



# THE AFRICAN WORLD\*

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FIFTEEN CENTS

Twenty Chapters Already Functioning

## N.C. Independent Black Political Party Formed

SOBU NEWS SERVICE  
by Milton Coleman

RALEIGH, N.C. - A new era for Black people in North Carolina has been ushered in with the announcement of the existence of an independent Black political party on a statewide level. At a press conference here, a group of over 50 Black people, of all ages and from various cities throughout the state, made public the operation of Black People's Union Party, (BPUP).

The BPUP was started, they said, "because of the realization that an independent political party provides the greatest opportunity for Black people to gain power to bring about meaningful change of the conditions under which we live."

"This realization," they added, "is based in large measure on our long and fruitless efforts to work through traditional white-controlled political structures."

Yet to view the BPUP as simply an alternative to the existing democratic and republican parties is not possible, for it is of quite a different nature, both in its substance, history and projections for future operation.

According to Warrenton attorney Frank Ballance, who acted as a spokesman for the group, BPUP had its beginnings some eight months ago when various small gatherings throughout the state began "to assess the situation of Black



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BLACK PEOPLE'S UNION PARTY, and independent political, mass-based organization, was announced by representatives of some of the 20 chapters already in operation throughout the state of North Carolina. Acting as a

spokesman for the group was Warrenton attorney Frank Ballance (second from left), who gave newsmen some background on the party's formation. (SOBU photo by Milton Coleman)

people in the state and to begin to formulate a systematic and organizational approach to solving some of the many problems that Black

people face in North Carolina."

After many such meetings throughout various counties, cities and hamlets in the state,

said Ballance, they realized that "there exists no concentrated, organized effort to speak meaningfully to the interests and well being of

Black people in this state.

There were many serious individuals working in various spots. Yet, according to the group's analysis, there existed no "broad based organizational vehicle which provided for mass participation in the development of sound political direction and necessary coordination of political work."

Thus, at a statewide meeting held in June, 1971, persons from all sectors of the Black community -- housewives, teachers, welfare recipients, community organizers, ministers, lawyers, students, etc. -- came together. The decision was then made to develop the needed independent, mass-based political organization.

### Co-Workers Confirm Identity

## "Roy Williams" is H. Rap Brown

SOBU NEWS SERVICE  
NEW YORK, N.Y. - At last the long questioned whereabouts of H. Rap Brown, chairman of the Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC) have been confirmed. At a press conference last month here a panel of spokesmen identified the man wounded by New York Police at a recent shootout as The Rap. Previously the man had

only identified himself as Roy Williams. Attorney William Kunstler and others who had visited him had also said that they could not be sure that the man, who the police and FBI claimed was Brown, was indeed him.

H. Rap Brown had not been heard from publicly since a bomb explosion demolished the car in which he was supposed to have been riding

and killed two companions, Ralph Featherstone and Che Payne, on a Bel Air, Md. highway in February of 1970. Some had believed him dead in that explosion and others had held that he had gone into exile. At any rate he was added to the FBI's ten most wanted men list and successfully eluded their dragnet for 17 months.

Then on Oct. 15, according

to police, four Black men were arrested while allegedly trying to hold up the Red Carpet Lounge on 85th street. A shootout ensued and later one of the men wounded was fingerprinted and identified by city police commissioner Patrick Murphy as H. Rap Brown. Exact identity was not known until now, over a

(Cont'd. on pg. 11)

(Cont'd. on pg. 9)





"Up against the wall, Santa. Black people all over the world are tired of those old goodies. It's time for some changes and we're starting now."

### Quick 'Agreement' Misleading

## Rebellion at Rahway-- Is It Really Over?

SOBU NEWS SERVICE  
RAHWAY, N.J. - State repressive machinery moves in many ways, yet always with the same goal - crush those who challenge authority and squelch all amplifications of contradictions and antagonisms within the exploitative system.

Those who understand and accept this reality were not surprised with the recent announcement by governor William Cahill of New Jersey that criminal and disciplinary charges against inmates who participated in the Thanksgiving rebellion here

could be expected, despite previous agreements that there would be 'no reprisals.'

Even as Cahill's forked tongue lashed out these words at a Trenton press conference, he comparisons to the Attica rebellion were already being made, and most were coming out in his favor. He and others were attributed with averting another slaughter and ushering in a new day of concern for men behind bars.

Unlike New York governor Nelson Rockefeller, Cahill had come to the scene of the rebellion and had agreed to negotiate for implementation

of demands. Unlike those at Attica, these prisoners, it was claimed, were reasonable, and did not ask for 'outlandish' things.

The truth of the matter is that the similarities of objective events in the two rebellions were very close, even though surface differences were definitely marked in their character.

#### CONTRASTS

At Rahway state prison, which houses some 1200 men in maximum security, five guards and the prison warden were taken into custody by inmates following a movie on Thanksgiving eve. As with the brothers at Attica, they stressed preserving the safety of the hostages and called for having their demands met. The demands were presented to three members of the press, as about 150 men held two wings of the prison.

One brief assault on the prison failed to free the hostages, resulting only in the injury of seven guards. After that, a deal was arranged whereby the hostages would be released in return for immediate discussion on implementing the demands. Prison authorities has assisted in such meditation by turning off the electricity and heat in the area where the men were leaving them with no heat in the freezing temperatures and freezing rain coming through broken windows.

Among the demands listed by the prisoners were improved medical care (aspirin is recommended for everything changes in a diet routine which causes 95 per cent of the men to suffer from tooth and bone decay due to a lack of calcium, lower prices at a commissary

## Garvey Acclaimed as Jamaican National Hero

SPECIAL TO  
THE AFRICAN WORLD  
KINGSTON, JAMAICA  
Marcus Moziah Garvey, pioneer Pan-African nationalist, has been cited by the government here with the nation's highest honor, the insignia of the Order of National Hero. The presentation was made last month during a ceremony at King's House.

According to the engraving on the citation, the founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, which in the 1920's commanded a membership of some 4 million Africans throughout the world, was cited for "services to Jamaica of the Most Distinguished Nature."

"Of paramount importance to the Rt. Excellent Marcus Garvey," it said, "was the need for the Black Peoples of Jamaica, the Caribbean, North America, Africa and other

parts of the world to recognize the dignity of their race. He dedicated his life to this cause and to the general upliftment of persons of African descent.

"In bestowing on him the title of National Hero, Jamaica pays him the nation's highest tribute."

Accepting the award was Mrs. Amy Jacques Garvey, his widow, who still lives in Jamaica, where she teaches at the University of the West Indies and also continues, along with her son Marcus, Jr., her husband's work.

Prime Minister Hugh Shearer said that the awards were indicative of the recognition and gratitude of the nation to those who had contributed so greatly to Jamaica. In the case of Marcus Garvey, he pointed out, the Jamaican government was recognizing not only his service to Jamaica, but to Black people all over the world.

# Wherever we may be.

### U.N. Invites Guerrilla Heads

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (SOBU) - The UN security council has requested the presence of leaders of two Zimbabwe liberation organization to testify as to the value of recent agreements made by white representatives of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Britain regarding eventual Black majority rule in that country. The proposal, made by the Soviet ambassador, requested that Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and Ndadabingi Sithole of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), both of whom are presently being held in jail as political prisoners, come to testify before the Council. Most observers doubted whether the move, which would greatly embarrass Britain's 'great white father' stance, will be permitted by white authorities in Zimbabwe.

Ambassador Vernon J. Mwaanga of Zambia noted that messages smuggled out of prison from the men had indicated their rejection of the agreements. He therefore made a rare call for "direct financial and military contributions by the UN to the guerrilla movements struggling to free Zimbabwe by armed force instead of through such constitutional means best described by the Africans as "a cheap sell-out."

### George Jackson, Attica Cited in Bermuda

PAGER, BERMUDA (SOBU) - Facist acts by white robots of western oppression in the United States have been condemned by politically conscious Black people here. Recent murders of Bro. George Jackson at San Quentin state prison in California and 32 prisoners at Attica state prison in New York, were both hit hard in statements by the Black Beret Cadre.

Published statements by the organization said of the Attica assassinations, "This act of fascism is truly representative of the oppressor and only makes very clear his intentions of dealing with Black people who oppose the system."

"Bro. George Jackson," they said of the executed Soledad Brother who died August 21, "like his brother Jonathan Jackson, has demonstrated the ultimate form of resistance and has made the Supreme Sacrifice to the Black Nation."

"For this," the brothers and sisters continued, "they will be rewarded with the complete destruction of this oppressive system. He will be remembered in death as he was in life - a true representative of a Black man dedicated to the self-determination of the Black nation."

The statement appeared in the Caribbean organization's publication, 'The Black Beret.'

## Uhuru na Kazi



†FROM INSIDE RAHWAY PRISON DURING THE REBELLION, a prisoner outlines demands informally for newsmen. Prisoners called for amnesty, a demand which was first agreed to and later qualified by N. J. governor William Cahill. Prosecutions are now expected.



## British, Rhodesians 'Promise' Africans

# Black Power in 84 Years!

### SOBU NEWS SERVICE

Britain and the illegitimate white settler colony of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) have, without any Black consent, agreed upon plans to again recognize each other. The climax to this, which was labeled as a great step forward by many whites and a sellout by most Africans, will end a family squabble that has been in effect since 1965.

At that time Rhodesia, a former colony of Britain, broke away in a Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI), allegedly because Britain had plans to institute a system of majority rule in the land where up to that time (to this very day) a majority of 250,000 whites rules over 5 million Blacks.

Well, Britain reentered negotiations last month with Rhodesia and when it was over, emerged in agreement, both sides claiming victory. What they claimed to have done was approached a pact that would give to Black people a possibility of majority rule in the future and some end to racial discrimination.

Britain saw itself as a saviour, and, said Sir Alec Home, who negotiated the agreement, what they had done was to offer the only viable alternative to Zimbabwe becoming (as if it already isn't) another South Africa. Yet the fact that immediately after the talks, Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith could tell his racist constituency that no European in Zimbabwe need be worried about his future, tipped the hand of reality as to what had gone down.

According to this plan, when examined closely, the nearest possible estimated date at which Black majority rule could be attained is the year 2035 — some 64 years from now. Even this is wishful thinking, for the more likely date is 2055, 84 years away. And even then the goodwill of the government over that period of time is taken for granted, and assumption which hardly anyone aware of the realities of Zimbabwe could believe in.

Immediately after the negotiations, both sides played

up the fact that a move towards Black rule had been accepted, yet tactically avoided saying how soon. Thus when these figures based on analysis by computer, were published in The London Times newspaper recently, it was easily understood why the word had been kept mum.

Of all the things to be debated at the meeting — Britain had laid out five essential points — the main one was the question of political laws, for it was here that the real question of power resided. The other four, with perhaps the exception of land control, were all clearly subservient, since they could all be attained once political power rested firmly in African hands.

