



THE AFRICAN WORLD*

* Published by Student Organization for Black Unity • Post Office Box 20826 • Greensboro, N. C. 27420

VOLUME I, NO. 23

(FORMERLY SOBU NEWSLETTER)

SEPTEMBER 4, 1971 15¢

Bro. Imari, 13 Others Arrested

Mississippi Charges New Africans with Treason

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

JACKSON, MISS. - Local police and federal repression of the Republic of New Africa (RNA) here reached a new high late last month with the arrest of 11 members of the organization, who were later charged with murder, assault with intent to kill and treason.

Although local observers recount a gradual build up of anti-RNA activity, capped by these most recent events, the highlight has been an early morning raid of the organization's headquarters, during which one policeman was killed and two others wounded.

At dawn on the morning of Aug. 18, 40 local and federal law officials converged on the RNA headquarters. All of the unusually high number of officers, who were accompanied by the Chief of the Jackson Police, were equipped with gas masks, rifles, bullet-proof vests and riot helmets.

A bull horn was used by an FBI agent to allegedly warn the occupants of the small frame house in a tree-lined section of Jackson's Black community to surrender and vacate the house.

Having received no answer within 75 seconds, they opened fire on the house with a bar-

rage of tear gas grenades. The action resulted in an alleged 20 minute gun-battle in which one Jackson police intelligence lieutenant was killed by a bullet that pierced his riot helmet, and another local officer as well as an FBI agent wounded. None of the 7 RNA members inside, including two sisters, were hurt before they finally left the building through a rear door.

Arrested at the scene were Sisters Toni R. Austin, 21, of Salem, N. J., and Anne Lockhart, 24, of Macon, Ga. along with Brothers Thomas Edward Norman, 26, of Charlotte, N. C.; Larry Jackson, 19, of Bogalusa, La.; Dennis Paul Shillingford, 22, of River Rouge, Mich.; Robert Charles Stalling, 19 of Duluth, Minn.; and Wayne Maurice James, 22, of Mt. Holly, N. J.

During the shootout, police and FBI agents went to another house occupied by the RNA at 1320 Lynch St. and arrested four other members including RNA president Imari Obadele, once known as Richard Henry.

Jailed along with Bro. Imari were George Lorenzo Matthews (Tawab), 26 of Alabama; RNA information minister Aishaa Salim, 24, who gave no address; and 22 year-old S. W. Alexan-

(Cont'd. on pg. 3)



CHARACTERISTIC MISSISSIPPI STYLE, SLAVE CHAIN AMERICAN JUSTICE WAS APPARENT as seven citizens of the Republic of New Africa, including two sisters (one pregnant) were paraded off to jail. Later, charges of murder conspiracy, attempted murder and treason, among others, were filed against them and four other RNA citizens.

How George Jackson Died

'They Set Him Up To Be Killed'

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

SAN QUENTIN, CAL. - George Jackson, Soledad Brother, was killed last month. Along with him died 3 white prison guards and two white prison assistants. Three other white guards were injured.

Following the incident, which occurred on the afternoon of Saturday, August 21, prison officials clamped a security lid on the prison, and, according to the other two Soledad brothers--John Clutchette and Fleeta Drumgo--and Ruchell Magee, stepped up the torture and beating of inmates in the maximum security 'Adjustment Center' where George Jackson had been held.

Prison officials contend that George Jackson had received a gun from a lawyer who visited him, hidden it in his hair and been returned to the cell area. When the gun was discovered, they say, he shot two prison guards in the head, and, along with another prisoner, Larry Spain, ran across the prison yard to escape over a 20 foot high wall.

He was killed by a tower guard's rifle bullet which went through his head, down his spinal cord and out through his stomach. All this, they say, took place within 30-40 seconds. When they returned to the cell area 15 minutes later, they found the two shot guards, along



GEORGE JACKSON

with another guard who had been strangled and two dead white prisoners. All five as well as 3 wounded guards, had had their throats slashed with a razor.

The more exact details of the prison's story are no more believable, nor really anymore exact. They have changed from day to day. Along with their own inconsistencies and inability to follow common sense reasoning, are overtones of the tight security, all of which have led persons here to reach another conclusion expressed best by George Jackson's mother--that he was murdered.

To back up their story, the police have alluded to a bizarre, off the wall escape plot involv-

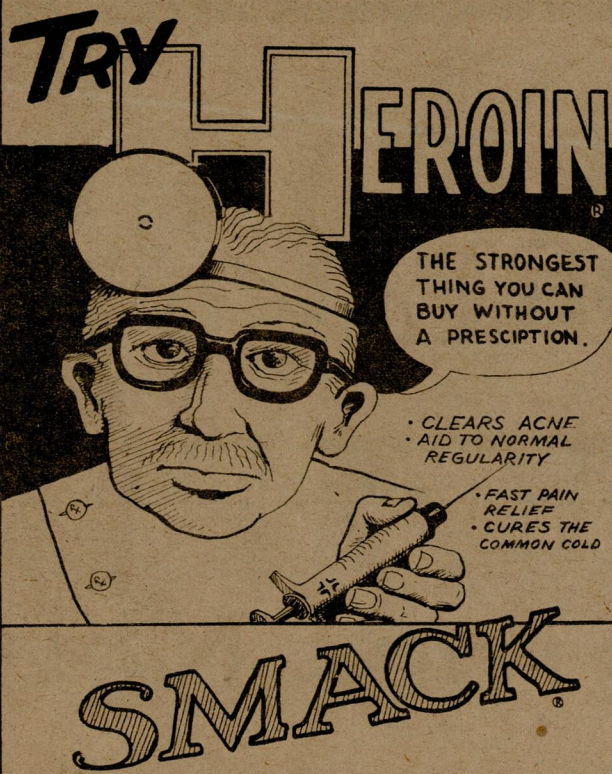
ing George Jackson's family and others outside who were to have smuggled in everything from cap pistols and wigs to plastic explosives.

The prison officials claim to have discovered the alleged plot in a letter found by a dry cleaning firm in the pants pocket of a friend of Jackson's outside the prison.

Just what have they said, and, more important, what have others said regarding this incident?

First of all, officials say that Jackson had been searched before visiting lawyer Stephen Bingham alone on Saturday af-

(Cont'd. on pg. 8)



AN EASY WAY TO KILL A MOVEMENT

Curfew Follows Arrests and Bombings in Ayden

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

AYDEN, N. C. -- In spite of overwhelming evidence to the contrary and continued demonstrations by Black community residents, white officials in this rural North Carolina town have ruled that Trooper Billy Day was acting in self-defense when he killed Bill Murphy on a rural road last month.

At a coroner's inquest held late last week in nearby Greenville, contentions by the Black community that the evidence gave more indication that Murphy had been murdered were denied.

Black people have been outraged by the refusal of the town officials to take appropriate action against the officer, and the arrogant posture of indifference that has been assumed by whites on the matter.

The officer was never even reprimanded for the action, despite his notorious reputation of disrespect for Blacks. After local officials said that \$200 cash on the spot would be necessary for an autopsy, the body was finally taken to the University of North Carolina for an autopsy. Yet the results have not yet been announced.

The Black community's position, meanwhile, is documented with photographs of the physical evidence, pointing out several things:

*Blood and urine stains on the road, proving Murphy was shot outside the car and not inside.

*Facial bruises showing that he was hit heavily in the forehead and his cheek struck the ground first.

*Witnesses who saw him handcuffed. How could a handcuffed man go for an officer's gun inside the car?

*Photographs of the brother's body showing at least two bullet holes -- a smaller one in the back and a larger one in the lower abdomen. The bullet, they say, went in through his back and came out through his stomach.

Community response has taken many forms over the past week, with over 200 persons

arrested in demonstrations which have rocked the town of less than 2 square miles area. Ayden's regular 10 man police force has worked around the clock with the aid of Pitt County and state officials.

Other Black persons evidenced less faith in the concept of marching and on several nights sporadic sniper has rung out through Ayden. There have been two reported dynamite blasts, one damaging a sporting goods store owned by a town commissioner. No one has been injured yet.

The immediate goal of the Black community has been, first of all, the dismissal of Trooper Billy Day who, following a brief vacation, returned to work last week -- even before the inquest ruled that he acted in 'self-defense.'

After the inquest, community residents, who have managed to mobilize broad Black support from throughout the eastern Carolina area, said that their struggle would not end, even as the town was placed under an all night curfew last week.

Zionist Ties

KAMPALA, UGANDA-- Gen. Idi Amin, the leader of the government which overthrew Apollo Milton Obote as president of Uganda in January, announced upon his return from visits recently to Britain and Israel that relationships between Uganda and those countries had been strengthened. He added that negotiations for the provision of arms to Uganda had been finalized.

Amin also talked with leaders of the Zionist state regarding Israeli help in internal development.

"Be as proud of your race today as our fathers were in the days of yore. We have a beautiful history, and we shall create another in the future that will astonish the world."
--Marcus Garvey



HASTINGS BANDA, PRESIDENT OF MALAWI, HUGS TWO OF APARTHEIDS CHILDREN WHILE visiting South Africa, much to the shame of Black revolutionary Africa.

Hastings Banda's Politics

South African Visit an All-Time Low

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

A new low in Pan-African pride and disregard for the cause of African unity was reached last week when Pres. Hastings Banda of Malawi made reality of an invitation to become a showpiece for South Africa's misleadingly outstretched liberal paw.

The head of the small Southern African state called his visit a journey to bridge gaps of misunderstanding. The truth of the matter was, that Banda could only hope that he would be misunderstood. For what could be most clearly understood, in most obvious ways, was that by making the trip he was actually burning the bridge to African unity.

At its meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in June, the heads of state of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) had voted down even talking to the racist-apartheid regime of John Vorster. Now out of total disregard for the other 40 member states, Banda went still one step beyond dialogue.

And to make matters even worse, he behaved in miserable style. When taken to a mine in South Africa, where Black workers make only pennies per day, the president, recalling his childhood days in a similar situation, could utter nothing more political than "It hasn't changed much. They still have fish on Wednesdays."

In a motorcade through downtown, he ordered an abrupt stop and, to the delight of the white settlers, rushed over to two white children, hugging them and shouting, "I love you. I love you."

Banda and his accompanying entourage of 10 officials and their wives were given the red carpet treatment by the apartheidists. They were allowed to stay in previously all-white hotels (which retained the same policy the next day) and one injured official was even treated in a "white only hospital."

In return for putting on such a great song and dance routine the Praetoria government will consider even more strongly a loan to help Malawi build a new \$17 million airport. This is in addition to an already existing economic and military aid.

Such financial aid has been the consistent excuse advanced by a government which is said

to consider itself practical. Yet the truth of the matter is that although such conditions are ripe for imperialism to spread into the country, there is no reason why Malawi should have to turn to the white south to alleviate her problems. On her borders are the progressive states of Tanzania and Zambia, among others.

Yet rather than becoming a Pan-African ally with them, Malawi has chosen to become a

Pan-European settler's puppet. The country has not only affirmed itself as pro-capitalist and disdainful of socialism, but has also gone on record in support of the Cabora Bassa dam project and condemned guerrilla fighters who are using armed struggle to oust Portuguese settlers.

In return for this bit of neo-colonialist jaw-jacking, Portu-

(Cont'd. on pg. 8)

Wherever we may be.

Thousands Arrested in Congo

KINSHASA, CONGO (AWA)-- Following officially inspired reports of a "subversive" plot to infiltrate the capital for sabotage and terrorization, policemen arrested and held for interrogation more than 1,000 persons. Two thousand officers were engaged in the sweep.

