



AFRICAN WORLD*

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

VOL. II, NO. 20

SATURDAY JULY 22, 1972

FIFTEEN CENTS

McGovern Trips Out Blacks

"New" Democratic Party! Case Study In Cooptation

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

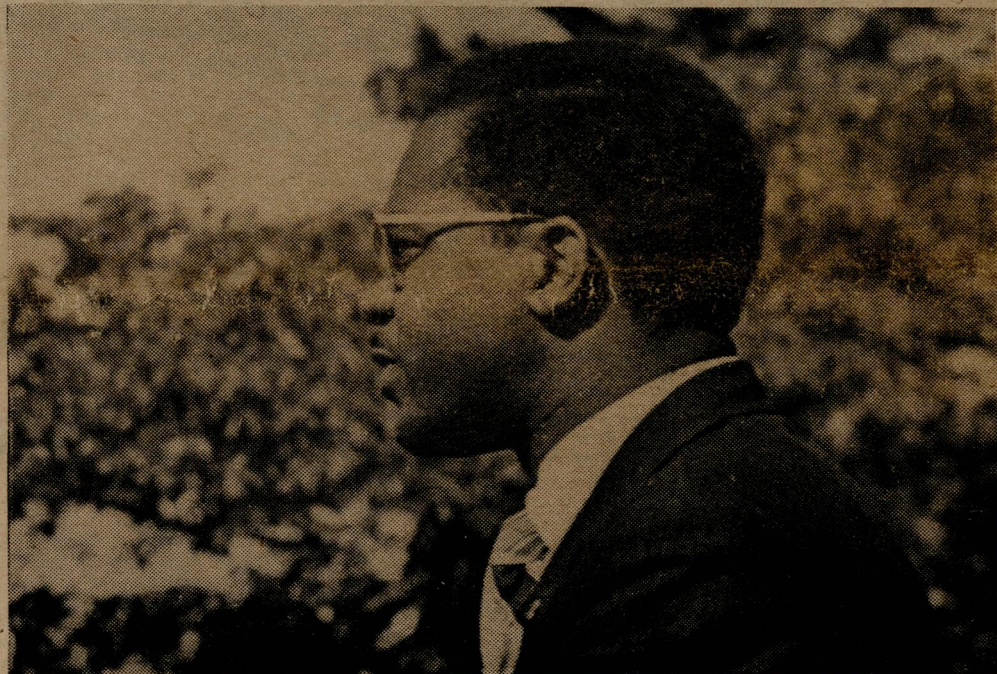
Miami, Fla. — After seven months of fighting, arguing, scheming, and back-stabbing, the "new" Democratic Party has finally decided on a Presidential nominee — George McGovern, and a platform — the same old soup warmed over.

McGovern, another "liberal" Democratic politician, actually began his rise to the top of the Democratic heap at the 1968 convention in Chicago. At that time, the Party authorized the creation of a new set of rules designed to include more Black people, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Indians, women, and youth. The move was a desperate one, but the Democrats were and are faced with increasing rejection by Black people. Hubie Humphrey's tired speeches about his position in 1948 and his "civil rights record" were not getting over with Black folks anymore. In addition the liberal rhetoric of many party leaders covered widespread defection by the grass-roots redneck vote to Wallace's American Independent Party. And lastly, the party bosses' sons and daughters, instead of waving red, white and blue banners cheering for Humphrey, were outside the convention hall, high, getting whupped by the local police and were therefore no help to Humphrey, Daley and Co. at all.

Now they have come up with the "party of the people" rap. And McGovern is supposed to be the people's candidate. The new rules, engineered by McGovern, were designed to co-opt dissatisfaction back into his party, and he was the only candidate shrewd enough to take advantage of the structure effectively. Four years ago, some Black leaders told us that long-haired, dope-smoking boys and girls were true revolutionaries — our "Class allies." Now the ex-revolutionary, ex-hippies have been rehabilitated back into the "democratic process" and they, along with Kennedy's "liberal" followers form the core of McGovern's workers. Shirley Chisholm's mock campaign was designed to rekindle interests in the Democratic Party among Black people. And even George Corley Wallace, the martyr, is ready to hang in there with the "new" Democratic Party.

Is it really new? Of course not. Let us look at what the convention meant for our people: All the candidates had a little pitch for Black folks. Most had recruited a Black "leader" to make the pitch. Howard Lee of Chapel Hill told us that his man, Terry Sanford, has led the way to the "New South." Black folks aren't too excited about

(cont'd on pg. 5)



WALTER FAUNTROY, A MAJOR PARTICIPANT IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION DELIVERED A NOMINATING SPEECH FOR GEORGE MCGOVERN. "Come Home Fauntroy." (SOBU Photo)

Rex Harris Victim Of Another Attack

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

Fayetteville, N. C. — Less than two months after an unsuccessful shooting attempt upon his life, Marion "Rex" Harris was again harassed by gun fire. This time four small calibre rifle bullets ripped the plate glass windows of his newest business establishment on Murchison Road in Fayetteville, N. C.

No one was at the plant when the shooting occurred on the night of July 4, but it brought to mind still-fresh memories of the May shooting when rifle bullets tore in Harris' automobile as he was driving away from his office late at night. As usual the local police have done little more than write up a report.

Since 1966, Harris has been victimized in virtually every way possible. In 1966 a dry-cleaning plant he owned was burned to the ground. No one

was ever charged in this incident even though the local police were given positive proof of the identity of the white arsonist.

Later, his rebuilt plant was vandalized weekly almost like clockwork. Harris' life has been threatened too many times to be counted. Threats have also been made against his home, his wife, and his young daughters. Crosses have been burned in his yard and phone harassment has become a common occurrence for the Harris family. It was not until recent months, however, that the harassment has risen to the level of gun fire.

Two curious phenomena have been consistent during the six years of harassment. One, the police continue to exhibit a remarkable inability to solve any of the acts — which now number in the hundreds. Second, is the persistent ridiculous

insinuation that Rex is doing these things to himself. Always the second phenomena serves to excuse the first.

On July 10, nearly two hundred local community residents gathered in front of the plant which was damaged, to show support for Brother Harris. His newest laundry-cleaners is located in the heart of the Black community and offers the most comfortable, efficient yet inexpensive service found anywhere in the city, white establishments included.

To most Black residents of Fayetteville and North Carolina, there are no doubts about why Rex is the victim of such harassments. He is not, by any definition, a typical Black businessman. He is a staunch fighter for the Black community and has consistently been in

(cont'd on pg. 10)



BRO. AND SISTERS CROWD AROUND AT RALLY PROTESTING the most recent attack on Rex Harris. (SOBU Photo)

UMBASI



N.Y. Squatters Evicted, But Not Without a Fight

NEW YORK (LNS) — New York's second best, the Special Events Squad, removed 28 tenants and squatters from their home, Chelsea Court, at 21st St. and 9th Avenue in the Chelsea district on June 12, after the building had been illegally occupied for 11 days. At the same time, in nearby Mt. Sinai Hospital, Lucy Cintron, one of the Chelsea Court mothers, was giving birth to a fine baby girl after being whisked from the building hours before the arrival of the police. The child was named "Chelsea," in honor of the growing people's struggle for decent housing.

The 28, including 15 children, 9 women and two priests from neighborhood churches, face up to a year in prison for criminal trespass. The landlord, Lester Brook of posh Forest Hills, was evicting his tenants, mostly poor Puerto Rican families who had lived in the neighborhood for years, in order to cut up the large family apartments into expensive studios and convenience apartments for those of Manhattan's well-paid white office workers who have no children.

The building occupation began June 1, when a hastily-thrown together picket line of tenants neighborhood people and a few Chelsea women with experience in previous squats on the West Side district turned back the landlord's demolition team. The tenants had been

fighting Housing and Development Administration approval of landlord Brook's plan in court for two years, and had even offered to buy the building cooperatively. But Brook refused and in May the last appeal failed.

About half of the families had managed to relocate, while the others remained dug in. The building was festooned with banners proclaiming the squat and denouncing the landlord. Puerto Rican and American flags were hoisted, and leaflets were distributed to rally neighborhood support. All day long people were stopping by to find out what was happening, to discuss housing conditions in the city, and offer encouragement and support.

The landlord had ordered the final evictions for Saturday but when the police arrived to a determined chanting crowd of 150 barricading the entrances with heavy timber they realized their defeat and left.

The weekend was spent in hasty preparation for the expected full-scale assault of Monday morning. Supporters brought food, cigarettes, beer and tools while the squatters, tenants and people's engineering specialists labored around the clock to seal off the building. Ground-floor entrances and windows were barricaded with heavy timbers and cement blocks, basement trap doors were piled high with cast iron sinks, and rooftop hatches

which could be reached from the adjacent buildings were nailed shut with tenpenny nails. Doors to apartments which could be reached from the outside via fire escapes or ladders were sealed with metal sheets improvised from things like cookie sheets and nailed first to the inside of the door, then bent around the edge of the door, which was then closed and the part of the sheet outside the doornailed to the door jamb.

Dozens of police appeared and barricaded the street then milled about in confusion as their superiors tried to figure out what to do. Several fire department ladder trucks appeared, were booed by the crowd, and drove away. Then a team of carpenters in the pay of the landlord came on and began battering at the front doors. They smashed their way through apartment doors with the cops at their heels to drag out the mothers, children and priests locked inside.

They were all loaded on the police bus and taken down to the 10th Precinct Station together, where the adults were charged with criminal trespass and released on their own recognizance (no bail). They were scheduled to be arraigned June 15.

The occupation of Chelsea Court is the latest in a long

(cont'd on pg. 13)

Wherever we may be.

New Life for 329

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By abolishing the death penalty, the U. S. dragged itself into the twentieth century. The Supreme Court struck down capital punishment by a 5-4 decision, with all of the Nixon appointees voting to retain capital punishment.

By abolishing capital punishment, 329 Blacks were freed from the expectation of death.

It had become glaringly clear that the death penalty operated in a discriminatory manner against Black people, usually imposed by southern courts.

Although only 11 percent of the population; over 50% of the persons on death row (329 of 600) were Black.

Price on Angela's Head

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA -- As proof that the state will go to any lengths or expense to squash a voice of Black liberation, the Santa Clara County government sent a bill of \$485,965 to the California Finance Director for the Angela Davis trial.

The county paid out \$166,045 in salaries, overtime and benefits for deputies, \$262,378 for remodeling jails and securing the court house; \$14,429 for Angela's medical services and trial transcripts; and \$43,113 balance for miscellaneous legal costs.

All in all, a lot of dough for a trial that should never have taken place at all. Such a huge sum of money could have fed or clothed a countless number of hungry and unclothed Black children.

Selling the Soul

for a night's work? Seems like it.

Only two weeks ago, Floyd McKissick joined with hundreds of other Blacks, meeting in Washington to endorse the re-election campaign of President Nixon.

It was just recently announced by George Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development that a \$14 million Federal guarantee for "Soul City" bonds has been pledged for McKissicks' enterprise in Black capitalism.



THESE DEFENDERS OF PROPERTY RIGHTS STAND GUARD over apartments after busting squatters. The struggle for decent housing always ends in a confrontation with the police--the armed guardians of landlords. (LNS Photo)

Stop The Fires Of Napalm - - Part II

Vietnam & Black Liberation

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

While President Nixon was in the Soviet Union, Moscow radio was broadcasting in the Vietnamese language such statements as "the war of aggression in Vietnam can be ended only through negotiations. Practical experience shows that the Vietnam problem cannot be solved by military means."

The development of a position such as this on Vietnam would seem to complement the growing tendency among the leadership of the Soviet Union's communist party to push for a "peace offensive." The aim of such an offensive would be to curb the nuclear arms race, secure a detente in Europe, and avoid the danger of a nuclear confrontation with the United States. It is not inconceivable that with a certain amount of research, we might uncover some basic economic advantages for the Soviets in this position. However, it should be noted that on June 27, the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, speaking at a Kremlin dinner in honor of Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, condemned United States bombings of industrial targets in liberated Vietnam and vowed continued aid to Hanoi "until victory of its just cause." Brezhnev also pledged continuation of the ideological struggle between the Communist and capitalist systems. These points are important both in relation to the Vietnamese and African liberation struggles. Hundreds of millions of rubles (Soviet currency) are used each year to support Hanoi. African liberation movements such as MPLA in Angola, PAIGC in Guinea Bissau, and FRELIMO in Mozambique also receive large portions of badly needed equipment and supplies from the Soviet Union. So when Brezhnev makes the point of continuing aid for liberation movements, and ideological struggle with capitalism, we can be sure that the liberation forces will be able to use these commitments to their advantage when requesting aid.

The above point should further dramatize for Africans within the U. S. the importance of developing functional material and ideological support mechanisms for African liberation movements. The problems which Hanoi faces today, will be faced by FRELIMO, MPLA and the PAIGC as they

continue the African revolution.

For instance, within a year or two, PAIGC will have organized in Guinea Bissau, a mass based national assembly and other such governmental institutions which will bring with them the responsibilities of both dealing as an independent nation and conducting a war of national liberation for territory still held by the Portuguese. In the same manner that the defeat of Vietnamization has signaled the impending defeat of the United

States and its lackeys, the defeat of NATO backed Portugal in Guinea Bissau, signals Portugal's defeat in Mozambique and Angola. Caetano of Portugal, in desperation, will do everything in his power to forestall this development, and Nixon, as one of the leaders of NATO, is especially sensitive to the political significance of an independent African revolutionary regime.

It is important to note that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has continually maintained an independent stance from the Soviet Union and China. It respects both nations but takes no sides in their disputes and allows only those many Soviet or Chinese personnel who are necessary for limited period of time, to train Vietnamese technicians until they can train themselves. In a very real sense, the true Vietnamization program was initiated and accomplished by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The workers and peasants of Vietnam have begun to seriously develop their nation to the political and scientific level where they will single handedly defeat the so-called strongest and richest nation on earth.

Through historical ties and the skillful use of its foreign policy Hanoi has been able to maintain good relationships with the Soviet Union and China. The long range effect of Nixon's moves cannot yet be determined, but the short range effect can be seen in the subtle statements made by Hanoi in relationship to the present situation. While President Podgorny was conferring with the Vietnamese leadership, the Hanoi press gave page one prominence to a speech made a few days earlier in Sofia by Le Duc Tho, the chief negotiator in the Paris peace talks. Tho, in a reference to Brezhnev's repeated emphasis on the need for peaceful coexistence with the west, said:

"Peaceful co-existence must not be allowed to weaken the principle which indissolubly links patriotism to proletarian internationalism."

