



# AFRICAN WORLD\*

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## Crisis for American Economy

# Downfall of the Dollar

SOBU NEWS SERVICE  
By Victor Bond

The Crisis of Dollar devaluation is indicative of the larger crises of European Imperialism. The excitement, apprehension and shock which resulted from Richard Nixon and George Pompidou's announcement that the U.S. dollar would be devaluated by raising the price of gold 8.6 per cent were more basically the creation of the U.S. news media than the result of a clear, incisive examination of the objective nature of U.S. and European capitalism and imperialism.

Besides providing a distorted analysis of the origins and development of the world crises of not only U.S. dollars but corporate capitalism and imperialism, the western press has not-so-magically turned defeat for U.S. capitalism into a victory for the "free enterprise system." It has depicted the bankruptcy of the American capitalist economy as a "step forward" towards "world stability and peace."

The devaluation of the dollar cannot be understood outside of the context of the development of U.S. capitalism. The contradictions and subsequent crises are inherent in the economic system of capitalism.

The dollar devaluation is only one dramatic effort on the part of the government of the U.S. to protect the interests of the monopoly capitalists empowered in it. Because of the intensification of the struggle for liberation on the part of African people all over the world as well as the built-in contradictions in the threads which hold this system

together, the U.S. has had to declare its bankruptcy.

The framework of the present monetary system came into being in 1944 at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire during an international meeting called the United Nations monetary and financial conference. The purpose of this meeting was to salvage some kind of working system of monetary exchange out of the wreckage of the

pre-world war II economy.

During the 30's, the gold standard was destroyed giving birth to worldwide depression. The natural antagonisms between the capitalist nations had manifested themselves in a ruthless but mutually destructive war of trade. Something had to happen. World War II happened. It was within the context of the breathing space provided by

the war economy and the attendant demand for U.S. technology that the Bretton Woods meeting was convened.

The crucial decision emerging from this meeting was the introduction of the U.S. dollar, alongside gold, as the basis for monetary exchange. The U.S. dollar, at that point, seemed strong. The gold stock at Fort Knox had yet to reach its peak (which it

did in 1949) at \$25 billion and the capitalists were only too willing to define their currencies in terms of not only gold, but U.S. dollars.

The point is this: the United States, with its large gold reserves, was looked upon to back up each and every dollar with its amount in gold (that is, each dollar could be exchanged for gold.)

But since the need for dollars to finance the trade and investment that capitalism had to have was, at the outset of the present system, rising faster than the ability to provide gold, capitalists had to print up more money than they had gold. They had to export capital faster than they could produce gold.

Every new dollar that was printed up dug the grave of the International Monetary System a little deeper.

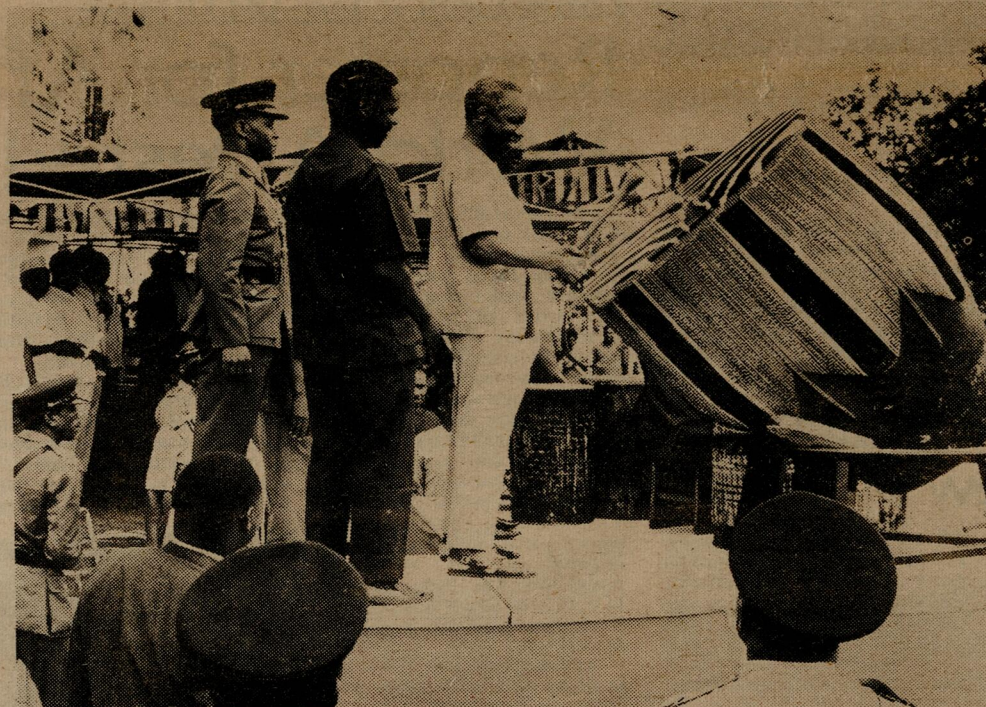
How do dollars get to foreign countries, anyhow? Trade and investment, particularly in terms of the expansion of major monopoly corporations, is one way. The money that is used to build the factories and set up shop in a foreign country is U.S. dollars.

The money that pays the rent at U.S. military bases in foreign countries is U.S. dollars, the money that the soldier on that base uses to live on has pictures of George Washington and Abe Lincoln on it. So the money rushes out hot off the press. But they can't print gold (yet) and so a gap develops between the dollar amount of gold there is in Fort Knox and the dollar amount of dollars in Foreign hands.

All of this money was (up until recently) "as good as gold." In reality, the Gold Gap has sown the seed of the

destruction of the dollar. There is about \$10 billion dollars worth of Gold in the U.S. and there are about \$60 billion worth of U.S. money in the hands of America's capitalist "brothers." And, as brothers go, the U.S. and its European capitalist cohorts have some antagonistic moments.

For instance, there is no nation, or group of nations within the capitalist brotherhood who would not gladly cut America's throat by demanding that all their money be replaced by Fort Knox gold. But to do that would be like trying to drown



PRES. JULIUS K. NYERERE OF TANZANIA BEAT THE TRADITIONAL CEREMONIAL DRUM to officially open 12 days of activities marking the tenth anniversary of Tanzania's independence last month. Full page photo coverage is inside on page 10. (Tanzania Information Service photo)

## Marriage to White Parties Bankrupt

# BPUP Calls for Political Divorce

SOBU NEWS SERVICE  
GREENSBORO, N. C. - A call for Black people to make an "absolute divorce" from the dependent politics of the Democratic and Republican parties and choose instead a course of independent organization was issued here late last month by Warrenton, N.C. attorney Frank Ballance, temporary chairman of the newly-formed Black Peoples' Union Party (BPUP).

Atty. Ballance made the statement while addressing the

monthly meeting of the Greensboro Citizen's Association, an organization of concerned Black community residents of all ages. A packed room of Citizen's Association members and guests were on hand for one of the first public presentations by the BPUP since announcing its existence on Nov. 22 in the state capital at Raleigh.

Speaking in a relaxed and informal style, Atty. Ballance said he viewed the BPUP as "a continuing step forward in

Black people's struggle to become their own masters and deal with their own problems."

For the first part of his presentation, the North Carolina Central University alumnus traced an extensive and detailed history of political dealings in the state, beginning as early as the 18th century and coming right up to decisions enacted in the past few months. It was out of the experiences of this history, he asserted, that there arose a need for a new, independent

Black political thrust.

Especially crucial, he emphasized, was the need to let go of the Democratic party, which has a long and documented history of abuse and misuse of Black people.

As long as Black people have entrusted their political future to such groups, he explained, there has been nothing but a continual string of betrayals. This path has often been blazed with the help of

(Cont'd. on pg. 5)

(Cont'd. on pg. 16)



# Wherever we may be.

## Vaccination or Genocide?

JOHANNESBURG, S.A. - The whites claimed they were anti-polio shots, but local Black South Africans believed them to be shots designed to kill Black children. The result, Christmas, was that rather than a successful vaccination program of any sort, South African authorities saw a white woman social worker stoned by angry Africans to shouts of "The doctors are killing our children." She was not the first.

According to newspaper reports, in Soweto, a Black township, the people have become openly hostile to this program, despite warnings by allegations by the city's medical health officer that the shots are necessary. Many parents have withdrawn their children from school. The move is said to have been sparked by reports (denied by the government) that an African child in Praetoria died following an inoculation.

## Hassled by Integration

RICHMOND, VA. - One of the not so heralded advantages of school integration was given to a local Black youth here when a white judge sentenced 18 year-old John Willie Beard to 10 years in prison on charges that he robbed two white students of \$2 each last June. The white boys claimed that he was among five Black youth who allegedly attacked them on their way home from school.

The brother had been sentenced to two 1 year sentences in a lower court, but appealed that decision on the advice of his lawyer.

## Kapwepwe in Parliament

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA (SOBU) - Former Zambian vice-president Simon Kapwepwe was elected last month to serve in the national parliament, filling one of 11 seats vacated when he and 10 others defected from the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) to form the United Progressive Party (UPP). According to first reports, Kapwepwe was the only one from his party to win, although three members of the other opposition party - the African National Congress - were elected. The other seats went to members of the UNIP.

## Doing Their Job

MILWAUKEE, WISC. - Official ceremonies here awarded four Milwaukee policemen recently for courageous work - the shooting of a Black woman. The four received citations from police chief Harold Breier. The woman had confronted the officers when they tried to manhandle her 20 year-old son. Another eleven year old son rushed to her assistance. She was shot four times by one officer and a fifth by another officer arriving later.

## National Convention Call Not New or Real

SPECIAL TO  
THE AFRICAN WORLD  
by James Pitse

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA - The call for a national convention of all races in South Africa which was made recently by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and supported by the United Party and the Progressive Party, has been rejected by the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa in a statement issued here.

The statement pointed out that conditions for such a convention were only when leaders such as Nelson Mandela were released from prison, and banned individuals and organizations such as the ANC and some persons who have been banished to remote areas of the country, returned to proper positions.

Although "this idea is being supported by the United Party, the Progressive Party, the Trade Union Council of South Africa and other organizations," the statement noted, "even this very tentative move has been firmly rejected by the ruling Nationalist Party."

"A national convention has always been necessary in South

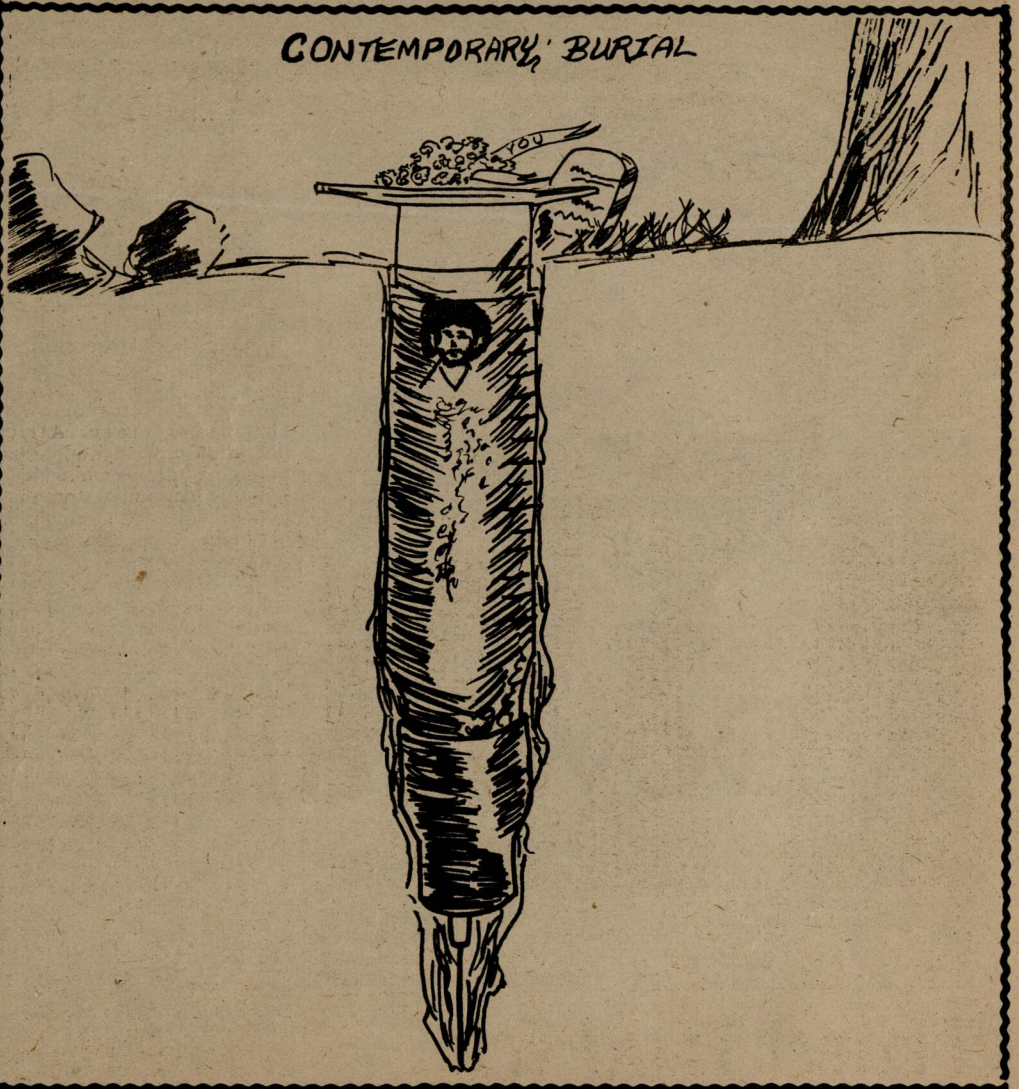
Africa, where a white minority group illegally monopolises power to defend and advance its interests of oppression and exploitation," ANC conceded.

In the past, they said, they had consistently and repeatedly called for a national convention of all races to discuss and draw up a truly democratic constitution in which political and economic power would be controlled by the majority of the population, the African people. "There could be no other meaningful, realistic convention or political dialogue," ANC asserted.

"In 1961, when, for the last time, the oppressed people made a call for a national convention in place of a whites-only republic, the regime replied with the most unprecedented mobilisation of the army in attempt to crush the national stoppage of work which was called in reply to the Government's refusal to summon a national convention," they charged in conclusion.

## Uhuru

## CONTEMPORARY BURIAL



## Charged with 2 Year-Old Offense

# Reporter for African World Arrested

SOBU NEWS SERVICE  
CHARLOTTE, N.C. - Traditional white harassment of active Black workers took another turn last month with the arrest of several Black community organizers and Pan-Africanists, including Jim Grant, a correspondent for the African World newspaper.

