



THE AFRICAN WORLD *

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

VOLUME II, NO. 14

SATURDAY APRIL 30, 1972

FIFTEEN CENTS

Black Community Unites After

Police Murder Black Youth



BLACK RAGE EXPLODED IN HARLEM THIS MONTH FOLLOWING THE POLICE INVASION of a Black Muslim mosque, during which five of the aggressors were injured. Black people on the streets attacked several cars and burned a police vehicle as nearly 100 police were called in to quell the revolt. See details inside.

One Guard Killed, Another Burned

Quiet Offensive Begins Inside Angola Prison

SOBU NEWS SERVICE
ANGOLA, LA. - Ten years ago, in the so-called Portuguese West Africa, the people of Angola began an armed struggle for liberation, a protracted guerrilla war which has lasted until the present day and is tearing holes in Portugal's cloak.

This month at the world's other and equally horrid Angola--a state prison here--another type of protracted rebellion began, with credit for the fire-bombing of one guard and the killing of another allegedly going to a group known as the Vanguard Army inside Angola. The death occurred early on the morning of April 17. The body of a white guard, Brent Miller, was found on the floor in one of the dormitory lobbies. He had been stabbed with a knife, according to prison authorities, about 32 times. The previous day another guard had been burned in the face and hair when unidentified prisoners allegedly threw a homemade firebomb on him.

Immediately after the death of Miller, 1,000 prisoners were sealed in their cells. A few days later, prison authorities claimed to have singled out 30 "ringleaders of the militants" with "four or five prime suspects."

According to their account, a letter had been intercepted, bound for a Baton Rouge, La. newspaper. The letter reportedly bore the signature "The Vanguard Army, long live the Angola prison involvement."

Authorities claimed that the letter took credit for setting the guard on fire Sunday and said that other moves would follow. Part of the blame for the intolerable conditions at the prison was said to have been put on an indifferent public as well as "the racist pigs who hold us captive."

None of the brothers inside could be reached to tell what had really taken place, but those familiar with events at the prison have clearly pointed out that any claims of intolerable conditions at Angola are putting

it lightly. In fact, they say, the place is really a hell hole.

Last fall, state legislator Sis. Dorothy Taylor paid a surprise visit to the prison and found out that some of the prisoners had to use their toilets not only lavatories, but also for drinking water. In one cell she saw three Black prisoners, despite the fact that the six by three foot compartment had neither a toilet nor a bunk.

Nearly all of the prisoners in Angola are Black, and two-thirds of the prisoners throughout the state are Black. Scores of prisoner have complained of rat bites.

It was pitifully tragic indeed, then, when, following the investigation, Warden C. Murray Henderson sarcastically blamed the development of the Vanguard Army on "some people that are doing real long sentences that want to consider themselves political prisoners," as if to deny the realities ever-present in Angola and America.

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

EAST PALO ALTO, CAL. - Tired of seeing Black people gunned down by white policeman with no explanation or action whatsoever, the Black community here responded to the death of 15 year old Gregory White at the hands of a San Mateo county sheriff's deputy last month by bringing the entire oppressive structure to trial in front of a People's Tribunal. This action took place in the wake of the March 9 murder of the young brother by a sheriff's officer who claimed that Bro. White and another brother had stolen a car and were trying to run away. What happened, police allege, is that one of the sheriff's deputies, Arthur Padilla, shotgun in hand, stumbled and his gun discharged. Hearing that, his partner, Larry Bringhurst, thought they were being fired upon and thus gunned down the unarmed Black youth.

But there were other Black people on the scene, and they said nothing of the sort ever took place. Nobody stumbled and no shotgun accidentally discharged. There were no warning shots. There was only one shot fired--the one that tore through Gregory Jackson's body, leaving him almost dead.

He may have lived afterwards, said some observers, as a licensed nurse nearby rushed to try and help him. The police barred her way, however, and Gregory White lay bleeding for almost an hour. Later she said, "The poor child needed the coroner and not the ambulance by the time they took him away."

Official hearings were held on the matter. Testimony of Black witnesses was heard, yet was strangely absent in the 'official report' which later came out and was taken as gospel by the local white press. It called the murder "justifiable homicide."

The Black people of East Menlo Park, where the murder took place, and surrounding areas became enraged and decided that at least the Black community would have the benefit of an open and unbiased presentation of the facts, so they themselves could see whether or not a crime had been committed and who the real criminal was.

Evidence was revealed showing that Bro. White had been shot at very close range. He was unarmed, and the bullet that killed him, a special hollow

tipped model, was said to be so lethal that it had been outlawed for use in international warfare.

There had been no attempts to subdue him by any other means, it was explained. It was clearly a case of murder. As a matter of fact, it was pointed out, it was murder sanctioned by the California state penal code which had proven to have within it several sections whose biased and expedient interpretation made it quite easy for those committing "deputized murder" in the Black community to have little fear of punishment.



BRO. GREGORY WHITE

Not only were the two officers found guilty, but others whose systematic conspiracy aided in covering up this murder, creating the conditions for others and in fact encouraging more, were found guilty by a panel of 13 representatives of the Black community.

Among them were local sheriff Earl Whitmore, who had refused to suspend the deputy for obvious violations of the department's firearms codes; the state of California, for continuing to enforce section 196 of the penal code, which provided a legal loophole for law enforcement officers to commit "justifiable homicide" without fear of redress; and also for creating the kind of oppressive atmosphere which legitimized such murders.

As could be expected, although they were invited to appear, none of the officials involved came to tell their story before the Black community.

The People's Committee for Gregory White, the group which had organized the trial, did not worry, however, for their concern was with more than this particular incident.

They said the entire situation

(Cont'd. on pg. 16)



REV. EDDIE MC BRIDE, SPOKESMAN FOR THE CONCERNED Black citizens of Vicksburg, Miss. speaks to a community meeting. The newly formed organization is leading a Black selective buying campaign designed to bring pressure to bear on a city administrators who support policies opposed to Black self-determination.

Ruchell Magee Awarded Right to Defend Himself

SAN QUENTIN, CAL. (LNS) - Ruchell Magee's court-appointed lawyer, Ernest L. Graves, has finally withdrawn from the case, after about a year and a half of motions from Magee to be allowed to defend himself. Graves took \$36,000 from Marin County with him as payment for serving as a court appointed lawyer.

Judge Leonard Ginsberg ordered that the financial records of the case be turned over to Marin County to determine if the fees were "properly awarded and properly received."

Ruchell was convicted of robbery and kidnapping in 1963 and received a one year to life sentence - all growing out of an argument over \$10 with a dope dealer. He participated in the 1970 Marin County courthouse escape attempt and is the only

prisoner left alive after the resultant shootout. Ruchell was at first tried with Angela Davis, but his case was severed and Graves has filed several briefs supposedly on his behalf.

In November 1970, Graves filed a 200 page brief to prove that Magee's original conviction was false in order to show that Magee could not be considered an inmate serving a life sentence. (At that time, an inmate serving a life sentence who assaulted a guard could receive the death penalty).

Magee maintained that Graves was using fraudulent transcripts of the first trial in his brief, and thus reinforcing the fraud.

With Graves' dismissal, Ruchell Magee will finally be allowed to wage his own defense. He is looking for a lawyer to serve as co-counsel.

White Molests 7 Year-Old Girl

The Battle of Vicksburg

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

VICKSBURG, MISS. - A second battle of Vicksburg is underway. But unlike the civil war, this one is between a newly determined Black community tired of white brutalization and racist rule, and a stubborn white community, dazed by the new Black unity.

The current struggle, being waged in the form of a Black boycott which has been underway for over a month, began following the molesting of an innocent, seven year-old Black girl by 58 year-old J. D. Hunt, a white man.

Despite the fact that there were four witnesses to the event as well as a doctor's report saying the child had been molested, a local grand jury took no action on the case because of what they called a 'lack of evidence.' To the Black community, this was a slap in the face, for they had seen Black men not only indicted, but tried, convicted and even executed on far less evidence.

The charge was reduced from statutory rape to contributing to the delinquency of a minor. J. D. Hunt was fined \$100, set free and has now left town.

"I'm vividly reminded of the situation of the (Emmett) Till boy, when he just whistled at a white woman," said Rev. Eddie McBride. "And there was another incident here that happened just a few years ago where there was a Black that was sent up to Parchman (state prison) for supposedly attacking an old lady and the evidence was just a shoestring. they didn't see him there -- it was just supposed to be his shoestring."

Rev. McBride is a spokesman for the Concerned Black Citizens of Vicksburg, a newly formed group which has sought to move on the issue of this horrible crime against little Dorene Wallace.

A month ago, he reported, the boycott began. Local whites joked about it, at first. Black people here had tried the same thing many times before, but on every occasion, either it had just fizzled out, or else was easily cut short by dealing with the local Black "leaders."

After two weeks of patience and trying the traditional leaders, however, the white community found themselves still faced with a Black community so determined to win out that

people were going as much as 40 miles away, across the river, to shop rather than patronize white merchants.

The aim of the selective buying campaign was to bring pressure to bear on the financially affluent and power wielding whites to stop standing idly by while racist wrath ran rampant on Black people. They couldn't behave that way and still get the business of Black people.

"If they can get along without us, good. We'll start our own stores," was the feeling taken by Black people.

"It came right before Easter," said Rev. McBride. "And a lot of our people from this (boycott) began to understand that all of that junk they was talking about we needed for Easter, we don't really need that stuff no way." These, he said, were only exemplary of the kind of sacrifices being made by local Black people.

The whites had a new tactic, however. Two weeks ago they began having sales -- marking goods down 10, 20, and 50 per cent. Yet still the Black community held fast. In the face of such determination the whites are now asking for a chance to talk things over.

At the conference table they will be met with a list of 12 demands from the Black folks, demands calling for more

than just redress of grievances in the molesting of little Sis. Dorene, but also in terms of correcting many other long overdue justices.

"If they were to re-convene the grand jury and indict him and send him to the electric chair," explained Rev. McBride "it would not end the racist system -- the system that perpetuates Hunt's -- that would tell another man that he could do whatever he wanted to Black Folks."

Black people are calling for more positions of authority in a city almost half Black (60 per cent in the schools) and thereby an end to the indirect rule of their lives by others. Positions on the school board are being sought, along with other essential posts. A voter registration campaign has begun and it certainly appears that under the leadership of this newly formed group, the Black community will finally begin to move.

An age old tactic of whites at this point has usually been the introduction of violence and terrorism in order to frighten the Black people. But, said Rev. McBride, such things won't scare away these Black efforts.

"They know better than that," he cautioned. "Cause we ain't hardly scared. If they start that, we can too."

Wherever we may be.

Portuguese Bomb Tanzania

(AWA) - An ad hoc group of blacks in Boston demonstrated for several hours in front of the Portuguese Consulate condemning recent escalations of bombings by Portugal of Southern Tanzania. Tanzanian anti-aircraft batteries shot down one of two Portuguese planes on a bombing raid from the Portuguese colony of Mozambique on Friday, a Tanzanian government spokesman said.

After the plane was brought down, 13 more Portuguese aircraft appeared over Tanzania, but they were driven off by heavy anti-aircraft fire, the spokesman added.

The aircraft, reported downed at the border village of Kotaya, was not identified by type.

The Tanzanians shot down a Portuguese plane last year. There have been frequent reports of Mozambique-based planes making reconnaissance flights over Southern Tanzania since the Mozambique liberation war started in September, 1964.

The FRELIMO liberation front, which is fighting the Portuguese in Mozambique has its headquarters in Tanzania.

Wings of the White Man

NEW YORK, N. Y. (PAC/USA)-It appears that the old adage "last to be hired and first to be fired" is still very much a part of the plight of the Black man living in this country. It has been learned that more than 25 of the mere 64 Black commercial pilots in this country have been laid off under the often racially discriminatory guise of seniority rule. Due to the fact that the majority of the 64 Black pilots were hired after 1967 because of the unwritten color line which existed then and still prevails even today, many more are also faced with indefinite layoff. Many of the unemployed Black pilots have expressed bitterness and anger in view of the fact that they had qualified themselves to meet the white man's standards, only to once again be unemployed because of the color of their skin.

Appeal Set for Ahmed Evans

CLEVELAND, OHIO - Ahmed Evans, on death row for two and a half years in Columbus, Ohio, recently won an appeals hearing on his conviction in a state appeals court in Cleveland. Evans was convicted by an all-white jury for allegedly conspiring to murder three white policemen and a civilian during a "shoot-out" July 23, 1968. Seven black people were killed in that "shoot-out," but the murderers of those seven were never brought to trial.

The Cleveland "shoot-out" received nationwide publicity because it was the first time in recent memory that white policemen were killed in a racist assault on black people.



**THE AFRICAN
WORLD***

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

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

NELSON N. JOHNSON
National chairman
MILTON R. COLEMAN
Editor

CHUCK HOPKINS
Research Editor
ROY CAMPANELLA

CHARLIE COBB
JIM GRANT

Correspondents
CONI SMITH

Circulation Manager

MICHELLE GRANDISON
Staff Artist

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

— KWAME NKRUMAH

Welfare Recipients Must Carry Photo ID Cards

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fascism in New York came one step closer this month as the city began to take on airs of South African with the beginning of the issuance of photo identification cards to persons on welfare. The program is supposed to be designed to stop forgeries of welfare checks. However, the fact that something else must be behind the plans was clearly hinted when human resources director Jules Sugarman admitted that more money would be spent on the system than is lost each year in welfare forgeries.

Oddly enough, it will be the home-relief and aid-to-dependent-children cases who will be photographed and registered first. The same system to be used in New York—Polaroid Instant Cameras and IBM, instant recall computers—is now at work in South Africa, where Africans are forced to carry pass books containing photos on them at all times. "This is the first step toward fascist control over the lives of the people and the beginning of a National Identity Program in the US," said members of the Polaroid Revolutionary Workers Movement (PRWM) in a written statement on the day the practice got underway.

PRWM said that it was important to note that there was historical evidence detailing the use of such systems in "police-state governments and by the (US) CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) under AID (Agency for International Development) programs to Third World Countries." They took particular note of the passcard system currently used in South Vietnam—whose "democracy" the US so proudly supports—and brought to mind the most hideous current example, that of the apartheid state of South Africa.

"Just as in South Africa," said PRWM, "the new welfare Polaroid photo-ID card will be used to regulate the movement of welfare recipients and the flow of their 'free' labor under

the Nixon-workfare plan."

A March 6, 1972 plan by the Senate Finance committee required all U. S. citizens to be fingerprinted and given a social security number either when entering school at age 6, immigrating to the US or applying for welfare. Allegedly this was to stop such things as 'illegal aliens' and 'welfare frauds.'

What is really planned however, is to use this data, in the long run, as the official means for all identification. Thus, it would in effect become a national identification system, parallel to that used in South Africa.

Already various ploys have been used to get persons 'identified.' It is little coincidence that it is at many of the principal points of antagonism in the country that these have first been brought to bear.

For example, in Cambridge and Boston, Mass., high school students have been ruled to get I. D. cards, allegedly as a way to eliminate 'outside agitators' who it is felt, are responsible for growing unrest in the high

In Washington, D. C., where over 70 per cent of the population is Black, there has been initiated the Officer Friendly program, where police fingerprint and photograph 9-13 year old students, allegedly as a means of demonstrating police techniques.

In other places as distant as Berkely, Cal., Rhode Island, South Carolina and Chicago, various schemes have been used to get youths to be fingerprinted, photographed and/or data compiled on them. All of this data is usually made available to local police who may thus have, at a moment's notice, all they want to know about someone.

"The use of identification as a basis for population control has been technologically developed since the NAZI tattoo," PRWM noted, "but the same loss of basic human and political rights have occurred under these programs."



FINGERPRINTING AN AFRICAN WORKER BEFORE HE CAN work is the rule of thumb in apartheid South Africa. This presently shown system has been modernized with the introduction of Polaroid cameras and IBM computers. Tested in South Africa, they have now been brought home for use on Black people in America. (Ernest Cole/LNS photo)



BLACK COMMUNITY SPOKESMEN ANNOUNCE THEIR SUPPORT OF A STUDENT TAKEOVER of Harvard University's administration building to oppose the school's active role in the murder and oppression of African people in Angola. Students had first peacefully asked Harvard to sell its stock in Gulf. When the university refused, they took other moves to emphasize their determination. (AWA photo)

University Supports War Against Africans

Black Students Seize Building at Harvard

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD
by Roy Campanella (AWA)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. - On Apr. 19, the president and fellows of Harvard college made public their statement on the Gulf Oil Question. As expected, they decided to keep, at the present time, their shares in Gulf oil.

Gulf, whose holdings in the oil rich region of Cabinda in Angola provides the fascist Portuguese regime with a significant percentage (25-40 per cent annually) of the capital needed to continue its colonial wars of oppression against African people in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

In response to Harvard's statement, AFRO, the Harvard Radcliffe Association of Afro-American students, held an emergency meeting at which time they voted unanimously to support the action which the AFRO steering committee and the Pan-African Liberation Committee (PALC) would take to dramatize their displeasure with Harvard's policy statement on its Gulf Oil holdings.