This in effect is saying to the Soviet Union that it should view its relationship with Vietnam and other socialist nations as primary and his desire for peaceful co-existence with the U. S. as secondary. If Brezhnev's speech of June 27 was in response to Tho's statement a few days earlier, then it would seem that thus far the U. S. has failed to separate the interests of the Soviets from those of the Vietnamese, in so much that the former will cut off aid, etc.

In relationship to China, Hanoi has been much more subtle. The official daily Hanoi paper, Man Dhan, has been publishing accounts of the Hung Kings, who in the 13th century resisted the Mongol invasions of China. Hanoi is asking the present day leadership of China to fully realize and live up to its revolutionary responsibility of supporting Vietnam and offering no assistance to the U. S.

The Peoples Republic of China has in the past advised Hanoi against a negotiated peace settlement, recommending that it continue guerilla warfare until it had achieved victory. So it is unlikely that China would now call for a negotiated settlement. This contention is supported by statements made by the DRVN ambassador, Ngo Thuyen, on the eve of the Le Duc Tho's departure from Peking, after "friendly and cordial" talks with Premier Chou En-lai, and prior to the arrival of Henry Kissinger. He stated that, "If Nixon has new ideas to propose, he can propose them at the Paris talks," implying that if Nixon wants results he had better deal directly with the DRVN. Ambassador Thuyen added that, "the bellicose and cruel Nixon clique which, despite its hysterical escalation will not be able to do better than Johnson." No indication of any breakthrough has been revealed by the U. S. since Kissinger's return.

It should be noted however that China does face a problem because of its encirclement by the Soviet Union, Japan, and the United States. How this situation will effect or does effect the Vietnamese war for national liberation is not clear at this time.

However, Peking's refusal to



VIETNAMESE HAVE DEMONSTRATED UNDYING DEVOTION TO their national liberation struggle. Ideological clarity has played an important role in the Vietnamese defeat of U. S. Imperialism. (LNS Photo)

allow Soviet ships to unload military supplies in Chinese ports for overland shipment to Vietnam poses a definite problem for the DRVN. Vietnamese newspapers have continually denounced those who "set national interests above the common interests of world revolution."

It also doesn't seem that the recent aggressions in Vietnam are really going to have a long range political or military effect. In fact, they will probably have an extremely adverse economic effect on the United States. Previously, we mentioned the political and economic realities of the U. S.'s war of oppression. Well the economic reality of this war is that it costs the U. S. government more than one million dollars for each Vietnamese freedom fighter killed. The United States can simply not afford to stay in Vietnam as long as the Vietnamese can afford to fight. Exactly how ridiculous, arrogant, and self-defeating the U. S. policies are, should have been made clear to them in July 1967, when Premier Phan Van Dong clearly explained the Vietnamese position. "We have been fighting for our independence for 4,000 years. We have defeated the Mongols three times. The United States Army, strong as it is, is not as terrifying as Genghis Khan."

The United States defeat abroad at the hands of the workers and peasants of Vietnam is the first among many defeats which the U. S. is going to experience on a world-wide and domestic level.

We can gain a great deal of inspiration and knowledge from realizing the relationship of the Vietnamese revolution to the African revolution. First of all, the Vietnamese revolution represents the foremost example of how ideology science and technology have been used to further a revolutionary peoples' struggle for liberation. Secondly, we must be clear in our

understanding that these elements are a part of the liberation movements on the African continent. And thirdly, as an integral part of the African revolution, we must be consistent in our ideological development, scientific method of analysis, and the application of technology for the benefit of our people.

A study of the Vietnamese situation will reveal that the most important attribute is their devotion to the cause of liberation. It is their undying devotion to their national liberation struggle which has enable them to easily pass other nations which have enjoyed so-called peaceful independence since being granted independence by their previous colonizer. These nations have been put to sleep by neo-colonialism.

In conclusion, the present situation which the Vietnamese struggle conveys to us is the need to develop a strong and consistent ideological and material support movement and organizational counterpart to our liberation movements on the African continent. It is in our own national interests to fully support these movements and not to allow the forces of liberation to depend solely upon the aid of China or the Soviet Union. There is a limit to which one nation can assist another in its struggle for liberation.

Though the building of a Pan-African liberation movement will take long, making its projection academic, we can be sure that such a liberation movement can go far beyond the type of support the Soviet Union and China can offer African liberation struggles, due to the fact that we have the same international and national interests. Our struggle is one.

Divided we are weak; united, Africa could become one of the greatest forces for good in the world.

Kwame Nkrumah



AS IN VIETNAM, AFRICAN WOMEN HAVE PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE LIBERATION struggles. Above are women from a MPLA militia group in Angola. (LNS Photo)

Imperialist Blood Boils

Tanzania's Enemies Attack Anti-Imperialist Policies

BY MALIK CHAKA

African Affairs correspondent
Third World Media News

The early morning quiet of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania's Capital and Chief supply port for the land locked progressive Republic of Zambia to the South, was shattered by three explosions on June 12 1972. These attacks by the imperialist forces were followed by two blasts later in the day, one in the afternoon and another latter in the evening.

Dar es Salaam police shot and killed two Europeans in a restricted zone here in the Capital.

The Europeans, who are believed to be Israelis, were shot after disregarding police orders to stop and leaping from the automobile and trying to escape on foot.

This incident gives further credence to the allegation that Zionist were involved in the coup against Obote in Uganda. There their growing power thereafter the coup made Idi Amin, the present President, expelled all Israelis military and diplomatic personnel.

This should serve to show the Pan African Liberation Movement the need for vigilance against Zionism, wherever it appears.

It is Tanzania's socialist and anti-imperialist policies which make her the target of Africa's enemies.

Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, leader of TANU, leading body in the country, and President of the United Republic of Tanzania, understands this clearly. In an interview in the December 1971 issue of AFRICA, Nyerere stated "Quite frankly socialist states run more risks...They anger internal forces which are influential and which have money. They anger external forces....So what do you do? You remain vigilant, knowing that the things you are doing are annoying powerful forces inside and outside."

The internal enemies of Tanzania have risen their heads on various occasions, in efforts to divert Tanzania from its chosen path of socialist development, Pan African Unity, and support to the National Liberation struggles. After the Arusha Declaration in 1967, which concretized the philosophical basis of Tanzania's socialist path as elucidated in

the essay, Ujamaa: The Basis of African Socialism, Oscar Kambona, former minister of Foreign Affairs, fled the country to self imposed exile in London. From the capital of the former colonial master, he now unleashes a torrent of ineffectual anti-Tanzania propaganda. Recently Kambona's name has been linked with a series of leaflet dropping by plane over the last six months.

Kambona is an example of the national bourgeoisie which threatens the freedom of Africa by their alliance with the giant corporations of Western Europe and North America. They actively aid in the exploitation of Africa and are propagators of bourgeois political, economic, and cultural ideology. Their treachery has been shown in Tanzania, in Ghana against



MILITANT DAR ES SALAAM SCHOOL CHILDREN WILL ULTIMATELY play an important role in the defense of their countries

against enemies of any land. These youth are the building blocks of the Tanzanian Nation. (TIS Photo)

Nkrumah and in Guinea during the November invasion by Portuguese mercenaries and the subsequent trial of the Fifth Columnist.

The great majority of Tanzania and Africa's people are engaged in agricultural production in rural areas. The socialist way, ahead necessitates collectivization and rationalization of agriculture. Tanzania has been a leader in the Agricultural Revolution using the vehicle of Ujamaa Villages. Tanzania's peasants are being won over to Ujamaa Villages. Since the publication of the policy statement Socialism and Rural Development in September, 1967, large sections of the population have gone Ujamaa. The President has also made it clear to European farmers in the rich Kilimanjaro Region that there is no future for agribusiness in Tanzania.

This stand is unpopular with the country's few European farmers and Africans who exploit their fellow Africans through feudal practices. On Christmas Day in the Iringo Region the most successful Ujamaa area, the feudalist enemies of Tanzania struck. One large African landowner shot Dr. Paul Kleru, the dynamic Regional Commissioner, who had spent the day helping the Wajamaa of an Ujamaa village to plant corn. His assassination was followed by massive marches of peasants in support of the TANU policies. Later, Iringa became the home of the Iringa Declaration.

This document was issued by

the TANU, National Executive Committee in 1972. It sets down the agricultural development policies of Tanzania and leading role of the party in this thrust forward.

Tanzania's support for oppressed people of Southern Africa has made the blood of the imperialist boil. Tanzania is the rear base of the Mozambique National Liberation Struggle led by Frelimo and the home of OAU Liberation Committee and Liberation Movements for Azania, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola and the Comoro Islands.

Tanzania's resolute support for Africa Liberation has prompted the retaliatory attacks of the NATO support Portuguese. In February of 1969, they sent bombs through the mail to Eduardo Mondlane President of Frelimo, and Marcelino Dos Santos, Vice President and head of the Political Bureau. One bomb took the life of Mondlane, Father of the Mozambique nation, but the other intended for Dos Santos was disarmed.

Tanzania's support for Zimbabwe led it to break diplomatic relationship with Britain for almost three years because of their handling of Ian Smith's UDI of 1965. This cost Tanzania in term of aid, but showed the revolutionary fortitude of a united people refusing to bow to finance capital.

Tanzania diplomatic and fraternal relationships with the Revolutionary people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America has not endeared her to Washington, Bonn, London, Tokyo, and the

other imperialist countries of matic delegations is concrete the world. The presence of the Cuban, Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Cambodia diplo-

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MWALIMU NYERERE IS GUIDING TANZANIA ALONG RISKY but progressive path. (TIS Photo)

Democratic Party Mis Governed

(cont'd from pg. 1)

the 'New South, because they know it looks more and more like the Old South everyday, especially in North Carolina. Walter Fauntroy praised his man, McGovern, using the theme "Come Home, America." Unfortunately, Brother Fauntroy does not realize that America has not gone anywhere. If he looks hard he can see the continuous poverty, oppression and exploitation of our people, and all that, because America has been here all the time. The most interesting part of the convention however, was the nomination of the "Black" candidate, Mrs. Shirley Chisholm. After Percy Sutton told us how America was for Black folk, before "chance" came and got us free (?) and after a lame white woman social worker from Richfield, Minnesota (Black population?), we heard from Charles Evers, the prosperous businessman-mayor of Fayette, Mississippi, talking about "us poor folks." He urged all the Black and poor delegates, even McGovern's, to vote for Sister Shirley, saying "Let's show everyone that ain't nobody got us in his hip pocket — on the first ballot." Since they didn't follow his advice, we must assume that they were in someone's hip pocket after all. In fact, Evers himself had already come out for George McGovern.

Now that McGovern has won the battle, he must win the war. He will quickly disavow all the loud talking he has been doing on controversial issues, and now will say nothing at all. He has already eased to the right on Vietnam, assured the nations Zionists that he is 100 per cent behind the outlaw state of Israel, abandoned guaranteed annual income, half-stepped on tax reform, and hinted that he's willing to talk about everything else. In other words, he must turn around and appeal

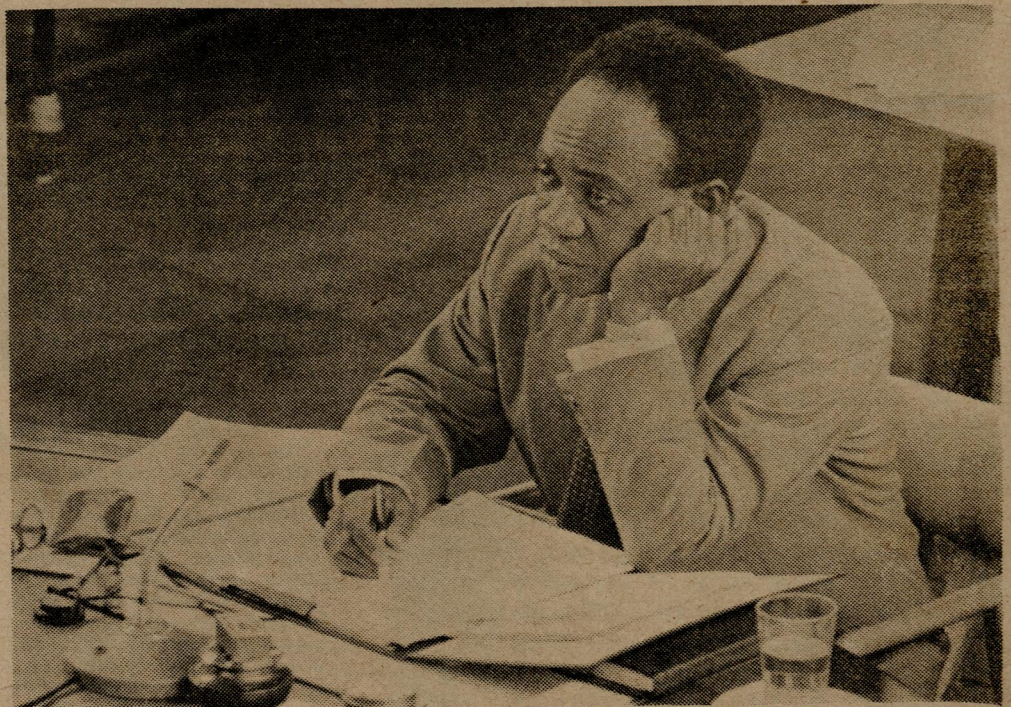
to the racist, conservative majority of white people, "new politics" or not.

In all of this, there was no mention of the National Black Agenda, a document containing many progressive proposals designed to benefit Black people.

Those Black leaders who favored bargaining with white politicians must now explain what they have secured before they urge us to vote for this latest politician.

While the Convention's leaders sat in a hotel room in Miami agreeing to "advise" McGovern some "leaders" had gotten on the bandwagon weeks or months ago. While Jesse Jackson, Willie Brown, and Charles Evers, McGovern men all, ran around on the floor with straw hats on, Coretta King sat coolly in a box telling CBS News that Senator McGovern had not gotten much "exposure" in our communities, but as soon as he did, she was sure that Black people would recognize him — for the good man he is.

George McGovern and the "new" Democratic Party are going to have to get a lot of "exposure" to Black folks between now and November if they want four years in the White House. It is questionable how good a man he is, but whatever he is, we are sure that Black folks will recognize it.



OSAGYEFO FINALLY MADE IT TO NKROFUL TO BE BURIED, BUT ONLY AFTER A STRUGGLE against those enemies who at first said no, then sought to capitalize on the genuine sentiment Osagyefo's death evoked.

War Of Words

Osagyefo Is Finally Buried In Ghana

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

ACCRA, Ghana — The body of Osagyefo Kwame Nkrumah was flown back to Ghana on July 7, in a special Guinean Air Force plane.

The military government ordered all flags to be flown at half-staff until the former President is buried in Nkroful, where he was born.

Return of the Pan African leader's body to Ghana marked the culmination of protracted negotiations between the governing National Redemption Council and President Sekou Toure of Guinea.