Bro. Grant and Ben Chavis were arrested by federal authorities and placed under \$10,000 bond/ransom during the second week of December. They were charged with conspiracy to aid individuals to escape custody and with possession of explosive devices. In addition, Grant was charged with putting together the device.

The violations were alleged to have occurred nearly two years ago in Oxford, N.C. at a time when the Black community was engaged in protest of the killing of a Black man in cold blood by Klu Klux Klan officials.

Then a week later, an all points bulletin was issued for the re-arrest of Chavis, who like Grant had been released on bond, on a charge of accessory after the fact to the murder of a 17 year-old brother, Clifton Eugene Wright, in Wilmington March 17.

Black witnesses to that crime revealed that white people had killed the brother, who had answered a knock at the door and had his head blown off by a shotgun blast. Arrested also were Mrs. Mollie Hicks and her daughter Leatrice, both active in the Wilmington struggle, and two other brothers who had witnessed the shooting.

One of the brothers, Don

Jixon, was charged with the murder, and Jerome McClain, he other brother, was charged as were all the others, with accessory after the fact. All were placed under \$10,000 ransom, and as of this writing all have been bonded out.

The two pronged attack, by both federal and state law enforcement agencies, coming in quick succession, represents, in the words of Chavis "a conspiracy by the state and federal authorities to destroy

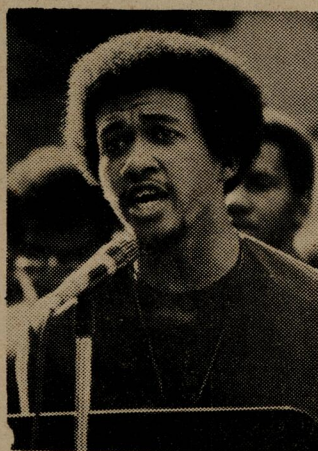
Charlotte (UNCC), he became active in local struggles, particularly the garbage strikes in 1969 and 1970. In 1969, he ran for city council as part of a Pan-Africanist coalition which saw five Black people running for the 7 council seats.

He helped to found the Black Student Union at UNCC, and after graduation went to work as community organizer for the North Carolina - Virginia Committee for Racial Justice. In that capacity he has been active in liberation struggles in Oxford, Henderson, Elizabethtown, East Arcadia, Warrenton and Wilmington, as well as one of the organizers for the Black People's Union Party.

He has also been active with the CRJ-SCLC hearing board on school disruptions, a panel of Black persons who have travelled about the state searching for the causes of school disruptions that have been prevalent of late in the state. In addition, he functions as the minister of the First African Congregation of the Black Messiah in Wilmington.

Grant, a native of Beaufort County, S.C., began his involvement in the movement while assigned to Charlotte as a VISTA volunteer in 1968. Active in draft counseling, his VISTA career was abruptly terminated after it was discovered that he had set up an organization that was not only counseling Black men on how to stay out of the war, but was pointing out the genocidal implications of a pilot program aimed at setting up recruiting stations in the ghetto to recruit brothers for

(Cont'd. on pg. 6)



BEN CHAVIS

the Black liberation movement in this state." When asked to comment on the charges, he declared "it is obvious that they wanted to declare me a fugitive so that some crazy cracker would have license to shoot me down. I categorically deny all the charges."

Chavis has had a long history of involvement in the Black liberation struggle in the state. While a student at the University of North Carolina at





GIL FERNANDEZ OF THE AFRICAN PARTY FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF GUINEA AND CAPE VERDE (PAIGC) at a press conference denouncing pact agreement between the United States and PAIGC's main colonial enemy — Portugal.

## Third Trial for the Harlem 6

NEW YORK (LNS) — The third trial of the Harlem Six got off to a late start, beginning not in September but on November 29, in New York City. For men who have been in jail for over 7 years, starting when they were all teenagers, the difference of a month or two probably didn't make too much difference at this point. But the outcome of this trial, expected to end sometime this month, will.

For Wallace Baker, William Craig, Ronald Felder and Walter Thomas (the other two, Robert Rice and Daniel Hamm, were separated and reconvicted last spring and are awaiting appeal) this trial represents a chance to finally break out of the nightmare that snatched up six Black teenagers in 1964, charged them with murder and railroaded them through to life imprisonment.

As in their original conviction back in '65, the main evidence against them will come from Robert Barnes, who, with some 20 robberies under his belt and a possible life sentence as a multiple felon over his head, has good reason to say almost anything the prosecution would like to hear.

But this time, at least, they will be represented by counsel of their own choice — something which was denied them in their first trial.

At the time they were picked up, the brothers were just six out of more than a hundred young Blacks swept up in the search for a group who had stabbed the two owners of a second-hand clothing store and killed one during an attempted robbery. But the defendants did not become the Harlem Six totally arbitrarily.

For one thing, perhaps most important, they had had earlier run-ins with the police. Just 12 days earlier, they had all been involved in a fracas with police

that came to be known as the "Fruit Stand Riot."

Some young Harlem children coming home from school picked up and ate some fruit from an overturned fruit stand and the police waded in with clubs to drive them off. Among those who moved to defend the children, and were mauled along with them, were all of the group who later became the Harlem Six.

As William Craig explains it, "Whenever there was a confrontation with the police department, I protected myself to the best of my ability. And for this I was labelled a bad guy, someone that starts trouble."

So when the police swept through Harlem rounding up suspects in the killing of the clothier 12 days later, these youths were among the 100 plus they picked up, and some of them got special treatment.

Taken to special "examination rooms", three of them finally succumbed to police pressure and agreed to sign the confessions demanded by the detectives.

All three repudiated their statements as soon as they were permitted to speak with parents or lawyers, and even the judge at their first trial questioned the value of such "confessions."

But the forced confessions weren't the only evidence brought against the six although the surviving victim of the crime and four neighboring shopkeepers were all unable to identify any of the defendants. As in the current trial, the state's star witness was Robert Barnes, who claims that he had been in on planning the murder with the six, had missed out on the actual event, but then had made a rendezvous with the defendants at which they had given a blow-by-blow description of the killing.

(Cont'd. on pg. 5)

## Azores Pact 'Shocking'

# Guerrilla Fighters Scorn Nixon-Portuguese Deal

SOBU NEWS SERVICE  
by Milton Coleman

WASHINGTON, D.C. — For those who had any doubts about America's assistance to Portugal's oppression and genocide of African people on the continent, a member of the central committee of one of the legitimate African liberation movements leveled a blistering attack on a recent Nixon Administration move which should clarify the matter for all but the foggy-minded.

At a specially called press conference here in the Africa room of the International Club, Gil Fernandez of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), condemned an agreement concluded last month whereby the United States government will give close to half a billion dollars to one of Africa's more prominent pirates, Portugal.

The agreement was reached at a not so publicized meeting between Nixon and Portuguese prime minister Marcelo Caetano in the Azores islands. Nixon had gone to the Azores ostensibly to meet with French president Georges Pompidou, but before leaving to return to the US, he also managed to slip in an audience with the Portuguese leader. By "executive agreement," Nixon promised to give additional US support to Portugal — additional, that is, after considering the outward military support Portugal is already receiving from America through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Although the Pompidou meeting was widely covered by the white press, the other phase of Nixon's pilgrimage was conveniently bypassed by

the vast majority of the news media. Even less attention and respect was shown for Bro. Fernandez. The high-ranking representative of the organization which controls over two-thirds of the territory and half the population of Guinea-Bissau, was almost totally ignored by the Washington press corps.

Yet popularity was not the issue with Bro. Fernandez, who, despite the low attendance, held back nothing in lashing out at the move. He expressed "profound shock and sorry dismay" that the United States would openly ally itself with those fighting to deny independence and self-determination to the people of Guinea-Bissau.

Having done his homework, Bro. Fernandez cited sections of the agreement which set no limits on the amount to be given Portugal. He was sharp enough to clear up the smoke screen set down by America's trying to cloud the contribution in the name of "non-military" assistance.

"The equipment provided under this agreement will be used against us," said the guerrilla spokesman. "It will free funds so Portugal can buy equipment it could otherwise not afford."

Such underhanded contributions to world genocide, he outlined, were something which had become common to a US administration which tried to cover them up by conveniently adding the suffix "ation" to resolve itself of the tragic aftermath of giving dangerous weapons and support to its reactionary puppet regimes and other stage-prop governments.

Perhaps, he reasoned, like

Blackenization and Vietnamization, this could be called "Portugalization" of the task of crushing Black liberation. "We don't ask that you help us," he clarified, "we only ask that you stop helping Portugal."

"It would be impossible for Portugal to fight the war on three fronts (Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau) if it were not for the money they were getting from NATO allies," said Fernandez.

Such agreements and assistance is nothing new, he reminded the audience. The only shock is that now it has reached the stage where the international white western conspiracy has become open in its viciousness.

A question and answer period followed, spirited on mainly by the few members of the Black press and Black student groups present. On the question of whether or not PAIGC would be willing to stop fighting and talk with the Portuguese, Fernandez replied that "At this point we cannot compromise anymore, after fighting for nine years. Our only basis for negotiation now is that we should be free immediately."

PAIGC will accept no kind of "constitutional reform" aimed at token or partial independence, said the brother. And of the recent agreement reached between Rhodesian outlaw Ian Smith and British leader Edward Heath, he said his people did not accept it because "it is a betrayal of the African will to be free."

Exposing more of Portugal's hand, he questioned the validity of assertions that the

(Cont'd. on pg. 15)



BLACK COMMUNITY SENTIMENT ON THE CASE OF THE HARLEM 6 is shown on this sign outside a Harlem office. The six brothers from the New York Black community have been held in jail for 7 years, tried three times. (SOBU staff photo)



## The Year of Politics

Perhaps the most significant of all phenomena which is destined to envelope the energies of African people in this country in the coming year will be the arena of electoral politics. This is the year of the presidential election, the year when, as Malcolm X so aptly described, "all of the white politicians are gonna come in o the Negro community."

"You never see them til election time. You can't find them til election time," he warned. "Yet they're gonna come in with false promises. And as they make these false promises they're gonna feed our frustrations. And this will only serve to make matters worse."

That was 1964 and this is 1972. Surely things have changed in those 8 years. Sorry to say, such may not be entirely true. The only thing that has changed on the other side, it seems, are the tactics. The objective conditions — the outward, one-time-only deep concern for Black people — are the same.

What will perhaps most mark this year's campaign will be the new number of Black people who will become mouthpieces for white vote seekers as well as the increasing number of Black people who will be vote seekers and mouthpieces for themselves by way of white folks. Both will be extremely dangerous to the Black community, for neither one will have at heart trying to deliver any real power to Black people.

A lot of Black peoples' energies will be expanded in the next eleven months around various elections. People will quit jobs to take campaign posts, students will go south to register voters, and, in general, it is not unreasonable to expect a heretofore unequalled drive to get out the Black vote.

The direction Black people need to turn is, of course, towards genuine independence, with an emphasis on making sure that after all these efforts, there is something real there for us. The most likely manifestation of such a drive would be a political organization, not a Black cabinet member, vice-mayor, lieutenant-governor, or assistant associate to the administrative vice-something or other in charge of nothing.

High level Black people have already called for national conferences around the infamous goal of seeing how best Black people can get the most out of the Democratic party — the same party that has for years gotten the most out of us. Republicans are mobilizing a new Black thrust (having sucked in a lot of Black people on the "Black capitalist" rap in '68) and everyone seems to see an enormous potential among the nation's Black youth recently allowed to cast their opinion.

Malcolm would say that he was not a politician nor a student of politics and such should be one of the first correct moves we all make. By that he meant he was not among those 'professional' politicians — the Republicans, Democrats, conservatives and liberals of all stripes — who promise everything and give nothing. His interest

(Cont'd. on pg. 5)



## THE STRUGGLE IN PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON  
SOBU National Chairman

### The Basis of Political Consciousness

In our past two columns, we have discussed some of the realities that determine our ability to develop an ideology which would lead us to act in the interests of the mass of African people, wherever we may be.

We have said that one of the primary contradictions we face as individuals striving to work for our people is the "personal-political" one. We said furthermore that, in our resolution of that contradiction, the fact that "Old Habits Die Hard" becomes very real to us and that we should recognize it when it appears.

In order to put the two above mentioned areas in perspective, we must now begin to understand the reality of the concept we refer to as consciousness. We need to examine the nature of consciousness because, though most of us often profess to be involved in "raising the consciousness" of our people, we rarely understand the process by which consciousness is created, much less how it can be "raised." We must begin to understand this process not so much so that we

can skillfully raise other people's consciousness as so that we can concretely and progressively develop our own. We do some strange things in the name of consciousness.

What is consciousness? It should be clear to us first of all that consciousness is ideas — ideas which wake up our perceptions of reality. In order to understand consciousness, then, we must understand the nature of ideas. And, ultimately, to understand ideas we must first see that ideas are not static, non-related, unintegrated entities in the world (a dialectical approach) and hence, cannot be examined in functional isolation from the components which make up reality.

So, when we begin to examine the world, and to place what we see, hear, talk, touch and smell in perspective, the first thing we realize is that we can't perceive anything which is not material. Try it and see. Try to imagine anything — anything — that we have not perceived with our physical sense organs. We cannot make an image in our minds or anything the components of which we have

our consciousness develop out of the objective condition. We are dangerously fooling ourselves if we don't understand that ideas arise out of material reality, that what we think, and what we believe depend on how we live.

Many of us have fallen into the habit of not only referring to, but believing, that people who have ideas different from ours are messed-up or evil, or somehow unnatural.

For instance, we have said that capitalism was bad because the people who controlled it were white and they're evil. So, Black capitalism was supposed to be alright because Black Folks aren't evil. But, when we observe that Black "capitalists" functioned in pretty much the same way as the white ones did, we were forced to ask 'why' and we are forced to come up with some better analysis than that capitalists are inherently evil.

We are forced to ask ourselves why capitalists act the way they act and we come up with the realization that capitalists act the way they act

(Cont'd. on pg. 13)

## Words from Our Readers:

### Free Ben Caldwell!

Brothers and Sisters:

Sunday, November 28, 1971, Ben Caldwell, writer, artist, and Black playwright was arrested in the Bronx by local police, allegedly for the possession of a gun. Ben's arrest is significant because it symbolizes the new direction the police are moving that is aimed at new purges of outspoken Black creative artists.

By planting evidence the

police invoked the criminal statutes to justify and cover-up their political motives to squash out Black dissent. "The Third World", a Black cultural and musical center where Ben Caldwell is founder and director, was the scene of his arrest.

This "bust" was the response to a letter written three weeks prior by Ben's co-director to leading politicians complaining of police harassment of "The Third World."

As Black people we fully understand that "planted" police evidence is an old cheap

trick used by the police — even the recent Knapp Commission report on police corruption can give testimony to this fact. BEN CALDWELL MUST BE EXONERATED! If our articulate and creative Black voices are stopped without a struggle we are all doomed to silence. We demand a full and impartial investigation.

