



# THE AFRICAN WORLD\*

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## Black Response to Police Murder:

# "This Has Got to Stop!"

### SOBU NEWS SERVICE

AYDEN, N.C. - The history of Black people's lives in America has always been one where there is no certainty. And here in this eastern Carolina rural community, that history has become real again with the murder recently of a 32-year-old Black man by a local white state trooper.

What happened to William Earl Murphy on a rural road a short distance from his house is so typical of Black people's history that it is tragic. It is filled with the typical Southern lynch-a-nigger attitude, and also with the sort of racist ridiculousness of reason that pervades most Black community confrontations with the police throughout this country, North and South.

It was Friday night and Bill was going down the road to ask for a small loan from a white man he worked for. He noticed when he got to the house, around 11:00 that night, that the truck was not there so, he concluded, the man was not home.

Somewhere along the line he did make contact with the man's wife, herself returning from work, and was told that the loan would not be made and he should probably go home and get some sleep for there was much tobacco work to be done the next morning.

Bill left the white man's house and started down the road on the short walk to his home less than a mile away. Suddenly State Trooper Billy Day stopped him, and said that he was drunk in public.

"I'm not drunk and I'm not getting in that car," witnesses said Bill told the officer, but he was soon handcuffed and placed in the car, which took off for the local jail.

Everyone let it go at that, someone went to tell his folks, but everything seemed alright until the next morning word swept through the Black community that Bill Murphy had been killed. Local newspapers said that he had struggled in the car with the policeman and in the process been shot.

Not only did this make no sense to people who knew that Bill Murphy was not the kind of man to struggle with a policeman, but it didn't make any sense either to those who knew this officer and others like him who had a history of disrespect for Black people.

What followed was a Black

community investigation. This investigation turned up a wealth of information, so much so that any one in his right mind could not believe Trooper Day's tall tale.

Starting at the beginning, some observers re-

cognized that there was a little disagreement as to whether or not he had actually talked with the white woman. But a friend who had passed him on the road noticed that he had spoke briefly with the white woman, clearly making no advances.

It was right after this that the patrol car stopped him and placed him under arrest. The officer had not talked with the woman, so he could not have been told that any passes had been made. Apparently Trooper Day was just out to get him

a nigger that night and Bill Murphy happened to be there.

Another sidelight to the incident pointed out by an observer noted that in several instances the same woman had been seen around the area with the same Trooper Day. And some people even advanced that Trooper Day may have dropped her off just before Bill Murphy came out.

All this may be argued, but from that point on a clearly documented story of what followed can easily be uncovered. Bill was handcuffed--hands behind the back--and put in the car. Instead of going straight ahead on the small rural road and getting on the large highway, Trooper Day turned off on a side road with deserted farmhouses.

A mile and a half or so down this road is where the incident took place. And although the officer contends it all happened in the car, the blood stained highway and Bill Murphy's body speak to the contrary.

On the ground are two moderate size puddles of blood, a large urine stain, and some small drops of blood.

From this point several questions arise:

(1) In the first place, how and why would a man with his hands behind his back reach for a police officer's weapon inside a car?

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MURDERED BY A STATE TROOPER, BILL MURPHY, OF AYDEN, N. C. RESTS IN A LOCAL funeral parlor, still bearing the obvious scars of police brutality. Gash on his forehead came from a pistol-butt blow to the head, while the bruise near the eye resulted from the handcuffed, beaten and shot man landing on his face as he fell to the ground. Awakened community residents have vowed to make his death the last one. (SOBU staff photo).

## Portugal Seeks to Stop Trials

# Guinea Target of New Invasion

by Winston Berry (AWA)

CONAKRY, GUINEA - Another invasion of the sovereign land of the Republic of Guinea has been forecast here, based on the interception of radio conversations between Portuguese ships at sea and soldiers in neighboring Guinea-Bissau (so-called Portuguese Guinea). In response to the discovery, Pres. Ahmed Sekou Toure has placed the country's armed forces, including the People's Militia, on alert between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 6 a.m.

At the United Nations, Guinea's ambassador, Abdoulaye Toure presented a letter dated August 3, 1971 saying that Radio Conakry had "intercepted conversations between Overseas Marine Units and two other head-

quarters units of the Portuguese Colonial Army discussing an imminent military aggression against the Republic of Guinea."

The aggression, said the letter was aimed first against "the main points along the frontier" shared by Guinea on its west flank with Guinea-Bissau; and secondly "against the zone of Conakry, the capital."

On these grounds, Amb. Toure requested an immediate meeting of the UN Security Council to deal with this obvious "threat to international peace and security."

He recalled that the Council had strongly condemned Portugal last December for an invasion of Guinea on Nov. 22 which took the lives of over 200 Guinea citizens. As far back as 1965,

he noted, there had been condemnations, yet still Portugal continued its aggression.

Abdurrahim Farah, the Somali ambassador to the UN, said the Security Council had not responded as speedily as necessary to the appeals of Guinea. He said there was now the probability of another attack by Portugal. The Security Council could not ignore the appeal of Guinea this time, he reasoned, bearing in mind the whole history of aggression by a foreign European power.

The Security Council voted unanimously to send another investigating team into the area immediately, but, sources at the Guinea mission in New York disclosed last Friday that for various reasons the group had

not yet left. They cautioned however, that, as always, the people of Guinea were still on the alert.

This new invasion attempt seems to be linked to plans to free certain captives of the fifth column of forces left from the November invasion, who are now on public trial in Guinea.

The testimony of those on trial, some high government and military officials, offers proof that the danger of foreign intervention in Guinea was real and that Guinean President Sekou Toure was not the megalomaniac he was accused of being by the Western press. If the men in the dock are innocent, they are being given a rare

(Cont'd. on pg. 3)





## Black Party Chooses Legislature Candidates

**SOBU NEWS SERVICE**  
COLUMBIA, S. C. - The independent Black United Citizens Party (UCP) of South Carolina will run two candidates in a September 14 special election to fill two legislative seats vacated by state appointees.

John Roy Harper II, president of the party, and Thomas Broadwater, UCP candidate for governor in 1970, were nominated by acclamation at a nominating convention held here Wednesday night, August 4.

Over 150 brothers and sisters attended the convention at the Town 'N' Tourist Motel. Brother Harper won on the first ballot with 57 votes, 14 over the 43 delegate votes required for nomination. A runoff was necessary between Bros. James Red Fern II and Broadwater as neither initially received the necessary 43 tallies. Though a second balloting failed to produce a plurality for either candidate, the Broadwater - Harper ticket was unanimously accepted.

In speaking of the upcoming Richland county campaign, Bro. Harper characterized the Democratic party as a "well-oiled, highly financed machine."

"We're fighting a powerful machine but we can do it, we just need to get our people to the



ATTY. JOHN HARPER

pools," he advised.

"We'll call the shots as we see them, whether fair or foul, as we have always done," Bro. Harper added.

Sis. Verdelle Lloyd, representing Bro. Broadwater, said that Broadwater has taken a stand to put Black people "in

the know."

Sister Modjeska Simkins, veteran warrior for human rights, urged Black voters to "face on your walking shoes." She denounced "white manipulators and Black misdealers in Richland County (who) marked ballots and herded Black voters to the polls to vote for Sullivan and Burnside (white democrats)."

"The South Carolina Democratic Party is no better than Ben Tillman was. The Black vote has been prostituted long enough," declared Sis. Simkins.

Advising Black people to "cut out bacon thin," she urged a harder, longer look at situations and appropriate action.

In addition to the nominations, the convention also elected permanent county officers. Bro. Sidney Moore is county chairman and Sister Edna Smith was elected President.

Sis. Beverly Bellinger was elected secretary, Bro. Donald DeNeal treasurer, Bro. Redfern II county vice chairman and William Gunn state committee man. Bro. Ted Henigway presided over the convention.

## U.N. Mission Returns

### Senegal Downs U.S. Support of Portuguese Invasions

DAKAR, SENEGAL (AWA)-Senegal must in the future consider the United States and Britain as great enemies instead of great friends, according to government spokesman Ousmane Camara. Mr. Camara said that the abstention by Britain and the U. S. on the recent United Nations Security Council condemning Portugal for "planting a land mine in Senegal fills us with bitterness."

In his words, "friends were judged by what they did and not by what they said. Britain and the U. S. had adopted a position supporting Portugal and therefore must be considered as enemies."

Meanwhile the six-member United Nations Security Council mission which arrived in Senegal July 25 to investigate Senegal's complaint concerning Portuguese armed incursions and mine-laying on Senegalese territory, has completed its task.

The chairman of the mission is Ambassador Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa of Nicaragua, and its members are, Ambassadors Jacques Gerard (Belgium), Felix Magenge (Burundi), Ryoko Ishikawa (Japan), Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland), and Rafic Jouejati (Syria).

While in Senegal the mission visited and inspected the frontier areas, scenes of the Portuguese attacks, spoke to a number of Senegalese government officials and military men and

heard a statement from Amilcar Cabral, head of the Africa Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC). The mission will begin drafting its report upon its return to New York and present its findings to the Security Council. The Council in its resolution of July 15 condemned Portugal's attacks on Senegal and demanded an immediate end to "any acts of violence and destruction in Senegalese territory."

## DEMBA Nationalization Final

GEORGETOWN, GUYANA (GIS) The Government of Guyana has officially taken over all the assets of the Demerara Bauxite Company (DEMBA) effective July 15. Only the day before, a negotiated settlement was reached with Alcan Aluminum Limited of Canada which previously ran the multi-million dollar business here.

Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, in reassuring the people of Guyana that he was confident they could follow up the nationalization with successful operation of the enterprise, pointed out that workers would be given substantial role in the running of the company.

# Wherever we may be.

## Accidental Independence

CONAKRY, GUINEA (SOBU) - Pres. Ahmed Sekou Toure, told members of this country's youth movement that Africa was suffering from widespread lack of responsibility among its leaders. "Most of the African governments," he said, "do not have a spirit of responsibility, 'addressing the sixth congress of the youth of the African Democratic Revolution."

"They cannot believe in independence," said the President. "They have not developed it. All that has happened is as if independence has become a sort of unexpected gift and they consider it an end in itself," said Toure, characterizing neo-colonialist Africans.

The congress in its general resolutions condemned the mystical concept of "negritude" in cultural affairs and attacked one of its foremost exponents, Pres. Leopold Senghor of Senegal, whose territory has become, they said, fertile ground for the recruitment of mercenaries against Guinea.

## Afro Combs "Dangerous"

HONG KONG (LNS)- Robert H. Miller, a Black soldier attempting to return to duty in Viet Nam, was arrested here and charged in court with possession of an offensive weapon and disorderly conduct after British police took him into custody for carrying his Afro-comb. Following this incident, and adding to the growing racial tension in military circles, Black soldiers have been forbidden to carry combs into Hong Kong, having to check them at Customs offices at the airport.

## Dam Equipment Captured

DAR ES SALAAM, TAN. (SOBU)-Guerrilla fighters from the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) have vowed to stop the Cabora Bassa Dam project which threatens to create a hydro-electrical power source in Tete province which will more deeply entrench European imperialism. Spokesmen for the organization announced here last month that the campaign was well on its way, causing big losses and the capture of "very important material" slated for use in dam construction.

