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TWENTY CENTS

Brother Resigns In Protest

Prison Official Refuses To Betray Black People

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Raleigh, N. C. — The racist practices of the North Carolina State Department of Corrections have become too much for a young conscious Black man, Bro. Freddie Freeman.

In a letter of resignation to R. L. More, Superintendent of the Alamance County Subsidary prison, Bro. Freeman, a program assistant II, outlined his reasons for leaving the prison system.

Bro. Freeman stated, "I have after serious contemplation, come to the realization that I can no longer meaningfully fulfill my position. This analysis of my role as a program assistant developed not out of emotionalism or egotism, but out of serious discussions with my colleagues within the N. C. Department of Corrections. It has been clearly manifested to me that in its present bureaucratic makeup, the N. C. State Department of Corrections has no room or need for young Black Africans, who display or exhibit imagination, ambition, and a high intolerance for injustice."

The letter continued, "In protestation, I have decided to leave the position I now hold with the N. C. Department of Corrections on August 18, 1972."

On the evening of July 25, Freeman addressed a group of people that had been invited to the prison unit at Alamance County.

A couple of weeks preceding the July 25 gathering, Freeman had made an attempt to get people that he felt were concerned about the prison question to hear the presentation. As a result of his efforts Lee Bounds, N. C. Commissioner of the Department of Corrections as well as other high prison officials were present. Fellow prison and community workers attended the session also. Most of the 40 people present were white and did not expect to hear what Bro. Freeman had planned to lay out.

Bro. Freeman opened the presentation by giving some background information on himself. As to the question of why, Freeman emphasized that "it's very important that what I have to say be understood and taken seriously."

Freeman outlined his growth in an integrated setting that originated in Springfield,



YOUNG BLACKS IN BALTIMORE PROTEST THE IMPORTATION OF Nickel from South African at Dundalk Marine Terminal as it is about to be unloaded from ships. (photo by R. Douglass).

Mass., from where he came to attend A&T State University in Greensboro, N. C. Freeman said that his initial motivation for working with Black people with the prison system was because, "I thought I could do some good in working with Black people incarcerated in that system."

Indicating that he had no illusions about the nature of the prison system, Freeman explained that he felt his greatest contribution to his people would be working within that framework. It was after having spent several months working for the Department of Corrections, and observing the harshness of an ineffective system on Black people, that Freddie reached the conclusion he could no longer work within such a system. He then served notice

Blacks In Baltimore -- "Hands Off Africa!"

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Baltimore, Maryland — Early Tuesday morning, August 1, 100 Black protestors quietly moved past sleeping guards and onto the pier at Dundalk Marine Terminal in Baltimore, Maryland. Most of the brothers and sisters, were workers and students in addition to being members of the local Washington, D. C. African Liberation Support Committee. They were there to demonstrate against the importation of 62 barrels of nickel from the racist outlaw regime of Rhodesia, which is Zimbabwe to African people.

After gathering at the pier the brothers and sisters were confronted by Lt. Francis Lilly, who told the group of political protestors that they would be charged with trespassing if they didn't leave. Upon making an analysis of the situation it was decided that the group could do more mobilizing outside the city jail than inside, at this particular time.

The 100 brothers and sisters moved outside, beyond the gates of the pier, and organized a picket line, while representatives of the group held productive negotiations with long-

shoremen who agreed not to unload the shipment of nickel. Back-up longshoremen also agreed that it would be a politically and morally irresponsible act to unload goods from either Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) or South Africa.

In a move of solidarity with the protestors, William Hale, international vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association revealed that the U. S. buyers of the nickel were Phillip Brothers of New York.