THE BEN CALDWELL  
DEFENSE COMMITTEE

2588 7th Avenue Apt. 5-S  
New York 10039 New York  
(219) 368-5656 or  
588-9898

### Scientific Progress Needed

If African unity cannot be achieved perhaps due to the 'incapability' of African heads of State, African science graduates, from my own point of view, could be termed as a drain to a states' economy. This is a bold statement, but it describes something that is apparent in Africa. African scientist should be in his laboratory experimenting and producing new items and manufactures urgently needed by Africa. The raw materials would be provided by our mother continent. The collaboration of these scientists with the natural technical skill endowed to the African would evidently serve a purpose. Europe had once entered an age of industrialization, so when will this age be for Africa? Are we still going on depending on the manufactures of Europe? Why

don't we manufacture our own rather than exporting raw materials and importing manufactured goods?

Let it be known that 'scientific progress' cannot be attained in Africa without unity. My people, let us come together from unity and for this purpose I hail Mr. Kwame Nkrumah for being one of the most prominent African leaders in the liberation of Africa. It is due time that political science students abroad should take care, for the white man who is the root cause of all these problems will always try to show them how to retard the political progress of Africa. Surely people, 'Africa will deliver Africa from bondage.'

Yours for Liberation,  
Edrissa Kone  
Bathurst, Gambia  
West Africa



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WORLD\*

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— KWAME NKRUMAH





ATTY. FRANK BALLANCE, TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE BPUP (Black Peoples' Union Party) addressed a Black community meeting on the need for Black divorce from the traditional partnership with white political parties. Atty. Ballance told the meeting crowd that it was time for a new direction to fulfill the Black thrust for independence. (BPUP photo by Milton Coleman)

## The Year of Politics

(Cont'd. from pg. 4)

was in Black people first. How many of those so active in this new flurry of Black political activity — from the Congress on down — can truthfully make that claim.

This year — the year of politics — could be just another year when our people get all excited, get our frustrations fed and are then simply left holding the bag afterwards with a few selfish showpieces getting meaningless and useless 'positions'. Or it could be a year when Black people embark on a new course — a course of political independence and true progress. Black people must make the decision.

## Pan-African Federation Hosts Black Educators' Gathering

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD  
By Jane Campanella(AWA)  
NEWARK, N.J.—The Chad School on Clinton Ave. here was the site for a Dec. 4 conference of Black educators sponsored by the Federation of Pan-African Educational Institutions. Close to a hundred persons from the Black community were present.

The Federation itself is an organization composed of six independent African schools: Malcolm X Liberation University (MXLU) in Greensboro, N.C.; Clifford McKissick Community School in Milwaukee, Wis.; The Marcus Garvey School in Youngstown, Ohio; Pan-African Work Center in Atlanta, Ga.; Marcus Garvey Memorial Institute in Monrovia, Liberia and the Chad School.

All member institutions are committed to the dissemination of a Pan-African ideology and to the training of technically skilled persons. They offer a coordinated program of independent African education from early childhood through the years of later learning.

The purpose of the conference was to present those interested in education with specifics about the

Federation — its philosophy and program — and to organize active involvement and support. Although some 700 Black educators (instructors and professors) received invitations, the majority of the participants were students, with the bulk of them coming from the Massachusetts area.

The keynote speech for the conference was delivered by Owusu Sadaukai, Mwalimu of MXLU, who clearly and succinctly outlined the Federation's ideological constructs. In speeches and other oral and written presentation, the need for a Pan-African based educational approach was explained and outlined.

Accepting the reality of being African, the Federation goes on to advance that this being African has been the primary source of our oppression. In spite of dispersal to various parts of the world, our people have always remained a separate community and also a dependent one.

Recognizing the need for self-reliance in order to control land and resources, the Federation sees a world-wide necessity of Black people gaining the proper ideology — Pan-Africanism — to bring out the sameness of that quest and

## Black People Abandoned

# Democrats Guilty of Non-Support

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)  
such lowly organizations as the Klu Klux Klan, the Redshirts and others. It has also adopted a basic ideology of white supremacy.

Since the 19th century, he said, contrary to many popular opinions, Democratic attitudes have not really changed, recent party reform notwithstanding. Like their Republican cousins, they have been involved in a number of legal enactments such as levying of poll tax, establishment of white-only primaries, literacy tests, and adoption of grandfather clauses, which have all been legal manipulations designed solely to disenfranchise Black voters whenever they began to pose a threat.

Dropping names, counties and particular bills, the Warrenton attorney not only showed a thorough knowledge of what he was talking about, but also struck many familiar and responsive chords with the audience.

The same kind of mentality, he continued, survives today in

the form of such legal manipulations as laws banning council ward elections (in cities where election by ward would provide significant Black representation), single shot campaigning and providing for 'numbered seats' in the state legislature.

In spite of all this, however, Black people have remained wedded to these white political puppeteers, foremost of which has been the Democratic party. The Black vote has often been decisive — such as in the election of the current governor, Robert Scott, whose 190,000 votes from Black voters was over twice the margin of 85,000 by which he won the election. Yet in return, nothing has been given.

"The Democratic party," said Atty. Ballance, "has been running this state for a good long time now. And for a good long time, we as members of the Democratic party have been helping them to stay in office and stay in power."

Noting this long unpaid debt, Atty. Ballance returned

to his marriage analogy and said of the state democrats, "They've abandoned us and are guilty of non-support."

"The structure of an independent party offers the best solution for making the Black vote an independent vote," Atty. Ballance later emphasized.

The BPUP's interest was reaffirmed in such things as housing, education, welfare, economic development and the like, rather than being limited solely to electoral politics. He said the necessity for an all-Black party was "simply dealing with reality."

Yet, during a lively question and answer period following his talk, Atty. Ballance clarified that the BPUP was not interested in third force "swing politics," but rather in building a mass-based, Black organization.

The organization already has 20 functioning chapters, and, according to Atty. Ballance, hopes to have an additional 30 in operation by July 1.

## Third Trial for Harlem 6 Underway

(Cont'd. from pg. 3)  
in the current trial, lawyers for the four — including William Kunstler, Conrad Lynn, Edward Leopold and Lewis Steel — have been zeroing in on discrepancies in Barnes' present statements and those made during the first trial in 1965 and second trial last spring that ended in a hung jury.

Barnes claims that he was in jail on the day the others were

picked up and on the spur of the moment had confided to his cell-mate, who he admitted looked to him like an obvious junkie, that he was in for "suspicion of robbery and homicide — that they didn't know who did it and probably never would find out, but that I knew — and that they didn't know I was connected with it."

While most of his story

rings hollow, there's no question that the prosecution has "got" Barnes and has made good use of him. This is the third trial at which he will present a story he admits to having rehearsed 48 times in the district attorney's office before the first trial.

Barnes' credibility was apparently damaged at the last trial when the defendants won a hung jury. That small victory was not enough — it merely left the four in jail another eight months waiting for a trial, "caught in a web" as William Craig describes it:

"We would not fall on our knees to the police department. Nor would we whimper and fade back. We stood our grounds and spoke our feelings about the treatment of poor people by the police department. And here we are seven years later in the web of society. The web is this jail...."

"Justice comes to the rich. And the poor receive the left-overs."

## GI's March

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. (LNS) — Scores of chanting Ft. Bragg GIs and their supporters marched through downtown Fayetteville Christmas shoppers last month to show their solidarity with the 138 Black GIs and WACs arrested at Ft. McClellan, Ala., and to bring thyissue of racism in the military home to their own base.

Carrying signs like "Racism: Tool of the Brass to Divide GIs" and "GIs Unite Against War, Racism, and Sexism," the demonstrators then headed for a brief rally at the Haymarket (GI) coffeehouse. The demonstration was called on short notice by the newly-formed GI Union. They wanted to focus attention on the Ft. McClellan GIs who have been held for over a month in the Ft. Bragg stockade

standardize the direction the struggle will take.

No African can be free until all are free, they maintain, and also place an emphasis on work — physical as much as any other kind — in determining ideological and practical legitimacy. The schools emphasize in the curricula the proper ideological training and work experiences to build commitment through which the technical training acquired can be put to correct use.

During the afternoon session, slides were shown of the member schools and their representatives discussed the history and organization of each. The conference closed with a large open discussion group between members of the Federation and participants. Questions were raised about curriculum, support and development of schools.

As a result of the conference, two support groups were formed — one in the Boston area and another in the New York area. These groups have accepted the responsibility of collecting books, equipment and money to assist the Federation in its efforts.

Presently the Federation is working to develop a Black funding base. The organization accepts no US government money in any form and does

not solicit funds directly from any white organizations or individuals.

Delegates to the conference were asked to support the Federation individually in several ways, among them by joining the "Friends of the Federation" program and sending in checks to the organization's financial secretary, Sis. Mary Jane Barthwell, 532 Massachusetts Ave., Apt. 2 Boston, Mass. All contributions are acknowledged with a membership card and contributors receive regular copies of the Federation's bi-monthly newsletter.

There was also urging for the organization of local fund raising events, sending in books or other supplies to the Federation or inviting persons from the group's Speaker's Bureau to give addresses. An appeal was made for people to feel free to inquire about teaching positions in the member schools.

Future Federation plans include briefing for members of the Black news media this weekend in Newark, to be followed by a benefit concert featuring Donny Hathaway and Pharoah Sanders. Any additional information can be obtained by writing to the Federation, P.O. Box 1591, Newark, N.J.



## Canadian Immigration Authorities To Deport Two African Activists

**SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD**  
TORONTO, CAN.—Canadian authorities stepped up their harassment of Black liberation activists last month with the arrest of two brothers here following a Pan-African conference convened by the local Black United Front.

Taken into custody were Warren Hart from the United States and Trinidadian African Rosie Douglas. They were arrested Wednesday, Dec. 8, handcuffed and dragged off to humiliating confinement to the Don Jail reason was given for their arrest at the time other than that the minister of immigration had ordered that they be held.

Within 24 hours Bro. Hart was deported to the U.S. Then the following afternoon, having been confined with no regard to his rights, Bro. Douglas was informed that a deportation warrant had also been issued against him. If the Canadian government had nothing to hide, it should have dropped the whole affair, for once the circumstances surrounding the case were unveiled, they proved to be strange and unique indeed.

In the first place, it is almost unheard of to deport a non-citizen with no previous criminal convictions who is a landed immigrant while he or she has an appeal pending an appeal hearing for being involved in a building takeover at Sir George Williams university in Montreal in 1969.

Secondly, it is not the usual case, as it was in this instance, that a special officer from the department of immigration conduct an inquiry with the assistance of a lawyer. In this inquiry, however, not only did Klaus Bufo, the inquiring officer, have legal aid to steam roll the proceedings and reduce whatever is left of justice for Black people in Canada to a total farce; but also the lawyer in question was none other than Norman Chalmers, director of the department of justice for Canada's Ontario province. Chalmers had come down personally to represent the

ministry of immigration.

Thirdly, by issuing a deportation warrant against Douglas while his appeal is pending, the authorities insured his committing a crime by not being able to appear at his appeal, thus causing the Black people who had put up the \$14,000 to forfeit their money.

Most of those already convicted on the Sir George Williams case are free on either minor or personal recognizance appeal bonds. Yet, Douglas, after obtaining an adjournment of the original hearing on this latest matter has been categorically refused bail based upon directions obtained from the minister to the rubber stamp immigration officer, Bufo.

"This case should not be viewed as personal harassment against me as an individual," said Bro. Douglas in a letter from the Toronto jail, "but rather an attempt to silence and frustrate the movement of Black people to demand an end to Canadian racism and economic exploitation at home and imperialism in the Caribbean and Africa."

"Indeed, this is what progressive Black people, particularly our youth, are demanding not only in Canada, but all over the world — the right to self-determination after 400 years of slavery and humiliation."

In explaining his work, Bro. Douglas reenumerated Canada's role in actively oppressing African people on the continent, at home and in the Caribbean.

"With this reality," he proposed, "the activity of Black people in Canada assumes not only local importance but an international importance. We take the position that we cannot allow this country to be oppressing our people while we assist them in their act through tacit silence. Our stand against racism and imperialism therefore is a just stand in defense of our humanity as a humiliated people."

## Chavis Arrested Twice

(Cont'd. from pg. 2)  
he services.

When the people, informed, moved on the recruiting centers and destroyed them, Grant was fired from his VISTA job. He stayed on in the Charlotte area as an organizer for Southern Student Organizing Committee, but concentrated his activities in Shelby and Cleveland County, where he was active in liberation activities there.

In 1970, he joined the Southern Conference Educational Fund, a radical organization out of Louisville, Ky., and began to function as a correspondent for their newspaper, the Southern Patriot, which took them all over the Carolinas and Georgia, writing about the movement activities of Black organizations. Later on he began writing for 'The African World' and organizing for the Black people's Union Party. Grant has also taken an active part in the operation of the CRJ-SCLC hearing board of school disruptions. His on the spot report of the Wilmington insurrection in Feb. went all over the country and helped to bring the movement there to

national prominence. He has also been active in the liberation struggles in Statesville, King's Mountain, Oxford and Wilmington.

Sister Mollie Hicks, one of the activists in Wilmington, is a native of that port city who has long been involved in liberation struggles. Formerly with the Neighborhood Youth Corps, she was too hot to handle and was eased out of her job by that agency.

A welfare recipient, she became active in organizing poor Blacks for better housing and living conditions.

In order to guard against this happening again to other activists who are working for liberation in the state a bail bond fund is being set up. This fund will be available to all who are working for freedom and liberation of our people. Checks made payable to the Chavis-Grant Bail Fund for Political Prisoners, can be sent to Committee for Racial Justice, P.O. Box 1721, Raleigh, N.C. 27601.

**Uhuru**



MICHIGAN CONGRESSMAN CHARLES DIGGS ANNOUNCES HIS RESIGNATION from the United States delegation to the United Nations at a UN press conference. The chairman of the House sub-committee on Africa denounced the American policy on Africa. (UN photo)

### Denounces US Policy in Africa

## Diggs Quits American United Nations Team

**SOBU NEWS SERVICE**  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. - In a stunning move which caught the United States totally by surprise, Michigan Black congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr. last month took advantage of his position as a member of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. to call a press conference announcing his resignation from that very group and denouncing American policy in Africa.

His resignation came in direct response to the finalization just days before of an executive agreement between Richard Nixon and Portuguese prime minister Marcelo Caetano whereby the United States will provide close to have half a billion dollars in aid to a nation staggering under the financial strains of its three overseas fronts in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique.

The aid agreement was concluded during a visit to the Azores islands where Nixon also met with French president Georges Pompidou.

"The conclusion of the Azores agreement compels me," said Diggs, "to cut any ties that bind me to the foreign policy of this administration. Although it is nearly the final hour of this General Assembly, the new commitment of this government to actively assist Portugal in waging wars against Black people constrains me to act. I am therefore submitting my resignation to the president of the United States."