A FRELIMO communique stated that the operations had led to the destruction of three vehicles and one shop, the death of a number of Portuguese soldiers and the capture of a Portuguese civilian. In two separate attacks, enemy convoys were ambushed and supplies, including several precision instruments as well as files with plans for the project--eight large cabinets full-captured along with four persons.

## Are Israeli Zionists Imitating Nazis?

**SOBU NEWS SERVICE**  
AMMAN, JORDAN - Israeli Zionists and their supporters all of over the world, are never ending in their attempts to gather world sympathy as the victims of gross atrocities committed by Nazi Germans. So loud, in fact are they, that one has to listen with especially keen ears to find out that in the territories now occupied by them, it seems as though there is an attempt to out-do the Nazis in the field of human torture.

A special United Nations Committee just left here recently having heard several days of testimony from Palestinians and what they heard was enough to turn over anyone's sound stomach and possibly his political convictions.

Twenty - four year old Abdul Fattah Saleh Awad had been arrested by Israeli police, blindfolded, beaten with a rifle butt and his back broken. Only after a 23 day hunger strike nearly a year later was he taken to a hospital for treatment. A fellow prisoner who had tried to help him had been killed by the injection of air into his veins. Awad was accompanied by a medical attendant.

Suleiman Homa Mohammad Abu Tair, a student, 22, had been hanged by his feet and suffered electric and cold water torture, in addition to being lined up against a wall with fellow students and shot at.

Another 24 year - old Palestinian laborer had been arrested last February, hung from a rope around his waist, beaten with sticks, and thrown into a latrine sewer. He presented X-rays to substantiate his claims of bodily injury.

Although the Zionists claim to be acting in the name of God, much of the testimony, especially that which revealed erotic sexual-oriented tortures, seemed to put the Devil more clearly behind them as a motivating force.

A 22 year-old student from the Gaza strip had been stripped naked and beaten with sticks as heavy as chair legs, while a 31 year-old Palestinian barman, taken from his sleeping bed, was nearly blinded and one of his cell mates' genitals had been badly damaged through torture with a wire.

No less brutal were the Israeli Zionists in their treatment of families. One witness, himself only 20 years old, had seen both his mother and brother shot dead by the settler colonists who now occupy the Palestinian's land.

The Mayor of Jerusalem, Ruhi Khatib, told the Committee of mass evacuations as the Zionists occupied the Holy Land, adding that there was in fact profanation of the Holy Places as they came.



## Portugal Fears Unveiling of Facts

## Guinea's Forces Are on Alert

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)  
opportunity to proclaim it-- over the national radio. For the trial is being broadcast, and President Toure has directed that listening groups be organized so that as many as possible of Guinea's 4 million people can follow the proceedings.

The stories told by the defendants implicate French, German and United States agents in the plots to overthrow the Sekou Toure regime and kill the President and other leading officials.

Former Major Barry Mamadou Souradjou was asked how he was recruited into the French secret service, and he replied unhaltingly, as broadcast live over Radio Conakry July 31, 1971:

"I was recruited into the French secret service in March, 1961 through Keita Fodeba, a former minister of defense. Fodeba promised to give me rapid promotions. He told me that, to begin with, 254,000 old French francs, my salary for three months, would be paid into my credit account at Lyonnais in Paris. I started receiving my salary in 1962. I must explain that I also received the same amount in Guinean francs. Fodeba assured me that he had the confi-

dence of most of the governors and police inspectors and commissioners so that I should have no fear in the discharge of my duty. The mission of the secret service was to overthrow the Guinean Government to allow normalization of relations between Guinea and France and formation of a strong capitalist regime."

Tibou Tounkara, a former minister delegate, told how he was recruited by the Germans in 1967 after he became an official in the information department and how he was prevailed upon to stop the attacks by the Guinea radio and press against the subversives and the Ivory Coast officials.

Barry Sory, 45, another former minister delegate, confessed to joining the conspiracy in 1968. His group was the Anti-Guinea Front organized by the Germans and the French. Just what the Front was was testified to by Jean-Paul Alaka on August 1, as follows:

"The Front was created in 1964 in Paris by Mr. Jean Foccart's department. (Foccart is the specialist in African affairs for the French government. He served under the late Gen. Charles De Gaulle and continues under President Pompidou.) At that time the Front had offices in Paris, Dakar (Senegal) and Abidjan Ivory Coast. As of the end of 1965, when the French embassy was closed, the West German Embassy took over responsibility for financing the local front while France assumed the responsibility for financing the front's activities abroad...The front had 500 million CFA (French African Community) francs (\$1,800,000) a year at its disposal...The front's objective has always been to overthrow the Guinean Government.

There were several tendencies however. The toughest line was that of Kaman and Fodeba, who wanted the physical liquidation of the political leaders."

From the testimony of the fifth columnists, it was the Anti-Guinea Front that co-operated with Portugal and other imperialist powers in preparing for the November 22, 1970 invasion. Alaska identified a German businessman named Stefan Sessen as the one who paid him and others \$50,000 in 1969, saying: "As far as I know, the preparations of the November 22 aggression began in December, 1969. The participating countries were France, West Germany, Portugal, Great Britain and the United States."

And so the testimony, as carried out over the air waves, informed the population of Guinea of the nature and dimensions of the conspiracy against their welfare and who were its organizers.

On the eve of the trials, President Sekou Toure summarized the 13-year ordeal through which his country has passed. "From 1958 to 1970," he told Guineans over Radio Conakry July 26, "we have been the permanent target of the criminal enterprises of imperialism and colonialism. Throughout this period we have been subjected to the evil machinations of some foreign countries. We have been constantly slandered, denigrated, insulted and attacked with demonic violence and hysteria caused by imperialism's rage and hatred against all people who try and free themselves from its domination and influences."

"The Guinean people's choice of independence and dignity, even in poverty, instead of opulence and slavery, was

considered by the imperialist powers as an insult stamped on their monstrous foreheads, and thus a challenge," he said.

And as for the money paid by imperialist powers to the fifth columnists in Guinea, the President remarked: "Our local bourgeoisie have mortgaged the bauxite deposits at Boke, Kinda and Tongue, the iron ore and uranium deposits of Mount Nimba, as well as the iron ore deposits at Simbase and Sa-

loun. They have mortgaged all our diamond deposits...our gold deposits...our deposits of rare minerals...our immense hydro-electric resources.

"All the billions of dollars distributed as wages of shame and treason are merely crumbs doled out in the form of advance payments from the proceeds of the Guinean people's gigantic resources which rapacious imperialism intends to seize."



PRES. AHMED SEKOU TOURE

## Koen Under Stiff Rules

ST. LOUIS, MO. - "The Rev. Charles Koen," has to be watched at all times. He is dangerous," are the concluding words on the sheet of "rules for Charles Koen." The rules were made for the Rev. Koen while he is serving a 6 months sentence in the Medium Security Institution (St. Louis workhouse).

Other parts of the unusual rules placed on the chairman of the Black United Fronts includes such statements as "(He) will not be permitted to roam over the institution or visit other dorms to lecture Black power." Extreme visiting restrictions have been placed upon Rev. Koen as far as visiting privileges and the receiving of articles (newspapers, books, clothing, etc.) from the outside.

Mr. Leon Page, National Coordinator of the United Front has expressed grave concern over the rules stating that it is obvious that the St. Louis authorities are attempting to control the people's knowledge of jail conditions and the treatment of the Rev. Koen.

Rev. Koen began serving a 6 month sentence in MSI on July 19, 1971. At the same time he announced the commencement of a water only fast to protest the mass imprisonment of oppressed people by legal authorities in the United States.

Since beginning the fast the Rev. Koen has dropped in weight to 135 pounds from 161 pounds. He has said he will remain on the fast during the duration of his imprisonment. As of August 5, he had observed the fast for 18 days.

St. Louis workhouse officials have transferred Rev. Koen, Chairman of the National Black United Fronts, from the Medium Security Institution (MSI) to the St. Louis City Hospital. The reasons given by the authorities was that the Black leader is suffering from acute malnutrition.

## Factions Come Together

## United UNIA Sets Convention

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD  
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO - Having patched up some splits which have hampered the organization for nearly thirty years, two groups of the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) have voted to form a single group and have called for a United Convention of the organization to take place here next month.

The UNIA, founded by Marcus Mosiah Garvey, had split in 1942 with one faction under the leadership of Thomas W. Harvey of Philadelphia, Pa., and a second led by Vernon Wilson of Cleveland.

Urged on by overtures from youthful members during the two groups' meetings this year, a unification council set aside the dates of Sept. 10-12 for the first United International UNIA convention, a gathering expected to take place in the spirit of the International Conventions of the Negro Peoples of the World which, under Garvey's leadership, attracted thousands of African people to Harlem's Unity Hall in the 1916-1925 years.

"The united convention is the best dedication we can give to the memory of our beloved leader, the Honorable Marcus Garvey, and to the thousands of Freedom Fighters who have fallen in the struggle for the redemption of our motherland, Africa," said Sis. Gina Thorn-

ton. Sis. Thornton is Lady President of the UNIA division #103 here.

Just as it was important in effecting the union of the two older groups, the youth element of the organization, both present and projected, is to play a powerful role in the organization's future. Their first role, she stated, was to familiarize themselves with those elder members of the community who had long been in the struggle, many of them followers of Garvey himself.

"They have," she said, "held on to the Red, Black and Green flag and the philosophy of Garvey with complete faith in his nationalist ideas."

She said that young youth movement Africans needed to unite forces with UNIA elders, and appealed to elder persons to join in current efforts. She outlined a role for both elements.

"We ask our elders to enter into our youth centers all over the country, and teach and lecture on Garveyism and Black History, for you are walking history books and it is necessary that you educate the minds of our people to the task of nation building," said Sis. Thornton.

"The young brothers and sisters," she added, "have the ability, the energy, and the strength to take the reins of the UNIA and construct an in-

ternationally organized chain of links between Africans in America, South America and the African continent."

The Convention, at which all Africans are welcomed, will take place at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 351 W. Raven Ave. in Youngstown. Delegates

will be housed in private homes, while lodging is available to others at \$7.00 per night in double rooms and \$11 per day in hotels at the Hotel Ohio.

Requests for further information may be sent to Sis. Thornton's office 459 Sherwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio, 44511.

## Beaten by Police; Then Convicted of Assault

SOBU NEWS SERVICE  
RICHMOND, VA. - James Mercer, 25, was sitting on his porch quietly last month when a young Black girl ran up the steps in an effort to escape pursuing police dogs. The dogs didn't stop and as they approached the Black man's baby, he rushed at them.

At that point, police grabbed him, witnesses said, threw him down on the steps and started beating him with their nightsticks. Nevertheless, when the case went to court last week, it was Bro. Mercer who was sentenced to six months in jail for allegedly assaulting, cursing and beating police officers.

In addition to his own testimony, the brother was supported by three eyewitnesses, all of whom confirmed that he had been quietly watching television on his porch for at least an hour before the police invasion of his home.