What the two white in-laws set up was a complex path along which Black people in Zimbabwe could travel in sooner or later (most likely later) getting the right to vote.

At the present time, white members of Parliament outnumber Black representatives 50-16. According to the agreement, Black people will be given new representatives in direct proportion to the number of them that are added to the voting lists.

Registering to vote is not just a mechanical process, however. In order to have the right to vote, persons must have either four years of education and an annual income of \$1750, a simple \$2700 per year income, or the equally absurd qualification of owning \$5400 worth of property. Hardly any of these goals are realistic, given the continuing colonial and capitalist system in Zimbabwe, about which the agreements resolved to change absolutely nothing.

Figures bear this out. For example, it was agreed that for every 88,000 Africans who would qualify to vote, an additional legislature would be

added. In order to match the number of white voters in the new scheme, Black people in Zimbabwe would thus require 670,000 new registered voters, a figure attainable by about the year 2026 at best,



THE REAL ROAD TO BLACK POWER IN ZIMBABWE (RHODESIA) will come through neither dialogue nor constitutional reforms which may take a century to fulfill. Rather it will be through the armed struggle of freedom fighters like these in training that the 4 million Black people will come to rid themselves of the exploitation heaped upon them by white settler colonists.

according to the computer.

The incomes and educational standards discourage even this goal being attained. For example, whereas it is required that someone earn \$1750 to register, the African in Zimbabwe lives at

an average income of \$450 per year. While average African income from agriculture last year was only 153, whites earned an average of \$2437. Only 20,000 Africans now have four years of secondary school.

What was supposed to be an added bonus in the Africans favor was the agreement of each country to give \$12 million annually for development programs in tribal

(Cont'd. on pg. 7)

## Legal Lynching Lies Ahead for 19 Year-Old

### SOBU NEWS SERVICE

by Jim Grant  
STATESVILLE, N.C. — In many places, legal lynching has replaced the old fashioned kind. Now, instead of a crowd of two or three thousand deranged crackers getting their kicks out of watching a Black man or woman die slowly and painfully, there are white judges and juries sitting in judgement of Black people,

seemingly always finding them guilty of whatever crime they are supposed to have committed. More often than not — especially if the 'crime' has been perpetrated against another white person — the maximum penalty or sentence is imposed. Thus the same end is achieved as with the old lynching, only now with less embarrassment and under legal sanction.

Such were the circumstances which befell the 19 year-old brother James Ellison here in this Piedmont city of some 25,000, located about 40 miles north of the Charlotte metropolis. In such towns, there are usually one or two main industries at best, here, a feed mill and a furniture plant. The towns are full of the mill-hand type whites who in days of yesteryear would be quick to form lynching parties as part of their Sunday afternoon's entertainment.

Economically just a little better off than the Black folks, they seem to have an undiluted hatred for Black people, which tends to manifest itself in many ways, from the raw racism in the schools, to the refined racism of a judicial system which operates on the premise that justice is a 'whites only' thing.

"Up here, Klan members don't wear sheets," said a long time Black resident, "they wear the uniform of the Statesville police force or the Iredell county sheriff's department." In this way, the authorities have built in a rabidly racist organization to insure their unchallenged control of Statesville and the

continued subservience of that 20 per cent of the town's people of African descent.

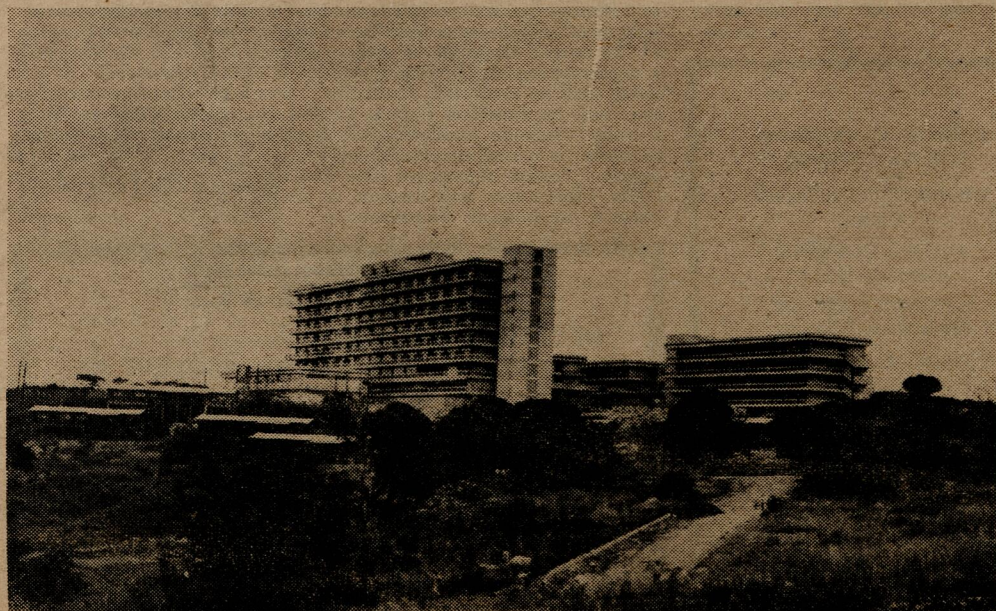
One night recently several Black men were traveling in their car. They were behind another car containing several whites. The white boys must have thought the brothers were the police, because for some reason they stopped quickly. As the brothers' car moved past on the outside, someone shouted a few disparaging remarks at them.

The brothers ignored this and kept going. Apparently out for a little old fashioned coon hunting (a coon hunt is when whites chase after Black people, particularly at night, with the idea of assaulting them), the whites shot out in hot pursuit. They soon passed the brothers' vehicle, blocked the road ahead, got out of the car and stood off on the side with weapons, including a tire iron and a monkey wrench, ready to do battle.

The brothers got out of their car and began to run in the face of outnumbered odds. The whites gave chase, and as a last resort of self defense, one of the brothers fired his .22 caliber pistol. The lead white man fell and his companions gave up the chase to take him to the hospital. They also removed the keys from the ignition of the brothers' car. At the hospital, the white man was pronounced dead on arrival.

From the abandoned automobile the police had all the information that they needed and soon Brother Ellison was in their custody.

(Cont'd. on pg. 5)



A NEW REGIONAL CONSULTANT AND TEACHING HOSPITAL was opened at Mwanza in the East African nation of Tanzania last week. Towering high on the rocky Bugando Hill on the outskirts of the bustling Mwanza town, on the shores of Lake Victoria, the building in which advanced medical services will be provided for the country's workers and peasants was opened officially by Pres. Julius K. Nyerere on Dec. 3. It will deal primarily with emergency and complicated cases referred from district and regional hospitals while at the same time providing facilities for training. The hospital, when in full operation, will have 600 beds, and a staff of just as many, including 30 doctors and specialists. (Tanzania Maelezo Features Service photo)



## Young Adults or Overgrown Kids?

One of the more disturbing occurrences of this school year has been the rash of student protests, demonstrations and mobilizations around the issue of coed visitation and extended guest privileges. It seems as though throughout the South, among the traditional Black schools, this issue has caught on like wildfire as Black students continue to urge administrations to relax old laws governing various aspects of social conduct on the campus. (In somewhat related development, cheerleaders at one school threatened to go on strike if they could not be allowed to wear hot pants while on road trips.)

Black students have traditionally allowed themselves, time and again, to get caught up in issues which have had their first airing on the decadent vacuums of educational learning often passed off as white college campus communities. Whether the fad was hot pants, psychedelic lights, smoking dope or coed visitation, such 'keeping up with the Jones' has seemed to be automatic to many of us.

At this late date in our history, no one need be knocked over the head to be convinced that there are markedly different realities for Black people and white people, not just on the college campus, but throughout the country and the world. The irrelevant issue passed off by them in the name of 'anti-culture' and 'sexual revolution' can do little to change the material conditions of our people who toil daily under the yoke of capitalist and racist oppression. At a time when it is more than ever necessary for the various sectors of the Black community to come together for our collective cause, we find many of our youth caught up in such nonsense.

There are much more important issues which might be tackled, issues which are more directly related to the plight of our people — the inhumane conditions faced by Black men and women in prison, the humiliating system of public welfare which many of our people must confront to make a living, the plight of Black workers, the ever-creeping hand of fascism that is slowly enveloping our community, the frightening lack of medical care in our community, continued miseducation of our younger brothers and sisters (and ourselves) — all of these vital issues, yet all many of us can see to mobilize and be vocal about is how long the brothers and sisters can sit in each other's rooms, getting high and making whoopee.

It's time for Black students to grow up and face up to the challenge that faces our people. Unless we do that, the coming high tide of the African Revolution will sweep right through the campus, leaving us lying on the shore with all the other irrelevant hippie beachcombers — surf boards, black lights, dope and all.



## THE STRUGGLE IN PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON  
SOBU National Chairman

### Old Habits Die Hard

We have spoken about the theoretical considerations involved in the development of ideological orientation. Last week we outlined the kind of role ideology plays in our lives. Whether that ideology is Pan-Africanist or not, we would like to deal this week with the kinds of practical conflicts we as workers for the liberation of African people must confront and resolve.

The basic contradiction we all face in our own ideological development can be referred to as a "personal-political" conflict. That is, the conflict between what we know logically we must do as individuals, and what we are accustomed to doing. Practice without thought is blind. So now that we have come to partially identify the "personal-political" conflict, we must begin to understand the nature of this conflict.

In order to understand the nature of the conflict: it is necessary to understand dialectics. This article does not pretend to be a primer on dialectics; that we must study on our own. But we do want to emphasize a couple of things.

We must understand (and

this is extremely important) that in the process of resolution, opposing forces create a crisis of energy, a turmoil that is the very essence of that conflict. We must also realize that whenever two opposing forces meet, or come to conflict, the result of that resolution, of that conflict, is something entirely new.

We can observe such things in nature. When, for instance, a pane of glass comes into contact with vibrating air (i.e. a glass and a singer's high-pitched voice), there is in fact a crisis. The glass vibrates. The more intensely the air vibrates, the more intensely does the glass vibrate until at a particular point, a point at which the two forces can no longer co-exist, the glass breaks with a crash. And there is no longer a solid vibrating glass, but a broken one.

We must go through a similar process. At some time in our history, we will begin to realize through our investigation of the world around us, that we are going to have to change the way we are going. In fact, we will have to change our whole mode of living. We will at first realize this necessity academically,

but we will not yet change. Old habits die hard.

At some point in our lives, however, we begin to realize that we are going to have to give up some of the things we have grown accustomed to. We will realize this, yet we will still not change. We will see that we must stop drinking, stop smoking, (whatever it is we are smoking) and start studying, start thinking and start moving towards liberation. But we will not yet act. Old habits die hard.