Why the White House? First of all, it is by presidential appointment that Diggs, the chairman of the House sub-committee on Africa, served as one of the customary to two congressional representatives on the regular US delegation for the annual fall session of the General Assembly.

Diggs revealed that, on orders from the White House, members of US delegation to the United Nations consistently voted against resolutions favoring the just struggles of the African majority fighting against Portuguese and other white minority rule.

Once he became aware of this, Diggs told one correspondent, he cabled US secretary of state William Rogers and told him that he expected to be consulted on all decisions relating to Africa, rather than simply being a puppet for other peoples' decisions. Unless that took place on matters, he was supposed to participate in, said Diggs, "any voting instructions that I may receive are non-binding."

As chairman of the House sub-committee on Africa, Diggs earlier this year toured South Africa, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. Not too much before his resignation, Diggs issued an in depth action manifesto recommending changes of US policy in regards to Africa based on his findings.

The document, which listed 55 points, and was 20 pages long, referred primarily to areas of white majority rule — the Portuguese 'territories' of Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Mozambique, as well as the other European settler colonies of South Africa, Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

In essence, the report called on America to live up to its claims of being the champion of world freedom that it so loudly proclaims to be. Apparently, such truthfulness was a reality far too distant from America's intentions — past, present and future.

Diggs' manifesto took a hard line on US assistance to Portugal. Among other things, he called on America to lower its level of diplomatic representation in South Africa and Portugal, stop codemning armed struggle on the part of African guerrillas to achieve self-determination, cease its NATO contributions to Portugal as well as all other military sales to the country, stop selling defoliants to the Portuguese and grant humanitarian assistance to liberation forces in South Africa and Guinea-Bissau.

In regards to South Africa, he called for the same, and additionally recommended termination of the US agreement for the NASA

tracking station now in South Africa and called on the US government to advise all private American business concerns that they will stay in South Africa at their own risk.

Some of the recommendations such as one calling on the US to not import goods produced by forced labor (which is the rule in South Africa) because of already existing US codes prohibiting such, showed a certain degree of researching on Diggs' part to assist the cessation of American support for world exploitation through long-standing statutes.

In other places, Diggs called for repeal of current and recently passed legislation such as the Sugar Quota act, whereby a certain amount of sugar purchases is guaranteed from South Africa; as well as the pending military procurement bill which will allow US purchases of chrome from the rebel regime of Ian Smith in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Both are in direct opposition of United Nations embargos which the US, as a member, has hypocritically sworn to uphold.

Yet in other instances, Diggs raised recommendations of debatable significance in affecting necessary change, such as the call for negotiations between liberation movements and the Portuguese (to be initiated by the US), setting up of United States Information Agency (USIA) offices in Black areas to disseminate US propaganda, and the use of more Black personnel in US consulate and offices.

Apparently, none of this, even the latter things which offered Nixon some concessions, made any sense to the White House, which ran rough shod them in agreeing to aid Portugal. Faced then, it seems, with no alternative Diggs, promptly resigned his post, denying the US even the shallow legitimacy it obtained from his presence on the American delegation to the United Nations.

**Ujamaa**



# United Nations Report

by Winston Berry

## Prospects for Freedom

UNITED NATIONS (AWA) - Nothing new was accomplished by the 26th session of the United Nations General Assembly concerning freedom for the 30 million Africans ruled by white minority regimes below the "waist" of the continent. But African delegations, supported by Asian, Latin American and Socialist allies, continued to act as the conscience of the world in keeping the UN on record for the freedom struggle.

In reviewing the Assembly session this week, the spokesman for the British delegation failed to mention Africa. His reply, when asked why he had omitted this continent, was that there had been "no mention" on African issues. If he meant that Western obstructionism had barred the way to "motion" toward the isolation of South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia, he was right. But when he added that African-supported resolutions had not conformed to "reality" and were not "practical," he exposed the gap that separated his and other Western delegations from the Afro-Asians.

For these two words, "practical" and "reality" have been hurled at sponsors of resolutions against racism and colonialism by Britain and the U.S. According to Britain, Ian Smith's racist regime in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) is "real." To the U.S. and Britain to "persuade" South Africa to stop its oppression of the 15 million non-whites it holds in thrall is "practical." For the Africans to endure in patient trust their lack of freedom and dignity is to show an

understanding of "reality."

But the Africans and their allies have cast aside Western "reality" which means "status quo." Instead they have kept the UN, at least in its written declarations, on a course toward freedom.

One of the memorable scenes from this session was enacted in the Security Council Thanksgiving Day, November 22, when the British had called successfully for an emergency meeting of the Council to hear Britain's proposed "settlement" with the illegal Smith regime in Rhodesia. In a fit of imperialist generosity, the Tory Government, through Sir Colin Crowe, its ambassador, offered the Africans and the Council a plan under which the five million Africans in Zimbabwe might reach parliamentary parity with the 240,000 whites within 64 years. It was a master peice of "realism." But the Africans and the Council promptly rejected it. The UN position remains that human freedom and the right of self-determination must be recognized NOW everywhere, or that it must be fought for by any means necessary and available.

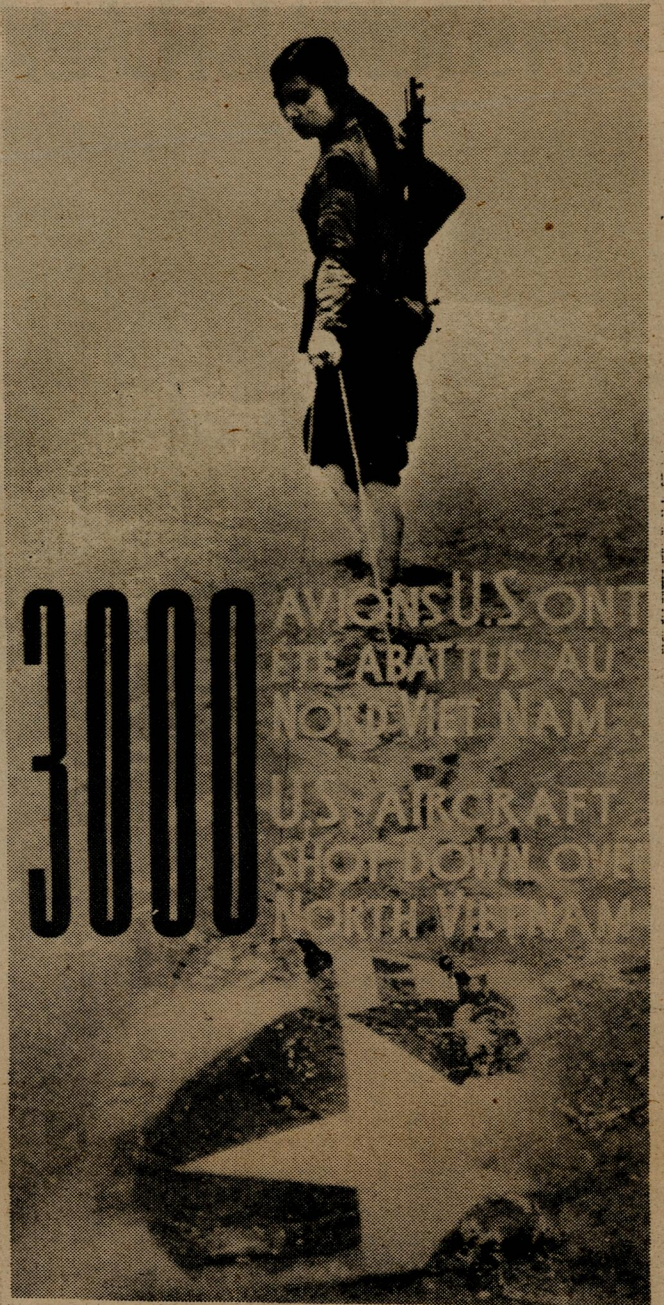
When the Africans asked that Portugal, who calls her colonies "provinces", be boycotted and isolated along with South Africa, the Western leaders cried "Unreal!" But the African group showed how real Portuguese oppression was by calling a news conference and introducing correspondents to two Angolan farmers, one of whom was horribly scarred by a Portuguese napalm attack, and another whose ears had been cut off close to his head

as a warning to African freedom fighters and those Angolans who refused to inform on them.

An African-sponsored resolution declared that foreign economic interests in colonies are obstacles to freedom. Not true, replied U.S. and British representatives. But the reality is that Gulf Oil is contributing to Portuguese security efforts against freedom fighters in return for its colonial concessions. South Africa and some of its European partners are investing in the Cabora Bassa Dam Project in Mozambique to aid Portugal in placing white settlers in the fertile river valleys to thwart Black freedom aspirations. These are African realities which continue to guide the activities of African delegations here. It was this issue of foreign economic interests that the U.S. opposed the Africans on and pushed Rep. Charles Diggs to resign from the U.S. delegation.

The African delegations have taken initiatives in other fields. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) sent the Heads of State of Zaire (formerly the Democratic Republic of the Congo), Cameroon, Nigeria and Senegal on a peace mission to Israel and Egypt. Their proposals resulting from the trip were submitted to Secretary General U Thant for use by his Middle East mediator, Ambassador Gunnar Jarring.

Another highlight of this session was the parliamentary duel between African delegates and the U.S. when the Africans, especially the delegates of Sierra Leone and Tanzania, turned back every parliamentary maneuver aimed at delaying the restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China. The debate continued after the vote was cast over the way the African delegates expressed their jubilation at the seating of China and the expulsion of Taiwan. President Richard M. Nixon, through his press secretary, said he was annoyed by the manners shown by



THE THREE THOUSANDTH US PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN OVER NORTH VIET NAM some time ago, but American aggressors have still not learned their lesson. Recent escalated bombings of North Viet Nam found a people prepared for defense against such piracy, shooting down 19 planes during their latest encounter.

some of the African delegates. The ambassadors of Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia called Mr. Nixon a poor loser and chided him for seeking to play the role of Emily Post and dictate to them just how they ought to express their joy after two decades of frustration.

One African spokesman summed up the outlook of most Africans concerning the UN as follows:

"We cannot wait for the United Nations to solve our problems, to free our brothers

in the colonies and in South Africa. We will have to do it ourselves. With the help of the UN and our friends.

"There will be many problems in the UN in the near future to occupy its time and energy and that of many of our friends. Frankly, I think we will have to make Africa important again in world affairs, just as it was in the first years of the 'Sixties. We will have to do it by our own activities."

## These Buildings Will Self-Destruct in 2 Years

NEW YORK, N.Y.-(CNS) - A group of tenants in a newly-constructed East New York apartment building, opened for occupancy last year have complained that their buildings are already showing signs of deterioration so prevalent in older buildings in the area.

"These buildings were made to self-destruct in three to five years," commented one tenant as she pointed to closet doors completely off the hinges.

The complex was developed by the Long Island Baptist Housing Fund Co. in 1969 and was the area's first development sponsored by a non-profit group. The groundbreaking for the buildings was widely publicized then as Mayor Lindsay and a host of Central Brooklyn Model Cities officials turned out to praise the involvement of the non-profit group in rebuilding central city areas.

This past week, though, Mrs. Pearl Davis and some 20 members of her East New York Tenants Organization, picketed in front of City Hall to remind the Mayor of that day in 1969. The 50-member tenant group, which was organized last April to demand repairs, contends that many of

the apartments have cracking plaster ceilings and walls, broken doors and locks and faulty electrical fixtures.

"Remember these buildings were just built. This one is the oldest of the group and it was only opened Dec., 1970," said Mrs. Davis. During a tour of her apartment at 550 Sutter Ave., Mrs. Davis pointed to broken plaster, faulty bath tub drains and sliding closet doors that were off the tracks.

In the apartment of Mrs. Elsie Mayo there were cracks in the ceiling plaster and broken locks and a poorly hung front door. In another apartment tenants pointed out broken windows, chipped plaster and gaping holes.

Mrs. Davis said that repeated efforts among the tenant group to make the owners respond to their complaints have been fruitless. In September, the tenants began a rent strike in an effort to press for satisfaction of their requests.

A spokesman for the Long Island Baptist group said that many of the troubles that plague the buildings are conditions that exist in any newly-constructed building. He said that the company is working vigorously to correct the tenant's complaints.

## Tenants Deny Slumlord's Charges

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD  
BRONX, NEW YORK - A union of tenants here has denied allegations by a local slumlord that they are commandeering \$15,000 monthly in rents, that they are "a band of militants" (as claimed by The New York Daily News) and that they have turned away rent collectors at gun point.

A press statement issued by the Anderson Ave. Tenants League, gave quite a different series of events than the story told by the realtor who has filed a \$357,000 suit against the city's top rent-control officers.

According to the Tenant's League, the buildings - which they said were vermin infested and badly in need of repairs and service -- had been abandoned by the landlord

when they asked him to live up to his responsibilities and make their homes more fit for human habitation.

"The breaking point came when for a long period of time, no running water made it necessary for the tenants under a common need (shelter) to unite so that they could survive," they reported. They then began to collect rents together and pay the landlord with one single check, with the condition that all emergency repairs be made immediately and all other repairs be made within ten days.

The landlord balked on the verbal agreement after receiving the first 10,000, said the League. At that point, they began using the rent money to make the repairs themselves on a building to building, apartment to apartment basis,

including backed up garbage that cluttered up the basements in the three structures.

"The tenants have taken on the responsibility of meeting the needs of the people," they stated. "We are meeting the needs and there is no profit involved. All monies spent by the Tenants League can be accounted for and are accountable to the people."

They said that they were repairing pipes, doors, elevators, the roof and boiler, in some instances, adding new ones. "What we are doing is right by our children and our people," they explained. "No longer will our people live under the yoke of oppressive slumlords, nor will we be used as a political football of slumlords' associations who wish to continue to practice genocide on poor people, especially Black people."



# Inside Liberated Mozambique



UNDER EVENING SKIES, FRELIMO GUERRILLAS CROSS THE RUVUMA RIVER

Text and Photographs  
by Owusu Sadaukai

Not many people have been granted the opportunity to see the armed phase of the African liberation struggle first hand, least of all Africans from the United States. It is, needless to say, unforgettable, not so much in that it dispels romantic notions about armed struggle and revolution, but rather because it gives so much meaning to the political and ideological work which one sets out to do.

It is one thing to talk about armed struggle, and another thing to live those words. Thirty-one days in a liberated area by no means make one an expert on either that province or that country, or much less the entire question of the armed struggle now being waged by our brothers and sisters—wherever we may be. What it does do, however, is to provide an opportunity to acquaint oneself truly with the problems to be encountered, the broad scope of the situation and the need for seriousness, commitment and discipline if Africa's people are to be free.

