Malik Miah is a member of the National Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance and has been an active supporter of the African Liberation Day actions.

It indicted European imperialist rule in Africa and colonialism.

Garvey did not separate the struggle of Blacks in America from what happened to their brethren and sisters around the world.

Malcolm X

In the 1960s, the figure best exemplifying the interconnection of the Afro-American struggle with the colonial revolution sweeping Africa, Asia, and Latin America was Brother Malcolm X.

After Malcolm left the Nation of Islam and traveled twice to Africa and the Middle East to meet with African leaders, he founded the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

Malcolm viewed the OAAU as a fighting instrument of Black communities from Harlem to Watts, as well as an instrument of Pan-African solidarity and action.

Unlike Brother Kashif, Malcolm considered solidarity with the African struggle against U.S. and European imperialism to be an important part of the struggle here.

A look at how the present movement is moving forward, and the significance of the actions held thus far, also refutes Brother Kashif's charges of "escapism.

In the fall of 1971, three Afro-American activists went to the liberated territories in Mozambique held by FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique), where they met with Osuwe Sadzakul, then head of the Malcolm X Liberation University in Geneva, N.C., and now chairperson of the African Liberation Solidarity Committee (ALSC).

Malcolm and students of the guerilla leaders on how Blacks here could aid their struggle. After these discussions Sadzakul, along with the Young Organization for Black Unity (YOBU) - a nationalistic, primarily student organi-