According to Agence France Presse, government sources had spread a report that several amnestied former revolutionaries had used an unnamed country to organize subversion rings. The same source said that the rings' existence had been discovered during the investigation of the recent rioting at Lovanium University.

It was following the demonstrations by the Lovanium University students that the government drafted the entire student body and closed the school. A number of professors were dismissed and deported.

U.N. Mission Rejected

UNITED NATIONS (AWA)--The Government of the Republic of Guinea has requested that the United Nations Security Council not send the investigative mission it authorized on August 3 to visit Guinea. The three-nation special mission was proposed in response to Guinea's plea that the United Nations take measures to thwart a plan by Portugal and other countries to invade Guinea, according to radio messages intercepted by Guinea intelligence units.

In asking that the special mission be withheld, Guinea said it had asked the UN not for a mission, but for concrete measures, diplomatic and otherwise, to protect its sovereignty.

Five Pushers Offed

TEHRAN, IRAN-- The execution here last week of five more persons convicted of being drug agents brought to 101 the total of pushers of various sorts executed here over the last two years.

Under a new law, anyone caught with more than a quarter of an ounce of heroin, or more than two pounds of opium is liable to execution by firing squad after a military trial.

New Africans Held

Treason Charge Seen as Flakey

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)

der of New Orleans, the son of Margaret Walker Alexander, authoress of "Jubilee."

Under an old Mississippi law, all eleven have been slapped with a blanket charge of murder stemming from the death of the policeman. Police claim it was a conspiracy, and, as in the case of Angela Davis in California, all parties "involved" are held equally responsible.

Ostensibly the raid was staged to serve warrants on four persons suspected of occupying the RNA headquarters. Three of the warrants were weeks old and the third, for a Detroit brother wanted for murder--20 year-old Jerry Steiner who was later arrested in Memphis, Tenn.

POLICE PLOT

In addition to many reported beatings and constant tear-gassing while in prison, the M seem to be victims of a more elaborate plot to liquidate the RNA. Following a four and a half hour hearing five days later, they were bound over for trial with no bail. Additional charges of treason have also been filed along with declaring war against the state of Mississippi.

On the following day, the 7 who had been in the Lewis St. house were further charged with interfering with an FBI officer.

Informed observers point out that the treason charge--based on an 1805 law--is an attempt to by-pass the flimsy murder conspiracy allegation and get at the other four, especially Imari. Should this charge stick, other members of the Republic could be summarily arrested and brought to trial.

As if to further substantiate this view, the past several days have seen the constant harassment of other known RNA members, three of whom have been taken into custody already, bringing the total number to 14.

Meanwhile, only one of the persons arrested was actually being sought after with the warrants. His charge was a misdemeanor, resulting from allegations that he had roughed up a too-nosey reporter.

Despite the fact that everyone in both houses was asleep at the time of the raids, officials still maintain they conspired to kill the dead officer.

Perhaps the real feeling of local whites was summed up



BEFORE BEING HAULED OFF TO JAIL ON TRUMPED UP MURDER CONSPIRACY CHARGES, Republic of New Africa citizens arrested at the organizational headquarters were watched over by one of the 40 bullet proof vest clad Jackson police officers who took part in the early morning raid.

may have been expressed in an editorial in Jackson Daily News, which proudly boasts of being "Mississippi's Greatest Newspaper."

"The pity of it," they said of the incident, "is some good law enforcement officers were the ones hurt--not the rag-tag radicals the RNA represents."

The editorial argued that the only reason the group had not been crushed earlier by brute force was that liberals prevented it.

If a white radical outfit were to engage in like manner in shooting a Black person in Mississippi, they claimed action

would be much more swift, seemingly forgetting the lynchings which have characterized their state.

"We trust these cop-killers are dealt with in the manner their conduct justifies," they cried out, adding later, "Let the proper authorities deal with these people in ripe fashion."

Carbondale Organizers on Trial

CARBONDALE, ILL. (LNS)--Three Black revolutionaries went to trial on August 9 facing charges stemming from a shoot-out with Carbondale police on November 12, 1970. The three--James Holley, Milton Boyd, and Leonard Thomas--are charged with seven counts of attempted murder, one count of mob action and one count of criminal damage to property.

Along with other Blacks they have been organizing in Carbondale for over 18 months. They started a food cooperative, worked with medical people to set up a health clinic, started a paper called Black Unity; a community information center was set up, as well as a free clothing facility and breakfast program.

Police staged mock raids on their Washington Street house and arrests and harassment were increased. In May of 1970, the police set out on a search and destroy mission.

At approximately 4:00 a.m. Southern Illinois University (SIU) police stopped a van and an unidentified Black man allegedly fired two shots at the officers before speeding away. Immediately after the incident, squads of police (state, SIU, county, Carbondale) and vigilantes headed straight for the house at 401 Washington Street. They surrounded the house and opened fire.

Thomas Dotson and Joe Brown jumped from a back window and attempted to run for safety. They were gunned down from behind, suffering serious wounds in the chest, kidneys, legs and arms. Police handcuffed them and left them to die--two hours later a Black policeman drove them to the hospital. The shooting forced the remaining men back to the relative safety of the house.

Vera Moore, a next-door neighbor, hid her ten children in the bathroom while Carbondale's finest set up automatic weapons on her front porch. Jesse Russell, who lived across the street, was hit by an errant

bullet on his way to work.

SURRENDER DENIED over a thousand bullets were pumped into the house at 401. While the shoot-out raged on, the men in the house tossed out white sheets to announce surrender, but each time their attempts were met with more bullets.

Midway through the three-hour shoot-out, Milton Boyd was hit in the face with a tear gas cannister and fell onto a porch roof. Leonard Thomas crawled onto the roof to help Boyd and the police continued to fire in their direction despite the outraged cries of the 200 Black people gathered in the street.

The people in the crowd were harassed and beaten but they continued to demand an end to the siege. Finally, representatives of the community entered the house and arranged for a surrender.

Five defendants were charged with up to eight counts of attempted murder and eight counts of assault.

Joe Brown and Thomas Votson went to trial on April 13. The legal team began an extensive set of questions aimed at exposing racism in the prospective jurors, but Judge Prosser denied defense motions for dis-

missal. The courtroom audience challenged every racist statement the judge and district attorney made. Eventually the D. A. called for a recess. With no real evidence against them and with the supportive audience, he dropped charges against the defendants and had them plead guilty to a misdemeanor; they were put on six months probation.

The trial of James Holley, Milton Boyd and Leonard Thomas began with pre-trial motions held in closed hearing (in opposition to the defense's request that all of the trial proceedings be held in open court).

The three were then arraigned. Holley and Thomas pleaded not guilty, but Boyd claimed that his right to counsel was being ignored and refused to enter a plea. Again the judge ordered Haas to remain as counsel and entered a plea of not guilty for Boyd.

By Friday, August 13, eight of the twelve jurors had been chosen. The judge limited the questions that the defense could ask prospective jurors.

There were only two Blacks among the 50 prospective jurors and one of them was immediately eliminated by the prosecution.

CAP Slates NewArk Meeting

NEWARK, N. J. - This weekend the Congress of African People convenes its Eastern Regional Conference here. This conference will be a follow-up to the international meeting held in Atlanta, Ga. last year.

Last year, the Congress of African People met in 11 workshops most of which have been very active in their efforts to establish institutions for Black people.

The CAP Creativity Work Council has established the Langston Hughes House of Kumba in Harlem for Black cultural arts development. The active Political Liberation Council under the guidance of Imamu Amiri Baraka has been setting

up Congress offices and initiating Black political movement.

Another of CAP's achievements has been through its international relations committee, with the establishment of a Non-Governmental Organization at the United Nations.

The CAP N. G. O., directed by Balozzi Zayd Muhammad, sits on the Executive Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations, the first Black organization to have this honor.

This Regional Conference is specifically designed to stress examination and analysis of institutional prototypes that can be utilized for the Black community development.



WHILE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA HAVE been charged with treason and attempted and first degree murder for protecting themselves from police who invaded their office with tear gas and rifles, youth wing members of the militant Jewish Defense League openly learn rifle marksmanship in a New York camp. Just recently the organization's head made a deal with judge's which gave him a five year suspended sentence, in return for allegedly turning in the organization's arsenal.

Nigerian Students Meet

CHICAGO, ILL. - The 8th Annual Colloquium of the Nigerian Students Union in the Americas recently took place at YMCA Hotel here. This year's conference was centered on: "Nigerian Youth Today: Our Relevance to Nigeria and Africa's Needs."

A message from the Nigerian Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, to the Nigerians in the United States was read by the Consul-General, Mr. A. D. Gadau.

Nigerians in the United States meet every year to discuss matters affecting their country and Africa in general, and to find ways and means they can contribute to the development of their nation.

It is the Union's tradition to pass resolutions and make recommendations to the Home Government on matters affecting Nigeria and Africa as a

whole. One of the resolutions passed this year called for an increase and more effective role by Nigeria in the struggle for the total liberation of Africa.

The Conference wound up with elections of officers for the current year. Mr. Edeafe Oddo, National President of the Union, was re-elected for the current year 1971/72.

Attending the Conference were delegates from the 40 chapters of the Union. Guest speakers included Rev. Jesse Jackson, Director of SCLC's Operation Breadbasket; S. A. Gunbiade, President of the Ibadan University Students' Union; Babatunji Olatunji, Director of Olantunji Center of African Culture; Yemi Ageyegbe, President of the Pan African Students Organization in the Americas (PASOA); and Dr. G. E. Okorume, an economist of the World Bank.

No Time To Mourn

And now we have the name of George Lester Jackson to add to Black peoples' growing list of fallen warriors. When the news came that Brother George had been killed in an "attempted breakout" at the California State Prison at San Quentin, somehow a feeling of shock or surprise was not felt among those of us who have been watching the situation there.

Because of the intense character of the struggle of Black political prisoners in America, the possibility of imminent death for those Black people who are held in physical captivity in America's jails is a day to day reality. If we understand that reality, then we cannot become surprised when a Black freedom fighter is lost to the struggle.

Neither can we afford to simply sit back and play detective, speculating on whether Brother George had been "set up" for the kill by prison officials, or whether his scaling a 20-foot wall barehanded was part of an escape plan of his own. This is not our task.

The fact is that we already have far too many instances in our history to prove without a doubt the maxim that "White America kills Black people, and she surely kills Black revolutionaries." The death of Brother George is already on the scarlet and dripping hands of white America.

This Black revolutionary, like all of us, was a creation of America. We were all snatched from our African homeland and history, and brought to America to serve her racist and capitalist institutions. She made all of us "niggers," and laid down the law that "either we continue to be niggers, or die."

Brother George dared to become an alternative. He became a revolutionary. From a young Black slave who was physically imprisoned for one year to life for "stealing" \$70.00, Brother George, behind bars, grew to become one of the finest warriors we could ever hope to place in the field against racist and capitalist America.

His life, struggles, and death, then do not give us cause for surprise, shock, nor mourning. The revolutionary discipline that he had and projected can only serve as an example for those of us who must still fight the fight to dismantle, piece by piece, the institutions of racist and capitalist America which oppress African people--wherever we may be.



THE STRUGGLE IN PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON
SOBU National Chairman

Africa Must Unite at All Costs--Pt. II

This week's guest column is the second and final installment of an article written by Bro. Osei-Poku Bonsu, the leader of the Students Movement for African Unity (SMAU), active in Ghana, West Africa.