It is not possible for simply anyone to go into liberated Mozambique. It is a privilege

and it is usually reserved for members of the international press or representatives of various organizations which have contributed significantly to the freedom struggle. Since those of us in this country have done little of that, obviously not many of us have been in.

Leaving Dar es Salaam, the capital of the revolutionary country of Tanzania, which gives invaluable support to the Mozambique freedom struggle, we visited several FRELIMO centers in Tanzania.

At one of these bases, we met Armando Gubuzo, FRELIMO's national political commissar. Along with him and others, we continued until we reached the shore of the river, where we joined up with the other persons who formed this FRELIMO party. Gubuzo, who would lead this expedition, makes regular rounds through the liberated areas of the country.

Since beginning armed hostilities with the Portuguese, the FRELIMO forces have succeeded in securing three of Mozambique's eight provinces: Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces in the northern part of the country, adjoin Tanzania. Tete province is on

the border with Zambia. It is here that the site of the Cabora Bassa dam is under constant attack by the Freedom Fighters. The dam seeks to strengthen Portuguese and South African settler colonist presence on the African continent, and the FRELIMO guerrillas have vowed to stop the project.

We assembled on the shore of the river to cross in small boats, two or three passengers to a boat, over in to Mozambique. The soldiers were all armed with weapons of various types, including automatic and semi-automatic rifles, bazookas and rocket launchers. In the interior there are no supper markers and FRELIMO has no planes to drop supplies to its forces. Consequently, all of the necessary materials and provisions, as well as extra ammunition and the like, have to be carried with you.

The freedom fighters do this by transporting things on their heads in the customary African fashion. Women and men alike bear intricately stacked or carefully wrapped loads of up to 70 pounds in addition to the usual back packs and rifles slung over their shoulders.

*For the past 7 years, the people of Mozambique, the so-called Portuguese overseas province, have been struggling for liberation from the colonialism inflicted upon them by these European settler colonists. Under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) they have been dealing heavy blows to the NATO-backed Portuguese forces in a protracted war of national liberation.*

*In the fall of last year, Owusu Sadaukai, Mwalimu of Malcolm X Liberation University in Greensboro, N.C., went to Tanzania in East Africa to attend a conference on African education. During his visit, he spoke with members of several of the legitimate liberation groups in Africa on behalf of MXLU, the Student Organization for Black Unity (SOBU) and as a member of the international committee of the Interreligious Foundation for Community Development (IFCO), which was interested in supporting the liberation struggles.*

*For the past three years, two brothers from the United States — Bob Fletcher and Bob Van Lierop — had been planning an extended trip into liberated Mozambique to do a film and total audio-visual documentation of the FRELIMO struggle, in conjunction with Boubaker Adjali, a well known Algerian photo-journalist. Shortly before the trip was to begin, Adjali became sick and FRELIMO officials extended to Sadaukai the opportunity to go into liberated Mozambique in Adjali's place.*

*Sadaukai's trip was to have lasted 16 days, but because the column came under attack from Portuguese troops and planes, the journey lasted instead 31 days. Along with Van Lierop and Fletcher, Sadaukai was among the first Africans from the US to be taken into the liberated areas, and his vivid recollections of those experiences, as told to Milton Coleman, will be detailed in THE AFRICAN WORLD in an exclusive six part series.*

On the shore, a salute to FRELIMO in chants and songs was carried out shortly before the mission got under way. With rifles raised in the air, the Freedom Fighters would chant "Viva, FRELIMO" and other slogans, before beginning this journey. Their uniforms varied in color, style and degrees of completeness, yet their cause was all one.

Having crossed the Ruvuma river on Sept. 1, we set out into Niassa province. FRELIMO has no motor pool and consequently all of the travelling is done on foot. It would be six days' walk to our first destination, an orphanage.

Several things tend to stand out in ones mind, during what takes place on the trail with the guerrillas. One is, of course, the marching itself. Most of the people who have gone in are impressed with this very demanding aspect. It is demanding both physically and mentally because you must be able to convince yourself that you can and will continue to march.

We travelled an average of 25 miles per day. The trails are narrow. Wider roads are as a rule, avoided by the guerrillas. Most of these have been built by the Portuguese and are usually mined. Throughout the journey, the frequent elephant grass is so thick that it is often impossible to see very far ahead of you. You travel over mountains, through swamps, through elephant grass and elephant droppings, through streams, most of which are either forded or crossed over simple log bridges.

On these marches, there is no place for weak-kneed male chauvinism. The FRELIMO sisters are given no special privileges, and they meet the challenge well.

Another thing which makes its impression upon you is the food. The main dish we ate was ugali, which is made from ground corn. It is served at the point just before, for example, you would put hot water

cornbread in the oven. That is the texture. Some people say that it tastes something like grits, but that is debatable.

Those who could not eat ugali, such as myself, had to eat either rice or a cassava. Cassava tastes something like coconut, but it must be eaten baked or boiled to avoid getting diarrhea. We were fortunate in being in a chicken area and this sometimes supplemented our diet. On other occasions we ate cassava for as much as 6 days in a row. Then we would switch to a 6 day run of rice and beans twice daily. Every now and then, there was a luxury — fresh tomatoes, boiled eggs or bananas.

Still water cannot be drunk, so just about all of the liquids we had was tea. The tea had a good taste to it, a taste which

picked one up during the gruelling marches and made one look forward to it. Large pots for cooking were carried with us, on peoples' heads, and meals were served on plastic dishes which were also carried along.

There are many FRELIMO bases inside Mozambique. These bases are of very simple construction and very temporary in style. Portuguese propagandaists exploit this in their reports to the world by emphasizing the number of bases they destroy, as if to say that certainly this must have wiped out FRELIMO. But the bases can be evacuated in less than five minutes, built again in a matter of hours. They are so well concealed that one can pass within yards of them and, if he didn't hear any babies crying, never know anyone was there unless one of the many well-placed guards, stopped him.

Everytime we came to a base, despite the heavy days' walking which had taken place, all of the soldiers came to attention. Again they would sing some of FRELIMO's songs. All of the songs have meaning and pass on messages.



FRELIMO FORCES AT ATTENTION DURING A BASE CAMP CEREMONY



# with the FRELIMO Guerrillas

One does not need to understand Portuguese to pick out some of the familiar phrases such as 'imperialism' and 'colonialism.'

There would be political speeches, emphasizing what the struggle was all about, reaffirming the spirit and morale of the troops. Then we were introduced to the people, often in as many as four different languages. The people in the bases never doubted that we were African people, that was obvious from looking at us. They did not understand the English we spoke, but to them it was no different than any African language that they didn't recognize. They thought we had simply come from another part of the continent.

The FRELIMO leaders would explain our presence. They would first have to start with very basic things like

For instance, there was Bro. Cornelio Mbumilia, who served as our interpreter. Bro. Cornelio spoke five languages including English, Spanish, Portuguese and Kiswahili. He was a very friendly, happy-go-lucky kind of brother who liked to laugh, but was extremely serious about all aspects of the struggle.

Because of his ability to read and understand English, he knew more about America than most of the FRELIMO comrades. He could recognize the various Afro-American singers such as James Brown and Percy Sledge. Somewhat reminiscent of aspiring block brothers in many Black communities, he had learned the words to many of the latest songs from those newstand hit song books. Cornelio was an invaluable

organization's women's detachment, which, she told me, used primarily rifles and light machine guns, nothing heavy.

Maria had been educated at the African-American institute in Tanzania for five years and spoke very good English. She would always sit next to me at dinner and lunch and we would talk very much. Maria was small — about 5'2", about 100 lbs. — yet one can never forget the way she took her turn carrying the packs. Already loaded down with the 30 or so pounds from her rifle and knapsack, she easily lifted another load on to her head, and kept up with the fast pace. Even encountering the steep mountains, she would not slow down, and handled them with great agility.

There was another time, after we had been attacked,



MARIA, FRELIMO FREEDOM FIGHTER



MEN AND WOMEN COMRADES MARCHING THROUGH BRUSH WITH GUNS AND PACKS

telling the people what America was. This point became more real when they explicitly pointed out that America was aiding Portugal — their enemy — but that inside America there were many forces working on the Freedom Fighters' behalf, and that we represented some of those forces. We were their comrades.

The ceremonies themselves were very impressive. Everyone would join in the singing and marching. The little brothers and sisters, some of them war orphans, were most enthusiastic. They were being enculturated with the values of the armed struggle. By the time they reach adulthood, which in Africa comes quite early, they will know who they are, who the enemy is and what they have to do. More important, they will be willing to do it.

One must see the commitment among the Freedom Fighters in order to really understand its power. Many of them are young, the average age is 22-23. Yet they are not novices, but veteran Freedom Fighters, some of as much as 6 years experience. Once you see this, you cannot help but to condemn those people who, without any investigation, jump out of the air-conditioned offices and make statements about the guerrilla fighters being jive. Nothing could be further from the truth.

companion. He had studied in Tanzania at the Mozambique Institute and worked with FRELIMO for the past six years.

Fernando could not have been more than 19 or 20. He came from Cabo Delgado province and had played soccer and worked in a Portuguese factory before joining FRELIMO. He was assigned as my guard and was usually with me or close to me most of the time.

Bro. Fernando knew a little English and a little Kiswahili, so combining that with my own English and the little Kiswahili I knew, we were able to communicate. He could really walk. Once, when he and I led the march, despite the fact that he carried his rifle and a pack, his pace kept me working to keep up, even though I had nothing but my camera.

He was greatly concerned about my welfare. After being in Mozambique for about 5 days, I contracted some sort of stomach sickness and Fernando was always concerned about how I was doing.

Maria was one of the truly revolutionary persons typical of the FRELIMO sisters. She was only 20, but had been with FRELIMO since she was 13, although it was only in the last two years that she had received the usual four months' military training and joined up with the

when a large group of us were up in the mountains, we were wet from the rain, tired and shaky. Yet Maria, from nowhere, brought out a box of cookies and passed them around, a little something which tremendously lifted everyone's spirit.

There was also another brother who, I never got to know quite well. What I did learn about him, however, is that before joining the guerrillas he had been in the Portuguese army. When taken prisoner by FRELIMO forces, rather than being barbarously and mercilessly tortured as FRELIMO prisoners are by the Portuguese, he was given the standard FRELIMO treatment — intense political education. He was made aware of what the Portuguese had been doing in Mozambique. The result: like the majority of those captured, he soon joined actively in FRELIMO's work. He is now, they say, one of the bravest, most courageous, fierce and dedicated warriors in FRELIMO's ranks.

These people are serious and committed. Women are total comrades. There is no chauvinism. There is no playing around or drinking and promiscuity. No long rhetorical arguments and useless 'woof tickets'. There is no place for it. The Freedom Fighters are the kind of people who are determined to get freedom by any means necessary.

For days they will lay out in the bush in the rain, almost motionless eating raw cassava — waiting to ambush the Portuguese from whose bombs they have just run.

Setting up a school in the bush is hard. Yet a freedom fighter, one day out of combat with the Portuguese, will put up a black board on a tree and with his gun still strapped over his shoulder, begin to teach these younger brothers and sisters — that's a revolutionary brother.

We have brothers in this country who buy and wear combat boots just to look revolutionary. Many of the freedom fighters will march those 25 miles every day with head packs and knapsacks on their backs, with no shoes at all — barefoot. The first group that went in to begin the struggle is said to have walked from 6 o'clock in the evening

until 5 o'clock in the morning, in total darkness, barefooted, for three weeks with only cassava to eat, waiting and moving to strike a death blow to the Portuguese colonialists.

Obviously, these people are not perfect. Yet their commitment cannot be doubted. Against overwhelming odds our people here have taken on the might of the western world and dared to not only strike the first blow, but follow through with the next. In spite of daily bombings and tortures by the Portuguese, a world-wide propaganda machine which seeks to call their legitimate war merely and internal 'squabble' on the part of 'terrorists,' they have engaged 80,000 Portuguese troops with unshakable courage and vowed to make good their slogan that "MOZAMBIQUE WILL BE FREE."

NEXT ISSUE: Part II  
FRELIMO Puts Ideology  
Into Action



OWUSU SADAUKAI (R.) WITH  
FRELIMO ASSIGNED BODY GUARD FERNANDO

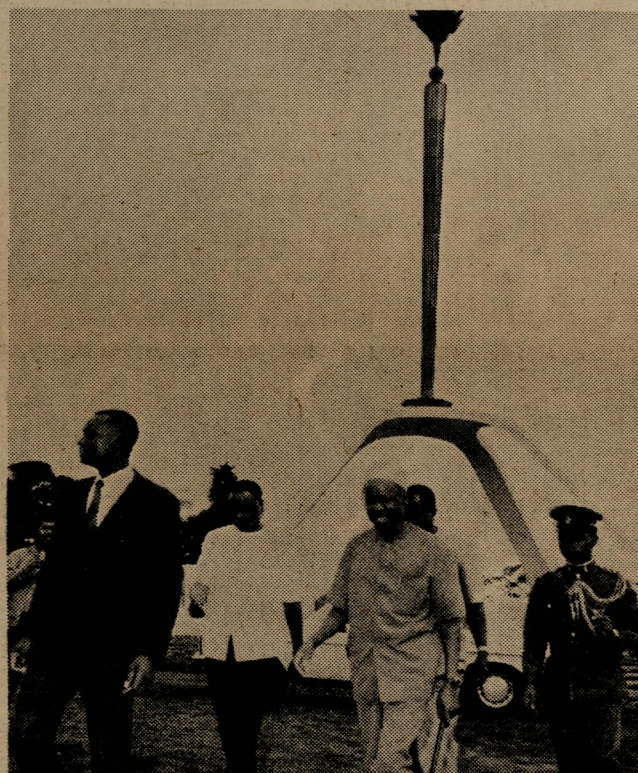




*tanzanian  
independence*



*10th anniversary*



*Tenth Anniversary Independence Celebrations in Tanzania included several dance presentations by Dar es Salaam school children, who performed a peasant's dance (upper left) and a warrior's dance (middle left) as well as the releasing of 1971 pigeons (lower left), done by school children born during the original year of Tanzanian independence, 1961. Also, Pres. Julius K. Nyerere officially unveiled the Azimio monument (middle right) in some of the other of the 12 days of festivities, which climaxed on Dec. 9 and 10. Representatives from governments and organizations throughout the African World attended. (Tanzania Information Service photos)*



Waiting For Starved Black Children

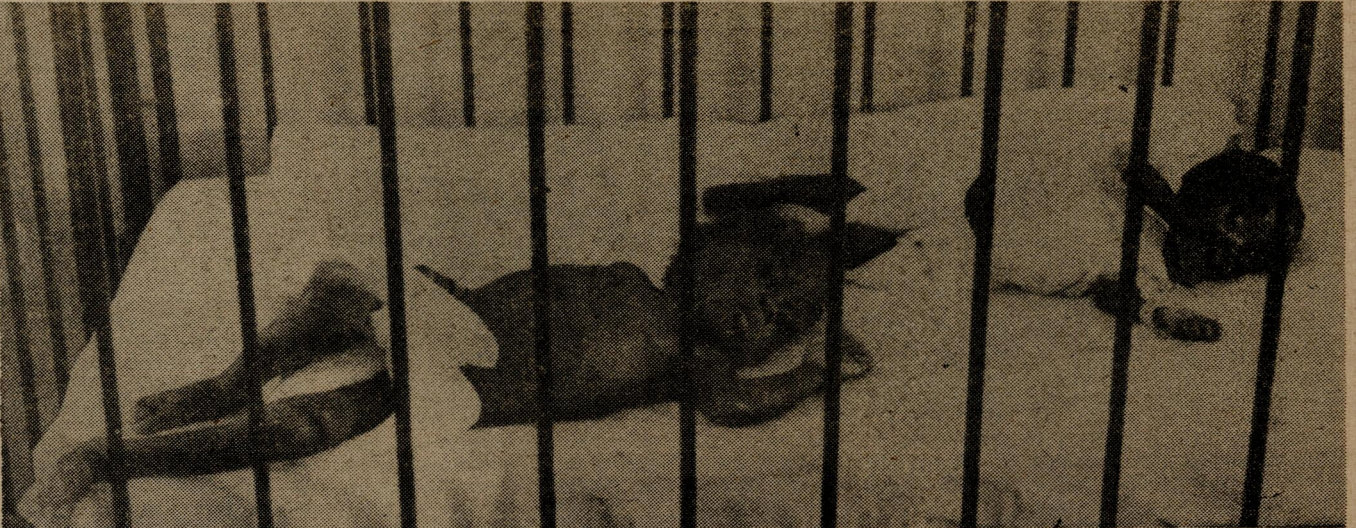
# Open Graves in South Africa

DIMBAZA, SOUTH AFRICA (LNS) -- Dimbaza is a resettlement camp 12 miles from the small Eastern Cape city of King Williamstown, South Africa -- a place where unwanted, "superfluous" Africans are dumped by the South African government when it no longer needs or desires their presence in the white cities.

