South leads the nation

James Rogers and Louise Blake

ATLANTA — "As the poor of the South are liberated, the New South will lead the nation."

These words from Jesse Jackson's announcement speech last October came true on Super Tuesday, March 8. Jackson's victory in the South propelled him to front-runner status in the Democratic primary, signaling a new era in the political life of this country. The South, with its large Black population, could become the core of a new majority electoral coalition which could sweep away the New Right and elect Jesse Jackson the 41st President of the United States.

In the region that was the site of this country's racial battleground 25 years ago, Jackson won five Southern states, four in the Deep South — Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. All were former slave states of the old Confederacy. In the final tally, Jackson won more votes (2,547,302) and scored higher in more Super Tuesday states than any other Democratic candidate, though Gov. Mike DuPeeis the won the most delegates. (As in 1984, the gap between Jackson's popular votes and dele-

gates exposes the lack of democracy in the nomination process.) Jackson captured 97% of the Black vote and 10% of the white vote, while Sen. Albert Gore won the conservative white Democrats. Jackson placed second in most of the rest of the states, including Texas, Hawai'i, and the other contenders' home states.

Jackson has both inspired renewed struggle for democracy, and for an end to the racist and economic violence of the Reagan years. Dee Sut-
tles, who lives in Selma, Alabama's "Slave City" housing project, has no plumbing. The vegetables she grows in her backyard are what allow her to make it through the winter. She told Unity, "I hope (Jackson makes it), 'cause we really need him."

As Black beautician Helen Isom of Thomasville, Georgia, put it, "We're so proud of Jesse. He'll be a President for all the people."

Speaking at Atlanta's 8th Street Baptist Church, Jackson declared, "Stand up on Super Tuesday! Let us make America be America for all! The people responded with one voice.

Despite what the big media say about the Super Tuesday "muddle" and the disunity of the South, this

Jesse Jackson and the Significance of Super Tuesday

BY AMIRI BARAKA

Jesse Jackson's victories in the Super Tuesday primaries pageant are a "symbolic" reference to the existence of the African American nation in the Black-belt South.

The five states won approximate the core and outer limits of that nation, so that even in the drags of U.S. bourgeois democracy, an election yields a referendum-like expression of a national consciousness. Especially because that consciousness (selection) was registered numerically, and as an expression of preference imical and opposite the majority of Americans.

Elijah Muhammed, RNA, APP calling for
ers, for a Black state, is based on an authentic democratic principle, Self Determination. These five states and the rest of the "Jesse space" in the South could vote separation if they wanted to. But the only correct demand is Self Determination. The natural and sacred right of people to determine their lives.

Jesse Jackson's campaign has been masterfully moved and inspirational, especially in its mass expression of Black and progressive political desire. The African American nation spoke Super Tuesday and raised Jackson by the numbers into an undeniable importance to the presidential election. This is so powerful because it confirms that Black people are critical to this society's functioning on any level. There is in the Jackson campaign a powerful

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Super Tuesday and the African American National Question

Amiri Baraka

Super Tuesday is actually a Black-belt referendum! The Black Nation is the slave history and present of U.S. society... Super Tuesday is actually a Black-belt referendum! The political focus of the Black South joined with the Black oppressed nationality in the North who are linked by blood, experience, history and culture, define the major U.S. cities' obvious ideological and political link with the South. The fact that the whole of the African American nation is seen as a lower class speaks to the class nature of the national question. Only the destruction of imperialism can finally resolve it.

The 26 major cities where African Americans are large pluralities or majorities, connected and expanded by a rationalized African American national "state zone" in the South (i.e., the most continuous areas of Black plurality and majority), are a powerful political force in the U.S. Black people are 11% of the U.S. population. Jesse Jackson has consistently gotten 10% of the white vote. This 20% challenges the 24% of the population who voted for Reagan.

Progressive forces must support the Jesse Jackson campaign and build the objective Rainbow as a permanent vehicle for progressive community and electoral development. It is silly to talk about revolution and not even be able to elect a school board member! Revolutionaries would be building mass and cadre structures on the energy and real advance the

The Black worker is the most extreme case, since national oppression, maintained racially, doubles the exploitation, the robbery and denial of rights.

The other oppressed nationalities, Native Americans, Latinos, Asians, experience the same kinds of attack, but class exploitation is fine tuned to maximize oppression by race so that the darker the skin, the more oppressed one is likely to be even in the same group. It is the fall of Africa that is being reinforced for ages now by white supremacy, the social philosophy of Western capitalism.

The African American national question and its underlying focus on Black Self Determination cannot be dismissed or hidden for long. Super Tuesday and the Jackson campaign redefined that question and the Black Liberation Movement for the 1990s.