor for Economic and Workforce Development Maria Torres-Springer.



Deputy Mayor for Strategic Initiatives Sheena Wright.





Deputy mayor for operations, Meera Josh.

Marjorie Landa, Mayor's Office of Risk Management and Compliance Director

**First Deputy Mayor:** Lorraine Grillo has been in city government for nearly three decades. Starting in 1993 at the School Construction Authority, she was appointed in 2010 president of the Authority by former New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg. She also served as Commissioner of the City Department of Design and Construction and became pandemic recovery czar in the de Blasio administration.

**Deputy Mayor for Economic and Workforce Development:** Maria Torres-Springer was the vice president for US programs at the Ford Foundation and served in the Bill de Blasio administration as Commissioner of the Department of Housing Preservation and Development, president and CEO of the Economic Development Corp., and commissioner of the Department of Small Business Services.

**Deputy Mayor for Operations:** Meera Joshi was deputy administrator in the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. She is best known as the former chair and CEO of New York City's Taxi and Limousine Commission and held positions at the City's Department of Investigation and the Civilian Complaint Review Board. **Deputy mayor for health and human services:** Anne Williams-Isom was CEO and COO of the Harlem Children's Zone, an anti-poverty nonprofit organization. Isom was once a deputy commissioner at the New York City Administration for Children's Services.

**Deputy Mayor for Strategic Initiatives:** Sheena Wright was president and CEO of the nonprofit United Way of New York City and a director at the Abyssinian Development Corp.



Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services Anne Williams-Isom.



NYPD Commissioner Keechant Sewell.



## THE ARTIST AS AN ACTIVIST Stevie Wonder Drive For A National Holiday To Honor Martin Luther King



L to R: Congressman Ronald Dellums, Stevie Wonder and comedian/activist Dick Gregory address a committee in the U.S. House of Representatives asking for January 15<sup>th</sup> of each year to be declared a national holiday.

By Carlos Russell, Ph.D.

The third Monday in January is a national holiday in the U.S. celebrating the birthday of civil rights leader, The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., born on January 15, 1929, and assassinated on April 4, 1968. Getting the U.S. government to create a national holiday to honor Dr. King was no easy task. It took countless marches, millions of signatures, and heated debates to accomplish the mission.

In April 1968, Congressman John Conyers' bill in the House of Representatives seeking to declare every April 15 a national holiday was defeated. After that, for 15 years, Conyers reintroduced the bill until it was passed in 1983, but in the Senate, Senator Jesse Helms led a filibuster. However, once the filibuster ended, 78 senators voted in favor of the legislation and 22 against it.

President Ronald Reagan reluctantly signed the legislation on November 2, 1983. Thus, the first federal holiday in honor of King was celebrated in 1986, but it took many more years, until 2000, for all states to recognize the holiday.

Photo by Kwame Brathwaite

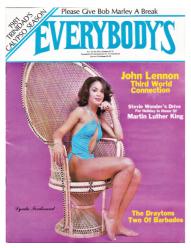
During the 15 years of trying, a broad cross-section of the public aided the Congressional Black Caucus and liberal politicians. Singer Stevie Wonder, a leading voice among the masses, brought maximum awareness with his 1981 hit, "Happy Birthday." The song climbed music charts worldwide with its powerful lyrics, placing pressure on the U.S. government to acknowledge the outcry for creating a national holiday in Dr. King's name.

Below we republish an article by the late Panamanian-American Carlos Russell reflecting on Stevie Wonder and the march in Washington, D.C. on January 15, 1981, published in the February 1981 edition of EV-ERYBODY'S Magazine.

The vast crowd-- anywhere between 100,000 and 240,000 souls--that came to Washington, D.C. to wish Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a happy birthday and urge the nation to make January 15 a national holiday responded deliriously when the incredible Stevie Wonder went to the stage. In his inimitable style, he raised his voice and sang, "Happy Birthday to Ya," thus electrifying this chocolate city.



But if Miriam Makeba is right, and I believe that she is, then the artist is bound to use his/her gifts in the upliftment of his/her people. True, the sacrifices are great, and the risks are many.



The Feb/1981 edition with Dr. Carlos Russell advocating a public holiday in memory of Dr. King. The model is Linda Ferdinand, a student from St. Croix, USVI attending Pace University. She appeared in 1980 on the popular TV show, Soul Train, and Linda was also Queen of Carnival in Brooklyn's West Indian carnival. -- Photo by Hubert Baisden of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

They came because Stevie Wonder asked them. They came because they loved and cherished the memory of Dr. King. They came because many could not comprehend why the U.S. government had refused to honor their hero. But, of course, many of us do. Dr. King was the personification of the struggle contemporary Blacks have waged against the racist practices of this country. It is difficult for this country to honor someone whose life is testimony to the inherent evils of the government.

Because of this, some of us believe that if Black people do indeed desire a holiday for Dr. King, then Black people, and all those who agree, should take the day themselves. One does not need permission to stay at home. There are some things which one can do for ourselves.

Above, helicopters circled, and one could almost hear the special cameras clicking, isolating the crowd into quadrants to have an accurate number of how many and who came, and perhaps, prepare for future cointelpro surveillance. [Counterintelligence Program]

Once again, memories of the sixties filled the air. Once again, the importance of the artist as a voice and a presence of his people surfaced. Stevie Wonder, with his call, had echoed the cry of many artists before, who, sensing their inherent commitment to their people, had dared to don the armor of activism in the struggle for human rights, liberation, and dignity.