There are approximately 25 Dimbaza in South Africa, some with names that testify to their nature like Limehill, Morsgat, Devil's Hole. They all have many things in common: inaccessibility, barrenness, remoteness, and most often hopelessness.

Under South Africa's laws, 87 per cent of the land is reserved for the whites who comprise approximately 13 per cent of the population. The 13-15 million nonwhites are relegated to "tribal reserves," "native homelands," "locations," or "townships." But the worst kind of relegation, short of banishment or exile, is a "resettlement scheme." South Africa's euphemism for a dumping ground.

Last May a 32-year-old Anglican priest, David Russell, "noticed this township beginning to erupt over the hill." He undertook to work with the rapidly swelling numbers of refugees, and for months wrote letters to authorities pleading for help --



**MALNUTRITION IS A GROWING PROBLEM FOR AFRICAN CHILDREN IN South Africa, said to be reaching astronomical levels. Many like these two children, will not reach hospitals, and**

**will get nothing to eat. They are doomed to any early death in life under apartheid**

to no avail.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, stung by Russell's vigil, chided him: it was a clergyman's job to look after his people's spiritual nutrition, "but the position becomes impossible if clergymen must tell us what food people get, and how much they must get, and when they must get it."

Russell was reporting some statistics of the Dimbaza resettlement scheme. At Dimbaza 38 children were

buried within two months -- death from malnutrition. There were 68 open graves waiting for more children expected to die within the next six weeks. The total population of Dimbaza is about 7,000.

Dimbaza was created by the same process as most of the South African Government's other resettlement schemes. An African location near a white city is needed by the growing city as a white suburb. It is arbitrarily declared 'white' by

the government, and all nonwhite residents are moved out. Bulldozers come in and level the homes, and trucks cart people off as is they were cattle.

They are dumped by the hundreds and thousands in further remote areas. Not one of these areas has ever proven capable of sustaining the life of those dumped there. For the most part they are sandy, barren, untillable areas, requiring walks of miles to the nearest store.

From Dimbaza, the bus fare to King Williamstown for the 400-man work force is 54 cents each way. And jobs are few. Some men have temporary work putting up houses at the camp at pay of \$27 a month. Their rental is \$4 monthly. Those who suffer most at Dimbaza are widows and their children, who constitute the largest percentage.

As is often the case in resettlement areas, the population is at least 90 per cent women, children and old people. The men are away in the cities performing house-boy duties for the white "baas," or working in the gold or diamond mines at one-tenth the salary of their white counterparts.

It is against South Africa's laws for the families of these African workers to live with them in the white cities. Thus the women, children and old people are designated "superfluous" and are "endorsed out" by the government to lives of lonely poverty in the remote areas that are arbitrarily assigned to them.

Why doesn't the world know about such places? That's an easy one to answer. It is illegal in South Africa for anyone to visit the areas, or to publish statistics about them, or take pictures, or make reports.

Father Cosmos Desmond, a 35-year-old Roman Catholic priest, wrote a book entitled *The Discarded People* that made explicit the horror visited upon those who are resettled by the South African Government. His reward was being placed under house arrest and a banning order last June 28.

That film that was smuggled out of South Africa in 1968 by members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress and shown on N.B.C. won an Emmy Award here as a superb

documentary. But its filmmakers risked their lives in shooting it. And no one in South Africa can see it because it is banned.

The particular nature of the horror of life for nonwhites in white-ruled South Africa is unique in that it is all very legal and proper. It is written into the Constitution that non-whites can have no political parties, from no labor unions, own no permanent property.

Hundreds of nonwhites are arrested and imprisoned daily on pass offenses. And it is not uncommon for such prisoners, who have no legal rights whatsoever, to be "sold" to the highest bidding white farmer as slave labor on remote farms to work off their prison terms.

Statistics regarding deaths of African children by malnutrition are hard to come by. In 1967 the South African Government passed a law ending the requirement to register all such deaths, since so few white children die of malnutrition. In that year approximately 40,000 African children died of it. Because of the law, precise statistics are no longer available.

Last May, Judge William H. Booth of the Criminal Court of New York City, a prominent Black churchman and community leader, visited South Africa to attend the trial of the now-sentenced Anglican Dean of the Johannesburg cathedral. (The Dean was sentenced to five years for "Terrorism" because he had given food and clothing to families of political prisoners.) Although the trial was postponed from May, Judge Booth was able to see some startling things while he was there.

"At Dimbaza I saw 62 open graves being prepared for children who will die under one year of age. Thirty-eight had died in the previous month. Fifty-one per cent of all Dimbaza children die before age one, usually because of malnutrition."

This is the country whose white population has a standard of living second only to the U.S. Gold and diamonds abound. Jet planes streak through the sky, and 260 major U.S. corporations have investments there. The white cities' skylines have billboards and neon lights advertising Pepsi-Cola, Standard Oil, Westinghouse, Firestone.

## On the Liberation Front



Notes on the  
Armed Phase of the African  
Revolution

### Spear of the Nation's 10th Anniversary

Although some people contend that the solution to apartheid in South Africa is through dialogue with the minority white settler regime, many Africans have long recognized the necessity for armed struggle. One such organization is *Umkonto We Sizwe*, the 'Spear of the Nation,' which began acts of sabotage a decade ago. Last month signified the 10th anniversary of *Umkonto*. The following report on the organization comes to the *African World* from Bro. J.R. Mabe in Zambia, where many of the South African political activists are in exile. It tells of the date's significance

December 16, 1971 marked the 10th anniversary of the Spear of the Nation, the military wing of the struggle for democracy in South Africa. It was born on Dec. 16, 1971, 55 years after the oppressed African masses of South Africa rose in arms under the leadership of Bambata in 1906.

The armed struggle in South Africa is conducted by the

Congress Movement, which is made up of the African National Congress, the Coloured Peoples Congress, the South African Congress of Trade Unions, the Indian Congress and the Congress of Democrats.

It was on Dec. 16, 133 years ago, that Africans defended our country and dignity against the Boers who had set out to colonize us. It was on this day at Blood River in Natal when the precious blood of 3,000 Africans was shed in the cause of Africa's freedom. This battle marked the victory of the enemy over the Africans after a long series of bloody conflicts throughout the country.

To the people of South Africa, Dec. 16 is of great historic significance. It is a shining example of the fighting tradition of the Black people against colonial oppression and intrusion. Although armed only with spears and shields, the Blacks braved the Boers rifle fire and muskets. The act of resistance was to be followed at Isandlwana in 1879 when more than 800 enemy soldiers were wiped out. Outstanding leaders like Makana, Bambata, Sikhukhuni, Moshoeshe, Dingane and

others led resistance movements with alacrity and bravery.

During the years 1959 and 1960, African despair erupted into flaming sugar plantations and wattle groves, in outbursts of violence that racked the rural areas of Natal. How can (prime minister Balthazar) Vorster of his followers hope to survive the very silence they compel? The future rides on the bullet and the knife.

The African National Congress appealed ceaselessly for calm, but who could have expected its call to be obeyed? Black terror had accomplished what Black petition had failed to achieve. There were calls of settling the Black man's grievances and pleas to ease his burden. In 1960 the African National Congress was banned. It went immediately underground. On Dec. 16, 1961 the Spear of the Nation was born.

The government had brought about a situation in which the real answer would be a direct confrontation in the field of armed struggle. It was the only course the people of South Africa could follow in the best traditions of their ancestors of freedom fighters throughout the world.



## Looking at books...

# The Political Leader...

reviewed by Chuck Hopkins

**THE POLITICAL LEADER CONSIDERED AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A CULTURE** by Ahmed Sekou Toure. (New Ark, N.J.: Jihad Productions, 1971) 12 pp.

Today, Black people in America are increasingly looking towards the African homeland for answers to the problems of racial and economic domination. There is a strong tendency to look at the writings of African leaders who have contributed to the development of a progressive theories which might be applicable to the situation in America. One of the most studied leaders is the President

The people's culture, in Toure's view, has a determinant relationship to the political stance or direction of the leader. He writes, "... the political leader is, by the very fact of his communion of ideas and actions with his people, the representative of a culture. That culture may be reactionary or progressif, according to the nature of the aims set for the action of the political movement to which the people have committed themselves."

From this point, Toure moves to an analysis of the imperialist utilization of western culture as a mechanism of domination over African peoples: "Imperialists use scientific, technical,

to struggle against the forces of exploitation and oppression.

This analysis inevitably needs to the necessity for all-knowing messianic who is the conveyor of the true cultural essence. In denying the material basis of the development of culture, the bourgeoisie nationalists fall into the trap of attempting to resolve the problems of Black subjugation by simply transferring their subjective cultural orientation onto the material institutions and structures of white America.

The people, on the other hand, who understand very well the nature of their enemy and the steps needed to deal with their situation, are admonished by the bourgeoisie nationalist to "cool it" and not resort to any "irrational" activities. The people's movement is soon stagnated or rechanneled into a activities which have little if any effect upon their material conditions of exploitation and oppression. One of the most frequent expressions of this situation is the assigning of a kind of religiosity to African culture and art forms.

Toure states, "It is not enough to write a revolutionary hymn to take part in thy African Revolution; it is necessary to act in the Revolution with the people — with the people and the hymns will come of their own accord."

"In order to exercise authentic action," he continues, "it is necessary to be oneself a living part of Africa, an element in the popular element that is totally mobilized for the liberation, progress and happiness of Africa."

Black political leaders in America, then, must not assume roles as sanctified harbingers of static culture and art forms which may or may not be expressive or anything the Black struggle in about, but must in fact ground themselves in the dynamism of the people's efforts to liberate themselves.

Thus, the contents of this book are very important and the brothers and sisters at Jihad productions have made a valuable contribution by assisting in its getting distributed in this country.

## Portuguese Snubbed

LISBON, PORTUGAL - When the authorities here granted a visa to Ornette Coleman and his group, little did they know that bassist Charlie Haden of Coleman's group would humiliate them by condemning their colonialist policies.

But that was the case during a recent jazz festival when, to the response of heavy applause, Haden dedicated his tune 'Song for Che' to "the Black liberation movement in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau)."

Haden told a magazine correspondent that he didn't feel good about playing there in the first place because of the government policies,

# Police Murder Guinean Citizen on Seattle Roof

SPECIAL TO  
THE AFRICAN WORLD  
SEATTLE, WASH. - White corporate fascism in America knows no bounds and has never asked questions when it comes to liquidating Black people. The recent death of an African citizen of the Republic of Guinea here in October, has still left many questions unanswered as to its particulars, though its general message is well understood.

Seattle police were responsible for the death of 20 year-old Kamara Kabile, as they shot him six times in the back, claiming that he was a fleeing apartment burglary suspect who had fired at them, ran and refused to heed their calls to halt. Kabile spoke not a word of English, only French.

Members of the African Student Union in Seattle, which has disseminated information about the incident based on careful and thorough investigation, as well as established a defense fund for the brother's family, released the following account of the events:

"On Oct. 6, Kamara Kabile, a citizen of the Republic of Guinea, arrived at the port of Seattle on board the Dutch ship "Korovina." Having travelled halfway around the world, the ship then decided to declare Kamara a "stowaway" to the immigration officials in Seattle. However, not only did

the immigration authorities 'wash their hands of the case,' but they allowed the ship company to handle Kamara's case as they pleased?

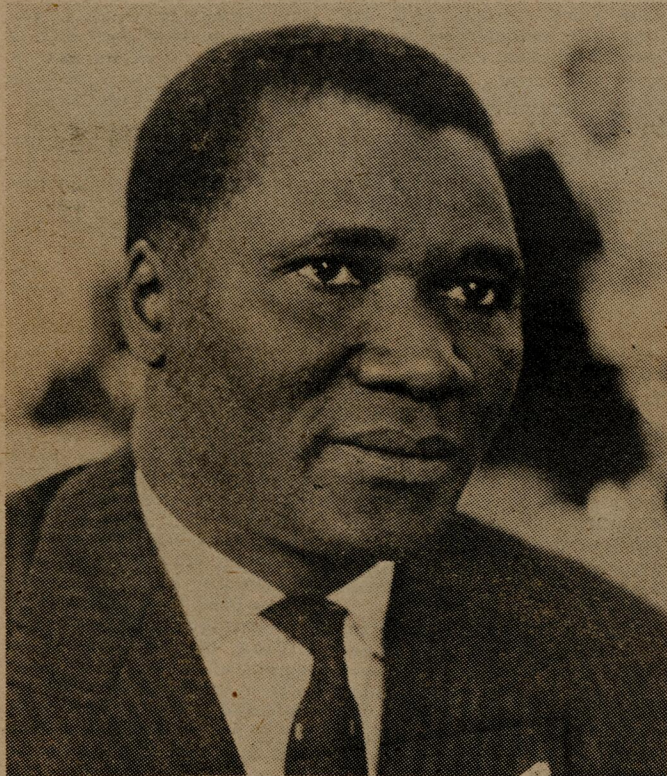
"Kamara arrived back in Seattle on Oct. 8, and was detained by the Williams Diamond shipping company who had hired a private armed guard of the Cascade Security Agency of Renton. Kabile was kept at the local Hungerford Hotel for four days. There was no reasonable effort to communicate with the brother who spoke no English. He never really knew why he was being detained.