Before dawn, on a cold, windy, and gray Thursday, some 50 members of the PALC and AFRO took over Massachusetts Hall, a top level administration building at Harvard. A racially mixed group, which at various times numbered between 150-300 people, rallied to the support of the take over by marching around the building, holding Black crosses and loudly chanting "US out of South East Asia, Harvard Out of Gulf."

University police blocked off conventional entrances and exits while awaiting orders from their administrative superiors. At 11:00 the police asked the brothers and sisters to leave the building peacefully. They refused.

The university administration then proceeded to get a court injunction which would bring Cambridge city police on campus to remove them. Although the injunction was granted early in the afternoon, it was not served on Thursday or early Friday, because it was feared that violence would erupt. The technique of waiting to serve the injunction took

advantage of the rain, sleet and numbing cold which thinned the ranks of those supporting the takeover on Thursday.

However, on Friday, with an improvement in weather, larger crowds were reported. The leaders of the takeover repeatedly stated that it was a non-violent protest, and urged all of those present not to be antagonistic towards the university or city police, since they were mere functionaries for the authorities.

In a Thursday press conference, Boston Black community representatives, the local chapter of the African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee (ALDCC), MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) Urban Fellows Program and the Afro-Student Organization joined together to demonstrate their support for the takeover.

Although the meaning and significance of the takeover as a tactic in their overall strategy to convince Harvard to divest its stock in Gulf was explained in depth, the white media in its reports failed to clarify for listeners what had been made clear to them.

"African men, women and children are being napalmed, bombed and machine-gunned daily in Angola and Mozambique. They are victims of the all out military efforts being waged by the Portuguese government in against determined liberation movements within the colonies," said AFRO and PALC. A recent UN study revealed that in 1969 Gulf Oil paid over \$20 million in taxes to the Portuguese. This represented almost half the military budget for the Portuguese war effort. Harvard University, with 683,000 shares, is the largest university shareholder in Gulf oil. Harvard University, by continuing to accept large profits reaped through the bombing, napalming and machine-gunning of Black people is directly contributing to these crimes committed against our people there."

Five demands were made by the brothers and sisters:

(1) Divestiture by Harvard of all its Gulf oil stock;

(2) A public statement giving the reason for its divestiture;

(3) An appeal for other stockholders to do the same;

(4) A statement of Harvard's intent to follow this with similar action; and

(5) The exploration of investment of this money for the benefit of the Cambridge community.

Harvard had proposed other so-called constructive acts rather than withdrawal, but failed to see any real moral wrong in holding stock in a company which had operations in a nation controlled by a repressive and inhumane government. That position was seen as weak indeed.

"Harvard University," emphasized PALC and AFRO, "as a leading educational institution, has a responsibility to disassociate itself of any involvement in the oppression of Black Africans. Petitions and discussions have not moved the university beyond this meager response. In an attempt to get Harvard to resume its responsibility, we are forced to take more direct action."

Victory for Angola Boycott

AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS (PAC/USA)- After about ten years of war with the Portuguese in Angola, it now appears that Black people there are not only winning the war but have gathered considerable political influence on the international stage.

One good example of this is the recently successful campaign of the Angolan Committee in Holland. The Committee, active in Holland for several years, has this week been able to gain the support of the major company in Holland exporting Angolan coffee.

This, however, means that the Committee has been able to successfully boycott 90 percent of the Dutch Coffee market. Holland is Angola's biggest coffee exporter. The Committee had recently released information stating that at least \$4 million per year from the coffee trade went to Portugal's army in Africa.

What is the Central Issue?

Every day in the white press there are reports which remind us of the "central racial issue in America"—bussing. The fact that out of the 43 percent of the children who ride buses to school in this country, only 3 percent are being bused to integrate schools should cause us to pause and take a closer look at this "central issue."

Historically, Black people in America have been plagued by white liberals of various sorts who take it upon themselves to define for the oppressed what are central issues affecting their lives. There are many examples of this. One which immediately comes to mind is the famous disagreement between Frederick Douglass and the white abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison over the direction of the struggle to liberate Black slaves during the 1800's.

Today we have the great bussing controversy. White and negro liberals are defining the issue as either bused integration, or segregation for Black children seeking to obtain quality education. These choices are presented to the Black community in an attempt to hide the more fundamental issues facing oppressed Black people in America.

The fact that the issue which deals most progressively with the school question—community controlled schools is pushed aside, speaks directly to the reactionary aims of the white liberal bussing. Whether Black are bused to white schools or whether they are forced to remain in segregated schools, educational content and quality in both instances are controlled by white people.

The central racial issue in America, then, is not bussing, despite the efforts of white liberals and conservatives to make it so. The central issue in this country remains that of the need for the liberation of Black people from the oppressive conditions forced upon us by whites—this includes liberals and conservatives, Democrats and Republicans; and in education, the great need for Black community control of the education of Black children.

No Friend In Need

Never through crying like a baby, representatives of the Zionist government of Israel have again charged 'conspiracy,' this time following the expulsion from Uganda earlier this month of all Israeli personnel. All of it, said foreign minister Abba Eban, was part of a 'conspiracy' worked out between Uganda head of state Gen. Idi Amin and Libya's Col. Muammar Gaddafi during a recent meeting of the two in Libya.

Such accusations by the Israeli official are overworn and tired at best. He says that charges by Amin that his government was involved in internal subversion in Uganda were false. He blames the dire economic plight of Uganda as desperation which has now led them to seek friends in the Arab world.

Israel's danger to Africa as an outpost for US aggression and imperialism is well known. They have also aided another co-partner, South Africa, in its program of similar imperialist settler aggression on the continent. According to reliable sources, Abba Eban, himself, comes from South Africa.

"By God, Israel needs all the friends she can make," said their ambassador to Nigeria Yis-sakhar Ben Yaacov last year. And it seems like they are willing to get those friends by any means necessary.



THE STRUGGLE IN PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON
SOBU National Chairman

The Nature of Capitalism

What is it that would make white folks treat us differently? Why have they acted like they have? Are they devils? Do they have unique genes? Or is it something in the drinking water of Europe? Again, we must use a materialist approach to our study of history.

The slave trade—the barter of African human beings—began to emerge in the early 16th century as one of the significant stimuli of Europe's economy—an economy which was evolving from one feudalistic production to a new form, one that came to be known as capitalism.

Capitalism, as its name suggests, is a system of production dominated not by land, as was feudalism, but by capital.

For the system to emerge and take hold, there first had to be a "primitive accumulation of capital," sufficient to find larger and larger ventures. And the three factors most responsible for the primitive accumulation in Europe were: 1) The expansion of Europe eastward; 2) The finding of the Western Hemisphere—the "new world;" and 3) the African slave trade.

It was off of our labor on tobacco, cotton, and sugar plantations in America and the Caribbean that European merchants and industrialists acquired the capital necessary for their "Industrial Revolution." They had tried enslaving Red men, but they knew the

terrain well enough to escape, among other drawbacks. Lower class Europeans could blend too easily with their masters to be practical as slaves, and figured too much in the political design of early colonists to be so enslaved.

And so it became their task to use the Pope, the King, the Bible, the stars, anybody and anything, to create and maintain a system of belief in racial inferiority which could justify the bestial treatment we were receiving to further their economic ends. So, much of the economic underpinnings of the early development of capitalism lies with our enslavement and exploitation.

It has become fashionable to be "against" capitalism lately, often without a clear understanding of what the system we oppose is all about.

The great danger inherent in this position is that unless we understand how capitalism functions we can get trapped into working against it. Although this paper cannot encompass a lengthy discussion of capitalism (there is much information on that elsewhere), we must understand that the beginning and the, initiative and the objective of the capitalist mode of production is the accumulation of capital.

Therefore, productions in such a system is geared toward the generation of profits, not the fulfillment of human needs.

Since the means of production are held privately by a few individuals, there is a deliberate effort to relieve the large majority of the population of any means of subsistence other than the forced sale of their labor power to those who own and control the means of production. And it is from their labor that the capitalist extracts his profits.

This is the classic milieu by Karl Marx in his analysis of capitalism, and its essence is still valid. But although the essential nature of capitalism has not changed since the 1860's, many of its forms and methods have. And again we must guard against a tendency to superimpose solutions and analysis from other times and other places onto our situation.

First, it is clear from our look at American History that racism and the exploitation of African people have played an integral part in the economic,

Since the capitalist is out to make a profit, it is to his advantage to keep the wages of his workers as low as he possibly can; the stage is now set for a conflict between the capitalist class (the group which owns the means of production) and those who work for them, and of course, our people are, and have always been, in the latter category—in fact, we have been the workers of the working class.

(Cont'd. on pg. 5)

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

by Winston Berry (AWA)

Plight of Africans to be Examined

UNITED NATIONS (AWA)—On the initiative of Nigeria and Tanzania, the United Nations Human Rights Commission, has approved a resolution instructing its sub-commission on prevention of discrimination to conduct a study of racial discrimination against people of African origin in all countries. Specifically, the 32-member body authorized the appointment of "a rapporteur to make special studies of policies and practices of discrimination on the basis of color faced by people of African origin in all countries." The cost of the probe was set at \$16,400, and the commission urged that the report be made as soon as possible but not later than the 29th session of the UN General Assembly in 1974.

There was more difficult debate on the African draft than would have been expected on a document worded completely in line with the pledges contained in the UN Charter. But the United States and its Western allies got hung up on the phrase "people of African origin." They would have preferred a more general target for the probe.

Latin American representa-

tives were worried too about the definition of the same phrase. Ambassador Diaz Casanueva of Chile, whose position can in no way be associated with that of the NATO representatives, was bothered by what this would mean to Latin American societies in which large proportions of the populations, although classified as "white," can trace their lineage to an African ancestor.

He said there are black and white Africans, even blonde Africans, expressing the fear that to raise the question of "African origin" might be to introduce social divisions.

On the other hand, Arthur M. Stillman of the United States, while avoiding a head-on collision with the African and socialist supporters of the draft, said he was perplexed by its extent to study "discrimination against persons of African descent in all countries." He spoke as if he were mindful that the greatest concentrations of people of African descent outside Africa was in the Western Hemisphere.

Wouldn't it be more useful, if the probe aimed at general discrimination especially in the

so-called "closed societies." Stillman introduced an amendment which would water down the draft to a request to "keep under review" a former study and "bring it up to date."

Yao Yindu of Nigeria and Nikolai K. Tarassov of the Soviet Union attacked the amendment as unacceptable.

At another point in the discussion, Nigerian representative Adam A. Mohammed replied to the Chilean ambassador's observation that there were black and blonde Africans. If there were blonde Africans, Mr. Mohammed contended, one could be sure "they had been imported."

Conrad S. M. Mselle of Tanzania rejected the Stillman concept of "open" and "closed" societies. In the so-called "open" society in the United States, he remarked, information was so often distorted that it made "no difference whether the society was 'open' or 'closed'."

Thus Africa, with mountainous problems to be solved at home, won a fight to have highlighted the enforced disabilities and continued oppression of its kidnapped sons in the West.

WORDS

FROM OUR

READERS

Nkrumah-Busia Letter Not for Real

Dear Brother Editor:

In the interest of clarity and better understanding of historical facts and events in our struggle for total freedom, which is a pre-condition for any successful revolution, allow me to shed a little bit of light over a letter published on April 1 in *The African World*. Undoubtedly "The African World" is one of the very, very few newspapers in the African world community that are almost free from orthodox pro-racist-capitalist type of journalism, usually characterized by a straight-jacketed puppet attitude towards objective analysis.

The Editor's note states that the letter is "said to be from Ghanaian president Kwame Nkrumah to recently overthrown Ghana prime minister Kofi Busia." It further states that this letter "appeared in a Ghanaian newspaper, 'The Palaver' No. 65 and No. 63, Feb. 3, 1972 and Feb. 10, 1972. It has been forwarded to the African World from Students at Howard University who reported receiving it from a brother in Ghana. A 'Palaver' correspondent in Conakry, Guinea Ismael Sekou is given as the source of the information."

Let's look at the source. During this period, diplomatic relations between Ghana and Guinea had just eased a little as a result of the overthrow of the unpopular regime of Kofi Busia by Col. I. K. Acheampong. Even though Brother Sekou Toure welcomed the coup with a message of solidarity of Acheampong, diplomatic tensions was not so low as to allow an official correspondent of a Ghanaian newspaper to even function in Guinea. This was because Guinea was still watching developments in Ghana.

It therefore means that the said name, Ismael Sekou, who is supposed to be the correspondent, is simply a pseudonym used to validate the source, because such a name is typical of folks in Guinea.

The letter should have at least been published in 'Horoya,' the Guinean official newspaper; if not before the "Palaver," at least afterwards, for the Guinean masses have placed all available means in the communications media at the disposal of Osagyefo. The letter is not even known about in Guinea simply because of its non-existence.

The "Palaver" is known to be a liberal Ghanaian newspaper with means that its either a newspaper whose editorial boards is at best short-sighted, at worst blind, or one on the honkey's pay roll.

After six paragraphs of projecting Brother Nkrumah as an ego-tripper and confused confessor, the writer gets down on paragraph 13 where the brother, over a radio broadcast in Conakry, is supposed to have "exhorted the people of Ghana not to vote for any other candidate for the premiership but

you "(Busia) I knew that being a political weakling, you'll soon expose your self." The writer knows damn well that he is blatantly telling lies.

Eyewitness accounts from brothers quite close to Bro. Nkrumah bear witness that there was never any broadcast made by Bro. Nkrumah at the 'election' of Busia into office.

The writer reveals his subtle malice by trying hard to vilify the Brother. Those who witnessed Bro. Nkrumah's private and public life in both Ghana and Guinea know fully well he is anything but a wealthy man.

The writer makes believe that Nkrumah was in Monrovia, Liberia to attend Pres. William Tubman's funeral. All the Guineans, all those who have any kind of connection with Osagyefo, including Brother Stokely Carmichael, plus Liberian diplomats, know fully well that Bro. Nkrumah never moved an inch out of the borders of Guinea when Pres. Tubman died, much less having a frivolous confrontation with Busia. This by itself is an underestimation of Nkrumah's dignity as regards protocol.

In the last but one paragraph, the writer makes the leader sound like a chauvinistic micro-nationalist "Like Ethiopia

and Ethiopia shall rise above the horizon." Anyone who has read any piece of Bro. Nkrumah's writings or heard any of his speeches, would realize that his ideas are pregnant with primary concern for Africa first. "The independence of Ghana is meaningless unless it is linked up with the total liberation of Africa," said Nkrumah on the eve of Ghanaian 'independence', March 6, 1947.

With the above clarification, we hope that the African audience would learn about the falsity and trickery of the letter in question. This is one of the tricks the racist-capitalist play down on US so as to defame our leaders by telling us all sorts of bad things about them. In the future, as there would be more of this kinds of tricks, we hope that students from Howard University and the editorial board of the "African World" would be quick to recognize such trickeries and even expose them to the people.

Down with liberalism
Victory for the African Liberation Struggle
Long live Osagyefo Kwame Nkrumah
In the interest of clarity and better understanding,
Lamin Jahna

A Wise Old Warrior's Words

GREETINGS GREENSBORO, N. C.:

A distinguished friend of mine of Youngstown, Ohio sent me a copy of *The African World*. They knew of my interest in the Cause of freedom and the Redemption of Mother Africa.

I was teaching African History before I met the late Hon. Marcus Garvey in 1922. I joined him heart and soul and stuck by his program until he died in London in 1940. I have been a civil servant of Freedom and African Redemption for fifty years. I am known to a number of Africa's freedom fighters who have never seen me. I may be one or the only Black preacher in America that freedom fighters can trust or Dr. Kwame Nkrumah would not have sent me a map of the Revolutionary Struggle through Her Excellency, A. J. Garvey of Kingston 6, Jamaica, W. I. Even the House of Lords got my name through my communications. When I found out here that a takeover was in the making in Ghana, I sent Dr. Nkrumah an air mail letter, callings and many communications...reminding him of the take over, but he had left a day before my letter arrived. Therefore, the letter fell into the hands of Dr. Busia and his takeover.

A few years later Dr. Nkrumah learn that I had written him and through Amy Jacques Garvey of Kingston 6, Jamaica sent me seven of his books from London. Some of them I gave away to students here in college. I am very old, now

and cannot see too good and make mistakes. Nevertheless, I am with the Struggle until Death. Let us never think that freedom is a Gift. We must take the Spirit of Nat Turner, and Strike the Blow like he did in 1831.

Kindly send me *The African World* and stick by your guns--We Win Tomorrow, If Not Today. The Spirit of freedom can never die. Sciences are whispering through Iron Lips. Love to all the people and especially to the Staff of the African World. Your Bro., Rev. and Prof., J. H. Harrison
Camden, N. J.