The policeman's story was that Mercer had been pursued along with a second man (who conveniently escaped) after their involvement at the Blackwell school playground disturbances during which policemen turned dogs and nightsticks on a group of Black youth.

Coming out clearly in the judge's post trial comments was the typical American judicial attitude, sharpened by the great publicity and Black unrest that has followed last month's incident. He said Black people ought to shut up and stop carrying out their own investigations into the continuous beatings stacked upon them by Richmond's white men in blue.

"Somebody ought to stop this sort of thing," the judge said. The Black community agreed, but not on the point of the investigations, but rather the beatings by the police.



## Think for Yourself

Alabama governor George Wallace's new offensive against school integration begs the question of clarity within the programmatic scope of the Black community. It is very important, because if we as Black people are not yet clearly out of the pitfalls of liberalism, we will find ourselves misled and even more confused when this new family squabble in white america subsides.

Black people coming off of a reactionary mentality to Wallace and everything that his iron handed, segregationist rule has stood for can be tricked into again becoming the pawns of liberal whites and their self-hating, pro-integration negro allies by adopting the attitude that, "Well, since Wallace is against integration and he's a notorious racist, I have to be for integration." That is faulty logic.

Wallace is against integration, and he is legendary in his racist oppression of Black people, but that does not mean that in order to not fall into his camp, we must be for integration. Believe it or not, one can be against both Wallace's segregation and liberal integration and still be fully devoted to relevant Black education. This would be real independent Black thought.

It would recognize that under segregation, Black people are kept separate from whites and that separateness is played up in a negative sense, thereby being the cause for inhumane, animal-like treatment, which, in terms of education has manifest itself in inadequate funding, poor staffing and questionable development of all-Black schools.

But it would also recognize that integration means that although Blacks and whites are together, there is still little change. For under integration--which is not a new concept, either in theory or practice--Black people still receive no relevant education, this time falling prey to forced white standards as well as the same inhumane treatment by white teachers and administrators which now, instead of at the upper level, is handed down to the rank and file crackers.

There is no difference. There is no change. And there is no education relevant to the needs of Black people. It is around that goal--relevant education and its attainment--that we must organize, having enough self-determination and common sense to see that when white folks' ideas about how we should be educated fall through, it is our duty to think for ourselves and develop something independent which speaks to us.



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The truly African revolutionary press must aid in the defeat of imperialism and neo-colonialism, hailing those who advance the revolution and exposing those who retard it. We do not believe there are necessarily two sides to every question: we see right and wrong, just and unjust, progressive and reactionary, positive and negative, friend and foe. We are partisan.

-KWAME NKRUMAH



## THE STRUGGLE IN PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON  
SOBU National Chairman

### Africa Must Unite at All Costs

This week's guest column, the first of two installment, is by Osei-Poku Bonsu, leader of the Student Movement for African Unity (SMAU) in Ghana.

Once again there has been an O. A. U. summit. The whole world is watching Africa. And to many observers, Blacks are still struggling desperately to be accepted. But the reason is quite simple, for so long as we remain divided, we shall continue to look helpless.

Unity, in fact, is strength, but do we seem to realize this? And even if we do, what are we doing to pave the way for that? Are we not, day in and day out, creating numerous stumbling blocks across the pathway to unity? We are too much interested in fishing out problems after which we run away from solving them--if most of these are real problems at all.

The O. A. U. has entered its ninth year and for goodness sake all Blacks should think seriously of ways and means of effecting African unity after which our thoughts should be translated into action.

Of course there are certain Blacks who, out of sheer selfishness and lack of the sense of togetherness, would always act as destructive agents against African unity. But this should not deter any true and patriotic Black from struggling for unity.

Africa is plagued by political and economic problems and most of these problems could best be solved when African unity has been achieved. Without this, we shall continue to proceed always with cup in the hand.

Africa faces a threat of neo-colonialism and especially western imperialism. Most of us are witnesses of what happened recently in Guinea. There is a vital need to rid this con-

tinents of these elements if peace and progress are to reign on this continent.

These intruders are always rearing their ugly heads because they are conversant with the fact that we are a divided people and that African states, as they stand individually, are but weaklings.

Some people may argue that economic unity among African states is enough. It would be wrong because economic unity cannot thrive where there is no political unity. As a matter of fact political unity should even come first.

Europe has been talking much about economic unity. But economic unity in Europe has been always unstable because there is no political unity. Political unity effects a closer link and cooperation. In fact, African states would not commit themselves fully to economic unity unless there is political unity.

In fact the future would depend more on continents than on individual states and it is high time African states pulled their resources together to make what this continent must be like. Conservatism cannot work here.

Africa is more or less torn apart by tribalism. Can a continental unity help exterminate this? Yes, because taking a united Africa as a whole, no one tribe can be said to dominate in any aspect. Also every one would look towards the continent as a whole, rather than the individual nations.

It would be wrong to suppose that because there is no absolute national unity there cannot be continental unity. Even if it may

be argued that there are wide differences in culture, language and ideas. But all Africans have a common interest in Black independence and unity, achieved at the top level could spread downwards. This is the reason why it is not necessary to remain in a waiting posture until there is absolute national unity before we start struggling for a continental union government.

There is a need for a common policy--it is by this that we can effectively compete with the rest of the world, it is by this that we can exert stronger pressure against apartheid South Africa. Some African leaders are in support of a dialogue with South Africa and others stand bitterly against it--this, in fact can shake the very foundations of the already weak O. A. U.

Various reasons have been assigned to the British arms sale to South Africa. But one of the main causes is purely on economic bases.

On economic bases Ghana, as an example, is not comparable to South Africa and no other state in Africa stands a better chance compared to South Africa. But a united Africa shall present a powerful economic challenge to the world and Africa shall stand a good chance if Britain is to take sides on this basis.

If the whole of Africa refuses to trade with Britain she would be forced to have a second thought as to whether she can better save her economy by siding with a united Africa or with apartheid South Africa.

TO BE CONTINUED

## Words from Our Readers:

### Come Down from the Clouds

Dear Brother,  
I just got finished reading

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MICHELLE GRANDISON  
Staff Artists

the first edition of The African World and have been digging on SOBU NEWSLETTER for quite some time. I'm writing to let you know there are some bloods out here in the community who are relating to where the African World is coming from ideologically as well as any other way. The only question that remains is "when are all dem other so-called Pan Africanist cats in COLLEGE going to get up off their intellectual behinds and relate PanAfricanism via community programs and not books, buttons, and flags to the bloods on the block?"

This is a very serious question--cause if we are not taking PanAfricanism to the common people and making it relevant to their survival, at best, PanAfricanism will remain an act of intellectual masturbation as the national negro bourgeoisie prettifies and romanticizes over cocktails during that 14 day cruise to "THE MOTHERLAND."

SOBU, as far as I'm concerned, is the most progres-

sive and together Pan-African Youth movement on this continent and I know the African World will continue to reflect that excellence.

One minor suggestion I have--understanding that Nkrumahism is the highest political expression of Pan-Africanism in its political, cultural, economic military-tactical points, and realizing that the masses of African youth in America have not read or dealt with Nkrumah and knowing Nkrumah's upcoming birthday on September 18 would be an excellent opportunity to bring the whole question of Nkrumah into the African community.

For 15¢ the brotner of the street could dig on some very heavy political raps and would heighten a whole lot of niggers political awareness.

Again, keep on keeping on. All Power to the African People, Dabu Bronx, N. Y.

(Cont'd. on pg. 11)



**Colonialism in Southern Africa****An All-African Army Could Win Easily**

SPECIAL TO  
THE AFRICAN WORLD

by John Elebor

ACCRA, GHANA - Months and weeks before the O. A. U. Summit which ended in Ethiopian capital some time ago, almost all parts of the continent were seized with such furor over the question of dialogue with the fascist - racist regime of South Africa.

The Nigerian Head of State General Yakubu Gowon, who was a vice-chairman at the summit conference came out boldly to reaffirm his opposition to the idea of a dialogue with an apartheid regime which he said was a crime against humanity.

The General not only condemned the idea but went on to assure the African people that the time has come when they should fight to liberate at least one of those territories still under the yoke of colonialism in the next three years.

This was the crux of the whole conference; a trend towards political decolonization of the entire African continent.

Apartheid is spreading to other parts of Africa. Namibia for example is one. It is the same policy which caused the colonial oppression of Portugal in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Bissau. It sounds funny and incredible that Portugal, one of the poorest countries of Europe could, unaided, terrorize the Africans in their soil.

The NATO countries cannot deny that they are shipping arms to Portugal for their colonial wars in Africa. The arms seized from the Portuguese invaders during the abortive attempt to install colonialism in the Republic of Guinea were of NATO make. The mercenaries were not only from the Portugal but from other NATO countries, with West Germany taking the second place.

These same people are financing the investments in S. Africa's foreign exchange deficit. These so-called powerful nations still put more time, effort and money into expanding their trade with S. African than the entire Africa north of the Zambezi.

Therefore, with General Gowon giving the green light, Africa must be liberated in three years. It has become a must because it is a task which must be accomplished. No other people will fight our wars

for us but ourselves. We should not take this as an illusion. We must fight to liberate Africa otherwise the Black continent has a bleak future.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, a son of Africa, once said that "there would be no meaning to the national independence of Ghana unless it is linked with the total liberation of the African continent." This applies to any other politically independent nation of Africa.

The O. A. U. must sit down to do a simple home work. The question is can we liberate Africa in three years? My answer would be a big YES and a small no. It is possible if we can give it the will and determination. It is a common

saying that it is easier to shoot a gun with the mouth than really pulling the trigger. God has blessed Africa with human and material resources. It is only left for us to make use of our resources.

It has been discovered that most of African countries are not contributing their dues towards the liberation movement. No soldier can fight with an empty stomach and without guns. That would be suicidal. Those countries who are still owing the organization should do well to pay their indebtedness. Here lies unity. The time has called for action and less talk.

We should not hope to fight our wars with foreign loans and

assistance, otherwise we would be putting the cart before the horse.

The question of African High Command is now imminent. If so, how can we finance the project? We would only be toothless bull dogs if there were no funds to maintain it. The ball is now on the legs of African leaders to emulate the liberation dead line which is three years hence.

Those elements of disunity in Africa should by now begin to realize the essence of liberation which has become a cry in all corners of Africa. In the words of Mr. Williams Ofori Atta "It is an urgent cry it is the cry of many many

millions scattered all over Africa and the struggle may not be useless struggle may not be the end shall be successful and should come quickly." Africans must therefore have these words of wisdom as their watch words.

The realization must dawn on all of us that we have a common problem to solve; problems of continental unity and independence. It is a fact that there are quite a number of things which tend to divide us. But when it is closely examined, we would see that there are more things which unite us and which are more important than those which pose a threat to our unity.

It must not be overlooked that the new type of colonialism and racial discrimination and oppression are spreading like bush fire in Africa as we could see in the case of Namibia.

We feel that it is a high time the United Nations called for a total economic boycott on South Africa trade deals, and more importantly adopt a firm measure to enforce the condemnation of South Africa practically and not by words only. It is a fact that colonialism and racial discrimination exists in 11 countries and territories which make up 14 per cent of Africa's territories and six per cent of its population.

