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Traitors Face Consequences of

Selling Out Africa's People

SPECIAL TO
THE AFRICAN WORLD
CONAKRY, GUINEA - The Great People's Trial of the Fifth Column is over. It began July 29 and concluded on the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Guinea, October 2.

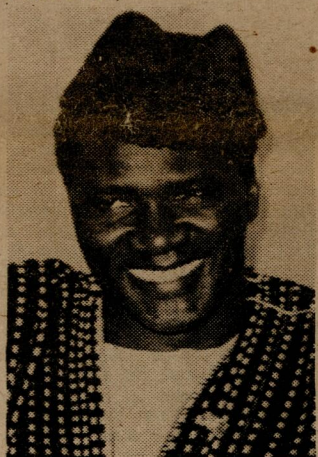
The entire people of Guinea took active part in the trial which was monumental in its significance. They heard the testimony of some 120 persons alleged to have been involved in crimes against the people of Guinea and Africa.

Testimony was broadcast over Radio Conakry, the Voice of the Revolution. The entire people of Guinea were the jury. They met in regional gathering among the 210 districts of the country, and convened at the nation's stadium on October 2 consider the verdicts reached by the 8,000 local Revolutionary Powers.

Two penalties were possible for those found guilty: death or life in prison at hard labor. It was expected that the verdicts and sentences would be announced Monday, Nov. 22, the first anniversary of the Portuguese invasion of Guinea.

The trial itself was no ordinary occurrence, as can be readily gleaned from the scale on which it was carried out. Western critics have been quick to accuse Pres. Ahmed Sekou Toure of dramatizing the situation. They say he has conducted a personal purge and, in what they claim is his standard 'hysterical paranoia', sought to throw the country into revolutionary anarchy.

Even the most irrational mind should be able to see through such claims. This trial was carried out on such a large scale because the stakes were extremely high and, in a large degree, terrifying. A trial of such importance had to be judged by the entire people. (What better display of democracy could the western critics ask?)



SEKOU TOURE

Among the specific charges were participation in and planning of the Nov. 22 invasion; taking part in other aggression; sabotaging the Guinean economy (or sitting idly by while someone else did); spying against the state; and corruption of others by recruiting them as foreign agents.

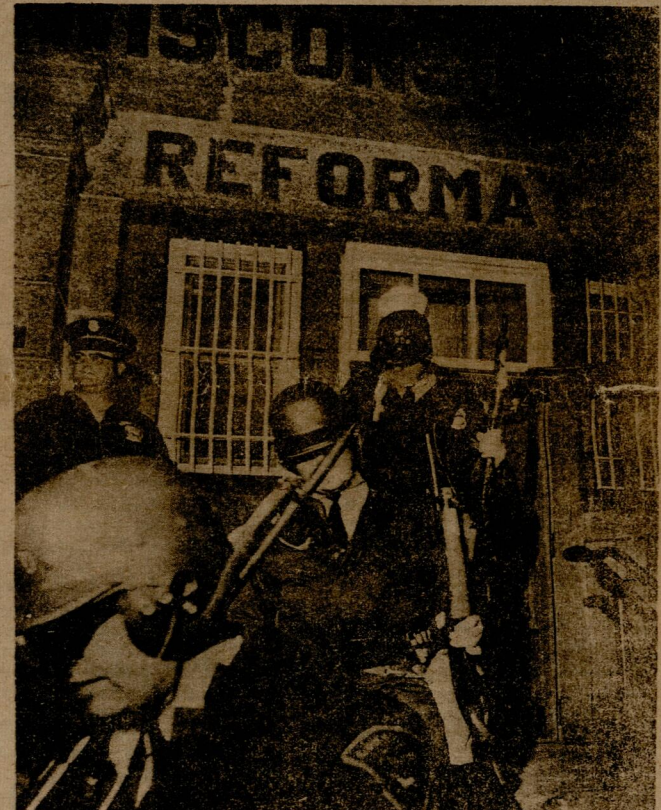
Among those tried were 14 members of the Guinean government (all high-ranking);

16 members of the armed forces (including its commander in chief), two ambassadors and 4 foreigners. Implicated directly in a 13 year history of subversion against Guinea were the governments and/or secret intelligence networks of the United States, France, West Germany, Portugal, Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

The degree to which these imperialist governments had penetrated Guinea was terrifying. In addition to several cabinet members - many of whom had only been installed after the Nov. 22 invasion - there were several persons very close to Pres. Toure, including his personal body guard. That the Guinean government has survived such a feat is truly a tribute to the African revolution.

The men and women involved had been arrested and interrogated over the Voice of the Revolution. Their voices were quite recognizable to friends and during the testimony other facts about their lives revealed were so personal that there was no doubt that these were the real people and not imitations. So many people saying so many things which all seemed to coordinate denied any myths that testimony had been coerced through torture.

In looking at their confessions, one discovers the many dimensions on which subversion operates, the selfish aims of the agents who betrayed their own people and the vast amount of money (unacknowledged foreign aid)



A PRISON REBELLION AT WISCONSIN STATE reformatory in Green Bay erupted this month, spawned by inhumane conditions and treatment. Although law enforcement officers were quick to squash this uprising, all is not over yet. See story inside, page 8.

which the western countries are putting out in order to literally buy off the African revolution. Most of the monies had been deposited in foreign banks, as the men

anxiously awaited and worked toward the overthrow the government. Until that time, they could not spend their huge sums of money.

Typical of traitors was Alassane Diop, former secretary of rural economy. He had worked with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) since 1966. As Guinea forged ahead on a determined program of revolutionary self-reliance, Diop, for a monthly salary of \$2000 per month (and a movie projector) agreed to sabotage the economy and commerce. He confessed to having actively recruited traitors, distributed arms, divulged state secrets and played a key part in planning the Nov. 22 aggression.

Bama Marcel Mato, former minister delegate of Upper Guinea, received \$4000 per month from the West German government in exchange for acting as a favorable mouthpiece for them in

Voice from Inside Reveals

Nothing Changed at Attica

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

More evidence documenting the diabolical inhumanities which were carried out in the crushing and aftermath of the Attica State prison Rebellion in September have been revealed recently. Several of the more prominent brothers in the rebellion, pegged as leaders (scapegoats) by prison officials, last week became spokesmen for the prisoners as they appeared before the first group of newsmen allowed into the prison.

Since the rebellion took place, the prison has been closed to the press, while a

mop up operation has been underway. Those few persons who have received contact from inside have all expressed concern that retaliations were being made against the survivors among the 1200 prisoners who took part in the rebellion. They said, moreover, that conditions at the prison, the intolerability of which was one of the rebellion's main causes, have grown worse.

Spokesmen coming before the press today confirmed those reports. Moreover, in speaking of the event itself, they said the appearance of New York governor Nelson

Rockefeller, who arrogantly refused to visit during the rebellion, might have been a key factor in preventing the subsequent loss of 43 lives.

Among those speaking were Richard Clark (Brother Richard) and Roger Champen ('Champ'). They were among six men designated as spokesmen for the 46 men who have been placed in solitary confinement at the maximum security prison, having been designated as 'leaders'. In reality, said Bro. Richard, "there are 1200 leaders."

Diets had not improved,

they revealed, nor had medical treatment or treatment by prison guards. Beatings had become commonplace. And, like George Jackson who was murdered by guards at San Quentin prison on Aug. 21, these brothers too said that they already had feelings that they would soon be killed.

This seems to be part of the psychological war declared against all of the prisoners. The men have been given distinct clothing, no socks and few showers. Many have yet to have returned the glasses,

(Cont'd. on pg. 8)

(Cont'd. on pg. 6)

Wherever we may be.

Bombings, Poisons Increased

NEW YORK, N.Y. - Desperate moves by the Portuguese imperialists have led to new atrocities against the people of Guinea-Bissau and a plea for condemnation of these crimes has been raised by the secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), Amilcar Cabral.

"Desperate in the face of the great victories brought by our party during this year, the criminal Portuguese colonialists have launched a wave of savage air bombings since August against the peasant population in our liberated areas," said Cabral in a telegram.

He revealed that as of the end of October, 38 villages had been destroyed, seven women and eight children killed and 28 wounded. The new moves, he said, included intentions to spread toxic chemicals in order to destroy the people's crops before the next harvest, aiming to stop the successful struggle which has liberated over half the territory over the past 11 years.

Despite the fact that these actions presented dismal prospects for the people of Guinea-Bissau, Cabral said it did little to discourage the revolutionary struggle. "They have not succeeded in terrorizing or demoralizing our people in their determination to pursue the just struggle for liberty, peace and progress," Cabral proclaimed.

Spirit of the People

RAIFORD, FLA. - Two prisoners here have used their ingenuity to come up with a technology to outsmart the man. As a result, they have successfully escaped from prison and still remain at large.

Breaking into the prison furniture factory where they were employed, the two enclosed a forklift in 10-gauge sheet metal, two sheets around the sides and four over the top. They then cut a slit in the front, creating a bullet proof tank. After dark, they crashed the tank through the vehicle gates of the main prison as bullets from guards' guns bounced off their rolling fortress.

Later they abandoned the makeshift tank and successfully hid their tracks from policemen and dogs. The spirit of the people can conquer the man's technology.

MPLA is For Real

UNITED NATIONS (AWA) - The People's Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA) at the present controls one-third of the surface of Angola, about 225,000 sq. miles. This fact was reported by B. J. Mattsson, a Finnish journalist, who recently visited Angola. He said, "The liberated areas are mostly situated in the eastern regions of the country, which includes the provinces of Mexico, Cuando-Cubango, and a part of the province of Luanda."

The report which was given to the United Nations Committee of 24, went on to say, "it is claimed there are three active liberation movements in Angola. In addition to the MPLA, the so-called FNLA (National Liberation Front of the Angolan Revolutionary Government in Exile) and the UNITA claim to hold large parts of the country. Although UNITA claims to be active in the eastern regions of Angola, our observations clearly prove that UNITA has no organized activity in these areas. The information we received about the north of Angola also makes it very evident that the FNLA, financed by the United States CIA, is not active in Angola."

"All talk about the disintegration of Angolese struggle for liberation", says Mattsson, "is truthful." The problem the Angolese people and MPLA face, he added, involves countries abroad, in which the extensive propaganda of the FNLA and the UNITA has managed to create uncertainties about the real progress in Angola. This confusion has lessened the much-needed financial and material support for the liberation movement.

Another White Freed

MAYSVILLE, ALA. - In what has become almost a weekly occurrence, another white man has been set free following his murder of a Black man here. This time 76 year-old Grant Kennedy, a local grocer, was acquitted Nov. 1 for the 1969 shooting of 17 year-old Clinton Fikes, who is said to have robbed Kennedy's store.

Witnesses confirmed, however, and Kennedy later admitted, that nothing had really been taken. According to those on hand, the brother had a only gone to purchase some lunch meat. When he noticed that it was not being sliced to his request, he spoke up. An argument ensued and when the young brother began to turn away, the grocer reached under the counter and pulled out a .38 pistol, a shot from which entered the brother's skull and killed him.

In effect, then, the life of a Black man here, is worth less than a few slices of lunch meat

Nationalism, Pan-Africanism, Socialism



Company Loses Millions

Polaroid Workers Tell of Boycott Success

SPECIAL TO
THE AFRICAN WORLD
by Roy Campanella
BOSTON, MASS. (AWA) - Last year on October 27, about one hundred members of the Polaroid Revolutionary Workers Movement (PRWM) gathered in Technology Square, Cambridge, to call a boycott of all Polaroid products as long as that company continued to do business with the settler regime of South Africa.