It goes without saying that there is a need for a Military High Command in Africa. Guinea and Senegal have experienced attempted invasions by foreign imperialists just recently. The United Nations has failed to respond satisfactorily. Today it was Guinea's, tomorrow it could be anybody.

There is also a need for closer economic cooperation among African states. It is through unity -- especially political unity -- that this goal can be achieved. No African state is self-sufficient and unless we pull our resources together it will be impossible to compete with others in economic progress.

This closer economic Cooperation can succeed if we start to embark on some sort of division of labor. Through this, individual African states would only have to set up industries which would be visible and get enough assistance from the other African states.

But as it stands now, where individual states in Africa might try to set up certain industries, purely on political reasons, and have them turned to white elephants in no time, the headway leads only to economic chaos, further confusion and continued neo-colonialism.

If we are aware that Gambia produces so much groundnuts, for example, it is only sensible that the rest of the African states help her to establish say a big margarine factory which can feed at least the whole of Africa. It would not be necessary for Gambia then to try to establish a chocolate factory. Ghana might have to concentrate on that. This is the direction we might take.

One may raise a question on the market for our products, but as a matter of fact, over three hundred million people in Africa can provide enough market for our products!

Let us focus our attention for a moment on how much money Ghana has invested in the Akosombo hydroelectric power plant and find out whether it is serving its purpose. Not less than a hundred and forty million new cedis were spent on the first phase of this project. The dam could supply at least the whole of West Africa with electric power. Less than a year ago Ivory Coast sent a mission to Ghana to study the feasibility of embarking on a similar project for the Ivory Coast. Nigeria is also fighting to get her own. How do we expect progress in Africa if we go on like this -- trying to 'keep up with the

Joneses'?

Let us translate our words into action. Our heads of states have already talked much about African Unity and we want to see action now. The rest of us should not just wait until we become members of parliament before we start helping to achieve unity on this continent. We must start now.

Let us examine what happens every time there is a world cocoa price conference. In Africa we have Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Ghana producing large quantities of cocoa. During such conferences Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Ghana attend with different opinions as to the world cocoa price. Thus Ghana which might have wished the cocoa price further raised might be forced to agree on what other states have proposed for fear of losing their own market for cocoa. The result is that the cocoa price is still too low: alright for some, disastrous for others.

But if Africa were united, it would just be a matter of forcing the world to buy cocoa at a higher price, because the bulk of the world's output comes from Africa.

(Cont'd. on pg. 11)

Words from Our Readers:

Palestinians Need Help

BROTHERS AND SISTERS:

Since the September 1970 massacres in Jordan and, particularly, since the recent July 1971 slaughters in Jerash and Ajloun, hundreds of Palestinian workers, peasants, and students have been arrested and held by the Jordanian authorities. Our

most committed youths have disappeared -- without a trace.

It is clear that they are either being murdered outright or tortured in the infamous detention camps of the Jordanian intelligence and in the prisons of Amman and Jafar. Our only knowledge of them is derived from reports in the Jordanian press, announcing the names of those who have been sentenced to death, without specifying the nature of the charges leveled against them.

WORKERS! STUDENTS! FRIENDS OF THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION! Show your solidarity with the Palestinian political prisoners. There is no time to lose. Each day brings increased psychological and physical torture to

more of your Palestinian brothers and sisters in Jordan. There are at least 2,300 fedayeen in prison--not counting the thousands of other political prisoners. Act now! Send your protests to the butchers in Amman, cable U Thant, the Arab delegations, and the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations, organize demonstrations against the Jordanian fascists and the American imperialists who are arming them. Let the world know that we will not remain silent while the blood of those who are giving their lives for the liberation of the oppressed is flowing.

PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION
101 Park Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10017

Black Library Seeks Books

GREETINGS:

We, the members of the Black History Museum Committee, have undertaken the enormous job of building a Museum in the Philadelphia area. Our success will depend largely on the cooperation which we receive from people like yourselves who also are involved in making society a more wholesome and productive one in which to live.

There are many ways in which you may be of assistance. Perhaps the most important way would be through a CASH con-

tribution, because any such non-profit institution is always in need of funds. You may also purchase books which you would be interested in seeing among our collection. Perhaps you or someone you know have new or rare books regarding Black People which would be certainly appreciated by all of those who use the Museum.

Another way is by taking out subscriptions to some Black Newspaper, magazine or other similar journal. Please let us

(Cont'd. on pg. 5)



THE AFRICAN
WORLD*

Published bi-weekly by the Student Organization for Black Unity, a non-profit organization. Post Office Box 20826, Greensboro, North Carolina 27420. Telephone (919) 273-1797.

Subscription rates: \$3.25 per year (26 issues) in U.S. Add one dollar for Canada, Caribbean and South America; two dollars for Africa, Europe and Asia (surface mail). Special bulk and air mail rates to places outside the United States are available on request.

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

NELSON N. JOHNSON
National Chairman

MILTON R. COLEMAN
Editor

CHUCK HOPKINS
Associate Editor

FURMAN FADUMA
Circulation Manager

HUBERT C. CANFIELD
Production Manager

DOROTHY BROOKS
MICHELLE GRANDISON
Staff Artists

SOBU Chairman Addresses Students--

"Who Will You Work For?"

SOBU NEWS SERVICE
by Hubert Canfield

The challenge to Black students to make their years in college meaningful to the struggle for African liberation was clearly outlined by Nelson Johnson, national chairman of the Student Organization for Black Unity (SOBU) in several speaking engagements to incoming freshmen throughout the state of North Carolina last month. Speaking to groups on both Black and white campuses, Bro. Johnson laid forth the questions to be dealt with as a new academic year approaches.

Foremost among those points to be understood was the need for students to not let external factors divide them within the Black community. Opting for an end to student elitism, the SOBU national chairmen said that Black people should not allow the labels that we adopt as we pass through life to divide us."

"It doesn't matter," he explained, "whether you are a student or not. If you are Black then that is the basis of our unity."

"We should love and respect and work for all Black people, whether he be a student, whether he be a field worker, whether he has no job at all; whether he be from San Francisco, whether he be from Snow Hill or whether he be from Nigeria on the continent of Africa. "We should see ourselves as one people with common interests."

Reminding students that it was the community which was really responsible for in-

creased Black enrollment in institutions of higher learning and not a belated discovery of hidden Black genius, he posed a fundamental question: "Are you preparing to work for Black people? Are you preparing to continue the struggle that our forefathers started many years ago--the struggle to free us from white control and to destroy the system that has enslaved and exploited and oppressed us?"

"Or, my brothers and sisters, will you be working for the other side?"

The challenge, he said, was to steer clear of white traps, through the development of genuine intelligence. Goals of individual prestige, individual wealth and individual fame only aided white people in their attempts to stifle Black change.

"In 1971," he advanced, "we still find brothers and sisters making the same mistakes they were making 10, 20 and 30 years ago. We have not learned and therefore the white man has been continuing to use our people for his own cause."

To understand this, said Bro. Johnson, we merely had to analyze the past 20 years of struggle--the sit ins, the push for integration, Black power and everything that followed.

It was pointed out that integration had not solved the problem, nor had equality. "Equal to what?" was the key factor said Johnson.

In addition, he said, following the call for Black power, new weapons were designed such as Black studies programs, federally funded, high paying anti-

poverty programs, all of which only became new ways to control Black people's destiny.

Having singled out clear examples of these things, the national chairman then called for an awareness of the dangers of the all too prevalent party attitude which pervades the campus. Students were asked to think twice before joining social clubs.

What was the significance to Black liberation, he said, of drugs, liquor, playing cards and party raids?

Instead of this, he proposed the study--and he emphasized study--of things useful to Black people, especially technical skills geared towards self-reliance, with an emphasis on the proper ideological direction to accompany them. Self-respect, unity, cooperative education and politics, and a general quest for independence, he said, could guide the future direction of student activity.

Having explained the programs of SOBU, he urged further student participation. "We vite you to become a functional part of the struggle by beginning to think some new thoughts, by talking some new talks and by begging you to work in an organized fashion."

"If you do this," he concluded, "we will become a unified and strong people. We will realize as Sister Nina Simone has so eloquently put it in song: that we are young, gifted and Black."

"Indeed we must realize and we must begin to tell our young that ours IS the quest that has just begun."



BRO. NELSON N. JOHNSON

Tanzania - Uganda Clash Not Serious

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

A small misunderstanding between individual soldiers in two African armies, those of Uganda and Tanzania, resulted last week in small scale fighting. Tanzanian officials in Washington confirmed late last week, however, that it was merely a misunderstanding and not, as some had conveyed, a beginning of long anticipated hostilities and open warfare.

Gen. Idi Amin, the ruler of Uganda, attempted to achieve maximum political mileage from the affair and confirm several of his long going contentions, namely that Tanzanians and Tanzanian-led guerrillas were leading skirmishes along the two countries' common borders, and also that military advisors from China were aiding in these alleged operations.

In addition to giving an account of the actual fighting, Amin this time revealed the body of a man he said had been killed in the fighting, whom he identified as a Chinese adviser in a Tanzanian army officer's uniform. The responsibility for all this he said, could be laid squarely on the shoulders "of just one man - Milton Obote - and his henchmen."

Amin's military regime overthrew Pres. Obote in January while the elected Ugandan leader was in Singapore. Since then, Amin has been unending in his accusations that Obote and Tanzania are planning to invade his country.

As closely as can be ascertained, what really did happen was quite less than Amin contends. At Mutukulu, a town on the border of the two countries, four Uganda soldiers crossed on to the Tanzania side either to draw water or purchase some tea.

At any rate, both sides agree, they were arrested and when

other Ugandans came to retrieve them, fighting somehow broke out. In the aftermath, 4 Tanzanians died - one peace officer, one soldier and 2 civilians. Amin would not say how many of his soldiers were killed, but he did say that some equipment had been captured and claimed that his troops had advanced some 10 miles into Tanzania.

As regards the supposed Chinese man, Tanzanian officials produced photographs of Hans Poppe, the head police official in the area, a man of mixed German-Tanzanian extraction. His stocky build, dark hair, pale skin and slightly hooded eyes were very similar to the features of the man showed to the press by Amin and said to be Chinese. Poppe had been the peace officer killed, said Tanzania.

This is the second time in recent months that this particular town, Mutukulu, has been in the news. In July, in the midst of claims by Amin that fierce fighting had been going on along the border, three foreign journalists visited the area.

They talked with residents who said that rank and file Ugandan soldiers had always crossed over to the Tanzania side to draw water, drink in the bars and other things. They continued to do this, with no harassment even after the border was supposedly closed, newsmen were told.

Tanzanian officials say that the whole question of hostile relations along the border has been fabricated by Amin in an attempt to explain why over 1,000 men - nearly one-fourth of the country's 6,000 man Army - has been killed since he came to forced power in January.

These men, said Tanzanian Pres. Julius K. Nyerere, have been murdered by Amin because they have not gone along with his regime.

Words from Our Readers:

(Cont'd. from pg. 4)

know before this is done so that we can avoid any unnecessary duplications.

Thanks very much for any consideration given this letter. Let us know how you feel about our project and how you intend to help. Feel free to offer any suggestion which will make this Museum a proper tribute to our past, present, and future generations.