In South Africa and South Rhodesia, racialism has come to its worst form. There is a cruel policy of racial enslavement with regard to 20 million natives.

Among the white western powers, only the Soviet Union has firmly come out against the racist regimes in South Africa and South Rhodesia, Britain and France were against the recent judgment at the Hague which condemned South Africa's aggression in Namibia.

But then the question of Britain, America and France voting against the Namibian ruling is not an accident. They have huge investments in those territories. Millions of pounds and dollars are all invested in the economy of South Africa and Rhodesia which yield a good dividends to them. Once again the imperialists have betrayed the national interests of the peoples of Africa, by siding with the colonialists and racists.

Because Portugal is a NATO member, her colonies in Africa are regarded as bridgeheads for military offensive against the independent African States. These same imperialists supply Portugal with materials and arms for use against Africans. This is why the U. N. is prevented from taking effective measures to do away with colonialism in Africa.

A continental front must be created immediately to fight the illegal regimes of South Africa in Namibia, Mozambique and Angola. The creation of such a front in fact would accelerate the attainment of victory over colonialism and neo-colonialism. Unity of action of all forces both in Africa and in other parts of the world which side with fighters against colonialism is a guarantee of the ultimate victory over the forces of reactionaries throughout the Black continent. It is our duty to render aid to the freedom fighters struggling for their national independence and sovereignty.

The measure now is action, militarily and otherwise. With the liquidation of colonialism a whole epoch in the history of the people of Africa will come to a close.



SOUTHERN AFRICAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS, THESE FROM ANGOLA, HAVE IN MANY INSTANCES been forgotten by those who have already attained political independence. If all Africans would join in the fight, however, some white settler colonists in Zimbabwe, Angola, Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau, could be easily defeated. (Antoine Golay photo).

**Freedom Fighters' Trial Under Way**

by Winston Berry

UNITED NATIONS (AWA) - The United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid sounded an alarm recently against the coming trial in South Africa of 15 persons -- 14 non-whites and a white prelate -- whose only crime was their opposition

to racist inhumanity. Ten Blacks, two "Coloreds" and two Indians will be tried in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, beginning August 2, after having been held in prison and subject to torture for five months.

All of them have been indicted on various charges under the "Terrorism Act," a catch-all law aimed at paralyzing all opposition to the white supremacy regime of Balthazar Vorster.

All of the 14 non-whites were members of the United Movement of South Africa. Some are charged with recruiting at least 32 persons to undergo military training outside South Africa. Others are alleged to have conspired to collect funds to finance recruitment of volunteers in South Africa for the Freedom Fighters. They are also charged with having assisted people to leave South Africa secretly, evading the police. Only 8 had been known to be under arrest.

"This trial belies the claim of the Pretoria regime that there is peace and calm in South Africa," Ambassador Abdulrahim A. Farah of Somalia told the Special Committee on Apartheid meeting here this week. "It shows only that the spirit of freedom can never be suppressed, and that there can never be peace and stability in South Africa until racism is abolished."

I. B. Tabata, president of the Unity Movement, issued a state-

ment from Lusaka, Zambia, pointing out how fearful the racist regime was of unfavorable publicity, how the arrests had been carried out in secrecy and how, after two weeks of detention, the news of the arrests resulted in arousal of international concern.

"Opportunists and pessimists," Tabata said in his statement, "have convinced themselves that the racists' military machine is so powerful that it is impossible to challenge. They maintain that the struggle of the oppressed must be substituted by international pressures on the South African government. While the fascists shriek at the top of their voices in an attempt to convince the world that they have crushed all opposition to their regime and that life is tranquil."

But, "everywhere throughout the country the people have reached the stage where there is a determination to meet violence," he added.

The 14 defendants in what the South African press has already labelled "The Natal Terror Trial" face a minimum of five years and a maximum of death sentences.

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"One can compromise over programme, but not over principle. Any compromise over principle is the same as an abandonment of it." - Kwame Nkrumah

**Fascism Reaches New High in Soledad Trial**

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. - The trial of the three Soledad Brothers -- George Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette -- came to the fore again early this month when American kangaroo courtism reached an all time high with installation of a solid barrier of steel and bullet proof glass over an inch thick in the courtroom.

The barrier, another first for fascist America, was constructed in time to be finished before the trial was to have begun, Aug. 9. Nothing happened that day, however, for the Soledad brothers succeeded in removing Judge Walter J. Carpenter from the case on a pre-emptory challenge, based on the judge's membership in the white nationalist Moose and Elk's Club.

As a result of this action, the trial will be delayed at least two more weeks in order for a new judge to be named. The lawyers for the three also

filed a motion for removal of the bullet resistant barrier.

As if this wall of fascism were itself insufficient in reinforcing America's intent to preserve its imperialist-ridden racist system at all costs, it was further revealed that the police tactical squad would be kept on alert and a special maximum security, separate holding mini-cell with a public address system has been built in which to confine any defendants who "get out of hand."

Most impartial observers agreed that this certainly constituted an unconditional improvement in fascist technology since the famed gags and shackles used against Bobby Seale in the Chicago conspiracy trial of 1969.

The charges against the Soledad Brothers arise out of the death of a prison official following the murder of three Black prisoners on Jan. 13, 1970.



## Session with CLR James

## Pan-Africanism-- Past Present and Future

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

by Milton Coleman  
GREENSBORO, N. C. - C. L. R. James, the noted West Indian-born scholar of Pan African Rev., is representative of an entire age of the African liberation struggle. In town recently to speak to a group of students, Bro. James presented a wealth of information which provided food for thought in the ideological circles.

Much of his analyses of the subject of his talk, George Padmore, came out of a long association which the two men had, primarily in Europe in the days prior to World War II. And it is out of this era that we can come to know and understand a lot of the problems facing our struggle today.

C. L. R. James, the man cannot be separated from C. L. R. James the ideologue. Himself born in Trinidad, Bro. James attached what at times becomes an almost tribalistic importance to that fact, pointing out that this area of the African diaspora has given many leading African political figures. Among them are Marcus Garvey, Aime Cesaire, Frantz Fanon, Stokely Carmichael and Padmore. This cannot be denied.

But as to whether or not this fact is as important as he would make it is still another question. To understand Padmore, James contended, one had to

understand first that he was a West Indian, which meant four things. He came from an environment where (1) his country was compact, thus making for a closeness of people; (2) all of the people spoke the same language - English; (3) many publications were available from not only Europe, but also the U. S. and Canada, making possible a more fully developed mind; and (4) his people - Black folks - were in a majority.

All these things combined to form the "West Indian Experience" so vital to producing leaders, asserted Bro. James.

Of course, objectively one cannot accept all of these things point blank, and most certainly not to the extent that was emphasized.

The most obvious inconsistency is the question of majority populations, which Bro. James said was responsible for a certain degree of militancy and offsetting of oppression. It avoids clearly the reality that sheer numbers are of little difference in, for example, the case of Zimbabwe where 250,000 whites control the lives of over 4 million Africans in a most brutal and inhumane way.

Still another contention which was later to prove hazardous, was James' belief that these ideological pioneers had been bred by the good classical education that then had ab-

sorbed.

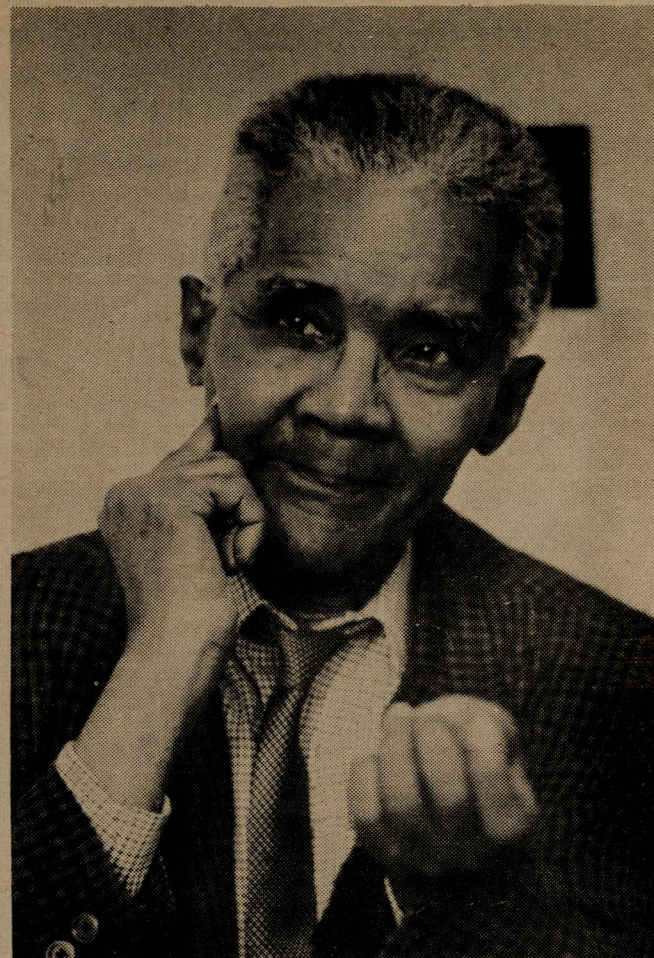
He said that the relatively few West Indians who were allowed to be educated fully "absorbed the principles and values which western civilization taught."

"If you were well educated and if you were bright and if you had absorbed seriously what you had been taught in school, you were in direct opposition to the world in which you were and so you went abroad. And when you went abroad you automatically went to the communist party or the Marxists."

This was to be one of his continuous thesis, that of a sort of natural migration to the communist party and it was the point most challenged by some of the students who felt that organ had been responsible for a certain misdirection of the African liberation movement, even among these great men.

James contended first that such a move was natural for they knew that the enemy was capitalism. He contended that all of the great African leaders of the time had been influenced by Marxist thought, even Garvey, whom he said molded his Black International Universal Negro Improvement Association after Lenin's white communist international.

Strongly developed by Bro.



C. L. R. JAMES

James was the continued thesis of bourgeois education as spawning these revolutionary thinkers. "It is those who knew

most about western civilization who fought it the most," was his contention.

In opposition to this, was a certain student viewpoint which held that this kind of analysis gave way to a certain theory of elitism - since only a privileged group were given access to western education. Moreover, it was argued that the ramifications of this western education were never fully lost, and they manifest themselves in certain values which characterized the pre-1945 era of the Pan-African movement a movement whose greatest center of activity was in Europe, the continent with the lowest number of African people.

## INCONSISTENCIES

Among the inconsistencies pointed out by students in addition to activity in Europe was that many of the leading men (indeed Padmore himself) were married to white women. Moreover, they contended that being based in Europe, the movement always maintained a certain kind of aloofness and bourgeois orientation which can no longer be accepted - a sort of arm chair revolutionaryism.

Yet both sides could agree with Bro. James when he pointed out that Padmore and others had in fact split with the Communist International. The reason, said James, was because they realized in 1935 that those persons were not really saying about the business of doing what they said.