Capitalism

(Cont'd. from pg. 4)

political, social and ideological development of the American nation. It is clear that rigid application of the concept of class struggle cannot be substituted for a concrete analysis of our situation.

And so we must conclude that the basis of our oppression--and therefore the nature of our struggle against it, is characterized neither solely by the question of race or solely the question of class, but involves elements of both.

It is clear there are contradictions between the European population as a whole and the African population as a whole in this country and indeed, the world. And an acceptance of the race/class nature of our struggle brings us back to the conclusion that it must be national in character and scientific in principle.

common**black****sense**

by Dr. Kamuti Kiteme & Assoc.

White Tricknology at Work

When it rains heavily on a lion, people mistake it for a monkey.
—African Proverb

the African names such as the Yoruba or the Zulu peoples. We support this thesis.

Take, for a classic analogy, typical European tribal groupings as we find in Iceland, Scotland, Switzerland (three Languages), Wales, Belgium (two or more languages or dialects), Northern, Ireland (two religions), New York City (five main ethnic groups) and Quebec (English and French tribes). They tell us that these people are nationals of their respective countries.

In numbers, there are some African ethnic groups which are much, much larger than these European tribes. But, in our case, Africans remain tribesmen; and not nationals of their countries. We object to the implied difference in meaning because we feel that it has a taint of racist snobbishness.

As far as the two cultures were concerned, Europeans entered Africa armed with the myth of cultural superiority. They despised, rejected or ignored African cultural institutions, beliefs and values. That which was not European was automatically called "savage," "uncivilized," "primitive," "wild," "stupid," "uncultured" and "uncouth." Thus, Europeans have consistently described our people by attaching these obnoxious adjectives before our names, religions, customs, art, music, dance, and nearly all other cultural styles of life.

As in the Western Hemisphere, being 100 percent white was the only recognized determinant of excellence and, therefore, acceptance by Europeans. Africans of the so-called mixed heritage had more privileges than the dark ones. For the lighter a man was the more elements of the ideal color he possessed--white. Despite the privileges, the "mixed" people were classified as "mulattoes," "half-castes" or "colored."

Most of free Africa has changed this situation, usually without bloody revenge against Europeans. In Southern Africa, however, customs and laws dictate that the racist hierarchy is God's rule, and that it shall be maintained.

Speaking of Europeans in Africa, those who emigrated there generations ago, not only refuse to be called natives of Africa, but also continue to refer to themselves as Europeans. We think it is silly and misleading that some writers call them white Africans (because they were born there); while, on the other hand, they stubbornly insist that they have always been Europeans living in Africa (because they are white). Nor do we see any sense in talking about Black Africans (because Africans are black). Do we ever speak of white Frenchmen or white Europeans?

One thing is certain, though. First and foremost, we are nothing else but African peoples.

Long before Europeans went to Africa, they talked about the "Dark Continent." We are told that it was like darkness because Europe knew very little about it. Later, the term "dark" was used to refer to the Black peoples of Africa.

Then strange things began to happen. Europeans ignored African peoples' ethnic identities. Instead, we were collectively called Negroes (negroes). As far back as 1443 (the date when Europeans terrorized friendly Africans and took the first cargo of slaves to Portugal--an even which was later blessed by The Pope, believe it or not), we have evidence that they referred to Africans as negroes or negro Moors.

And to separate us into "different Black colors," colonial education taught us that "negro" only meant the very dark people in Central and Western Africa. The "lighter" ones in the North, East and Southern Africa were not actually negroes; but Bantus, Semites, Hamites and Nilotes.

The racist derivative of negro--nigger to be exact--is just as ancient. Our research shows that it was first used all over Africa by Europeans who went to trade in slaves; and to police and exploit their spheres of influence (a euphemism for colonist). For example, Cecil Rhodes, (the man who hallucinated about a universal British empire, beginning with the conquest of the entire continent of Africa) once declared: "I prefer land to niggers."

The most innocent of all the words that Europeans corrupted was (and still is) "native." To get it from the horse's mouth, Webster (USA) defines native as "...belonging to a particular place by birth..."

However, Europeans' customary usage has given this word other meanings and implications. The distortion is so thorough that "native" now means something like "a childish, naked savage." Hence, when Europeans talk of the "natives in Africa, New Guinea, and the Amazon, they mean a quite different thing from the "natives" in Scandinavia, Hungary or Moscow. By the same token, Europeans born and brought up in Africa never call themselves "natives" of Africa. The term is exclusively used to refer to Africans.

The same "savage" meaning of "native" was widely publicized in European news media, text books and films. The most notorious of the films being "Tarzan"--a white man who always conquered "spear-throwing savage natives" (and their chiefs) with his bare hands.

Other terms misused by Europeans are "tribe" and "tribesmen." J. S. Mbiti, one of Africa's leading scholars, emphatically suggests in his book, *African Religions and Philosophies*, that "tribe" has been so abused that African peoples should abandon it and, instead, use African "ethnic groups" or "societies"; or else

U.S. Resumes Military Shipments to Haiti

WASHINGTON, D. C. (LNS) -- Along with its newly renovated secret police, the Leopards, Haiti has a new -- or renewed friend. State Department officials announced March 16 that the Nixon Administration was giving "favorable consideration" to a request from Haiti for credits to purchase military equipment in the U.S. The credits are expected to amount to about \$1.5 million by 1973.

The Kennedy Administration imposed a ban on military aid to Haiti in 1962, but by 1970 restrictions on the flow of American weapons and military equipment to Haiti had been quietly lifted by the Nixon Administration even before the death of Papa Doc Duvalier, the Haitian dictator who built Haiti's reputation as the most "stable" country in Latin America through the use of secret police and the exploitation of his people's belief in mystic voodoo rites.

In September 1970, the State Department began licensing the export of arms bought by the Haitian government from private dealers in the U.S. Since then Haiti has been permitted to buy just under \$200,000 worth of surplus arms, munitions and equipment from a private firm. Last month the Haitian government was licensed to buy six patrol vessels from private concern for its Coast Guard at a cost of \$1.2 million.

These arms are going to a government which has been described as an example of "tropical totalitarianism." The ton-ton macoutes, the old special police forces, were known to keep order by assassination. According to some estimates, they murdered from 30,000 to 50,000 Haitians.

They were trained in 1958 by a U.S. military mission under Colonel Heintz of the Marines. Since the "Leopards" made their first public appearance in 1971, there has been a resurgence of this training.

This kind of control is clearly necessary in a country where the average per capita income is \$75, one of the lowest in the world; where average milk consumption per year is only 7 liters; where 89 per cent of the people are illiterate; and where, during the first year of life, the death rate is 25 per cent.

Papa Doc, Francois Duvalier,

dieu in April of last year and was replaced by Jean-Claude Duvalier, his 19-year-old son. Jean-Claude is thought by some U.S. liberals to offer hope that the more obvious aspects of terror and brutality may be eliminated. But Jean-Claude still is dependent on the same people who helped to keep his father in power for so many years.

U.S. business interests in Haiti are substantial. Haiti's national budget is about \$28 million annually. As much as one-third of this goes to paying the high interest on debts to the U.S.

U.S. investors are estimated to have more than sixty million dollars in Haiti. The country's foreign trade is almost completely controlled by U.S. interests. The principal mineral riches in bauxite and copper were handed over to U.S. monopolies by Papa Doc.

The Haitian-American Sugar Corporation, a U.S.-owned firm operates two sugar mills in Haiti and also controls the farming and exportation of sisal (used to make rope) as well as the electricity company.

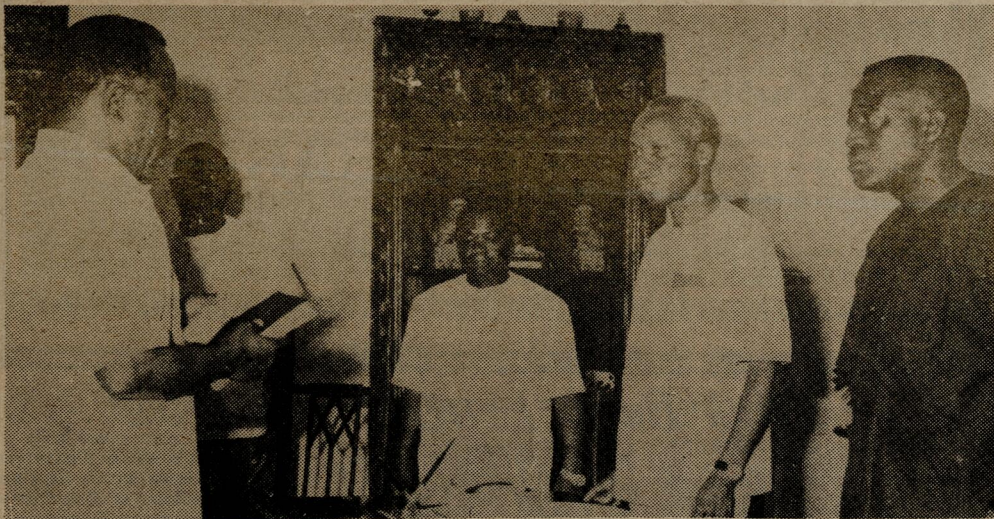
The Haitian-American Meat and Provisions Co. -- in which Lady Bird Johnson has shares -- monopolizes the slaughter and export of meat in Haiti.

Tourism, which is increasing in Haiti, is said to be in the hands of the U.S. Mafia, always friendly to Haiti, as it was to prerevolutionary Cuba.

Since Haiti and the Dominican Republic share the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean, the U.S. is sure to view an armed and cirulently anti-communist Haiti as helpful in the event that the ever-growing revolutionary movement in Santo Domingo should attempt to overthrow the repressive government there.

Add to this Haiti's strategic location just southeast of Cuba and one can see why Nixon has a more than ample incentive to provide Haiti with the arms it wishes.

"A nation which is born of the people's concerted action, which embodies the real aspirations of the people while changing the State, cannot exist save in the expression of exceptionally rich forms of culture." -- Frantz Fanon



TANZANIA PRESIDENT JULIUS K. NYERERE (2ND FROM R.) AT THE SWEARING IN CEREMONY for Aboud Jumbe (L.), the new president of Zanzibar and first vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania. Vice-Pres. Jumbe replaced Sheikh Abeid A. Karume whose revolutionary leadership was cut short by assassin's bullets this month.

Designs for Dividing Africa

Shooting of Zanzibar Leader Not Isolated

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

by Charlie Cobb
DAR ES SALAAM, Tan. - Just what will be the full aftermath of events on the island of Zanzibar after the assassination of its president and first vice-president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Sheikh Abeid A. Karume, is not yet known.

Sheikh Karume, who had led the government and the ruling Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) since it came to power in the revolution of 1964, was gunned down April 7 by four assassins while sitting in the ASP office here with associates, two of whom were wounded.

The assassins themselves will be able to shed little light on the motives for their criminal actions. One was killed on the scene, two others shot to death by police and a fourth committed suicide. Three of the assassins were Africans, the other an Arab.

The entire United Republic went into several days mourning, as a large entourage of state officials, headed by prime minister Rashidi Kawawa and accompanied by official visitors from surrounding countries, at-

tended the Sheikh's funeral. He was laid to rest at the party headquarters at Vikokotani, a few yards from where the assassin's bullet had instantly taken his life.

Sheikh Karume was succeeded politically by Aboud Jumbe as first vice president of the United Republic, chairman of the 30 man Revolutionary Council, and president of the ASP. While Sheikh Karume was alive, Vice President Jumbe had served as minister of state.

It is not totally known yet whether the killing of Sheikh Karume was linked to any definite plot to overthrow his progressive government on the island, although this idea has reportedly been advanced by sources on the island of Zanzibar, about 25 miles off the coast of the mainland here. The ASP has affirmed that it will make no changes from the revolutionary policies carried out by Sheikh Karume.

On the surface, it could seem that the aim of the murder was to annihilate the Sheikh's person. But getting rid of Sheikh Karume was clearly more than a personal act committed by his personal enemies. It most certainly was a conscious political act.

Most persons here agree that the four persons involved in the killing were not the only ones in on the plot. It is assumed, taken almost for granted, that Euro-American elements were involved in the planning, if not the execution itself.

This may mean that the various opponents of the revolutionary path of Sheikh Karume and the ASP have now organized themselves (or been organized) to perform continuous acts of sabotage and disruption against Zanzibar, of which the murder of Sheikh Karume is merely the first.

It seems as if there is a definite policy emanating from high up in the Euro-American world to isolate and sabotage Tanzania. Pres. Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania, a man of great vision, has now had another key assistant and compatriot taken from him, a costly blow.

There is a straight line of aggression being directed against Tanzania, from Oscar Kambona's machinations from London, to the ouster of Pres. Milton Obote in Uganda, to the acts of economic sabotage (the latest being the assault against East African Airlines) directed a-

gainst this country. Also included are the assassination of Iringa regional commissioner Kle-ruu in December, the terrible pressure being placed on Zambia to break away from Tanzania and function in South Africa's orbit, and now the recent Portuguese bombing of the Southern areas of the country, near the border with Mozambique.

As predictable, the western press has played up Sheikh Karume as a harsh dictator who in seven years of his rule acquired countless personal enemies. They have couched in racial terms his dislike for the exploitative, capitalist operations of Arab and Indian businessmen, spoken radically of his execution of political traitors and delved into his personal life of three wives, as is common among persons like he of the Muslim faith.

Seldom mentioned were his abolishment of prisons in Zanzibar in favor of skills rehabilitation, his programs of free health care and increased literacy through free education and his providing of free housing to many on the island. Also glossed over was his administrative ability to profitably market the island's chief export, cloves.

And, of course, there have been the usual accusations of his innate viciousness because he chose to accept financing of Soviet and Chinese sources rather than the often subversion-oriented western powers.

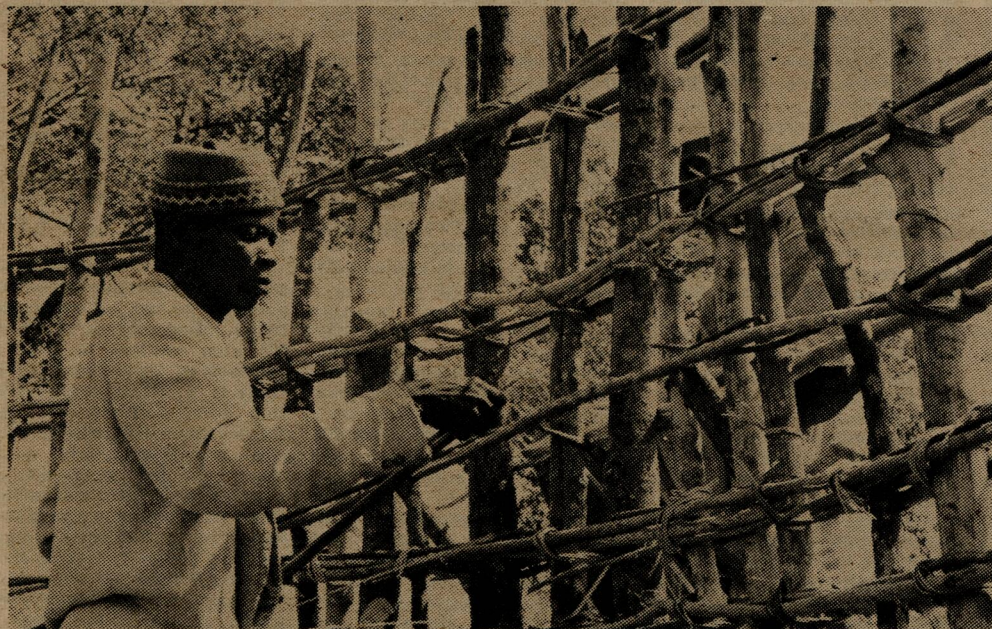
There has also been talk of Sheikh Karume's "embarrassment" to Pres. Nyerere. The gruff sailor, said the white press, put the "moderate, British-educated" Nyerere on the spot through his radical policies.

One newspaper has even advanced that not only was the whole 1964 union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar which formed the Republic of Tanzania a move on the part of Nyerere, a socialist, to stop the spread of communism in Zanzibar, but also that the two leaders were really at odds with one another.

This was the continuation of ill meaning the political attempts to divide Pres. Nyerere and Sheikh Karume which had occurred while the Sheikh was still alive.

Their standard line was that Pres. Nyerere was "alright,"

(Cont'd. on pg. 14)



THE MASSES OF AFRICAN PEOPLE ON THE CONTINENT DO NOT LIVE IN THE FEW CITIES, but rather in the bush or in the interior of the country. It is the needs of these people, such as these brothers at work in the Republic of Guinea, that revolutionary programs must speak. These brothers are building a hut. Their concern is not with ideas, but more with concrete needs--food, shelter, clothing--and the same must be true of all those dedicated to the African Revolution. (UN photo)

Who Did the Killing?