Weeks before, Miriam Makeba had made the point when, appearing on Like It Is, she said, "Everything is political." She told Gil Noble of WABC that the artist must participate, and those who argue that they are above politics are wrong.

Many, she pointed out, have been performing in South Africa despite the call for a total boycott of that country by the O.A.U., [Organization of African Unity] and other African and American organizations. Some,



been willing to accept the status of "honorary white persons," a designation that gives them the license to perform.

REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

But the artists of whom Miriam spoke are not by themselves. Here at home, some have deluded themselves and said that they have never felt the sting of racism. Donna Sommers, Charlie Pride, and Stephanie Mills come to mind as having echoed those sentiments.

The identity crisis of Black artists is not new. In the early 1900s, Langston Hughes, poet laureate of Harlem and leading figure during the Harlem Renaissance, admonished a young Black poet, who said he wanted to be a poet and not a Negro poet. In a short and biting letter, Hughes told him that before he could be a poet, he would have to come to grips with his "Negroness." Hugues argued that the Black artist is responsible for reflecting that which is inherently his, namely his self, his Blackness.

During the same period, Claude McKay, the Jamaican-American, wrote the famous lines which Winston Churchill used to exhort the British, but who failed to give credit to the Black poet who penned the lines:

If we must die, let it not be like hogs Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot, While round us bark the mad and hungry dogs, Making their mock at our accursed lot. If we must die, O let us nobly die, So that our precious blood may not be shed In vain; then even the monsters we defy Shall be constrained to honor us though dead! O kinsmen! we must meet the common foe! Though far outnumbered let us show us brave, And for their thousand blows deal one death-blow! What though before us lies the open grave? Like men we'll face the murderous, cowardly pack, Pressed to the wall, dying, but fighting back!



## They came because Stevie Wonder asked them. They came because they loved and cherished the memory of Dr. King. They came because many could not comprehend why the U.S. government had refused to honor their hero. But, of course, many of us do.

On the other hand, White artists have had little difficulty in recognizing their respective roles in social and political issues. Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, Pete Seeger have long been at the forefront of those movements relevant to them.

Stevie Wonder is not alone, however, and very few of us can forget Nina Simone's memorable lines from "Mississippi Goddam":

"This whole country if full of lies You gonna die, and die like flies, I don't trust you anymore

*You keep on saying go slow."* Even today, when one listens to that song, the blood boils, and the memories of dogs, bullwhips, fire hoses, bombs all return to fan the flames of a vesterday which

bombs all return to fan the flames of a yesterday which some would argue is still here, but only in a di□erent form.

Looking deeply into our self-destructive behavior, Gill Scott Heron cries out against those evils in songs like "Angel Dust." Hopefully, he sends a clear message while putting his artistry at the service of his people.

In the sixties, Harry Belafonte, and many others, marched with Dr. King in those terrible days in the decade of our discontent. Others like Imamu Amiri Baraka, now perceived more as a political figure and activist, wrote "Dutchman and The Slave Ship," all reflecting the theme of Black rebellion to oppression. Dick Gregory's involvement is legendary.

In the Caribbean, The Mighty Sparrow has sung of politics for a long time. Some of us remember his "Federation" in which he lashed out at Jamaica for destroying, according to him, the then-nascent Federation of the West Indies. His recent "Wanted Dead or Alive" is also political. But it is left to Bob Marley to lead the contemporary contingent of Caribbean artists in sending clear messages of their involvement and activism. His is the cry for a world of peace and love.

But if Miriam Makeba is right, and I believe that she is, then the artist is bound to use his/her gifts in the upliftment of his/her people. True, the sacrifices are great, and the risks are many; it is not easy to give up creature comforts, but those artists and athletes who understand their roles have taken those risks and have walked that thorny path.

Fittingly Stevie Wonder was the artist who made the call, for there are times when the blind has a clearer vi-

sion than those who can see the morning sun. Stevie has been consistent. His call was not a whim. Perhaps people responded to his call because he reflected in his songs the lifestyle and essence of his people.

And perhaps because he has always reflected in his songs the lifestyle and very essence of his people, the

people responded to his call.

In 1975, the New York Black Solidarity Day Committee presented him with a plaque honoring his consistency and commitment to our cause.

It was also fitting that he called a march to honor Dr. King, for it was Dr. King who, in perhaps his most political speech - his anti-Viet-



The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

nam speech - which many of us believe cost him his life, gave tribute to Muhammad Ali, for his stand, and refusing, after saying 'No Viet Cong called me a nigger," to be inducted into the army, thus paying the price for his political views.

We should not support those artists and athletes who today hide behind false platitudes. Those artists should not be supported by us. Their artistry is not reflective of our reality. Theirs' is a fantasy world where they serve their masters and serve them well.

Thank you to Stevie Wonder for your inner vision.

Charlie Pride, John Conyers, Jesse Helms, Ronald Reagan Muhammad Ali, Carlos Russell, Miriam Makeba, Gil Nobel, Imamu Amiri Baraka, Dick Gregory, Nina Simone, Ronald Dellums and Bob Marley have departed this life.

In the July or August 2022 edition, we will present a special feature on the Panamanian community of New York when the ilk of Carlos Russell and others will be highlighted.