More directly: Padmore, who had been in charge of propaganda for Black liberation coming out of the communist world, found himself unable to subordinate the African cause to that of the European communists.

They asked him to lay off of the democratic imperialists (England, France, U. S.) and give more emphasis to the fascist imperialists (Italy, Germany, Japan), for such were the priorities of the upcoming European war. Padmore knew he could not do this, said James, for England and France were the principal colonizers of Africa while America was the

## CIA's 30,000 Mercenaries Losing War in Laos

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. - A smaller, but equally powerful sequel to the Pentagon Papers, released last week, made known that United States subversion in the South East Asian country of Laos, just south of China, is no small thing. According to admissions released only after five weeks of haggling with the Nixon administration, a force of 30,000 mercenaries is maintained by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in an attempt to hold off an inevitable victory by popular forces of the Pathet Lao army.

The mercenaries, which at one time numbered close to 40,000, have been recruited by in local tribal areas as well

as neighboring Thailand, and are "trained, equipped, supported, advised and to a great extent organized by the CIA."

They are promised upon 'volunteering' to be hired killers for American imperialism, that they will be regularly paid, receive death and sickness benefits, and, when necessary, be evacuated by a helicopter from the CIA's Air America line.

The report further revealed that these forces have become even more significant in the war in Laos than the Royal Lao Army, having taken heavier casualties and accounted allegedly for more enemy kills than the regular Lao forces.

Last year alone this sub-

version force cost America \$284.2 million and is expected to rise to \$374 million this year as the puppet government, drawing little support from the people, has become, the report asserts, "almost totally dependent on the United States, perhaps more dependent...than any other government in the world."

Most of this information was well known in anti-imperialist circles even before this report, as it had always been contended that Laos was under heavy bombardment from U. S. planes. Moreover, the report itself was in fact a watered down version, filled with deletions, so it must be assumed that most of its figures and information are at

best conservative.

It admits that much of the American propaganda about destroying the Pathet Laos' striking force was groundless, saying, for example, that reported claims of the destruction of over 12,000 supply trucks "are not taken seriously by most U. S. officers."

Also admitted was the fact that the much publicized Laos incursions by Vietnamized forces from the Thieu-Ky puppet government last spring were a massive failure. As a matter of fact, it says, since then "more Lao territory has come under enemy control and there are about three regiments more of North Vietnamese forces in Southern Laos than there were before the Lam Son operation.

The use of mercenaries from Thailand was introduced to bolster the remaining CIA forces which had been hit hard by desertions after people's forces from Laos swept across the Plain of Jars early last year and nearly captured the strategic CIA command post of Long Cheng and Sam Thong.

Casting Pres. Nixon's upcoming visit to China in a more desperate light, the report acknowledged that in Northern Laos, engineers from China are building a road which has become "one of the most heavily defended" areas in the world. So much so, in fact, that it is 'off limits' to American planes, though regular flights from by American furnished T-28 planes of the puppet Lao air force take place.

In the face of all this and the growing unity of Asian people to resist American aggression, the outlook was forecast as one of considerable gloom for the imperialist efforts. "From the military point of view," the report concluded, "the situation there is growing steadily worse and the initiative seems clearly to be in the hands of the enemy."



LAOTIAN GUERRILLAS, HOLDING THEIR OWN AND THEN SOME AGAINST OVER 30,000 MERCENARIES hired by the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency subversive forces, wear the proud grin of a people fighting the guerrilla war of liberation--and winning. (LNS photo).

(Cont'd. on pg. 7)



## Children Are Victims

## Lead Poisoning Takes Black Lives



ANY INNOCENT BLACK CHILDREN, PERHAPS EVEN THESE YOUNG SISTERS ON A WASHINGTON street, could become victims of the volatile lead poisoning found in so many houses in the Black community. (SOBU staff photo).

PHILADELPHIA (LNS)- A crying little Black girl named Wanda is rushed into the emergency room at St. Christopher's hospital. Her aunt tells the doctor that she ate about 50 aspirin.

After examining the child and starting treatment, the doctor asks if Wanda often puts non-food substances in her mouth. The aunt isn't certain. But, yes, come to think of it, her mother did mention a few times that Wanda sometimes picked holes in the plaster walls of her home and ate the chips.

At one of the medical clinics at Children's, a weary Black

mother tells the doctor that her little Charles has had a cold for several days. During the examination, the doctor routinely asks whether Charles likes to put foreign things in his mouth.

At first the mother denies any such habit, but eventually the mother confides that she has been unable to keep Charles from peeling paint off the radiator or from chewing on the window sills of her home.

These children are relatively lucky. In their case, a doctor discovered a history of pica—the compulsive habit of ingest-

## The Brutal

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)

(2) If Bill was shot in the car, why is there so much blood on the highway?

(3) If Bill was shot in the car with the .357 magnum (which is standard equipment for highway patrolmen) why was the large urine stain, a sign of the body's involuntary muscle relaxation upon death, on the highway instead of in the car?

Adding to the fact that no one has talked about any blood stains or a bullet hole within the car (primarily because it hasn't been seen) is the evidence on Bill's body.

(1) There is a gash on his right front forehead, as if it had been struck with an object.

(2) There is a bruise on the same side of his face—near the cheek—as if he had fallen on it.

(3) There are two bullet holes—one in the left side of the back and another in the right side of the stomach, and not merely a single shot to the stomach as claimed by the police reports to have killed him.

Putting all this evidence together, it became easy for the Black community investigators to reconstruct a more sensible series of events. What happened, they say, is that Day took the side road with an intent of beating or killing Bill Murphy. He stopped and pulled the brother out of the car.

There was no struggle for the officers' gun because it was firmly in his right hand. He first reached across and, facing the brother, hit him in the forehead with the gun butt, causing the gash and also making the brother begin to fall forward.

As he fell, the officer fired, hitting the slouching and falling Bill Murphy in the upper left shoulder. The trajectory of the bullet as well as its power took it through his back and it came out of his stomach.

Bill Murphy hit the ground and as he did he bruised his face before meeting death on the highway. The position of the small drops of blood which would have come from the gash in his forehead, the larger puddles from the bullet holes and the urine stains back up this account.

In addition, the minimal degree of powder burns on the body indicates that the almost point blank range that would

have been the case if he had been shot in the car cannot be proven.

Bill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leggett, never found out about their son until 6 that morning, despite the fact that the still handcuffed body was pronounced dead on arrival just after midnight. They were not even asked to identify the body, that was left to a wallet found in Bill's pocket, a wallet which contained no picture I.D. nor even a social security card or driver's license.

The clothes were still being kept as late as a week after the shooting and when the Leggetts and local concerned Black people said they wanted to have an autopsy performed, they were told by Pitt county officials that it would cost \$200, cash on the spot.

But this murder is not going unnoticed. Black people have joined together, called mass meetings, taken up collections and begun a campaign to put

an end to this kind of brutality which has become almost second nature.

An autopsy was performed, at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, and people are anxiously awaiting announcement of the results. Members of area chapters of the NAACP, local ministers and others have called meetings to let the facts be known and decide upon a course of action.

Some people have even answered by taking money out of the bank and buying themselves a gun, maybe even another gun.

One thing seems certain: the impact of Bill Murphy's murder on the Black community here and its efforts to exist in the midst of such brutal oppression will be significant. "It's got to stop and it will stop here and now," said a member of the nearby Greenville Black community. "Either they are going to stop it or we are going to stop it, but it is gon stop."

(Cont'd. on pg. 11)

## C.L.R. James on Pan-Africanism

(Cont'd. from pg. 6)

most racist nation in the world. On the other hand, Germany and Italy had no colonies in Africa.

Hence the historic realization that unless Africa formed its own force, it would be subordinated to what James alluded to as disloyal European communists. Padmore's historic text "Pan-Africanism or Communism" in 1935 which called for a new African force to continue the struggle is said to have developed from this reality.

He and the others became sort of Loyalist Socialists, persons who accepted the dictates of Marxism but saw the shortcomings of the present exponents of the ideology.

This was James' analysis of the development of Pan Africanism, which set as its goal the political liberation of the entire continent. It was well expressed, he said, in the words of Kwame Nkrumah, who said, "Seek ye first the political kingdom."

James classified Pres. Nkrumah as one of the four great political figures of this century, the other three being Lenin, Ghandi and Mao Tse Tung.

He said, however, that the new ideology must move to include not only the political side of independence but also the more important economic side. He charged Pan-Africanism to speak to a harsh reality on the continent today.

"At the present time," he contended, "despite political independence, those African states are in the mess that they are in because they are still dominated by the economic and financial power of the imperi-

alist powers."

Moreover, he emphasized the states had to also undergo internal reorganization, building on the traditional African structures to the point of adaptability rather than destroying them. At all costs, he hammered away, the development of a national bourgeoisie elite had to be avoided. "Once they are there, you are done," he warned.

Thus the gathering ended with a note of agreement and also an important analysis for, as James has noted among Africa youth he had observed on the continent, Pan-Africanism has come to mean more than just shallow unity-unity which gave way to the downfall and recolonization of almost every state on the Motherland.

Yet it was also to be observed that the new generation of Pan-Africanists, though fully respecting the achievements of their historic predecessors did recognize the need for a different kind of revolutionary intellectual, one with markedly less bourgeoisie holdovers.

The entire session was meaningful in that in addition to a wealth of factual information, it showed a consistent development of Pan-African thought, many cells of which - most certainly not all - could be taken in and molded to use.

Like James had admitted about Padmore earlier, the age had moved beyond where they were in the 1930's and 1940's and if today's Pan-African revolutionaries were true to their cause, they would take from among the old wine that which was still valid and put into the new and stronger contents of histories new revolutionary bottles, moving on from there.

## Murder of Bill Murphy

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BLOOD AND URINE STAINED ROAD ON WHICH BILL MURPHY was murdered still bears signs of the incident. An observer points to the larger of two blood stains, made by bleeding from bullet holes. At bottom is large urine stain. Pock-like marks are where asphalt samples were taken for lab analysis. (SOBU staff photo)



## African Tribesmen Seek

## New Lives Under Ujamaa

TANZANIA MAELEZO  
FEATURE SERVICE

by A. Rwegayura

Dodoma Region, which is part of the harsh Central Plateau is chiefly inhabited by the Wagogo, one of the biggest tribes in Tanzania. The area has unfortunately been lagging in development despite its dense population. According to the 1967 census the region has a total population of 705,000.

The land has been overstocked, resulting in a semi-desert with scattered shrubs and the giant baobab trees. Herds of cattle graze on green grass during the rainy season which lasts for about six months from September. For the rest of the year they just survive on dry grass and foliage.

The principal crops which grow well in the region are maize, millet, sorghum, rice and a few other cereals. But all these crops are grown on a subsistence level.

These hard economic realities made the Wagogo pick the enigmatic label of being the poorest Tanzanians. A Wagogo could own as many as 50 head of cattle and yet his standard of living is far below that of a Tanzania peasant living on subsistence farming. He is forced to be semi-nomadic while in fact the pasture he is seeking is not anywhere near his reach. This is different from the Masai who thrive well on rich pasture lands.