Davis Trial
Testimony May
Help Magee

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

SAN JOSE, CAL. - To date, just about all of the prosecution's witnesses against Angela Davis have already been called. As was predicted, none have been able to turn up very much solid evidence which would, beyond a reasonable doubt, implicate her as implied by the prosecution, in a conspiracy to plan the August, 1970 Marin county break out attempt.

In that event, three brothers, Jonathan Jackson, William Christmas and James McClain - were killed and a fourth, Ruchell Magee, wounded, when police and prison guards opened fire on a van in which the brothers were, along with several hostages. One of the hostages, Judge Harold J. Haley, was also killed. Ruchell Magee and Angela Davis are now charged with murder in that incident.

The trials of Angela Davis and Ruchell Magee were severed some time ago. Yet from the evidence being introduced here, it is not only showing that Sis. Davis should certainly not be convicted, but that the case against Ruchell Magee for murder is also being indirectly called into question.

The central point of this theory came recently during the testimony of two witnesses, both claiming credit for killing the three brothers. In their selfish boasting, they have not only clouded the issue of which one killed the brothers, but opened wide the door of thought on the contention that one of them may have also shot Judge Haley.

A report on that testimony follows:

Prosecutor Albert Harris' "star witness," Asst. D. A. Gary Thomas, who was wounded by a bullet fired from outside the van and paralyzed as a result, claimed he watched Ruchell Magee, one of the inmates and the only survivor of the escape attempt, blow Haley's head off with a shotgun.

Thomas swore that he grabbed a gun from the already wounded Jonathan Jackson and shot him, then in rapid succession shot the other escaping prisoners, McClain, Christmas and

Magee. Shooting began, according to Thomas, when Jackson stuck a gun out the window of the van he was driving, containing the escapees and their hostages (the judge, Thomas and three women jurors), and a San Quentin guard wounded Jackson in the hand.

On the stand, Thomas couldn't remember if Jackson himself actually fired a shot. The shooting began when the van "came to an abrupt stop," according to most witnesses. The "abrupt stop" was caused by San Quentin guard John Matthews, who was standing in the road with a .30 caliber pump action rifle.

Matthews took the stand this week and, proud of his marksmanship, calmly declared that it was he, at almost point-blank range, who shot Jonathan, McClain and a third inmate.

Matthews said he pumped three heavy .30 caliber slugs into the van in a matter of seconds. On the stand, he was unable to identify the third victim of his target shooting.

In other sworn statements however, made before he testified in court on April, Matthews had said that the third person he shot was wearing a green plaid jacket. Reminded of his earlier statements by defense attorney Leo Branton - during cross examination - Matthews claimed he could no longer remember anything about the man.

Even a picture of Magee taken earlier that day inside the Civic Center failed to arouse Matthews' memory. Magee had been wearing a green plaid jacket, taken from one of the deputies.

In sum, however, Matthews testimony stood in clear contradiction to Thomas' reported story of what happened on Aug. 7. Clearly, if Matthews shot Magee within instants after he shot Jackson and McClain, Magee couldn't have pulled the trigger on the shotgun as Thomas claimed.

Matthews is not the first witness for the prosecution to have changed his testimony from earlier statements to avoid destroying Harris' case.

Thomas himself originally



RUCHELL MAGEE (FAR RIGHT) IS NOT YET ON TRIAL FOR HIS ALLEGED PART IN THE murder of Judge Harold Haley (Next to Magee) during the 1970 Marin County escape attempt. However, testimony revealed recently in an attempt to implicate Angela Davis in this death have "raised serious questions as to whether or not Ruchell Magee did, as claimed, kill the judge, during a 'shootout' in a van shortly after this picture was taken. Evidence seems to point the finger of murder at San Quentin authorities.

said that he picked up the gun he used on the escaping prisoners from McClain's hand, but on the stand claimed he picked up Jackson's gun instead. The conclusion to be drawn from his original story is that Thomas shot two wounded, if not dead, men at point-blank range.

Another San Quentin guard present Aug. 7 gave testimony which indicated more clearly who was responsible for the deaths on that day. Sgt. Joseph Murphy testified that it is San Quentin guards policy to shoot escapees-even if it means killing hostages.

Asked by Branton if he wasn't saying that the San Quentin policy meant, "It is more important to prevent an escape than to save human life," Murphy paused for a long moment, then softly replied, "yes sir."

It would thus appear that the San Quentin guards may well have been responsible for the day's death and carnage. Further indications of this came

when the Marin County pathologist Dr. John Manwaring testified about the autopsies he did on Haley, Jackson, McClain and Christmas. He also changed his testimony, which now seemingly, at odds with that of another pathologist.

The pathologist originally testified that Haley had two wounds, either of which could have been fatal. One was the shot gun blast in the face, the other was a bullet wound in the chest. On the stand, Manwaring changed his statement to say that the shot gun wound would have had to have "been fatal" whereas the wound to the chest could have been fatal.

A second autopsy ordered a year later on the request of Ru-

chell Magee, conducted by an Austrian specialist indicated that Haley was probably killed by the bullet wound.

The evidence indicates that there was a collection of two quarts of blood in the chest cavity and relatively little blood in Haley's mouth. The point is whether or how strongly the heart was beating when the shot gun wound was received. Clearly Haley was, if not dead, close to death when the shot gun went off. This indicates even more strongly that the death and carnage wreaked on Aug. 7 was due to the determination of the San Quentin guards to kill everyone in the van rather than allow an escape.

Richer Whites, Poorer Blacks

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Anyone in this city who has yet to realize that things are not getting better off for Black people, need only turn to a recently completed study to realize that over the last ten years, the difference in income between Black and white people has widened--in effect, whites have gotten rich while Blacks have become poorer.

The findings came from recent US census bureau figures covering the years from 1959 to 1969.

They showed that while the median income -- the point at which an equal number of all incomes are above and below--for Black families over the past ten years did rise by 77 per cent, that for white families went up by 94.2 per cent. While in 1959 the difference was only about \$2700 in favor of the whites, it became almost \$6500 in their favor by 1969.

Other finding substantiated that the Black population, which makes up 71 per cent of the district, continued to have less formal education, fewer skilled positions and less money to take care of larger families.

Even among families below the poverty level, the report revealed, those who are white

are in better ship shape than those who are Black. One in every six Black families in the District were living at standards below the poverty level, half of them were on public welfare.

Other figures, clearly showing the racist character of local institutions, showed that although Black people outnumber whites as job holders by almost 2-1, white people still outnumber Blacks in the higher paying jobs.

Because of the heavier population, Black high school graduates numerically outclass whites, but this figure is misleading since in relative terms, only 40 per cent of the Black population has completed school, while the percentage for whites is 75.

On the level of college graduates, it is not surprising then when it is reported that even though the white population is less than half that of the Black, it has managed to acquire more total college graduates than the Black.

It seems no wonder then, that home rule in Washington, D. C. is being fought so staunchly by the white community. Such regal living--where the minority rather than the majority clearly benefits--must be hard to imagine losing.

Community Opposes 'Legal Highs'

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

HARLEM, N. Y. - The Black community is growing more and more opposed to shortcuts and experiments with the disastrous drug problems in our community. One of the more recent ways this has been manifest here is through widespread condemnation of new plans by the city of New York which would allow for those addicted to heroine to get free doses at a clinic run by the city.

This scheme has been exposed by Black and Puerto Rican community spokesmen who have singled out a number of reasons for its disfavor to their peoples. They have condemned it for not providing for any drug-free methods to end addiction and denounced attempts to jam it down the community's throat with no prior community say-so whatsoever.

Those with an even deeper Black and Puerto have fitted it into a growing plot of using drugs to pacify Black and Puerto Rican people are developing

increasingly more political power. If this little 'experiment' is allowed, they added, it won't be long before a mass approach to heroine maintenance--a program whereby everyone addicted would be given free drugs--will be common place in the community.

One of the persons who spoke about the plot was a hospital drug abuse specialist, Dr. James Wesley. Dr. Wesley pointed out that there was much to be questioned in the logic being applied.

"It's been found in experiments," he revealed, "that when they gave patients heroine, they never got enough. They kept going on. And they gave them just enough to get high, they went out and got other things. And they were not thinking about working."

"If you have a history of drug abuse, unless you can get a job in a drug field, you can't get a job," said Jose Ferrer, director of a central Harlem multiservice drug rehabilitation

clinic.

"I know a guy who worked himself up to a \$12,000 job in the Transit Authority. When they found out he was on a methadone maintenance, they cut him loose. He's on welfare now," he recalled. Thus the program offered no better odds on the job market.

Another bad point about the whole idea of solving the drug problem by letting people walk around high is the question of what it does to them physically and also in terms of their total social outlook. Other people said that the rationale that by making heroine free, a good deal robberies--apparently by junkies--would stop, was faulty logic. A lot of the robbers, they pointed out, were not addicts.

All in all, the growing opinion seemed to be that any program of free heroine was far from the solution to the drug addiction problem.

South Africa Looks 'Outward' - Pt. II

Making Africa a Bantustan

SPECIAL TO
THE AFRICAN WORLD

by Charles Cobb
DAR ES SALAAM, TAN. -The apartheid government of South Africa's new 'outward looking' policy is a smokescreen for more intense designs of becoming economic kingpin of the entire Southern half of the continent. Yet, it has managed to fog the minds of several African leaders who have enthusiastically joined in as willing puppets in a pitiful clown show.

The most immediate response to South Africa's enticements has come from Malawi. In 1967, Malawi agreed to the expansion of trade between the two countries. The result has been an ever increasing influx of South African capital into Malawi.

A \$9.6 million loan has been given by South Africa to finance the first stage of building a new capitol at Lilongwe. A \$15.4 million loan was given to finance the construction of another rail link between Malawi and Mozambique. Koornhof Holdings, a South African firm, is building a \$1.2 million tourist hotel on Lake Malawi.

In November of 1969, Mr. Aleke Banda, the Minister of Trade and Industry of Malawi, let slip out one longer ranged purpose of all this by pointing out that South African industrialists would have markets throughout Africa that are usually closed to them if they set up factories in Malawi. The goods could then carry a "made in Malawi" label.

Prime minister Balthazar Vorster's visit to Malawi in May of 1970 was a significant political breakthrough for South Africa. It represented the first time that a South African prime minister had set foot in a "Black African" country.

At a dinner party given by Pres. Hastings Banda in his honor, Vorster said: "We in South Africa are a part of Africa. This is our home, always has been and will always be." He went on to say that "good relations" could be established "on the basis of sovereign equality, tolerance, mutual respect and non interference in each other's domestic affairs (my italics)."

A grinning Banda agreed and openly acknowledged the legitimacy of white rule in South Africa. For Vorster this was well worth the few million dollars he had invested in Malawi. On his way back to South Africa, Vorster stopped off in Salisbury, Rhodesia, presumably to firm up the white side of things there.

In August, 1971 Banda became the first "Black" head of state to visit South Africa. Hugging little white children and visiting the gold mines where he once worked, he managed to make not one statement about the oppressive conditions there. He did vaguely mention however that he didn't agree with all of South Africa's policies.

For South Africa, though, the importance of having Banda there was not to convince him of the virtues of "separate development," but to on the one hand demonstrate to the world that South Africa had a "warm" political relationship with an "independent" African government, and, on the other, to demonstrate to Africa that the ice had been broken in regards to diplomatic contact with South

Africa. Banda was used as a part of a strategy to ease censure on South Africa.

Less than three months later, Banda went to Portuguese-ruled Mozambique. Again he was the first "Black" head of state to do so. Events there were a worry to him.

The same month that Banda visited South Africa, the chief of the Portuguese armed forces also visited South Africa for meetings with South African defense and intelligence personnel in terms of the increasing FRELIMO pressures in Tete Province.

South Africa was urging the Portuguese to ensure Malawi's links with the Indian Ocean by making sure the new South African financed railway line to Nacala remained open as well as the old one to Beira. Malawi and South Africa were concerned with the buildup of guerilla war in Tete Province which is on the southwest border of Malawi and an important route into Rhodesia. The highway that runs through there has been blown up several times.

Just after this visit Malawi bought nine armoured cars from South Africa. It was the first sale of military equipment to any Black ruled state by South Africa. This arms sale, though small in the amount of arms involved, is an important measure of the degree of political understanding reached between South Africa and Malawi, and fortells one of the functions South Africa has in mind for a "common market."

Following in Malawi's footsteps is the Malagasy Republic. In November, 1970 Malagasy received a \$3.5 million loan for a road network, supply of water and electricity. The "Johannesburg Star" in an editorial stated that the agreement: "...has unlocked a door to considerable profit in South Africa but it must be made clear that the immediate profit is political and strategic, not financial and economic."

Pointing out the small amount of money involved in the agreement for such basic development items as road and a hotel, and that no "reasonably developed state" would have to sign an international agreement for so "paltry a sum" it went on to say: "The political and strategic benefits are clear: Madagascar is a valuable stepping stone into Black Africa and a useful friend in the Indian Ocean Arena." Since then the South African Navy has expressed interest in the island and asked for facilities.

It was Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast who gave South Africa its next political breakthrough in Africa by issuing his call for "dialogue" with the racist state. Boigny's main argument for this was that 1) South Africa was a military giant that Africa could not possibly defeat; 2) that belligerent statements against South Africa's internal policies were ineffectual and alienated South Africa, making it resistant to change; and 3) that South Africa was Africa's major economic power and that its resources should be utilized by Africa for development. He called for the convening of an African summit conference to urge "dialogue" with South Africa.

Africa divided in its response

to this appeal. Several of the other French colonies in Africa immediately echoed agreement with this call by Houphouet-Boigny. Tanzania and Zambia were in the forefront of African opposition to this call. Some states such as Ghana and Kenya were ambivalent in their response.

Houphouet-Boigny by no means expected the majority of African states to support his call for dialogue. His main intention was to create a political position for African states who did not wish to confront South Africa which they could visibly group around. Houphouet-Boigny, we must understand, is i-

been trying to increase private aid to its colonies. This is not altruism. It is estimated that 80 percent of French assistance to "Black Africa" returns to France in the form of wages (for technicians, ex-patriot advisors, etc), orders, and re-invested profits. There is no better example of the profitability to France than the Ivory Coast).

Clearly now, South Africa has succeeded in establishing beachheads for the acceptance of its policies in Africa. From South Africa's long term view, it is an important success that a situation has been created that allows for the idea of accepting

As long as this contradiction exists it must ultimately lead to confrontation. For there to be no confrontation, African people must cease to exist. Understanding this, then to re-enforce what must ultimately be confronted is a stupidity of the highest order.

South Africa understands that in a serious confrontation with Africa it will lose, even as the Americans with all their military apparatus and economic power, are losing in Vietnam. It is South Africa's strategy, therefore, to set up a political and economic infrastructure in Africa that will allow it to dictate the nature of African existence and fragment African people so that serious confrontation is not possible.

It is likely that we will see more African states moving towards an accommodation with the South African regime. The reason put forth will be the need for economic development and prosperity.

This South African penetration will operate at two levels primarily: 1) through giant South African based private corporations such as Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Corporation spreading their tentacles under various corporate guises, and 2) through initiatives taken by public and government agencies in South Africa such as last April's announcement by the South African National Development and Management Foundation that it was setting up a business management training program and establishing a development bank to help "emergent peoples" in Southern and Central Africa.

(Of course, "development loans" as in Malawi will be increasingly available since "foreign aid" from Europe and America seems to be declining in availability. South Africa's gestures will look increasingly attractive).

But South Africa has no intention of setting up industries that might compete with its own, especially in the area of the proposed "common market" area, and in neutralizing a significant amount of Africa's political hostility towards its domestic policies, it will have achieved not simply economic stability and prosperity, but a political victory of far reaching proportions.

Every state in the "common market" area would be dependent on South Africa, and attendant to this dependency will be South African political control of these states. Military arrangements designed to protect this entity would undoubtedly evolve threatening the existence of those states in Africa opposed to a white ruled Africa.

Line Drawn

LAGOS, NIGERIA (PAC/USA)-The Ministry of Mines and Power has announced that foreign oil companies have been "employing various practices" in recent months to fire senior Nigerian employees or to force their "voluntary resignation." The Ministry declared that oil companies must now submit "certain particulars" about each Black above skilled worker grade level, specifying who is planned to be fired and who is to replace Nigerians. The order in effect bound oil companies from summarily terminating the services of Nigerians without permission from the Ministry.



SOUTH AFRICA'S PLANS FOR MAKING AFRICA INTO A BANTUSTAN are simply a plot to imprison the entire Southern half of the continent through economic and political expansionism. Some sorry African leaders have traitorously supported this move to enslave their own people.

deologically committed to the idea of Africa for the Europeans.

The timing of this call for dialogue is most interesting. It came in the midst of African criticism of Britain and France for their arms sales to South Africa. France, long protected by its former colonies from formal criticism of its relationship with South Africa, was at last being publically criticized.