Yours very truly,
BLACK HISTORY MUSEUM
COMMITTEE
P.O. Box 15057
Philadelphia, Pa. 19130

The Facts Are Here

Sir:

I want you to know that this embassy appreciates the coverage and accurate reporting about Tanzania and in particular Mwalimu J. K. Nyerere's press conference at Chamwino in Dodoma and the 2nd Vice President's address to parliament last month. They both outlined Tanzania's stand about the events of the past months in U-

ganda as well as our total commitment to the East African Community. Apart from negligible misprints and omissions the articles appearing in Vol. No. 21 of 7th August 1971 are correct.

This is highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,
Faustin S. Chale
for AMBASSADOR
Goibert Rutabanzibwa

Freeing Black Minds

People of SOBU

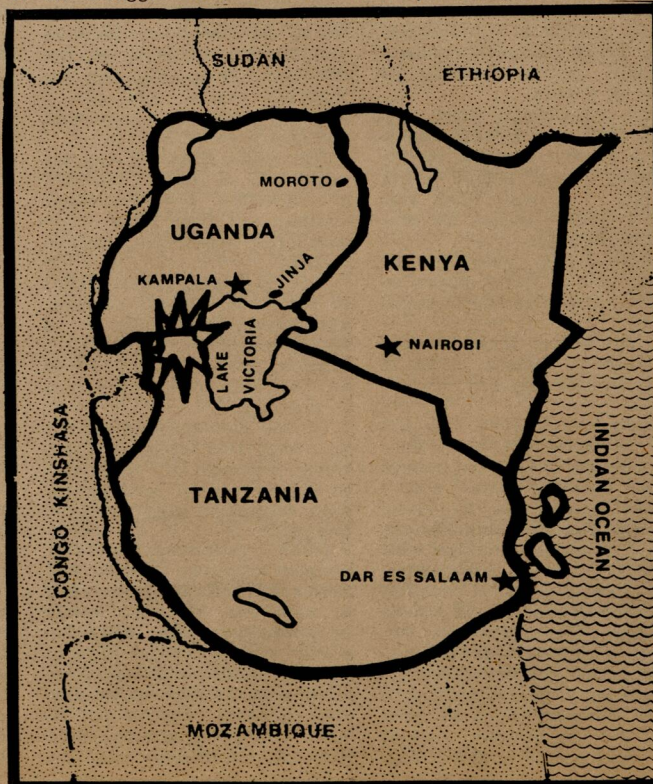
Got your paper and am digging it. I'll pass it around so we can all dig on the truth and keep our minds free. Sometimes it is hard to hang on to things that are free because rehabilitation consists of destruction of all free thought.

Soon we'll be free of this oppression factory--free to join in the struggle for liberation.

Until then we appreciate your kindness and all the hard work put into your paper. In Unity there is power. Together we can make it. All power to the people.

Later--

Bill Chess
625-912
Box 777
Monroe, Washington 98272



Sudan's Complex Political Scene

Beyond North and South

PART II

SOBU NEWS SERVICE
by Chuck Hopkins

The most recent developments in the Sudan, have grown out of history. Dominant in the past has been the question of Sudan's two distinct regions, North and South. Various circumstances have been typified in this struggle, which has constantly been a super structure for more basic and fundamental differences.

Though interpreted on the surface as differences in development, religion and even race, the real explosive forces in the Sudan lie at a more fundamental social level in which Sudan move

area of African territory for their religions and cultural work.

Israel also moved into the area and began to supply a major portion of the support for the southern guerilla fighters, the Anya Nya (the poison that spreads). The secessionist struggle in the South was an ideal opportunity for them to open a southern military and propaganda front in their war with the Arabs.

JUNTA OVERTHROW

Meanwhile, activity in the North took a drastic turn when the opposition forces succeeded in staging a political general strike which overthrew the mili-

From this point on the situation in the Sudan went downhill. After the landlord-business coalition assumed power the army was ordered to resume the fighting in the South. In 1968, the reactionary forces put forth a platform calling for an "Islamic Constitution." Corruption, imprisonment, and murder increased to an all-time high until the Sudan was on the verge of bankruptcy.

It was under these circumstances that a group of army officers seized power and instituted the "May Revolution" in 1969. A new government was set up under the leadership of predominantly socialist and democratic factions. Within two weeks, a new southern program was set forth. It included the points set down by the progressives at the 1965 round-table conference in addition to

setting up a State Ministry of Southern Affairs.

The head of the new ministry was Joseph U. Garang, a progressive southerner. His position made him a cabinet member of the new government which was headed by Major-General Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri. Under Garang's leadership the government pressed

(Cont'd. on pg. 7)

"As a semi-colonial creation, the Arab bourgeoisie inevitably have two faces. On the one hand they feel the oppression of imperialism which is constantly washing them down the drain out of the market. So they find common cause with the people.

"On the other hand they dream that after the imperialist wolf has gone they will seize the market, exploit the people to enrich themselves and become the new 'wolf.' This explains why the bourgeoisie are always wonderful 'boys' when they are in the opposition but soon show their teeth when in the saddle."

Joseph U. Garang

Assassinated Minister of State for Southern Affairs

ahead on a progressive, Pan-African, socialist course, or will she be misled into a highly cloaked, vaguely directed regional nationalism.

Since gaining its independence in 1956, the Sudan has continuously suffered from the vestiges of British imperialism. Although the people of the South supported Sudanese unity and independence, the question of unequal development between the North and South has never been resolved.

Two years after independence, a military junta took power and ruled with corruption and suppression until 1964. The members of the coup were representatives of Arab businessmen and imperialist interests. Hundreds of Sudanese in the opposition—workers, peasants, students, small businessmen, and some progressive army officers—were jailed and hanged.

In the South, the tribal groups also bore the brunt of the military regime's ruthless suppression.

To escape this oppression, many southerners fled into the neighboring countries of Congo-Kinshasa, Uganda, and Ethiopia. This situation was exploited further by the Christian missionaries who began to give financial support to the leaders of the refugees.

Soon guerilla warfare broke out in the South. It reached its highpoint in 1964 when it began to spread from the border areas, and extend inland. Throughout the struggle, the southerners' position that the struggle was a question of Arabs vs. Africans and therefore demanded the separation of the North and South. The call by the northern opposition for a united people's struggle (North and South) to overthrow the neo-colonial military regime was looked upon as "Arab trickery."

These opposing positions are important because the various external forces in the Sudan gravitated to the one that was most compatible with their own goals in the area.

Christian missionaries supported the "Arab vs. African split" because they saw the opportunity to carve out a large

tary junta. The front that overthrew the junta was very broad.

It included Communists, leftists, intellectuals, merchants, workers, and peasants. The organizers were also able to win over or at least neutralize some of the landlord and big business factions. A broad government led by leftists was formed. This was in October, 1964.

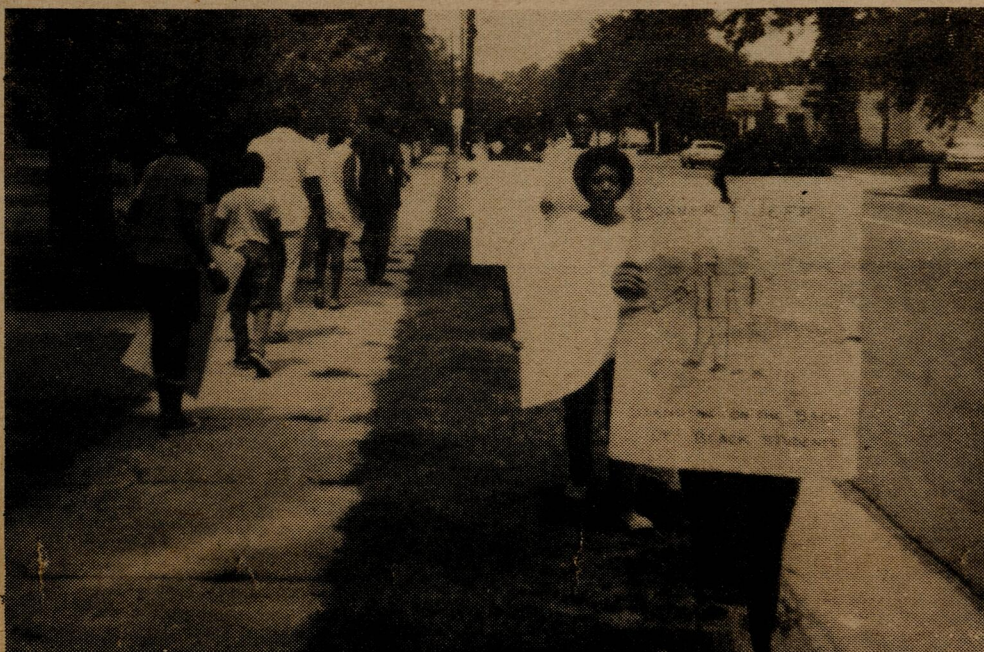
The first act of the new government was to order the military to stop fighting the southern guerrillas. It also appealed to the guerrillas to join in discussions with the government to settle the southern question peacefully. Meanwhile, northern progressives issued a program of regional autonomy for the South.

In March, 1965, a round table conference was held in Khartoum, Sudan. Representatives from all of the political factions were present. In addition, there were observers and mediators from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Nigeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Algeria, and Egypt.

The dominant position at the meeting was for regional autonomy for the South within a united Sudan. This was the position of the progressive forces. They also advocated economic and educational development for the South along with the preservation of African languages and culture. A program was also proposed to train local cadres to carry out the tasks of regional self-government.

The conference failed for several reasons. Among them was the fact that the representatives of the southern groups did not have the same position. One faction advocated "self-determination," another "federation," and still another "separation."

The meeting failed also because there had been a change in the political climate. A month earlier, three groups, the Umma, National Unionist and Moslem Brotherhood, representing big businessmen and landlord interest, threatened civil war and brought down the government.



DEMONSTRATING ON BEHALF OF EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE SENSIBLE BLACK EDUCATIONAL programs in the public schools, BUSA members carried signs downing cooperation between white administrators and local Black hand-maidens who condemned the students' moves. The issue, BUSA spokesmen point out, goes far beyond a Black studies program.

Students Educated by Struggling

SPECIAL TO
THE AFRICAN WORLD

by Jesse Taylor
MONCK'S CORNER, S. C. -- Sheriln Wigfall attends the middle school in Cross, S. C. This summer Sheriln has been picketing and marching, and writing poetry about Black Studies in the Berkeley County public schools.

Yvonne and Sheriln are members of the Black United Students in Action (BUSA), a group of high school and junior high students formed this summer. The original goal of BUSA was to get Black Studies courses put into the high schools of Berkeley County.

"I've had eleven years of white history," Ronald Gibbs told a packed meeting of the Berkeley county school board in July. "I don't think it's out of the way to ask for one year of Black history."

Gibbs is the Convenor of BUSA, and a rising senior at Berkeley High School in Moncks Corner.

He was backed at the meeting by Bernard Brown, BUSA's quiet, intense director of education.

Representatives of BUSA first proposed the Black Studies courses to Berkeley county school superintendent Henry Bonner back on May 27, 1971. Between then and July 29 they held five more meetings with Bonner, including the school board meeting and a session with representatives of the state department of education, the county high school principals, and the desegregation bi-racial committee of Berkeley County.

The students stuck to their idea, and on Monday, August 2nd, they set up a picket line

in front of Bonner's office at the Berkeley county court house.

BUSA members outlined their disagreements with Superintendent Bonner in a letter hand-delivered to his office:

"BUSA has decided to reject that proposal for the following reasons:

"(1) We asked for a separate course for credit in all the high schools of Berkeley County. Your proposal does not give us this.