We will try to reform ourselves. We will try to change ourselves in ways that will not seriously jeopardize those habits. We will make every effort we can to rationalize those habits with what we know we must do, and sometimes we will give up and give in. We will reconcile ourselves to maintaining our old habits but donning a new rap. We will become yet another addition to the ever growing legion of spooks who sit by the door, rationalizing our personal shortcomings by crying about how much we are doing "behind the scenes" or how much we are preparing in

(Cont'd. on pg. 8)

## Words from Our Readers:

### Keep on Keepin' On

Sir,

The main purpose of writing is to express my satisfaction from what I read in our most revolutionary newsletter—THE AFRICAN WORLD.

At this time of our struggle it is vital to have a newsletter which explores deep and wide into the problems of African peoples. But I am scared when I think of the fact that many

newsletters of this kind have existed and then suddenly vanished just at the right time when our people have started to grasp the message.

However, with the enthusiasm and patriotism that characterizes this newsletter, I am convinced that THE AFRICAN WORLD will stand the test of time.

So I say right on, Brothers and Sisters, for our struggle is a just one, and there is nothing that can vanquish a just struggle being waged by the most just people on Earth. And this is what Ibn Battuta, touring through Mali in the middle of the fourteenth century, has to say about us: "The inhabitants are seldom unjust, and have a greater

abhorrence of injustice than any other people. Their sultan shows no mercy to anyone who is guilty of the least act of evil. There is complete security in their country. Neither traveller nor inhabitant in it has anything to fear from robbers or men of violence. They do not confiscate the property of any white man who dies in their country, they give it into the charge of some trustworthy person among the whites, until the rightful heir takes possession of it."

But remember it was justice and humanism that precisely accounts for our plight today.

Brother  
Sulayman Aliou N'Dow  
Atlanta, Ga.



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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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## NOTICE

### BROTHERS AND SISTERS:

Again this year as last, this newspaper will stagger its publication schedule this month. This is the only issue which will appear during the month of December. The next issue of THE AFRICAN WORLD newspaper will be out on Saturday, January 8, 1972, at which time our regularly bi-weekly publication schedule will be resumed. Look forward at that time to a continued effort to bring to our readers the important and necessary information about the continuing struggle for liberation, independence, self reliance and revolution throughout the African World.

Yours for Our People,  
SOBU





ACQUIRING GREATLY NEEDED TECHNICAL SKILLS, students at Malcolm X Liberation University in Greensboro, N.C. are part of those who are trying to combine such training with the proper ideological and physical development to move ahead in the struggle for independence (MXLU photo)

## Black People Need More Technical Skills

SOBU NEWS SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. - Education in this country has never spoken to producing well rounded Black individuals, especially in terms of providing Black students with the proper technical skills necessary for independence, much less the correct ideological analysis aimed towards putting them to proper use.

According to the National Assessment of Educational Progress, tests administered in 1969-1970 revealed that Black students had knowledge of various scientific and technical data averaging between 7.7 and 11 per cent below the national average for the United States. Of those ages tested - 9, 13, 17 and 26-35, older persons (26-35) were the farthest behind at 15 per cent, while 17 year olds were closest, 11.8 per cent.

For those who would be quick to say that this reflected a natural inability to grasp higher knowledge, the test automatically countered by revealing that in scientific tests related to actual experience and common sense, there is hardly any difference, a remarkable feat given the difference of educational opportunities available to Black students.

However, on those tests "which involved a detached research attitude toward the objects and phenomena of science," Black students expressed very little ability to perform satisfactorily.

Some would also counter that new educational moves are changing this, yet it was in the youngest group tested - 9 year olds that the greatest gap was unveiled between inner city youth and wealthy white suburbanians.

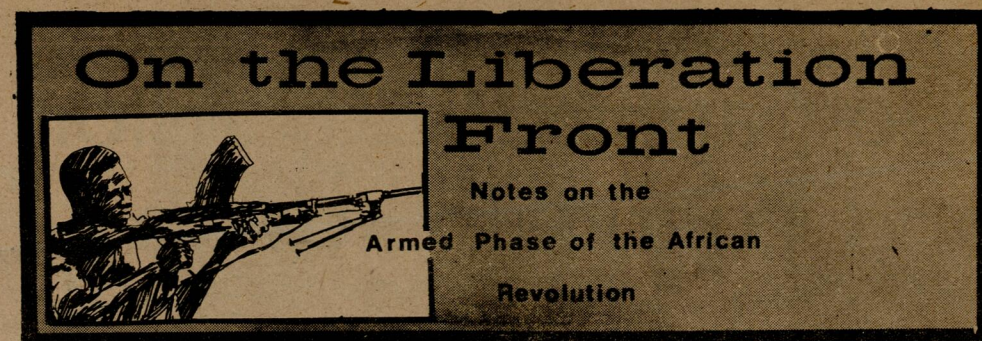
Many Black political activists have long been advocating the importance of

Black people attaining scientific skills and technical knowledge, with less of an emphasis on traditional social sciences such as teaching, social work, psychology and the like. Nevertheless, most Black students today are caught in an educational tradition which stresses these very virtues and vocations as most beneficial to Black men, deemphasizing such skills as engineering, medicine, architecture and even manual trades, or anything that does not smack of the liberal white intellectual tradition.

Moreover, indicative of this trust in the wrong direction is the fact that many Black schools of higher learning today are increasingly finding smaller enrollment in their technical skills programs, which are slowly being phased out, while at the same time more programs in the liberal arts areas are being demanded. Few if any of the newest form of Black higher education - Black studies programs - deal at all with the acquisition of technical skills.

With such a continuing monopoly on college level technical skills, and a similar white strong hold on trades (which are held intact by racist white unions) it seems as though Black people in this country will continue to be deprived of acquiring any of the real knowledge necessary for self-reliance, unless independent Black technical institutes can be developed and maintained.

Schools such as those of the Federation of Pan-African Educational Institutions are meeting this challenge with a program of ideological as well as technical training for Black youth at all academic levels, stressing skill, commitment and hard work, over leisure intellectual development.



## Portugal Can't Grant Guinea-Bissau Independence -- They Already Have It!

The recently concluded pact between Britain and white Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) is not the only case of attempts by the colonizers to substitute shallow 'constitutional reform' for genuine liberation. A similar offer was advanced last year by the Portuguese government in regards to two of the countries in which guerrillas are contesting their imperialist rule - Mozambique and Angola. The third country - Guinea-Bissau - was not considered for such moves. The reason why as well as some further insight into the British-Rhodesian moves are given below in this report sent to THE AFRICAN WORLD from the informational secretariat of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde. (PAIGC).

A few days after the ignoble aggression against the Republic of Guinea, the head of the Portuguese government spoke to the National Assembly on the subject of the "revision of the Constitution," which concerned reforms in the Statute of African territories still under occupation by Portugal. These territories would begin, progressively and at a pace which neither the law nor Portuguese colonial leaders ventured to predict, to enjoy a certain autonomy "as autonomous regions in the whole of the unitary Portuguese state."

It was Marcelo Caetano, the Portuguese president, who stressed that these reforms not only represented nothing new, but were moreover intended to perpetuate the political racist dogma of "Spiritual assimilation" in order to "homogenize" the metropolis and overseas, this cannot mean other than the oppressive negation of the rights of our African people to their own proper history and culture and to decide freely their destiny. We cite his words:

"I know that for many people who are affected by the intense propaganda concerning integration, the idea of autonomy of the provinces overseas is shocking. But without reason.

"In the actual text of the Constitution, faithful to this point established since 1930, the autonomy of the overseas provinces is recognized and it is determined that they must have a politico-administrative 'organisation' adapted to the geographical situation and the conditions of the social milieu.

"It couldn't be otherwise. It is understandable that without faltering a policy of spiritual assimilation follows in such a way that the metropolis and overseas constitute a unity which becomes daily more homogenic."

To make it clear that nothing will change the essence, and that the Portuguese will continue to decide about the destiny and the affairs of our people, and refusing us any proper personality, the head of the Portuguese government had made clear the essence by which a certain autonomy will be accorded to the "Portuguese regions" of Africa. We cite his words again:

"The overseas provinces must maintain a politico-administrative organisation such as is accorded them by the constitution: with laws voted by each one through their own legislative organizations, which will assure the normal process of public administration, with their own finances which will permit them to cover local expenses, with incomes taken by the place according to the budget elaborated and approved by their elective assembly.

"The sovereignty of the one and indivisible state will not take leave for all that, to affirm itself over the whole territory of the nation by limiting the supremacy of the constitution and the laws emanating from central organs (where the provinces will have their own representation). Also that the nomination of the governors delegated by the central government whose rights of inspection and superintendence (stewardship) remain integral."

In this perspective, Caetano has created illusions concerning Angola and Mozambique, but regarding our country (Guinea - Bissau and the islands of Cape Verde) he has kept silent and for good reason. Conscious of the realities in our country he knows that we are not only autonomous but sovereign in more than two-thirds of the national territory, and on the other hand there isn't.

## Legal Lynching Faced

(Cont'd. from pg. 3)  
He admitted shooting the white boy, but said that he was afraid that the whites would have done as much bodily harm to him and thus he shot only as a last resort and in self-defense.

This story seemed to make little sense to the judges, who, at a hearing three weeks ago, bound him over for trial on charges of first degree murder. Bail was denied.

Bro. Ellison is not without supporters in the Black community. The local NAACP, which has been extremely active around the issues of racism in the public schools and police brutality, has taken up the case as one around which a fight can be organized. Right now, the concern is

sufficient population of European origin in our country capable of guaranteeing the "Rhodesiation" which the Portuguese colonialists wish to see established in Angola and Mozambique as the only solution acceptable to end their colonial war.

Such a perspective - for the creation of new Rhodesias in West Africa and to perpetuate the domination of the white minority in Angola and Mozambique are not applicable in our case. This, therefore, concerns these other African territories and in spite of the long discourse of Marcelo Caetano on the subject of the autonomy and "Multi-racial societies," the only novelty contained in the new Constitution.

The alleged revision of the Portuguese constitution ignores and scorns once again the inalienable rights of our people to liberty and independence. The so-called "reforms" concerning the African territories occupied by the armed colonialist forces are not only an obvious effort to masquerade the progress of the liberation struggle of the African people, but an attempt to deceive Portuguese and international opinion, demobilize certain African states concerning their respective support from the present or future aid to our struggle, and above all to obtain moral support political and material, from the allies of the Portuguese colonialists in the colonial war of genocide which they are carrying out against Africa.

We must, therefore, make clear that the reforms introduced into the Portuguese constitution by Mr. Caetano are the result of a great effort to change face and to immobilize the hostility of the "ultras". The mountain has, therefore, yielded nothing but a mouse. And this is not what the people of Mozambique and Angola are fighting for.