President Toure at first refused Ghanaian requests for the body and gave Dr. Nkrumah a state funeral in Conakry, the Guinean capital.

In a war of words, Col. Acheampong broadcast a lengthy statement on events before Osagyefo's death and on Ghana's attempts to obtain the body. "Shortly after our assumption of office in January the poor condition of Dr. Nkrumah's health and his wish to return home was brought to our knowledge. This was not first time the information had reached Ghana for we were told that it had already been communicated to the Progress Party government." They had sent Dr. Francis Nkrumah to Conakry and then Bucharest. He said that his father was too ill to be brought home. Nevertheless the late President "expressed the wish, which was also shared by his family, that his remains be returned to Ghana for burial at his birthplace of Nkroful." The NRC had made preparations to honor this wish and "arrangements to that end were initiated with the government of Rumania for the body to be flown to Ghana. Ironically the body was flown to Guinea instead." A delegation was then sent to Conakry which returned with assurances that the body would be returned.

A second delegation was sent to represent Ghana at the 25th anniversary of Guinea's PDG and to bring the body back home for burial. But "the body of Dr. Nkrumah was not handed to the Ghana delegation." What was then reported by the press

as "conditions" for the return were "an appeal and a prayer." Agreement seemed to have been reached, but when the accord was due to be signed on May 12 "Guinea had changed its mind." Although Guinea was within its rights to refuse, the Ghana delegation further discussed the issue; but on Guinea's side "the suggestions for prayer and an appeal were now said for the first time to be conditions." But no decision could be reached and "the NRC decided that the delegation should return home."

Suggestions that could not be agreed upon said Col. Acheampong, were that "Guinea wanted Ghana to rehabilitate the policies and work of Nkrumah, reinstate him as President, bury his body either in front of Parliament House or the Castle, and to reinstate all his former Ministers and party functionaries to their original positions. In effect Guinea wanted us to negate the coup of 1966." But Ghana could not be told where the body should be laid; "this would not be in accordance with our old customs and traditions. Nor will the NRC and people of Ghana, in honoring the memory of Dr. Nkrumah, take any steps whatsoever to an invalidation of the change of government which took place in 1966. We support the coup of 1966 and there should be no doubt about this." It had been impossible for the delegation to bring back the 47 Ghanaians who had been in Guinea since 1966, but the NRC had made it plain that it was still "prepared to arrange for them to come home and settle down to normal life." The NRC hoped that "Guinea will not hesitate to send them home at the earliest convenience." Ghana would welcome the body if President Sekou Toure had a change of heart. "I cannot conclude without assuring our brothers and sisters if Guinea that we in Ghana continue to extend them a warm hand of friendship and brotherhood."

Conakry radio has broadcast a presidential communique strongly condemning "the false and unworthy character" of the statement by Col.

Acheampong that the Guinea government had demanded certain conditions be met for the transfer of President Nkrumah's body to Ghana. "During the talks between the two government delegations in Conakry no questions were raised about reinstating Nkrumah's former ministers and civil servants or burying President Nkrumah's body in front of Parliament House. We do not know whether Colonel Acheampong really made the statement attributed to him by the French News Agency. If he did, the statement is far from the truth and is aimed at deceiving international opinion and solving domestic difficulties. The Guinean government reaffirms its willingness to release President Nkrumah's body to the Ghanaian government as soon as that government undertakes before international opinion to organize a funeral worthy of ahead of state and to bury the body in Accra in an atmosphere of complete dignity. In the interest of Ghana's national unity and of rehabilitating throughout Africa the memory of its son who remained faithful in the struggle against imperialism and for the freedom and unity of the continent, the Guinean government hopes that the Ghanaian government will accept these political and moral conditions. They neither undermine its sovereign rights nor the interests of the Ghanaian people." The presidential communique added that the Guinea government is ready to publish, if the Ghanaian government so desires, the statements made by both sides during the talks which took place in Conakry on May 1 and 11, 1972, including the draft joint communique adopted by both delegations. Colonel Acheampong and all those who have tried to alter the truth about the talks will then fully understand that the Guinean government did not refuse to release President Nkrumah's body to Ghana and did not put forward any of the conditions contained in Col. Acheampong's statement."

For a related article, see Maina Kenyatti's article in "Words From Our Readers."



LEST WE FORGET THE PREVAILING MOOD OF WHITES.

What Happened To The Black Political Agenda?

Now that the Democratic Convention has come and gone, most traditional Black "leaders" have come out for McGovern and are hitting the campaign trail, bulhousing hard and bulging wallets in pockets. What ever happened to the National Black Political Agenda?

Some elements of the National Black Political Convention insisted on "scoring" the presidential candidates on their acceptance of the Agenda in return for Black electoral support. Obviously the Convention's slogan of "unity without uniformity was replaced by "opportunism without accountability" as soon as people left Gary. Apparently some people felt that it was correct to attempt to secure a commitment from a politician in exchange for Black votes. What commitments did they receive? Even more important, what commitments will be honored?

Aside from the historic treachery of white politicians, we should especially beware of George McGovern. Despite his rhetoric, he is scared of alienating the vast majority of America's voters. Despite this, many of the individuals who shouted "Nationtime" in Gary had already laid plans to pimp the Convention and its prestige for a Democratic nominee and their own personal ambitions. The Black Caucus announced the "Black Bill of Rights" (taken largely from the National Black Agenda) as its bargaining agenda, and most "leaders" apparently bargained for an agenda much less, substantive.

It is sad to see that this present leadership of Black committees could not even maintain their unity long enough to stick with the hazy questionable tactic of using the Agenda as a "shopping list" for white candidates. If the Agenda contains positive aspects, those aspects are worth fighting for; to make the Agenda a reality, it will be necessary to build a broad national mechanism capable of channelling the energies of all the diverse elements within our communities: The National Black Political Assembly. But that body will not be built with the kind of opportunism and individualism displayed in the treatment (or lack of treatment) of the National Black Political Agenda. But while they slobbered and gushed over one white boy or another, they were being watched-and watched carefully. The performance of several Black national, regional, and local personalities in Miami Beach, on TV and off, will not soon be forgotten.



THE STRUGGLE IN PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON
SOBU National Chairman

On The Vietnam Question

The Geneva Conference in 1954 was to lay down the basic ground rules for a peace settlement in Vietnam. The participants in the conference were France, Britain, United States, Soviet Union, China and the Viet Minh. The 17th parallel became the armistice line between the North, which was under the control of the Vietminh, and the South, where the Imperialist still remained entrenched. The Final Declaration of the Conference qualified the nature of the line by stating in paragraph six "the military demarcation line is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary." And instead there were to be free and general elections over the entire country by July 1956.

While it had been previously stated in paragraph four that "the introduction into Vietnam of foreign troops and military personnel as well as all kinds of arms and munitions were forbidden. The United States refrained from signing the agreement which would commit them to operate according to the decision reached.

As the New York Times was to later expose in the Pentagon Papers, "As early as July 7, 1954, during the Geneva Conference, Secretary Dulles suggested that the United States ought to seek to delay the elections and to require guarantees that the Communists could be expected to reject. "in a secret cablegram (from Dulles): Since undoubtedly true that election might eventually mean unification of Vietnam under Ho Chi Minh, this makes it all more important they should only be held as long after cease-fire agreement as possible and in conditions to give democratic elements best chance." Here we can see it was clear to the United States Imperialists that free elections would eliminate all possibility of their continued presence in Vietnam.

As mass discontent with the

puppet rule of Ngo Dinh Diem began to rapidly increase, and despite the fact the Viet Minh had prepared for free elections in accordance with the International Control Commission, John T. Dulles announced on August 13, 1955 there would be no elections.

Diem had come to power by means of U. S. support. he defeated the Japanese and French puppet, Bao Dai in a crooked referendum in 1955. Diem now began to suppress all opposition through force and violence. Diem's only support, outside of U. S. military might, consisted of his family. This was quite apparent in the make up of his regime. One brother was in charge of internal security, and another was governor of Central Vietnam. Then a third one was ambassador to Britain. All other relatives held assorted posts down the line.

The Pentagon Papers uncovered the fact that this was a puppet regime solely relying on U. S. support. "Without U. S. support, Diem almost certainly could not have consolidated his hold on the South during 1955 and 1956. Without the threat of U. S. intervention, South Vietnam could have refused to even discuss the elections called for in 1955 under the Geneva settlement without being overrun by the Vietnamese armies. South Vietnam was essentially the creation of the United States."

The policy of the Diem puppet regime was absolute repression and intimidation. He took back the land from the peasants, then moved to eliminate the traditional elected village councils and in turn created political structures with his own supporters. He also set up concentration camps for confinements of so-called communists elements.

But the people of Vietnam did not sit passively. In 1958 they began sporadic attacks on informers and village chiefs who collaborated with Diem. In 1959 there began partisan warfare against the regime. By the end of 1960 the South Vietnam National Liberation Front was formed. While the U. S. has repeatedly tried to make the

NLF a creation of Ho Chi Minh or the People's Republic of China it is clear that this front emerged indigenous to the South. The facts point out the Communist in the South were the most politically and organizationally advanced group in the front, the result of which has been the assumption of a vanguard role in the struggle.

The NLF by the end of 1961 had gained the support of 80 percent of the rural area and expanded its ranks from 3,000 in 1959 to 15,000. Their success in gaining support has mainly been due to their defense of the interest of the people. By 1965 over some five million acres had been confiscated from the oppressive landlord class. The U. S. in an attempt to curtail the movement flooded in money for "economic aid" which amounted to 62 percent of total public expenditures in South Vietnam. American "military advisors" rose from 785 in 1960 to 23,000 in 1964.

The Diem regime tried to draft soldiers in Vietnam to help defend the regime but instead the amount of deserters grew and the NLF corresponding. The American estimate in 1964 of NLF troops was 50,000 regulars and 100,000 guerillas. We can imagine then what they really were.

To combat the sweeping tide of the NLF the Saigon regime came up with the plan of strategic hamlets. These were fortified villages to stop guerilla action. Hamlets required the forced migration of the peasantry against the Hamlets. The Hamlets had fallen from 219 in 1963 to 20 in 1964.

As the NLF gained more of a mass following Diem was now not only losing the peasantry but up against demonstrations led by the students and Buddhist. The Diem regime had shown much favor to the Catholic minority. The demonstration by the Buddhist on several occasions was expressed in self immolation. The ill feeling and antagonism against Diem meant he was no longer an effective puppet of the U. S. Imperialist and in the course of events came the

(cont'd on pg. 10)



**THE AFRICAN
WORLD***

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National chairman

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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.

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Sis. Bronwyn Wallace
Bro. Ron Washington

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

On May 1, 1972 Brother Milton Coleman resigned his membership to the Governing Council of the Student Organization for Black Unity. Contained in his resignation from the Governing Council of SOBU was also his resignation as Editor of THE AFRICAN WORLD.

Brother Coleman resigned his membership to the Governing Council because of the rejection of a proposal submitted by him to detach the African World from SOBU and have it become an independent news organ. Upon receiving the resignation of Brother Coleman, Brother Ron Washington immediately assumed the editorship of THE AFRICAN WORLD.

Having spent many hours in conversation with Brother Coleman discussing the ideological incorrectness of the thrust toward an independent organ, SOBU

was unsuccessful in prevailing upon him to work with the AFRICAN WORLD and was therefore obliged to accept his resignation.

It was strongly urged by the former editor that THE AFRICAN WORLD could not continue to operate under the management of SOBU. However, through hard work and dedication to ideological principles, SOBU has been continuing to publish THE AFRICAN WORLD. Plans are to expand the paper to include additional pages in the near future. It will always be our objective to strive for excellency in providing the Pan African community with news and analysis to further enlighten our people and inspire us to greater commitment and greater achievement through collective struggle.

On the Liberation Front

Notes on the
Armed Phase of the African
Revolution



The Pan African Liberation Struggle - An Analytical View

The vanguard of the Pan African Liberation struggle are the movements resolving the antagonistic contradictions between the people of Africa and international imperialism through armed struggle on the surface the armed confrontation takes on the appearance of struggle between the Boers, Portuguese Colonialists, and Rhodesian reactionaries on one side and the struggling people of Azania, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau.

A closer, more penetrating dialectical analysis illuminates the armed phase of the Pan African Liberation struggle in bold relief and all of its essential interconnections. First, it must be seen as the vanguard not because of weapons alone but because the neo-African which can serve as model for all Africans is being forged in the liberated areas and contested zones of Africa. Models for

social organization and relationships between man and man are developing through struggle and are not superimposed from some distance period in African history. Tradition when tradition serve the needs of the people is the watch word in the liberated zones.

Secondly, it is an organic part of the revolutionary movement of the countryside surrounding the metropolitan Centres of Western Europe, North America and Japan. This is exemplified in solidarity of the peoples of China, North Korea, Vietnam, Palestine, Guyana and

Cuba with the Pan African Liberation Movement.

Last the Pan African Liberation struggle is the natural ally of the Socialist countries in the struggle against international finance capital and its multinational corporations. This is shown not by empty rhetoric, but by the material contributions and militant solidarity displayed by the socialist countries. Their supply of arms stands in stark contrast to the humanitarian aid emanating from Sweden, Holland, Denmark, and Norway (with last three countries being NATO members). Further humanitarian aid comes from the World Council of Churches, Lutheran World Federation and other humanitarian organizations.

Humanitarian Aid has strings attached which objectively hamper the progress of armed struggle. It can not be used for military purposes. In theory the shoes donated by Sweden or the Malaria pills given by Denmark cannot be used by armed combatants.

The problem of unity has been a formidable barrier to the development and deepening of armed struggle. The colonized states of Southern African and Guinea Bissau are plagued by splits in the liberation movements. These splits are in the interest of the imperialist and for the most part do not advance the struggle.

The tendency toward splits is reflected in the political groupings in the colonized states. In Azania, the two main organiza-

tions are the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. Both organizations are banned by the racist Pretoria government and recognized by the OAU Liberation Committee. They maintain separated politico-military organizations and have resisted efforts to unite them.

The ANC, the older of the groups, started in 1912. It was a pioneer effort in wielding together the different social groups, e. g. Zulu, Xhosa, Fingo, etc., inhabiting South Africa. The ANC is the South African counterpart to the NAACP but unlike its American counterpart it has grown with the times and has endorsed armed struggle since 1961 with a series of sabotage actions in the major urban areas.

ANC has maintained an alliance with the Indian Congresses of Natal and Transvaal since 1947 and by 1952 the alliance was joined by the Congress of Democrats, representing progressive whites and the Coloured Peoples' Congress.

The Pan Africanist Congress developed out of a struggle within the ANC against what it considered European and Indian influence and the over cautious policy of nonviolence.