Cont. on P. 5

Cont. on Page 14



COCA-COLA EXPLOITS ALL OVER THE WORLD TO MAKE TWO BILLION DOLLARS.
This photo is from Brazil and one below showing coke sign is in Nigeria (LNS Photo)

Ain't Nothing Like The Real Thing

coca cola; the real thing is everywhere
"I'd like to teach the world to sing in perfect harmony,
I'd like to buy the world a coke,
And keep it company.
It's the real thing, Coke is.
It's the way it should be,
What the world wants to see,
It's the real thing."
NEW YORK (LNS) — For the Coca-Cola company, Coke is the real thing — \$1,730,000,000 worth in 1971. And they probably hope you or someone like you will buy the world a coke and push up the 1972 profits even more.

We've all grown up with Coca-Cola — its script trademark was probably one of the first things we could identify when we learned to read — and "coke" has almost become a generic term for soda pop. As their jingle points out, Coca-Cola has long ago raised its sights from the USA and is showing remarkable success in getting coke and its other products marketed in other parts of the world.

One billion, seven hundred and thirty million dollars is a lot of bread for what amounts to a solution of sugar, acid and caffeine — even though it may be billed as the "real thing," a harbinger of world peace and a giver of "lifts" in a world of "downs."

Coca-Cola was invented in 1886 by an Atlanta druggist as a headache-hangover remedy. Six years later, Asa Candler, another Georgian and brother of a prominent Methodist bishop, bought the formula, organized the Coca-Cola Company, and began peddling the drink to soda fountains as a "healthful" liftgiver, "delicious

and refreshing." Pioneering new sales gimmicks and pumping a large part of his earnings into advertising to create the desire for his "dope," Candler spread the drink's fame to become the "best advertised product in America" by 1909.

Coca-Cola contains phosphoric acid which can decalcify teeth in short order. But the dental problems wouldn't be eliminated by removing the extra acid from soft drinks either. The heavy sugar concentration threatens teeth too. "All sweetened beverages, and cola drinks more than others, substantially decay teeth, cause dental plaque and eat away the tooth enamel," says the American Dental Association.

The picture gets even bleaker when you consider who the largest consumers of soda are — children.

Sodas contribute nothing but empty calories to the diet. There are no vitamins, minerals, or proteins in soda. Sodas don't just lack nutritional value, they have negative value: they leave you with less than you had to start with.

When you drink a soda, say just before lunch on a hot summer day, it boosts your blood sugar, which in turn suggests to you that you're not really too hungry. So you skimp on lunch and forego most of the nutrients vital to you. Shortly after lunch, your blood sugar drops again, and now you're hungry. But instead of whipping up something truly nourishing, you down another soda.

Coke also contains a third as much caffeine as an equivalent amount of coffee. Caffeine is a powerful insomnia, central nervous system stimulant,

causing insomnia, restlessness and excitement. It also has an effect on circulation, dilating the coronary, pulmonary and general systemic blood vessels and increasing the heart rate.

"Caffeine induces chromosomal breakage in the fruit fly, higher plants and a variety of microorganisms," says the Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, an authoritative standard reference work. "It has similar effects in man," it says adding that ten grams of caffeine can be fatal and only one gram can cause "untoward reactions."

Despite protest that children consume large amounts of caffeine via coke without their parents knowing it, Coca-Cola mobilized its lobbying forces in Washington to pass what has been called "the Coca-Cola Amendment" to the Food and Drug Act. It makes caffeine a mandatory ingredient of all "cola" and "peppertype" drinks, but leaves labeling optional.

Since 1968, Coke has experimented with marketing "protein beverages" as what it calls its contribution to world problems. However, its first attempt to sell a chocolate flavored drink in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, failed. It's now pushing a new drink called Samson, in Surinam (an "autonomous territorial unit" of the Netherlands in Latin America); the drink has less than half the amount of protein per 10 oz. bottle as a cup of milk!

Yet Coke expects to expand its international markets and profits by developing "a variety of good-tasting nutritional bev-

Wherever we may be.

Deadly Tea

Salisbury, Rhodesia -- Since chattel slavery Black domestic workers have dealt on their oppressors by putting crushed glass, poisons, and an assortment of other unpleasant items in the food they prepared. Recently in Salisbury, Rhodesia, fourteen people in the Ministry of Information office got sick after a tea break. It was discovered that a worker in the building had spiked the tea with arsenic.