Since independence TANU has been trying every means to break this economic poverty inherent among Tanzanians. The TANU Government has made practical contributions to these ideals through the introduction of plans to implement the Party policy of socialism and self-reliance. One of these contributions has been greater emphasis on rural development and transformation.

This is to be achieved through Ujamaa villages which would solve the socio-economic problems of the country.

Dodoma has now heard the nation's call and the policy of Ujamaa - socialism - is the one that will bring transformation to the Wagogo and other

Dodoma tribes. It was nearly eighteen months ago when President Nyerere repeated the call to the Wagogo to respond to the ujamaa concept.

They were told that they could only overcome famine and other natural hazards which hit their region regularly by living in an ujamaa way. Eventually they would be able to combat poverty, disease and ignorance.

Full of hope, enthusiasm and a new spirit, the Wagogo have decided to shift into Ujamaa villages in their thousands. Available figures show that 35,745 families have registered to move into Ujamaa villages.

What has become known as "Operation Dodoma" started in June. This involves sending people into the surveyed villages. There are already 84 such villages and the operation is mainly concerned with settling these people in them. By the end of 1969 the region had just nine such villages.

One official told me that the operation is a matter of life and death to the Wagogo. It will determine their fate and it must be completed before September when the rain season starts.

The movement of people into Ujamaa villages differs from one district to another. It is in Dodoma District that it has taken an emergency form. This is due to more severe economic hardships of the district and adverse natural conditions there.

While in places like Kondoa houses are built first before the people move into the villages, in Dodoma the shifting is done simultaneously with the construction of houses. Government assistance is greatly needed in the "Operation Dodoma" and the President, Mwiliu Julius Nyerere has been spearheading the operation by his continued presence in the district for the past days. He would daily give a hand, especially in the construction of houses for the peasants.

In order to facilitate transportation of peasants in Dodoma District, a fleet of 200 trucks is needed. So far there are 154. More have been ordered from

Dar es Salaam.

Much of the poverty of this district has been caused by lack of water. Its provision in all the 84 villages is the top priority in the operation. In these villages, it is said, 20 of them are completely without water. Wells in many other villages are also drying out.

The situation is, however, under control and the Ministry of Water Development and Power plans to have 16 water rigs, tanks and bousers. Construction of wells in the needy villages is on.

The other problem which requires immediate attention is that of health. It is a pitiful sight in these new villages to see people - young and old - live in the open. They are exposed to the scorching sun during the day and biting cold at night. Unless they get shelter soon before the rains, their lives would be in danger.

The present operation is also involved with the provision of health facilities in all the new villages. Each one is to have a treatment centre and these are built on a self-help basis simultaneously with the peasants' new houses.

According to the Assistant Chief Medical Officer, Dr. S.A. Mwankemwa, who is also taking part in the "Operation Dodoma," the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has planned the use of mobile medical teams in the area.

Medical personnel are already in the area and in addition to providing medication, the team will train peasants in hygiene and good sanitation.

In a bid to provide a solution to the danger of exposure to cold, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has estimated that 30,000 blankets are needed. So far 24,000 have been purchased and will be distributed to the villagers according to individual needs as recommended by the medical teams.



A SISAL WORKER IN ANOTHER TANZANIA UJAMAA VILLAGE join in the cooperative work which has allowed so many Africans to find a better way of life through working together. The Tanzanian example seeks to build on traditional African models.

The end of "Operation Dodoma" does not lie in settling the Wagogo in their new Ujamaa villages. Promotion of agriculture in the area remains the main aim of this operation.

In the central regions of Tanzania farming activities start shortly before the September rains and the Ministry of Agri-

culture and Co-operatives wants the Dodoma peasants to proceed with agricultural work in their new villages this year.

The Government intends to provide 421 ploughs to the new villages and tractor units are to be set up. These will be

(Cont'd. on pg. 9)

## Teacher's Reinstatement Seen As Victory for Black Education

SPECIAL TO  
THE AFRICAN WORLD

MILWAUKEE, WIS. - A year long struggle around the issue of relevant education within the public school structure here was victoriously capped last week, when the Milwaukee Public School Board voted for reinstatement of 42 year-old Jake Beason as a secondary level social studies teacher.

Bro. Beason had been dismissed last summer on charges of inadequate performance of his duties. Specifically he had been said to have failed to "follow sequence and scope," lectured excessively and not exercise "leadership" in class and study hall situations.

What followed was Black community mobilization behind Bro. Beason, several hearings, petitions and finally the crumbling of the school board's evidence under heavy testimony to the benefit of Beason.

The case was no ordinary one, for the dismissal itself had climaxed several moves by the School Board to remove one of the pioneer teachers of proper Black history in the school system. It was, from all clear evidence, a political move.

Beason was first lashed out at in 1969 when he was removed from a coaching job at 100 per cent Black North Division high

school. During the following year, he moved his energy from the athletic field into the classroom.

His classes in African history not only received thorough grounding in book learning, films and lectures--many from outside the school, but also traveled several times to Chicago to tour the DuSable Museum of Afro-American History, the Wall of Respect, the Afro-Arts theater, Black book stores and other cultural and political sites.

Bro. Beason also spearheaded a campaign to expose the poor conditions of the physical building as well as the indifference of the many white instructors, all things which he saw as being more of a problem than alleged Black educational apathy. A local Black community newspaper, the Milwaukee Courier, did a two part feature story on the situation, which gained response from the Black community.

The all-white school board responded however by transferring Beason to another school, which though not 100 per cent Black, contained a solid Black majority. In addition to a Bachelor's degree and a life in the streets of the Black community (Bro. Jake was in his mid-thirties when he graduated

from college), Beason had also done graduate work in African Studies at Roosevelt University in Chicago.

While at Lincoln he volunteered taught Black history at the Clifford McKissick Community School, an independent Pan-African educational institution, and, in the spring, took a short leave of absence to visit West Africa. Soon after his return, he was greeted with a school board refusal to renew his contract.

"What you had," said one community worker polled about the affair, "was a situation where Jake became a political victim of the school board. How can they say that a man who has studied Africa, been to Africa and is a Black man himself, ain't qualified? I mean how can white people say that?"

Students at North Division said that Beason came under fire because in homerooms he refused to treat them like they were "in prison."

"Mr. Beason was alright," said one brother, now finishing up his final year. "when he had study hall, he treated you like you were somebody, like a young adult. That's why we had a better time in study hall. He knew how we felt, I guess because he was one of us."



EVENING SESSIONS IN TANZANIAN UJAMAA VILLAGES ARE often devoted to adult education classes. Here a brother in Mbabara Ujamaa village takes note of an important point being made during the program, considered education for self reliance. (LNS photo).



## Back to Africa Series-- Pt. III

# Who Was Capt. Harry Dean?

SOBU NEWS SERVICE  
by Chuck Hopkins

During the time of the Boer Wars when Britain was attempting to hold on to its conquered land in southern Africa, an African named Harry Dean worked intensively to organize African tribes in the area into a Black nation.

Dean was born in 1864 in Philadelphia, Pa. His mother was Susan Cuffee, granddaughter of the famous Paul Cuffee; and his father was John Dean, the son of a Philadelphia merchant family who had originally come from Quatta, Morocco.

While he was still young, Dean's education began under the guidance of his mother. Later he was taught by Fannie Jackson, the great African educator, at the Institute for Colored Youth in Philadelphia. There he was taught grammar, arithmetic and the natural sciences.

Probably because of Philadelphia's influence as a port city and his family background, Dean made up his mind to go to sea at a young age. When he was twelve years old, he got his first opportunity. When an uncle who was a sea captain came to visit his family and returned to his ship, young Harry was allowed to go with him.

From Philadelphia they traveled to New York, where his uncle's ship, *Traveler II*, named after Paul Cuffee's ship, lay at anchor. After spending some time watching the *Traveler II* loaded with goods for trade, Dean boarded with his uncle and sailed out to sea. This was the beginning of a three year journey that would take them completely around the world.

After hugging the eastern coast of the U. S., the ship sailed into the Gulf of Mexico, stopping for trade at New Orleans and other ports. From there the ship sailed southward along the eastern coast of South America, around Cape Horn, and then westward across the Pacific.

This journey took many months. After visiting islands crossing the Pacific, the *Traveler II* sailed into the port of Hong Kong. Here, the exchange of goods continued. From Hong Kong, the ship sailed southward into the Indian Ocean, and stopped at the city of Calcutta.

Young Harry was soon to get his first glimpse of Africa. From Calcutta they sailed to the port of Aden on the Arabian peninsula. From there they went southward down the eastern coast of Africa to Zanzibar. The next stops were Lourenco Marques and Cape Town. From there the ship sailed northward along the western coast of Africa until it reached Quatta, Morocco, the home of young Harry's father's people.

After spending some time traveling in the Mediterranean Sea area, the *Traveler II* sailed to England loaded with valuable cargo for trade. In England, the major trading of the trip took place. This went on for several months before the ship struck out across the Atlantic for Boston.

After three years, at the age of fifteen, Dean returned to his family in Philadelphia. For the next few years he studied the science of navigation. Later, he had opportunities to return to the sea, but his greatest wish was to sail again to Africa.

His object was to "...instigate a movement to rehabilitate Africa and form such an Ethiopian Empire as the world has never seen."

He visualized bringing Africans in the U. S. back to Africa to form a great nation with Africans on the continent.

Dean put his ideas into practice by attempting to unite the different tribal groups in southern Africa and by attempting to acquire land on which Africans from the U. S. could settle. He returned to Africa and set up his headquarters in Cape Town.

There he ostensibly carried on a freight and passenger business, but spent much of his time traveling inland and working with the African tribal groups. Dean's first success in his efforts was gaining the confidence of King Segow Faku of the Pondos.

The Pondos were recent victims of British trickery and were therefore very sympathetic to Dean's ideas. Earlier, a group of Englishmen had succeeded in gaining entrance to the rich Pondo land by telling whites in Cape Town that Pondos were about to attack.



YOUNG BLACK STUDENTS AT THE NEWLY RENAMED MARCUS GARVEY ELEMENTARY school in New Ark, N. J. look on as school principal Eugene Campbell (Bro. Mxuu) explains to them the greatness of the Pan-African pioneer after whom the school is named. (CFUN photo).

## New Ark Grade Schools Renamed

SPECIAL TO  
THE AFRICAN WORLD

NEW ARK, N. J. - The Newark board of education at its last meeting, granted the community's wishes by renaming three schools after positive Black images. The three schools, Robert Treat school, South Tenth Street school and South Eighth Street school, were changed respectively to Marcus Garvey school, Harriet Tubman school and Martin Luther King, jr. school.

During the hysteria which followed, Cecil Rhodes unleashed his army upon the surprised and unarmed Pondos. A wholesale slaughter ensued. The King himself was dragged off to Cape Town and charged with leading his people in "insurrection." He was subsequently found innocent and returned to his people; but by then the British had confiscated 90,000 of the Pondos' 100,000 head of cattle and subjected the land to a merciless tax designed to keep the Pondos from ever regaining their independence.