The leaders of PRWM, Ken Williams and Caroline Hunter, recently called a press conference to report on the progress of their workers' movement. Ken Williams gave detailed information about the

economic hurting that their organized movement had put on Polaroid since launching its attack.

"We would like to report that public support in condemning Polaroid in its role as sole supplier of instant pass photos and race ID card in South Africa has been shown by the loss of 15 million dollars to date in Polaroid sales," stated Williams. Polaroid has admitted such losses totaling 15 million dollars. However, they have attributed them to bad "investments" and the general "economic climate."

The accounting methods which Polaroid used in its third

quarterreport to stockholders showed an increase in overall sales by almost \$10 million, but earnings were down by more than \$14 million.

Under pressure from the PRWM, Polaroid began its "experiment in South Africa" to 'uplift' the employment opportunities of Blacks who, by South African settler rule, are prohibited from receiving equal pay for equal work. They are also prohibited from any job that puts Blacks in a position of authority over non-Blacks. Thus, Polaroid's attempt to 'uplift' Black is impossible because the settler rulers have already created a structure whereby this is prohibited.

Since Polaroid is not attempting to change the internal structure of South Africa, their "experiment" represents more of a promotional campaign to overshadow the work of the PRWM. If this can be accomplished Polaroid will be able to accomplish two important things: (1) maintain their 'liberal' image and (2) quiet a growing movement to strike at those businesses dealing with the enemies of African people. The overall purpose of such a strategy is to maintain Polaroid's position on Wall Street.

Thus the PRWM has termed the Polaroid "experiment" a sham. Williams reported that Polaroid "has tried to saturate the public with facts and figures about the economy of South Africa as the means of ending the insanity, brutality, and inhumanity of the race-identifying system apartheid (fascism). The fact is that Polaroid's investment in South Africa, and that all US and foreign investors, is seriously threatened by liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and directly threatened by Blacks in Namibia, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), and South Africa itself."

Black Politicians Urged to Face Up to Reality

SPECIAL TO
THE AFRICAN WORLD
by Keith Woodard
LOS ANGELES, CAL. (AWA) - A conference here aimed at providing a launching pad for the presidential bid of a white U.S. senator wound up last month with the Black politicians being lashed out at and challenged to a more responsible role.

The meeting was attended by 600 Black politicians from California, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and other points west.

Many of the participants were extremely upset with the strategists who put together the one day meet. The meeting's hidden agenda was to provide a platform for presidential hopeful Birch Bayh of Indiana. The liberal democrat upset this conference strategy, however, when he withdrew from the race three days prior to the meeting's start.

One of the few bright/Black spots of the conference was the blistering speech by Dr.

Carlton B. Goodlett who received the conference's second 'Black Media Award.' New York Times reporter Earl Caldwell had been the first recipient.

Goodlett, editor and publisher of the San Francisco Sun Reporter, a Black weekly, and a member of the World Peace Council, pulled no punches with the Black politicians. He chastized them on several levels and then defined a role he saw for them in the struggle for liberation.

Goodlett said that he believed that "those who control America would rather destroy her than lose their power."

Directly attacking the intentions of some Black politicians, Goodlett later asserted that "It takes little or no pragmatism to come to the conclusion that capitalism is not designed to serve America's domestic colonials."

"After 108 years of 'freedom,' where are the voices

(Cont'd, on pg. 12)

Community Response Strong

High School Students Face Riot Charges

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

by Jim Grant

CHARLOTTE, N.C. - Blame for a recent outbreak of racial disorders which swept recently through 3 separate public high schools here has been traced to a series of racist acts initiated by white students.

Since judge James McMillian's controversial ruling which destroyed all semblance of racial identity within the schools by ordering all schools to have student bodies which were 70 per cent white and 30 per cent Black, whites as well as Black folks have been constantly kicking.

A white reaction was to elect three openly racist, Ku Klux Klan style persons to go along with the three reservedly racist persons already on the school board. This white united front is now trying its best to upset the integrated situation, getting little if any help from the courts. In the mean time

In the mean time, however, they are determined to make the best of the situation, that is to make things as bad as possible for Black students, who themselves neither requested nor are satisfied with this whole 'integration' thing.

Things began popping at Myers Park high school first. On Wed., Oct. 27, Black students asked for and were refused an audience with the principal of the school, Laird Lewis. The brothers and sisters wanted to know why several other Black students had been suspended for fighting with white students, while at the same time, the whites had gotten off scott free.

After Lewis refused to meet with them, the Black students began demonstrating in peaceful fashion. A group of whites approached the group, taunting them with the usual 'nigger' shouts and threats.

When words gave way to blows, the brothers and sisters defended themselves from attack, and things began to spread all over the campus. Before the dust had settled, 22 people (including 5 policemen) were injured, \$2000 damage had been done to the school, half the police



BLACK COMMUNITY PEOPLE FROM CHARLOTTE, N.C., packed solid into a school board meeting following the arrest of some 64 Black students in three separate high schools during racial hostilities started by whites. At this meeting, a special bill

giving the police quicker access to the schools was passed. Yet some police just couldn't wait for the bill to be enacted and, fearing 'trouble,' came to the meeting in the hope of beating some of these Black, bushy heads as they had done at the schools

force of North Carolina's largest city was on the school grounds and 25 brothers and sisters had been arrested. They were charged with 'rioting,' and offense punishable in this state with 5-10 years in prison.

Two days later, at South Mecklenburg high school, a white girl called a sister a 'dirty nigger,' which started another fight. The fighting spread to the rest of the school grounds, and many of the Black students, totally fed up with such consistent displays of

white racism on the part of the students, teachers and administration, walked out of class. The school principal ordered the Black students back into class. They refused to return. He then called the police and 21 brothers and sisters were arrested and charged with everything from trespassing to rioting.

Olympic high school was the next scene of unrest. Over 250 people were involved in the disturbance which erupted after a shoving match between

Black and white male students. Several carloads of police were dispatched to the scene. They moved in quickly, so quickly in fact that they moved right past the white students and on to the Blacks, 27 of whom were put under arrest.

The police were particularly brutal, and several Black students were beaten over the head. One student was threatened with death by a patrolman who drew his gun and told the student that he would by only too happy to pull the trigger. A sister who had been beaten before being arrested was held in jail 5 hours before, upon the insistence of her parents, she finally received some kind of medical attention.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

These confrontations were not contained within the schools. Rather they erupted into the community, with full scale mass participation. White students began picketing outside of the school, carrying their usual confederate flags, and chanting the usual repertoire of slogans derogatory to the Black community.

Buses carrying Black students were stoned while white policemen stood idly by. The rabidly racist school board did its part, passing a resolution giving police full power to occupy the school without hesitation whenever they felt 'law and order' had gotten out of hand. Police chief J.C. Goodman, an old head whipper, issued a 'get-tough' statement and other whites talked of taking their children out of school.

The 66 students arrested, 64 of whom were Black, were given 15 days suspensions, which means they will fail all of their courses this term.

Yet most impressive about

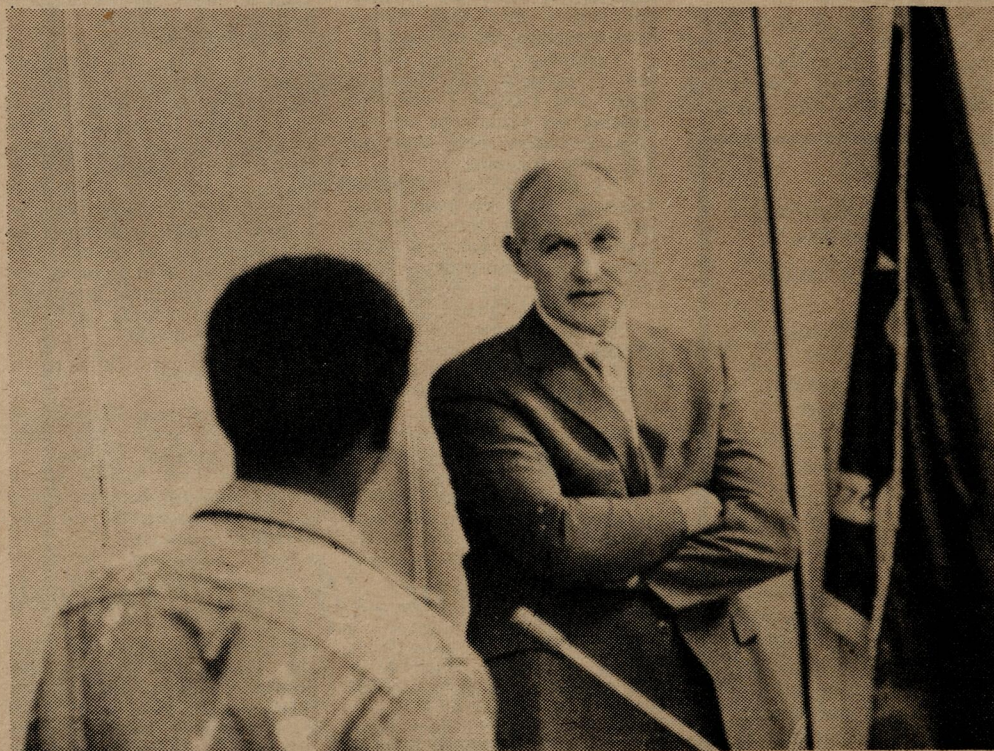
this incident was the way in which the Black community responded. The response had, it seems, been conditioned and

hastened by experiences this past summer involving the murder of two Black men by white policemen, one of whom bled to death while lying on the street for almost two hours while the white policeman refused twice to allow an ambulance to pick him up.

Pictures had been taken of the police actions at Olympic high, and the spectacle of fat white policemen charging past the white students and beating the Blacks, as well as dragging them to the prison bus was too much for even the most conservative Black people to ignore.

Black people packed into a school board meeting and watched as the racist school board passed the bill giving an open door to the police. Uniformed police and plainclothesmen were everywhere, as rumors had been circulated that there would be an attempt to disrupt the meeting. None occurred.

Two days later a group of over 300 Black people marched to the educational center and, following testimony regarding the repression and racism being endured, presented a list of grievances to school superintendent William Self. Rev. George Leake, a local Black minister, announced the establishment of a legal defense fund to aid those arrested, who are scheduled to go on trial on Nov. 29. The fund had been set up with the assistance of many Black businessmen who in the past had been reluctant to become actively involved in the struggle.



SHOWDOWN BETWEEN BLACK YOUTH AND SCHOOL OFFICIALS came at Charlotte board meeting. The previous board has been supplemented with the addition of more outwardly racist officials, whose unholy alliance with the already existing conservative racists, has presented the Black community with a situation of total frustration in the face of this white united front.

Trial in Guinea-- What Would You Do?

It is not unreasonable to expect that the Great People's Trial of the Fifth Column, which was concluded last month with verdicts and sentences to be announced this week, will bring about some more death sentences in Guinea. A reported 120 persons have testified before the entire populace (in trials broadcast over radio) regarding their participation in plots to overthrow the government in conjunction with European and American agents who paid them handsomely. Enemy infiltration has been detected as high up as several members of the cabinet as well as the former personal body guard of the president.

Additional reports coming out of Guinea have said that many of the people are of the opinion that nothing short of the death sentence is adequate for these convicted traitors. Earlier this year, in January, 94 other persons were sentenced to death in Guinea for their role in the November 22, 1970 invasion during which 200 Guineans died. Nevertheless, contrary to the bloodbath which as was first reported by the white press, only 8 of those sentences were actually carried out. The rest, as countless others before them, were in effect given commuted sentences to life in prison at hard labor.