Unemployment Builds Welfare

Washington, D. C. -- The high rate of unemployment is an increasing reality for Black people in this country. One indication of this reality is the number of people forced on welfare rolls. A report recently released by HEW revealed that 732,000 people were forced on to the welfare rolls during the last nine months. There are now over 16 million people receiving welfare checks.

Faulty Communication?

West Germany--Roy Wilkins, the shell-shocked of decades of civil rights battles, continues to manifest a knack for being in total disharmony with Black people. Recently he toured military bases in Germany to assess the racial situation there. While he was inside meeting with generals, pressing the military racial progress, and condemning the "soul handshake" military bloods use, Black GI's right outside were defending themselves against vicious attacks by roving bands of white GI's and GERMANS. Wilkins later commented "there is probably faulty communication."

Racist Broadcasts

Atlanta -- The Federal Communications Commission has ruled that self-proclaimed racist J. B. Stoner of Georgia may continue to use his racist slur towards Blacks over the air. Stoner is a candidate for the U. S. Senate from Georgia.

Stoner in his political ads says: "I am for law and order with the knowledge that you cannot have law and order and niggers too. Vote white." Nixon, Agnew and many others have said the same things by implications in their speeches.

Stoner in his recent action, is only doing what whites have always had the right to do and continue to do. He and others like him have only gone Nixon and others one better by being less tactful and more obvious.



Cont. on Page 7

Slave Trade - - 1972

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Paris, France — Strange as it may seem recent developments have exposed a slave trade bringing West Africans into France through Italy. Last week, in a truck trying to cross the French border, fifty-nine Africans from Mali were found crammed inside. They were bound for Paris where they would be put to work in factories, kitchens, and building sites to do the back breaking jobs that the average Frenchman refuses to do.

Police are searching for one of the leaders of the slave trade, Aldo Pusceddu. Arrested by Italian police on charges of "extortion and slave trading" less than a month ago, Aldo Pusceddu, was soon released by the authorities for what they called lack of sufficient evidence. This occurred even though sixty-eight West Africans were found captive in a house of his in Rome, awaiting shipment to France.

He is a 24 year old Italian who is responsible in part for smuggling close to a thousand Africans from West Africa across the desert by bus or camel to Tunisia, and then by plane to Italy.

When questioned, an Italian Foreign Ministry official said that there was "no way" to stop Africans from applying for Italian tourist visas, "as long as they show an airline ticket and enough cash to last a few days." He failed to mention that it would be relatively easy for the Italian government to limit travel to tourists who only have round trip tickets and those who can verify their employment. Many African nations, such as Nigeria and Ghana have similar guidelines as the one noted above.

From Italy the African slaves are transported across the border into France. They are sealed inside trucks, as many as sixty being packed along with shipments of things, such as sewing machines or refrigerators, in an area that offers only the very slightest form of ventilation and no toilet facilities whatsoever. When last month one of these trucks had engine trouble in a small French resort town a policeman, hearing loud groans coming from inside, opened the doors and was startled to find dozens of African men crammed in among the machines, gasping for air. An eyewitness said that, "They fell out of the truck hiding their eyes from the sun and pleading for water."

Although the French authorities returned the Africans to an

Italian refugee camp it should be noted that these camps have recently served as arrival centers for Africans on their way to France. There is no evidence that those returned are sent back to Africa, on the contrary, it seems that they are once again packed into the trucks for shipment to France.

What are the conditions which place our brothers in such a dehumanizing situation and allow slave traders such as Aldo Pusceddu lucrative jobs as middlemen?