"After four days of no news of what was to happen to him, Kamara apparently escaped and sought refuge in an abandoned basement boiler room. He stayed there until the fatal day when the Seattle police arrived at the apartment building to 'investigate' a possible burglary.

"Kamara seemed to have never been in contact with the manager and did not communicate with the tenants. Hence they apparently fabricated the story that he was a huge and dangerous man. On the contrary, like most Africans he was quite small — 5'6", 130 lbs.

"On Oct. 20, Kamara was fired upon as a "suspected burglar." Being unable to speak or understand English, Kamara did not know why he

(Cont'd. on pg. 15)



AHMED SEKOU TOURE  
PRES. OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

of the Republic of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Sekou Toure's essay on "The Political Leader Considered as the Representative of a Culture" is particularly informative because of the historical problems Black people have encountered in the development and production of leaders that speak in the interest of the masses. The view of the political leader which Toure poses, is, in almost all instances, radically different from the view which has characterized the movement in America.

For Toure, the political leader has a direct functional relationship with the culture of the people. "The culture of the people," he states, "is necessarily determined by its material and moral conditions." Therefore, in order for an authentic leader to arise, he must be representative of his people's ideas and aspirations, which themselves are derived from the material conditions and psychological orientations that characterize the particular culture.

economic, literary and moral cultural values in order to maintain their regime of exploitation and oppression."

To counter the situation, Toure, writes that African people must use their own cultural values "in order to make a better fight against imperialism and to extricate themselves from the colonial regime." Here it is important to understand Toure's usage of the term 'value'.

The term 'value' as it is used in this instance, does not refer solely to subjective perceptions and inclinations; it has its objective or material meaning also. Economic values, for example, clearly have a material content. This point is important for it has direct implications for the Black liberation struggle in America.

The main pitfall of the bourgeoisie or cultural nationalist groups in America is their one-sided acceptance of the purely subjective meaning of cultural values. Thus, for them, African (Black) culture represents a kind of fetish or mystical essence which the people must understand and accept before they can begin



BRO. OLU WILLIAMS FROM SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA was welcomed by Sis. Abena of the Pan African Congress, USA, on behalf of that Detroit, Mich. organization. Bro. Williams, who will study agricultural science, a field which he says is "badly needed throughout Africa," will be a guest of PAC in a unique two-way scholarship program of which he is the third student from the continent to take advantage. Like the first two scholarship recipients, Bro. Williams is benefitting under a program designed "to aid deserving African students wishing to study in the US and to aid qualified African students from this country who wish to study at an African university." PAC welcomes contributions to its scholarship program, to be sent to the Pan-African Congress, USA, Box 551-A, Main Station, Detroit, Mich. 48232. (PAC photo)



## Palestinian Struggle Brings

# New Roles for Women within the Revolution

SPECIAL TO  
THE AFRICAN WORLD

by Jane Campanella  
BOSTON, MASS. (AWA) — Throughout the world, peoples' struggles against international imperialism are casting new roles for women. In many instances, where previously women always took a back seat to men, stayed home, were servant girls and never educated, they are now moving to actively assume an integral position in the struggle.

One such instance is in the Palestinian liberation struggle, where a displaced people are fighting to liberate both their land and their people from Israeli Zionist aggression and exploitation. Jehan Omar, wife of a member of the central committee of Al Fateh, one of the larger Palestinian liberation movement organizations, was in this country recently, accompanying her husband to a conference of Arab students. During an interview on the Palestinian situation, she outlined the work being done by Palestinian women.

"In Jordan," she said, "women have carried arms to defend the revolution from counter revolutionary forces." Jordan used to be a guerrilla stronghold until reactionary King Hussein lashed out at them in September, 1970, delivering a stunning setback to the Freedom Fighters' cause. Since that time, the movement in Jordan has gone underground.

Conjuring up reminiscences of memorable scenes from the film "The Battle of Algiers," she said, "In the underground movement, women have been able to play a more effective role than men because they are

less suspected and can move more easily."

"Women are still joining in armed resistance and many are still in prison," she added.

Within the revolution, she pointed out, the role and status of women has undergone a radical change. That has been more along qualitative than quantitative lines, however. Although in some areas some women are resuming important positions, she explained, most of the women in Jordan are outside of the area of resistance and are still leading a traditional life.

The task of casting aside backwards and outdated customs, so often cherished as traditional culture, is not easy, she said: "It is difficult to mobilize women because, first one needs all the masses mobilized and conscious, accepting the breaking of traditional and social settings that have been taking place for centuries."

"This also invasions breaking religious practices and beliefs," she added, alluding to the way in which such things are often used to manipulate women to a position of servitude.

"Secondly," said the Palestinian sister, "there is a need for more analysis of the Jordanian woman's resources in terms of revolutionary struggle and then to determine how they can best be used and developed."

"The entire process of raising the level of involvement of women in the liberation movement is greatly hindered by the fact that not all our revolutionary brothers have understood so far the importance of having women

## 600 Attend Black Health Care Conference; Neglect Scorned

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

NASHVILLE, TENN. — A national conference on Black health care convened here came up with several recommendations and resolutions underscoring Black awareness to certain problems uniquely encountered in our communities. Notable among them were problems of family planning and population control, methodone, marijuana and inadequate health care facilities.

The meeting had been convened by a coalition of established national groups, among them being the National Medical Association, the National Dental Association, the Howard University and Meharry medical colleges (which have provided about 85 percent of this country's Black doctor's and dentists) and the Congressional Black Caucus.

Although only 300 persons were expected to attend, over twice that number showed up to participate in the eight workshops which produced 115 recommendations. Black communities in 30 different states throughout the country were represented.

Many health conditions unique to the Black community were underscored,

such as an alarming increase of cancer illness and deaths within the Black community, and the well-known need for more research in the area of sickle cell anemia, for which fund appropriations are badly needed.

"We cannot endorse the idea of legalization of marijuana," proclaimed one workshop, differentiating itself from the establishment liberal hippy trend, "because of its potential for use as a political and social tool of further oppression." In their opinion, such legalization would benefit white youths while at the same time laying Black youths open to further persecution.

They also struck out at indefinite methodone and heroin maintenance programs, which they said were "an attempt to control large segments of the nonwhite population through submissive behavior. The current wave of methodone programs substitutes this new narcotic, sold only by the government, for the old dealer - pushed heroine with the same physical results.

A workshop devoted to family planning expressed the position that "any national program which focuses on



ONE OF THE ROLES WOMEN HAVE ASSUMED IN THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION HAS BEEN THAT OF THE FEDAYEEN (guerrillas). The people of Palestine, like other nations struggling for total liberation, seek not only independence, but a new type of society as well.

sharing the same responsibilities and authority," she ventured.

Would she agree with Kwame Nkrumah's premise that "the degree of a country's revolutionary awareness may be measured by the political

maturity of its women?

"I agree," she replied, "not because it means that all the masses are politically conscious, but because it means that man is conscious of his task, realizing that the traditional role of woman

changes and the traditional outlook of man to woman as only housewife or a person who bears children and sits at home—a very secondary role—changes. So then the political consciousness of woman is that of man."

## The Basis of Political Consciousness

(Cont'd. from pg. 4)

in order to survive, in order to continue as capitalists. When we condemn Richard Nixon of "working in his own self interest," we reveal a misunderstanding of people as well as of society. We all work in our own interest.

— The trick is that for Richard Nixon, the President, to survive, he must help maintain one of the most inhuman systems in the history of humanity. In order to uphold its interests, the capitalist class will engage itself in the brutal exploitation of African people all over the world.

What we are seeing is that the question we as workers for

not seen, heard, tasted, touched or smelled. And we cannot see, hear, taste, touch or smell anything that is not material that does not have the properties of material.

Do not misunderstand. We are not suggesting that their are no such things as ideas — no. What we are saying is that ideas have a direct relationship (as we have seen) in that ideas are universally grounded in material reality. No idea, conception or thought can exist in isolation from the material world.

For like our ideas, so does the liberation of African people must begin to examine is, not so much what particulars define what we must do, but what particulars define what we are — what our interests are.

Are our interests those of the mass of our people. Someone who reads the African World in a big, plush house with plenty food to eat will not only view things differently, but act differently

from someone in a cold (or hot) raggedly shack with a taste of this and a taste of that to eat. That is reality. That is fact.

All the theory, all the desire to help our people we can muster up is meaningless unless our interests are those of the masses of African people.

Our struggle does not need "selfless" people who are willing to "sacrifice" the material advantage this rotten system provides them to "help" our people. We need, and we seek those who will be selfish; those who have an understanding of the reality of consciousness, that practically concretely aligned themselves with the needs of our people.

Our role as youth in the development of a viable Pan-African movement to paraphrase President Sekou Toure of Guinea "has no value unless (it) really concurs with the life of the people, unless they are integrated in a fundamental manner with the action, thought and aspiration of our people."

## Qualified Victory for Ruchell Magee

SAN RAFAEL, CALIF. (LNS)

-- Ruchell Magee has been granted the right to a hearing questioning the legality of his 1963 conviction for robbery and kidnapping. But, he rejected the hearing early last month, because he has no way to bring in witnesses or evidence of his own choosing.

Being held in solitary confinement and in danger of the mandatory death penalty for his part in the Marin County Courthouse escape attempt last year, Magee is attempting to prove that the original conviction that put him in prison in the first place was fraudulent.

Although the court granted the reopening of the original case to investigate Ruchell's charges, it denied him any choice of who would do the investigating for him.

Ruchell is presently represented by two lawyers

appointed by the court who he doesn't trust. He surprised the court by rejecting the hearing and demanding that he be granted investigators of his own choice to get transcripts of the original trial. However, Judge Leonard Ginsberg insisted that the hearing be carried out because "the people of California are interested in the case."

Shortly after this decision, California State officials were hit with a suit last week totalling \$8,500,000. The suit, filed by Magee in U.S. district court, charges that the state has illegally held him in prison for the past eight years.

The suit names State Attorney General Evelle Younger, San Quentin Warden Louis Nelson and Asst. Attorney General Albert Harris as defendants.



## Torture and Butchery Among

# Portuguese Crimes in Guinea-Bissau

by John Semida  
NEW YORK (LNS) — "All of my superior officers, without exception, had war trophies like ears, fingers, and noses in alcohol bottles. One officer had a very particular taste. He had an extreme love for human ears, and so he had thirty bottles with ears inside, Black ears, and every bottle had the specification of the place, the age of the person, the sex of the person, how the ear was cut, and why, etc." So stated Second Lt. Jose Manuel, serial no. 11763569, in an interview with this writer last July in Amsterdam, Holland. Manuel was so shocked by the atrocities he witnessed in the Portuguese army that he deserted, and is now actively participating in the struggle against clerico-fascist Portuguese state.

Manuel, a white Portuguese, was simply reiterating what the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique have been charging for years. But the western world, always skeptical of African charges, consistently gave Portugal's denials of atrocities the benefit of the doubt.

However, on Dec. 1, 1971, victims of Portuguese tyranny visited New York to testify before the UN Fourth Committee on Non-Autonomous Territories. Two Guinean peasants, Samba Nifona and Samba Tambate, presented irrefutable evidence of Portuguese atrocities against African people in Guinea-Bissau.

In an interview, Nifona related how he was tortured

and mutilated by a Portuguese patrol searching for PAIGC bases.

"I was out in the rice field and some helicopters came. My friends got away, but I was surrounded and got caught.

"The Portuguese wanted to know where the PAIGC bases and heavy guns were. Though I knew where they were, I told them that I was just a peasant and did not know.

"Then they promised me a trip to Bissau (the capitol which is still controlled by the Portuguese) and plenty of money if I told them what they wanted to know. But the life of my people was at stake, and I would prefer to die than tell them anything.

"Then they began to beat me. The Captain stabbed me in the wrist. The Captain tried to cut my throat, and I fell down and fainted. Then the Captain cut my ears off and left me for dead.

"After the Portuguese left, I crawled to the bush and rested. I was too weak to walk. After I could walk again, I went to the PAIGC field hospital.

"About four weeks later, the Portuguese came back. Four of my friends were killed and three were tortured."

The knife wounds on Nifona's arm and neck were clearly visible. He had only scars where there had once been ears.

Tambate, the other Guinean peasant, was the living proof that the Portuguese are using incendiary and anti-personnel bombs in Guinea-Bissau. Over half his body was burned as a result of a napalm attack on

his village in early 1970.

Mr. Tambate said, "I was out in the rice field pounding rice, and all of a sudden I was caught by the planes. They were flying too fast and too low, and I did not have time to take cover. Then I was hit by the napalm cannister.

"I was very fortunate. I was only survivor." His six companions were murdered in the raid. (Portugal's napalm is made in the United States by Dupont and Dow Chemical corporations, and supplied to Portugal under the auspices of the NATO Pact. LNS reporters who travelled in Guinea with PAIGC during 1970 saw several napalm cannisters marked "Made in USA" — many of them used as cooking pans or other utensils.)

After the attack, Mr. Tambate was carried to a PAIGC field hospital for treatment of his burns. The PAIGC has an extensive network of hospitals and mobile clinics distributed throughout the liberated zones.

Because of the severity of these two cases, the men were transferred to the PAIGC General Hospital located in Boke, the Republic of Guinea which borders Guinea-Bissau to the south. According to these men, they would not be alive today if it were not for the treatment they received in the PAIGC hospitals.

Terror tactics and bombing civilians are only a few of the brutal methods Portugal employs in its three African wars.

Portugal is also using



ARMS BURNED BY PORTUGUESE CHEMICAL BOMBS (MANUFACTURED IN USA), Samba Tambate, a villager in Guinea-Bissau, bore living witness to Portugal's crimes against African people in their drive to maintain colonial existence. (LNS photo)

liberation movements and the firm support they receive from the peasant populations.

In Guinea-Bissau, the Portuguese have over 30,000 defoliants and chemicals to destroy crops grown in the liberated regions and there is evidence that they intend to do the same in Guinea-Bissau.

Portugal has resorted to these means because of the spectacular successes of the

troops. In proportion to the population this is equivalent to over 600,000 American troops in Vietnam.

Still, the PAIGC controls over two-thirds of the country. The Portuguese control only the coastal regions, and their once secure fortified cities and camps are now constantly bombarded by PAIGC artillery.