PAC was founded in 1959 and promised a break with the policies of ANC. Barely ten months after its founding, it launched the Positive Action Campaign against the pass laws on May 21, 1960 the day of the Sharpsville Massacre.

This campaign sparked a revolutionary situation in South Africa. This caused a massive exodus of Europeans and capital which left the nation on the verge of a radical transformation of society.

United States finance-capital in the person of Chase Manhattan Bank intervened and restored world (capitalist) faith in the Pretoria government. The mass roundup of peoples' leaders, which followed Sharpsville; combined with the imperialist financial intervention to stop the heroic but spontaneous movement of the masses.

PAC cadres have engaged the Boer's military apparatus at Landa, Pearl, Queenstown, and Bushe Bridge and like the ANC, it has many cadres in prisons and has lost lives to the fascist executioner.

The situation in South Africa with its help to Smith, the Portuguese and his African quislings necessitates united action on the part of the liberation movements because Vorster's regime is the biggest of the little fascists supported by United States and its allies.

The development of South Africa into colonial power with its colonial satellites in Swaziland, Lesotho, Namibia, Angola, Malawi, Mozambique and Rhodesia necessitates the closest coordination and cooperation of liberation movements in Southern Africa.

In this respect, the African



YOUNG SISTER WITH GUN IS PART OF THE VANGUARD OF the African revolution. (LNS Photo)

National Congress — Zimbabwe African People's Union Alliance which engaged the combined Boers and Rhodesian forces in battle in Zimbabwe in 1967 and 1968 must be applauded. It was an example of the principled unity necessary to regain control over the land, lives, and resources of thirty million Africans.

The struggle in Namibia is being waged by the South West African Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) and the South West African National Union. In the course of the struggle, SWAPO has emerged as the major force and guiding light behind the armed struggle and workers movement developing in Namibia at this state, only SWAPO is recognized by the OAU.

The struggle in Zimbabwe is being waged by three politico-military organizations and the newly formed African National Congress (ANC). The ANC, a united front organization, has joined together members of the two banned political organizations, ZAPU and ZANU in a United Front. They successfully led the fight to stop the sell out of the African majority by the Pearce Commission.

The Zimbabwe African Peoples Union was the first nationwide nationalist movement to emerge in Zimbabwe, but its effectiveness has been hampered by the splits producing Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (FROLIZI).

All three groups are recognized by the OAU Liberation Committee and ZAPU and ZANU have formed a jointed military command (JMC) whose significance is still unclear.

The situation in the Portuguese Colonies is clearest, because the struggle is more advanced in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. Movement of the People for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) have been joined together since 1961 in the Congress of Nationalist Organizations of the Portuguese Colonies (CONCP). They are the leading forces in the Portuguese

Colonies, but other groups exist and operated.

In Mozambique, the main opposition group is COREMO, a breakway group from Frelimo working in the Tete Province. They recently accused FRELIMO of killing three of their cadre and warned that such action could lead to Civil War.

FRELIMO denied the accusation and theorized that it was the action of one of the African mercenaries serving under Portuguese command.

The accusation coming from Coremo is not consistent with the closely linked ideology and practice of FRELIMO which has enabled them to gain control of one fourth of the country's territory and to start the process of self determination for one million citizens of the New Mozambique being shaped by the people — the driving force in history.

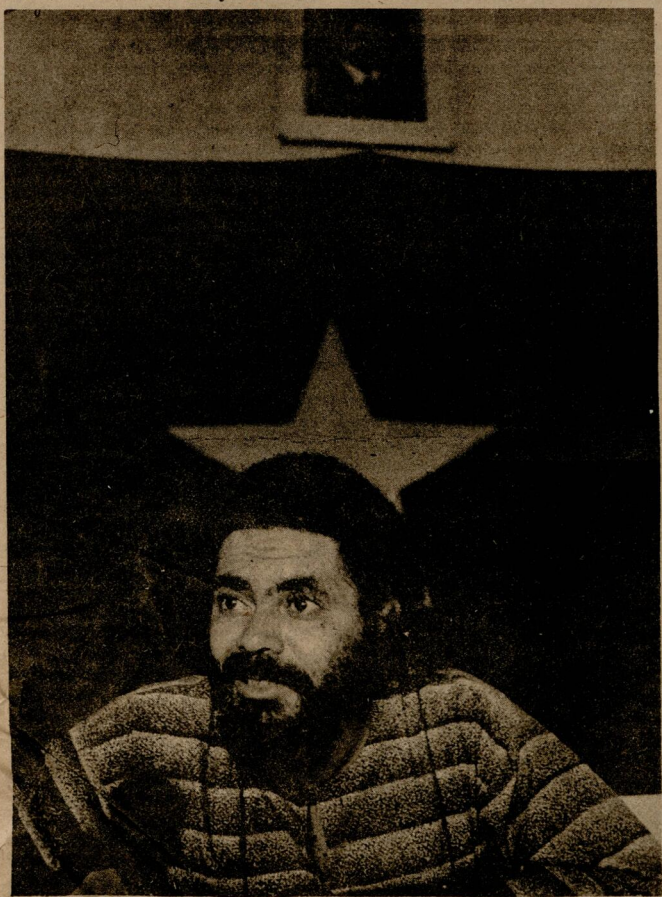
At the same time, it is important to unite with all progressive forces. All observers hope that the divisions between FRELIMO and COREMO are obliterated in the process of defeating the enemy and stopping Cabora Bassa.

In Angola, MPLA, the leading liberation group and the only one recognized by the OAU Liberation Committee, is hampered by the divisions in the national liberation struggle. Their problems with GRAE (Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile), and the FLNA, who are supported by the Zaire government resulted in their expulsion from Zaire. This resulted in the loss of the long Zaire border with Angola and seriously impeded the generalization of armed struggle.

Concrete steps to resolve the differences between GRAE and MPLA have been taken by two formerly antagonistic governments, Zaire and Congo Brazzaville, the only African Marxist-Leninist Government. At the recent OAU summit held in Rabat, a committee was appointed to develop a plan of unity.

The success of these negotiations could activate the well armed five thousand man army

(cont'd on pg. 10)



HUMBERTO TRACA, REPRESENTATIVE OF MPLA IN TANZANIA, commenting on MPLA developments. (LNS Photo)

Facing An Uphill Climb To The Bottom

White Justice In America...



RUCHELL MAGEE'S UNJUST IMPRISONMENT WAS THE BASIS FOR THE JUSTIFIABLE ATTEMPT to escape, and will form the core of his defense.

Ruchell Magee Seeks Jurors

In an attempt to prove the illegality of his seven year incarceration prior to the August, 1970 Marin County escape attempt, Ruchell Magee is hoping to locate the twelve jurors who convicted him of robbery and kidnap in Los Angeles in 1963.

The jury verdict was announced minutes after a court-appointed attorney, representing his co-defendant, entered a plea of guilty while Magee was insisting upon his innocence. As a result of the conviction, Superior Court Judge Herbert V. Walker sentenced Magee to life imprisonment over an incident that involved ten dollars!

Once the co-defendant of Angela Davis, Ruchell Magee will go to trial in San Francisco on August 1 for murder, kidnap and conspiracy charges stemming from the Marin escape attempt that left four persons dead. He will insist that he has been illegally imprisoned for seven years, that in all those years he had appealed to every court and legislative body in California with no response, and that as a result he exercised his right to attempt escape from illegal bondage.

Obviously a critical aspect of the San Quentin prisoner's defense strategy will be the introduction of evidence concerning the 1963 trial proceedings. Having charged for years that the trial transcripts are "inaccurate, incomplete and falsified," Magee intends to put the jurors on the stand. They are 1) Mrs. Helen Barth, 2) Mrs. Mildred A. Heigley, 3) Mrs. Elizabeth L. Villard, 4) Mrs. Sue J. Hyink, 5) Mrs. Ann Paul, 6) Mrs. Ruby L. McGregor, 7) Mr. Roy E. South, 8) Mrs. Maymie P. Weygandt, 9) Mrs. Beatrice Perez, 10) Mr. Van S. Whitis, 11) Mrs. Lucia G.

Giambalvo, and 12) Mr. Charles T. Webb.

Through the publication of this list, Magee hopes "that these jurors may come to the press and expose the lawyer's false plea and false representation."

THE FOLLOWING IS RUCHELL MAGEE'S OWN ACCOUNT OF THE 1963 LOS ANGELES TRIAL PROCEEDINGS THAT RESULTED IN A LIFE SENTENCE.

"It should be pointed out that during that trial we, me and one Leroy Stewart, were charged with robbery-kidnap of one Ben Brown.

"Ruchell testified to his innocence. Also one Bobby E. Burris and David Larr testified in behalf of Ruchell and Stewart as to our innocence.

"Ben Brown testified that Ruchell and Larry robbed and kidnapped him for ten dollars. Only Brown continually perjured himself in such a way that the jury could see that his testimony was not worthy or believable.

"The court-appointed lawyer Brill and the District Attorney Marshall Schulman recognized Brown's lies, which pointed out something that could not possibly have happened prior to our being arrested on March 23, 1963. Realizing this, the lawyer Brill, representing Stewart, made a guilty plea to the jury in our name, yet, when I objected and attempted to expose Brill, Judge Herbert V. Walker quickly ordered me out of court, so that the jurors would never hear what I was saying about Brill's false plea.

"This was a court where Walker on his own, closed it the second date of trial prior to Brill's making said illegal guilty plea.

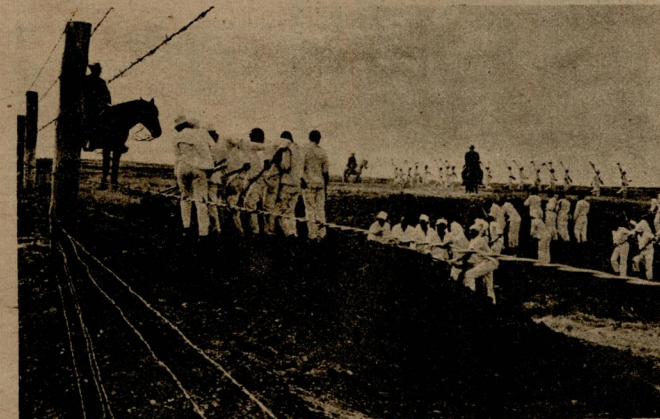
"District Attorney Schulman, knowing the jury wasn't aware of the law, told it that Brown's testimony could not be used; and demanded the jurors find Magee and Stewart guilty on Brill's guilty plea!

"The jury found us guilty of robbery-kidnap as demanded. "Prior to Brill's plea both Stewart and Ruchell entered "not guilty" pleas to the charges in question.

"Forgoing it is noted that one Attorney Leon Myer was acting counsel for Ruchell, not Brill.

"Further, according to criminal law no lawyer can plea guilty in the accused's name. Brill's plea was provoked from racism and conspiracy with prosecution officials to railroad us to SLAVERY on false evidence convictions. Question of fact: Even if a lawyer were permitted to plea guilty in the accused's name, no honest lawyer would incriminate his client before a jury. Anyway, a

(cont'd on pg. 9)



SCENE AT A TEXAS PRISON FARM AS BROTHERS ENDURE legal slavery. Whites say they prefer strong, young workers.

13 Blacks Charged

JAMAICA, N. Y. (LNS) — Queens isn't the section of New York City that first pops to mind when you think about the big city. But even though it has none of the sights you see on post cards, it is the most populous of New York's five boroughs.

White people who live there are usually those who have scraped together what they could to escape the inner city. And the growing number of black people are those who were often pushed out of the inner city by urban renewal (or urban removal). There is often a lot of racial tension.

Queens is divided up into little communities with picturesque names like Cambria Heights, E. Elmhurst, Sunnyside, and S. Ozone Park. But the names don't really tell you what Queens is like. They don't give you an idea about the decaying one or two family houses in many of the neighborhoods. Law enforcement officials say that Queens has "the highest rate of delinquency in the city" and so there is constant harassment.

The two things which have gotten Queens national attention in the last year or so have been white residents' efforts to block construction of a low-income housing project and the TV show "All in the Family." While on TV the racial tensions are good for a laugh, in real life the repercussions are more devastating.

Ronald Plummer is a 23-year-old black man from Queens. On November 15, 1971 he was picked up and accused of stealing \$265 from the cash register and the pocketbook of a saleswoman in a Queens department store on September 3. He was charged with first and second degree robbery and grand larceny. He was also charged with tampering with a witness and harassment because the same woman who charged him with the robbery said he came back to taunt her. Bail was set at \$35,000.

Ron had just finished high school — he had gone back after dropping out — and worked tutoring kids at a community center. He had just found a job as a teacher's aide at a local junior high school, and in fact had been paid the day he was supposed to have robbed the store.

Ron's friends and family who went to his court appearances noticed that Eileen Murray, the white woman who charged Ron with the crime (and the only witness) went right from the courtroom in which his trial was held to one next door. Curious,

they followed her and discovered that there was another black man on trial for tampering with a witness and harassment.

After quite a bit of investigation they discovered that Eileen Murray had accused 12 other people. Two 15-year-olds were charged with the same robbery as Ron and the rest were accused of harassment and tampering with a witness.

All of these accused were black and in many cases had just come to the courthouse accompanying friends when suddenly they were fingered by the ever-vigilant Eileen Murray. One was arrested at a bus stop, another was arrested crossing the street. "She just picked black people at random," said one woman involved in the case.

A typical example is Tommy Johnson, a 36 year old man with two children. He and his nephew had come to the courthouse to drive home a friend of theirs who was in court because he had purchased a stolen car. Eileen Murray pointed out Johnson and his nephew General Dexter as people who were harassing her and they were arrested. Johnson, who had his kidneys removed, has to have

kidney dialysis treatment twice a week. For him, going to jail could well have meant death.

Of the 13 people charged by Eileen Murray, eight have had their cases dismissed for lack of evidence. One of the eight was in Riker's Island prison at the time he was supposed to have harassed Murray. One man, Duane Roberts, was convicted of tampering with a witness and harassment and sentenced to one year in jail. His case is on appeal.

After Ron Plummer was arrested, a few black and white Queens residents started working in his defense (Ron lived with a white family for a while and the community center where he worked was staffed by both blacks and whites). Some of the other people arrested because of Murray's accusations had trouble finding help so they went to the Black Liberation Party, a militant black organization in Queens. Soon the Black Liberation Party joined the Defense Committee and they all started trying to track down the other people charged by Eileen Murray.

At Ron's trial, only Eileen Murray testified against him. The defense put three witnesses on the stand testifying both to his whereabouts at the time of the incident and his character.

Murray changed her story several times, first saying he held her at knife point, then saying one of the other young men did. She also changed her description of his clothing. But the all-white jury convicted Ron on all counts.