APRIL 4, 1968 Where were you when The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated on April 4, 1968? Your memories! If you were not born or not yet of age, who told you about the dreadful night and following days?

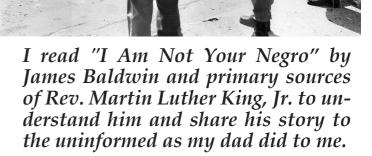
An Angered youth in Chicago confronts the national guard the day after King was assassinated. Riots broke out in major cities, many persons killed and the 82<sup>nd</sup> airborne, principally used in foreign invasions, was called to quell Washington, DC, riots. Photo – courtesy Chicago Tribune

## Learning The Tragic Truth



By Jalen George

was told about Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s assassination when I was the age of seven in second grade. On Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr Day that year, the teacher explained the event briefly with a video alongside the explanation. Unfortunately, the lesson was vague. It did not go into much detail about what Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. had done for the African Ameri-



67

can community. A small portion of the lesson explained that he fought for the Civil Rights Movement. It was only when I asked my father why Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. was so important that I learned the tragic truth of our American History.

After being informed of how significant Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s story is to our people, I decided that I needed to learn more about him and the aftermath of his legacy. This interest brought me to reading stories such as "I Am Not Your Negro" by James Baldwin and primary sources of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. to understand him and share his story to the uninformed as my dad did to me.

\*Jalen George, a junior at Baldwin Senior High School, Baldwin, NY, is editor in chief of the school newspaper and a Varsity winter track and field team member.



## A Letter to my Future Self

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. APRIL 4, 1968. 7:05 PM EST DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED DEAD



## By Carlyle G. Leach

April 1968 Dear Future Self, They just killed Martin Luther King!

How can they kill the nonviolent man of peace? I'm a black teenager in New York City. Do I even have a chance? They killed the peacemaker -- turning a cheek didn't prevent him from being murdered. It didn't work to change the racist views of white people. Passivity did not work, and I don't want to be a meek lamb being led to slaughter. I'm no Uncle Tom. No whips for me.

I want to be a Black Panther. Strong, fearless, macho. Black – not Negro. Proactive, not reactive. It's a new day. If I am to die young, let me die fighting!

So much going on around me. Still playing my trumpet every day; playing baseball, football, and basketball; and going to parties but war, protest, police brutality, and killing are everywhere every day.

My church hosts Black Panther Party (BPP) meetings, and BPP newspapers are sold inside my school and throughout the streets. My brother, friends, and I attend teach-ins in the neighborhood about black nationalism, and we greet each other with clenched fists. We start borrowing Dad's and Grandpa's old Army jackets. I start growing my hair longer and "square the back."

I flash the peace sign with my fingers and draw peace signs on my notebooks and blank pieces of paper, but it sure feels like it's fighting time in America. Peace in Vietnam. Struggle for justice at home.

In my current world, TV, newspapers, magazines, people on the street are talking about:

- 549,500 troops fighting in Vietnam.
- \$77.4 billion spent on the Vietnam War, thus far.

I am feeling overwhelmed, sad, and losing hope. Things will not get better. My innocence is turning to anger and into a flaming desire to expose the contradictions that are the USA. I mourn for Martin Luther King, America, my generation, and me.

- The Long Hot Summer of 1967. Police arrested more than 11,000 people and 85 people lost their lives during the 159 race riots.
- Anti-draft demonstrations from New York to Washington, D.C. to California.
- Global anti-American involvement in Vietnam.
- Student riots in Mexico.
- Student occupation at Columbia University.
- The Ten Point Program of the BPP.

President Lyndon Johnson's 1967 Kerner Commission concluded, "white society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it."

I am feeling overwhelmed, sad, and losing hope. Things will not get better. My innocence is turning to anger and into a flaming desire to expose the contradictions that are the USA. I mourn for Martin Luther King, America, my generation, and me. I'm different now and will not be shocked again by the violent tendencies fomenting within the United States. We are in a war and most don't know we are seen as the enemy. I know and will prepare. The assassination of Dr. King makes it crystal clear.

"Violence is as American as cherry pie." H. Rap Brown [now Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin]

"I believe I'm going to die doing the things I was born to do. I believe I'm going to die high off the people." Fred Hampton

Yours in the struggle, Your Younger Self 1968

\*Carlyle G. Leach is an educator and author of the memoir, Six Days in December: My Father's Journey Home. He is passionate about family, social justice, playing trumpet and flugelhorn, coaching baseball, New York sports teams, the mystical, and reading. Carlyle lives in Manhattan with his wife and has two adult sons who visit frequently. Follow him on Twitter @CarlyleLeach and Instagram @bimmon1



## Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago



Dr. David Brizan

"They shot him!" On April 4, 1968, unruly crowds interrupted our Thursday evening Black Power debate with a chaotic announcement of King's assassination. It was as if the earth had stopped rotating. Memorial Park in Port of Spain, Trinidad, murmured with a hum of disbelief. No, I thought, as I felt my heart sink to my sole. It was another of life's contingencies. Not unexpected, but still...South along Frederick Street, traffic came to a virtual halt. How could this be? Then the mournful wail of cacophonic horns joined the setting sun in sinking slowly to a depth of utter bewilderment. History was alive; it engulfed us.