Should there be more hangings, one can expect more out cries from the white western press, telling their readers how savage such actions are. They will of course ignore the realities which surfaced in the trials, realities which their readers will be equally unaware of, since this whole incident has received little or no objective coverage in their publications.

There is certainly no need to advocate the killing of people, especially fellow Africans, as most of these people have and will in the future probably be. Yet by the same token, the people and the government of Guinea have been faced almost yearly with some major attempt on either the life of Pres. Ahmed Sekou Toure or an overthrow of the government. Time and again sentences have been handed down, commuted, even pardoned, and the same faces are again involved in the same diabolical plots against the African revolution.

In such circumstances, circumstances in which it has been proven that even those thought to be closest to you are in fact against you, one must be in a profound dilemma. Pardons, commutations and leniency have not discouraged these persons, some of whom have worked against the people for as long as the country has been free. When sent away to another country, they have only come back, gun in hand, with other mercenaries, to destroy Guinea.

Most sane people will agree that at a certain point, at

(Cont'd. on pg. 6)



THE STRUGGLE IN PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON
SOBU National Chairman

The Essence of Ideology

Many of the widespread problems that we find ourselves confronting in the development of a viable Pan-African Youth Movement in this country stem from a lack of basic understanding of the nature of ideology and the role that it plays in our lives.

Because we usually have an aversion to admitting our own ignorance, we have widely developed a tendency to over-simplify and make rash assumptions about certain oft-repeated words and phrases. The danger lies in the fact that these words and phrases invariably represent concepts which are vital for us to understand if our actions as African people are going to be progressive, and not to our ultimate detriment.

Words such as "revolution", "liberation" and "consciousness" are examples. Because they represent vital ideas, they have become widely used, and in that use, they have become generalized, simplified and finally, perverted.

These concepts become so thoroughly butchered that Richard Nixon can speak of an "American Revolution" and be verbally attacked but for the wrong reasons. It becomes not only frustrating, but sad for such a large segment of otherwise sincere Black youth perpetuate to this kind of laziness, yet we do.

And this brings us to the

question of ideology. Confusion around "ideology" is a prime example of the kind of butchery that concepts undergo when they become popular. Many of us believe that an ideology is a prescribed course of political action, a plan for movement that enables one, once he understands it, to act in the interests of whoever that ideology represents. The problem with this conception is that, in seeing ideology as a program for political activity, it becomes progressively more convenient for us to wear ideology the way we wear hats. (and to allow other people to do so, also).

This convenience is compounded by the apparent fact that many of us have a way, if we are going to "be political" at all, of dividing our lives into two distinct regions, mutually exclusive and mutually destructive: political and personal.

During our "political" lives, we are dedicated workers for the African Revolution, allowing nothing to impede our struggle for liberation. But during our "personal" lives, we take care of our "personal" business, whether that includes partying, fraternizing or looking for a job.

Let us not misunderstand. There is nothing inherently wrong with any of these things. It is only that any activity that we undertake

occurs outside our "political" spheres or outside our "personal" spheres.

Ideology dictates actions, but it is not a plan as such. Ideology is no more and no less than the / our perception of reality. That is, ideology is the view of the world that we have at any particular point. Of course, we all have "personal" ideas about what the world is and how it works, but we rarely seem to integrate these ideas with our "political" ideology.

If we understand that our conceptions of reality are the basis for our motivations, then we realize that our "political" and "personal" ideologies must integrate and unify. How can we do that? What happens when we do?

What we must understand now is that, if we profess to "accept" the ideology of Pan-Africanism, then we must know that that acceptance entails much more than superficial verbalization and sporadic activity. That acceptance has never been easy, although it is not complicated, and it will not be easy now.

The next part of this series will introduce the opposing forces which impede our real acceptance of political ideology, and the final installment will pose some questions and answers about our individual resolution of the personal - political conflict.

Words from Our Readers:

Soul Singers in South Africa

Brothers and Sis.

I have just received the October 30 edition of your paper, and I completely agree with your article concerning those so-called Black (negro?)

entertainers who are helping the whites in South Africa further enslave our people.

Yesterday, I happened to see a preview of "Soul to Soul" and I know I won't be wasting my money to see the complete show. They even had a monkey drummer.

After having studied Jewology for a few years, I can see our Jewish hands in this matter. I would bet that all of these Negro entertainers have Jew managers or controllers.

Further, most people probably know how Jews almost completely control the entertainment business and have made many bucks off Black labor but they have somehow always been able to maintain their front of being our best friend.

Personally, I think this is a conspiracy between whites of South Africa and the world

Jews to more deeply enslave our people back home.

For example, believe it or not, at some District of Columbia theaters, which are completely controlled by Jews (but fronted by Blacks), some South African propaganda films were shown which claimed that the "separate development" scheme of the whites is really something for the benefit of our people in S. Africa rather than showing the truth, that apartheid is for the benefit of whites and the detriment of Blacks.

Sincerely,
Charles Davis

P.S. Are you hip to Isaih ben Dasan? It seems that after having earned millions of dollars writing books about Blacks, now the Jews are going to become experts on the Japanese?

The Look of African Freedom

Dear Brother:

The AFRICAN WORLD is one of the very, very few (if not the only) complete news coverage of our native land that we, the American Blacks, have.

When I see young brothers as those in the photo on page one (Oct. 16, 1971 edition), when I see sisters as those in

the photo on page eight, and the strong brothers in the photos on page nine, I see Black people who want to be F-R-E-E. Not only do they want to be free, but they want to stay F-R-E-E.

We, the Afro-Americans want to be identified as

(Cont'd. on pg. 8)



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

— KWAME NKRUMAH

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Change in U.S. Foreign Aid Policy?

Still Aiming for Total World Control

SOBU NEWS SERVICE
by Milton Coleman

The recent complex of incidents surrounding the question of U.S. foreign aid has succeeded in confusing many African people who have gone away with the misdirected impression that America has turned over a new warm-hearted leaf in its foreign policy. The basis for this belief seems to initiate with the stinging defeat handed her at the United Nations of the 'Two-China' proposal. In this case, many of the states who had received substantial U.S. foreign aid voted against America.

Shortly afterwards, the senate, in a bag of mixed emotion, quickly nixed the whole foreign aid program, only to have it later revived. The revival, which was couched in terms of a revision, placed an emphasis on so-called humanitarian assistance as opposed to military aid. It also articulated more of a trend towards giving to international agencies such as the World Bank and the United Nations Development Project (UNDP), thus urging a multilateral rather than a bilateral approach.

To top the whole thing off, Sen. J. William Fulbright appeared on national television with strong words against the old, outwardly coercive U.S. influence through military foreign aid, and countered with a plea for continued and increased emphasis on such things as agricultural, medical, and economic, industrial and technical assistance - in short, 'international development.'

All of this is really no change of American heart, but merely a coming of grips with a world reality. Moreover, the recognition that bilateral aid was not the best way to subvert the world was not just realized with the China vote at the UN. It was something which became known over a decade ago.

Thus all the tanfare made by Fulbright and others around 'new' areas of

concentration - international agencies and international development - was just a smokescreen to usher in an approach which has been well planned and researched by the American capitalist think-tank. It was much ado about nothing - for the very programs that America says will now be introduced have already been in effect for sometime in a systematic move towards Vietnamization of the world.

The first myth about foreign aid that must be destroyed is that it is somehow a gift on the part of America. Such is not the case. Foreign aid is absolutely necessary to a capitalist economy, which needs expansion into new markets to continue its existence. There is very little American interest in really developing the underdeveloped countries. Rather the goal is to gain them as markets for American business.

"Our foreign aid programs constitute a distinct benefit to American business," said former World Bank president Eugene Black, when he left to assume the head of the Overseas Development Council. "The three main benefits are (1) foreign aid provides substantial and immediate markets for US goods and services; (2) foreign aid stimulates the development of overseas markets for US companies and (3) foreign aid orients national economies towards a free enterprise system in which US firms can prosper.

These markets are not only provided, in many instances they are created. This fact is easily documented by the fact that some 86 per cent of the money in the U.S. foreign aid program is spent right here in the United States. Machinery is sold to developing countries at jacked up prices. Nations are forced, in order to continue their survival, to move in an innocent agricultural development program in India, for example, a developing nation is recognized to not be able to feed itself. Enter

America with a wonder boy, hybrid corn seed which allows for greater agricultural production. Shazaam - the food problem is solved and America has helped humanity.

The often overlooked fact, however, is that these super hybrid seeds can be produced only in America, planted only with American made machines and fertilized only with special fertilizers which are 'made in USA.' The result - increased dependence on the United States and a permanent market for American business.

The Rockefeller Foundation's special report on food production in India documents this point in a caption accompanying a picture of a woman sucking corn: "Hybrid maize seed must be produced by companies with a full-time staff of scientists and assistants. Unlike simple varieties, hybrids must be kept pure; farmers cannot produce their own seeds."

Thus it can be seen that there is nothing any more benevolent about the 'humanitarian' aid Fulbright stresses than the outright military aid.

The reason this new kind of aid is stressed is purely political. It comes from the reality that America has to save face in the world. Sending arms to governments which, by Richard Nixon's admission, are 60 per cent non-democratic, is indeed embarrassing for someone which claims to be the beach head of the free world.

Why not instead merely subvert the country in more benevolent fashion by business instead of the military? In this way America's image is less tarnished and the results are just as effective.

The need to do this through international rather than national agencies is also a recognition that a new kind of puppetry must be developed. With the United States giving in its own name, for example, close to \$30 million annually, to support the dictatorship of Haile Selassie in Ethiopia, the

US is openly vulnerable to those who attack the support of repressive, non-democratic regimes.

Moreover, whenever, the US image becomes terribly questioned, such as it has been by the revelations of its subversive role in Vietnam, it becomes hard for neo-colonialist governments to accept aid from it without incurring the wrath of their ever-growing internal revolutionaries.

If, however, a facade of internationalism or world aid rather than strictly western aid can be developed, this can become a vehicle while, if properly controlled, can get the milk free without buying the cow. For this reason, it is necessary to become more and more dependent on such multi-national groups such as the World Bank - which is headed by a former United States secretary of state - and the United Nations Development Project. All of these things are part of the necessary moves which capitalism now must make in order to present its new image to the world. Thus there are several trends which we might look forward to from America in the realm of foreign aid. One is that development rather than military assistance will be stressed. Secondly, there will be increased use of international systems such as the World Bank and the United Nations, instead of the old two-way, you-and-me agreements.

Military assistance will continue, but on a more low-profile level. In effect, there will be a trend towards 'Vietnamization' of the world geared, necessarily towards gaining local oppressors instead of the hundreds of thousands of front line 'advisors' who failed so miserably in Viet Nam. This is the Nixon Doctrine.

"The Nixon Doctrine," said U.S. secretary of state William Rogers last week, "provides that the United States will reduce its presence,

particularly its military presence, in areas where we're over extended. In those cases, we will give these countries military and economic aid to support their budgets and armed forces, because when we withdraw Americans from such a country it causes quite a serious problem."

Is this move revolutionary on America's part? Listen to Rogers further: "We say to a country: 'Now you have to defend yourself against subversion, guerrilla attacks and so forth. Our treaty commitment with you applies to an attack by a major power.'"