Mr. Caetano knows it too well.

mainly with raising money for competent legal services.

What happens in terms of the trial will bear watching. The white community of Statesville is extremely upset over the events. The brother of the defendant, during a visit to the jail, was told by one of the deputies that if they had been sent to the scene of the crime, they would have killed his brother and it would have been 'justified.'

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"The reliance of our race upon the progress and achievements of others for a consideration in sympathy, justice and rights is like a dependence upon a broken stick, resting upon which will eventually consign you to the ground." - Marcus Garvey



## SOBU Regional Conference Report

## Geographical Expansion and Political Growth

**SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD**  
by Keith Woodard  
and Lauren Hazel  
NEW YORK, N.Y. (AWA) — the regional conferences being convened by the Student Organization for Black Unity (SOBU) are revealing a logical expansion on the organization's part. Being evidenced is a healthy revitalized approach to the ideology of Pan-Africanism, an approach which is being warmly greeted by the many enthusiastic persons who gathered here, in New Haven, Conn. in Columbia, S.C. and, this weekend, in Lawrence, Kansas.

The conferences are an outgrowth of the organization's past three years of development, but more specifically, of the charge of last year's second annual national conference held at Frogmore, S.C. At that time the regional structure was first proposed and adopted as a direct means of operationalizing SOBU programs on a more localized level, yet without the loss of the necessary coordination.

Under the leadership of the temporary regional chairmen, these fall gatherings are introducing to many hitherto uninformed students what SOBU feels the younger Black people in this country ought to be about in the building of a Pan-African Youth Movement. "Our number one priority must be active involvement in the struggle for the liberation of African people," said regional chairman Roger Newell in welcoming those who had braved drizzling New York rain to attend the gathering here. "We must refrain from chauvinistic lip service."

In order to be successful, he continued, the conference participants "must realize the seriousness of our work, the

necessity for long hours of hard work and that each person has an important collective and individual role to play in the struggle."

This tone of work is most important in setting the proper framework for the task ahead.

Much of the time in the regional conferences has been occupied with presentations from various SOBU personnel in explaining the group's ideology, Pan-Africanism. It would be incorrect, at this point, to assume that ideological understanding has remained stagnant. Even over as short a time period as the past six months, definite refinements can be readily seen. With these refinements, the exact direction this approach dictates is being made ever clearer.

Among the confusion being eradicated is that Pan-Africanism is simply a simplistic umbrella approach to Black-white relationships in the world.

"Class contradictions, which European settler colonies institute (America being a settler colony), exist in our Black communities, just as they exist on the African continent," said national vice-chairman Tim Thomas. According to his analysis, there is a strata of Black people who are taught by Europeans to believe they are superior to the masses and warrant special privileges.

Put another way, it calls on students to realize that political consciousness is a product of social and historical materialism. There can be no separation between theory and practice, as so often in American schools, Black studies programs not withstanding.

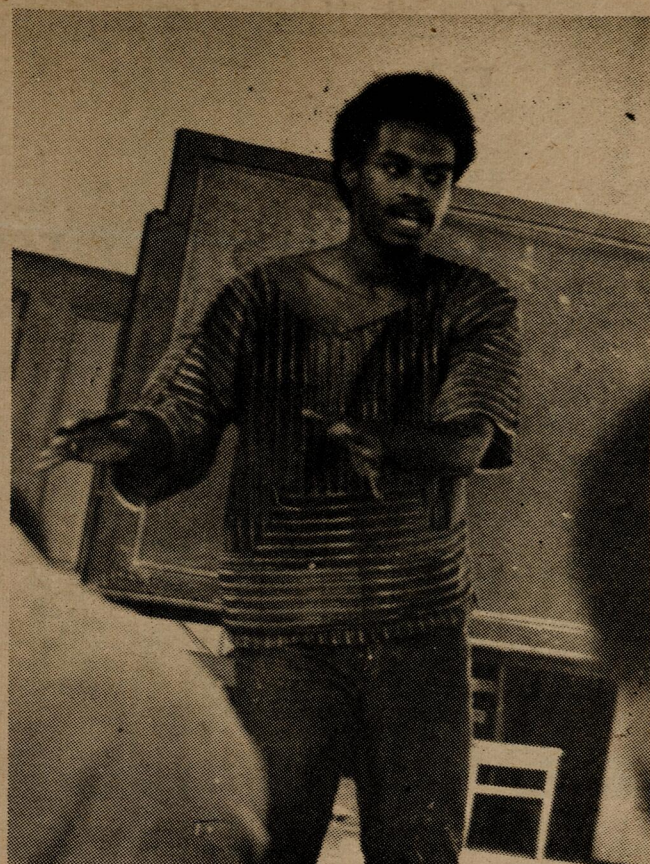
And because of this reality, Bro. Thomas emphasized, the liberation struggle must address itself to the material

realities and conditions of the people. "What sense does it make," he asked, "to run up to a brother and say 'We are an African people,' when his only response will be, 'That's cool, I'm hungry.'"

Because Pan-Africanism recognizes these realities, it also destroys another common fallacy, that being that it cares nothing about the people here in the U.S. Speaking directly to this point, further conference presentations gave an extensive analysis of the system of capitalism, one of the primary agents of Black people's oppression.

Under such a system, it was pointed out, man is merely a social means rather than a social end. Instead of the institutions functioning for the good and benefit of the many, they instead serve to financially benefit the few who control the means of production.

And it is even in the realization of capitalist oppression that the sameness of a world-wide African struggle is affirmed. Bro. Mark Smith, SOBU campus affairs coordinator pointed this out in his reinterpretation of the common link everyone recognizes between Black



MARK SMITH

people in America and the African homeland — slavery.

"Slavery, feudalism and capitalism," he said, "all feed on the robbery and exploitation of surplus value and capital accumulation. All systems based upon these

concepts necessarily introduce class systems and class contradictions."

Bro. Smith went on to continue explaining very basic concepts — the crisis of over

(Cont'd. on pg. 9)

## United Fronts Have Limitations

## Internal Rumblings in the Middle East

## SOBU NEWS SERVICE

The assassination of Jordan's prime minister, Wasfi Tal, by Palestinian commandos last month brought to the surface some of the realities of the struggle against Zionist imperialism now taking place in the middle east. Tal, 51, was gunned down at the door of the Sheraton hotel in Cairo, Egypt by four men, three of whom were captured and will be charged with murder. A fourth man was wounded.

He was in Cairo for an Arab joining defense council meeting, called to deal with the problems of mounting a common defense against Israel. Following a short interruption caused by the killing, the council resumed activity and finally concluded last week with the adoption of several secret agreements.

Claiming credit for the attack was a group known as The Hand of Black September, or at least this is the group to which the three said they belonged. Also claiming to have taken credit for the assassination was the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, (PELP), the same group which was involved in the renowned triple hijackings in October 1970.

Still other observers expressed the belief that it was actually Al Fateh, the largest guerrilla unit, who pulled off the move. These persons say that the Hand of Black September is merely an underground branch of Fateh.

At any rate, one thing agreed upon was why Tal was assassinated, namely because of the instrumental role he

played in last September's Jordanian onslaught of Palestinian guerillas in that country. That war, which is credited with having delivered a major setback to the cause of Palestinian resistance, is the particular 'Black September' from which his assassins took their name.

It is not ironic that in the refugee camps where Palestinian survivors now stay, news of Tal's death was greeted with jubilation and joyous shooting of guns into the air. PFLP and federations of Palestinian students, workers, women and teachers in Beirut have reportedly asked Egyptian president Anwar Sadat to release the men as heroes.

According again to PFLP, the goal of these actions was to create a revolutionary situation in Jordan and build a movement to bring about the overthrow of King Hussein, the American-backed monarch whose butchery of the Palestinian fighters and families destroyed one of the major sanctuaries the guerrillas once had.

Tal, who is said to be an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was the second to be killed within 24 hours. A senior Jordanian army officer, Capt. Saleh El Khreisha, was shot to death in an ambush the day before. According to official sources in Cairo, the three captured assassins of Tal said they had planned to kill not only Tal, but King Hussein and the entire royal family of Jordan.

Most comment on the events has centered on how this move was a tactic of

disunity. Such remarks have ranged from grandiose statements emphasizing the importance of Arab unity against Israel, to back slides in national television and New York Times commentaries implying racist ideas about Arabs (like niggers) just not being able to unite.

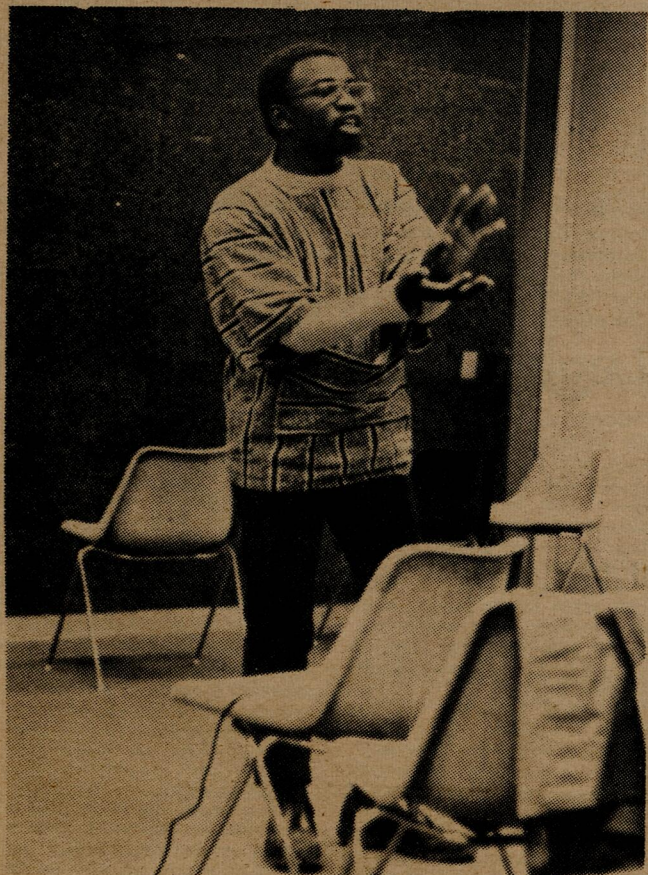
The objective situation in the middle east, however, undercuts such analyses. In spite of the fact that Tal was attending a meeting designed to unite a common front against Israel, it is really questionable what role he could have played. It seems as though serious practitioners of unity against Israel have all realized that Jordan's commitment to that cause is only skin deep. No other reason could be given for her massacring the guerrillas in such grand fashion in September, 1970.