We had been aware of the depth of hatred Southern whites held for Black Americans. Indeed, Black resistance fueled much of our protests in support of the Afro/ Indo majority in Trinidad and Tobago, who were victims of economic dislocation and Caribbean colorism. Derek Walcott's red "niggers" in St Lucia and Jamaica's 'browning' highlighted our predicament: Shades of black gave rise to all manner of put-downs and hateful vitriol. We, too, felt the economic pressure of denial, deprivation, dehumanization, and racial discrimination. In the Southern USA, Memphis, Tennessee in particular, was a den of deep despise and resentment of "negro" presence.

Dr. King was a profound, spiritual man, a Baptist preacher of magnificent metaphors who used incomparable rhetoric to persuade a people tired of being kicked about by the brutal feet of oppression. He used his soaring rhetoric to promote dignity and Christian love. With an outpouring of pure poetry, his Letter From Birmingham Jail, as one example, articulated a crystallization of his theory of nonviolence. "We must not allow ourselves to become like our oppressors!"

He should have won not only the Nobel Peace Prize but also the Nobel Prize for Literature, if only for the pure poetry of his oratory. He had a dream indeed to change life's blueprint. But a stalwart of Black hatred had a di□erent blueprint. Dr. King's declaration of love, truth, and the courage to do what's right should be our guideposts on this lifelong journey, but sometimes these values get in the way of what lesser noblemen have in mind. One week before his murder, some of my more thoughtful Sandhurst buddies (Raffique Shah, Reginald Lassalle)

## It was as if the earth had stopped rotating. Memorial Park in Port of Spain, Trinidad, murmured with a hum of disbelief... South along Frederick Street, traffic came to a virtual halt...Then the mournful wail of cacophonic horns joined the setting sun in sinking slowly to a depth of utter bewilderment.

and I were recounting the innumerable times Dr. King was illegally put in jail, almost fatally stabbed, and deliberately harassed. We were searching our consciences to determine whether we would bring our military training to defend the tyranny of the minority, the injustice of the times in Trinidad and Tobago. Should we obey unjust laws, laws not rooted in cosmic ecological oneness? Statutes promulgated by a recalcitrant political class in an 'independent' T&T just as in the American South!

King was seeking to promote love as a regulating ideal, to inject new meaning into civil disobedience as a nonviolent tool of e ective protest. Our calypsonian, the Mighty Sparrow, relished King's passion and his poetry. Moreover, he believed that King's leadership abilities made him good material for the American presidency. "Martin Luther King for President" filled the radio waves. The Mighty Stalin immortalized the line "We shall overcome someday," and it resonated through the streets of Port of Spain from Memorial Park to Marine Square (later named the Brian Lara Promenade.)

History is replete with famous leaders whose beliefs in some worthy ideal inspired remarkable accomplishments. Dr. Martin Luther King led the Civil Rights Movement, believing fervently that all people would have the same freedoms in the United States one day. That belief drove him to fight for change and dictated his actions with incomparable eloquence and nonviolence. He symbolized the strength and spirit of the nonviolent movement. The MLK Holiday is an honor accorded because of his leadership of the African American struggle for freedom and its impact on the American psyche.

Dr. King's assassination was almost a mortal blow to my commitment to love and human solidarity. I was sick for weeks. However, his death turned out to be an opportunity to transform my relationship to the unseen contingencies of the cosmos. I now live peacefully and lovingly with the willingness to take on ahead of time, without knowing what will happen, the responsibility to see that whatever happens turns out to be the opportunity of a lifetime.

They assassinated King. Long Live the King!

\*Dr. David Brizan is a Leadership and Life Empowerment Coach, working at the intersection of creativity and pragmatic action. He is a graduate of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and the inventor of the VICAR model of constructive living and C2nd Linguistic Strategies.



## In A Plastic Factory By Herman Hall

was in this country for 11 months on a student visa and attended RCA Technical Institute, 320 West 31st Street in Manhattan during the day and working in a plastic molding factory at night in Williamsburg, Brooklyn. Around 7pm, I sensed something was wrong. Usually, we got 20 minutes for dinner and two fiveminute breaks, but the foreman seemed to be nervous on that early Thursday evening. He was frequently on the phone talking to the factory owner and he did not even supervise me to ensure I was keeping up with the machine that opened every 15 seconds. Some workers had stopped their machines and murmuring with each other. Shortly after, the foreman announced that Dr. King was shot dead and that riots had started on Fulton Street in Bedford Stuyvesant, Brooklyn. He told us that the factory was closed, and we must leave immediately.

Mobile phones and instant communication were not yet a dream. When I got on the J Train at Kosciuszko Street station, it seemed few straphangers knew what had happened. The next morning, I took the crowded A Train to Manhattan, and the commuters were unusually quiet, eagerly reading newspapers. I saw teary eyes and as if most people were dazed. Days later, I listened to King's funeral on the radio since TV was not even a household item. I remember radio stations emphasizing that New York's Governor, Nelson Rockefeller, had made his personal jet available to transport New York civil rights leaders and King's close friends to Atlanta.

Years later, in the mid1970s, the late Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton introduced me to Mrs. Coretta Scott King. Upon hearing I was from the Caribbean, she asked me about Dr. Eric Williams of Trinidad & Tobago and invited me to Atlanta for her husband's birthday celebrations. The following year, I met Mrs. King again in Manhattan. She remembered me and invited me again to MLK birthday celebrations. My two regrets – I initially thought King spoke only on behalf of "Black Americans," as African Americans were then called, and as I did not realize that Dr. King championed for oppressed people worldwide. Secondly, I did not attend the annual King celebration in Atlanta when Mrs. King was alive.