He echoed a statement clarifying the concept of Vietnamization which was given earlier by former U.S. defense secretary Clark Clifford: "Clearly," said Clifford, "the overriding goal of our collective defense efforts in Asia must be to assist our allies in building a capability to defend themselves."

"Besides costing substantially less (an Asian soldiers costs about 1/15th as much to maintain as his American counterpart), there are compelling political advantages on both sides of the Pacific for such a policy."

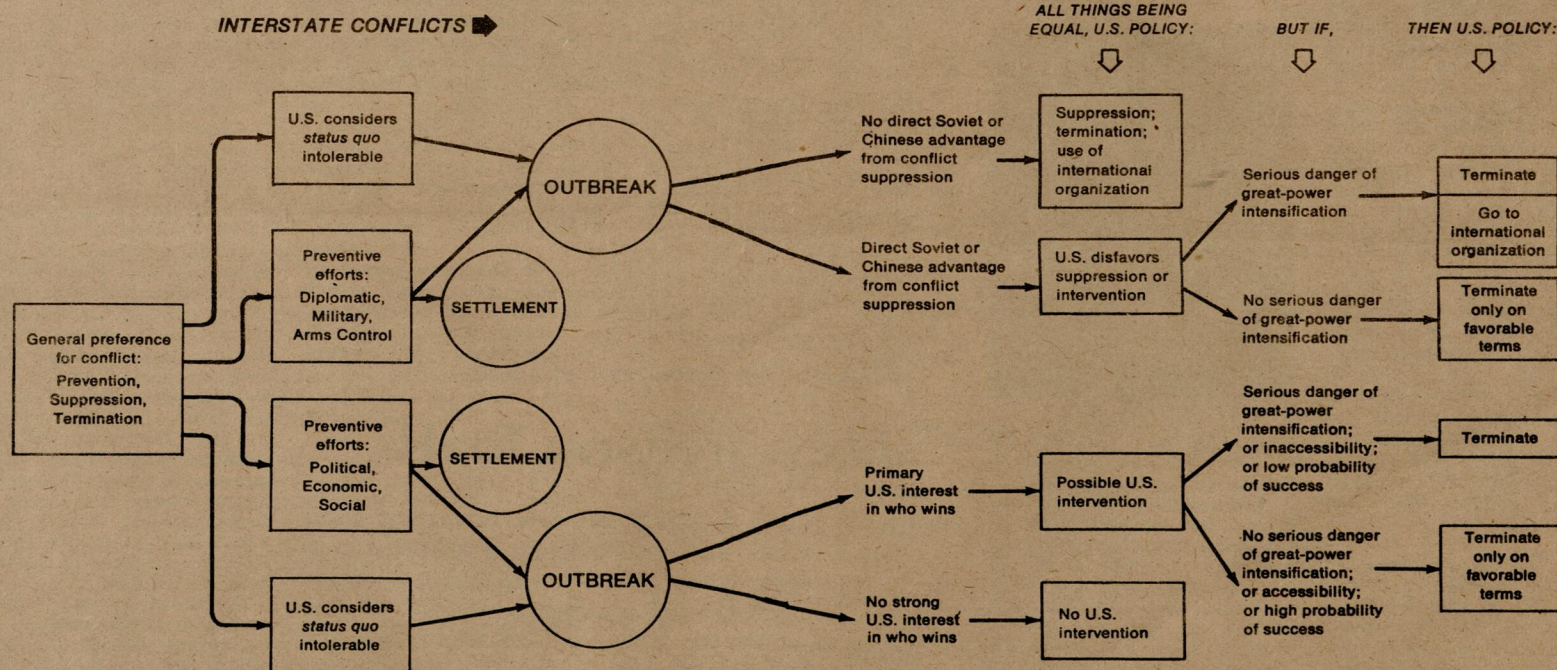
This is a new era which world imperialism now enters. It continues to aim at world subversion and world domination. It outdistances the old direct subversion and moves instead towards indirect subversion. Shallow analyses are forced to go into more depth, less they be co-opted by the new liberal rhetoric of Sen. Fulbright and others.

There is no isolationism growing in the United States. Take it from Rogers when he says for once, quite honestly: "For security reasons we can't be isolated; for commercial reasons we must not be isolated, and for humanitarian reasons we would not want to be isolated."

"We have got to continue our involvement in the world. We have no choice."

CONTROLLING SMALL WARS:

A Strategy for the 1970's



Individualism Drove Traitors

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)

Guinea. He was ordered to seek out as many ways possible of using tribal differences to divide Guinea and was provided with money for a trip to the West German capital in order to finalize plans for the Nov. 22 invasion.

Many levels of the Guinean people were involved. Mamadou Balde, for example, an ex-movie technician, received \$450 monthly, deposited in a bank in Geneva in exchange for providing a shelter for other traitors. Diop Boubakar, a Conakry hotel manager, did the same and also recruited Senegalese nationals into the French intelligence network. He also confessed to having been assigned to encourage currency trafficking and there by aid in the devaluation of Guinean currency.

Many of the traitors were promised prestigious positions in turn for selling out their people. For example, M'Baye Cheek Oumar, a former ambassador to the United Nations and Tanzania and director of economic affairs in the cabinet, said he joined the French intelligence network in 1968 and the West German one year later. He was paid \$2000 monthly, \$10,000 in advance, plus an additional \$1000 for each individual crime he committed. Oumar was also promised that when the new government was set up, he would be made ambassador to a western country or the United Nations.

Mady Amiata Kaba, the former governor of Dalaba, was assigned by the French to

intellectual development and actively mis-interpret the government's political actions to the people of Guinea. In all, the West German government deposited \$122,000 on his behalf in the Chemical Bank in New York city.

Bah Mamadou was one of the personal body guards for Pres. Sekou Toure. In 1969, during the visit of Pres. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia to Guinea, a doped up, heavily drugged Guinean worked his way through a crowd of guards and tried to stab Pres. Toure with a knife which had been dipped in poison. The President wrestled briefly with the man before throwing him to the ground at which point the attacker was shot to death by Bah.

What was only learned now, however, was that rather than a great act of patriotism on Bah's part, this was instead an

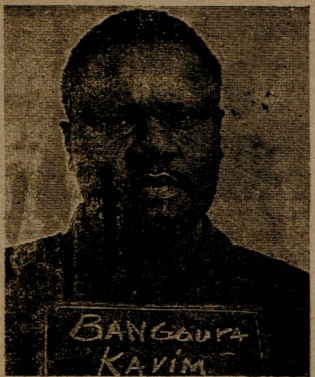


MAMADOU BAH

assignment given to him by the subversive network. What Bah was to do, it was revealed, was to make sure that if the man failed, he would not be alive to talk once he was captured and allowed to sober up.

Bah had been recruited in 1969 by the West Germans and paid initially \$10,000. He was assigned to mercenary work and responsible for leading the drive to capture the presidential palace as well as the residence of Sekou Toure during the Nov. 22 invasion.

Of all the traitors none was more crafty and enterprising than Karim Bangoura, former ambassador to the United States. Bangoura also served as secretary of state for mines and industry and had been instrumental in getting American companies awarded



KARIM BANGOURA

development contracts in Guinea's mineral rich territories.

For a longer period of time than the independence of Guinea - over 13 years - he had been a member of the French secret service. They had deposited \$2,000 each month in his account in exchange for his sabotaging relations between Guinea and socialist countries, as well as divulging state secrets and



CHIAO HUANG-HUA, CHINESE DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, addressed the general assembly of the world body during China's first presentation to the UN since it was recognized as the legitimate representative of the Chinese people, replacing the American-backed Chiang Kai-shek clique from the island of Taiwan. (UN photo)

China's Debut in World Body

UN Must Acknowledge New World Realities

SOBU NEWS SERVICE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. - The delegation from the People's Republic of China assumed its role in the United Nations last week. In its opening statement, presented by delegation head Chiao Kuan-hua, a deputy foreign minister, the China made it clear that she would continue to align itself with the developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In a clear, dignified and concise form, Chiao stated the Chinese case. He thanked those who had sponsored the resolution expelling the Chiang Kai-shek clique of Taiwan and seating in its place the Peking government. He also expressed the gratitude of the Chinese people to the 52 addresses of welcome that were presented

encouraging trade with France.

In 1964, Bangoura joined up with the CIA for a handsome salary of \$5000 monthly, \$50,000 in advance deposited in his account at the American Security Bank in Washington, D.C. (account no. 01-124-86-726) along with Ford car and a tape recorder.

Four years later, he turned into a triple threat man by joining the West German network at a salary of \$4000 monthly. In all he received a total of \$1,373,850 from the three governments and confessed to having participated in every significant attempt to assassinate Sekou Toure and overthrow the Guinean government.

Bangoura was not arrested

in the UN general assembly during the five and a half hour period immediately preceding his speech.

China's tone, if it can be capsulized, was one of denouncing control of the UN by superpowers such as the United States and Russia, and offering instead the challenge to the world body of becoming a real international agency. In earlier remarks outside the UN, Chiao had said that he would urge the UN to develop in the spirit of the Bandung conference of 1955, in which the several African, Asian, and Latin American countries gathered for mutual benefit. The idea that the world would remain stable on a path towards continuous capitalist development was cast aside.

The people of Guinea, in fact, have fallen solidly behind the government in this effort. Some who attended the October 2 meeting say that they are urging that all those convicted be hanged. The Pres. of the Guinean Women has been quoted as saying that if the trials proved that only 1 million of Guinea's 4 million

by Guinean authorities. Rather, it was reported, people in his own district took him into custody. They were smart enough to recognize that he was not on the up and up. people were revolutionaries, the other 3 million would be liquidated as traitors. Armed services and youth assemblies have threatened to turn in their uniforms if the traitors are not hanged.

Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution," said Chiao, in painting a picture of the realities which had to be dealt with. "This has become an irresistible trend of history."

Chiao spoke to most of the important issues and affirmed publicly the resolute support his country has always given to the forces of national liberation around the world.

Speaking on a subject not frequently mentioned, Chiao affirmed Chinese backing of the national liberation struggles in Asia - particularly Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Korea. He denounced colonialism and spoke in favor of the African freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Azania, Zimbabwe and Namibia. "Their struggle is a just one and a just cause shall surely triumph," said Chiao.

On the war in the middle east, Chiao said China disfavored settlement without consent of the Palestinian people represented by the guerrilla movements, the kind of settlement being advocated by the United States.

"China is still an economically backward country as well as a developing country," Chiao added. "Like the overwhelming majority of ASIAN, African and Latin American countries, China belongs to the Third World."

U.S. representatives, urged on by Richard Nixon, issued a bitter press release shortly after the speech, which had been applauded by the UN delegates for some 30 seconds and given a standing ovation. In the statement, America accused China of firing "empty cannons of rhetoric" as well as saying things that were "a disappointment for all those who wished to see the United Nations promote the goals of peace and progress."

Nevertheless, such remarks were given little attention by the Chinese delegation, whose official response on the matter was simply that it was "not worth commenting on."

Guinea Treason Trials

(Cont'd. from pg. 4)

this point, doing anything less than liquidating these persons is in fact merely inviting them to repeat their same traitorous deeds. Condemning the people of Guinea for taking the maximum penalty is like condemning a man for putting a 'No Smoking' sign in a gasoline plant. Those who always wait until they see the fire to say 'stop', may just wind up in the flames.