France, the third largest European investor in South Africa, and its main supplier of military goods, was concerned to protect its relationship with Africa - particularly its former colonies. Thus Houphouet-Boigny's call for dialogue probably came at the instigation of France to help it justify its own function as arms supplier to South Africa as well as to bring to the surface the elements in Africa desirous of accommodation with South Africa.

With twisted logic, Houphouet-Boigny seems to believe that if Africa places itself under a South African hegemony then it will have no reason to fear a heavily armed South Africa.

(As to Africa's importance to France, it must be noted that since the mid 1960's France has

South Africa as legitimate to be an item of public debate in Africa.

That African states can move towards accommodation with South African power and still function in relation to African states committed to the break-up of the white regime emphasizes a collapse in the collective purpose of Africa that encourages South Africa to believe in the inevitable success of its objectives.

There are without a doubt some short term financial benefits to be gained from accommodating to South Africa, but these are far outweighed by the disastrous political and long term economic consequences.

The key political question for Africa today is how to seize control of its natural resources and put them to work for the benefit of African people. Doing this, by definition, means breaking the stranglehold that the Euro-american world has on Africa today.

South Africa, despite all of its claims of being an "African state" is demonstrably a bastion of white supremacy. It functions as an outpost of the Euro-american world. It exists in direct contradiction to the principle of African independence.

Wilkins Joins Advocates of Dialogue

South Africa--You've Got a Friend in Roy

"Blacks who go to South Africa for whatever reason are insulting the people of South Africa. It is a special insult when so-called Black leaders from U.S. go to South Africa and mistakenly see things in terms of civil rights. The struggle in my country is for the ownership of the land. For a return of the nation to its rightful owners. Anything less than that is unacceptable and falls far short of our goal."

MAPHAMSON SIBHEKO
Pan-Africanist Congress
of South Africa

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

by Milton Coleman
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Roy Wilkins visited South Africa recently and highlighted his trip with a call for continued American investment in the country, which, through the slave labor of African people, returns investors \$2 for every \$1 invested. His remarks drew criticism from progressive thinking Black people throughout the world, yet, by the time he showed up here to render a lecture on citizenship and civil rights, he proved to be more polished than ever in his out of step, backwards march.

Wilkins' prepared speech talked about civil rights and integration—his claims to fame—as he chronicled a history of advancements in these two fields. But the Black students who had come to hear him, over half of them that dotted the predominately white audi-

ence were protestors, carrying signs and passing out leaflets—only wanted to hear one thing: had he really said what the New York Times had reported?

Any Black man, they reasoned, should have a chance to prove himself and make his point clear. What they were to find out, was that not only had he said that, but he actually believed more, and some things much worse.

By the end of the evening the Blacks were truly appalled and it was clear that someone had moved from the menace of being a local-yocal type menace to the Black liberation struggle in America, to becoming an international threat to the African Revolution because of their total ignorance of the movement of Black people.

When asked about South Africa, he proudly boasted that he

apparently felt qualified to speak on the subject. "I've been there," he said, "and my feeling is not dictated by any 10,000 miles away theory." Strangely enough, this attitude was to take a complete about face later, as the students pinned him down. But at the beginning, he came on as the inveterate authority.

"American corporations should not disengage from South Africa," he flatly stated. "They ought to stay there and improve the wages, hours and working conditions, something at present over which the laws of South Africa do not operate."

Later on, he was to admit that in some instances this did not mean equal for equal work, but only more money. Whites would still draw higher salaries, just because they were white.

Specifically, said Wilkins when referring to how improved conditions were for Blacks who were now being able to get to jobs once held only by whites—"They don't pay them the same, but they pay them more than they paid them before." More crumbs, never the cake.

He condemned anyone who called for the withdrawal of American corporations as lacking "understanding of the viability and effectiveness of American protest." Because, reasoned Wilkins, should the US leave, they would only have their place taken by others. At least with American corporations in there, we had a chance to put pressure on them to change.

This was unimpressive to the Blacks in the audience, who then queried the civil rights stalwart as to how Black people in South Africa would get freedom in a state based on violence without using the same.

Violating the laws, began the lecturer on citizenship, would accomplish nothing. And here again, he said that those advocating such didn't know about a police state such as that in South Africa. The existence of South African type gestapo police in every Black community in the US, the recently begun use of photo identification cards for welfare recipients in New York and the apartheid of Southern segregation, never seemed to cross his mind.

Over here, said Roy Wilkins, "you have the laws working for you," but in South Africa, they were against Black people. "We in this country have nothing like this situation," he claimed.

He acknowledged, also however, that working within the law would not work. Working outside the law would not work. What would?

Certainly not violence, said Wilkins: "It would be suicide to fight. It would be mass suicide."

His argument against armed struggle was that it was not for Black people over here to advocate armed struggle because they were not going to carry it out nor were they going to die. The same was true for those who called for American imperialists to leave South Africa.

"For us here to cavalierly say, 'American corporations ought to get out of Africa and stop supporting apartheid'—you don't know what you do to South Africans—Black South Africans, non-white South Africans. They aren't theorists. They're living by the book,"



ROY WILKINS, IN THE GOOD COMPANY OF THE AMERICAN flag, speaking on citizenship and civil rights, repeated his support for American business investments in South Africa which make staggering profits through the use of African slave labor. Wilkins said it would be 'suicide' to fight the apartheid regime. (SOBU staff photo)

Same Old Tactics Used in Dominica Unrest

SPECIAL TO
THE AFRICAN WORLD

ROUSEAU, DOMINICA—The Black student action which closed a white-run high school has not subsided despite the fact that the school has been reopened. It was closed on Mar. 17, following the dismissal of a Black male student by a white administrator. The grounds for dismissal were that the brother refused to get rid of his natural haircut.

The actions of the school administration, primarily white catholic Canadians, have been similar to actions taken in the US by the other white school teachers having to deal with the billowing Black consciousness of this generation of African youth. The responses from the community have been similar. Thus, the sameness of this kind of struggle has been emphasized.

A meeting with parents and teachers of the school was called, but the real spokesmen for the issue, the students themselves, were not invited. Some parents of youth known to be in accord with the student movement were refused admission to the meeting.

Persons who it is believed were planted in the audience by white school administrators were even raucous enough to shout down anyone who tried to speak favorably of the younger Blacks.

The whole problem at the school was blamed by more affluent, self-interested people on those coming from the poorer families who form the majority of the population on the Black island. These people even advocated closing down the school permanently rather than giving their own poorer bro-

thers and sisters a shot at formal learning.

Chief school administrator Bro. Estrada, a catholic clergyman, gave what was held to be a distorted and sugar-coated account of the events which took place at the school. He then used a tactic so common in such instances when they have occurred in the United States: He weakened the position of parents by asking any one whose child has been assaulted to stand. There were reportedly many parents in the audience whose children had been abused physically, but such spotlight surroundings effectively discouraged them from identifying themselves for fear of seeming like bad apples in a well chosen bushel.

The meeting itself was of little success, said the student leaders. This they asserted because they had not been invited, the people from the rural areas had been discriminated against in favor of the urban, bourgeoisie elite, the students' grievances were never dealt with and Bro. Estrada permitted the shouting down of those who voiced opinions favorable to the students.

Back at school, moves began immediately to take advantage of the division in the Black community and institute tactics of repression. Those alleged to have been involved were given excessive disciplinary punishments. Threats were also made to bar others from coming to school next semester, a move seemingly motivated by an apparent attempt to eliminate student leadership. "The struggle will end" say the students, "when the oppression ceases."

Roy Wilkins had missed the points. The next questioner explained to him that the idea of armed struggle and American withdrawal were not drawn up in the US, but rather had already been voiced (and put into action) by such groups as the Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress. These were groups of South Africans, groups recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations (UN). Did he, or did he not support them?

The OAU and the UN, he said, he knew about them. But all they did was talk, no action.

"The Organization of African States (sic) and the UN complex, they've contented themselves with passing resolutions, which are alright, indicating an attitude. But they don't go very far when it comes to helping out," he said.

He would not support armed struggle, he said, because it was "mass suicide" and not enough South Africans were willing to die. He wouldn't support the OAU and the UN because they did nothing but talk. He wouldn't support the Pan-African activists because they were radical theorists with no practices. Who would he support and what did he advocate?

DIALOGUE

The problem with South Africa, he said, was that they were isolated, having no communication from anyone else. He reasoned that were they a European country, surrounded by such nations as France, England, Germany, etc., their attitudes would be different. (He made no mention of Portugal which is in Europe and is one of the biggest gangsters in Africa).

"I'm hoping," said Wilkins, "that there will be more of an exchange between South Africans and Americans—both white and Black." He said that he would be willing, if the apartheid racist government al-

lowed it, to take some brothers and sisters from South Africa over to the US and train them, give them scholarships and make them leaders (hopefully not like himself), helping to develop a kind of leadership "that they need, that the Organization of African States has not offered them as yet."

In the meantime, apparently, South Africans were to sit, and wait and perhaps sit around and pity themselves.

"I was there. That I was with them in their sorrow and in their helplessness. And that I was trying to find a formula that would work for them," that, he said, was what was important about his visit.

Point blank, beyond the emotion, Wilkins could recommend nothing. "All of the things that I pull out of the hat and that I use constantly in the United States, I cannot use there," he pleaded. Yet, he could support only a position very similar to that known as 'dialogue'—a South African 'smoke screen' for kind hearted slavery.

Wilkins had been one of the few Blacks allowed to visit South Africa and he said that this was no small thing. "The last thing they want in South Africa," he boasted, "is a civil rights leader down there; or the head of a civil rights organization—I don't claim to be a leader." Unfortunately, while in South Africa, he had little chance to speak with the government, which he said was being pushed to the wall. "I think it would have been the best investment they could have made," said Wilkins, "to have seen me for 10 minutes."

And he was so right. For in this instance South Africa might have turned their backs on what could be one of the tightest partners they could have in the continued oppression of African people. It should be well known to the racist, apartheid government of South Africa now that in Roy Wilkins, you've got a friend

Black Inmates Refuse to Eat

Hunger Strike at Central Prison

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

by Jim Grant

RALEIGH, N. C. - Prisons are fast becoming the places where many of the new leaders of the Black liberation movement are being developed. It has been apparent for some time that many brothers and sisters are in the slams for political reasons.

Dating from the early 1930's with the Scottsboro rape case, which saw two brothers first sentenced to death on a trumped up charge of rape, and then spend a number of years after the sentence was commuted. Throughout the 1940's and 1950's brothers like Henry Winston, and Benjamin Davis spent time in prison because of their political views. In the 1960's Martin L. King, Stokely Carmichael, H. Rap Brown, Fred Brooks, Ahmed Evans and others were jailed on trumped up charges. And now in the 1970's, Richard X. Clark, the Soledad Brothers and many more are undergoing trials for nothing more than the fact that the establishment considers them potential leaders.

Black people have seen our leaders snatched off and put either in prison or in the ground. And as Black consciousness develops among our people, both inside and outside jails, the contradictions become clearer and the people begin to take action to deal with the situation, both inside and outside the gates.

Such was the case in Central Prison here, a maximum security institution. The state's lethal gas chamber is located here, and 304 brothers and two sisters have been executed in it for 'capital crimes.' In North Carolina, this can consist of just about anything that the judge

desires it to, including arson, burglary, and rape, the latter especially when a Black man and a white woman are said to be involved. All in all, Central Prison (built in 1838 and yet to be renovated) has a pretty grim history concerning Black people in North Carolina.

About two months ago, two Black inmates here charged with allegedly violating a rule that requires that every inmate rise each morning while the guard performs a count. This is one of those rules that the system tries to use to break the spirit of Black brothers.

Later 30 Black inmates were arrested and confined when they observed that only Black inmates were being held. Twelve inmates are now on a huge strike and are being kept in solitary confinement. Harassment is continuing on a daily basis on the part of the warden and the jailers.

The warden, Stanley Blackledge, has lied continuously and denied the existence of racism in the prison. He has continually denied that there was a hunger strike or that any inmates had in fact been placed in solitary.

Yet at the same time members of the press have been refused entry to the prison to see for themselves.

As Black people, we have a responsibility to organize ourselves into committees to watch prisons and to demand immediate changes in the barbaric, inhumane treatment that characterizes prison life. Conditions that could lead to another Attica abound in many of the state prisons in this country. We have a special responsibility to see that Attica does not repeat itself.



POTENTIAL BLACK LEADERSHIP IN THE PRISONS WAS EXEMPLIFIED CLEARLY DURING the September, 1971 rebellion at New York's Attica state prison. Knowing this, prison authorities in many places try in earnest to totally break the brothers' spirits. Such conditions have spawned a current hunger strike at North Carolina's central prison in Raleigh. (LNS photo)

Bombing of North Can't Succeed

U.S. Cannon Fodder

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

Solidly defeated on the ground in the South of Viet Nam, the US government has now taken its war of aggression to another stage, the skies of the North, where there is little doubt that it will only find another war it cannot win.

According to US government spokesmen, the purpose of the

mass scale bombing of the North -- including the capital of Hanoi and the port of Haiphong -- were related only to the bogus program of Vietnamization.

Among the aims were the disruption of supply lines to troops in the South, a warning to Hanoi that it would be punished by the US if Vietnamization and a necessary move for the protection of the remaining American personnel in South Viet Nam.

Reading in the riot act, America then took to the skies with both large B-52's and smaller tactical bombers, flying hundreds of missions daily in an all-out attempt to pulverize the people and army of North Viet Nam. Additional planes and ships were brought in from the United States and other bases to assist in the drive.

After a week's time on the job, however, the conditions in the ground war changed very little. Fifteen planes, including one B-52, were lost the first day, as the well trained army and people's militias of the North defended their land. More Americans were taken prisoners of war and the South Vietnamese continued to lose ground.

The failure of Richard Nixon to realize any gains from the policy is not news. The American government learned long ago that the people of North Viet Nam could withstand the effects of such diabolical schemes.

"The North Viet Namease are a very tough people," said one man in South Viet Nam. "They started from nothing and they won't give up just because of bombing."

The basic strategy used by Nixon is not new. It is the same strategy that earlier presidents abandoned as futile. Apparently then, Nixon's goals will only be on the political front and the US pilots and Viet Namease people killed to make the point are only cannon fodder for more selfish, political ends, only vaguely related to ending the war in either a military or a political sense.

Nixon's bombing strategy is the same as that used by Lyndon Johnson and abandoned by Johnson in 1968 as being useless. As late as last year, pentagon intelligence sources informed Nixon that heavy air raids would have little effect. But the history of America's failure to pulverize the Vietnamese people into submission goes back even further than that.

In 1966, for example, secretary of state Mac Namara had told Johnson that the whole idea that of bombing the North to stop activities in the South was ineffective.

MacNamara quoted the Central Intelligence Agency in reporting that "As of July, 1966, the US bombing of North Viet Nam had had no measurable direct effect on Hanoi's ability to mount and support military operations in the South."

Yet, with clearly no military victories in sight, the bombing was kept up as simply a political move, apparently to punish Hanoi. The joint chiefs of staff had urged the bombing of even more targets, including railroads, steel mills and power plants.

Of course, in such an instance, civilians would be hit along with so-called military targets, but that did not seem to matter. To some, this kind of approach had even more appeal.

By wiping out a lot of civilian and military targets in the North, advanced national security advisor Walt N. Rostow, and forcing more equipment to be diverted to there deal with the bombings, the US might be able to "contribute marginally -- and perhaps significantly -- to the timing of a decision to end the war."

Yet it also had its own bad side effects, side effects which were best summed up as being embarrassing to America, caught in such a bullying and death-filled role with no success whatsoever.

"The picture of the world greatest superpower killing or seriously injuring 1,000 non-

(Cont'd. on pg. 16)

Black Unity in School System

Chapel Hill Custodian Workers Come Together

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

by Chuck Hopkins

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. - For the first time in history, Black Custodian workers are organizing to make demands upon the racist administration of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro city schools. The Black group is named the Custodian Workers Committee (CWC).

Recently, the CWC demanded and obtained a meeting with the superintendent of schools to discuss a wide range of grievance. Mrs. Mollie Pepper has been selected as the group's spokeswoman, and along with one worker from each of the schools in the area and three advisors, she presented the six-point list of grievances to the white administrators.

The oppressive conditions of the Black workers are reflected in the demands that were presented to the school administration. The CWC called for an end to the situation of long working days (over eight hours), hiring without job descriptions, no sick leave, and no meetings between the workers as a group and the white supervisors.

Pointing out the fact that "workers at the various schools have greatly varying job assignments, working hours, etc., even though they all receive the same pay," the CWC called for the hiring of an "overall supervisor" to make sure that rules governing uniform

job assignments, working hours, breaks, etc., were enforced.

The Black workers also stated that the "over-all supervisor" should be hired from amongst the custodians since "the person would need to know a lot about the custodian needs of the schools."