He was sentenced on June 8. Over fifty people showed up to demonstrate in his behalf. Spectators were searched in the courtroom, and led in one by one through a metal detector. There were at least 15 police or guards in the courtroom.

"In the past," said one member of the Black Liberation Party, "a lot of black people in Queens didn't think the struggle involved them. Now there's a lot of heavy drugs and many of the people have no jobs. People can no longer go inside their houses and hide."

School Of Life

Catches Black People Early



DOES THIS LOOK FAMILIAR? THIS IS A SCENE IN JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA. THEY are the same.

Jim Grant Gets 25 Years!

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

CHARLOTTE — Describing him as "a menace to society" a Charlotte Judge sentenced Jim Grant to twenty-five years in prison. The whole affair was classic example of young, dynamic Black man beginning sentenced under bogus charges in order to end his political activities.

The case in question involves explosives charges dating back two years. Grant and several other brothers were indicted on the ancient charges several months ago after the state obviously decided they had to pin something on Grant and the other brothers. Grant, who was then working as a field reporter for the Southern Patriot and THE AFRICAN WORLD, was also charged along with Reverend Ben Chavis with conspiracy to aid individuals to escape custody.

Jim Grant was jailed on April 26 in Wake County (Raleigh). His bond was set at \$50,000 cash, a ridiculous stipulation designed to effectively deny him release on bond. Several weeks ago he was moved from Wake County jail to Mecklenburg County for his appeal case.

Recently, his lawyers succeeded in having his bond lowered to 10 per cent of the \$50,000 cash or property. Supporters were then able to post the \$5,000 necessary for his release. The ruling by a federal judge to reduce his bond had been made on June 27 but Grant and his supporters learned of it six days later. He was released on July 6.

But in a flagrant violation of all judicial principles and laws, Grant was ordered back to jail four days later on July 10 because a local judge was angered by a group of protestors who had demonstrated on his behalf. This overt display of prejudice is characteristic of the attitude many white officials in North Carolina have taken toward Grant.

Realizing that the act was simply too overt and flagrant to be justified, a higher court judge reprimanded the judge who had ordered Grant back to jail. Jim was released again on July 11 after having experi-

enced tremendous intimidation at the hands of many of those who would give him "a fair trial."

In the meantime, Grant's lawyers were involved in pre-trial motions to attempt to insure him the greatest possible chance for a jury of peers. In challenging the jury selection process, his lawyers pointed out that the use of actual voter lists as a source of jurors was not a fair criteria. They argued that other criteria was necessary such as welfare lists, or the Board of Education list of parents who have children in school.

A jury commission's petition which was consequently established to verify the fairness of the jury selection was signed by whites only. The commission had been composed of three people, two whites and one Black, Walter McDaniel, who refused to sign the petition of fairness.

Grant's trial began on July 13. He was sentenced a few days later. Grant had previously being sentenced to ten years on another charge. He still faces another trial. THE AFRICAN WORLD will carry a full account of the case in the next issue.

Earl Walker Mystery

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

FLUSHING, N. Y. — Members of the Black and Puerto Rican community are organizing themselves in an attempt to untangle the events surrounding the death of 24 year old Brother Earl Kenneth Walker.

Brother Walker died July 1, from a bullet wound in the chest. Because of the hush and silent atmosphere that fell over the know-nothing, saw-nothing and do-nothing police department, concerned community members have begun to piece together some details.

On Saturday, July 1, Earl had been shopping at the Harry Isaac Clothing Store in the South Bronx. Earl had been

buying clothes for a trip to Africa for which he was scheduled to leave on July 8.

Supposedly, he was asked by a clerk if he needed assistance and had replied that he didn't need help. According to first reports the clerk turned away and Earl picked up a floor ash try and hit him with it, whereupon the sales clerk shot him in the chest.

Those persons who knew Bro. Earl found that story incredible, and questioned the possibility of Earl doing such a thing.

Brother Earl had served three years in prison; the Bronx House of Detention and Attica. He had been attending Queens College as a SEEK student since February 1972, and had been preparing to leave for a three week trip to Africa on July 8. Having looked forward to the trip for a long time, in addition to his politicalness and involvement in community and campus organizations, residents and friends found the initial details surrounding the incident unbelievable.

Upon checking the story out further, Earl's friends discovered that the police first told Earl's mother that he was shot by a Black guard (retired policeman); but later was told that it was a salesclerk.

The police first told Earl's family that he had been charged with robbery and assault, but later changed to assault only.

Because of the double stories and unbelievable charges of assault placed on Earl, concerned people are working to get an investigation into the real reason for the unnecessary and useless killing of Earl Walker.

A mass meeting attended by forty people was held Saturday, July 8, to discuss the incident. Committees were established and it was decided to work with the lawyer handling the case.

Any financial contributions can be sent to Earl's mother: Mrs. Anna Walker, 2715 Third Avenue, 144 Street, Bronx, N. Y.

TODAY we are one. If in the past the Sahara divided us, now it unites us and an injury to one is an injury to all.

Kwame Nkrumah

Bro. Sentenced to Life

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The judicial machinery in this country is rapidly grinding thousands of young Black men and women into prisons for crimes they did not commit. Recently, 24 year old Larry Miller was sentenced to two life terms in Charlotte, N. C., in another of what is becoming typical cases of railroad innocent Black men.

Miller was convicted of slaying a white man and his wife who operated a small grocery store in Charlotte on December 29, 1969. The slayings occurred when two Black men allegedly carried out an armed robbery at the store. The state also maintained that Miller whipped the twenty-three year old daughter of Houston and Pauline Johnson, the slain couple.

After a week long trial, the jury spent less than two hours to return a guilty verdict despite substantial evidence pointing to the innocence of Miller. No one else had been charged in the incident even though witnesses maintained two men committed the robbery.

Witnesses described the slayer as being a tall, slender man who was clean shaven and had medium length hair. The daughter of the slain couple and a neighbor identified Miller from police pictures, as being the man. The jury, however, completely ignored the fact that Miller had a fluffy afro and a full grown beard on December 29, when the robbery occurred. The jury also ignored testimony by witnesses attesting to the fact that Miller was with them watching television at the time the slaying occurred.

One of the things the prosecution played on was the fact that Miller left town after learning that he was charged with the slayings. They felt this act was an admission of guilt. They failed to understand, or more likely refused to understand

that Black people know they have little chance of proving their innocence in such cases. The fact of a Black man fleeing is not often an admission of guilt, but rather an admission of his understanding of this racist system called American justice.

Miller ran because he was already on probation and knew the white courts would not believe his innocence. He had been placed on probation May 22, 1969 after a conviction in Charlotte for attempting to steal a bottle of cough syrup. He was sentenced to six months in a youth center which was suspended, and then placed on a three year probation. His probation record was clean up until the time the police decided to pin the murder charges on him.

Miller was subsequently apprehended in Chicago and returned to Charlotte on December 31, 1971. Because of a lack of funds, his case was handled by court appointed lawyers. Charlotte residents organized a fund to raise money for a better lawyer, but they could not raise the funds in time for the trial.

Miller's mother, Mrs. Bernice Harris has been subjected to police harassment in the case. Several times police barged into her home with warrants, confronted her with drawn guns and proceeded to search her house. She has filed a lawsuit for \$100,000 against the Police Department.

An appeal is being made in the Miller case but it may take a year to be heard. In the meantime he must remain in prison. Thus, Larry Miller must join the thousands of other innocent Black men who exist in jail because the U. S. judicial system is stacked against them. The fact that Angela Davis was freed has proved nothing about the American system of justice. Larry Miller can attest to that.



THIS IS A U. S. PRISON FARM. THE PHOTO SPEAKS FOR itself.

Magee Seeks Jurors

(cont'd from pg. 8)

plea of guilty in an admission of guilt and waives all jury trials in such a case. But not ours.

"The prosecution officials have falsified and suppressed the trial transcripts to hide Brill's known false plea and false representation."

Ruchell Magee
June, 1972

An area which is united must have far greater power than the sum of the component units of which it was originally comprised. If the United States of America had remained divided into separate states, would those states collectively have had the authority in the councils of the world of the United States Government today. If the component republics of revolutionary Russia had not come together to make up the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, would Russia be the force in the world that it is today?

Kwame Nkrumah

Sniper Won't Let Rex Harris Alone

(cont'd from pg. 1)

the forefront of Black community efforts and protest activities. He does not hesitate to use his resources to aid community endeavors.

Owusu Sadaukai, one of the speakers at the rally, spoke the sentiments of most residents. "When things went down in Fayetteville and other Black leaders were afraid to speak out, Rex would speak out. When folks got arrested, Rex would be there with bond money when nobody else would be." Sadaukai went on to explain the implications of the recent acts. "These things ain't just about Rex Harris. If they do it to him, they won't stop there. They won't stop until they do the same to everyone in this community who is about anything."

Reverend C. T. Williams, a local Black minister also spoke of the implications of such activities. He states that each act against members of the Black community should only spark greater organization and determination on the part of residents.

When his own time to speak to the crowd came, Rex quite characteristically spent much time speaking about issues which affect Black people as a whole. "We need to understand what is happening in our communities and why. White people are beginning to tell us that our problems stem from Black organized crime. Now my child knows there is no such thing as organized Black crime. But there is organized white oppression upon Black people."

Rex dealt with a problem which has reached mammoth proportions in Fayetteville, the home of the largest military base in the world. "In not too many years whites won't need to shoot at us. The dope they push into our communities will wipe us out. We are going to have to say to dope pushers you must leave the Black community or face the consequences."

Struggle in Perspective

(cont'd from pg. 6)

withdrawal of U. S. support of the regime. The Pentagon paper's show that Kennedy knew and approved of plans for the military coup. The CIA worked in concert with the military officers who initiated the coup by providing information on pro-Diem forces and their locations. Along with this came the supplying of money for bribery of key personnel in the regime. Ironically shortly after the assassination of Diem, Kennedy was to fall victim of the same fate. Indeed, Malcolm pointed out this point when he said "the chickens have come home to roost."

The coming of the Johnson administration also signaled a shift in U. S. military strategy in Vietnam. The fighting up to this time was limited to confronting the forces of the NLF. Now the thrust of military activity was to include the actual bombing of North Vietnam. American propaganda throughout the Kennedy administration pushed the idea of fighting "external communist elements" from North Vietnam and China. We can clearly see the falsity of such, for it has been the masses, under the direction of the NLF, in the South that fought but simply aided by their fellow nationals in the North. Always we must keep in mind that the division between the North and South

And then we must raise the price for selling dope to our children to death."

When Harris did speak of himself, it was to make a dramatic revelation. "I know who shot into my place the other night," he revealed, "he is a Black man who lives in this community. What I don't know and what I intend to find out is who paid him!"

Harris did not go into further detail, but local residents privately advanced other information. It was a local man, they say, who fired the shots. But they agree that he did not act upon any motives of his own. He was either paid to do the shooting, or tricked into doing it while in a holiday drunken stupor. They also feel that it may be difficult to get at the people ultimately behind the act.

It does not take much imagination to figure who is behind all the violence against Harris. It is a well-known fact that white businessmen are upset because wherever Harris builds a plant, his superior services put them out of business. It is also well-known that white politicians do not appreciate his positive political influence in the community because he doesn't bow to them.

There is evidence that the recent acts in Fayetteville have been one spark for a resurgence of activism among Black residents. Speaking at the rally, a spokesman for the Fayetteville Area Poor People's Organization (FAPPO) STATED, "For the last two years FAPPO has been inactive. We did so because so many people were saying that we were too militant and that things would get better if we gave white folks a chance. Well we have been nice for two long years and nothing has even begun to happen. Now we plan to reopen our doors and struggle like we did before!" Undoubtedly, Marion "Rex" Harris, will be one of the people on hand to give support when FAPPO reemerges.

was a military one and the people on both sides of the 17th parallel are the same as we have seen the arbitrary division of Africa and African people.

"The Pentagon papers disclose that for six months before the Tonkin Gulf incident in August 1964, the United States had been mounting clandestine military attacks against North Vietnam while planning to obtain a Congressional resolution that the Administration regarded as the equivalent of a declaration of war," says the New York Times.

Troops entering South Vietnam from the North did not begin until 1965. The bomb raids on the North preceded the penetration of North Vietnamese into the South. The Pentagon papers uncovered the obvious cause based around the presidential election between Johnson and Goldwater. The bombing campaign began "in earnest" the pentagon study says, on November 3, 1964, the day Johnson was elected. And it was 100 days later that he ordered new reprisal strikes against the North. Then on February 13th, he gave orders for sustained bombing. The results of such bombing has not deterred the will of the people of Vietnam. Despite the fact some 29,000 have been killed of which 80 percent were civilians.

Next issue-the Nixon period



REX HARRIS AND OWUSU SADAUKIA LISTEN TO OTHER SPEAKERS AT COMMUNITY RALLY. The bullet hole above Harris' head is one of many that riddled his business.

Conyers Demands Probe Into F.B.I.

SOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON — Congressman John Conyers called for a joint congressional investigation of the FBI, and proposed legislation to limit the term of FBI director to a single six-year term. He made the proposals at a session of the Black Caucus Governmental Law and Social Services hearings. Conyers chaired the session on the FBI surveillance of citizens.

Conyer's proposals came after revealing testimony from nationally syndicated white columnist Jack Anderson, having managed to get copies of FBI computerized lists, revealed that Blacks were the only groups listed separately from the larger FBI file of "subversives." Anderson said, "Apparently anyone with dark skin who dares to open his mouth is viewed as subversive."

Under the dictatorship of J. Edgar Hoover and with the approval and support of capitalists, the FBI and Secret Service has expanded broadly under the cloak of combating domestic subversion. The FBI has long gathered information on Black folks when there was no legal basis for the investigation whatsoever.

A look at the list should point out a fact which is already obvious to many aware Black people. That is, that white folks make few distinctions among Black folks. For instance, included on the subversive list of "Black Nationalists" are such folks as Roy Wilkins, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Jackie Robinson, and Mrs. Coretta King. The fact that they are placed in the same file as H. Rap Brown and Bobby Seale should be a lesson to us. It serves to prove the adage that despite your economic, social, or political status, we are still all just niggers as far as white folks are concerned. And when the day comes for a concentration camp round-up, few questions will be asked about political views. The criteria for admission will be the color of the skin.

Rep. Ronald Dellums said at the close of the hearing that the Black Caucus would consider filing suits on behalf of those included on the lists. Any such suits, however, will stand very little chance under the U. S. system of justice.

On the Front

(cont'd from pg. 7)

of GRAE and allow the liberation forces to have access to Angola along Zaire's long border in addition to the base areas in Zambia.

The negotiations also provide the basis of unity with the other Angolan Liberation Movement UNITA led by Jonas Savimbi, former Minister of Foreign Affairs for GRAE.