\*Herman Hall latest book, Julien Fédon - Revolutionary, Patriot and Insurrectionist: The Untold Story of a Mulatto Leader - will be released on March 2, 2022 and in late 2023, From Alexander Hamilton to Kamala Harris.



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## THE MIGHTY BOMBER CLIFTON RYAN WAS A PHILOSOPHER

Dr. David Brizan



Mighty Bomber photographed in performance at the 2002 Dimanche Gras, Port of Spain.

Photo by Mark Lyndersay courtesy Trinidad & Tobago Newsday.

Over the New Year weekend while Americans and fans around the world mourned the loss of the famed actress/comedienne Betty White, Trinbagonians and calypso aficionados globally heard of the passing of the veteran and beloved calypsonian Mighty Bomber at age 93. It was Bomber's friend and former business partner, The Mighty Sparrow, who informed EVERY-BODY'S Magazine of the sad news. Dr. David Brizan reflex on the calypso titan.

e won the Trinidad and Tobago Calypso Monarch in 1964 with the most incontrovertible double entendre composition. His smooth, melodious delivery glossed over the covert/ overt sexuality of the story and enchanted us in a lyrically poetic gem of storytelling. "James and Joan" was a composition of marvelous, metaphoric manipulation, a gem of lyrical navigation. It was a composition extraordinaire.

## The Bomber came to Trinidad from his Grenadian abode as a 19year-old and settled with family in the hills of Laventille-a long way from his difficult days in Grenada.

Like the Mighty Sparrow (Slinger Francisco), The Bomber came to Trinidad from his Grenadian abode as a 19-year-old and settled with family in the hills of Laventille-a long way from his difficult days in Grenada. He sang calypsos from the tender age of 11 and had the master of ceremonies declare him the local competition winner on seven consecutive occasions. On the first oc-



Bomber was indeed a godfather of calypso. Calypso was his child, and he held its hands, loved it, nurtured, and prepared it for its vital contribution to the stories our culture tells the world. His list of compositions includes ... Sexual Harassment, The National Song, Portrait of Trinidad, Peace in the World, and Bomber's Dream.

casion, an audience member announced that he had dropped a bomb. From that declaration, the sobriquet "Bomber" emerged. He had bombed himself into calypso immortality.

He dropped more bombs during his more than sixty years in the calypso fraternity. Not only did he compose gut-wrenching humorous calypsos for his own rendition, but he also generously gave his gift of authorship to others. "Portrait of Trinidad" (disputably a Bomber composition) sung by the Mighty Sniper made such an impact on our national consciousness many were of the view that the Government should have made it a national song. Instead, he delighted us with heavy humor on topics like his "Grandmother's Advice" or simply bringing back to life Spoiler's sense of the absurdly rebellious and ridiculous imagination, "Fountain of Youth" being the prime example. Interestingly, when Dr. Winsford Devine, the late prolific master calypso composer, published his comprehensive list of calypsos he wrote for others, some unexpected names appeared on that list. This revelation dispelled the lie to public claims of well-known calypsonians about their professed prowess in the art form. Bomber did not appear on that list, having his list of others he had written calypsos.

But there was more to Bomber than the 300 or more calypsos he wrote in his career. He dressed immaculately. As was the custom of the day, calypsonians dazzled with their tailored outfits. The Mighty Duke, as an example, would grace the stage with long flowing multicolored overcoats resplendent in the glow of stage light. Bomber was less extravagant, but according to Sprangalang (Denis Hall), the Mighty Bomber, like most mindful calypsonians of old, was a man of sartorial elegance, impeccably suited for the occasion, whatever the occasion.

Such aplomb was a long way from his delinquent days in Grenada when he carefully attended to his wardrobe of one shirt and a single pair of trousers. Poor as the proverbial church mouse-having lost his parents earlyhe never became enchanted with material wealth. Instead, he chose to develop faith in the Christian God and give his time to the church, as he did lovingly in his final years.

Moreover, he never used the stage as a dancing platform. In that sense only, Bomber became a master performer simply by employing a limited number of dance moves to emphasize his remarkably compelling lines of lyrical genius. When he sang some of Spoiler's composi-



tions, he further elevated humor to a kind of visual art, where perfectly matching outfits perfectly fitted the careful choice of chorus harmonizing laughter like serious business. He rendered, for example, the best among them about some people in a village who lost their memories and were engaging in actions that made thoughtful people stop and go, "huh?" Dementia had become a pandemic disease among many older people and, increasingly more worrisome, among a significant number of younger people.

He crooned, "My memory tells me I'm okay. But who can trust memory at this late stage?" Like Spoiler, he was always capable of injecting humor into weighty topics. Indeed, he did incomparable renditions of Spoiler's classics and hit the mark with his early identification of an illness that has become notorious for destroying personality and requiring family support in difficult times. The involuntary and inevitable degeneration of the human neurological system is good evidence of how little control we have over our various physiological functions. Bomber used Spoiler to remind us of that human



fragility, as he kept close to his faith to remind himself of the sin of separation.