But Dean was determined that the Pondos would be the core of a great "Ethiopian Empire" that would eventually include all of Africa. He began by building a series of schools in Pondo land. He also had several successes with preventing wars

The school renamings were initiated by the Education Coalition, which consists of a group of parents representing different schools throughout the city. The group was formed during the Teachers Union strike earlier this year. First, the PTA's at the three schools decided upon new names, and then petitions were circulated and signed by residents of the school community.

The changing of school names can be seen as a part of the

Black community's drive for self-determination, which is to define, name and speak for themselves, instead of allowing others to do these things for them. The Education Coalition feels that renaming Black schools after Black heroes will provide positive images for Black children, giving them and the community something to aspire towards. These names could help raise the level of consciousness of the Black community, giving it greater unity.

between the Pondos and other groups, and getting them to work together.

Around 1902, Dean began to expand his efforts. By then he had won great influence among Blacks in southern Africa. Next he visited Basuto Land to gain the support of King Lerothod for his idea. Both Dean and his idea were received warmly by the King.

He was granted a large tract of land to develop as a home for the first citizens of the new African nation. Dean set out immediately to find teachers and builders that could be persuaded to come to Basuto Land. It was his view that the whole of Basuto Land would be ".....a center from which culture could radiate to every corner of Africa."

One of Dean's most significant efforts was a solidarity meeting he held for 18 African leaders. The leaders from almost all of the tribes in the area came to Cape Town to appear before the visiting King of England. King Segow Faku and Lerothod; (considered to be radicals) had not been invited by the British.

Dean seized upon this opportunity

to hold a dinner and meeting for the 18 leaders. The meeting was a success. The chiefs and kings met for the first time to embrace and become acquainted. Some of the leaders were historical enemies or rivals, but all of this was forgotten as they joined hands with Dean and pledged to support the new African nation.

Because of his work and influence, the British regarded Dean as a dangerous person in Africa. There were several attempts on his life. But it was some time before he was finally forced to leave southern Africa. Seeing that he was having success with his work, British officials confronted Dean and threatened to put him in prison if he did not leave southern Africa within one week.

His business and ship were confiscated by the British along with all of his other holdings. Disheartened and with very few funds left, Dean sailed for London on a British mail ship. But when the ship topped in Morocco, he slipped off. He traveled throughout the African continent for several more years before returning to America, where he died at an unknown date.

## Building Ujamaa Village

(Cont'd. from pg. 8)

equipped with over 40 tractors for the whole region. Chisel ploughs will also be sent to Dodoma District to break the hard soil during the dry season.

The co-operative movement, being one of the vehicles of Tanzania's socialism, is also contributing to the development of the region. The Central Region Co-operative Union, with which all small co-operative societies in Dodoma are affiliated, has set aside funds to purchase fertilizers for the new villages during the next

crop season.

Under favorable weather conditions or irrigation, maize could be the leading staple and cash crop in the region. Fruits and vegetables could also be grown extensively.

Wine production is another industry with a very bright future in the region. The dry red Dodoma wine and Bihawana red wine have become very popular within Tanzania and outside. Plans are underway to expand vine cultivation in the new Ujamaa villages.

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## Background to African Conflict

## Outside Forces Left Inner Turmoil

SOBU NEWS SERVICE  
by Chuck Hopkins

The turmoil that has engulfed the Sudan over the past months has brought to light in a most vivid fashion some of the deep set problems facing the African revolution as it attempts to discard the ravages of the colonialist experience and come of age. Perhaps more so than any other instance, this one has a story; background to the conflict, a background typical of the history which has left on African states the seeds of internal destruction now coming to the surface in such violent forms.

Sudan's problems have grown out of its history, a history whose principals have included aggression from both European and Arab intrusions, the impact of both Christianity and Islam, all played on a stage of natural boundaries, barriers and bounties - the Nile River, the natural distinction between North and South and a terrain of some 967,500 square miles of Rich African earth.

Arab tribes began migrating to the Sudan approximately 600 years ago from the Mediterranean area. For the most part, African people accepted them openly. The two peoples intermarried freely. This process of mixing went on for over 500 years, and today its results can be seen in the skin color and features of the northern Sudanese Arabs. As one writer put it, "if you have seen a United States Negro you have seen a Sudanese Arab."

The first real trouble for the Sudan came in 1820 when Mohammed Ali, an Islamic Ottoman Turk, invaded and destroyed the African Kingdom of Fung which had flourished for several centuries. Ali, whose forces had already conquered Egypt, came to the Sudan in search of gold and ivory. Ali now extended his administration to the Sudan. Soon the slave trade was introduced.

Contracts were made with Arab and European merchants in the city of Khartoum to secure African slaves. The merchants formed private armies and entered the southern Sudan to seize ivory and youths. They devastated the area, burning

villages and farms, and encouraging inter-tribal wars so that one group of Africans would make deliveries of ivory and slaves at the expense of another. This may have been the beginning of the current North-South conflicts.

During this period of murder and plunder, both Islam and Christianity began to penetrate the region. Christian missionaries looked upon the southern Sudan as a doorway through which they could Christianize the whole of Africa. Muslims in the north, who for the most part had the same idea, began to ruthlessly "Arabize" the people of that area. Members of both religions misused them to aid their respective merchant classes who were all a part of the general scramble for Africa.

Because of the oppression and violent disruption of the Ottoman - Egyptian administration, revolts broke out in different parts of the country.

These resistance movements reached their climax in the Mahdi's revolution of 1881. The Mahdi's revolution, itself based on the Islamic faith, reflected the spread of that religion among the people.

After breaking the Ottoman-Egyptian colonial grip, a new Mahdist (Islamic) state was formed. But for African people, the change did not bring an end to the murderous wars and enslavement which they continued to experience at the hands of the Arabs and Europeans.

After some fifteen years, weakened by rebellions and external pressures, the Sudan was reconquered by Egypt and Britain. In an agreement signed in 1898, the Sudan was to be ruled jointly by the two countries, but British power soon overruled that of Egypt. After this latest conquest, the region assumed great importance.

It became clear that the Nile River was the only highway from the northern area to eastern Africa. Control of the Nile by the British, therefore, had strategic and economic value. Because of this British and Egyptian armies began a ruthless campaign to bring "law and order" to the Sudan so that they could get on with the business

of exploiting the country's natural resources.

## SEPARATION EMPHASIZED

The most important characteristic of British rule in the Sudan was the rigid enforcement of separation, basis for this forced separation was purely economic, but the British seized upon the differences in the cultural (not racial) de-

velopment of the North and South on favorably as an alternative. In the western Sudan, trees bearing the best Gum Arabic in the world awaited exploitation at minimum cost. It was for these reasons that British capitalism concentrated its exploitation on the northern territories inhabited by the Arabs.

Thus in the North, railroads were built, trading centers opened, and schools were set up to produce office workers. This development soon led to the appearance of social classes within the population. Within fifty years the North was far ahead of other areas in the Sudan, especially the South.

It is also important to take note of the role of the rivalry between Egypt and Britain. Because of its long standing efforts to annex the Sudan, Egypt was very anxious to build a large pro-Egyptian intellectual class in the Sudan. The doors of Egyptian schools and colleges were opened to hundreds of northern Sudanese youth.

To counter this, Britain did the same, not only in England but also by educational expansion in the North. These efforts resulted in the appearance of a large northern intellectual class which served as the spark for the Sudanese nationalist movement.

In the South, meanwhile, the British made a conscious effort to maintain a low level of administrative, educational, and economic development. The only work undertaken there was that done by British missionary groups, who were allowed to divide the region into spheres of influence.

In this way, the indigenous forces of Sudanese national liberation were developed. Because of its growth, leadership for the movement came in from the Arab territories of the

North. This leadership represented the interest of indigenous capital and semi-feudalism. In 1942, this movement led to the demand that all laws which restricted trade and travel for Sudanese in the South be abolished.

There was also a demand for the expulsion of missionaries and for the unification of the educational system in the different parts of the country. The influence of this rising movement in the North soon reached the South.

On June 12, 1947 the Juba Conference was convened. Participants in the meeting included the governors of the three southern provinces, 17 African tribal chiefs, and six representatives from the North. The importance of this meeting was that it called for the unification of the Sudan and the representation of the South in a proposal Legislative Assembly.

After the Assembly was set up, economic and education projects for both the North and South were approved. But because the South lacked any developed capital as a power base it was left to the whims of which ever group in the North offered it the most.

This situation ultimately deteriorated into incompetent and unconcerned leadership, and corruption. Because of this the urgently needed economic construction of the South was left undone. Missionaries and British administrators used this fact to argue that the South was backward and should remain under British control.

In December, 1955, on a firm understanding that an arrangement would be made guaranteeing full participation for the South in political and economic decision making, employment and the preservation of the South's African culture, southern leaders agreed to join with northern leaders to help in the removal of British and Egyptian rule.

British administrators opposed these developments, the Sudan gained its political independence in January, 1956, when northern and southern members of the Legislative Assembly voted unanimously to become an independent republic.

Given such a situation, Sudan, like most every other African state, came to political independence pregnant with seeds of further conflict: class antagonisms; dual religions which had been used to manipulate disunity; unequal development; a power hungry national elite; longstanding outside influence; and a will by many to be free.

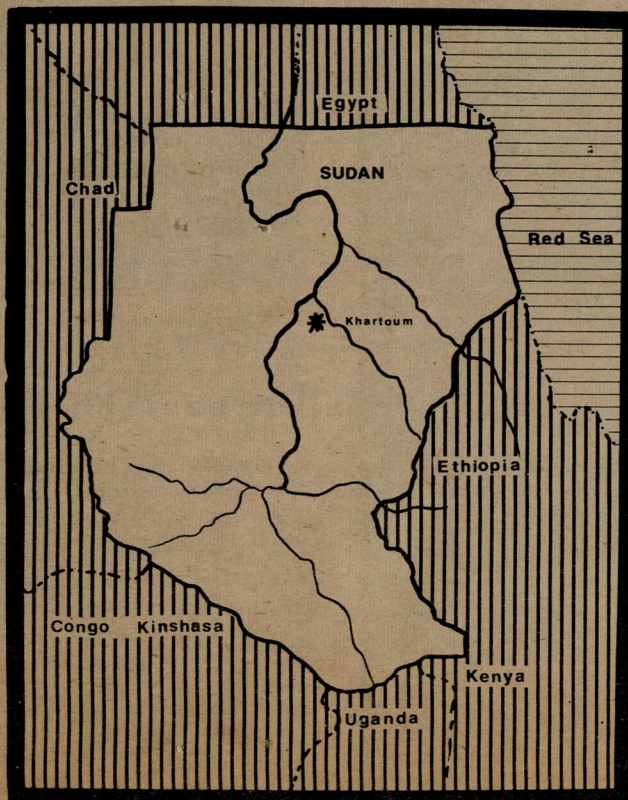
TO BE CONTINUED

## Cooperation & Solidarity

MOSHI, TAN. (TIS)-Officials of the Zambian Congress of Trade Union, and the National Union of Tanganyika Workers (NUTA), agreed to pay special attention to the construction of the Tanzania / Zambia railway line and the highway now under construction, from Dar es Salaam to Zambia.