The workers demanded an end to the discrimination against women custodians who are allowed to work only nine months out of a year, rather than the full twelve. They also pointed out the fact that "the pay scale is not the same and the women do not receive paid holidays."

Another demand made by the CWC was an end to salary manipulation. The group noted how the custodians are forced to work extra hours, but instead of receiving time and a half overtime they are instructed not to show up for work the next day.

Along with the failure to pay the workers their correct salaries, the white administrators are also guilty of over working them. It was revealed that in all of the schools, except one, there

is a great shortage of workers. The CWC stated that this "has resulted in the over working of employees."

The fact that not only are the custodians responsible for their janitorial duties, but are also responsible for cleaning school

cafeterias, has made the workers' situation even worse. Additional job assignments are made easy for the white administrators because no job descriptions exist for the workers.

Pointing to the fact that there are no present channels for workers to make grievances, the CWC called for the setting up of a Grievance Committee. This body would be made up of the newly hired supervisor, three school principals and three workers.

A final demand of the Black workers was for a "written agreement that no worker will be suspended, fired from their job, or have to face any other reprisals for participating" in the CWC group.

At this point, the outcome of the Black workers' effort are not clear. There have been some indications that the white administrators are responding favorably to the more blatant accusations on the list while hedging around those which appear to be less obvious. Meetings are continuing and there is some talk that the workers will next confront the full city school board.

The wretched conditions faced by these Black workers are a fact of life despite the city of Chapel Hill's reputation as a bastion of liberalism and goodwill, and as the first white controlled town with a Black mayor in the south.

Police Invade Harlem Mosque

They Attack You 'Cause You're Black

SOBU-NEWS SERVICE

HARLEM, N. Y.—When New York City police and plainclothesmen invaded the Black Muslim Mosque here recently, resulting in the injuring of five of their officers, two of them critically, it came as a shining example of their open hostility towards all types of Black people.

Malcolm X, once a member of the Nation of Islam, had said on one occasion, "They don't attack me because I'm a Muslim, they attack me 'cause I'm Black." And here at the remodeled site burned on the day after he was assassinated by CIA agents in 1965, that wisdom again got solid validation. The events surrounding the invasion has been played throughout the Black communities hundreds of times before. The stars were the same—local police. The Gestapo tactics were all too common place to Black people. Perhaps one concession of this incident was, as deputy police commissioner Robert Daley later conceded, "The police got the worst of it, you have to admit that."

The incident took place at Muhammad's Mosque No. 7 in West Harlem. A phoney caller telephoned the police switchboard, gave the name of a non-existent officer operating on a fictitious beat and said he was involved in a fight and needed help immediately.

Among a fraternity of vigilantes, such as the police, the 'officer in trouble' call receives perhaps the fastest attention of all, especially when that trouble is in a Black com-

munity. So on to the scene rushed other officers in the area. They barged through the door and, tipped off by their call, barnstormed up to the second floor of the Mosque.

There was never any thought in their minds, apparently, that they had intruded on private property. There was never any thought about a temple of worship. There was little concern for the lives of the many children reportedly in the Mosque at the time. And there was certainly no regard whatsoever for any rights of Black people.

Inside, however, the Muslims resisted the aggression and somehow managed to get all but two officers out of the building and close the door. At that point, according to eyewitness Atty. Haywood Burns, the police really showed their style. "The police then got very agitated," he told Sis. Ibdun Sundiata of Third World Media News. "Apparently they realized there were a couple of people who were still left inside who were members of the police force. They removed their guns from their holsters. They smashed out the windows with the butts of their pistols. They stuck their pistols through the holes and fired several times."

They then broke into the building and carried out two heavily wounded policemen, one cut the other shot in the chest. Both, they later claimed, had been wounded by the Muslims. This report had little backing, however. Moreover, everyone who saw it was crystal clear as to where all the shooting had come from.

"The police shot the police," another brother told Sis. Sundiata. "That's what happened. And they broke glass to gain entry."

"There wasn't no fire coming out," he added, "they shot in there."

What the police had on their hands at the time was the potential for a minor revolt. Black people began hurling bricks and bottles. Several white news reporters were beaten, a police car was overturned and set afire, and white motorists in passing cars were pounced upon.

Soon there were up to 100 policemen on the scene, some firing shots into the air, which finally quieted the crowd. By this time, police had beaten a good share of the Black people standing by and taken some into custody.

Min. Louis Farrakha, spiritual leader of the Mosque, encouraged the crowd to be cool and later, at a press conference, charged the police department with "unprovoked, wanton and possibly premeditated attack" on the Temple. There were many facts which may not necessarily supported Min. Farrakha, but certainly cut through allegations by police commissioner Patrick Murphy's tired rap that the police had moved correctly.

As stated earlier, the alleged officer—Detective Thomas—and his alleged beat—the 28th precinct—don't match anything on the records of the New York City police department. Reports said that the first officers there came with clipboards in hand—



OUTSIDE A HARLEM MOSQUE, NEW YORK POLICE FIRE SHOTS in the air and drag off two wounded compatriots who carried out an unprovoked invasion of the Black religious house. The two wounded plainclothesmen were among five police hurt in the assault. Shots were fired into the mosque and, according to eyewitnesses, it was these policemen's shots which injured other police. Crowds of Blacks soon began to toss rocks and bottles at the invaders in blue.

certainly a strange way to respond to a call for an officer in distress.

Min. Farrakha also pointed out that if the officer was truly in distress, how would he be able to make phone call?

The police said that the shots fired had been high and in the air. But at a press conference the following day, the Muslims showed three bullet holes in the wall, each respectively about four, six and seven feet

above the ground.

"That's not high—that's right in your midsection," said another Muslim official.

Demands have been for an apology from New York City mayor John Lindsay and police commissioner Murphy; the dismissal of charges against two Muslims arrested at the scene and the replacing of white policemen—who according again to eyewitness Burns were the only ones doing the beating and shootings—by Black police. This last demand seemed to be similar, though not as strong, as the sentiments noted by some of those in the Harlem crowd who taunted as the wounded officers were dragged off, "I hope you die, you pigs. I hope you drop dead."

Turncoats Are Key Witnesses

Oxford Trial Promises Frame-Up

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

RALEIGH, N. C.—The federal trial of Rev. Ben Chavis and Jim Grant, a reporter and staff writer for The African World and The Southern Patriot newspaper on trumped up charges of conspiracy to aid individuals to escape custody has begun here. In an electrifying opening move, the government paraded Walter David Washington and Theodore Hood up before the court and dropped all charges. Both Hood and Washington had originally been named as co-conspirators with the two activists, Bro. Grant and Rev. Chavis.

Charges were dropped on Washington and Hood in exchange for their testimony against Rev. Chavis and Bro. Grant. Both government witnesses faced 50 year prison terms on other charges, and it was probably not difficult to persuade them to betray their brothers. Ironically, they were the two "brothers" allegedly aided by Bros. Grant and Chavis during a Black revolt in nearby Oxford two years ago.

Things began to pop when defense lawyers entered the courtroom and their bags were searched by the myriad of U. S. marshals that crawled through the corridors like roaches. Security was very tight, the tightest in the memory of many veteran court watchers. Black visitors and spectators had to submit to a thorough search while whites were let

past unhindered.

Rev. Chavis, who is still under \$50,000 ransom in the Wilmington cases, is kept under constant lock and key in chains, and Bro. Grant gets frisked each time he enters the courtroom.

The trial began with Bro. Jas. Ferguson, who heads the defense, registering an open complaint and objection to such activities on the grounds that it

their lawyers were conferring. The judge, as expected, overruled the objection but instructed the marshal to move away from the table.

Noticeable to all was the scarcity of Black faces in the jury paneling. Of forty-eight potential jurors, only seven were Black. Atty. Ferguson made an

ple in registering to vote. The District Attorney was shocked to hear that the defense was actually challenging the make up of the jury panel and objecting to the fact that few Black people were impaneled and countered with a charge of "blatant racism" to Atty. Ferguson's suggestions.

Atty. Ferguson replied that he was only interested in getting a fair trial for his clients and that if suggesting that the jury panels reflect a cross section of the District's population was racism, then that was what was being suggested.

The objection was, of course, overruled but the objection was entered as a formal complaint. The judge took this under advisement and recessed the court.

Few people there were unaware of what the government was attempting to do. Atty. Arnold Smith, who represented Hood and Washington at the court proceedings at which their charges were dropped was quoted as saying "they have been trying to pin something on Chavis and Grant for years." The government may have gone a long way towards its goal with the help of these two turncoat "brothers."

Adding to this bizarre miscarriage of justice is the whole question of the 'conspiracy' angle, for it seems as if today, almost anything said among Black people that smacks of freedom is said to be a 'conspiracy.'



REV. BEN CHAVIS



BRO. JIM GRANT

inquiry and then an objection to the method of selection of the jury, basing his objection on the fact that potential jurors were drawn from the lists of people who voted in the elections of 1968 at a time when the voting rights law of 1965 applied to several of the counties in the district.

These counties were under federal orders to cease discrimination against Black peo-

Recognition Urged at UN

UNITED NATIONS (AWA) Speaking before the United Nations special committee on apartheid, Dr. Carlton B. Goodlet has called on UN members to recognize "as sovereign states" the liberated areas in dependent African territories.

The Black editor-publisher of the weekly San Francisco Sun-Reporter went on to say that there should be a "United Nations military presence" in Namibia (South West Africa) in order to force South Africa to "release its grip" on the territory.

By recognizing African liberated areas as sovereign states, Dr. Goodlet said, UN agencies such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) would be able to furnish them aid.

Dr. Goodlet urged non-governmental organizations associated with the United Nations to give fund to finance "Radio Freedom Fighter" in Dar es Salaam. The San Francisco editor was among a score of experts in every field who addressed the Committee on the World Day Against Racial Discrimination.

Ujamaa



UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS WHO VISITED GUINEA-BISSAU recently saw scenes like this one, where one of the members of a women's organization of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), the group spearheading the liberation struggle, is giving the people of Guinea-Bissau a new freedom in governing their own lives. (LNS photo)

Lompoc's Afro-American Society-- Freeing Black Minds Inside Prison

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD
LOMPOC, CAL.-One of the first obstacles that must be overcome by Black people in this country is the self hatred that has been imposed upon us by those who oppress us. Not only does this result from teaching us to despise everything that is traditionally ours, but also by putting us in a rat-race capitalist society which often turns us against one another, or forces us to do anything just to make it.

Inside the prisons of this country are many Black men and women who have been victimized by these realities, and are moving to overcome them. In their thinking, one of the basic prerequisites of rehabilitation will be those things which bring them back into the outside world as more perceptive and capable Black men and women.

This is the kind of background that accompanies the efforts of such organizations as the Afro-American Society at the federal correctional institute here, which just recently observed its second anniversary at a banquet attended by some 85 invited guests from surrounding states and Black communities.

Many of those had been working with the brothers quite diligently to crystallize the awareness within them that is now being nurtured into a profound understanding of one another as brothers. Some of the groups, such as the Black Student Union at the nearby Santa Barbara campus of the University of California, had been with the Afro-American Society since its inception two years ago.

It was through the sharing of cultural experiences and the like that, at this particular gathering, the oneness of Black people was reaffirmed. The performance by the Drama Guild, for example, under the guidance of the chairman of creative arts, showed that the

brothers' bodies were imprisoned, but their minds clearly unbound.

In the paintings on display, which had been done by members of the Society, there were many of the kind of images vital to the artistic direction of a people seeking liberation--freedom fighters, family scenes and the most intricate portrayals of the imprisoning system represented by the stars and stripes.

The brothers paid tribute to a host of persons who had helped them in various ways to continue their development. Officers from the organization presented plaques and certificates to deserving brothers and sisters who had unselfishly given--in ways both external and internal--to the ongoing efforts of the Society.

There were some easier moments--such as a vocal presentation by a sister who also taught the brothers Afro-American history as well as selections by the Shades of Soul band. And there was the cutting of an anniversary cake by Bro. H. L. Scott, the group's sponsor.

At a time when the prisons have become a major point of antagonism within the Black liberation struggle, some were confused by all this. Yet, those persons were well reminded that the intent of brothers in jail has, seldom been hell-bent on destruction, but more keenly focused in on construction--construction of a stronger and more unified Black people. And that is, in the long run, what this is all about.

"I can only say that I hope this event has inspired the Black members of free society to recognize and assist the Brothers in Lompoc in any way they can, so that they may return to the same society, this time, as more conscious and helpful Black men," said one of the brothers, quite frankly and to the point.

A Step Towards Full Recognition

World Body Goes Inside Liberated Guinea-Bissau

By Winston Berry
UNITED NATIONS - When the April report from the Republic of Guinea reached here that three members of the Special Committee on Decolonization had visited for seven days the "liberated" areas of the Portuguese occupied territory of Guinea/Bissau, it jolted the Portuguese mission here to call a hurried press conference to "refute" it.

Members of the three-man United Nations mission were: Horacio Sevilla-Borja (Ecuador), chairman; Folke Lofgren (Sweden), and Kamel Belkhiria (Tunisia). The mission was accompanied by Cheikh Tidiane Gaye of the Trusteeship Department, and Yutaka Nagata of the Office of the Public Information. Mr. Sevilla-Borja said as he re-entered the territory of the Republic of Guinea April 8th, according to Mr. Nagata's report to headquarters: "The group had travelled mostly on foot, day and night, during the seven-day journey; it had been able to establish direct contacts with the people of Guinea/Bissau and had observed various reconstruction programs being undertaken by the national liberation movement (African Party For the Independence of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Islands - PAIGC), as well as witnessing at first hand the social, economic, educational and other conditions in the liberated areas. Members of the mission were extremely impressed by the heroic efforts of the people of Guinea/Bissau in the determination to achieve total liberation of their fatherland from the oppressive colonialist rule."

In his press conference here, Portuguese spokesman Jao dos Santos said the UN mission members had been tricked into believing they were in Guinea/Bissau; that no such mission had ever crossed the border, but had gone in circles in the territory of the Republic of Guinea. Dos Santos denied that there was any extensive territory liberated by the PAIGC.

The Portuguese, who have insisted that its African colonies

of Guinea/Bissau, Angola and Mozambique are "overseas provinces," has reason to be worried about the visit of the UN Committee. This is the first time in UN history that members of the Organization have officially visited territory over which a member state claims sovereignty without the state's official permission.

The visit, then, is an opening to the campaign of the African liberation movements and the African and socialist states to have the UN General Assembly recognize as sovereign entities those liberation movements which control large areas of territories claimed by colonial powers.

At last year's meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) the liberation movements won the organization's support for formal recognition by the UN of those movements which have own effective control over colonial territories.

If the UN General Assembly approves the concept when it convenes this fall, it will mark a new phase of the struggle for freedom in southern Africa. For the territories of Mozambique

and Angola in addition to Guinea/Bissau are sure to be affected.

The Angola Liberation Movement (MPLA) and the Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO) exercise effective administrative control over large areas of these Portuguese occupied territories.

UN recognition would represent much more than a moral victory for the freedom fighters; it would open the way for UN agencies such as UNICEF, the World Health Organization, UNESCO (cultural) and the agencies concerned with economic development to establish direct relationships with the movements controlling areas of colonial territories.

This visit to Guinea/Bissau by a UN mission will undoubtedly prove to be the highlight of the African sessions of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization, now headed by Tanzania's dynamic young ambassador, Salim A. Salim. The committee is to hold scheduled meetings in Conakry (Guinea), Lusaka (Zambia), Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa before returning to New York.

A Team of All-Star Killers

DETROIT, MICH.-The Detroit police department's local storm troopers, the STRESS squad (Stop The Robberies, Enjoy Safe Streets) has in its ranks several persons notorious for their despoilment of Black people and a long record of injustices to back it up.

This was revealed by legal defense spokesmen at a rally here last month protesting the actions of the unit which has, since its inception 15 months ago, killed as many people, all but one of them Black.

For example, according to the findings of the Labor Defense Coalition, in the four months from May to August of last year, STRESS officers killed five persons within a one-block area. One of the STRESS officers, Ray Peterson, was involved in all

five of the murders. Another was in on four.