As is the case with so many historical events and personalities, we wait too long to discern and recognize the value of their contribution. Some of these strong poets were men before their time. Bomber would refute any such claim, sticking instead to the simple notion of what a calypsonian was. For sure, Bomber was a philosopher in so far as a philosopher who questions our everyday assumptions about life. He was no crossover artist, singing chutney or soca or sometimes a ballad here and there. He was pure calypso, in the vintage sense that Pretender was. No one would mistake Kitchener for a soca artiste or a likely chutney contender. Cypher, Terror, Duke, Spoiler - these were "true, true" calypsonians. Ditto for the Mighty Bomber.

He is a legend. From lovely and softly lascivious stories like "James and Joan" to justifiable claims in "The Godfather of Calypso," Bomber was indeed a godfather of calypso. Calypso was his child, and he held its hands, loved it, nurtured, and prepared it for its vital contribution to the stories our culture tells the world. His list of compositions includes some unforgettable songs: Sexual Harassment, The National Song, Portrait of Trinidad, Peace in the World, and Bomber's Dream, among several others. The genius of "James and Joan" was later captured by the American philosopher, Richard Rorty who persuades us that all life is contingent, unpredictable. Like the psychologist Sigmund Freud, Rorty saw luck as worthy of determining fate. Listen to Bomber's rendition of his monarch-winning song of delightful storytelling, and one can trace the evolution of love from naive playfulness to the profound responsibility of a family. With five little children in Laventille ("For Joan is my wife and James is me"), one can easily extrapolate the story to understand social evolution and evolution itself. Slow and incomprehensible, forever lending itself to an excellent conceptual plot that may have some correspondence to the reality in which life is taking place.

In the end, even his melodious renditions proved inadequate to the task of slowing his slide into osteogenesis imperfecta, a disease in which bones degenerate into a dangerous brittleness, rendering treacherous any accidental fall or careless slip. He broke bones but never his spirit. He remained firm in his belief in God, trusting in the Lord, and leaning on the evidence of trees and seas and wind and stars as all he needed to reaffirm his Christian faith continuously. And performer par excellence that he was, he could find no way to bomb himself out of this final call by the master of all ceremonies.

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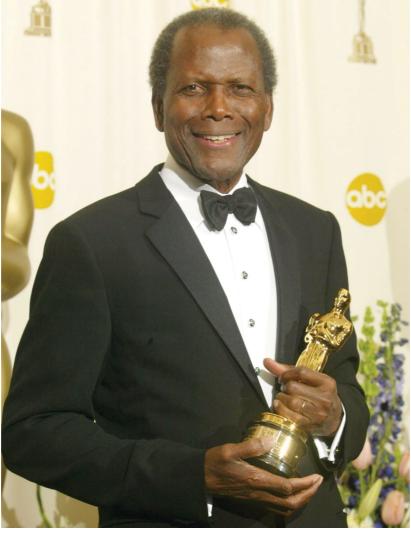
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# I WANT TO BE LIKE SIDNEY



In 1964, Sir Sidney Poitier became the first black actor to win the Best Actor Oscar; he was also nominated in 1959 for his role in "The Defiant Ones." - Photo - The Sun

## Poitier did for the Caribbean and me more than a posthumous eulogy could narrate.

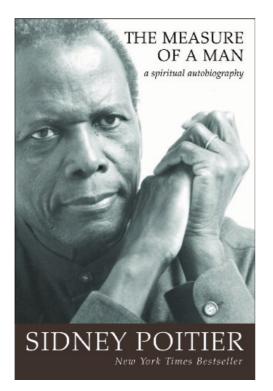
## **By Sidney Zoe**

f you never believed in the miracle of self-reconstruction, you should check out Sidney Poitier's life. It will alter your belief. Nothing in the stars destined him for stardom, certainly not in the pure white enclave of a racist Hollywood in mid-20th century America. But he did become a Hollywood superstar, paving the way for Denzel Washington and others like Guyanese-born actress Letitia
Wright of Black Panther fame and Dominique

Thorne, a native New Yorker of Caribbean parentage, who will debut in Black Panther 2. Indeed, Poitier foreshadowed and opened a path for many African American thespians to achieve success in the unlikely nook of white American conservatism. But he did a great deal more for countless others, who at some stage had lost faith in their ability to be somebody. As a Bahamian, he did for the Caribbean and me more than a posthumous eulogy could narrate.

Sidney Poitier was born in Miami, Florida, on February 20, 1927. When he died at 94 on January 6, 2022, he





"I see each of us as authors and responsible persons for our interpretation and reaction to the circumstances of our lives." Sidney Poitier

was a long way from the difficult economic circumstances of family life in the Bahamas, where he lived until age 15. Then, his parents sent him to live with an older brother in Miami. They figured he would have better opportunities.

As a Caribbean man, I identify with Poitier's experiences because, like some Caribbean parents, my father had deposited me in London to live with Leon Zoe, an older brother. The latter had no interest in guiding a fifteen-year-old young man through the rigors of life. I was bewildered. Leon was busy pursuing a medical career and could find little time to chaperon me through dangerous days in the summer of 1967. Then London was no less racist than liberal New York and required a rugged approach to surviving the biases of second-class citizenship, the kind of prejudice that haunted Poitier in his early career. So off I went to a theater in Brixton to see "To Sir, With Love," a transformative British drama about an idealistic teacher played by Sidney Poitier who must win over rebellious teenagers in a tough East London school.