In the same way that throughout the United States many of us are unemployed, throughout the African nations of Mali, Senegal, and the Ivory Coast large numbers of young and healthy brothers and sisters find it almost impossible to get a job. Since many of them have come from farming regions they are very impressed by the European way of living that exists in various parts of most African cities. It is difficult for someone who can neither read nor write to understand at first that the European whom they see living comfortably in a villa or driving a Mercedes Benz down the main avenue is reaping the benefits of neo-colonialism. For instance, in the Ivory Coast, the 40,000 Europeans, working there are rich. They take a total of 38.6 percent of the national wage bill, leaving the five million Africans the remaining 61.4 percent.

With African governments paying Europeans from twenty to thirty times more than the average African wage earner it is understandable that there would be an increasing amount of tension between the African masses and the government. Thus tensions rise even higher for those who can find no work at all.

After being frustrated by ones own government, the offer by a white man to work in Europe for wages higher than those in Africa seems too good to be true. Slave traders convince Africans to sign up for the clandestine trip and to pay about \$200. The African authorities wrongly look the other way: the slave trade allows corrupt politicians to get rid of the growing surplus labor force so that they can avoid planning for the nation's independent development.

Aside from charging each African two hundred dollars the slave traders charge French employers various amounts for being supplied with workers, and take as much as a year's salary to cover the so-called additional "transportation



MANY OF THE SLAVES COME FROM THE UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE OF MALI. SCENE above shows Mali citizens on the bank of the Niger River. The country of 5 million is beginning to develop more efficient transport systems. The slaves are taken to help stabilize the French economy during national strikes. UN Photo)

costs" which were supposedly advanced by a "travel agency" in West Africa. All of these deductions are made before the brother or sister even receives his or her "salary," which is from the start, only half the national minimum wage. They are made to work longer hours than French workers, receive no social security or health benefits, and are not even provided with such standard items as blue work clothes, soap, and a place to shower.

When asked about the need for showers one racist factory foreman declared, "you can't be serious. These savages would not know how to use them."

In the northern part of Paris there is a section called "Little Africa," where our brothers and sisters live. It is a bitter neighborhood of narrow and rundown streets lined with cheap clothing stores, cafes, and small, filthy hotels. Yet there is nothing inexpensive about an African's stay in "Little Africa:" ten men are made to share a single room and to pay \$15 a month. While the proprietor makes \$150 per month from each single room at his hotel he has the privilege of

ignoring the need to provide even the most basic items, such as toilet and kitchen facilities.

The police ignore the blatant inhuman living conditions of "Little Africa" and the obvious need to stop the illegal trade in African workers. One typical policeman explained, "How do we know who is here illegally? There are so many of them we can't keep track."

The most important reason for the existence of the slave trade is the need among French employers for a source of cheap labor. An official of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) recently pointed that, "it is a trade... that could be easily curtailed. But the French seem to appreciate having a reserve of docile, non-union workers who can be called on to keep some of the essential services going during the big strikes."

Last week, the 27 member United Nations Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution that condemned the smuggling of hundreds of Africans to be used as a cheap source of labor for the economic development of Western Europe, particularly France. The Council called for the immediate use of tight national controls to stop

the traffic, and an investigation of the slave trade has been supposedly launched by international police (INTERPOL).

This may bring some temporary relief to the problem as it has in the past, but it will be impossible to eliminate the slave trade without eliminating the demand for cheap labor among Western nations. It is the system of capitalism which demands a labor force that is cheap and marginal. Thus the demand for cheap labor has roots within the economic system of capitalism.

We cannot completely eliminate the condition while there still exists the cause for that condition, but if we eliminate the cause, the condition will cease to exist.

If we are to remain free, if we are to enjoy the full benefits of Africa's rich resources, we must unite to plan for our total defense and the full exploitation of our material and human means, in the full interest of all our people. "To go it alone" will limit our horizons, curtail our expectations and threaten our liberty.