"(2) The 'special' Black Studies course you offered will only be in two schools, involves only seniors, and lasts only for one year. It appears like this 'special' course was only a trick to keep us quiet until next year.

"(3) BUSA does not feel the regular U. S. History teachers are qualified to teach Black Studies. If they were, why didn't they teach Black Studies before?

"(4) By placing Black Studies in the U. S. History courses, you leave out the history of Black People in Africa. Black Studies involves Africa as well as the role of Black People in America."

On the second day of demonstrations, five BUSA members were arrested on their way to the courthouse and charged with "demonstrating without a permit."

BUSA continued to picket Bonner after the arrests, and have held two Saturday marches in downtown Moncks Corner to dramatize their drive for Black Studies. The arrests had an affect on the parents. Many students were ordered by their parents not to demonstrate. A group of local Black leaders, on orders from the

white authorities, held a meeting with all the Black ministers with churches in Berkeley County. The theme of the meeting was, "Stop those kids from demonstrating."

One misguided Black "leader" who has led the fight against BUSA is Joseph Jefferson, assistant county superintendent of schools. At one meeting he told the students, "I don't think Black Studies is important because I'm not concerned where I come from. All I'm interested in is where I'm going."

Fortunately, other parents have encouraged the students in their struggle, speaking in their behalf in church and helping raise funds for BUSA through chicken suppers and dances.

The demonstrations and the arrests have given members of BUSA a deeper understanding of the political and social conditions in Berkeley County. At a workshop in mid-August, they talked about setting up Black Studies courses in the community independent of the public school system.

"I don't think Bonner is going to give us Black Studies," one young Sister said. "I mean, Black Studies would tell us the truth about white folks. And why should Bonner give us something that we're going to use against him?"

It was a deep revelation for a girl whose parents still say "yessir" to every white man they see.

"Even if we don't get Black Studies, we won't quit," another Brother said. "This summer was just a beginning. BUSA can be a way to solve a lot of the problems we've been having in the county schools."



PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN CITIES AND REGIONS IN AFRICA IN the past has been limited to small river craft as shown in this photo of people in landlocked Mali, along the Niger River. New networks of roads, however, including the Trans-African Highway, will go away with the need to rely on such slower methods. (UN photo).

Continent to be Linked by

A Transcontinental African Highway

by Winston Berry

United Nations (AWA) - It will soon be possible for an African family in Mombasa, Kenya, on the Indian Ocean, to load up an automobile and travel along a modern highway to Lagos, Nigeria, on the Atlantic Ocean. The road will carry them through Uganda, the Central African Republic, Cameroun and the Congo (Kinshasa) before reaching their destination. And when the family reaches Lagos, their car will have traveled 4,412 miles across the waist of the continent.

According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, in a release issued here, the completed highway will "stimulate economic activity in the region, and promote better relations, economic cooperation, inter-African trade and tourism."

The release went on to point the road will also connect Nigeria, with its diversified economy, with the East African Community of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, and, in the thousands of miles between these two poles, subsistence farmers for the first time will have markets available, thus enabling them to enter the market for the first time. The economic results of the road are at present impossible to calculate, but from the projections of the Economic Commission for Africa, it is safe to predict a steady rise in trade between the six countries directly concerned.

This initial change from the old colonial pattern of trade by each country with the former colonial administrator will be further extended from the countries immediately involved because the Trans-African highway will connect Nouakchott, Mauritania, in the north, to Fort Lamy, in Chad.

According to the plan, after the road is completed in 1972, goods manufactured in Nigeria, and food and cotton grown in the Central African Republic, can be transported by road to Kenya, and thence by roadway or railway to any point in East Africa, heretofore, if a shipper in Ni-

geria wished to ship an item of trade to Kenya, the shipment had to be made by sea, either around the Cape to the South, or around the Horn to the north and then through the Suez Canal. Now with the Suez Canal closed because of the Arab-Israeli war, the shipments from West to East Africa, and vice versa, will be traveling more than 7,000 miles.

This lack of modern land communications between the regions and nations of Africa was planned and maintained by the colonialists, forcing the colonized countries into an utter dependence upon the markets and capital of the "mother country."

The cost of constructing the highway is still undetermined, but it is said to be in the millions. The countries affected do not have the resources for funding it entirely and the agencies responsible for developing aid will have to make up the difference.

Fortunately, according to the

ECA, about 73 per cent of the road is already up to all-weather standard, and about 22 per cent is improved, with just five per cent dirt road. The total improvement of the highway will include the establishment of necessary services for motorists--food, lodgings, gas and oil, etc.

Sometime next year a Motor Rally is planned from Mombasa, Kenya, to either Kano or Lagos in Nigeria, whichever is convenient at the time. The Rally is to test the road's suitability, promote provision of ancillary services, speed improvement and ease the formalities involved in crossing frontiers.

Robert K. A. Gardiner, Executive Secretary of the ECA, told a meeting of the Trans-African Highway Committee last month that the highway, in addition to providing facilities for developing commerce, trade and tourism, it would also be "bringing the people of Africa together for better understanding and for peace."

Progressive Southern Minister Now Dead

(Cont'd. from pg. 6)

forward its policy to solve the southern question.

The new policy called for amnesty for the southern insurgents; economic, social, and cultural development for the South; training of administrative personnel; and a special budget for the South. These programs were a part of the progressives' overall call for southern regional autonomy in a united socialist Sudan.

The announcement of this program was received warmly by the Sudanese people, North and South. It won the support of the two largest southern groups, The Southern Front, and The Sudan African National Union (S.A.N.U.).

But this promising situation was not to last. In November, 1970, Gen Nimeri began to move against the progressive forces that had brought him to power. The Sudanese Communist Party (with a membership of one mil-

lion) was banned, and its leaders arrested.

Earlier this year, Nimeri banned such organizations as the Sudanese Student Federation, the Women's Union, the trade unions, peasant groups, and cultural associations. He next set up "Sudanese Socialist Union." His purpose was to prepare the way for admission into the new federation of Libya, Egypt, and Syria.

After securing his dictatorial power by purging the progressives, Nimeri began to welcome again American, British, West German, and other imperialist investors in the Sudan. Nationalization of foreign businesses took place only to the extent that the interests of local landlord - big business groups were threatened.

The attempted coup last month led by Major Hasheim Al-Atta with the support of the banned socialist and progressive organizations was an attempt to

Thousands Can't Vote

Jamaica Tense on Eve of Elections

UNITED NATIONS (AWA) - The television commercials of Air Jamaica tell us of the beautiful hostesses, tranquil beaches and luxurious hotels of Jamaica. But over this island of about two million souls who mine and process bauxite, and produce sugar for export to their richer neighbors, the immediate future is dimmed by gathering clouds of crisis.

Newspaper editors and politicians in Jamaica are hammering away at one theme as the synthesis of all of the country's ills--the inequities of the electoral setup indicated by the disenfranchisement of more than 250,000 voters, with elections scheduled for October of this year.

The charges against the government of Prime Minister Hugh L. Shearer are that:

Regulations requiring urban voters to be fingerprinted and photographed to get on the voting lists makes it difficult for the most populous districts to get their proper share of names on the list;

Government-appointed registration officials are apt to be partisan and disqualify prospective voters on flimsy pretexts and that photographs sometimes are spoiled, thus disqualifying a registrant;

Electoral districts from which representatives are elected to parliament have been gerrymandered;

Gangsterism was introduced into the elections of 1967 and there is no guarantee that this form of terrorism might not be repeated in 1971.

As long ago as February 26, 1971, an editorial in Public Opinion of Jamaica asked the Jamaica Labor Party Government to pledge that "corrective action" would be taken not make the present lists final. The editorial foresaw serious trouble if the opposition People's National Party (PNP) entered the elections without a change of the lists.

This set of circumstances make thinking Jamaicans focus their attention on the elections and their right to participate in them on an equal basis a condition for changing the direction in which their country is being pushed. For they realize they are not simply in opposition to a local government led by Prime Minister Shearer. They are up against something far more powerful and sinister--the imperialism

from the North.

Jamaicans are emphasizing the electoral situation because they feel they are losing contact with, and control of, their government; that foreign governments and corporations are in a position to frustrate or veto their own decision. United States investments have grown to \$600 million. The exploitation of the bauxite deposits, the production of sugar and the tourist industry, for example, are all in the hands of foreigners, principally North Americans. These three fields of economic activity form the bases of Jamaica's economy.

There are, on the basis of valid evidence, compelling reasons why Jamaicans wish to alter an electoral setup wherein the Jamaica Labor Party which polled 42.7 per cent of the votes in 1967 and got 62 per cent of the seats in Parliament. They want also to enroll the 250,000 disenfranchised citizens. They want to break up what Public Opinion called "a traditional alliance between the dominant alien and the Jamaican upper classes." The stage thus is set for a contest that may have far-reaching results--no matter who wins.

The Jamaica Progressive League of New York presented a petition to the United Nations Human Rights Commission on August 19, charging that the Government of Prime Minister Hugh Shearer is violating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by withholding the franchise from 250,000 voters.

Jamaicans who attained the age of 21 after October, 1969, the petition stated, will not be able to vote in the next national election.

The petition also cited criticism of the Shearer Government by religious, political and business leaders in Jamaica and quoted an editorial of the Daily Gleaner, a Kingston newspaper, as saying: "The Prime Minister has apparently deliberately taken no part in the debate. We think he should have, because he is presiding over a government which is saying...there is nothing wrong about having 42 per cent of the eligible voters...disenfranchised."

Action by the United Nations was requested by the petitioner "to spare Jamaica and Jamaicans the misery of political disintegration and chaos."

rescue the Sudanese revolution from the clutches of petty-nationalism and western imperialism. It was not against the revolution over which Nimeri had been given the leadership.

The crushing of the coup, it seemed, was used as an excuse by Nimeri to eliminate the leadership of all the groups he had earlier banned.

In joining with Egypt, Libya, and Syria, Nimeri aligned the Sudan with the forces of capitalism and imperialism. It is important to note that in recent months all of the countries of the newly formed federation, in spite of their "revolutionary" rhetoric, have been moving steadily to the right.

In Syria last year, there was a military takeover by reactionary forces after a party congress voted in favor of socialist programs for that country. It is also reported that just a few weeks ago, a large shipment of arms from China des-

tined for the Palestinian guerrillas was confiscated by the Syrian government. While in Libya, Gen. Qaddafi's "revolution" is turning into a feudal dictatorship, some say.

In Egypt the heir to Gamal Nasser, Anwar Sadat, is about to begin his own "treason" trials against socialist and progressive leaders in that country.

The problems in the Sudan have now reached a critical stage. The two main negative forces at work are, western imperialism and extreme regional bourgeoisie nationalism. It is these forces that set the stage for opportunist elements like the Israelis, Christian missionaries, and the separatist groups operating in the South.

The solution to the problem lies in a united struggle of the broad masses in the North and South against imperialism and local reactionary groups.

Black Mother Says Son 'Killed'

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)

ternoon, Bingham had also been searched, they said, but not a tape recorder in which he allegedly smuggled in a 9 mm pistol which was later given to Jackson.

Prison officials explained that tape recorders are never passed through the metal detector, because it would erase the tapes. During the conversation, they said, Jackson was given the gun.

(Despite the fact that the incident has led to 6 deaths, however, no warrant was immediately issued for the white lawyer as was done for Angela Davis who allegedly committed the same crime.)

George Jackson concluded the visit and left the visiting room to be returned to his cell in the maximum security cell. Mrs. Georgia Jackson, his mother, pointed out that usually at this point, her son, who has spent 7 of his 10 1/2 years of imprisonment in solitary confinement, is put in handcuffs and leg chains.