## Students Boycott Virginia School

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

by Jim Grant  
PORTSMOUTH, VA. — Black people are learning, painfully, that so called "integration" amounts to little more than cultural genocide. Along with the loss of Black schools comes the loss of Black teachers, principals and Black coaches as well as a loss of Black cultural identity, with the scattering of Black students hither and yon. Whatever control Black people had over the schools has been lost forever thru "integration plans" which somehow allow for the bussing of Black students miles and miles from their neighborhoods into enemy territory where they are fed a constant diet of "whiteness" for 6 hours a day. Never are Black students ever present in a majority in any of the schools.

Black students at Portsmouth's I.C. Norcum high school, one of the largest Black high schools in the state of Virginia finally decided that enough was enough. Norcum, with 1650 students, 1646 of them Black, is scheduled to go the way of other Black schools in the state, that is to oblivion. Portsmouth's racist school board (including one Negro) unveiled their new integration plan that would close the school and bus the students to predominantly white schools in the area. Representatives of the United Black Students Association, and organization under Bro. David Simmons, met with the Board at their

Dec. 9 meeting to warn them that their plans did not meet with the wishes of the Black community and asked them to reconsider. The board, of course, refused, and went ahead with the plans to close Norcum and bus the students beginning in January.

That Monday school officials met with a surprise. Eighty per cent of the student body did not attend school that day. Next day, 70 per cent stayed home. Wednesday the boycott was 99 per cent effective. Attempts to harass and divide the well organized student body by the school officials went for naught. That evening, over 1200 Black persons, mostly students from Norcum, jammed the Sinai United Church of Christ to hear representatives from the North Carolina-Virginia committee for Racial Justice, pledge support for the ongoing struggle there. It was announced that Black students would continue to boycott the schools until the school board reopened Norcum as a Black school, instituted a system whereby students who are bussed would receive free transportation to and from school (students who are bussed must pay, according to Virginia law as it presently stands), and hire more Black teachers and administrators.

So far the boycott has been a success. Support for the boycott is growing stronger in the adult community, as Black people are able to see with

their own eyes how quickly and how determined white folks will move against anything Black. As a CRJ official observed "This boycott could be the model for developing the liberation struggle in Virginia."

## Namibian Mine Strike Takes Effect

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA — A walkout by dissatisfied Black copper mine workers here last month is posing a threat to the slave labor based economy of South African imperialists in Namibia (South West Africa.) A strike by nearly 4000 Black workers brought operations at the American owned Tsumeb corporation to a standstill, halting production of copper and other mineral processing.

In all, almost 10,000 Ovambos stopped work and demanded to be returned to their tribal homelands 300 miles away. Their complaints revolved around conditions of the contract labor system as well as low pay. Speculators said that if the whole situation is not resolved soon, the mining economy of Namibia — one of the imperialist government's financial cornerstones — may be seriously impaired.



PORTUGUESE BARBARIC SOLDIERS CUT OFF THIS BROTHER'S EARS and left him for dead because he would not betray the freedom fighters. Samba Nifona also said that his wrists and throat had been cut. He recuperated in a guerrilla hospital in Guinea. (LNS photo)



**Brutality on Arkansas Prison Farm**

# One Day Sentence Kills 17 Year-Old

CUMMINS, ARK. (LNS) — On November 29, Willie Stewart, 17, a young Black convicted of breaking into a hardware store in Conway, Arkansas, was sent to the Cummins Arkansas Prison Farm to serve a one day sentence. At the end of the day he was dead.

An autopsy ruling by the state medical examiner has declared that Willie Stewart died of "natural causes," an abnormal hemoglobin condition akin to sickle cell anemia, and that "physical violence was not the cause of death."

However, testimony raised about Stewart's death during hearings in federal district court have left serious questions as to the credibility of that finding.

Stewart, convicted of burglary, had been sentenced to three years but all but one day of that sentence was suspended under a "progressive" court policy that sends, "youthful offenders" to the penal farm in hopes of "shocking them into obeying the law" through one day of horror on the prison farm.

Testimony from Rev. Elton Ballantine, social services coordinator at Cummins, field guard Joe Lewis, and inmate Robert Oliver revealed that from his arrival Monday morning until his collapse that evening, Stewart had been systematically harassed, physically abused and driven to exhaustion.

Standing in a freezing wind,

Stewart was first ordered to hold his head under and then wade through a pool of water draining from the prison laundry. He was then forced to run two miles to a cotton field to join the long line.

During the day, Stewart was shot at, forced to run up and down the cotton rows and jump up and down while holding a hoe handle to his head and yelling, "I will not steal, I will not steal!" At one point he fell asleep on his cotton sack and was kicked awake and chased by a guard on horseback.

By late afternoon, Stewart had collapsed. Two guards took him to the administrative wing, dragged him into an office and dropped him on the floor. One guard suggested that Stewart might be "high or something." When efforts to revive him failed, he was carried to an ambulance and taken to a nearby hospital. He died enroute.

Field guard Joe Lewis has quit in protest, after testifying he was ordered to shoot over Stewart's head and witnessed the continual intimidation Stewart had been subjected to. Rev. Ballantine has been barred from the farm.

Mrs. Elsie Washington, Stewart's mother, has taken issue with the state's autopsy ruling, insisting that her son has never complained of any of the supposed symptoms and that there is no medical history of the hemoglobin abnormality in her family.

She points out that her son was only 5'3" and weighs only 111 pounds, and that a day spent under the conditions described in court could have had severe effects upon him.

The testimony came up during hearings before Federal Judge J. Smith Henly, who ruled in February 1970 that conditions at both Cummins and Tucker prison farms constituted cruel and unusual punishment and were unconstitutional. The hearings ending just after "Thanksgiving" were held to evaluate the state's progress in bringing the prisons up to constitutional standard.

Henly has retained jurisdiction, stating that while there have been "marked improvements" there was also "frightening evidence" of intimidation and reprisal of testifying inmates, that over-crowding remained, and that punitive measures initiated by the new prison administration were of questionable constitutionality. He avoided voicing any personal opinions about Stewart's death, pending completion of a state police "investigation."

## New Tensions at Vigor High

MOBILE, ALA. (SOBU) — Racially torn Vigor high school erupted again last month, with open hostilities between 1000 Black and white students. Afterwards, school authorities brought in policemen to occupy the school in an attempt to restore law and order.

## Police Murder Guinean Citizen

(Cont'd. from pg. 12)

was being shot at; consequently he fled for his life. As Kamara reached the second floor, the police shot at him again, forcing him into a small closet.

He managed to reach the back door exit and ran up the stairs to the roof. By this time, the two policemen had called for more reinforcements and

## Nixon-Portuguese Pact Scored

(Cont'd. from pg. 3)

particular area for which the Portuguese were asking NATO aid — the Cape Verde islands, in particular — was that important in the sense that they claimed. Instead, he argued, it was simply a ploy on the Portuguese part, aimed at getting more US money in the same way that South Africa jacks up the importance of its role in keeping the Cape shipping route 'free from communism' in order to attract more western aid and sympathy.

He said that those who claimed that should PAIGC totally liberate Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, the latter would be turned into a Russian military base, were guilty of spreading "nonsense."

Finally, said Bro. Fernandez,



REMEMBER ATTICA!

## Attica Stirs, Inside & Out

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

Last September's rebellion at Attica state prison in New York is not over yet. Although some would like people to forget it ever took place, there are still important events taking place relating to the occurrence which ended with the death of 43 persons.

Among those things of note taking place recently has been a federal court ruling upholding the prisoners' contention that they were being mercilessly brutalized in the wake of the rebellion and hence calling for an injunction against physical reprisals by prison personnel.

A US court of appeals handed down this ruling last month in a strongly worded decision written by Circuit Judge Walter R. Mansfield, reversing an earlier ruling by District Court Judge John T. Curtin. It instructed the courts to take any means necessary to implement the injunction, including the appointment of the long ago requested federal monitors.

This position reaffirmed something the prisoners had claimed all the time, as did another development, the

testimony by state representative Herman Badillo in Washington that the demands state correctional head Russell Oswald said he agreed to had, just as the prisoners predicted, not been kept.

Badillo, who was one of the observers during the rebellion, was testifying before a special congressional committee investigating prison rebellions. He appeared as a stand-in for revolt leader Richard Clark.

From inside Attica itself, the voices of those survivors now being kept in isolation awaiting the convening of a grand jury indictment session, a familiar cry has come out — the simple call for support, financial and otherwise.

"We the remaining brothers in Attica are in dire need of funds and support to pay the legal fees of attorneys needed for our continued struggle for our lives in the courts of the state — We are asking people to send whatever they can, no matter how little," they said in a published appeal.

"Some of us," they continued, "have already been

(Cont'd. on pg. 16)

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Courtroom Like Another Prison

# Trial Begins for Remaining Soledad Bros.

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) - The trial of the two remaining Soledad Brothers, John Clutchette and Fleeta Drumgo, has opened in San Francisco - in a very special courtroom.

The spectators' section is sealed off from the front of the courtroom by a floor-to-ceiling \$100,000 metal and bullet-proof glass barricade, with swinging, cast-iron metal doors in the center that are kept locked at all times. Uniformed and plain-clothes deputies line both sides of the partition.

Two cameras, one facing the spectators and the other facing the bench, record all events inside the courtroom.

The Soledad Brothers are accused of killing a white guard in Soledad prison a few hours after word came out that a guard had been exonerated for opening fire on a group of inmates, killing three Blacks and wounding several other prisoners.

Since that happened in January of 1970, the Brothers' case has undergone many changes. George Jackson, one

of the original three Soledad Brothers, was murdered by prison guards in an alleged "escape attempt" from the San Quentin Adjustment Center in August of 1971. Fleeta Drumgo and five other inmates have been charged with murdering the three guards and two trustees (prisoners trusted by prison officials) who died in the incident.

The stringent security precautions surrounding the trial are also due allegedly to the escape attempt from the Marin County Courthouse in

August 1970 in which George's brother Johathan tried to free one prisoner who was on trial and two who were witnesses. He also took the judge, the District Attorney, and some jurors as hostages, supposedly to be released in exchange for the Soledad Brothers. When police caught up with the escape van, they shot it up, killing the judge, two of the prisoners and Jonathan Jackson. Ruchell Magee and Angela Davis are now awaiting trial for murder in this incident.

The trial itself echoes the tight security of the courtroom.

During the jury selection process, all Blacks were eliminated by prosecution challenges. When the defense lawyers tried to point that out to Judge Spiro Lee Vavuris, he answered "race is not an issue in this court" - a phrase he was to repeat at least 20 times during the jury selection process.

After days of questioning

defendants as if they were white as driven snow." He also told the court that "the word nigger comes from the name of an African river, the Niger, and it is not necessarily to



JOHN CLUTCHETTE

derogatory term."

At the end of November, Ann Clutchette, John's wife, his brother Derek Maxwell, and a friend were driving home when they were stopped by four FBI cars and three San Francisco Police Department cars. They were held for a few days and charged with suspicion of auto theft and interstate flight to avoid prosecution (although none of them were wanted for anything). After intense questioning they were released.

The trial continued after December 21 - even though the defense asked for a holiday break until after the new year.

## Attica

(Cont'd. from pg. 15) murdered in D - block yard because we asked for help. The remainder of us are still in had of help if we are to sustain our lives. We would appreciate any contribution large or small. The only profit that will come out of your contribution is the saving of some of your brothers' lives."

They also appealed to an extensive list of Black and white entertainers to do benefits for them.



FLEETA DRUMGO

the jury was selected - nine women and three men. All are white and all except three women are middle-aged or over.

Now that the trial is underway, the judge often helps cue the DA, saying things like: "I take it you object to that, Mr. Barnes? Yes? Objection sustained." Vavuris also instructed a prospective juror to "be fair to the

## Downfall of the American Dollar

(Cont'd. from pg. 1) a man by going under with him: there is no profit. In fact, just as two men would perish, so would the fragile system of capitalist exchange shatter like glass, falling along with the whole oppressive, exploitative system of capitalism and imperialism. -- No, they wouldn't do it that way -- yet -- what is more pressing for the mindful consideration of international finance capitalists was the fact that first, if the situation continued, the dollar wasn't going to be worth anything anyway.

In addition to this, because of the unique position of the U.S. dollar in the International Monetary System (IMS) the U.S. must spend more than it earns internationally. The relationship between how much a country earns and how much it spends internationally is called the balance of trade. The balance of trade is the key item in a nation's total balance of payments. It tells whether or not a nation is in debt to other nations.

The U.S. is in debt. In fact the U.S. has been in debt. For 48 out the last 50 years the U.S. has run a trade deficit - it has owed money. During October of this year alone, imports (i.e., U.S. money going out) exceeded exports (money coming in) by \$821 million. The U.S. is always buying more than it sells and in order to rectify the problems inherent in a trade deficit, (that is being in debt) the U.S. must buy less from foreign

producers and sell more abroad.

Countries have a number of methods that they can utilize to alleviate the contradictory manifested in a trade deficit. Restrictive tariffs, quotas and subsidies are examples.

Military aides are another way that the U.S. keeps American dollars spending but not leaving the U.S., like "giving" tons of military equipment to foreign countries by using U.S. dollars to buy U.S. equipment from U.S. corporations. Placing restrictions on travel is another way, because American tourists spend plenty of money and it usually doesn't come back when they do.

And, finally as a last, desperate resort, the U.S. can devalue its currency.

What is devaluation? The key characteristic of the system is that each country defines its currency in terms of gold. Essentially, a country devalues or revalues its currency by changing its value in relationship to gold. Basically, the less a country has to pay for gold, the more its money is worth. They get more gold for less money and since other currencies are valued in relationship to gold, that means that a country can get more of any currency that pays more that it does for gold. This process is called re-valuation; the money is worth more, because less money will buy more gold.

When a country raises the

price of gold so that it has to pay out more of its money for a particular amount of gold, that money is cheaper, it gets less gold on the dollar or the franc, than it does before, and therefore must pay more to get the same amount of gold and any currency which does not change its relationship to gold.

For instance, devaluation of the U.S. dollar is to lower the amount of gold which a dollar's worth. That is devaluation involves changing the price of a dollar. Assuming all other countries maintain their present currency rates, the exchange rate of U.S. dollars in terms of foreign currencies is cut in half. One dollar is worth less German marks or French francs, than before.

Because of this, foreign products would be more expensive to Americans and American products would be cheaper to foreigners. In doing this, a country hopes to (as the U.S. does) make its products cheaper on the foreign market, thereby hopefully selling more and stimulating domestic production, while at the same time making foreign products (like Volkswagens and Japanese camers) cost more in the U.S.

In devaluing the dollar, the U.S. hopes to cut off the foreign invasion of cheap labor-produced commodities (check Japan) and to invade foreign markets with their cheaper products.

Will it work? Can American capitalism survive this crises?

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