ALPHA DIALLO

work towards changing the political orientation of the people in the interior. He was to spread the idea that 1970 was to be a year for great political change. To assist in that political change, Kaba admitted to having confiscated the government ammunition supplies which were stored at Dalaba and thereby effectively delaying the people of Guinea's ability to gain reinforcement in their defense against the Nov. 22 invasion.

Even culture can be subverted. Abdoulaye Alpha Diallo, secretary of state for ministry of youth, sports and culture, was recruited by a delegate to the World Bank in 1968. He was promised the tempting meaninglessness of a continued government post or ambassadorship to a western European country where he could study to become a lawyer.

This was so attractive to Diallo that he agreed to use his post to sabotage international sports, artistic and culture competitions, making sure that in all meets the Guinean team would lose. He also agreed to discourage



IN THE FACE OF AN UPCOMING THREAT OF FAMINE, African farmers in the Upper Volta, whose yearly income is only \$71 under normal conditions, will face even harder times trying to keep their families alive. Food supplies are expected to be extremely low. (UN photo)

Famine in Upper Volta

OUAGADAGOU, UPPER VOLTA - With the inevitable threat of famine looming in the immediate future of the tiny, landlocked West African country of Upper Volta, the coming months bring a serious threat to the already minimal existence of the majority of its people.

The primary cause of the famine is too little rain. The usual rainy season of June to mid-October was cut short in mid-September. Further, what rain that did fall came in torrential downpours that burst the clay wells and washing them as well as crops away.

In a productive year, a farmer here with a working family of five can hope to earn only about \$72. Because of this year's famine, however, many will earn nothing at all, for the harvest will be pathetic and many of the animals will die of thirst.

Upper Volta, possibly the poorest country in the world, has a per capita national product of only \$48. Only

29,000 of the 5,500,000 people have paid jobs. The rest live in circles of mud-brick huts, many generations together, for family ties are very strong. The land is hostile to human life and life is, in a very real sense, dominated by the quest for water.

Woman, carrying their babies in slings on their backs, often walk several miles 2 and 3 times a day to the nearest well. Unfortunately, the wells are too few, inadequately constructed and all too often contain contaminated water. Indeed, many of the children are riddled with disease because families are forced to drink, wash, clean clothes and water animals with what they can cart on their collective heads from a dirty waterhole or oversized puddle.

A majority need in Upper Volta is a massive well-building program. The farmers must be enabled to realize even the limited potential of the arid, near-desert land. To do this, the biggest need is water. Rain

cannot be controlled, but when it comes, it must be kept and kept clean.

Concrete wells, if constructed, could save the time of the men, freeing them for more work in the fields, while reducing the hardships of the women and enabling them to devote more time to their children and the farm.

An interesting characteristic of Upper Volta is the lack of contrast in living standards among the people. Here everyone is poor. Even the total budget of \$28,800,000. is considered subsistence and the country is hopelessly underfinanced, with virtually no money for education, health services and, most important, no money to develop agriculture.

And all the time the soil becomes over-used and erodes, and the peasant farmer has to work harder to obtain less. This year, with no rain, he is confronted with famine and starvation, odds which are extremely hard to overcome.

Black Aged March to White House

SOBU NEWS SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C. - As more and more Black people are being awakened every day to the gross injustices and oppression that is heaped upon Africans here and everywhere else by the U.S. capitalist system, elderly Blacks are adding their voice to the growing chorus of protest.

Recently, a group of 700 Black aged assembled in a Washington, D.C. church to share experiences and testify as to what life is like for an "American" who is Black, poor and old. The entire tone of the meeting was strongly critical of the government's role in their lives.

The momentum of resentment and protest gathered at the meeting culminated with a busload of participants heading for the White House with a list of demands for President Nixon. Among them were a guaranteed income, more extensive medicare coverage, removal of the income ceiling for some social security recipients and an end to the

war in Viet Nam.

As could be expected, they were treated with all the disrespect and denial that their race, age and economic status brings from this government. Mrs. Fannie Jefferson, the 72 year-old moderator of the conference, was even arrested at the White House after the delegation was turned away at the gate by the White House police.

Articulating the nature of the situation confronting them, Mrs. Jefferson stated, "As Blacks, we were born into America with one strike against us. And now that we're old and poor we have three strikes against us."

Specifically, most participants expressed their concern over the racist inadequacy of their financial situation, the blame for which they placed squarely on the shoulders of the government's oppressive policies in the area.

In a discussion of financial problems, Dr. Inabel Lindsay, retired dean of the Howard university school of social work, contended that income was the basis for all needs of

older Blacks - health care, housing, transportation, etc. She cited statistics showing that about 50 per cent of elderly Blacks live in poverty, compared to 23 per cent for whites "I submit", she said, "that it is entirely impossible" to plan for the future when you have no way of supporting the present."

Citing further examples of racially unjust policies which effect elderly Blacks, Dr. Lindsay listed census statistics showing that the average age of death for a white male now over 55 is 68, while the Black male in the same age group is likely to be dead by 61. Recommendations that the age of eligibility for social security benefits be lowered for Blacks were, she felt, very much in order, since, "the average Black man doesn't live long enough to collect social security."

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

Families Torn Apart

How Social Agencies Ruin Black Homes

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD by Keith Woodard

NEW YORK, N.Y. (AWA) Black social workers here have charged that the child welfare system, which includes programs in the areas of adoption services, foster homes, day-care and pre-schools, are dominated by private agencies which are not accountable to the people they serve, and are designed with the primary goal of perpetuating themselves.

Private agencies are those which are not administered by local, state, or federal government offices. They usually charge a fee for their services and sometimes receive additional funds from government sources.

Charges against the private agencies were leveled at the third annual New York state conference of the Association of Black Social Workers. Founded four years ago, the ABSW held its day long conference in the Langston Hughes community school.

More than 300 delegates from the state attended the conference. Workshop topics included mental health and state institutions, schools of social work, Black child welfare, the welfare system, the Black social worker and politics, judicial and prison reform, the Black student and higher education and economic development.

T. George Silcott, past chairman of the National Association of Black Social Workers, said that "many of the child-care institutions have as their main aim their own self perpetuation, and the children get the short shift."

Throughout the conference this theme was echoed: The social welfare system is not designed to benefit poverty victims. It is designed to benefit that parasitic class, which includes the landlord, the grocer and the bill collectors who feed upon the deprivation of poor Black people. It is the social worker who is paid to enforce rules and regulations needed to maintain this bureaucracy, which in turn provides him with a well paid job.

Beth Duval, a young Black woman, has been a social worker for the past four years,

Noting the prevalence of attitudes of superiority among the white social workers, Sis. Duval stated that, "Whatever standards are set up by the agencies to determine who will qualify for the agencies' services, demonstrate cultural biases, and are thus inherently racist."

The increasing number of Black children born out of wedlock was noted in the workshop on Black child welfare. It is this problem, among many others that child welfare agencies attempt to redress. The insensitivity and lack of understanding that the private agencies demonstrate, only enhance, rather than solve the problems, she explained.

Sis. Duval related typical examples of insensitivities of the system. In the case of a young Black mother who may have a child out of wedlock, is homeless, and has no money, she and the social worker

decide the child needs to be in a foster home.

"You would naturally assume that the social worker would be interested in assisting the woman in putting some order to her life by helping her to enroll in a job training program, to get an apartment, or whatever she needs. Instead, the case worker will pressure the mother into surrendering all legal claim to the child and then give the baby to some white people who will adopt this Black baby and pay the agency a fee for its services," Sis. Duval revealed.

Sister Duval went on to say that "when the mother has decided she is ready to take her child home, the social worker might tell her she has not met certain requirements..." These "requirements" are ultimately aimed at keeping mother and child separated.

For instance, "the caseworker may decide that a woman and four children living in a four room apartment is overcrowded. Then she can require the woman to find larger living quarters before she can bring her child home. This would put additional burdens on the mother to find an apartment at a reasonable rent in the city in which it is already difficult to find decent housing..." Already overburdened with problems, how can such a young Black woman find answers within a child welfare system ridden with such racist and insensitive attitudes, she questioned.

It was pointed out at the conference that Black social workers were great in number, but they were confined to what Elizabeth Hampton of Rochester called the "dirty work."

Keynote speaker at the conference was Representative Ronald Dellums of California, a former professional social worker, who challenged the Association's convention theme: "Issue of Survival in the Black Community-Genocide or Suicide," calling it "extraordinarily negative."

He said, "You and I have the ability to take on this country and win, but we've got to get out of the mentality of thinking that all we can do, all we have to do, is survive. That day is over."

Forced Out of Homeland

SALISBURY (AWA)-The racist Rhodesian settler regime in Southern Africa has announced that it will evict with force if necessary 3,500 Africans from a British Methodist Church missionary settlement. Many of the Africans have lived on the Epworth mission all their lives. It is certainly ironic that this particular settlement was given by Cecil Rhodes, who conquered the territory for the British Empire, to the Methodist Church of the United Kingdom. Thus we are witnessing a case in which African land was stolen and then bequeathed to a European Christian movement, only to be taken back by the racist successors of Rhodes.

Lid Clamped Down Quickly

Green Bay Prison Explodes

SPECIAL TO
THE AFRICAN WORLD
GREEN BAY, WISC.

Precisely what specific incident sparked the one day revolt at the Wisconsin state reformatory here recently is not yet known. State and prison authorities have followed the example set at Attica, N.Y., and clamped a tight lid on the prison, cancelling visitation and locking everyone in while a cell-to-cell search for weapons is underway.

The Green Bay revolt took place on Friday, November 12, shortly before 5:00 p.m. While in the prison dining room, officials say, a prisoner (or according to some accounts, several prisoners) stood up and through his chair through the window. Others followed suit, some began to run and within the next hour some 350 of the 630 men at the reformatory were said to be involved in the disturbance.

Reports say that the wave of men, unable to be controlled by any of the 30 guards on duty, swept into the carpentry and tailor shops, setting fires and destroying equipment. Windows were broken and some men were alleged to have gotten hold of an acetylene torch and begun to cut their way out of the front gate before guards fired at them and drove them away.

By midnight, all of the conflicts had been resolved —

at least for the moment. Fourteen prison personnel were reported injured, none very seriously. At least three prisoners were hurt, one wounded by a shotgun blast. Three of the four dormitory areas in the prison had been set afire, and an estimated \$250,000 damage done.

Police, sheriffs and 75 state patrolmen called into action had used large amounts of tear gas to quell the conflict. The men were locked in their cells — many after having been herded through the prison for several hours — and, the administration hoped it could restore law and order as soon as possible.

Green Bay, Wisconsin is, of course, the home of the football Packers. Situated in the northeastern part of the state, the town has virtually no Black community of its own. It is almost three hours drive from the southeastern cities where Black people are concentrated and from which a large majority of the prisoners come.

The prison is 75 years old, filled 125 per cent to capacity and the second largest maximum security penal institution in the state of Wisconsin. Inmates range in age from 16-30, in offenses from car theft to first degree murder. Well over half of them are Black, coming from the southeastern urban areas of Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha,

Beloit and Madison.

All of these things bring the antagonisms of America right to the doorstep of 'Title Town, USA' as it was officially nicknamed during the days when the Packers weren't losing so frequently. The Wisconsin state reformatory here, part of a 'reformed' system which acted as a springboard to stardom for New York State prison commissioner Russel 'Attica' Oswald, is known well to Black people throughout the state. Many of the prisoners now in Green Bay can truthfully testify to having been on the same floor as their grandfathers.

According to prison officials and white reporters who spoke to inmates briefly before the lid was clamped down, there are two versions of what was beneath the disturbance. One story is that the word that a group of prisoners was being beaten in the segregated area sparked the rebellion.