Even Pres. Sadat had previously barred Tal from Cairo, as a show of solidarity with the guerrillas.

What really surfaced in the incident, however, is what seems to be a classic clash between the guerillas, even if only one faction, and the Arab States which are not only backwards in their old monarchical structures, but only fair weather friends on the question of total opposition to Israel as both an oppressor of Arab people as well as a principal imperialist outpost.

Israel has enroached upon the lands of many Arab countries and this is one of the pillars of the Arab united front

(Cont'd. on pg. 8)



TIM THOMAS



## Statewide Hearings Get

# Black Folks' View on High School Unrest

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

by Jim Grant

WILMINGTON, N.C. - The increasing numbers of disruptions and disorders in the North Carolina school system caused by the Black response to white racism has alarmed the good white citizens of North Carolina. Black students, enjoying a new found spirit, pride and political consciousness, are no longer geared towards sitting in the classroom with white students and teachers and enduring the physical and verbal insults that go along with such habitat. The hardships endured by Black students of the late 50's and early 60's merely to be miseducated in white schools will not be repeated by this generation here in the 70's. Unfortunately, most whites cannot comprehend this fact, yet because of this reality, much hell has broken loose.

Recent hearings set up by two North Carolina civil rights organizations, the Committee for Racial Justice (CRJ) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC), consisted of three days of sessions investigating problems between Black and white students in different parts of the state. According to Rev. Leon White, executive

University of North Carolina, was chaired by O.L. Dupree of Shaw University and SCLC. After an impromptu press conference, the hearing was closed to most newsmen, and students were urged to come up and testify. People were there representing several schools, including several from Myers Park high school where city's largest disruptions had taken place. The panel was informed of instances of racism by both students and parents.

Students were most concerned about the double standards of discipline which were in operation. Blacks were most often expelled for sentences that whites were merely scolded for. The students also disputed accounts of the newspapers in reporting the incidents following the mass arrests of Black students at the school. They detailed how white policemen had stood by while whites threw rocks at buses containing Black students. When a Black student cursed one of the whites, however, the bus was stopped and the Black student arrested for using profanity.

More virulent racism was revealed in the testimony of a student from King's Mountain high school. Here the school principal has a habit of referring to Black students as 'niggers' and 'Black monkeys', in addition to frequent spitting in Black students' faces by whites.

The Raleigh hearings were most revealing in terms of the underlying racist attitudes in operation even when Blacks are accorded some 'representation' on policy making bodies. The absence of meaningful Black history had been pointed out in all three hearings, but stood out especially in this one.

Testimony was heard from students at school in Henderson, N.C., last year the scene of a student rebellion. Few changes for the good of Black students have occurred there.

The testimony of Mrs. Elizabeth Cofield, Raleigh's lone Black school board representative, was most interesting. She exhibited attitudes typical of the middle class Blacks who have difficulty remembering just how to relate to the masses of Black people. She became very antagonistic to members of the committee who questioned her.

The Wilmington hearings revealed a thread of deliberate provocation beneath just about all of the school disturbances which have taken place there. School uprisings last December sparked an insurrection in February. Since that time there have been eleven months of off an on armed confrontation between Blacks and whites in this port city. The Nov. 10 disturbance at Hargett high school, according to the majority of the testifying students, was planned by the Rights of White People (ROWP), a para-military white supremacist vigilante group, in an attempt to kick off a city wide riot that would hopefully



WHILE NEW YORK CITY SQUANDERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS EACH YEAR on bogus day care centers, Black children in Harlem continue to have the same kind of play space for all ages - empty lots, streets and alleys. No wonder it is often said that anyone growing up here in Harlem who lives to be 21, is lucky. (SOBU staff photo)

justify vigilante assaults on Black people throughout the city.

Brothers and sisters from East Arcadia in nearby Bladen county testified that Black students were still being bussed 60 miles to and from school against their will. White administrators still hold the upper hand over the 54 per cent Black high school there. On several occasions white students have even been told to resist 'Black takeovers' of the school.

Black students identified as political leaders have been singled out and are being systematically expelled from school system in the area.

All of the meetings showed the problems that Black students are facing in the schools throughout the state. Racism of teachers, administrators and students continues to manifest itself in many different ways. Coming as it does, clashing with developing Black pride and political consciousness, it almost insures that disturbances will continue to take place.

## Freedom in 84 Years

(Cont'd. from pg. 3) areas. What this seems to be headed for, despite claims that Zimbabwe is moving away from South African apartheid, is nothing more than a Bantustan program, like that already existing in South Africa.

It is no wonder then that African leaders of various liberation movements in Zimbabwe came out against the pacts, calling it a sellout. Sellouts are nothing new for Home, who in 1938 met with the then rising swastika of Adolf Hitler, and sold out some of his own European brothers to appease that fascist movement.

White people in Zimbabwe have harsh realities to deal with. In addition to constant threats of guerilla invasions, there are other internal problems, such as the birth rate. Last year, for example, the five million Africans had 232,000 babies, just about as many new Africans as the total white population. Nearly half the African population are children and the populations is expected to double in the next

## The New York Day Care Center Hustle

NEW YORK, N.Y. (CNS) - Things in this city often boil down to hustles here and there. Although everyone tries to focus the majority of the attention on Black people doing this, it is the upper level administrative white hustlers who are raking in the real money. One of the latest corruptions to re-enter the limelight has been in the area of city day care programs.

Recently attention has been focused on two aspects of this situation, the first being the concentration of lucrative day care leases in the hands of a few big landlords. Later, another city official announced that he would soon investigate reports that day care landlords are soaking the city with excessive rents and that day care centers were being used for many purposes other than child care.

Neither of these reports should have startled people

here, for both had been publicly known for sometime, having been revealed by this news agency in December 1970 and last September respectively. Further, a six month probe of New York's controversial Direct Lease Program for building day care centers has identified eight further sources of corruption, some of which are expected to be unveiled in reports to be released this week.

Caring for children in New York, or at least pretending to do that, can be an extremely profitable business. At present, lucrative leases are assigned to a small number of private landlords. Half of the 132 day care centers established under the two-year-old Direct Lease Program are concentrated in the hands of 17 owners.

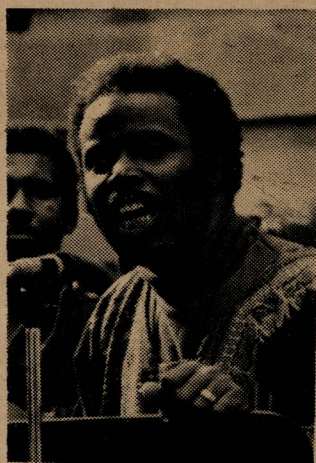
Owners use practices such as inflating the amount of floor space in centers. Some landlords have been including "billiard rooms," "sewing rooms" and "staff lounges" in their centers in order to jack up rent paid by the city.

Under the program, landlords sign leases with city, agreeing to renovate their buildings in accordance with day care specifications. The landlord receives an annual \$3.75 per square foot of floor space for a lease period of 15 years. Some landlords are being paid by the city for up to 347 square feet per child. The city's 'rule of thumb' governing day care floor space is about 100 square feet per child.

One enterprising owner reportedly has 19 leases which bring in \$12.5 million per year. Children can be good businesses.

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"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 as only an African experience, even if as a crucial one." - Kwame Nkrumah



REV. LEON WHITE

director of CRJ, the hearings were scheduled in response to the organization of N.C. governor Robert Scott's 'Citizens Task Force' which was formed to 'investigate' school disruptions. This task force, composed of white and moderate negro leaders, was called together by Gov. Scott in response to "stacks and stacks of letters" from concerned white citizens. Because of the nature of the task force, it is expected that the findings will serve merely as a factor to legalize the repression of Black students. As Rev. White indicated, "Scott is attempting to divert attention away from the real causes of the present school crises."

The hearings were set up to also give Black students and parents a chance to express their opinions as to what was really happening in the schools. They were held in three cities -- Charlotte, Raleigh and Wilmington -- three cities where racial strife has occurred in recent weeks.

The first hearing, on the Charlotte campus of the

## Ujamaa!



## Angolan Guerrilla Leader--

# Protracted Struggle Tires Portuguese Forces

UNITED NATIONS REPORT  
by Winston Berry

Dr. Agostinho Neto, head of the Angola Liberation Movement (MPLA) and leader of the group's armed forces, explained in a lengthy interview published in the West German periodical "Der Spiegel" how Portuguese psychological warfare and her superior armed might would fail to end the colonies march to independence.

The revolutionary leader was asked if Portugal's social and psychological warfare was not more effective than the employment of military force. It is true, he replied that Portugal "has established a great propaganda machinery which is to carry favor with the people. Schools and hospitals have been built, in fact even universities whereas there were none before the war. (The war began ten years ago after the Angolans were convinced that negotiations were not possible. - WB)

Dr. Neto conceded that "some Angolans are intrigued by those achievements, and I think that this is due to their weakness. Most of them, however, reject the Portuguese domination."

Another aspect of the Portuguese social war against the armed liberation movement has been the application of the tactic employed first in Malaya and then in Vietnam as the

building of fortified villages. Dr. Neto said Portugal was doing the same thing. "They have been built by the Portuguese in those areas bordering on zones which we control," he said.

"Although the farmers in these fortified villages have a better living standards than most of the free villages, as far as their material needs are concerned, they escape whenever they can simply because they cannot bear the tight controls and the surveillance by the police in these villages."

Has not the establishment of schools and universities helped the Portuguese? Dr. Neto was asked, "Well, yes," he replied, "there have been certain minor results. But mostly they differ from those which the Portuguese had anticipated. There are, for instance, the students of Luanda University. One should expect that all of them would be followers of the Portuguese regime, because they attend the university which has been built by the Portuguese and thus benefit from that regime. Still many have been detained and deported, since all students are opponents of the regime."

Has the introduction of higher education helped to promote the Angolan revolution?

"The higher the level of learning," Dr. Neto responded, "the easier, of course, is the emergence of a revolutionary awareness -- but this does not mean that under certain circumstances illiterates cannot muster as much fighting spirit as people who have attended a school. But after all, we get a better trained people through the socio-psychological campaign of the Portuguese, and this is important for the future of Angola."

"If you want to put it this way: the Portuguese indeed do us something good, but with evil intentions."

In the course of the interview, Dr. Neto revealed that South Africa's influence is creeping northward. This is being facilitated, he said, by certain African states. "the Ivory Coast and the Malagasy

Republic, for example. Such states, he continued, "are still under a considerable influence of the former colonial power - France. And France, after all, is one of the most important partners of South Africa."