A recent journalist account in the AFRICAN WORLD reported UNITA working entirely in country with no supply routes. A merger between the three contending forces will facilitate the defeat of the enemy and contribute to the defeat of South Africa directly to the South in Namibia.

The situation in Guinea-Bissau is clearest of all, because of the advanced nature of the struggle under PAIGC under Amilcar Cabral since armed struggle commenced in 1963.

At present, Guinea-Bissau has been described as a sovereign

territory with the towns occupied by enemy forces. This analysis was confirmed by a recent visit of a United Nations team to the liberated zones.

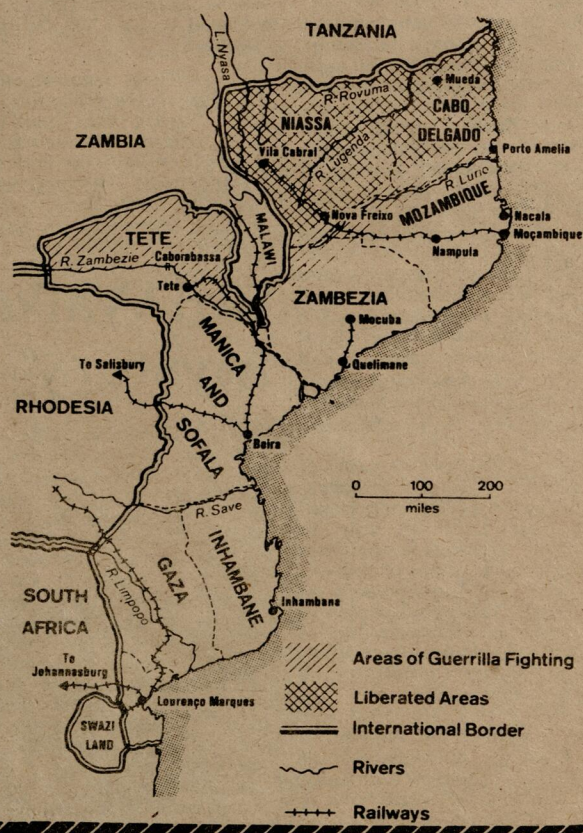
Portugal, like America in Vietnam has lost the war in Guinea. It stays because to admit defeat would be defeat.

The battle being waged for Southern Africa is in reality the battle for Africa and the world being waged between the forces of progress and reaction.

Hopefully, the death of Nkrumah and the Rabat, OAU meeting marks a new unity and determination to rid Africa of foreign domination. We cannot be free until thirty million Africans in Southern Africa are free and the backbone of world capitalism is broken.

Southern Africa can only be won based on clear ideology, unity of all progressive forces, and armed struggle. The tasks of Africans wherever they may be is to support that struggle.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MOZAMBIQUE



WORDS

FROM OUR

READERS

Traitors Fake Sorrow for Nkrumah

A close analysis of the emotional reactions of Ghanians surrounding the death of Osagyefo Kwame Nkrumah is unbelievable and surely touching! While we don't doubt the popular emotional support of the Ghanaian masses for the Osagyefo, yet we choose at this time to comment on certain aspects of the treatment given him, and the emotions expressed by some of his former enemies among the Ghanaian comprador elite, who were responsible for his downfall, and after his downfall continued to defame and deform the Great Leader of Africa. While the Ghanaian masses are genuinely mourning for the loss of the Great Leader, these Ghanaian imperialist agents, the same reactionary agents who collaborated with the western imperialists and neo-colonialists to topple Nkrumah's government are now shedding crocodile tears over his death in order to deceive the masses of Ghana and Africa that they are concerned and, of course, shocked for his sudden death.

It is interesting to note that even some former CPP leaders, the same neo-colonialist running dogs who were working with the imperialists to destroy Nkrumah's government, the same reactionary elite who tried physically to kill Kwame when he was in Ghana, have come out to praise him for his revolutionary commitment to the masses of Africa. Traitors like Tawia Adamatsi, a former CPP member, whom Nkrumah's government condemned to death (later he was pardoned by Nkrumah and sentenced, instead, for life in prison) for his collaboration with the foreign imperialists in the Kulungugu bomb affair, has paid Nkrumah a great tribute. He is now an Nkrumahist. Other traitors like Joe Appiah, Alhaji Imoru Ayana, Quaison Sackey and many others are now Nkrumahists. They have praised Nkrumah's virtues and his revolutionary ideals, he put before Africa and the world.

Understand that these are the same imperialist running dogs, the same uncle toms, the same comprador bourgeoisie who sold Nkrumah to the imperialists, the same traitors who were responsible for the overthrow of Nkrumah's regime and after they had accomplished their traitorous mission, worked day and night in conjunction with their imperialist masters, to prevent Kwame from coming back to Ghana and also to sabotage Nkrumah's revolutionary work in Africa and the world. Our questions are: why are they for Nkrumah now? Why are they praising his revolutionary commitment to the masses of Africa, whereas when he was alive, they did everything possible to defame him and to destroy his revolutionary dialectics? Can you imagine? Surely traitors have peculiar mentalities!

Can you imagine that traitors



like Joe Appiah, and Alhaji Imoru Ayana who were the mastermind of the Kulungugu bomb affair — the bomb which was thrown at Nkrumah in Kulungugu and killed innocent Ghanaian bystanders but missed the Osagyefo — were among the delegation which was sent by Col. Acheampong to Guinea to negotiate with President Sekou Toure for the return of Nkrumah's body to Ghana? They betrayed Nkrumah to the imperialists, but now they want his body. They rejected Nkrumah when he was alive, but now they want him when he is dead. What does that mean to you and me?

Clearly, we understand dialectically the political move of these traitors. Like Mobutu who misused the death of the Great Lumumba to build himself as a messiah in Zaire, these Ghanaian traitors want to do the same thing. They want to cash in on Nkrumah's death. To use his death for their capitalist interests and as a vehicle to dam the liberation struggle in Ghana and Africa. We know very well that they don't care about Nkrumah's death. We know that if they were given a chance they will do anything necessary to destroy Nkrumahism. We are equally aware that if they are given a chance they will use Nkrumahism for their own selfish interests, they will go as far as to re-erect Nkrumah's

statue and probably to make Nkroful, Nkrumah's birthplace, a pilgrimage shrine for their own economic profit. They want to use Nkrumah's death to gather political followers among the masses of Ghana; but these traitors have forgotten that the masses of Ghana and Africa have distinguished more and more clearly, and dialectically, between their enemies and their friends, and between their real friends and their false friends. The masses of Ghana and Africa know that Osagyefo Kwame Nkrumah was their real friend and they cannot trade him for pieces of crumbs. They know that Nkrumahism means the total liberation of Mother Africa.

These traitors are like dogs, they would throw out a sweet cake from their mouths at the command of their white imperialist masters, only to return for it when the cake is already decayed and stinking, like dogs returning for their own vomit. The only difference between these traitors and dogs, is that they walk on two legs, while dogs walk on four. The long hairs of dogs make no difference because a great number of human beings also have hairy bodies.

II

It is also very interesting to analyze the reactions of the Ghanaian national newspapers after Nkrumah's death. When the death of Nkrumah was announced, all of them came out with emotional and mournful headlines. The *Eccho's* editor, for instance, cried in anguish: "Oh, how we wish his statue should be standing today to be decorated and adorned with garlands and palm branches. But in our usual reckless emotionalism in which we destroy our important personalities, we did not only vilify Kwame, we called him a demon, a devil and sought to wipe away any traces of him...." The *Spokesman's* editor was even more anguished: "We mourn Kwame...Oh, Osagyefo you are no more now. Please forgive us for our past mistake....Oh, Great Nkrumah...." The *daily Graphic* called for the raising of a national monument to immortalize Nkrumah.

It is amazing to note that after Nkrumah's death, all the Ghanaian newspapers came out to praise the fallen warrior for his revolutionary work in Ghana and Africa. We say it is amazing and contradictory because some of these newspapers were the same newspapers that collaborated with the enemy of Africa to destroy Kwame as a person and as the true leader of Ghana and Africa. These are the same newspapers that called Nkrumah a demon, an egoistic maniac and categorically demanded his books to be burned; the same newspapers that decorated and painted Nkrumah with stinking calumny and downright supported the savage destruction of his statue.

Letter from Attica

Attica Corr. Facility
Box 149
Attica, N. Y. 14011

Dear Brothers and Sisters in the Struggle,

I have had the very rewarding experience of reading an issue of *AFRICAN WORLD* this past week. As much as I want to become a subscriber I am unable to do so because of my present financial condition, however I wish to request a free prisoner's subscription, (if it is at all possible), until such time as I am able to become a

regular paying subscriber.

Brothers, Sisters, you have no idea of how much this subscription means to not only me, but the many other Brothers who requested me to write so they may also get to read more *AFRICAN WORLD* issues. It gives us much necessary information, inspiration as well as lets us know that we, Brother and Sisters, behind the walls are not forgotten.

Thanking you in advance,

Yours in the Struggle
Bro. Sekou Rabi Shabab
Roscoe Pierce 27520

Fleeta Drumgo on ALD

Comrades Brothers and Sisters

You should know that the Brothers and myself here in the so-call adjustment center (SQ) are deeply impressed with the contents of *THE AFRICAN WORLD*. It provides us, and I am sure others with immense knowledge about the Liberation struggle being waged on the continent, and it also helps to heighten the Pan-Africanist, anti-imperialist consciousness of the masses of Africans here in Amerikka....

A few thoughts on African Liberation Day—I personally saw it as being a very "symbolic gesture"; it succeeded in breaking the mental barriers that's set up by the Oppressor and things such as philosophies and class interest on the part of many of our people here. Brother Owusu Sadaukai and all the brothers and sisters that help to bring about the African Liberation Day should be commended for their fine job in smashing the mental chains on the minds of many African people held captive in this funky imperialist

country—although the brothers and myself in the various gestapo institutions throughout, were unable to join you physically we were with you mentally, and its been said the political prisoner's minds rest in the minds and the interest of the people. African people in particular. Although the prison has our body, which in time shall also emerge, we felt the totally spiritual and magnificence of the African Liberation Day—In conclusion let me say continual straight ahead and don't get held up in the dashiki, Yorba, red-black and green stage!! Know we here in this camp are united in solidarity with those who are fighting against the chief enemy of man, which is the racist monopoly capitalists and imperialists and their lackey running dogs—

let all the bourgeois tremble, revolution in our time—Fleeta

Think on this: We are an African dynamic people, when united we're an African dynamic people united to smash the yoke of fascist enslavement.



The emotional reactions of Col. Acheampong and his NRC government also are ambiguous and equally deceiving. When Col. Acheampong overthrew traitor Busia's government, he agreed, through mass pressure, to let Nkrumah return to Ghana, but on condition that he will agree to be tried for the false imperialist charge the

any of his comrades detained in Ghana; (3) the lifting of a ban on the return of his exiled comrades; (4) that the NRC

receive the body with honors due to a head of state. Owing to the personal intervention of General Gowan, the President of Republic of Guinea agreed to release the body without preconditions. Our position is that the NRC government should not have been given Nkrumah's body until it accepts President Sekou Toure's condition.

Now Col. Acheampong has the body, however it remains to be seen whether he will be able to implement Nkrumahism in Ghana. It remains to be seen whether he will follow Nkrumah's footsteps. To those who are happy that Nkrumah is dead, they should understand that although he is no more with us, his ideas have already gained too strong roots in the minds and blood of every patriotic African youth which cannot be erased by false propaganda. His departure will serve as a great inspiration for the intensification of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and its running dogs. We believe also

(cont'd on pg. 14)

Nigerian Students Pressure OAU

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

Greensboro, N.C. — Richmond, Virginia was the site of the Ninth Annual Colloquium of the Nigerian Students Union in the Americas Inc., on June 30, which ran to July 4.

The Colloquium covered a wide range of topics from a film on Kwame Nkrumah's burial in Guinea, to seminars and discussions on African unity under Pan African leadership and the making of the Nigerian Nation. Participation largely came from Nigerian students in America, Britain and the African continent.

In an interview with Rami Ayinla, the Chief Auditor of the Nigerian Students Union in America, and Femi Oladele, President of the Students Union, University of Ife, Nigeria, two participants, the brothers talked about the conference agenda and the need to develop closer ties between Africans in America and Africans on the continent.

Brother Femi has been in America for 3 weeks specifically to attend the Colloquium but has since been traveling, meeting and talking with people, attempting to gain a deeper insight into the problems that Africans in America encounter.

Scheduled to leave for Nigeria in August to begin the next school session in September, Femi talked about the problems to which the Nigerian Student Union attempts to address itself.

Bro. Oladele said that the Nigerian Student Union basically focuses on the problems of neo-colonialism and imperialism on the continent. It also attempts to act as a pressure group on the OAU, in order to make it more responsive to the liberation struggles in Southern Africa. "Naturally," said Femi, "the Nigerian Student Union focuses on the problems that affect the Nigerian State."

Looking beyond Nigeria itself, Oladele and Ayinla talked

about the need for total African unity if she is to combat the insidious tactics of neo-colonialism and imperialism. Quoting Dr. Nkrumah, Bro. Oladele pointed out that the freedom of any one country on the continent is meaningless, unless all of Africa is free.

The Colloquium agenda centered on fundamental questions. Both brothers commented that the Colloquium attempted to illustrate and identify those problems facing the African continent, and the necessity for developing unity between Nigerians and Africans in America.

As one of many roads toward developing and cementing ties, Oladele said that next year a general assembly will be organized in Nigeria, for which Africans in America will be invited, as well as the Nigerian delegates abroad.

Rami pointed out that this would help in cutting through the lies that have been spread by white-folk about Africans at home and abroad, in addition to illustrating our identical heritage.

Referring back to the Colloquium held in Richmond, Oladele said that he was impressed with the address of Owusu Sadaukai, Colloquium guest speaker.

Oladele said that he thought Owusu played an important role in getting the Colloquium plenary sessions to key on the problems before it. "Owusu spoke very directly to the problems facing Africans in America and on the continent, and pointed out the need for Pan African unity," he said.

As President of the Nigerian Students' Union at the University of Ife, Nigeria, Oladele said that upon his return he would undertake concrete efforts to further open up communication links between Africans in America and Africans on the continent.



FEMI OLADELE, PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENTS UNION, UNIVERSITY OF IFE, NIGERIA, stated that the student union focuses on the problems of neo-colonialism and imperialism on the continent. It also acts to pressure the Organization of African States.

Lisbon Aided By U. S. Green Beret Outlaws

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

Angola — Reports from the "Times" of Zambia, indicate that American army officers are training Portuguese soldiers in anti-Guerrilla warfare in Angola.