A second version says that news that Jesse White of Milwaukee, a 20 year old former Black Panther Party member serving a 30 year sentence for alleged 'attempted murder' of a police officer, had been placed in solitary for misconduct in a recreation area had spawned the disorder.

Exactly what the immediate cause was will not be known until the prisoners themselves are allowed to present their case, free of the fear of reprisals. The accounts given by both warden Donald Quatsoe as well as state correctional head Sanger Powers seem to be more fragments of what they think happened than an objective and well documented account.

Powers told newsmen for example, that White's situation had little to do with the event. He also said that no demands had been served by the prisoners. He said it seemed to be merely a semi-spontaneous, quickly (but poorly) organized effort.

Members of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee (PSC) and the Wisconsin Inmates Peoples' Union (a group made

up of the relatives of persons in jail) demonstrated outside the state office building the following Monday, urging that no physical reprisals be taken against men involved in the conflict.

James Miller of the PSC made public a list of demands which he said had been given to prison officials. They called for (1) the release of Jesse White from solitary confinement; (2) improvement of general prison conditions to insure better rehabilitation instead of punishment for prisoners and (3) an end to harassment by guards.

State governor John Reynolds called in an all-white 'citizens committee' to investigate the matter, yet they were not allowed to speak to any persons in segregated confinement. Most of the men alleged to have been the leaders of the revolt were rounded up afterwards and placed there, hence it seems as though little information and many beatings are in store for the immediate future.

"We don't have any Atticas in Wisconsin," Powers told newsmen, apparently unknowledgeable of the recent history of the Wisconsin prison system, which likes to consider itself 'forward looking.'

In 1966, a revolt at the same reformatory left one prisoner dead and 19 others along with 4 guards injured. In September, 1969, 175 men at the Waupun state prison held a work stoppage protesting the liberal wages of the prison — 40 cents per day.

And then just last August, 360 inmates at the Green Bay reformatory undertook a five hour work strike asking for more frequent clothing changes, more frequent visiting regulations and better relations between staff personnel and inmates.

Powers was right, the Green Bay revolt was no Attica — at least not yet...

FRELIMO

Closes on Dam

ALGIERS(AWA) - Freedom fighters of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) have spread their activities below the Zambezi River, considered by the Portuguese a natural barrier defending the Cabora Bassa dam project. FRELIMO has declared that it will not permit the dam to be built except at a prohibitive cost.

Words from Our Readers

(Cont'd. from pg. 4)

brothers and sisters of Africans. We want to unite with Africa. But what we don't know or realize is that unity starts at home. How can we unite as a country when our families are not united?

So, I want to say to my Black brothers and sisters here in America to educate yourselves about Africa to the extent to where it reveals itself in your work, your love, your play, and even everyday living. For if we educate ourselves and our children in what it truly means to be beautifully

Black, what it means to be a child of Africa, and our true nature, then we will automatically be united. But otherwise, if we insist on trying to unite our country before we unite our homes, then we are as bad off as the chicken who tried to lay a duck's egg. So just remember my brothers and sisters that this is a "family affair." We all are of the African family. Now let us convince our foreign minds of this.

Weusi No Auri
Thomas Shelton
Ohio State Reformatory
Mansfield, Ohio

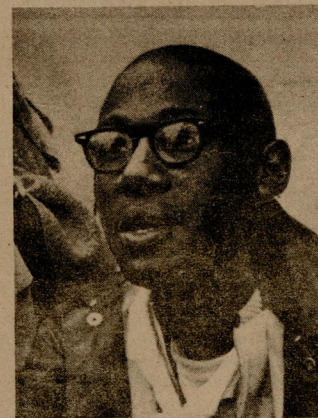


TRAINING STARTS YOUNG FOR MOST GUERRILLA FIGHTERS, such as these young boys in a Palestinian village. Early days are devoted less to child's games and more to the man's art of war, as they prepare to continue the struggle to regain their land, Israeli Zionist settlers, aided by America, have taken from them their land, cursing the Palestinians to a life of impoverishment and humility if they do not fight back./

No Change at Attica

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)
dentures and other personal effects barbarically destroyed by prison guards and state troopers when they stormed the prison.

The brothers, aided by lawyers, said very little that involved the incident itself, recognizing that such could be used against them later or when they are taken to court. When asked by a newsmen why they did not return the hostages after their demands were reportedly met, Bro. Richard pointed out that statements by Oswald to the effect that the demands had in fact been met were lies.



BROTHER RICHARD

"They weren't agreed to by Oswald," said Bro. Richard, "I don't care what they told you. He never agreed to them. Oswald was a puppet. Rockefeller pulled the strings."

Champ added that the prospects for them receiving justice in the Wyoming county courts were very dim. Of the grand jury which will soon meet to hand down indictments, Champ adequately stated, "You have a right to a grand jury of your peers, right? How many Balck and Puerto Ricans live in Wyoming county?" The prisoners are 85 per cent Black and Puerto Rican. Wyoming county is virtually all-white.

Meanwhile, newspaper

correspondents who talked to Black doctors who served at Attica as well as funeral parlor aides and directors in Harlem who handled some of the bodies, unveiled further facts pointing up the crimes committed at Attica.

Medical treatment of the over 200 wounded prisoners was grossly inadequate, they told Muhammad Speaks newspaper. Supplies were kept purposely low and dozens of medical practitioners who had journeyed to volunteer their services were refused admittance to the prison. Many persons at Attica died for lack of adequate prompt medical attention.

A Harlem mortician who handled many of the bodies said that scars and powder burns on the bodies indicated that not only had many men been beaten before they were killed, but several had been shot at point blank range in both the front and back. This concurred with eye witness accounts which told of many men being shot while either surrendering or laying down after having surrendered.

One of the men who picked up some of the unclaimed bodies, which were buried in a community funeral in Brooklyn, said that not only had he been told of 'marked' men at Attica, but also that from what he observed, there were undoubtedly far more injured and dead than what has to this day been reported.

Meanwhile, during a meeting in New York, a National Black Investigation Task Force was set up to probe murders at Attica and San Quentin. The group represents an omnibus of Black organizations and has as its investigation team members Louisiana state legislator Barbara Taylor, US congressman John Conyers of Detroit, Elain Jenkins of Oneamerica, Inc., Imamu Amiri Baraka of the Congress of African People and William Chance of the National Bar Association.

Miriam Makeba Visits U.S.

Solid African Base Is Most Important

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

by Milton Coleman

GREENSBORO, N.C. - South African singer Miriam Makeba was first acclaimed in the United States. Yet over the last few years, during a time that many say out-rials any other recent epoch of Black history in its growing Black consciousness, she has been somewhat conspicuously absent from the scene.

This has been due in part to the fact that she has moved her residence to the West African Republic of Guinea, having given up her American alien resident card. But her absence has also been precipitated by a complex situation of events which has combined to strike out at one of Africa's most powerful women of song for purely political reasons.

Nevertheless, Sis. Makeba did return to the U.S. recently to do a tour of several Black communities. She was handicapped from the very beginning by a late arrival due to the red tape involved with getting a work permit from the U.S. government.

That permit did not reach her in Guinea until the morning of the day on which she was to do her first concert in Newark, N.J. She was not able to get a plane out of Guinea until two days later, only to arrive in this country with more cautions being handed down to her.

"When I arrived," said Sis. Makeba, in an interview conducted after a benefit performance here, "I was told about the difficulties of getting this permit and all the things that were said. And that if I gave any adverse publicity to the government here or any of the government institutions, I would be deported

immediately and my sponsors would be put in jail."

Such harassment has become almost commonplace with the sister in her dealings with the United States. It has been the general pattern over the last four years, during which time she has been married to the former chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Stokely Carmichael.

When the engagement was first announced, many of her engagements were cancelled, several radio stations were ordered not to play her records and a very conscious and systematic program to whitewash Miriam Makeba got under way.

Sis. Makeba has nonetheless continued to work throughout Europe and Africa, and her absence from the popular scene here is a peculiarity to America. Moreover, she has no regrets about her 1967 marriage to Bro. Charmichael, rather expresses acceptance of these consequences as being normal to African people who dare to oppose white world rule.

"I married my husband because I love him," she said. "If somebody else does not like him, that's their problem."

Makeba's recent tour of the US had concerts in Baltimore, Newark, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Washington, D.C., Boston, and Greensboro, N.C., among other places. After her appearance here, she journeyed to Raleigh, N.C., where her husband was awarded an honorary degree by Shaw University.

Sis. Makeba had rather small crowds in many places, yet this did not bother her at all. She said she appreciated those

Black persons who came out to see her.

"I really knew that I wasn't going to make any money coming back here," she stated, "but I came for one thing -- They keep saying Miriam Makeba is dead, like my career is finished. And I just came here to show folks that I'm still here."

Anyone who took in one of the concerts, could ably testify that Makeba was alive and well. Tumultuous applause, standing ovations and calls for encores were the rule. The driving performances in themselves embodied the Pan-African spirit. When not backed by Hugh Masekela and his group, the Union of South Africa, she was accompanied by a truly Pan-African ensemble: two Guineans, one Puerto Rican and a brother from Pittsburgh, and assisted by the dance interpretations of Sis. Judy Dearing from New York.

Sis. Makeba said that one of her most lingering experiences in the tour was a certain feeling of the way in which the powers that be were working to use Black music against the cause of Pan-Africanism. "I find that there's a curtain everywhere I go," she explained. "It's happening to many of the South African artists that are here. I can see it coming slowly."

At the same time, she said, Black artists from the United States were playing into the hands of South African oppression.

"To me, it seems like the South African government has succeeded in getting in here to cut us off and at the same time to win some people over here into coming to South Africa," said Sis. Makeba.

She continued: "I'm learning about many who say they are going. Some of them, it is very disappointing, because we respected them quite a lot." She would not give particular names, but added that if any of them thought that their presence would change South Africa's apartheid policies, they were sadly mistaken.

Sis. Makeba knows South Africa quite well, for it is the state in which she was born. Always vocal on the cause of her people, she continues to



MIRIAM MAKEBA IN CONCERT

keep abreast with political developments and continues to support the cause of liberation for the people of South Africa and throughout the continent.

In South Africa, she said, the only way to liberation will be through armed struggle. All other methods, including all sorts of non-violence had been tried, with no effective results.

She is aware of the 'dialogue' issue, and sees through its shallow deception. "There are some foolish folks talking about dialogue with South Africa," she said. "If (prime minister Balthazar) Vorster wants dialogue, he should have dialogue with (Robert) Sobukwe and (Nelson) Mandela. I don't see dialogue with (Felix) Houphouet-Boigny or (Hastings) Banda in Malawi doing the South African people any good. The South African people are just going to have to fight."

"Someday," she added, "I may have to go home to do just that," bringing to mind that fact on many occasions she has stated the South African case before the United Nations and also given considerably to the Freedom Fighters' cause.

In Guinea, where she and her husband now reside, the

people have fought. As a resident of Conakry, she has been trained along with others in armed self-defense. Like any other person who believes in the African revolution, she said, she is prepared to defend it with her life.

In Guinea, Sis. Makeba continues to work. No longer working with the Reprise label, she (and her daughter, Bongi) now records for the Sillifon label, which is owned by the Guinean government. Before leaving the US, she will do several recording sessions along with Hugh Masekela's Union of South Africa which will be pressed and distributed by the Guinean company.