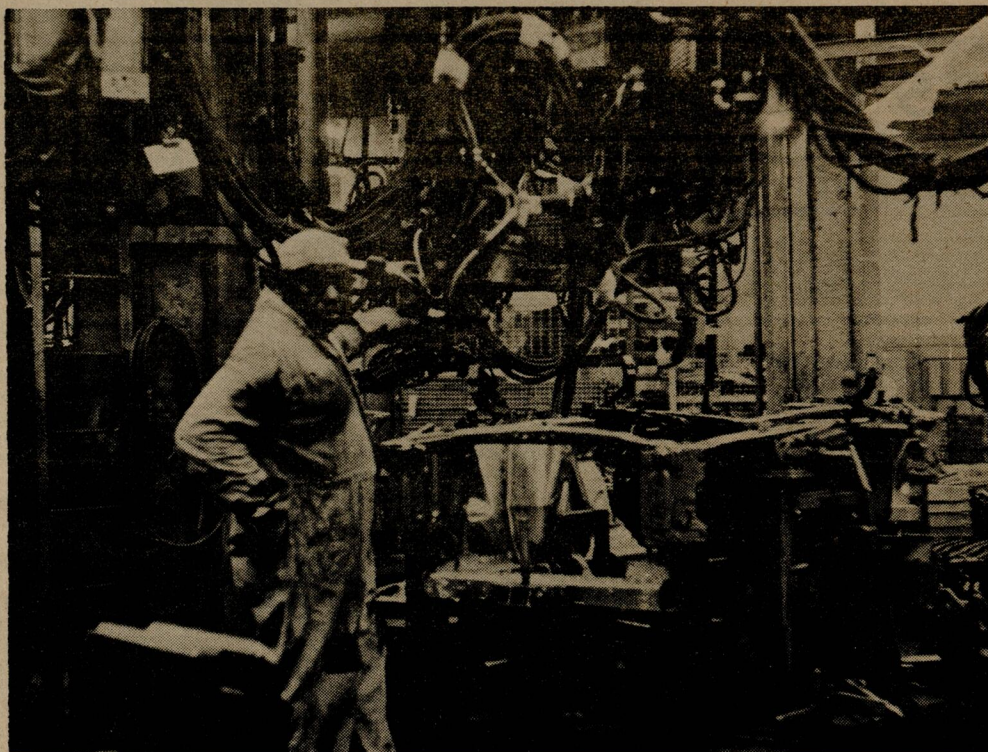
Before being assigned to STRESS, it was pointed out, Peterson had been cited by civilians as committing incidents of police brutality on 21 separate occasions.

Bro. James Hendersons had witnessed a STRESS officers kill a community man on May 11. Less than five months later, STRESS officers killed him.

Despite their claims of persons resisting arrest, none of the STRESS officers has ever required treatment after an assignment. Moreover, despite the fact that their own reports say that they have shot "fleeing felons", several morgue reports have indicated persons being shot instead in the face and chests.



OFFICERS OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY AT LOMPOC FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE with their group sponsor, Bro. H. L. Scott (3rd from R.) during a banquet marking their second year of efforts to build themselves into more aware, conscious and productive Black men while in prison.



A BLACK AUTO WORKER IN A DETROIT FACTORY, LIKE HIS COUNTERPARTS AT THE Mahwah plant in New Jersey, is surrounded by the machinery of capitalist production. Under the capitalist system, however, he too is viewed as a machine, rather than a person. Such inhumane treatment is being opposed by Black workers organizations. (LNS photo)

Status of Workers Different

Black Auto Workers on Short End of the Deal

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

MAHWAH, N. J. - The capitalist system has driven on the major industries of this country, all having been motivated by similar aims at maximizing profits and minimizing operational expenses. The human considerations which are obviously outweighed when such an approach holds sway, have never crossed these vulturistic minds.

And now that in many plants, Black and Third World workers are coming to form powerful blocks in positions of control, this economic and social outlook has combined with traditional racist and political overtones to create a complex web of unbearable working conditions for the average brother on the assembly line.

The United Black Workers (UBW) at the Ford Motor company plant here have been struggling over the past few years to achieve some substantial changes for the 60 per cent of the work force here made up of persons of African and Latin American descent.

Many of the brothers have gained a sharp insight into the day to day applications of the capitalist system, and they can testify from personal experience rather than textbook descriptions of the inhumane conditions of this system which are eating away Black lives.

Interviewed recently by Liberation News Service correspondents were four UBW members: Wilbur Haddock, George Bowens, Monroe Head and Bruce Allison. They told of ways in which the company actively works to constantly disunite the labor force and the way it affects the brothers.

The Mahwah plant is about 30 miles from New York, in a small backwards area of the state immediately comparable to Attica. Ever since the first Black unrest in 1963, tensions have increased as the plant has tried to bring in more brothers to help their image, while at the same time working overtime to continue increased profits and forever thwart any political pow-

er the incoming brothers could develop.

As political consciousness grew among Black and Puerto Rican workers in particular, they used the tactic of bringing in token women - two Black and two white - as a first means of division. Eventually, the two sisters were fired and the two white women stayed on. They claimed hundreds of women would be hired, few were.

True to imperialism's international nature, they have also gone to hiring brothers from the island of Haiti. Unable to speak fluent English, these men are terribly handicapped in everyday communication with other workers and thus any kind of mass organization of the Black and Third World work forces is further hampered.

Moreover, there has been a trend towards bringing in the more docile of the Haitians, those most terrified and conditioned by the fascist tradition of Haiti's notorious Duvalier reign of terror. These brothers have thus refrained from any political thought - much less action - for fear of what will happen to their families at home.

But capitalism is a system, and inherent in it are other manipulations of people's lives which go beyond the simple political need to immobilize threats from the masses of its workers.

There are many methods of speeding up work, while at the same time eliminating workers. One way is to encourage rugged individualism through incentive to the workers to come up with better ways to do their own jobs and thus eliminate someone else's.

A second way is to provide divisions in work classifications, such as between those in the automobile section who work 40 hour weeks and those in the commercial sections who work as much as 60 hours per week.

The people in commercial, said Bro. Haddock, are thus made to feel superior to those in the automobile or passenger section because the commercial workers make overtime.

The most dreaded aspect, how-

ever, is the efficiency push through speed up. Here, the plant follows the capitalist ethic of getting more work out of less men through the traditional method of slavery in modern form.

One line, for example, which is supposed to make 52 cars an hour, instead averages 60, while at the same time using less men. How do they do it?

"If you can visualize line speed up and timing," said Bro. Bowens, "Say it takes 69 seconds for one car to pass you. Now let's say you're working. Maybe your operation takes 45 seconds to do. They want you working 68 of the total 69 work seconds. This is constant, eight hours a day."

Special pouches, are invented to hold parts for the worker to prevent his having to take a two second walk to a table to get them; building plans are rearranged in the name of maximum efficiency; college trained 'efficiency experts' sit around with stop watches playing games with men's endurance.

Men come in strong, but after a few years, said the brothers they leave bent over and broken. "You can see them come out at the end of the day," said Bro. Bowens. "It's really pitiful. These people have put their whole life into it. Most of them don't even last to receive their benefits. They die."

"Or they retire after thirty years, they live maybe a year and then they die. Their body, their heart is so used to that pace, day in and day out, they can't adjust to the change. So most of them don't even live more than a year or two after they retire."

The rewards for such labor are minimal, Bro. Haddock pointed out. He said the reputed high wages paid to auto workers were really nothing when one considered the time and sweat put into getting the money. The real winners, he said, are Ford.

"A car," said the brother, "cost them to make about two hundred some dollars, and they sell the same car for \$3000, so figure how much they make."

"In about a week's time, the Mahwah plant pulls about \$20,

Madagascar Moves in South African Orbit

by Lauren Hazel

UNITED NATIONS (AWA)--Located only 250 miles off the coast of Mozambique and 1,000 miles north of South Africa, the government of Madagascar seeks security not in a united Black Africa, but in the exploitive grip of neo-colonialism. The island's 6.9 million people are culturally and ethnically linked with East Africa, but Madagascar remains economically and therefore politically dominated by France. Conditions throughout the country, especially in rural farm areas, have changed little in the former French colony.

The impact of Madagascar's independence in 1960 has never been felt by the bulk of the population who are agricultural workers. They continue to raise more crops of coffee, rice, vanilla, sugar and cloves for exportation, the main source of national income. They continue to labor and they continue to be poor.

President Philibert Tsiranana is well aware of his country's failing economy, mounting unemployment, food shortages and balance of trade deficit. As top man in the ruling PSD Party (Social Democratic Party), Pres. Tsiranana has encouraged foreign aid, and private investment without hesitation. Agreements with Japan, the United States, West Germany, Italy and Israel have been made for developmental projects such as cattle breeding and meat processing, petroleum prospecting and development mining and land reclamation.

But of particular significance is Madagascar's increasing interest in South Africa as both a new market and source of future investments. Despite Black Africa's collective opposition to any dealings with South Africa on the grounds of its race policies, Madagascar has managed to establish some common interests with the white supremacist state.

Voices from Pretoria consistently express concern over a two-pronged Communist threat from Peking and Moscow. South Africa is particularly wary of Chinese ships coming into the port of Dar es salaam, Tanzania, with supplies for the Tan Zam Railway, as well as with arms and technical personnel to aid southern Africa liberation movements. Recent port agreements with the Russian fishing fleet signed by Mozambique have also caused South Africa some alarm.

Pres. Tsiranana has similarly expressed fear of impending Communist force in the Indian Ocean to justify South Africa's plans to build a huge new tankers port with dry dock \$30 million clear money," added Bro. Bowens.

Bro. Monroe was quick to point out that it was these day to day experiences in such a relationship to production means which, more than anything else, educated the working brothers to the evils of a capitalist system.

"It'll take a worker, any worker, five minutes to understand surplus value, to see the whole thing, where it's coming from, the parts, and how the rubber corporations and the steel corporations are all tied in. They see it every day," he argued.

"I think that if people really are serious about working with workers," he added, "they should deal with these problems that exist in the plant, rather than just spouting off rhetoric."

facilities in Narinda Bay Northern Madagascar. Such a facility would allow South Africa easy surveillance of traffic in the Indian Ocean. South Africa also intends to bunker submarines there to sustain a close watch on Dar es Salaam.

However, the issue of defense against spreading Communism can not rationalize Madagascar's other major agreement with South Africa. Initial plans have been finalized to build a huge five star tourist hotel on the coastal island of Noisse-Be. All the other necessary improvements and modernization of existing water, electric, communication, and transportation facilities are also included in the package to bring in new revenue to Madagascar through tourism.

Aside from alienating much of Black Africa through economic agreements with South Africa, Pres. Tsiranana faces internal opposition as well. MONIMA, (Madagascar for the Madagascans) an opposition party supported by peasant farmers, has caused President Tsiranana many problems.

Last year, six United States diplomats rushed home from the island of consultation following an attempted coup on the government in which the Americans were said to have played a significant part. Rather than a move for revolutionary change, however, the reported takeover was instead simply an attempt, it seems, by the US to cause chaos in the country and replace indirect Western rule with direct US intervention on the island.

This would allow for the stationing of U. S. forces on Madagascar in an extremely vital and strategic military position to watch the build up of Tanzania and the alleged 'communist threat' to the Indian Ocean used so conveniently by South Africa to build up her own military arsenal.

Nigeria Hits US on Chrome Deal

UNITED NATIONS The government of Nigeria has protested vehemently to the United States government for importing chromium from Rhodesia in spite of United Nations sanctions on the illegal regime.

The whole affair, said Amb. Ogbu, was a "rather sad development," met by Nigeria with "disappointment." He reminded Amb. Bush of a recent visit by the American delegate to Nigeria, during which the Nigerian government expressed home that the US would ultimately refuse to take such criminal actions.

Amb. Ogbu called upon the US to reconsider its moves

For the Black or Puerto Rican worker, the question of labor surplus combines with the need to make a living in forcing him to undergo such drastic conditions or face unemployment, humiliation and starvation.

"They've got to stay there," said Bro. Haddock. "They've got to do the job, and the company knows this is who they really zero in on."

He said that white workers refused to put up with such intolerable conditions and, because they, unlike the brothers, had powerful brothers in the skin elsewhere, they could leave.

"They'll find another job for him," said the brother. "The Black worker says I'm not going to do this - boom, he's out the door."

Selassie's Dictatorship Cracks Down

Political Opponents Put in Concentration Camps

SPECIAL TO
THE AFRICAN WORLD

by Jean Perry
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Ethiopian government has reportedly closed all high schools and the Haile Selassie university at Addis Ababa, Ethiopian students here revealed, in an effort to strangle a student movement for land and educational reform.

The University Students Union of Addis Ababa and all high school student organizations also disbanded following orders from the Emperor Haile Selassie that groups agitating for far reaching changes be dissolved.

To protest these measures, members of the Ethiopian Students Union in North America gathered, in drizzling rain, near their country's mission to the United Nations on April 8 and called for: the opening of all closed schools in the empire; the restoration of all forcibly illegally dissolved organizations; and end to the persecution of students, workers, intellectuals and their families; and the release of all exiled students.

The Union in North America is a group of politically active students, many of whom fled their homeland because of Selassie's repressive policies towards the academic community and because they sought, particularly those in technical and scientific fields, advance instruction.

"We know that over 203 students are locked in the 'End of the World' concentration camp and that thousands more and being held in labor camps like Sendafa and Colfe," revealed student spokesman Bro. Mammo Muchie.

The 'End of the World' camp earned its name because it resembles a fortress and is surrounded by mountains in an outlying Ethiopian province. The Sendafa camp is in Gojjam province—Ethiopian provinces are similar to our states—a part swamp, part desert area in the north. Colfe is in Botre, a desert area in Shoa province in the south.

Carefully avoiding a liberation movement in its prisons, the government has scattered its students throughout these sites and in other remote de-

sert and swamp areas.

Brother Mammo said reports coming out of the country, despite what he termed a "total press blackout," indicate that the government is refusing to tell parents where their children are and that families who investigate a student's "disappearance" are blamed for his or her political activities and are tortured.

He said there was "little food" in the camps and that malaria was rampant among those imprisoned in swampy regions.

"There is no medical care and we've had recent reports of deaths from lack of attention," he said.

Overseeing the students are Ethiopian territorial soldiers, part of the country's militia, who earn food, clothing and \$2.50 a month. All are peasants who have only two other job alternatives, the National Armed Forces or farming.

"Land to the Tiller" and "An End to Foreign, Cultural and Economic (applying chiefly to the U. S.) Domination," have thus become primary aims of the Ethiopian student movement.

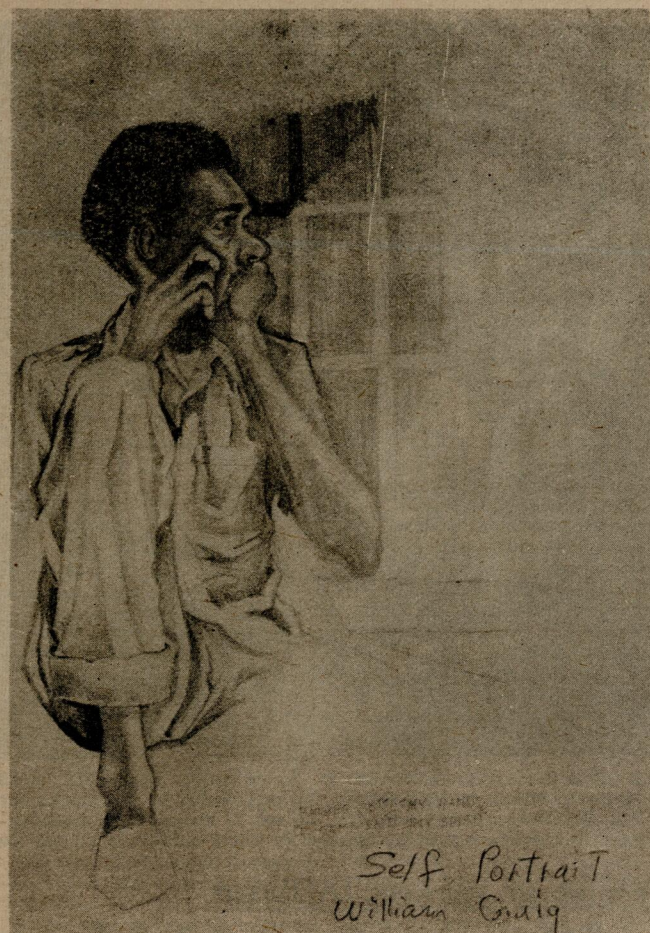
Ethiopians who farm are always tenant-farmers who, at harvest time, turn over three-fourths of their produce to their landlord.

Some of their wheat, barley, corn and millet—a cereal grass eaten by men and animals in Ethiopia but grown mainly for fodder in the U. S. -- is sold, but lack of roads makes transporting perishable foodstuffs impractical so most of it is hoarded by the landlord for consumption by him and his family.

"In other words they're always starving," several Ethiopian students said, referring to the peasant-farmers.

The students said that those who do not farm are migratory workers on cotton, sugar and coffee plantations. Protest, although the workers are reportedly represented in the International AFL-CIO, is not tolerated and those who participate anyway are arrested, denied their wages and fired. For leaders, the price is higher. In October 1971, the students said, suspected agitators at a sugar plantation were arrested and imprisoned.

The group noted that while there are "over 200 American corporation with offices in Ethi-



Self Portrait
William Craig

SITTING AND WAITING FOR LIBERATION, MAY HAVE BEEN some of the thoughts on the mind of Bro. William Craig as portrayed in this self-portrait. Bro. Craig, one of the Harlem 6 who were recently released after eight years in prison, is a talented artist. Yet like so many Black men and women, that talent and other skills which could help our people go to waste as they rot in America's jails—political prisoners of a nationwide system of entrapment. (LNS photo)

opia," indigenous industries—textiles, beer, light manufacturing—do not teach skills that the people could eventually use to free themselves.