These facts were revealed by a Canadian journalist, Boavida Quidado, after he returned from a two-month visit to Angola.

Quidado said that white mercenaries were being trained by the "Green Berets" special service.

Although he could not say how many mercenaries there were altogether, the 28 year old journalist said that the backbone of the forces fighting against liberation groups were made up of French, South African and West Germany. He

also estimated that at least 2,500 Katangese were fighting side-by-side with the Portuguese.

These soldiers of fortune are paid about K520 per month by the diamond mining companies, and are based in the Moxico, Bie and Cuando — Cubango districts.

Quidado gathered his information from Portuguese soldiers who had deserted and surrendered to MPLA freedom fighters.

He said he saw the presence of American officers as the first step to more American troops pouring into the territory under the guise of protecting American nationals.

"It is estimated that there are 1200 American families in Cabinda alone" he said.

Quidado described some of the terror techniques used by the Portuguese soldiers against civilians in liberated areas.

He said he saw soldiers in French built helicopters slaughter eight head of cattle belonging to an elderly man, "They only took six and left the other two to rot," he added.

And while he was in Angola, Mr. Quidado saw Portuguese soldiers kidnap two women, "There is no doubt as to their fate," he commented.

Quidado said morale among Portuguese troops was very low. "They run at the sound of a gun and it is only the western countries and mercenaries who are keeping them going in Angola."

Armed Struggle for Freedom

Brothers and Sisters: These are excerpts from a leaflet sent to this country by our Brothers and Sisters who are risking their lives for the right to determine their own destinies as a Nation.

THE 26TH OF AUGUST
(A date to remember and to celebrate)

In any national history, there are remarkable days, days marked by either joy or sorrow. These days are celebrated for different purposes.

In Namibia, the 26th of August is marked as a day of rededication and resolution for our Nation to fight for its independence from the despotic South African colonial rule. It was on the 26th of August, 196, that our people took up arms as the only effective way to achieve our independence.

Armed struggle is the highest form of our people's opposition to colonialism, and as such, it will continue to be waged till colonialism is wiped out from our country.

The struggle against South African colonialism in Namibia came as a result of contradictions between our people, the

Namibian peasants and working masses and those colonial forces whose agents are white settlers. These contradictions between us and the colonial forces arise from social inequality between the poor oppressed and humiliated people on one hand, and the rich oppressors, exploiting us on the other. These contradictions are acute, and can only be settled by force; by destroying colonialism and achieving national independence by and for the Namibian people.

While paying attention to the combined forms of the struggle, legal and illegal methods, the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia regards the armed form of struggle, which is a response to the reactionary and racist violence of the South African colonialists occupation of our country to be more appropriate.

On this occasion of the 5th anniversary of the armed struggle, we of the South West African Peoples Organization pledge ourselves to continue

(cont'd on pg. 15)



BROS. RAMI AYINLA AND FEMI OLADELE CAME TO THE SOBU CENTRAL OFFICE IN Greensboro as part of their effort to develop greater communications among Nigerians back home and Africans in this country.

There is a battle to be fought, there are obstacles to be overcome. There is a world

struggle for human dignity to be won. Let us address ourselves seriously to the supreme tasks

that lie ahead. To accomplish these aims, Africa must unite. Kwame Nkrumah

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

by Winston Berry (AWA)

What is the Basis for Burundi's Tragedy

UNITED NATION — Burundi has just suffered one of those tragedies which the Western press attributes to "tribal conflict." Officially the government of Col. Michel Micomberi places the casualties at 50,000. Others estimate the number to be more than 100,000.

It would be easy for one unfamiliar with the history of Burundi to lay the whole thing to "tribal warfare."

But the origin of the conflict in Burundi dates from the 1962 election to choose a government to lead the independent nation. A surprise victor in these elections was the Uprona (National Unity and Progress Party) over the Christian Democratic Party. The Uprona adopted a program that was considerable left of center. It supported the "Casablanca Group" of African countries which at that time was led by the then President of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah; supported the struggle against racist minority regimes, and generally took an anti-Western position.

Prince Louis Rwagasore, a son of the King, became prime minister. But two weeks after the elections this Tutsi prince, who had a Hutu wife, was assassinated. His assassin was a Greek in the hire of two or more Tutsi leaders of the Christian Democratic Party. Prince Jean-Baptiste Ntindenderesa and Joseph Biroli were tried and executed along with the assassin.

Following the death of Prince Rwagasore, there was a split in the Uprona. Once faction was led by Andre Muhirwa and the other by Paul Mirerekano, a Hutu. The Muhirwa faction was anti-Belgian, anti-clerical and anti-Western. It accused the Belgians and the clergy of supporting the monarchy and the old feudal system.

This was a strange way for a Tutsi prince to act. So if we are to believe those who talk of tribal war in Burundi, we must accept that Tutsi prince, Muhirwa, was for abolishing the

institution of the monarchy, while Mirerekano, a Hutu, was for bringing it back.

The King tried to smooth over this basic conflict by restricting the powers of the government. He dissolved the Muhirwa Government in 1963 and named Pierre Ngendandumwe, a Hutu, prime minister. Ngendandumwe was a member of the "Monrovia" group, meaning he was pro-West. He failed to form a government, and the King was forced to turn to the "Casablanca" group, naming Albin Nyamoya prime minister. This was 1964.

In June 1965, King Mwambutsa dismissed Nyamoya and reappointed Ngendandumwe prime minister out of fear of a coup. He expelled the Chinese Embassy and arrested a number of members of the "Casablanca" group. He also suspended the Federation Burundi Workers and the youth wing of Uprona, the Rwagasore National Youth.

Ngendandumwe was subsequently assassinated. Again over the issue of "Casablanca" versus the "Monrovia" group.

There was nothing tribal in

any of these moves. There were Tutsi princes and Hutu politicians fighting on issues that had nothing to do with dominance of the one over the other.

Then when the King high-handedly refused to accept a candidate for prime minister in 1965 and instead named his personal secretary, Leopold Biha, there was a rising. Biha was seriously wounded and the King fled across the border to the Congo (now Zaire). Colonel Michel Micomberi led the loyal forces which put the rebellion down.

The King had had enough. After his return to Burundi, he left for Europe never to return. Crown Prince Charles Ndirizeye, on July 8, 1966, announced his father's abdication and assumed the throne as King Ntare V. He dismissed the Bihi Government and named Captain Micomberi his prime minister.

About five months later, while the King was on a visit to the Congo (Kinshasa), Micomberi announced the end of the monarchy, established a republic and named a 13-man National Revolutionary Council.

There was no mention of "tribal" warfare in connection with any of these developments. But there were signs that tribal politics were injected from the outside among some peasants. In 1965 the American ambassa-

dor was expelled and there were strained relations with Belgium which lasted for some time for alleged implication in the conspiracy.

The Micomberi Government set out to politicize the masses: political events and political discussion were carried to the villages; the labor movement was merged into the Federation of Burundi Workers; the youth and women organized into one national group. The door was slammed against the "Monrovia" faction ever into one national group. The door was slammed against the "Monrovia" faction ever plotting their pro-Western coups. That is why they had to organize their forces outside-on the territory of Zaire and Tanzania, with the aid of Congo Mulelists.

The plot failed, though it cost Burundi some of its best sons and daughters among the peasantry.

Burundi Ambassador to the United Nations, Nzanse Terence, has pointed out that 60 percent of Burundi's population is a mixture of Tutsi and Hutu through inter-marriage, and 40 percent is equally divided.

"When the correspondents talk of Hutu-Tutsi enmity, they are not talking of Burundi at all (which is unique in its common civilization) but of another country," Mr. Terence said.

Garvey Honored

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

Hammersmith Borough Council in London has agreed to place a commemorative plaque on the wall of 2, Beaumont Crescent W. 14, to mark the fact that this was once the office of the Rt. Excellent Marcus Garvey, Jamaica's first National Hero.

Garvey lived at 53 Talgrath Road, W. 1. and had his offices in Beaumont Crescent.

Hammersmith Council for Community Relations requested that a plaque be erected and the Borough Council has agreed. In addition, a steering committee of West Indians now living in England has been set up to establish a library in West London to honor the memory of Marcus Garvey.

Squatters Fight

(cont'd from pg. 2)

series of people's struggles for decent housing in the face of profiteering landlords in Chelsea and New York City's other poor neighborhoods which is spreading to cities throughout the U. S. "People first, Not Profits!" was one of the chants while women and children were being thrown out of their homes and into the police wagon. "Your house is next, your house is next!" the people of the mainly Puerto Rican neighborhood shouted in rhythm at the almost all-white "Special Events Squad" police corps who guarded the building while the landlord did his work.

San Diego is Sight of Next CAP conference

San Diego, California will host the Second International Congress of African Peoples Conference, which will be held at San Diego City College and High School, from August 31 thru September 4. The theme is to be, "Kazi (work) is the blackest of them all." It is anticipated that over 4,000 Blacks will come together from as far away as Africa and Australia to evaluate the progress made in the last 2 years and to make future plans in the struggle for liberation. Hosting the Conference will be Imamu Sukumu Western Regional Coordinator of the Congress of African Peoples.

The Congress of African Peoples evolved from the National Black Power Conference in 1968. The Congress held its first conference in 1970 in Atlanta, Georgia, using the still popular phrase, "It's Nation Time," as its theme. Setting the tone and giving guidelines were such diverse national leaders as Imamu Baraka, Minister Farakan of the Nation of Islam, the late Whitney Young of the National Urban League, Mayor Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, Julian Bond, and Jesse Jackson, among others. For the few relaxing moments there was entertainment provided by the Impressions, Pharoah Sanders, Don L. Lee, and the Umoja Dance Troupe.

In working toward realization of the Nation Time theme several projects were undertaken. Among them was the strengthening of unity between Africans in Africa and Africans in America by establishing formal and informal relations with all African nations. A national boycott of Portuguese

products is still in effect because of their aggressions and colonialist policies in Africa. Closer to home, the National Black Political Convention was another workable concept that emerged from that first conference.

The Congress established itself on the International scene by establishing the first Black non Government agency in the United Nations. The Executive Committee of the Congress was invited to Tanzania by President Julius Nyerere, to attend their tenth anniversary celebration in December of 1971.

As a follow up to Atlanta 1970, in 1971 regional conferences were held in Newark, New Jersey, Kansas City, Missouri, and in San Diego, Calif. The purpose of these regional sessions was to bring participants together to analyze and discuss how the implementation of Atlanta's ideas is progressing.

The Congress is headed by an Executive Committee, which consists of Chairman Hayward Henry, Imamu Amiri Baraka, Imamu Sukumu, Balozzi Zayd, Lou Gothard, Mjenzi Kazana, Frank Satterwhite, Charles Poppy Sharp, Ron Daniels, and Les Campbell.

For further information contact the Congress of African Peoples at 4183 Market St., San Diego, Calif. 92102 or phone (714) 263-3139.

Brothers and Sisters currently behind prison walls henceforth will receive a free subscription to the African World upon request, and placed upon a prisoner mailing list. Donations will be still accepted from those who are able.

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Puerto Rican Nationalist Struggle for Independence

NEW YORK, (LNS) — It is 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of March first, 1954. Four Puerto Rican Nationalists (one woman and three men) are wandering around inside the U. S. Congress building in Washington. They try to get into the Senate chambers hall, the House of Representatives' gallery is still open. The four walk in, nervous and impatient to carry out their plans.

The Organization of American States (OAS) is preparing to hold its tenth Interamerican Conference later that month, with one of the major points under discussion to be the status and future of colonies in the Western Hemisphere, Puerto Rico included.

On March first, ironically enough, the House of Representatives is discussing a bill about the Mexican migrant workers in the United States.

At exactly 2:42, Lolita Lebron, leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist expedition, pulls out a Puerto Rican flag in the gallery and a .45 pistol. Not able to handle the gun well she wraps the flag around the arm, shouts "Viva Puerto Rico Libre!" and starts shooting. The three men take up the cry and follow her actions. Five representatives are wounded, nobody is killed. Lolita, Rafael Canoe Miranda, and Andres Figueroa Cordero are arrested. Irving Flores escapes during the confusion but is later caught at a bus stop.

In Lolita's purse, the authorities find the following note: "Before God and the world, my blood cries for the independence of Puerto Rico. My life I give for the freedom of my country. This is a cry for victory in our struggle for independence which for more than half a century has tried to conquer the land that belongs to Puerto Rico..."

The "gang," as the press reports it, is accused of a terrorist act, and denounced by the governor of Puerto Rico, the once progressive Luis Munoz Marin turned opportunist in his later years. What the press doesn't report is that the incident was the culmination of more than 50 years of an arduous and bloody struggle both inside and outside of Puerto Rico by nationalists, whose most immediate goal was to achieve independence for the island.

The background of the struggle goes back to the first days of 1493, when the island was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage to the hemisphere. It goes back to the natives' struggle for survival and eventual extermination by the strange invaders, to the importation of African slaves and their revolts during Spanish colonization, and more recently to 1868, when peasants and slaves first took up the cry for independence that had for so long shaken the rest of Latin America and won it freedom from Spain.

On September 23, 1868, while a thousand armed men were prevented from leaving the Dominican Republic to liberate Puerto Rico, 700 peasants, slaves, and small farmers took over the town of Lares in the northwestern part of Puerto Rico and set up a provisional government. El Grito de Lares (the shout of Lares) as the event is called, was the first major attempt at liberation from

Spain in the Caribbean. One of its first decrees was the abolition of slavery. (Later, on October 10 of that year Cuba followed with the Grito de Yara).

After much struggle, Spain granted Puerto Rico a fair degree of independence but was forced by the United States to 'cede' the island to them in 1898 after the Spanish-American war.

From then until 1930 the independence movement grew slowly, but was hampered by moves on the part of the United States. Several laws were passed imposing total control of the island by the United States, culminating with the Jones Act that in 1917 made all Puerto Ricans U. S. citizens (although they cannot vote) and made them eligible for the draft (just as World War I was breaking out).

In 1930 the Nationalist movement took a new turn. Don Pedro Albizu Campos, fresh out of Harvard and the U. S. Army was named president of the eight-year-old Nationalist Party.

The Nationalist Party had worked out a platform of non-cooperation with the empire, which meant that they declared war against compulsory military service and every other law imposed on Puerto Ricans by the United States. The Nationalists generally avoided participation in the electoral process, but they launched a last, well coordinate campaign of repression.

In 1936, Albizu Campos and seven comrades were arrested and accused of conspiracy to overthrow the U. S. government in Puerto Rico. The orders from Washington, signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, were, "Eliminate the patriots and don't ask me for more instructions." General Winship was then ruler of the island.