"I'm very glad that I left when I did to go back to Africa," she said, "because that's where I really belong. If I can solidify my base in Africa, I know that I can be able to go anywhere in the world."

"The way that I am regarded in Africa by African people and African leaders," she said, testifying to her belief in her base, "will make it a must for these other people to accept me and open the way for me -- even if just to be polite. If they want to be accepted in Africa, they will have to do that."

Cuba Still Plagued by U.S.-Backed Invasions

(LNS) - Two Cuban border guards were killed and three other persons injured in the latest of a long series of raids on Cuban territory by exiles based in the United States. The Oct. 12 raid took place at the village of Boca de Sama in Oriente Province. Oriente is the traditional hotbed of Cuba's revolutionary movement, and there was much popular anger over the attack.

Such raids have occurred every few months since Cuba's revolutionary government came to power in 1959. The grandest of them all was the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1962, when an exile force of over a thousand launched a military assault, only to suffer resounding defeat largely by militia forces within two days.

When that invasion force was captured and questioned, the Cubans determined that the men had been trained, equipped, and escorted to battle by a variety of U.S. agencies, coordinated by the C.I.A., and ordered to go ahead by President John Kennedy. Their ranks consisted of former Cuban rich boys who lost their goods in the revolution, ex-members of dictator Batista's army and police apparatus, and good number of mercenaries.

The Cubans are hoping that international opinion and

enough popular pressure from inside the United States will build up to force the U.S. government to end its policies of harassment by:

- *Stopping the U.S. funding, organizing, and direction of Cuban groups opposed to the revolution and putting an end to their armed raids against Cuba.

- *Lifting the U. S. trade and economic blockade.

- *Preparing to negotiate the return of Guantanamo U. S. Naval Base to Cuba.

The first two are the most immediate concerns.

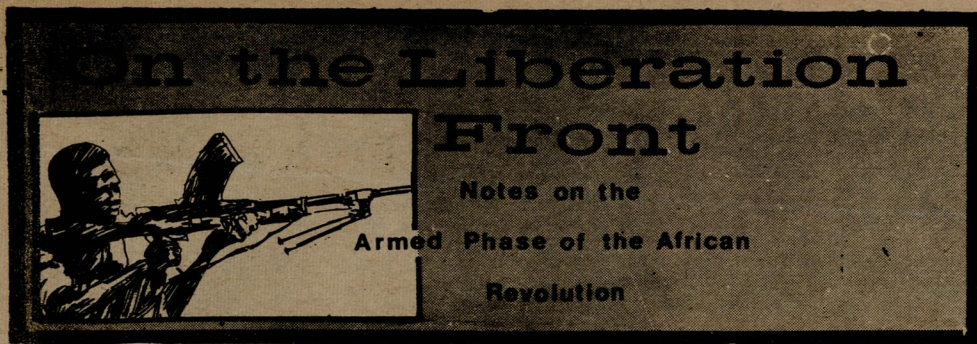
The economic blockade has fostered scarcities in most areas of the Cuban economy which U.S. newspapers have frequently presented as the results of socialist policies. Transportation problems are great, with U. S. made cars, buses, and trains left over from before the revolution frequently out of commission for lack of spare parts.

The diplomatic blockade seems to be slowly crumbling. The Cubans may establish relations with Peru in the near future. Peru would be the third Latin American country (after Mexico and Chile) to defy the Organization of American States.

Umoja!



SIS. MIRIAM MAKEBA, THOUGH A WELL KNOWN SINGER, also knows the duty of all who believe in the African Revolution to defeat it from all aggressors. Here she practices marksmanship with other citizens of Conakry, Guinea (where she now lives). Only armed struggle, she said, will free her native state of South Africa from apartheid.



Minor Conflicts Refuse to Alter Situation in War-Torn Wilmington

SOBU NEWS SERVICE
WILMINGTON, N.C. - For the past 9 months, the Black community here has been engaged in a intense struggle. Although very little publicity has been generated, due to the near total press white-out (both in and out of the state), it is well known that Black people have had to resort to armed self defense in the face of continued armed attacks by an alliance of racist law enforcement officials and a group of demonic, deranged crackers calling themselves the Rights Of White People organization (ROWP). According to ROWP there is only one solution to the race problem in this country - "exterminate the niggers."

Twice this year armed confrontations have taken place between the Black community and the white racist unholy alliance. Early in February, the Black community defended itself for 4 days and nights against attacks by the white vigilantes. At the beginning of October, whites again attacked in force and were again repelled. In both cases the vigilantes were aided by members of the police department.

The events of the past few days have indicated that some minor contradictions have arisen between the racist city and state officials and their alter ego on the right, ROWP. The city has temporarily banned use of public parks for gatherings, a move aimed directly at ROWP, who held all their meetings at Hugh McRae park.

Sometimes as many as 700 of their followers would gather to hear their leader, Leroy Gibson, tell about how he was going to "drive the niggers into the sea" which surrounds this port city. Several whites have been arrested (33) for defying the public ban. One had a dozen guns and rifles, plus a large quantity of dynamite in his possession when taken into custody.

Some weeks ago, raids by the US alcohol and firearms officials netted a quantity of homemade shotguns, some of which could fire up to eight shells simultaneously. All three men arrested in the raid had been actively involved in

ROWP activities.

Perhaps even the more sophisticated racists have come to realize that not only have ROWP activities failed, but they have actually proved a catalyst in uniting the Black community and raising the level of political consciousness among the people to an all time high.

The police have not stopped in their campaign to disarm the Black community. Just 2 weeks ago, 2 Black youths who were standing guard at their church were arrested and charged with 'going armed' to the terror of the people. The church, the First African Congregation of the Black Messiah, has been in the forefront of the struggle in Wilmington, and has been threatened with destruction on countless occasions.

Another state of emergency has now been declared, during which police are free to search all cars for weapons. Needless to say, the emergency has been enforced against Blacks only, while the crackers drive around with guns in plain sight. The city police, misleadingly depicted by the establishment press as being at odds with ROWP, nevertheless shows no inclination towards stopping night riding and sniper attacks in the Black community.

Despite all of this, there is a good deal of optimism. Good solid leadership has been characteristic of the Wilmington movement since its inception last December. This leadership not only exists within the self defense cadre, but also at the high school level and even extends to the junior high level. Although the pressure has been great, the Black community has yet to back down. They have faced the worst that the white boy has to offer with the strength inherent in a unified community. ***

"Our history needs to be written as the history of our society, not as the story of European adventures. African society must be treated as enjoying its own integrity; its history must be a mirror of that society, and the European contact must find its place in this history only as an African experience, even if as a crucial one." - Kwame Nkrumah

Portugal Tripped Up By Its Own Lies

Portuguese propaganda attempts to mislead the world into believing that she is winning the battle against forces of national liberation in the areas of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau. Like the now infamous Viet Nam war, the Portuguese too have been tallying war casualties. Their figures have, in the case of Guinea-Bissau, become so overloaded however, that desperation has led them to the point of such an absurdity that normal arithmetic and common sense combine to easily unveil their not-so-swift hand.

This report comes to THE AFRICAL WORLD from the information secretariat of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde islands (PAIGC), taken from a report by their secretary general, Amilcar Cabral.

For the second time in the course of their colonial war of genocide fought against our African people, the Portuguese colonialists have published an analysis or balance sheet, of their activities, the last of which concerns the year 1970.

Naturally, the balance of a colonial war represents, for every healthy conscience, a confession of crime against humanity, whatever the object might be, whatever the figures which are included, and whatever the lies which fatten it. No comment is really necessary.

It seems to us, in the meantime, interesting from the conclusions to which they come, to examine more closely some facts and figures contained in the report, the principle purpose of which was to deceive Portuguese and world public opinion regarding the actual situation in our country.

They have themselves provided the following data concerning our losses for the past two years, which they present under the heading "amongst other losses."

The general total is 2,600 losses, which we can round off to 3,000 (and even more) if we consider that the colonialists' analyses did not take into account that which they call "other losses."

In an interview given to Portuguese radio-television in February, 1970, the military governor of Bissau affirmed that "only about 5,000 men constitute the guerrilla force." He apparently refers to PAIGC guerrillas as there are no others in our country. That is to say therefore, that a guerrilla army of which the maximum number is 5,000 has lost, in two years of war, about 3,000 fighters, without that fight being diminished in intensity in the meantime. On the contrary.

We proceed further. According to General Staff reports our forces would have suffered between 1963 and 1966 "amongst others," 10,927 in losses. Not having at our disposal secret data for 1967 and 1968, we shall consider for these years the average of previous years. For each year therefore, we would have had 2,681 losses or, for the two years combatants during the eight years of fighting, including the 3,000 allegedly

put out of action in 1969 and 1970. If we consider the "other losses" we can round off this total number to 20,000.

Now even the most absent-minded observer or one least favorable to our cause, will eventually conclude that these official figures from the Portuguese colonialists are in reality an excellent propaganda gain for our Party and our struggle. In a fight such as ours, and with the conditions of our country as they are, a liberation movement which has suffered 20,000 losses and which successfully continues the fight against such numerically and materially superior forces would have accomplished a singular feat, if not a miracle.

But there is more. In the above mentioned interview with the Bissau military governor on Portuguese radio-television, he affirmed: "in the particular case of Guinea with its 550,000 inhabitants, not quite 80,000 have abandoned national territory or sought refuge in the bush."

According to U.N. figures, the number of nationals from our country who had sought refuge in Senegal only is estimated at about 60,000. Since 80,000 less 60,000 equals 20,000 we must conclude that, according to the official figures in the Portuguese report (secret and published) they must have killed, wounded or captured all those remaining in our country who had taken refuge in the bush. Moreover, by the force of number, these people would all have been members of our guerrilla force. Where can the dilemma of lies lead?

Let us now examine what the colonialists have to say on the subject of material seized from our forces over the past two years. In the analyses of both 1969 and 1970, they present a long list of arms, munitions and other material "seized from the enemy."

They do not reveal that the greater part of material seized until now by the colonialists - in every war there is a capture of arms by both sides - has been arms or munitions finally abandoned in dumps by our combatants because age made them beyond use or repair. For our part, the material that we have seized from the colonialists was taken directly

from the hands of their dead soldiers or captured from those who fled.

According to their figures, a total of 99 tons of arms and ammunitions was lost to them by our forces - (50 tons in 1969 and 49 in 1970) -

It must be admitted that war material is usually very heavy. We learned this very quickly, for we do not have military vehicles at our disposal and must transport it on our backs and heads. We can only be grateful to our colonialist opponent's propaganda which indirectly ascribes to us such phenomenal capacity.

It seems that we are so gifted that we can transport, on foot, into the interior of our country, such a quantity of material that the seizure by the enemy of 50 tons of it in one year only has had no effect on our struggle. A struggle which is, on the contrary, reinforced and developed further every day.

In spite of evidence collected in our country by dozens of foreign visitors who are objective and unbiased, the Portuguese colonialists continue the pretense that we are acting only from neighbouring countries where we have dozens of bases. In their interviews and statements, they always deny the fact that our Party has liberated and controls a great part of our population.