Kwame Nkrumah

Black Federal Workers Unite and Organize

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Black members of the District of Columbia's Federal agencies met in Washington's Frederick Douglass Community Center on Tuesday the 8th of August in the first of a series of newly initiated workshops. Present were members of the individual task forces formed by Black federal workers in various government agencies. Although the members of the task forces had come together previously, this marked the first meeting of all the steering committee members dealing specifically with the past, present and future perfections of the organization. The collective of Black workers call themselves

GUARD, Government Employees United Against Racial Discrimination.

GUARD chairman, Roy M. Johnson said the meeting was called to reinforce the groups' sense of direction, to concretize plans for action and to "bring homogeneity to GUARD." According to Bill Brower, GUARD coordinator, one third of the district work force is federally employed. Black comprise 395,000 workers in the federal services, GUARD members asserted. Federal workers see their numbers as a potentially powerful force for the creation of a national organization of Black Federal Employee. "The

Cont. on Page 17



GUARD WORKERS IN WASHINGTON CONTINUE TO ORGANIZE AMONG THE 400,000 Black federal workers.

Surgery is Hard on Black People

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A recent report, released by a Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner indicates that low-income Blacks and other poor people are the groups most vulnerable to unnecessary surgery. "Our health delivery system doesn't work for low-income Blacks and other low-income people, who are often victimized by incompetent, unscrupulous and dishonest doctors," said commissioner Herbert S. Denenberg.

So what's new?

Black people have always known that they have been the victims of a profit-oriented medical care system in America, and that health care on a substantial level has always been reserved for the relatively rich.

Black and poor people because of lack of money are forced to visit such butcherous locations as the Cook County Hospital in Chicago or the City Hospital in Boston, which are notorious for their maltreatment of Black people.

Denenberg stated that, "it is clear that low-income Blacks and other low-income minorities are least able to take measures needed to avoid unnecessary surgery."

"To avoid unnecessary surgery, the patient must understand the system and be ready, willing and able to question his doctor and surgeon."

"There is little incentive for low-income minorities to understand a system that doesn't work for them, for the patient must be able to afford consultations that can cut unnecessary surgery 20 to 40 per cent."

Revealing statistics illustrated that about two million unnecessary operations are performed in the United States each year, resulting in 24,000 deaths. Denenberg estimated that there are now at least 15,000 incompetent or dishonest doctors practicing in the United States.

Coupled with the fact that in 1969-70 only 2.7 per cent of the U. S. medical school enrollment was Black, Black people are at the mercy of an unscrupulous profit-oriented medical profession.

"One of the reasons," continued Denenberg, "that the mortality rate among Blacks and other minorities is so high is that they don't have good entry to the medical care system and they don't know how to use the system effectively."

As a solution to the exploitation of poor people by the medical profession, Denenberg has recommended a recently published "Shopper's Guide to Surgery" which gives the public 14 rules on how to avoid unnecessary surgery. But like most other pamphlets and guides published by the government and private foundations designed to aid the home buyer, the housewife, the dope buyer, etc., it will fall far short of providing any kind of protection against unscrupulous and shyster business interest.

It is only when medical aid is taken out of the realm of business serving profit and oriented to serving people, will people be safe from money-hungry physicians.

The Pennsylvania Commissioner starts from the incorrect premise that the reason poor people get knifed is that they don't know the health system, therefore a "Shopper's Guide" will help the situation. But the reason that poor people don't receive adequate medical attention is that the system is stacked against them.

If medical aid is a privilege for those who can pay then it follows that those without money will not receive medical aid, or be relegated to receiving inadequate medical attention.

As long as the medical profession is driven by profit, the temptation for overcharging and unnecessary surgery will exist. Only by changing the nature of the medical profession to one in which the service of people is fundamental, as opposed to the service of profit, will health care be free of medical shysters.

A step toward this would be for Black people to develop more doctors dedicated to serving Black people. In addition, Black communities should begin to seek control of the medical institutions in their communities, and begin to administer health care as a right, not as a privilege.