Conceding South Africa had made some success in penetrating northward, the Angolan revolutionary said this "expansion is only a temporary success... Hitler once also extended the German Reich up to the gates of Moscow and was later defeated after all. And likewise will South Africa be defeated by the African peoples someday." Dr. Neto did not think South Africa's defeat would take generations:

"African policy develops swiftly. In the fifties and sixties, too, nobody expected that so many African states would become independent in such a short period of time and that the movement of anti-colonialism would be so strong."

As for the immediate task of MPLA, Dr. Neto said this:

"Portugal still has more soldiers and war material than we have. But the volume of weapons depends on the people who operate them. Ultimately it is man who decides a war and not material. And indications of fatigue are discernable among the Portuguese armed forces, there are more cases of desertion than ever before. One day Portugal will have nothing left with which to counteract our attacks."

Portugal has ruled Angola since 1575 and contends thy 488,000 square miles of the territory is a "province" of Portugal. Angola is more than 12 times the size of Portugal. The population is composed of 5,500,000 Africans and 500,000 Europeans. Portugal has defied United Nations decisions that it apply to its colonies the principal of the right of self determination. It is estimated that 60,000 Portuguese and South African armed men face 10,000 African guerillas in the territory.



FREEDOM FIGHTER FROM THE FORCES OF MPLA, the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola. (Photo by Boubaker Adjali)

## Rahway Rebellion

(Cont'd. from pg. 2)  
said to take in \$30,000 monthly, more realistic parole procedures, meaningful education and rehabilitation, and an end to harassment by guards who come to work frustrated "with their personal problems and take them out on the inmates."

Also called for was an end to racism in the prison, freedom to religious and cultural expression, the end of four-week delays in delivery of mail and improvement of the verage 60 cent per day per capita income on mandatory jobs.

"We the petitioners," the statement concluded, "having tried every other possibility to bring about changes in the above stated complaints, therefore demand that no reprisals or corporal punishments arise from this incident. The same in accordance with the stated and sworn request of the superintendent by means of affidavit."

"There never was any agreement that there would be no retribution," Cahill claimed at a press conference several days later, "if retribution is to be interpreted to mean disciplinary proceedings, and, in the event of crime, punishment after indictment

and trial."

Thus a cooling off strategy may have been affected by the governor. Prisoners are to choose five representatives to sit with five state chosen officials to work out implementation of those demands accepted. Meanwhile, the prison was immediately clamped under closed door policies, visitors and newsmen being barred. Many prisoners were transferred, although Cahill said that these men would still be eligible to serve on the grievance discussion committee.

This new way of handling prison revolts could set a pattern for the future. Everyone can agree with the effective stopping of bloodletting of the Attica type. Yet with the negotiations in progress, the final result will come there. If the demands are met, Cahill will be able to be credited with offering an alternative to Attica. Yet if what emerges is simply a slow, dragged out way to squelch to strident cry for humanity within the prisons, the only differences between Attica and Rahway will be that one took 43 lives quickly while the other condemned hundreds of men to a continuing slow death under persistent inhuman conditions.

## Jordanian Shooting Analysis

(Cont'd. from pg. 6)  
which has formed against them. Yet while many others seem to only want back their land, the guerrillas continue to voice their program of not only regaining Palestine -- their conquered homeland -- put also transforming the society which exists within the political entity.

What could be evident is in fact a clash between the guerrillas and the larger Arab powers, who are perhaps not as really concerned with the total problems. Often dismissed as radicals, the guerillas have steadfastly refused to compromise, and it remains to

be seen if such a hard line position will, because of tactful ill-manuevering, lose out in the long run.

Yet the most important lesson to be learned from all of this is the need for total understanding of the united front theory and ultimate resolution of implied class conflicts which find expression in such acts as this assassination.

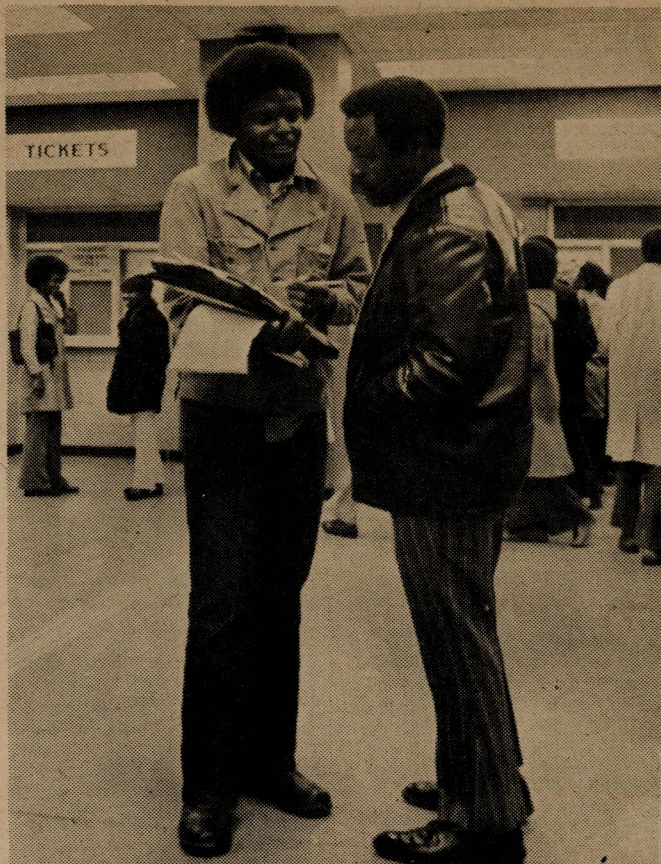
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One can compromise over programs, but not over principle. Any compromise over principle is the same as an abandonment of it." -- Kwame Nkrumah



SLAVERY CONTINUES INSIDE THE PRISONS, especially in those states where road gangs are still in heavy operation. Little change since the first days in America come out vividly in this picture. In other prisons, ridiculous wages of less than \$1 per day are claimed to be 'benevolent.' (LNS photo)





**PETITIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF THE BLACK PEOPLE'S UNION PARTY** were available at a recent Black college basketball game, as Party workers took advantage of the occasion to acquaint more Black people with their efforts. (SOBU staff photo)

## Nigerians Criticize W. Germany

KADUNA, NIGERIA (AWA) - Africans today are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with nations that pretend to be friends while at the same time supplying sophisticated weapons to the mortal enemies of Africa.

Nigerian radio in Kaduna took advantage of a recent visit of West German foreign minister, Walter Scheel, to

criticize the unresponsive attitude of West Germany to Africa's constant complaint about arms supplied to the racist-fascist regimes of Southern Africa. There have been numerous acts of aggression committed against Africa by these fascists with arms from the NATO countries, the commentator charged.

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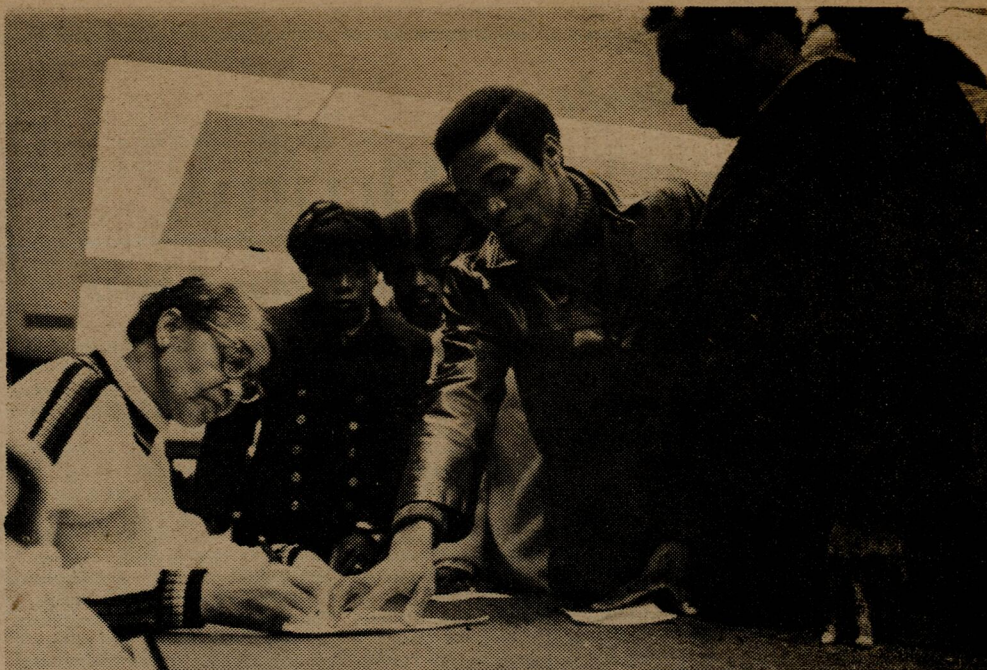
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**YOUNG BLACK PEOPLE REGISTERING TO VOTE IN NORTH CAROLINA.** Many persons their age have enthusiastically greeted the formation of the Black People's Union Party, a party which they feel will, for once, give them a real reason to go to the polls, (SOBU staff photo)

# Black People's Party

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)

BPUP founders had recognized the shortcomings built-in to the white parties, and three of these were enunciated at the press conference. They were that (1) both of the major parties were white controlled and will continue to be so far the rest of the foreseeable future; (2) that these groups were concerned primarily with the needs of white people; and (3) that "a think change for Black people is not forthcoming through either of the traditional structures, recent party reform notwithstanding."

At this crucial moment, lest persons see this as merely a tactical move geared towards upcoming elections, or even as part of a certain national trend which has concerned itself with organizing Black people into feeder groups for the major parties and major party conventions, Atty. Ballance went on to spell out a future program for the BPUP which clearly differentiated it from such less honorable aggregates.

With chapters already established in 20 counties and strong youth support pledged, the party will use a variety of tactics. Among them, said Atty. Ballance, will be economic means and programs of economic development. He went on: "In some instances, the party will use legal and court procedures. The party will use social agitation and group pressures, when deemed necessary. The party will use electoral politics in those cases where some concrete benefits can be realized."

For those who still might have been misled, it was later spelled out specifically by the group that "although the BPUP will run people for political office, electoral politics will be viewed as only one of several means to pursue the objectives of the organization."

"At no time," it was emphasized, "will the BPUP serve as a brokerage to marshal Black voters to be exchanged or sold to other political interests."

Financial support for the BPUP will come from "out of our people's pockets," spokesmen, told newsmen. A projected structure will include a statewide annual convention of delegates. Also outlined tentatively for administrative and operational purposes are

roles for a state executive committee and a central committee consisting of a party chairman and other approved deputy chairmen. The heart of the organization will rest in the party branches.

Immediate goals for projects for the BPUP will be the development of small survival programs — food services, community health services, clothing centers and the like, "Long range efforts," said Atty. Ballance, "will include agitation for better housing, jobs, welfare reform, and revision of educational programs."