Further to their analyses of 1970, the colonialists themselves report, for the first time, of "some elements of the population which returned (to the hands of Portuguese authorities) after finding themselves under the control of the enemy" (sic). They indicate also a total of 3,600 who returned in 1970 alone. This means that at the same

(Cont'd. on pg. 12)



PORTUGUESE DESPERATION NOT ONLY LIES ABOUT WAR CASUALTIES, but also has led them to invade other African countries neighboring Guinea-Bissau. Last summer, this mission from the United Nations was dispatched to the neighboring country of Senegal where it heard Amilcar Cabral (far right) and other PAIGC personnel give their view on the Portuguese presence,

British-Rhodesian Talks

The Outlaws Meet with Their In-Laws

by Winston Berry
UNITED NATIONS (AWA) — There were no expressions of indignation issuing from Western capitals — least of all from Washington — over the announcement November 9 by British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home that he would go to Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) to discuss a settlement with Ian Smith. Smith is the former Royal Air Force pilot who led a group of racist outlaws in 1965 in overthrowing British rule in that colony.

Smith not only defied the Queen's Government in declaring Rhodesia independent, he and his outlaw band, it might also be said,

kidnapped five million Africans, using the power of the state and arms given to them by Britain.

Both under the League of Nations and the United Nations, the United Kingdom assumed a solemn obligation to bring the territory of Rhodesia to self-determination. But in 1965 it stood by while five million of its Black charges were politically kidnapped for the benefit of 240,000 white settlers. When Lord Caradon, the Labor Party's Ambassador to the United Nations, asked for economic sanctions against the runaway colony, Africans and Asians urged that the rebels be toppled by force. President Kenneth Kaunda of

Zambia offered his country as a staging area for British forces which would have had little trouble overcoming a battalion or two of Smith's militia. This was turned down by the British who wrapped themselves in the rhetoric of peace. Lord Caradon pleaded in the Security Council when pressed to the wall on June 19, 1969:

"It should not be regarded as strange or even unusual in this Council charged with responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security and with the peaceful settlement of disputes when we defend our opposition to starting a war."

Remember, the issue was

not one of starting or not starting a war — the issue was whether or not an outlaw committing a crime against five million people, should be apprehended and his criminal plans frustrated.

A year later, on March 19, 1970, the Africans and Asians refused to compromise their demands that force be used against the Smith-led outlaws and pressed for a vote on their draft resolution. On that day the United States cast its very first veto in the Council along with the "no" vote of Lord Caradon. This U. S. - U. K. double veto cannot be interpreted as a vote cast for peace in Africa or anywhere else. It was a vote to grant a further reprieve to the Rhodesian racist rebels from the forces of international law and order.

When Smith first thumbed his nose at international law in 1965, a number of British leaders remarked that Britain would never use force against "kith and kin." And "kith and kin" the rebels are. For in 1923 when the British government took over the administration of Rhodesia from the British South Africa Company, it immediately granted internal self-government to the white settlers, leaving the Africans voteless.

It was the British who introduced the racist system which Smith and his followers are perpetuating. In effect, Smith acted in 1965 to preserve a British-initiated system against the threatened erosion by the African freedom thrust of the 'sixties and a morality generated by it which condemned racial oppression and colonialism.

Now, what the British Labor Government refused to do to bring Smith down is being used by the Tory Government of Edward Heath to "legalize" the rebels. The negotiations will be based on the government's so-called "five points" — unimpeded progress toward majority rule; no regressive amendments to the Constitution (of 1961); improvement of Black's political status; progress toward end of racial

discrimination, and proof that a negotiated settlement is acceptable to Rhodesian opinion as a whole.

The progress "towards" improvement, as interpreted by Smith himself, is said to mean that the African majority could expect to achieve political parity within 50 years. As for the constitution of 1961, it was framed to perpetuate the rule of the white minority and has been fought by the Africans from its inception. The phrase "Rhodesian opinion as a whole" has little meaning, because the Smith regime has indicated that it will consult only the chiefs, whom it pays, for African opinion.

In a radio interview aired in Salisbury, Rhodesia October 25, Smith disclosed just who is being sold out by the Heath Government. He replied to a question regarding the reactions of the White Rhodesian Front to the negotiations: "...they don't believe that we would ever be party to anything that could be termed a sell-out of Rhodesia. They are satisfied that we will not give way on the basic, fundamental principles..."

And one of those basic and fundamental principles is white rule forever. It is clear that Sir Alec Douglas-Home is not going to Rhodesia to rescue the five million kidnapped Africans but to discuss with his "kith and kin" how to make the crime palatable to the rest of humanity.

Church Helps

BERLIN (AWA) — Eduardo Coloma, secretary of the National Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO), demanded a public examination by the world churches of the role played by the Catholic episcopate in the Portuguese colonies and also "an unequivocal declaration against colonialism." This would be a helpful contribution to the increasing international isolation of Portugal, which, without NATO military and economic assistance, would be unable to continue its colonial



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Polaroid Joins in Racist Propaganda Campaign

by Winston Berry

UNITED NATIONS (AWA) — The latest reports from South Africa are trying to convince Americans that the billion dollars invested by American businessmen in that strong-point of white supremacy will do more for the liberation of the Blacks there than the combined efforts of United Nations membership of 131 nations. In this effort the South African propagandists are utilizing the operations of the Polaroid Corporation and the New York Times newspaper.

"AIDE SAYS POLAROID MOVE TO HELP SOUTH AFRICAN BLACKS IS SUCCESS," reads as New York Times headline, October 31, last. The story beneath the heading centered about the promotion of one Samuel Mokone who had worked 16 years for the Polaroid distributor in South Africa, the firm of Frank and Hirsch, and an unnamed Black clerk.

Mokone's salary had been raised to the equivalent of \$250 per month and the clerk's to \$135. Both admitted, however, that white men and women with less seniority were paid more. But Mokone did say his salary "is good for a Black man."

Helmut M. Hirsch, director of the firm, according to the Times, "said his company would not contravene government policy by appointing Blacks to positions of authority over whites and that such a move would be impractical at this stage in any case."

This story broke just as the

UN General Assembly's special Political Committee was beginning its discussions of apartheid. In the course of this discussion, the corporations in Western countries who do business with South Africa were advised to note that their profits "derive directly from apartheid." Apartheid was described as "a classic example of total discrimination and degradation," involving political, social and economic factors.

Indeed, South Africa's so-called "native reserves" and "transit camps" in which Africans are dumped, recalled for one delegate the practices of the Nazis in Hitler's classified as "war crimes and crimes against humanity."

But Polaroid persists. And so do some 300 other American corporations who own subsidiaries or are partners of local businessmen in South Africa. The polaroid "experiment," as it is called has become a pilot project for other American businessmen

The "peaceful and stable" society of South Africa has a daily average prison population of 88,000, a 30 per cent rise in ten years.

In the year 1968/69 a hanging took place every four days, equaling the world's total executions; and 25,000 whippings were administered as punishment. Six persons were hanged in South Africa on March 25 of this year without even divulging the names of those executed.

More than 1,900 Africans are arrested daily in South Africa for "pass" violations.

Black Politicians Told

(Cont'd. from pg. 2) in the Black political arena courageous enough to demand that the politically powerless in the nation . . . work for a new system . . . one which removes the glaring inequities that increase the wealth of the greedy and select few, while steadily reducing the economic fruits received by the havenots from the capitalist system?" he queried.

After setting the proper stage, Goodlett then unloaded both barrels at the conferees and stated, "For Black politicians to chart a new course, they must relinquish their positions of pseudo political power achieved in the present political system as 'permissive power' endowed by the white racist nation."

"If Black political leaders

continue to procrastinate behind the veil of pseudo-political security and no-rocking-the-boatism, while our militant youth rot in jail, while a corrupt capitalist system attempts to co-opt our educated tenth," he warned, "they are not worthy to serve in office."

Goodlett predicted that the present course of irresponsibility could not go unchecked by the masses of African people in the country. "The wretched and sordid circumstances of the Black masses will recognize the timid Black politicians for what they are," he forecast, "not potential deliverers and rescuers of their people, but an integral part of the oppressor's conspiracy against the oppressed masses."

On the Liberation Front

(Cont'd. from pg. 10) time our combatants were undergoing losses reaching 20,000 (with 3,000 occurring during the past two years,) we had begun to control elements of the population. According to statements so often repeated by them, this had never occurred.

This would only signify that our organization is so solidly entrenched in our country and that we control such a numerous population, that in 1970 alone 3,000 of its members would have presented themselves to the colonial authorities. This is not only a unique confession: above all, it is a categorical contradiction of colonialist allegations concerning the actual condition in our country and a proof of the fact that they no

longer know what they are doing, nor what they are saying.

To conclude, the 1970 analyses, the Portuguese colonialists affirm timidly, but without apparent shame, that among our dead were "some elements of the Guinean Republic army and four Cubans." Another lying provocation on the part of the Portuguese colonialists, whose criminal nature we are so aware of.

We should not lose time, however, with oral or written provocations emanating from the Portuguese colonialists. As the popular Portuguese saying goes, and one which their leaders would do well to learn: "Mais depressa se apanha um mentiroso do que um coxo," which means "One catches a liar faster than a lame man."

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.

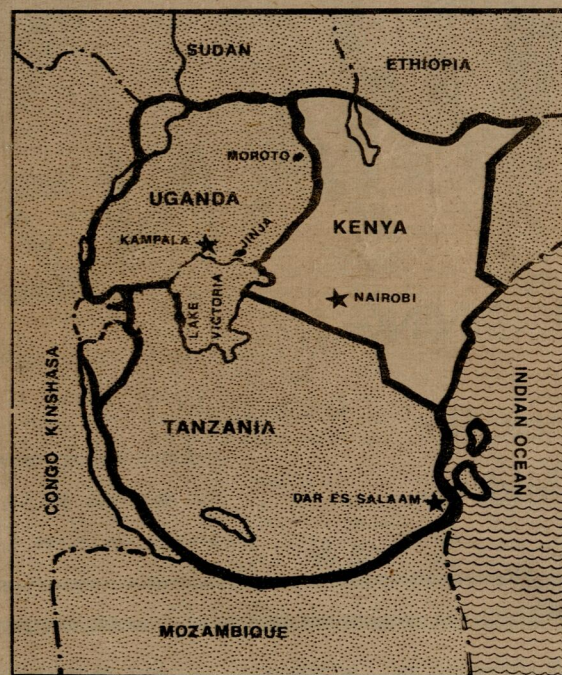
To understand land is to understand economy for land is the only real wealth. Other monies only represent the control of the goods and services derived from the land. That is world economy.

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 up 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.



Kenya — Situated between Somalia and the Indian Ocean to its East, and Uganda to its West, Kenya, under the leadership of President Jomo Kenyatta, is one of the stalwarts of pro-Westernism in East Africa.

Kenya's population of 10.89 million, still rapidly growing, includes large immigrant communities of Asians (140,000) Europeans (43,000) and Arabs (40,000). The Kikuyu tribe, known for its industriousness, was among the first of the indigenous population to adapt to the western way of life introduced with the influx of European settlers.

Today, the capital city of Nairobi, with a population of 477,000, can scarcely be distinguished at a glance from any other large, industrialized, European metropolitan center.

Although situated on the equator, Kenya had a varied climate because of the differences in altitude. Its 224,960 square miles experiences climate fluctuations from temperate to tropical.

Principal agricultural products are maize, yams, rice, and several others, while minerally, its predominant wealth is constituted by a natural deposit of soca at Lake Magadi, with large deposits of copper, magnesium, asbestos and gold as well.

In foreign policy, Kenya professes non-alignment, but in practice pursues a vigorous pro-western foreign policy, actively encouraging foreign private investment. In this respect, as in many others, Kenya can be considered the Ivory Coast of East Africa, as foreign investment and the tourist industry are valued above all others and given governmental priorities, often at the expense of indigenous rural development.