By that summer, Poitier had already overcome his impoverished background in the Bahamas and adjusted to American culture to rise to the top of his profession at a time when prominent roles for Black actors were rare. He had won the Oscar in 1963 with "Lilies of the Field," playing an itinerant laborer who helped a group of White nuns to build a chapel. In my early Caribbean days, a few friends and I had become truants and 'break biche' to see this movie. Before leaving the Caribbean in 1967, I had already seen "No Way Out," "Cry, the Beloved Country," a troubled student in "Blackboard Jungle" and an escaped prisoner in "The Defiant Ones," in which he and Tony Curtis were shackled together and forced to get along to survive. With "Defiant Ones," Poitier became the first Black man to be nominated for an Oscar. He appeared in the first Broadway production of "A Raisin in the Sun" in 1959 and starred in the movie version two years later. Then came "Lilies of the Field," biblical epic "The Greatest Story Ever Told," and the drama "A Patch of Blue," in which his character had a chaste romance with a blind white woman. I was unaware at the time, but in retrospect, Poitier was fortifying me to be defiant and resolute in my struggles. These struggles resembled countless Caribbean people in London, New York, and elsewhere.

While many of his best-known films explored racial tensions as Americans grappled with social changes wrought by the Civil Rights Movement, Caribbean islands watched and reflected on their own situation. In 1967 alone, he appeared as a Philadelphia detective fighting bigotry in small-town Mississippi in "In the Heat of the Night" and a doctor who wins over his White fiancée's skeptical parents in "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner." However, the 1967 film "In the Heat of the Night" gave Poitier his most enduring role. He played Virgil Tibbs, a homicide detective passing through Mississippi, when a bigoted White police chief (Rod Steiger)



## In the early 1960s, Poitier joined the more outspoken Harry Belafonte and began embracing the Civil Rights Movement. Both men attended the 1963 March on Washington and in 1964 traveled to Mississippi to meet with activists in the days following the infamous slayings of three young civil rights workers.

detained Tibbs as a possible suspect in a slaying. After a belligerent encounter in which Tibbs slaps Steiger back (a slap heard around the world), Tibbs reluctantly agrees to stay and help solve the case. The two men eventually find grudging mutual respect. That slap got the Caribbean talking about how to escape the grip of racism. Through Poitier's return slap, they could sense a new possibility of standing up for a new way of being in a world where they had become tired of the various forms of oppression in the region. Indeed, it was a slap heard around the Caribbean, which, like the United States of America, was readying itself for a more equitable and just world.

In the 1970s, Poitier scaled back on acting and turned to directing, which he felt gave him more control over his film projects. First, he teamed up with his pal Harry Belafonte for the Western "Buck and the Preacher," his directorial debut. Next, he directed and co-starred with Bill Cosby in the comedy caper "Uptown Saturday Night," which, along with its spiritual sequels "Let's Do It Again" and "A Piece of the Action," featured primarily Black casts.

Poitier's dignified roles helped audiences of the 1950s and 1960s envision Black people not just as servants but as doctors, teachers, detectives, and lawyers. It helped me imagine myself as a poet. At the same time, as the lone Black leading man in 1960s Hollywood, he came under tremendous scrutiny. He was too often hailed as a noble symbol of his race and endured criticism from some Black people who said he had betrayed them by taking sanitized roles and pandering to Whites. "It's been an enormous responsibility," Poitier told Oprah Winfrey in 2000. But he accepted it and lived in a way that showed how he respected that responsibility. For others to come behind him, there were certain things he had to do.

By 2000, Poitier had retired from acting, choosing to play golf and pen a memoir, "The Measure of a Man: A Spiritual Autobiography." He described his lifelong attempt to live according to principles instilled in him by his Bahamian father and others he admired. Unfortunately, I was not that lucky. I became a lower-level accountant in London, struggled writing meaningful poetry, and played amateur golf. But the image of Poitier's success against great odds kept me going, eventually realizing that the enjoyment of life was another form of success.

In the early 1960s, Poitier joined the more outspoken Harry Belafonte and began embracing the Civil Rights Movement. Both men attended the 1963 March on Washington and in 1964 traveled to Mississippi to meet with activists in the days following the infamous slayings of three young civil rights workers.

As a Caribbean man, I learned from Sidney Poitier to nurture that state of being willing and ready to bring all of one's available resources to confront the difficulties of living or operating successfully in challenging environments. I saw his approach as a model possessing an endless proliferation of freedom to act effectively in any circumstance, speak truth to power, and advocate social justice. This model challenged more traditional definitions of social membership. He was courageous, strong, hardy, rugged, and robust. As he aspired to bring personal mastery into his plan, he established his position clearly, so those around him could quickly take his lead. He knew that unless one was willing to step beyond ordinary actions, there would be the slight possibility for what looked like impossible outcomes to become a reality. A Bahamian Hollywood movie star? An unlikely possibility. It all seemed so magical.

But his commitments found potency when he responded readily to adversarial "forces" by choosing to hold obstacles and problems as opportunities to forward his work, so they did not seriously limit his e lectiveness. Resistance to his progress by other individuals became a source of inspiration. Extrapolating this notion of responsibility to life, he used adversity to take responsibility for his actions in the world while helping, even if subtly, to transform society.

"I see each of us as authors and responsible persons for our interpretation and reaction to the circumstances of our lives," he asserted. Who can argue with such a noble claim? He became a movie star when the circumstances dictated otherwise. In that sense, I always wanted to be like Sidney. He is the reason I believe in the miracle of self-reconstruction.