The group has not yet totally outlawed the possibility of running someone for governor, yet no

announcements to such an effect have yet to be made. The concern seems to be more with the building of a mass base than projecting leadership figures.

"The BPUP will not seek to project personalities," said Atty. Ballance in conclusion, "but will emphasize the building of a mass-based Black organization with both the commitment and the capability to engage intelligently and straightforward in the problems facing Black people in the state of North Carolina."

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"The man's job is patriotic activity and no one can affirm his virility if he is not a part of the fighting nation." — Frantz Fanon

## SOBU Conference

(Cont'd. from pg. 6)

production, the labor theory of value, monopoly capitalism and finally, modern day imperialism.

"Imperialism," he advanced, "is one of the major problems facing developing African nations. Underdeveloped nations are actually over-exploited nations." This stage of capitalist exploitation has introduced neo-colonialism abroad and the welfare state at home. Here in the U.S. said Bro. Smith, the imperialists have introduced programs and reforms which present buffers against the crisis of overproduction and monopoly capitalism, as a means of pacifying the masses so they will not advocate any real change in the system. Examples given were such things as social security, unemployment compensation and medicare.

All of this set the stage for truly understanding later remarks given by SOBU national chairman Nelson Johnson who called for "the destruction of capitalism as a viable entity" and the "liberation of Africa as a free and independent continent."

Moving to the practical side of carrying out such things, Bro. Johnson called for African youth to work at developing highly disciplined and highly skilled units," as a first step. "Out of the development of working cadres," he added, "will come

the larger vehicle for action — an independent Black political party."

Bro. Johnson urged student involvement in community issues, around questions ranging from school problems to the plight of Black workers. And later in the conference, other agendas for study and action were outlined.

Students at this particular conference were reminded of the Nov. 22, 1970 invasion of Guinea, and given a role they could play in unity with the people of Guinea and Pres. Ahmed Sekou Toure. SOBU programs were explained and future participation invited.

Equally important, regional structures were in fact realized, officers elected and concrete work projects assigned to specific campuses and regional groupings.

The success or failure of SOBU regional conference will rest ultimately in each of the brothers and sisters who attend. With a renewed commitment to the struggle for the liberation of African people and a firmer grasp on ideology, the conference participants will be better prepared to carry out specific agendas towards African liberation.

"We have two days at this conference to deal with a theoretical framework and the rest of our lives to implement and practice this theory," said Bro. Thomas. "We must study and work. A people's struggle is what we are developing, and yesterday was too late."



*Looking at books...***Muffled Drums***reviewed by Milton Coleman*

**MUFFLED DRUMS, The News Media in Africa** by William A. Hachten, with the editorial collaboration of Harva S. Hachten. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1971. 305 pp.

The question of news media on the African continent is of ultimate importance. To truly fulfill its place in the modern world today, the continent must have the media which its people can properly be informed of the events and ideas of the day so as to better be able to judge and carry out the proper quest towards unity and independence.

Yet it is equally important that in doing that, Africa not set out, as Frantz Fanon has pointed out, to imitate Europe. Rather it is the challenge of the African journalist to play his proper part in a African revolution which will take from Europe only that which is necessary, discarding all else as meaningless.

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William Hachten is a professor of Journalism at the University of Wisconsin in Madison and has done various field projects on the African continent. His research and findings are given in this book.

As is usually the case with white researchers of Africa, there is a wealth of statistical data given. Much of this data comes from United States Information Agency files and publications. Thus it is not only good because of its accuracy, but enlightening as to just how much Americans have managed to accumulate about news media on the continent.

To those who are seriously interested in this field of work, a good deal of what Hachten says is worthwhile reading, if only for its sobering effect. Most of us, after reading this book, would be surprised to find out just how much we take for granted here in the United States. Such things as wire services, hourly news casts on the radio, daily newspapers, competing newspapers, television, millions of readers for each newspaper, all of these things are virtually non-existent in Africa.

Moreover, the problems encountered by newsmen in Africa in terms of trying to reach the masses of African people are tremendous. Little that the majority of Africa's people do not live in the cities and do not speak the language of the former colonizers. Thus newspapers are not the best way of reaching them, since it is neither linguistically nor practically possible to do this. It is primarily the educated urban elite who have access and skills to deal with newspapers, and this elite is but a small segment of the total population.

In addition to this, because Africa has not yet fully developed communications systems such as roads, railroads and the like, wide spread newspaper circulation (geographically speaking) is not feasible. It takes some

newspapers weeks to get into the interior of large countries.

Also of significance in this book are constant references to the development differences between the highly industrialized white settler colonies of Southern Africa as well as the Arab-influenced states of North Africa, as opposed to so-called Sub-Saharan or Black Africa, the latter being highly underdeveloped and less industrialized.

Because it is among these people that much of the Pan-Africanists efforts must be launched, this book thus offers some good preparation, no matter how painful, for those who wish to understand the real problems to be encountered as Africa comes of age.

Given the realities stated, it is no wonder then that the author concludes, undoubtedly correctly, that in the immediate future, it will be the broadcast media and not the printed page which will be most helpful to reaching our people. Beaming out signals in many different languages daily, signals which can cut through dense, roadless growth of the interior and into the various villages and hamlets of African countries, much more information — political and otherwise can be transmitted to many more people.

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Hachten, in his discussion of the traditional press in West Africa, shows how African newsmen have always had their roots in crusading for the better conditions among their people. Yet as this vigor is shown to manifest itself with the latter day ideological approach to newswork, the author's bias and western conditioning gradually leaks through.

For it becomes clear after a period of time that on the one hand, Hachten argues strongly for development of a solid African news media, yet, on the other hand, he can only see that development along the traditional lines laid down by European media. Raised in the hypocritical western tradition, he always views government involvement in the news media as menacing and against the 'freedom of the press' as it has been championed here.

In terms of support, he sees only the development of advertising bases, such as is common to all newspapers in capitalist countries, as a means of survival. Perhaps it has not occurred to him that at this time no African country has such an accumulated reservoir of capital, (much less in private hands). Moreover, it has to be questioned in the first place if such a situation is even desirable.

Hachten's bias also shows through in his constant degrading of such concepts of imperialism and neo-colonialism by putting them in quote marks, as if somehow these are not realities with which Africans must deal everyday. He is also consistent in his attacks on such strongly revolutionary African figures as Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea and Kwame Nkrumah

of Ghana, though admitting that the latter did much toward developing needed projects in Africa.

Thus in addition to being a good informational book, his work is also a study in how not to resolve the very problems which he has so well spoken of. It reaffirms, on one hand, the need for a complete analysis, and on the other, the necessity of proposing fresh solutions to Africa's problems, solutions which lead us along a revolutionary path and not along the broken brick road of decadent European society.

People interested in understanding the news media in Africa should read this book. Yet those who go in without the proper ideological understanding, can expect to come out thinking the wrong things.

**New Technical Institute Open**

**NEW AMSTERDAM GUYANA** - A new technical institute, which will serve the overall technical educational needs of the county of Berbice, Guyana, was recently opened here. There is already a technical institute in Georgetown and plans are mooted for the construction of a third institute in the county of Essequibo.

In declaring the institute open, newly appointed minister of education, Miss Cecilene Baird, stressed that her Ministry was committed to making a positive contribution to the development of an

**Prestigious Black High School Fights Back**

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

by Jim Grant  
PORTSMOUTH, VA. - Black students in this port city are up in arms over the proposed closing of Norcum high school. One of the most well-known Black schools in the Tidewater Virginia area, it is due to be phased out under Portsmouth's new plans for 'integration.' Such would mark the end of one of the steadily diminishing symbols of Blackness in this area where the vast majority of the Black people, despite the presence of the Norfolk shipyards which make it one of the richest areas on the east coast, nevertheless live in squalor and poverty.

At present, Norcum high school has 1600 Black students, and only four whites. When it was first 'integrated' some years ago, there were almost 100 whites, but gradually the white population shrank down to the number now in attendance. Virginia, faced with an order to desegregate its school, has decided to accomplish this by phasing out all the predominantly Black schools, and bussing the Black students out of their neighborhoods to

predominantly white schools.

In this way, the problem of growing Black consciousness will be disposed by 'integration' of Black students. In addition, white parents, who are always concerned when their children have to be bussed to a 'hostile' neighborhood, will have little to complain about, since the schools will be located in the white community (which in itself is not all that un-hostile to Black people). Moreover, any student riding the buses in Portsmouth will have to buy bus tickets, an intolerable expense to already financially overburdened Black families.

At the center of a gathering storm sits racist school superintendent Arnold. According to his thinking the problem is a "Black and non-Black problem," which the school board will solve using their means, and their means only. Informed that the North Carolina Committee for Racial Justice, a civil rights group out of Raleigh, had been notified and had sent representatives up there to look over the situation, he replied that he "would not yield to any outsiders coming in." Moreover, he added, the school board "will not change their mind," regardless of who else says what.

The Black students at Norcum have already served notice that they will not be bussed out of their neighborhood and see their school phased out. Meanwhile, the school board is going ahead with their one-way bussing plan, scheduled to begin this January, when the 9th and 10th grades will be moved. A new school is presently under construction in the white community to house the students. What happens in the future remains to be seen.

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# Computerized South African Apartheid

The apartheid government of South Africa is propped up by larger corporate interests outside the country who are the backbones of its economy. One such corporation, which aids directly in the operation of the apartheid system, is IBM (International Business Machines).

Last year, the country introduced through its "Population Registration Act" procedures, requiring lengthy information on everybody in the country. Such details to be known about Africans included the district in which they reside, their ethnic group or tribe; place, and date of birth, fingerprints; picture, marital status, race classification, identity number, sex, health information and so on down the line.

In adjacent South West Africa (actually Namibia), where south Africa has, against world opinion, extended her illegitimate rule, the local settler colonialists have asked that such a system be extended to include them also, especially in helping them to better manipulate the country's African people into slave labor jobs in the 87 per cent of the homeland that the Blacks are allowed to set foot on only to work for whites.)

But South Africa gets more than police work out of IBM. In 1969, the National Research Institute for Mathematical Science of the Government Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria installed an IBM system valued

This council, by the way, works with the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and it has also sold to the U.S. Army a military electronic device which it developed in some of its operations with a local armament company. Who would have thought that South Africa would be so far ahead of America, which recently introduced computerized warfare in Viet Nam (still to no advantage) that they could actually be giving advice to the U.S. death machine?

IBM contributes its brains to South African Airways, also. Recently, the government

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)  
month later, as the Rap  
prepares to undergo a second  
operation to repair his gunshot  
wounds.

At the same press conference where these supporters identified Rap Brown, the formation of the H. Rap Brown Anti-Dope Movement was announced. The movement is sponsored by a coalition of groups represented by Julian Bond, Fred Meely of the National Youth Congress, Mrs. Rosa Hamilton of the New York City Welfare Rights Organization; Rev. Alfred Sharpton of the National Youth Movement; Imamu Amiri Baraka of the Committee for Unified Newark, and Popi Sharp of the Camden, N.J. Black People's Unity Movement.