Both these projects are of vital importance to the economic development of the two countries.

They also agreed to hold regular joint seminars for workers which would help to promote rapid economic development of the two countries, in addition to maintaining co-operation and solidarity between them.



development of the North and South to implement their rule.

Because of its great distance from the sea, its being sealed off by swamps and woodlands, and its resistance to capitalist culture which prevented the demand for manufactured goods among its people, the South was considered to be too expensive for exploitation, since slavery had ended. Therefore, very little was done to exploit its resources.

The North, on the other hand,



THREE GUYANESE WOMEN JOINED IN CLEARING LAND FOR THE SITE OF GUYANA'S first Co-Op college, to be built at Kuru-Kuru creek on Soesdyke-Linden highway. With plans officially getting under way during National Co-Operation Week Celebrations last month, the school is slated to be used by cooperatives throughout the country for seminars and courses. It is part of the Government's plan for strengthening co-operative societies. (GIS photo)



## Readers' Words

### "African Progress" Responds

Dear Editor:

Your review of African Progress Magazine in the May issue of your newsletter was interesting in that the magazine was reviewed with the usual stereotyped inclination of Africans who are out of touch with today's Africa, and who believe in the stagnancy of African culture, philosophy, creativity and general outlook on life. Such people, reacting to the denigration of the continent by outsiders, usually resort to romanticizing Africa's past and exaggerating current events.

Without elaborating on the assumptions on which the review was based, I must state that Black people must learn from history. It was the lack of unity among Africans that made the continent an easy prey to the European colonialists. It is the lack of ability of Blacks with different opinions to work together that has kept Black men fighting themselves instead of their enemies. It was, and still is, the Black man's habit of always criticizing his brother first from the pulpit rather than in the inner chamber that is continuing to destroy the fabric of Black unity. African Progress Magazine will continue to avoid these pitfalls and work with all Black groups having meaningful programs for the elevation of the Black race.

I must let it be known to your readers that Africa Investors & Placement Services, Inc. is a company owned entirely by Africans for the service of Black people. The objectives of the company are many, including the publication of African Progress Magazine which is written by over thirty brothers and sisters in various parts of Africa. It is also necessary to mention what else the company has already done successfully. In the few months of the existence of the company, we have helped 50 Black brothers and sisters to open savings accounts in African banks; we have helped 40 brothers and sisters to import African goods; we have advised

800 brothers and sisters on where to stay, where to shop and what to expect while they are visiting Africa; and we have helped a few to gain admission to African universities. We will do whatever we can to help brothers and sisters who are trying to establish contact with Mother Africa. We know that in the process many will call us names, but we need not care as long as we remain useful to Africans, those at home and those abroad.

In reference to your comment on the advertisers in our magazine, we have no apology to offer. The problems of publishing should be known to all, especially those in the field. We will continue to accept advertisements from those sources which do not demand or imply a change in our editorial policy. Black people should not be afraid to use those who have been using them for 400 years. Linus A. Bassey  
Publisher  
African Progress Magazine  
114 East 32nd Street  
New York, N. Y. 10016

### Pen Pals Wanted

Dear Editor:

Much as we do appreciate reading your popular newspaper, we should be glad if you will be kind enough to publish our joint letter in your newspaper.

Our main purpose of writing you is to ask for Black undergraduates and/or graduates who will be our pen pals in the United States. Thanks, Yours faithfully,  
S. Mohammed  
School of Telecommunications  
Radio Section  
P. M. B. 12603  
Lagos, Nigeria  
A. Tafida  
Faculty of Medicine  
Dan-Fodio House  
Ahmadu Bello University  
Zaria, Nigeria

### Pimps Are Real

Ndugu Nelson Johnson,

I hope this letter finds SOBU and all of my people in America moving towards liberation and progress. I am in receipt of the copies of SOBU Newsletters of February 20, March 6, April 17 of this year. Referring to the article in the March 6 edition "Pan-African Pimps," the analogy is perfect. Former members of CAP programs, poverty grants, SNCC, etc. who are now into other things are still weening on the

tits of the beast who oppresses us. And can be defined as agents of the oppressor be it conscious or unconscious. This construction must be resolved by work to be done there as well as here.

To be frank, we must all re-examine our objective and align our strategy in consistency with it. I am confident we shall. I am confident in the liberation of Africa and all its people. I am working to free Africa.

Kenneth R. White  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

### Lead Poisoning Proves Fatal

(Cont'd from pg. 7)

Thus, the walls and woodwork of houses and apartments painted before the 1940's, (when lead-based paint was finally outlawed from interiors) peels and is eaten by those with pica.

The phenomenon of pica is poorly understood. It is the habitual, purposeful, and compulsive search for an ingestion of such substances as clay, plaster, laundry starch, putty, paint chips, paper, matches, and cravens.

Vegetables grown near highways contain more lead than those grown away from roads. And fish caught and eaten near the California coast, for instance, contain twice the lead of those caught 200 miles off

the coast.

The symptoms of lead poisoning are such that both parents and physicians often mistake the disease for inconsequential illnesses. Abdominal pain, constipation, anemia, vomiting, weakness, clumsiness, restlessness, or irritability may be the first complaints.

The worst symptoms come from brain damage--headache, seizures, sleepiness, behavior disorders, mental retardation, coma, and death. This occurs mostly in children 15 to 30 months of age, and one-quarter of those who survive suffer severe permanent brain damage.

# LAND

## The Basis for the Struggle

Land is the basis of all life. It is the basis of freedom and independence. The struggles of history have all been fought over the question of land--who will own it, who will control what comes out of it, who owns which land and so on and so forth.

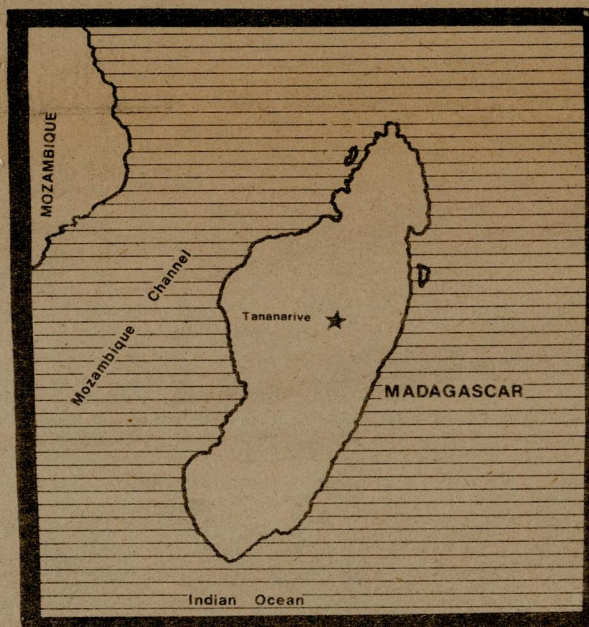
To understand land is to understand economy for land is the only real wealth. Other monies only represent the control of the goods and services derived from the land. That is world economy.

Politics is how to keep land, control and power. And culture is how to legitimize that power and make it last forever.

The most important land mass in the world today is Africa. First, because it is our homeland and birthright. Second, because it is the richest continent in the world. Unplagued by air pollution, overpopulation and drugs, it has enough minerals and natural resources to easily support all of its people--wherever we may be. Hence the priority of a free and independent African continent.

Europeans know this. The basis of their economy is industry. But the land they are on is essentially barren and desecrated. Hence, in order to maintain their existence they must depend on the mineral riches of Africa. Therefore they are exercising a continued struggle to keep us from gaining independence and thereby being in a position to develop Africa ourselves.

A casual look at most any African country will easily illustrate these points.



Madagascar

Madagascar, one of the world's largest islands, is situated off the south east coast of the African continent in the Indian Ocean. It covers some 23,000 square miles and is inhabited by some 6.7 million persons, including 100,000 foreigners.

As in most African countries, agriculture accounts for most of the people's livelihood (85 percent) and forms the basis of 90 percent of the country's exports. Nevertheless only 2.8 percent of the country's 15.8% arable land is in use.

Madagascar is a former French colony, maintaining a standing army of 3,500 men, with 8,000 employed in various security forces.

Industrialization is proceeding at a slow rate, although rice production is strong. In 1968, for example, 70,000 tons of rice were exported at a profit of \$12 million. Coffee is the primary export, averaging 53,000 tons annually, earning \$35 million a year. Mining in Madagascar is under control of foreigners, principally the French, who dominate the industries in graphite, mica and urao-thrianite.

The president of Madagascar, Philibert Tsiranana, came to the forefront just after the country was granted political independence in 1960 and has ruled ever since.



# THE AFRICAN WORLD

## A COMING OF AGE

What's in a name?

Among the factors contributing to the changing of that series of words which we wish to become associated foremost with this publication are three which seem paramount. Understanding them is essential to understanding the logical progression from SOBU NEWSLETTER TO THE AFRICAN WORLD.

Firstly, it must be understood that originally SOBU Newsletter had a rather primary orientation to the student sector of the Black community. The immediate name associated with the paper said right away that it was about a student thing. This was true to a certain extent. But students are only part of the Black community, a very small part at that. We form not only a small sector of the total Black community, but even a minority segment within our own age grade, a fraction of the total forces of the youth of the nation.

In other words, the students are only part of the youth movement, and the youth movement itself is only part of the total revolutionary force. And in fact part of the movement the revolutionary youth must be about is reaching the rest of the people, the rest of the AFRICAN WORLD.

Secondly, SOBU NEWSLETTER tended to focus the immediate attention on one particular organization within the movement. This gave the impression to many that the whole newspaper was about what SOBU saw, what SOBU did and what SOBU thought.

Politically, we are mature enough to recognize that SOBU is but a part of this thing. Within the youth movement itself, there are other organizations (that's why it's a youth movement) and there are within the community other organizations moving towards the same ideological and programmatic objectives as we are. Why shouldn't it be known right away that the name of the game is not SOBU, but

the entire focus of the AFRICAN WORLD moving towards revolution and independence.

And finally, the idea of a newsLETTER is necessary, but not sufficient. For at some point one must take on the responsibility of establishing itself as an institution, without becoming an institution of the establishment in whatever Black sugar-coated, neo-colonial and counter revolutionary forms. To do this one must be soundly rooted within the Black community, the majority of which is not on the campus.

Does this mean that we have forgotten about students? Any students, youth or others harboring this belief would have to suffer from a form of revolutionary ego tripping, incorrectly believing that they are the most important thing in the Black community. As Frantz Fanon has said, the student must put himself to school with the people, seeing the university experience as only a means towards getting certain things which can later be used by the people.

The student world is about more than exams, building takeovers, Black studies programs, going 'back' to the community, dope in the dorms, lists of demands, and 'Saving the Black Schools.' It is about the rest of the world, too. It is about the real world of the people--- the news, events and political information which all Africans need to know, regardless of class, sex, geographic location or what have you.

Within the African Revolution, there is no room for the old bourgeoisie attitudes, among them student elitism. The revolutionary intelligentsia and other parts of middle-class must in fact commit suicide as a class and join in the making of a totally revolutionary society. Time is running out on 'the student movement.'

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