Those who are familiar with the routine at San Quentin confirm that at this point he would have been searched, taken to another part of the building and given a skin search (where he has to strip naked and have his entire clothing and body inspected) and only then returned in chains to the cell area.

Then, they say, he pulled out a gun nearly six inches long, which had been hidden in his hair. His hair, they claimed was extra long. Later, however, they said that it was not really in his hair, but under a wig which was discovered in the prison plumbing system several days later.

Even more inconsistency develops, however, as this tale dribbles on. Thirty to forty seconds elapsed inside, and then Jackson came bursting out. One prison official claimed that he fired two shots inside the Adjustment Center, after having released the other 26 prisoners--only four of whom were white.

Another prison official said the next day that he had actually run into the yard and then fired the two shots before being killed.

After that, one said, guards fired a volley of warning shots outside in the yard. The other official, again contradicted, saying that they fired a volley of shots inside the cell area. At any rate, the remaining prisoners were herded out on the lawn, stripped naked, and chained to the ground while being searched for weapons. One moved, and was shot in the leg by the guard.

Inside, four bodies were found in Jackson's cell, the others were strewn in the hallway.

DEATH PREDICTED

George Jackson had forecast that he would be killed well over a week before his death. During a visit, he told his father, Robert Jackson, that things were strange at the prison, and that he felt he was being set up for a kill.

He had constantly opposed attempts to break his spirit, which was one of the reasons he was in the maximum security section of San Quentin, two floors below death row. Even when he visited with Angela Davis, Ruchell Magee and others involved in the Soledad case, lawyers reported, he was always in chains.

He, John Clutchette and Fleeta Drumgo were in trial

proceedings arising from claims that in 1969, while at Soledad prison, they killed a prison guard by beating him to death and then throwing him over a railing. This followed an assault by prison officials upon a recreational activity in the yard, in which three Black prisoners were shot dead.

A year ago, his brother, Jonathan, had been involved in another escape attempt at the Marin county court house, the sole survivor of which, Ruchell Magee, is now on trial with Angela Davis.

The remaining two Soledad brothers whose case he focused attention on the inhumane California penal system, returned to trial in the bullet proof and steel partitioned court room shortly after George's murder. That trial was again postponed after San Francisco riot squad troops invaded the court room and beat several Blackpersons.

The outburst followed remarks by Clutchette's mother, Doris Maxwell, after seeing the scars and welts on her son's body inflicted by prison guards' beatings which followed the incidents in which George Jackson was killed. In also presenting a petition drawn up by Ruchell Magee, they called for an investigation of the conduct by the guards who have now been given wholesale rights to abuse prisoners. Judge Car Allen denied the motion.

Those who realize that Black people are beaten in prison have a far more simple explanation of George Jackson's death. What happened, they say, is that George was first beaten by prison guards, perhaps with the aid of white inmates--the two killed.

His body was reportedly high-bruised. Prison officials said that these marks came from it being thrown around from the impact of the bullet.

When George moved to defend himself, he was shot. And, they say, when this happened, all hell broke loose in the Adjustment Center.

Said Mrs. Jackson right after being informed that she had given her second son to the struggle, "They went to length to try to convince the public he was an animal for 10 years. They set him up to be killed."

She added, "This is not the first Black man they've killed and swept under the rug. I believe they shot him in his cell and threw him into the prison yard to make it look like an escape."

"I can tell you exactly what happened: They set him up to kill him and they killed him. They'd been trying for ten and a half years to do it and they did it."

LA call has been issued for a People's investigation into the murder.

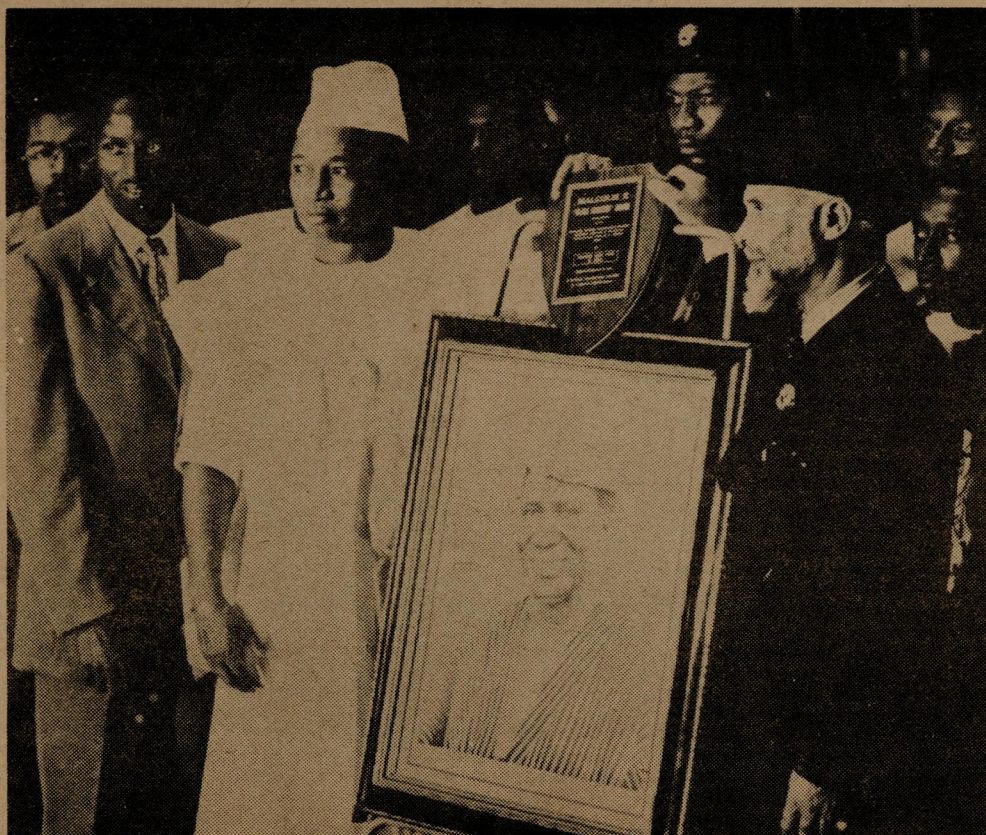
Hastings Banda

(Cont'd. from pg. 2)

gal too has rewarded Malawi with various kinds of assistance.

Banda perhaps doesn't know any better. Before returning to Malawi to become president for life, he had been away for no less than 42 years, didn't then and still does not speak his native language, having to address his people through an interpreter.

Yet the meaning of these new actions needs little translation. Betrayal of Africa is unfortunately, nothing new.



HIS EXCELLENCY EL HADJ MORY KEITA, GUINEA AMBASSADOR TO THE United States, stands beside portrait of Pres. Sekou Toure, while holding plaque presented to the West African Leader as being an outstanding Black Man. At far right is W. C. Anas M. Luqman, founder and director of the Malcolm X Black Hand Society of the World, which made the award

Malcolm X, Featherstone Awards Honor Pres. Toure, Sis. Kuumba

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

Awards designed to encourage revolutionary development among African people in this country were given out recently, one going to the President of a West African state, another to a hard working sister in Washington, D. C. In separate ceremonies, Pres. Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea and Sister Nia Kuumba were honored respectively with the "Black Manhood" award of the Malcolm X Black Hand Society of the World and the First Annual

Ralph Featherstone Memorial Award

In Chicago at the Malcolm X Community College, W. C. Anas M. Luqman, director and founder of the Society, reminded the audience that "It was Brother Malcolm X who urged Black people to redeem and restore their proud and glorious heritage, as part of Africa, as part of Black men throughout the world."

Luqman said that Pres. Toure and the work he has done in the 13 years that he has led the

people of Guinea gave African people "the best example of the struggle for unity, liberation and self-determination that we must study and practice for our own progress and indeed for our own survival."



SIS. NIA KUUMBA

"He Died Resisting" -- Angela Davis

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

MARIN COUNTY, CAL. -- Angela Davis, herself being held in connection with revolutionary attempts to strike out against this state's vicious penal system, characterized the death of George Jackson as typical of his revolutionary life: "Like he lived," she said, "he died--resisting."

"His courage," she said, "in the face of the spectre of summary execution; his insights honed in the torment of seven years in solitary confinement; his perseverance in the face of overwhelming odds will continue to be a source of inspiration."

She refused to separate George Jackson's death from the circumstances in which they occurred, relating the incident to not only the state's vicious prison system, filled with close to 40 per cent Black and Brown prisoners, but also the world wide systems of which oppress peoples of color.

"The prevailing conditions of race and class exploitation," said Sis. Davis, "invariably result in the captivity of a disproportionate number of Black and Third World people. Our brothers and sisters are usually locked up for crimes they did not commit."

Because of this, the course of the future was already set.

"Through George's life and the lives of thousands of other brothers and sisters, the absolute necessity for extending the struggle of Black and Third World people into the prison system itself becomes unmistakably clear," she said.

Sis. Davis noted that prison officials had vowed tougher policies (many which have already been put into swift action), pointing out that "raw brutality, without its cosmetic dressings, is officially the new regime."

She saluted the Jackson family, which has, over the past years, lost two of their sons to fascist bullets.

"For me," she concluded, "George's death has meant the loss of a comrade and revolutionary leader, but also the loss of an irretrievable love. This love is so agonizingly personal as to be indescribable."

In her final words she quoted from his writings as his final epitaph:

"Hurl me into the next existence, the descent into hell won't turn me. I'll crawl back to dog his trail forever. They won't defeat my revenge, never, never. I'm part of a righteous people who anger slowly, but rage undamned. We'll gather at his door in such a number that the rumbling of our feet will make the earth tremble."

"The people of Guinea," he added, "personified in the leadership of the honorable man of destiny whom we honor tonight, give us some indication of the paths we must pursue to achieve our desired goals."

Last year's award went to Pres. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, exiled in Guinea by a 1966 reactionary coup d'etat.

In Washington, D. C., a Ralph Featherstone Nation-Building Celebration of Life was held in honor of the veteran freedom fighter and former field worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) who was murdered along with Che Payne by Maryland state police in Bel Air.

Sister Charlotte Featherstone, his widow, and Sis. Koko Farrow presented the award to Sis. Kuumba, a hard worker in the Black community for many years.

Among the speakers at the affair, which also raised money for the proposed African People's Community Center in D. C., were Inamu Amiri Baraka

(Cont'd. on pg. 11)

Foreign Pressures Undercut U.S. Economy

Boxing - in the Big Monster

(MXLU)--The recent economic moves by Richard Nixon have become the focal point of much discussion, talk and debate, this last few days. For the average man we are sure that this whole period has been covered with unanswered questions and anxiety about the state of the united states economy.

The sheer volume of the material pouring out of the press agencies would be enough to confuse even the most literate and economic minded of us. Most of the articles deal with the questions of what Nixon has done, and what he has proposed Congress do. You can read these in any daily newspaper and there is really no need for us to repeat the same things in this article.

These recent events are just some of the more overt manifestations of the general crises which are developing in the capitalist world, and they revolve around two important aspects: employment and inflation. As far as the U. S. is concerned the situation is grave.

The state of the U. S. economy -- high unemployment, increasing inflation of prices and the huge deficit in the balance of payment (meaning more foreign goods being sold in the U.S. than U.S. goods being sold in foreign markets) -- is pushing the capitalist world into another point of breakdown.