The movement plans to be a nationwide coordinating group who's "primary goal is the elimination of dope from the Black community by waging an aggressive campaign against dope, dope pushers and dope suppliers."

“Black communities have made many attempts to stop the flow of dope from reaching our stoops, our hallways

which runs the airway, installed an \$8.4 million fully automated, passenger reservations and message switching system. The airline is controlled by apartheid law. It's expansion to major world centers such as 'New York is part of the drive being carried out to bring in more tourists and bolster foreign exchange.

IBM's operations are also dispersed throughout South African small business, and in this aspect, it is most dangerous in the ways which it is allowing the practitioners of apartheid to develop ways to better exploit and oppress the African people. It is heading along a course which could soon make an it indispensable pillar of apartheid.

IBM does its business in South Africa through a wholly owned subsidiary. In 1971, an

and our schools. We have also tried to rid ourselves of those whose sole function is the destruction of our families by selling dope," they said.

It was pointed out that although many individual groups, persons or organizations may have launched particular drives against dope, their work has

An article in the last edition of THE AFRICAN WORLD identified the head of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations incorrectly as Chiao Huang - Hua. The man pictured and referred to in the article was Chiao, however his correct full name is Chiao Kuan-hau, deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of China and head of that country's first delegation to the United Nations.

Huang-Hua is the Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations and former ambassador from China to Canada. We incorrectly added his full name to Chiao's family name. We apologize for any confusion this may have caused our readers.

additional \$3.42 million was invested buying shares in this local company, bringing the total capitalization to \$8.4 million. This new money will allow the subsidiary to obtain more machines to be leased in a market now worth about \$50.4 each year. According to the South African managing director, that market, although shared with five other companies, is worth over \$250 million and could double in a decade.

Does IBM practice apartheid at its plant? Of course. This is admitted in company statements to the effect that "It is the policy of IBM to hire people strictly on their qualifications to perform a given job, regardless of race, colour, creed, national origin, age or sex, insofar as law and local practices within the country permit." And of course everyone knows that

been limited by a lack of unity and coordination. Among the targets listed were legitimate fronts for dope such as bars, restaurants, florist shops, laundries and cleaning establishments in the Black community. The Red Carpet Inn, where Brown was shot, was alleged to be itself a drug drop for the Brandeis high school right across the street from it.

"Dope has been and still is one of the foremost problems that we as Black people face in our communities," spokesmen said. "Dope has reached epidemic proportions and can easily be procured in Harlem, the Mississippi delta, Watts, and any other place where Black people live.

"No home is safe, no school is safe, no child is safe from its clutches. Our youth has been systematically weakened, demoralized and murdered by a poison over which, as of yet, the government has not or will not suppress," they concluded.

"laws and local practices" in South Africa permit nothing of the sort described in the first part of such two-faced babbling.

In this way, by aiding in the maintenance of a police state in South Africa, and in directly ignoring a United Nations resolution prohibiting financial and economic cooperation with South African apartheidists, IBM claims to fulfill its goal - "to play our part in furthering the progress of the communities in which our facilities are located; and to recognize our responsibilities as a corporate citizen of the nation and the world."

Some of America's most upstanding citizens, a lot of whom pretend to be Black people's greatest friends, are on the board of directors of this international monster. Patricia Harris, a Black woman, who was recently elected to head the credentials committee of 'the Black man's best friend' - the Democratic party - is one of them. She was named in April of this year as a woman and a token Black representative. She sits in not the best of company.

Thomas J. Watson chairs the executive committee and also is an official of Bankers Trust Company, Brown University the notorious Rockefeller Foundation and California Institute of Technology. T. Vincent Learson, chairman and chief executive, is a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

United Fruit, one of the chief exploiters of the Caribbean and South America, has contributed its president John M. Fox. Grayson Kirk, president emeritus of Columbia University, is also a top man in IBM (as well as Socony-Mobil, Con-Edison and the Institute of International Education) along with Louis LaMotte of Bennett College.

Such an international conspiracy proves without a doubt that the problem of apartheid in South Africa is only one tentacle of an international octopus whose head is right here in the United States.

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## Brownie Point Welfare Plan Draws Opposition

NEW YORK, N.Y. (CNS) - The Nixon administration is fast becoming known for its continuing program of degradation aimed at persons on welfare. One of the newest fads, which has now been approved by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) is what is called the Incentives for Independence Program, a fancy name for what welfare folks here have dubbed the "brownie point" system.

Operating from the assumption that people on welfare are lazy anyhow, it institutes a system of points which must be earned in order to remain at the \$3,600 income level. An original proposal for this project, which the state had hoped to dump on one of Harlem's areas, would have cut the benefit down to \$2,400, and forced welfare recipients to earn a certain number of brownie points to restore their grants to \$3,600.

A newly revised version however, will keep the level at \$3,600 yet force recipients to "cooperate" with school teachers, attend training programs, maintain "clean" apartments and perform various menial tasks in order to get their money - same difference.

The plan still requires that welfare "employables" report to state job offices to pick up their check or face a deduction in their grants. Refusal of teen aged persons to take part in community projects or excessive absence from school could also cause a reduction of payments.

One of the projects officially called the Public Service Work Opportunities Project, would require mostly welfare mothers in the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) category to take public service jobs or training or to provide day care for other recipient's children. Failure to comply would mean a decrease in their grants.

Mrs. Marian Scott of the Welfare Recipient's Action Group, which has circulated petitions against the plan, stressed the need for the program to be turned back because "it means that people must do what the government says or starve."

"Instead of getting out there and creating jobs and helping those who are victims of a bad economy," said the petitioner, "the government is making them scapegoats."

Originally the plan was scheduled to be tested on Harlem, but was later moved to South Brooklyn, in a move aimed at less discrimination. Yet the primarily Puerto Rican community which resides in South Brooklyn has opposed it strongly on the very same grounds.

Most recently, this group has announced intentions to initiate demonstrations in protest of the pilot program, having failed in efforts to make a mark on HEW secretary Elliot Richardson during a special trip to Washington last week. A host of community organizations is mobilizing in opposition to the program and the local welfare caseworkers' union has stated publicly that if the project is approved for the area, they will not work on it.

## How Gyp Merchants Grow Rich from Credit

DALLAS, TEX. -- Smith Furniture Company operates seven stores in Dallas, all of which are in the black, Chicano, or deteriorating lower middle class sections of the city.

The bulk of their furniture stock consists of inexpensive appliances, and poorly constructed, inferior quality furniture purchased by the car load and retailed as "budget housewares." The mark-ups run as high as 400 per cent.

The key to selling "Budget" furniture is credit, and the Smith Company has it down to an art. Let's say a cheap refrigerator costs the store \$55.00; the retail price can be set between \$110 and \$150. \$55.00; the retail price can be set between \$110 and \$150.

The salesman will ask the purchaser for a 20 per cent to 30 per cent down payment. The store receives most of the actual cost immediately. Now to the purchase price is added sales tax, interest, a delivery charge and possible a service warranty.

Service warranties are optional but the salesman will make it sound like that if it quit running tomorrow you would be out a lot of bread; and for a small fee you will have the security of our "free" service department while you are making those 12 easy payments.

Most customers, regardless of their credit status, make at least a couple of payments. The merchandise is new and they don't want to lose it the first month.

With the first payment, the

store is probably already into the profit. At this point if they have the opportunity to repossess the box the company can make that piece of misfortune into some really big money.

If the refrigerator got repossessed the store starts by marking the original cost down from \$55 less say to \$10, that's a \$45 income tax deduction.

The customer whom we may now classify as a bad credit risk, is slapped with what is called a deficiency balance. He is still liable for (can be required to pay) the amount of the markdown (\$45), a fee for putting the box in resaleable condition, (usually \$1 to \$10), plus the full interest on the contract (even if he only had it a couple of months) the delivery charge, and the amount of the service warranty (if he signed up for one).

The 'credit risk' is now out the amount of money they paid, doesn't have a refrigerator and could still owe the company more than the original value of the merchandise. If they don't pay, that will be padded with additional interest each month, turned over to a collection agency and finally deducted from the company's income tax if the debt proves to be uncollectable.

And what happens to the refrigerator? It doesn't get thrown in the trash. A maintenance man who gets paid by the hour polished it up and rolls it back out on the sales floor to be sold again. And not for \$10 either.

# 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.

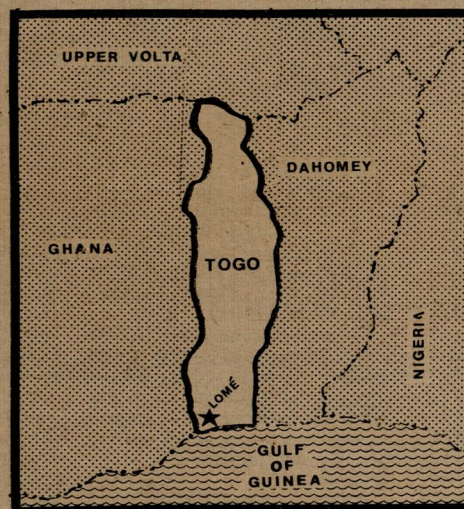
To understand land is to understand economy for land is the only real wealth. Other monies only represent the control of the goods and services derived from the land. That is world economy.

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 a position to develop Africa ourselves.

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



Togo

With a land area of 20,400 square miles, Togo sits like a long, slender corridor between Ghana on the west and Dahomey to the east. The Dahomey Atakora mountain range cuts the country in two from northeast to southwest.

Most of the country's 1.76 million people are concentrated in the south and in the north where population density sometimes reaches 800 per square mile. Lome, and the other principle cities combine to make up an urban population of over 200,000.

The Ewe, Mina and Ouachi comprise the principle ethnic groups in Togo, and, although French is the official language, Ewe is spoken by well over half the population.

Agriculture provides the key to the Togo economy, comprising over 51% of the gross domestic product. Cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, rice millet and sorghum are Togo's main crops, along with cocoa, palm products, coffee and groundnut.

Togo's main source of wealth is its deposits of phosphates. The gross reserves of lower Togo are estimated at 100 million tons. In addition, chrome, iron ore and auxite are also mined in considerable quantities.

Having been colonized by Germany, Britain and France together, and finally France alone, Togo has been amply exposed to the colonial tradition and western influences has dominated even long after it the country received its independence from France. Since April 14, 1967, Lt. Colonel Eyadema has been head of state of Togo and directed the economy along a capitalistic line by encouraging the exploitation of the mineral resources in order to promote foreign trade interests, often at the expense of internal rural development.