"A gross moral crisis in our country, that has people concerned with mini-skirts, television, who has the biggest legs and beauty contests is what triggered the demand for 'An End to Foreign Cultural Domination,'" said Bro. Muchie.

He said the airing of 'Bonanza,' 'Star Trek,' 'The Lucy Show' and 'The Dick Van Dyke Show,' the opening in Addis Ababa of a nightclub called "Hollywood Night Club," and the easy credit—\$1 down—extended for television sets, have penetrated deep into traditional Ethiopian values. "We need science and technology," he said, "but we don't get it this way."

Palestinians Make Call for Merger of Guerrilla Units

SOBU NEW SERVICE

Hoping to reverse setbacks suffered since two conflicts in Jordan destroyed many of their forces, members of the various Palestinian guerrilla organizations have announced plans to merge for a much stronger liberation army.

The announcement was made following a meeting of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Beirut, Lebanon. The PLO meeting followed a meeting of some 151 representatives of the Palestine National Council in Cairo, Egypt.

At the beginning of these meetings, Egypt's president Anwar Sadat, had announced the cutting of diplomatic relations with Jordan. And just before its end, there had been talk of a public trial of Jordan's King Hussein for crimes against the Palestinian people, in his collusion with Israeli Zionist imperialists and their American partners.

However, the principal decision was to come several days

later here with the announcement that by July, plans should be completed for the merging of the basically eight of the groups currently opposing Israeli aggression in the middle east with armed struggle.

The first previous move towards such necessary unity was taken in 1969 with the formation of PLO, an umbrella group. However, following the American-backed assaults by Hussein on guerrillas in Jordan last year, many of the groups were forced to disband.

Further moves spoken of at the two meetings—in Cairo and here in Beirut—have included an economic boycott of Jordan, cancellation of all subsidies paid to the King and expulsion of Jordan from the Arab League.

There has also been talk of encouraging recognition of the recently established Jordanian National Front as representative of the people of Jordan instead of the corrupt and Western hip pocket regime of King Hussein.

Assassination of Zanzibar's Karume

(Cont'd. from pg. 6)

even though they didn't agree with everything he did, because at least he had gone to school in Britain. "But Karume, that sailor, if Pres. Nyerere wants our help, he has got to do something about him."

Further, went this position, that since Pres. Nyerere has refused to let all this jibberish divide he and Sheikh Karume, then the Sheikh must dominate him and the president has betrayed his British "training." Therefore they will shoot Sheikh Karume, then to relieve Pres. Nyerere of this 'problem.'

Worse yet, they will then move to eliminate Pres. Nyerere because he cannot be counted on to get rid of 'extremists.'

Such designs by those who fear Pres. Nyerere's unwillingness to be thus manipulated are not entirely fiction. They will

go to any length to undermine the president's integrity and also to discredit his rule.

The first wave of messages coming into the city, however, said something of who the Sheikh's real enemies were, for these first telegrams came from some of his real friends—and Pres. Nyerere's also.

There were several phone calls from China, including one from premier Chou en Lai, and also messages from such African leaders as Pres. Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea and Pres. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Messages also arrived from the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam, the Soviet Union, and African Freedom Fighters such as the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and two South African groups, the African National Congress, and the Pan-Africanist Congress.

As far away as the United States, there was a statement issued by Owusu Sadaukai as head of the African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee. Thus it clearly emerged that Sheikh Karume's allies were among the progressive forces of the world, particularly Africa's revolutionary leaders, the Freedom Fighters, Pan-Africanists throughout the world, Progressive forces in the Third World and those in the socialist bloc.

In such company as this, then, Sheikh Karume and indeed any progressive forces in the United Republic of Tanzania, were the staunch enemies of colonialism, imperialism, exploitative capitalists and the forces of continued European domination of African people. It is among this latter group that his real assassins are most likely to be found.

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

MAY 27, 1972



Washington, D.C.

San Francisco

BE THERE

Battle Reports Indicate

Portuguese Bend under FRELIMO Pressure

NEW YORK (LNS)—Intensified activities by FRELIMO guerrillas in Mozambique's Tete Province during the past year, especially since August, 1971, have caused increasingly difficulties to the Portuguese effort to complete the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric project along the Zambezi River.

If completed, Cabora Bassa would be the largest dam and hydroelectric project in Africa, and would furnish most of its power to South Africa. The dam would also provide irrigation for hundreds of thousands of land and the Portuguese have announced their intention to settle 1,000,000 whites in the Cabora Bassa area.

Cabora Bassa is a symbol of continued white rule in Mozambique and Southern Africa. Accordingly, FRELIMO, at its second party congress in 1968, vowed to prevent the dam from ever being completed.

In March 1968, FRELIMO announced the reopening of the Tete front (there had been some activity there as early as 1964-'65 but it had been abandoned). By December 1969, two months after the contract for construction of the dam had been awarded to ZAMCO, a consortium of South African, French, Swiss, German, and Portuguese companies, guerrillas were reported by the Portuguese to be "intimidating" the population.

By April 1970, FRELIMO was said to be conducting hit and run actions in the area. FRELIMO's own communique in September, 1970, stated that military operations had been expanded to affect all of Tete province north of the Zambezi; south of the river, FRELIMO was still conducting no military actions but only political work.

FRELIMO's first military crossing of the Zambezi took place in late 1970. By January 1971 the Portuguese admitted that FRELIMO had penetrated to the south of the river.



INSIDE LIBERATED MOZAMBIQUE, PEOPLE AT A BASE CAMP LISTEN TO A REPORT ON FRELIMO activities. FRELIMO actions have been stepped up in Tete province. According to latest reports, they are making more and more headway in their continued drive to expel the Portuguese, South African and America-backed white settler colonists--along with their system--from the land of Africa's children. (MXLU photo by Owusu Sadaukai)

The crossing of the Zambezi was an event of outstanding importance in the Mozambique struggle. The Portuguese had regarded the Zambezi as a natural barrier and had developed their strategy around it as their last major defense bulwark.

Lined with fortifications, it had been considered the last and most unassailable line of defense. Mozambique south of the Zambezi is more developed and more densely populated; FRELIMO feels the struggle can now spread more rapidly throughout the country.

During the early part of 1971, the Portuguese seemed to be expecting attempts to attack the dam itself. General Kauiza de Arriaga, the Portuguese commander-in-chief in Mozambique, pledged to defend the dam "whatever the cost."

The dam site is, however, an extremely difficult target for a guerrilla attack. The country around Cabora Bassa is open, providing less cover than that in northern Mozambique. Further, the Portuguese have established a triple line of defense extending to a radius of almost 10 miles from the dam site.

A constant air watch is kept over the area. Access routes are under military guard. Traffic from the town of Tete (capital of the province) to the dam site proceeds in military convoys. Security at the dam site is strict, construction workers and their families being required to carry passes; there is a 7 p.m. curfew.

Thus, while FRELIMO has succeeded in mining and ambush operations as close as about 12 miles from the site, and may have attempted to infiltrate the dam area, no known direct strike has yet been made at the dam.

But as Samora Machel, President of FRELIMO, stated in an interview published in the Paris journal *Africasia* in August, 1971, Cabora Bassa itself as an object is secondary to gaining control of Tete province and all of Mozambique.

The Portuguese have devoted much of their force to the dam area; but while they have anticipated that FRELIMO would occupy itself trying to reach the dam, the guerrillas have been taking action elsewhere.

This campaign has been highly successful. FRELIMO has steadily stepped up its attacks on Portuguese military camps, convoys, river boats and aircraft. During one three month period in 1971 (July to Sept.) they reported 34 major ambushes in Tete province as well as 71 sabotage operations.

For the Portuguese, the results have been damaging---more than 330 soldiers killed in that period, and 87 vehicles destroyed. Other operation during the same period claimed seven boats destroyed on the Zambezi River and one plane shot down.

FRELIMO's growing success has forced the Portuguese to abandon several of their more remote military posts and camps and up the number of troops in the province to around 30,000 to try and hold what's left.

They have also called for increased aid from nearby South Africa and Rhodesia, their allies in maintaining white control of southern Africa. Rhodesian soldiers have been reported killed in Tete, and two battalions of South African troops are also stationed there.

Most roads in the district are now closed, except to well-armed convoys. And the provincial capital is isolated except by air. Portuguese officials have been forced to admit that in Tete their forces are "behind schedule."

That doesn't mean they're ready to concede their failure, however. They have increased their efforts to move some 83,000 African residents of the Zambezi area into aldeamentos, or "protective villages", similar to the U.S.-sponsored strategic hamlets which failed in Vietnam.

The policy hasn't worked much better in Mozambique. There has been widespread resistance and the Portuguese have increasingly resorted to attempts at terrorizing the population.

In November and December of 1971 at least 5,000 refugees crossed into Malawi, with stories of Portuguese attacks and of such atrocities as forcing mothers to place their babies in mtondos, the mortars used for grinding grain, and then pound them to death with pestles. The Portuguese Embassy in Malawi has in effect admitted that such stories might be true.

It is clear that FRELIMO has caused serious disruption of the Cabora Bassa project. Rather than attack the heavily protected dam directly, it has followed a more classic guerrilla strategy of isolating it.

Cutting of the road and rail lines to the site would make completion of the dam virtually impossible, unless the Portuguese resort to flying in cement and other supplies.

Even if the project is completed, its Achilles heel will be the power lines running some 875 miles south to a substation near Pretoria in South Africa. Some 600 miles of this lines run across Mozambique bush country, and while a special security program, including aircraft patrol, is planned, it is hard to envisage any program that could prevent frequent sabotage along so long a line passing through such remote country.

"If one seeks the socio-political ancestor of socialism, one must go to communalism. Socialism stands to communalism as capitalism stands to slavery" -- Kwame Nkrumah

**Subscribe Now To
THE AFRICAN WORLD**

**Don't Let It
Pass You By.**

1 Year For \$3.00

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

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____

SCHOOL _____

Black Instructor Fired for Teaching Malcolm X

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. (LNS)—After two months at Miles College, a Black instructor who taught classes on Malcolm X and other Black revolutionary leaders was fired for "missing two classes, being late for another class, leaving a faculty meeting without explanation, and absence from the campus without authorization," petty charges, at best.

Twenty-four year old Mike Plummer, who was fired on November 1, 1971 has been fighting his dismissal ever since that time.

Up to the time of his dismissal, three of Bro. Plummer's social studies classes had also begun researching Black studies programs in preparation for making recommendations for a Black Studies Program to the administration at the end of the term.

Six days prior to his dismissal, Plummer had a conference with the President of the college, W. Clyde Williams, and the Dean. They questioned him extensively concerning his interest in curriculum improvement and Black studies. According to Plummer, both the president and the dean "stated their concern in these areas at this time."

Following his firing Bro. Plummer wrote the following

in a letter to the American Association of University Professors, which was studying his case, "....the heart of the entire matter (is)...a hypocritical attitude toward education on the part of the administration. The concern expressed by the president and the dean in the meeting were belied by my firing only a few days later."

Although over half of the faculty signed a petition supporting Plummer's right to a faculty hearing, they were told repeatedly by the dean that the case was closed. The administration finally conceded to grant a hearing at which he was never called to testify.

The decision against him was upheld. In response to this decision, the American Association of University Professors voted to undertake a full investigation of the Plummer case. Some students who supported Bro. Plummer were threatened with loss of scholarships.

Within a week of his firing Bro. Plummer was given notice to vacate the faculty housing which he and his family occupy. Although the administration has not forcibly attempted to evict them, the gas was turned off in early March.

Murder of Gregory White

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)

was linked to other conditions of Black oppression: the oppression of workers at near-by Stanford university, a survival struggle in Cairo, Ill., and Black opposition to racist white minority rule in Southern Africa. Also connected were other so-called justifiable homicides of Bros. Willie Smith in San Jose and Clarence Johnson in Hunter's Point. "Our major point is that these situations--Stanford, Southern Africa, Hunter's Point, San Jose, East Menlo Park and East Palo Alto--all are just symptoms of what is really the common problem of all Black people--the fact that as Black people we have very little to say over the decisions which determine the kind of environment we will live in and the kind of life we will lead," said the People's

Committee.

Ultimately, the struggle to redress these grievances, they pointed out, would have to take other means, because "these actions are necessary, but not sufficient."

"Many community residents have expressed strong feelings that the murder of Gregory White will not go unpunished," reported the Nairobi Drum newspaper. "And they stress that punishment will not only include dealing with the individual act of murder, but dealing with the entire system--lack of community control, no local self government, a white police force in a Black community--which perpetuates these atrocities. As one resident aptly summed up the prevailing sentiment: 'The next bullet could be for one of us.'"

Pan-African Liberation League in Florida

ST. PETERSBURG - Representatives from three Black organizations from around the State of Florida met here at the Institute of Black Unity to form a state-wide organization - the Pan-African Liberation League (PALL). Organizations represented at the March 18 meeting were the Black Rights Fighters, Ft. Myers; Scrapping Blacks Okeechobee; and the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO), St. Petersburg.

Joseph Waller, Chairman of JOMO, was elected Chairman of the League. Other officers are Lawrence Mann, Black Rights Fighters, Director of Communication, Connie Tucker, Director of Public Relations, and Vince Lawrence, Ft. My-

ers, Financial Director. Luther McNeal of Okeechobee was made assistant to the financial director.

According to Bro. Waller, "the creation of the Pan-African Liberation League is evidence of the development of our struggle in the U. S. to a higher level."

Waller said further, that the PALL is going to be a highly centralized, well-disciplined organization, open to all African people who accept its Three Guiding principles: 1. We are an African people; 2. Self-determination for African people wherever we are, and 3. Africa for Africans at home and abroad.

Vietnam Fodder

(Cont'd. from pg. 10)

combatants a week, while trying to pound a tiny backward nation into submission on an issue whose merits are hotly disputed, is not a pretty one," said MacNamara to Johnson in a memorandum that concisely stated the situation.

According to present secretary of state William Rogers, the whole situation is now different -- there are less American troops, the South Vietnamese are more highly trained, and now it is conventional

rather than guerrilla war.

And of course now, others add, there is the question of the Soviet Union, target for a Nixon visit next month, and played up by Nixon as the main person responsible for the new offensive, who must be shown that American will not sit idly by. Thus by increasing the bombing, the killing of more people, Nixon is able to perhaps gain a few points in the cold war, at the expense of innocent lives.

How much more selfish could a government be?

LAND

The Basis for the Struggle

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

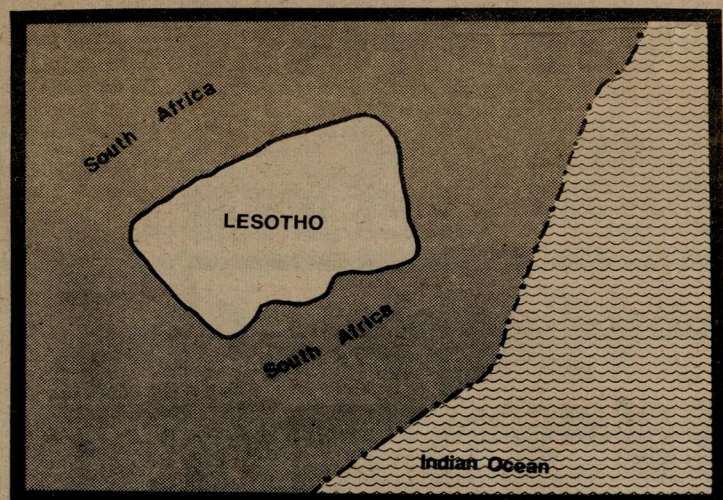
To understand land is to understand economy for land is the only real wealth. Other monies only represent the control of the goods and services derived from the land. That is world economy.

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

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

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

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



Lesotho

Politically, geographically and economically, Lesotho is a pocket in South Africa. A tiny entity about the size of the state of Maryland, it includes just about a million African people. Black men representing a figure of one in every eight people in the country are employed in South African mines. The economy of Lesotho itself is tied directly to South Africa, as is also her trade and politics.

There is very little exploitable land, certainly not enough to as of yet produce surplus crops for exportation. A good deal of the people are employed in agriculture, but most are at the subsistence level. The average yearly income for a brother or sister in the country is \$75. Seventy percent of the people are Christians, mostly catholic, and an equal number have had schooling of two or more years.

Small as it is, Lesotho is left to the mercy of South Africa, the imperialist giant surrounding it, a tragic victim of the Balkanization of Africa and her people. Under such circumstances not only will it never be able to stand alone, but may always end up siding with South Africa. There are plans, it is said, to merely make it a South African bantustan (settlement), plans which some government leaders are reputed to support.

Support

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

May 27