Since the United States is the foundation of the capitalist world it is imperative that we understand the total situation here. What the trade imbalance means is that the U. S. markets abroad, areas where the U. S. sells its goods, have been greatly diminished due to the increase value of the dollar in relation to foreign currencies.

This means that foreign items cost less than U. S. items, at home and abroad. This is why the increase in the purchase of foreign goods has been continuous in the U. S. and the international purchase of U. S. goods has fallen off, in a work, they are cheaper, not to mention the question of quality.

In the old days of colonialism this would make no difference since the economy of the colony was controlled by the imperialist who told him where to buy, regardless of the price. Since many of these countries are now on their own (relatively that is), they now have the option to



choose their products based on quality and price.

Domestically this has an additional effect. It naturally lifts the importance of controlling the domestic market in order to guarantee some degree of market for the industrial output. An immediate effect of the inability of the U. S. to sell its goods domestically and abroad is to cut down on industries' need for employees, since production needs are cut in line with the loss of markets. This is thus one aspect of the problem: increased unemployment.

HIGHER PRICES

Another aspect is that even though unemployment is high, (and therefore theoretically money supply is low and the pressure for inflation less) the pressures on the economy to push prices up are still continuing. The obvious reason for this is the huge amount of government spending for the reactionary war in Vietnam.

Billions of dollars are spent monthly to support this effort.

Not only does the spending put inflation pressure on the dollar, but also it adds to the trade deficit in terms of the amount of money spent abroad to sustain troops and families.

These pressures have had a tremendous impact on the domestic economic situation and the signs of collapse are everywhere. For example, the failure of Lockheed Air Corporation was forestalled by a federally guaranteed loan in order to avoid its impact on the war industry, and the employment scene.

But there is an even deeper meaning to be seen in this whole thing. During these periods of general crises, the monopoly financiers and corporations move to monopolize even greater control over their areas of production. Therefore, if Lockheed had fallen, some of the other large air defense industries would have bought it up, and therefore become an even

larger corporation.

The fear this invokes in the minds of the U. S. capitalist is that if in turn this larger corporation failed, the effect of the U. S. economy would be even greater than the potential fall of the smaller monopolies which it had just swallowed up. And it is also clear that the greater the collapse, the more unlikely a recovery. Simply, there is a fear of the fall of capitalist way of life; i.e., much for the few, and little for the many.

Many economists have already begun to think of schemes to save the capitalist way of life, not in its present form, but to transform it into a kind of "National Socialism." If these words ring a bell, they should, for National Socialism was a program of Nazi Germany.

It is an attempt to developing some permanent co-operative control of the capitalist economy for the continued enrichment and betterment of the capitalist powers and their lackeys. For one thing today is clear, and that is that the

old way of capitalism "do as you please" attitude does not and will not work in the modern world of high finance, and ever expanding technological breakthroughs.

The last decade has seen attempts by government to put pressure on industries to stay in line, so as not to hurt the economy and therefore their fellow businessmen. It has been a subtle move to get some degree of coordination in the domestic capitalist system.

The basic problem here, and the essential idea behind the wage price controls, is that the capitalist sees only his interest, hence if he is not forced to follow the line, he tends to break off as much as possible. Therefore the crisis continues. Nixon's moves are desperate attempts to pull everyone (that is all the capitalist forces) into line.

PRESSURES ABROAD

Of course, at the international level, things are extremely

serious also. The low quality and high prices of U. S. goods are causing them to lose markets, and especially where they do not directly control the area, as in the old colonial days. So this means that the Japanese, the West Germans and other European powers have an opportunity to undercut the exporting of U. S. goods, thereby stifling the U. S. economy.

The repercussions in the U. S. of this policy we have already discussed and the cutting loose of the dollar from gold (in effect attempted devaluation), is in response to this financial crisis. The administration is attempting to make U. S. goods competitive in price with the already much cheaper international products.

The reason for the general 10 percent surcharge on imports to the U. S. is to keep control over the domestic markets. It will obviously be unfair to the consumers, who will be forced to pay more for the imported items, if they still desire to purchase them, or buy the poorer quality, high priced U. S. goods.

All of these moves point to several things. One is that the international capitalists are seriously locked in a struggle of life and death over who is going to control what world markets. The other is that the liberation movements and independent economic actions of many of the Third world countries had placed formidable pressure on the internal and international relationships of capitalists.

For a quick example, the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries, (OPEC) which is totally located in the Third world and supplies Europe with 95 percent of its oil, and the U. S. with a substantial percentage of its oil, recently forced the oil companies which are totally located in the West or the capitalist world, to pay a higher premium on each barrel of oil they exported. The capitalist in turn raised the price of oil domestically. Now again, OPEC has called for new price increases for each barrel exported from their countries. This is going to keep the price of oil and therefore production up in the U. S. as well as Europe.

These pressures are adding to the general crises of capitalism. And these recent moves by Nixon are an attempt to deflate their impact on the U. S. economy.

The last world war was fought around many of the same issues that exist today, and while world war does not seem to be an immediate possibility, the future does not look bright, for a general crisis in capitalism is at hand, and they will go to any lengths to stop it.

**We Are
an
African
People**

Malcolm X Liberation University

Now Has Available Employment Positions:

Hard Work, long hours, and rigorous program.

Positions: Office Manager-typing, clerical and bookkeeping

Instructors: Bio-medics-bio-chemistry, physiology, and public health; math; physical science; language : French, Spanish, Portuguese, Swahili.

Apply Academic Committee, P. O. Box 21045, Greensboro, North Carolina, 27420.

Looking at books...

Black Awakening in Capitalist America

reviewed by Chuck Hopkins

Black Awakening in Capitalist America; An Analytic History by Robert L. Allen. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Books, Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1970. 284 pp. \$1.95 (Paper).

Brother Allen is a former columnist for the Guardian. Presently, he is an instructor in the Black Studies Department of San Jose State College. In this book he discusses the relationship between the U.S. power structure and Black discontent and concludes that Black people live in a condition of "domestic colonialism."

In setting forth his thesis, Bro. Allen states that "Black America is an oppressed nation, a semicolony of the United States, and the Black revolt is emerging as a form of national liberation struggle."

It is his view that an understanding of the concept of domestic colonialism is the basic premise for constructing a correct interpretation of Black history in America. Colonialism is not simply limited to the overseas conquest and domination of a people by another but also includes the forcibly uprooting of a people from their traditional territory and colonizing them in a new territorial environment.

In the colonial situation, according to Bro. Allen, the decisive factor is not the particular territory, but the role of "the institutional mechanisms of colonial domination." Colonialism, then, broadly defined, is any situation where-

in there is direct and overall subordination of one people, nation, or country to another with state power in the hands of the dominating power.

The logic of this position leads to the conclusion that Black people in America are in fact colonial subjects who were removed from the native land, Africa, and transported to the "mother country," America, to serve as cheap labor for the rapidly growing capitalist economy.

Thus, Bro. Allen places the economic factor in a paramount position in relation to that of race as the motive force for the European enslavement of Africans. But the question for the Black militant, he asserts, is whether the struggle is aimed at the destruction of the total colonial structure, or whether it is simply opposed to the present colonial administration.

The answer to this question follows in a political history of the Black struggle in America after the "civil rights movement." After analyzing the various philosophies and groups which characterized the struggle during the mid and late sixties, the author concludes that the condition of neo-colonialism is rapidly being imposed upon the Black community as a result of the bourgeois, middle-class oriented leadership of the civil rights days.

It is this leadership, Bro. Allen contends, that is now serv-

ing as representatives of white corporations that are sponsoring so-called economic development ventures in the Black community. "When this same process occurs between a major power and an underdeveloped country," he points out, "it is called neo-colonialism."

Although he accepts the position that outside funds are necessary for capital accumulation in the Black community, the author states that in order to avoid the trap of neo-colonialism, "control over the use of any outside aid must rest completely in the hands of the Black community." All funds would be directed towards developing a "planned, communal social system in Black America with strong international ties."

This, however, would not mean that there would be a self-sufficient Black economy in America. "As long as corporate capitalism exists," Bro. Allen writes, "the Black community is not likely to acquire such control." But what is important here is that the struggle to create such a planned communal social system would begin to break down capitalist property relationships in the Black community.

The total program that the author advocates calls for the creation of a mass based independent Black political party. Through carrying out its various programs the party would, according to the author, "grow in strength and experience, gradually establishing itself as the effective governing power of Black America."

The basis of this party must rest upon the masses of Black

working people. They must "provide the rank and file and the leadership." Because Black working people make up the great majority in the Black population, "they must lead themselves if self-determination is to be meaningful."

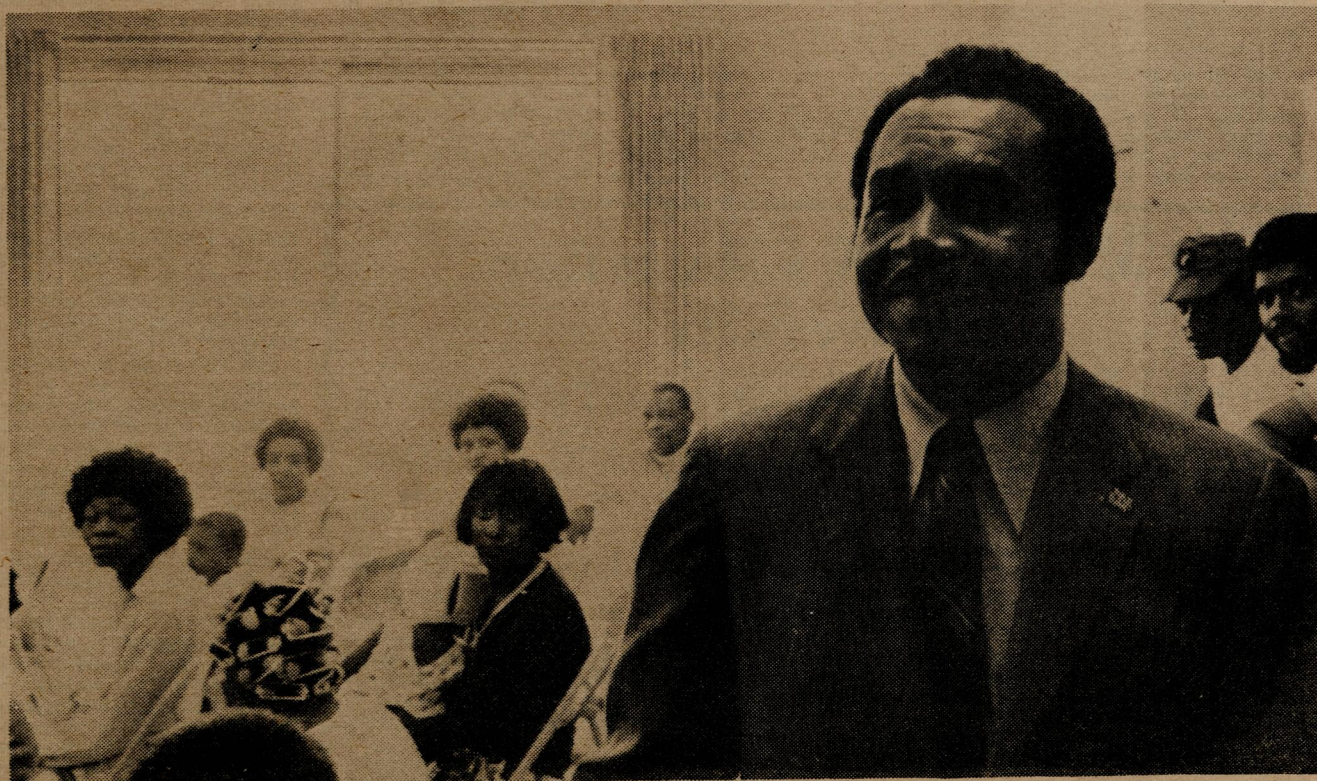
Probably the most difficult assertion made by the author for many people is his position on the relationship between Black liberation and white society. He states, "In the quest for Black liberation, white society cannot be ignored or cast aside with a sign of relief. It must be changed. Otherwise, the racism and exploitative social relations which characterize that society will defeat even the best efforts of Black freedom fighters."