A year after the arrest of Albizu, the Nationalist Party organized a demonstration to protest the sentence imposed on him for March 21, 1937. The march was to go through the streets of Ponce, a city on the southern coast of the island, winding up at the cathedral. Half an hour before the demonstration was due to start, government troops tried to no avail to intimidate the hundreds of people who had gathered. When the moment came for the march to start, the officers gave orders to open fire on the crowds. Twenty-two people were killed and more than 260 wounded. Nobody would ever forget the Ponce Massacre.

Nationalism continued without Albizu campos, who was imprisoned in the U. S., and without the seven other leaders. And the government continued its spree of persecution.

Albizu was finally let out in 1947 and immediately went back to Puerto Rico. During his time in jail, among many bribes, he had been offered all the money he needed if he would go back to Puerto Rico and organize a political party that would work with the U. S. government. When he refused, they realized they had a serious problem on their hands.

In 1947, the government took action by passing Law No. 53, which Puerto Ricans refer to as the "gag law." The law would

(cont'd on pg. 15)



CARLOS FELICIANO SITTING IN HIS APARTMENT PONDERING THE VICIOUS MANEUVERS of the U. S. government's attempt to silence him of his voice for Puerto Rican independence. (LNS Photo)

Voorhees Students Now Behind Prison Walls

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

Denmark, S. C. — Rather than continue to be hounded by the racist South Carolina authorities, three brothers, Oliver Francis, Ali Raysor, and Alvin "X" Evans, SOBU Field co-ordinator, former Voorhees students turned themselves in Friday, July 7, to begin serving time on charges that grew out of a 1969 Black student rebellion.

On April 28, 1969, Black students at Voorhees College, in

Denmar, South Carolina called a student strike to protest the ineffective education received by Black students at Voorhees.

75 students occupied an administration building until then college president, John F. Potts, agreed to student demands.

The students left the building peacefully. No one was hurt and there were no incidents.

Later school business mana-

South Carolina doing whatever they could to uplift and work for

Black people.

Recently the South Carolina State Supreme Court refused to hear the case and issued a bench warrant for their arrest.

Attorneys argued before the court that the case deserved to be heard on the basis that at best the brothers could have been convicted of trespassing,



MRS. RAYSOR, MRS. ALBERT AND DR. ALBERT DISCUSS THEIR SONS' CASE WITH SOBU News Service reporters. They join the list of parents whose sons have been illegally seized by the state. (SOBU Photo)

Fake Sorrow

(cont'd from pg. 11)

that since our people have an iron determination, an inextinguishable potential to persevere in a protracted struggle, they will destroy their enemies and win the war. Using Nkrumahism as their ideological weapon they will carry their struggle to the final victory.

N K R U M A H I S M I S MARCHING ON! NO FORCE ON EARTH CAN DESTROY IT.

Maina-wa-Kinyatti National Secretary, Pan African Students Organization in the Americas

ger, O. H. White and the white trustee board chairman, J. Kenneth Morris, brought charges against 36 students. Still later, it was decided to pick 8 scapegoats and punish the brothers who spearheaded the student struggle on Voorhees campus.

Subsequently, Gerald (Ken-yatta) Albert, James Bryant, James Epps, Alvin "X" Evans, Oliver Francis, Sam Mintz, Michael Moore and Ali Raysor were convicted of "common law rioting," for which they now face from 18 months to two years in jail.

Convicted in July 1970, the eight young men remained out on appeal bond and continued to work throughout the state of

for seizing a Voorhees administration building and not the "common law rioting" charge, which necessitated proof of an attempt to accomplish their aims with "force and violence as well as to terrorize," when all evidence pointed to the peacefulness of the demonstration.

When the bench warrants were issued, the brothers decided to turn themselves in, rather than risk being shot down by the white authorities, who have had it out for them all along.

It's apparent that the brothers will now spend their time behind prison walls for their unselfish attempts to struggle for Black people. It surely must end. Time is on the side of the oppressed.

Puerto Rican Nationalist

(cont'd from pg. 14)

give five to ten years in prison to anybody who even talked about the independence issue.

The struggle continued nevertheless: students rioted in the university and Albizu went around the island talking to and recruiting people for the time soon to come. By that time, a man who had gained recognition by espousing a populist line, Luis Munoz Marin, had risen to power as leader of the Popular Party, and developed a program of cooperation with U. S. interests.

In 1950, although not yet ready for a major confrontation, the people were at a peak of excitement and expectation as plans for a major uprising in 1952 were being laid.

They didn't have to wait that long, however. In Ponce, on October 30, 1950, an attempt was made to arrest the leader of the Nationalist Party in the area. When comrades went to help him, the government forces opened fire on the people. The news of what had happened spread rapidly and people started to rise all over the island. Townspeople took over the city and fought to the end to keep it liberated. Four thousand National Guard troops were called into the city, and, using all of the equipment they had to quell the rebellion finally succeeded in putting it down a few days later.

On November first, two men decided that the situation in Puerto Rico, until that moment blacked out of the news, had to be brought into an international spectrum. Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola went to Washington where they attacked the residence of President Truman. Torresola was killed and Oscar Collazo imprisoned.

The next day government

forces on the island, using machine guns, bazookas and tear gas, attacked the residence of Albizu and arrested him. He was accused of 12 violations of the gag law and condemned to 79 years in prison, 53 of those for declaring himself against the colonial status of Puerto Rico.

More than two thousand arrests followed the Revolution, and of those, 32 people were sentenced to life imprisonment, among them a woman who had been arrested for sheltering her own family. Most of them have been let out by now. Carlos Feliciano, now on trial in New York for another conspiracy case was one of the sentenced people.

The attack on Congress three years later led Munoz Marin to declare that he would "intensify the stamping out, by all legal means of this lunacy." The "lunacy" was by no means unjustified; and Munoz Marin did not see fit to confine himself to "legal means."

Don Pedro, who had been released because of his health in 1953, was imprisoned after the attack on the Congress only to be let out again in 1965, just before his death as a result of years of exposure to fatal levels of X-ray treatment.

Lolita Lebron and her three companeros are still in prison, together with the survivor of the Truman attack, Oscar Collazo. The five have been offered their liberty time and time again if only they would speak out in favor of the U. S. and its policies. They have refused to do so and insist that either they will all get out or none will.

In the words of Lolita, in her recent statement from jail: "If I had to do it again, under the same circumstances, I would do it...independence for Puerto Rico has to be gained by whatever means necessary."

Tanzania's Enemies

(cont'd from pg. 4)

with the revolutionary third world.

Tanzania's friendship and solidarity with China has scared the imperialist powers led by the USA into seeking reapproachment with China and denying their puppet of many years Chaing Kai-shek. They are scared by China's aid to Tanzania, because the main project the Tanzania Zambia Railroad would free Zambia from dependency on the white racist regimes in the South and accelerated the Liberation Struggle in Southern Africa.

If the political unification of Africa continues to move in the direction of regional groupings, the Great Uhuru Railroad will link Zambia with the East African Community. This initial link provides the start of the infrastructure necessary for a political union of East and Central African states linked by planned socialist development plans.

The assassination of the First Vice President Abeid Amani Karume has not deterred the Tanzania people from their chosen path. They have rededicated their lives to the battle against poverty, ignorance, and disease, the after birth of imperialism and vowed to crush any invasion attempts or internal subversion.

They demonstrated this revolutionary commitment just one week after the assassination of Karume when the Tanzania Peoples' Defense Force and the Wajamaa of a Ujamaa village repulse the attack of the Portuguese Air Force and put two planes to rest in the Ruvuma River.

Armed Struggle

(cont'd from pg. 12)

this struggle for freedom through to the end. No hardship or setback of any nature will deter us from waging the revolution because we are fighting for a just, patriotic cause, a cause for humanity. THEREFORE: ANYONE WHO CALLS HIMSELF A HUMANIST IN OUR SOCIETY SHOULD THEREFORE MAKE USE OF HIS GUN TO BRING ABOUT OUR LIBERATION. THE COPPER-HEADED COLONIALIST FORCES WILL NOT RELINQUISH THEIR POWER VOLUNTARILY. ONLY BY USING REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE CAN WE FORCE THE FACIST APARTHEID ENEMIES TO THEIR KNEES AND RELEASE OUR PEOPLE FROM THE SYSTEM OF COLONIAL PLUNDER, OPPRESSION AND INJUSTICE.

The enemies of Africa will not disappear because of resolutions or angry political tracts. They will only disappear in the face of the power of the gun led by clear political ideology.

The successes of MPLA, FRELIMO, PAIGC and SWAPO are the successes of peoples war and the total liberation of Africa can only come through armed struggle.

The job of the Pan Africans Liberation Movement in the Americas is to lead Africans in America to support the struggle being waged for Africa. The burden of history is on the backs of the Pan African Liberation Struggle and it must become an oxen for people to ride.

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.

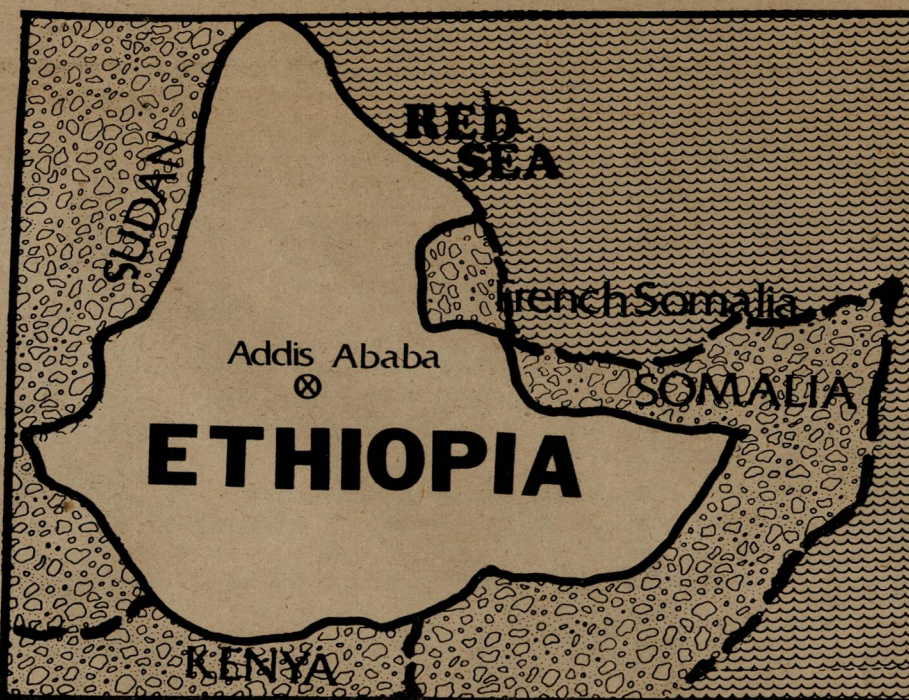
To understand land is to understand economy for land is the only real wealth. Other monies only represent the control of the goods and services derived from the land. That is world economy.

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. Unplugged 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.



Ethiopia has a land mass that covers 555,409 sq. miles of rugged mountains, cut by deep valleys and swift flowing violent rivers.

With a population of 24.8 million, Ethiopia's armed forces total 40,000 men.

Ethiopia's economic assets are threefold: a relatively fertile soil, hydroelectric power potential and mineral resources. Yet, none has been developed, with the result that Ethiopia ranks among the materially, poorest African countries. Per capita GNP is 60 dollars.

Agriculture accounts for 60 percent of the national product, with little mining activity, and the manufacturing sector accounting for 10 percent of the national product. Clearly an imbalance.

The reactionary and feudalistic rule of Haile Selassie is a decisive factor in Ethiopia's lack of development. Only the social transformation of leadership and productive forces can free the current fetters on the Ethiopian economy.

Youth Organization for Black Unity

On April 19, 1972, at the first and last SOBU National Assembly, a decision was made to change our organizational name to YOUTH ORGANIZATION for BLACK UNITY (YOBU), to take effect August 1, 1972.

The factors contributing to the name change were many, but there are some which were paramount in the decision.

Initially, as an outgrowth of the whirlwind of student activity of the '60's, SOBU had a rather primary orientation toward the student sector of the Black Community. Ultimately, the realization that students are only a small part of the Black community, and only a fraction of the total forces of youth, caused a situation in which the name SOBU, no longer became descriptive of the focus of our activities.

Our work in fact, began to carry us beyond the world of building takeovers and Black studies programs. The composition of the organization itself began to reflect this expanded work agenda, as non-students began to be recruited into the Organization.

Fundamental to the name change to YOBU, was the understanding that grew out of our experience and practice, that the construction of any movement has to be grounded in a sector less transient than the student sector of our communities.

SOBU has always stated as its objective the development of a revolutionary Pan African youth movement, not a revolutionary Pan African student movement. The attempt now is to bring the name of the Organization into harmony with the objective and the focus of our activities.

Many of us unconsciously equate a student movement as a youth movement, but facts are rapidly presenting themselves to the contrary. Students in many periods may be an active sector, but are not representative of youth in general.

We hope to clarify this unconscious equation—students are youth, but youth are not always students. Having broadened our base in practice, the name change to YOBU will only reflect objective reality.

In addition to the name change from SOBU to YOBU, THE AFRICAN WORLD will undergo further change, motion and development. Nothing stands outside of dialectics.

As we grow in theory and practice, naturally the organizational news organ has to undergo change to reflect our greater understanding of the phenomena that exists around us.

As the organizational news organ, THE AFRICAN WORLD, has the responsibility of communicating and enriching the understanding of phenomena from a revolutionary Pan African perspective.

Currently, the readership of THE AFRICAN WORLD is expanding and beginning to reach broader sectors of the Black community, here and abroad, but which is still very far from reaching the largest possible sections of the Black community that it ultimately must and will reach.

In accordance with the above situation, and again our growing awareness, in August, THE AFRICAN WORLD will be expanded from its current 16 to 20 pages. Columns on the conditions of Black workers, and on or about situations affecting Black children are planned, as well as change in the Land column to one dealing with other countries besides the continent.

A "political cookbook" will be instituted that will contain definitions of phrases, concepts, and terms, whose understanding, coupled with practice will aid us in concocting a recipe for liberation.

A more thorough coverage of domestic events with a geographical cross-section is also to be added.

To support the change and development in THE AFRICAN WORLD, the price will increase to 20 cents an issue, with a domestic year's subscription increasing to \$5.00.

The objective of the proposed plans are to attempt to capture a wider range of readers than THE AFRICAN WORLD currently has, i. e. broaden its base.

In changing the organizational name to YOBU, and making additions to THE AFRICAN WORLD, we understand that names are only descriptive adjectives.

The name does not define work, the work defines the name. In the case of THE AFRICAN WORLD, concrete interpretation and analysis of concrete conditions, and in YOBU's case, concrete work will be the determinants.



THE AFRICAN WORLD

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