\*Sidney Roe is a Caribbean accountant who writes poetry and plays golf. Sidney Poitier has been his idol and primary source of inspiration as he straddles those two incompatible domains.



## Massive Stories of 2022 Thrilling New York Governor's Race



Governor Kathy Hochul



Jumaane Williams Chances are New York City Public Advocate Jumaane Williams will be the last Democrat to bow out of the Democratic Primary in order to make Governor Kathy Hochul a shoo-in.



Rob Astorino

If Rob Astorino, a former Westchester County executive, wins the Republican Primary, he may be a formidable candidate against Governor Hochul.



*Lee Zeldin He has an excellent chance of winning the Republican Primary on June 28.* 

#### By Rosa Edwards

his year New York gubernatorial election will be one of the most exciting races ever in NY regardless of Covid. So, will be campaigns across the nation for seats in the U.S. House of representatives and Senate commonly known as the midterm election when a president is halfway into the presidency. Black voters, including Caribbean-Americans, may be the deciding factor in many close races. The 2022 midterm, scheduled for Tuesday, November 8, may be recorded as

the most significant one in U.S. history. Should the Republicans recapture the House, and even if the Senate remains unchanged with Vice President Kamala Harris casting the deciding vote, it is most likely former President Donald Trump will praise himself for engineering victory and run for the presidency in 2024.

New Yorkers traditionally allow their governor to remain for two or three terms in office. The Democrats are in power now for twelve years which began with the election of Andrew Cuomo in 2011 and Governor Gov. Kathy Hochul succeeding him when Cuomo was chased out of office due to sexual charges. Based on Republicans and Democrats each enjoying office for two or three terms, political pundits expect that a Republican will be the next governor of New York. Unlike the 2021 mayoral race in New York City when the Republicans did not have a viable and experienced candidate, two or three highly qualified Republicans, including Congressman Lee Zeldin of Long Island and Rob Astorino, a former Westchester County executive, who lost to Cuomo in 2014, are competing in their party's primary on June 28. Assuming nobody drops out, the winner and the winner of the Democratic Primary, very likely Governor Kathy Hochul, will make the November 3<sup>rd</sup> general election a neck and neck race. The winner will not claim victory by a landslide.

While it will not be shocking if a Republican is the next governor of New York, the timing could spell disaster for President Joe Biden. To lose New York to the Republicans will vibrate across the nation and spell disaster for Biden in 2024.

Just remember as the New York gubernatorial race and the midterm elections generate momentum and with daily media headlines, you can say, "I was primed by EVERYBODY'S Magazine."

## New York City Allows Green Card Holders and Dreamers to Vote

race yourself for more confusion and administrative problems in future municipal elections in New York City when permanent residents or Green Card holders residing in the city for a mere one month are al-



lowed to vote. To compound the implementation of the new law by the New York City Board of Elections that the City Council legislated and accepted by Mayor Eric Adams, the law is blurry. Will Americans from other states who are living in the City for 30 days eligible to vote? They are not green card holders but are bona fide American citizens. In other words, can Americans from other states in the union, and New Yorkers from other cities, villages, and towns in New York State spend one month in New York City and be qualified to vote? Yes, as long as they show proof of residency.

Trump Republicans and rightwing Democrats are propagandizing that migrants or undocumented immigrants from Mexico and people of poor nations will flood New York City in order to determine the outcome of elections. The law allows green card holders to vote only in local or municipal elections - citywide contests, like those for mayor, public advocate, City Council members, district leaders and borough presidents.

Green card holders cannot vote in state and federal elections; they are not eligible to vote for governor, president and members of Congress.

According to the City Council, approximately 808,000 green card holders will be eligible to vote beginning January 9, 2023 including Dreamers, children without immigrant status, born in the U.S. of undocumented immigrants and living in the U.S. through the DACA program.

New York City's population is estimated at eight million making it difficult to know who are documented and undocumented residents. During general elections, a New York City ballot often consists of two long pages fill with candidates seeking federal, state, citywide, city council and district leader offices. Many voters find the ballot confusing. How will New York City Board of Elections design a ballot to include a citizen who is entitled to vote in federal, state and city elections while on the same ballot a green card holder can only vote for a candidate seeking a city office?

In community races for the City Council where the winner in the Democratic Primary is sometimes determined by a few votes, it is quite possible that candidates may get family and friends residing outside New York City to register and live in any of the five boroughs just for one month in order to vote for their family or friend.

If ranked choice voting was complicated in 2021 just wait for 2023 when permanent residents will vote. Here is the scenario to expect in 2023. The New York City Board of Elections will be blamed by voters and politicians for the snafu but the politicians will not say they created a bill but they did not give the Board of Elections enough time and resources to implement the legislation without a hitch. **INT'L FOOD MARKET** FRUITS, VEGETABLES & SPICES FROM AFRICA AND CARIBBEAN Roots Tonic • Bitters • Bissap Adja • Swahili • Nina • Geisha and more ...

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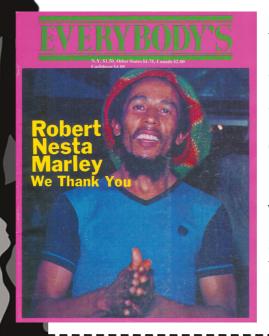
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