This position raises once again the difficult, but real, question of white-black alliances in America. Bro. Allen feels that the Black movement does need allies. These allies must be "capable both of aiding the Black movement and of promoting social change in white America," he writes.

This is the issue that revolutionary Black nationalists in America must deal with sooner or later.

Bro. Allen does not answer all of the questions surrounding this difficult issue, but he does set forth his position with honesty and serious arguments. This alone is enough reason to compel all serious minded Black freedom fighters to read this book and give it due consideration.

Uhuru



ALL EYES WERE ON THIS MAN, A GREENSBORO, N. C. POLICE department 'human relations division officer,' who tried to infiltrate an all-Black meeting of public housing project mothers planning strategy to oppose unwanted school integration practices.

Unchanged Hell Pervades Haiti

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

by Faye Coleman

Last month, following an internal family squabble of minimal effect on the masses of Haitian people, Claude Jean Duvalier is said to have reaffirmed his ability to lead the country and maintain stability. His sister Marie-Denise Dominique, left the island, and headed for France to join her husband, though some persons predicted it would surely be only a short time before she returned.

To most members of the press to whom the younger Duvalier has extended a liberal hand as well as to the ever watching imperialist eyes of America, this was good. It succeeded in portraying that perhaps things were changing on the tiny land mass once known clearly as a Caribbean inferno of dictatorial repression.

It appears that perhaps all of this is only a cover up - even the loudly voiced praise that the former private army of Papa Doc - the Tonton Macoutes - has been disbanded (only to have its role transferred to other segments of the power structure). Nonetheless, America's ambassador to Haiti, Clinton Knot, has proposed increased aid to the island, saying that indeed the days of repression are over.

The steadily growing influx of Haitians, (often political exiles) into the Black communities of America, coupled with an increasing awareness among Black people here of the oppressive conditions in which our people are forced to live all around the world in forcing many Africans to take a hard, cold look at what is going on in Haiti, and, specifically the relationship between the neo-colonialist Haitian government and that of the United States.

Terms such as 'the oldest Black Republic in the Western Hemisphere,' 'Bastion of Democracy in a volatile area and the like are used by the imperialists to cover up their role as exploiters and aggressors in this tiny, poverty and disease

ridden Caribbean island. Yet even the United States has difficulty camouflaging the overt terrorism that characterized the regime of the late dictator, Frances Duvalier, known to the world as "Papa Doc."

According to Haitian economist Gerard Pierre Charles, all Papa Doc 'has meant for the tiny Caribbean country the assassination of 13,000 persons, the construction of 30 kilometers (about 20 miles) of paved highway, a police barracks, and a apartment building and the unlimited surrender of natural resources to the monopolistic enterprises of Wall Street.'

With the succession of Papa Doc's son, Jean-Claude Duvalier to power, the mechanisms of the U. S. imperialist politics has shifted into high gear, following an already well established trend of economic exploitation and political manipulation. In spite of lip service that the U. S. government gives to aiding internal development in Haiti, 90 per cent of Haiti's one million people are illiterate and the country continues to have the highest infant mortality rate and lowest per capita income of any country in the Western Hemisphere. Most children have never seen a school. A starvation diet and absence of medical care dooms every Haitian to an average life span of 32 years. Most of the country's inhabitants are farmers who are forced to scratch out a meager existence on less than 2 acres of land. The average yearly income is \$50.

The harsh reality is that the 4 years of Papa Doc's iron-rule would not have been possible without the heavy financial backing of the United States and support from the C.I.A. While the U. S. government might have opposed the openness of Duvalier's tactics (which often made it difficult for their propaganda to manipulate Haiti in the scheme to isolate Cuba) U. S. support for the Papa Doc's regime political and economic--rarely faltered.

(Cont'd. on pg. 11)

After being exposed and pointed out to the crowd of close to 100, John Patterson tried to rationalize his presence, but was sent swiftly packing by the angered audience. (SOBU staff photo).

Haiti, Island of Poverty

(Cont'd. from pg. 10)

In recent years U. S. investments have begun to pour into the country, and more than one hundred U. S. firms have recently been awarded lavish concessions in Haiti. American companies exploit the nation's rich bauxite, copper and gold mines. And, in spite of the vast poverty and suffering of the harbor people, Papa Doc continually played into the hands of the imperialists with such acts as his illegal sale of the mineral-rich offshore island of Tortuga to the Dupont Corp. for less than 60 cents an acre.

The entire history of U. S.-Haitian relations shows a consistent pattern of intervention and aggression. In 1914 U. S. Marines confiscated \$500,000 in gold bullion from the Haitian National Bank in Port-au-Prince and transferred it to vaults of the First National Bank in New York. In July 1915 the U. S. invaded Haiti under the pretext of restoring "law and order," and remained there by force of arms until 1934.

During that time more than 5,000 Haitian fighters were killed in the resistance against the

U. S. In late 1918, the leader of the guerilla resistance movement against the U. S. occupation force, Charlemagne Peralte, was captured by the marines, crucified on a door and displayed to the population as a warning.

After more than 50 years of unofficial U. S. rule the country has become a wasteland of maimed and broken human bodies and spirits. Numerous internal rivalries in the new regime of Jean-Claude Duvalier indicate his inability to weld together the personal force inherited from his father. Forced concessions to the army and other political compromises are taking their toll on the efficiency of the government's repressive machinery and could possibly give a boost to the revolutionary forces both inside and outside the country. Yet the overwhelming challenge of the Haitian Resistance forces is the task of organizing a revolutionary program capable of mobilizing the masses to defeat, eventually through armed conflict, the U. S. imperialist machinery and their internal puppets.

Struggle in Perspective

(Cont'd. from pg. 4)

Brazil, another country with a large African population, may even be prepared to side with us on our proposals: World-wide African Unity.

The same goes with many other commodities produced in Africa and/or by Africans.

One may argue that where Africa might boast of her primary products, Europe, for example, can boast of technology. I am aware that the Ghana Academy of Sciences is not achieving what is expected of it. I know that individual African states are not comparable to many non-African states in the sciences. But what shall we see when we have one continental Academy of Sciences? Pulling together here shall yield very unique and powerful results!

We always talk of transport problems. Algeria produces a lot of iron, Ghana produces much manganese and rubber. These are mostly needed for the manufacture of cars and, backed by designs and technological

know how from a continental academy of sciences, we could solve most of our transport problems.

Africa can boast of untapped huge mineral resources. Do we have to start tapping them after the world has come to an end?

Those which are being tapped also go to the benefit of foreign imperialists and neo-colonialists. By coming together, we can tap our resources in a more effective and profitable way.

We have enough minerals, waterpower and fertile lands. We only need to unite to make the fullest use of them. Under a continental government there will be no room for offering foreign firms extensive and lucrative concessions for the exploitation of the continent's rich natural resources.

Africa must unite at all costs. It would be too late if we wait any longer.

All people of black descent must help achieve African unity. It is by that that the future of all Africans is assured.

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.

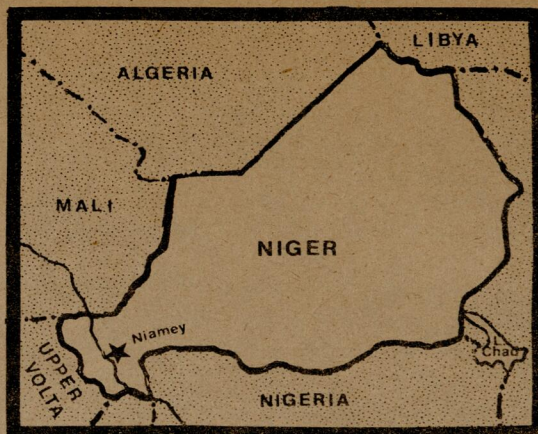
To understand land is to understand economy for land is the only real wealth. Other monies only represent the control of the goods and services derived from the land. That is world economy.

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.



NIGER

The Republic of Niger, landlocked between Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Upper Volta and Nigeria, is 490,000 sq. miles in area--over twice the size of its former colonial 'master,' France. It is the homeland of 3.6 million persons of various ethnic stocks, unified somewhat through the adaptation of three Islamic rites.

Niger came to independence in 1960, and is still led by Pres. M. Hamani Diori, who was elected in 1965. It has an army of 3,500 soldiers.

Ninety-five per cent of Niger's people are agricultural in their existence and the country does possess the capability of producing enough food to feed itself. Nevertheless, problems with industrial development, made even more acute by a wealth of foreign investments, has complicated the move towards total independence.

Although iron reserves of 100 million tons have been revealed within the country, transportation problems hinder exploitation of this potential wealth. The same is also true, but to not such a dysfunctional degree, in the case of gypsum and limestone.

In 1966, uranium deposits now estimated to be the second largest in the world were discovered in the Niger, and, if the country can maintain control of the exploitation of this valuable mineral, it could become much more self-reliant and independent, providing it adopts a progressive political, social and economic stance.

Toure and Kuumba Honored

(Cont'd. from pg. 8)

of the Committee for Unified NewArk, Courtland Cox of the Center for Black Education, Willie Ricks, Alabama field secretary of the Student Organization for Black Unity, Ed Brown, brother of mission H. Rap, and Owusu Sadaukai, Mwalimu of Malcolm X Liberation University in Greensboro, N.C.

Sadaukai challenged Africans in Washington to, rather than be the armchair revolutionaries that the city has become

so famous for, "do some of the things that Featherstone was trying to do."

"The question is," said Sadaukai, "how many of you here tonight will work on the African People's Community Center."

"Like Featherstone," he charged, "you must understand that you are an African people. Either you join hands with brothers like Julius Nyerere and Sekou Toure or stay in bed with Spiro T. Agnew."

Prisoners Drink Toilet Water

BATON ROUGE, LA. (LNS)--Louisiana's only Black legislator, Sis. Dorothy Taylor, made a surprise inspection of the Angola State Prison and said that she found that some prisoners have to use their toilets for lavatories and drinking water. Rep. Taylor said conditions were "inhuman."

In another part of the prison, she said that she saw six feet by ten feet cells with neither toilets nor bunks and in one she saw three Black prisoners. Nearly all of the prisoners at Angola are Black, she added.

Rep. Taylor urged Gov. John McKeithen to put more Blacks

on the corrections board, since two-thirds of the state's prisoners are Black. She said if the board's racial ratio were the same it might help change the attitude of prison personnel.

Earlier Rep. Taylor had criticized the New Orleans prison, saying overcrowded cells and biting rats caused the disturbance in which 34 inmates held two guards hostage for nine hours to bargain for better conditions. The hostages were released unharmed.

Ujamaa

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.'

It is time to build THE AFRICAN WORLD.

Subscribe Now. One Year (26 Issues) for \$3.00



RETURN THIS FORM WITH YOUR CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO:
THE AFRICAN WORLD BOX 20826 GREENSBORO, N.C. 27420.
(Please do not send cash money. Thank you.)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____