Mississippi Poultry Workers Win Strike

FOREST, Mississippi (LNS) — In big supermarkets in New Jersey and New York people wait in line for the chickens to be put out on the counter hoping to grab the biggest, but happy with anything, really. With food prices what they are throughout the country these days, for instance in the New York metropolitan area, chicken at 29c a pound—a good forty cents a pound cheaper than the cheapest ground meat—is a bargain by anyone's pocket book. And for a lot of people there's no choice—it's chicken or no meat at all.

But curious shoppers must wonder—if they don't already know—just why chickens are so cheap. It's not out of the goodness of the big food industrialists' hearts that's for sure. Nope, prices stay low for two main reasons.

1) Nowadays, the birds aren't allowed a leisurely maturation. A chemical process used throughout the industry injects hormones into the chickens (sometimes it is put in their feed) causing them to reach full size in 2 months instead of the

usual 5. And often "chicken flavor" is injected at the end in an attempt to instill a semblance of the natural flavor that would have developed if they grew to a market size naturally.

2) Increased productivity in chicken processing plants. That increase doesn't mean more people hired to process chicken, but the same or fewer people tending a faster line (much like an assembly line in an auto or electronics factory).

Both these speedups—in the chicken growth process and in the amount of work that one person in a chicken factory is expected to do—add up to the production of more and more chickens driving prices down and satisfying—if you can call it that—budget conscious shoppers.

In Forest, Mississippi, a rural community located in the midst of several chicken processing plants (the three states of Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama provide almost all the chickens for the east and midwest) chicken are 19c a pound. But employees at Poultry Packers Inc., who up until recently made \$1.60 an hour, found even that price pretty steep. Particularly since the chicken processing line was always breaking down and they weren't paid for the time spent waiting for it to be fixed.

And even when the line was working, the plant was no picnic. With about 40,000 chickens passing through the plant every day the 200 or so workers—most of them black and women—were kept on their toes. "Well, one time I was scratching backs which means cleaning 'em out," explained one black woman, "and I was looking down the line and every chicken you pull that stuff out of—it makes you drunk to look, they're coming so fast."

"So I told him (the foreman) I couldn't do it. He said, 'well stay up there just a little while longer' and when I came down I couldn't see. I had to feel my way to the bathroom."

Jobs are scarce in Forest, so people at Poultry Packers put up with the money and bad working conditions for a long time—until one day when it just didn't seem worth it any longer and more than 60 workers walked off the job.

That was May 10 and for the next six weeks they walked the picket line until the company finally gave in to their demands.

Once the strike had begun, the previously unorganized workers called a meeting and formed the Mississippi Poultry Workers Union. The new president, Merle Barber, said the immediate issue was the continued breakdowns with no pay. "That's like slavery," she said. "Sometimes we're at work for twelve hours but we only get paid for eight." Strike demands were a 25c hourly raise, pay for breakdown time, and paid vacations.

The strikers were all black. As one black woman on the picket line explained, "They're (whites) scared, I guess. Scared they're going to lose their jobs; scared if they don't get back on here they won't get on nowhere else. I ain't got nothing to be scared of. I'm fighting for what I want, what I deserve. And there ain't nobody else out here that I know is scared. We intend to get what we want—they took food out of our pockets and we're trying to put it back where it belongs."

During the strike some white workers did begin to talk to strikers and one was actually fired for doing so.

The strikers expected to be able to negotiate with plant managers quickly but soon they heard the company advertising on the radio for scabs, referring to Poultry Packers Inc. as "an equal opportunity employer."

The day after the union was officially formed, the company told 68 black workers that they were fired but once the strike was won at the end of June, scabs hired during the strike were fired, and the strikers were given their jobs back.

The next step for the Mississippi Poultry Workers Union will be to seek recognition as a bargaining agent for the workers at Poultry Packers. An election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board is expected soon.

Small, low-paying processing plants with atrocious working conditions similar to Poultry



PROUD SISTERS FROM THE MARCUS GARVEY SCHOOL IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO perform at Blacklash during visit to Greensboro. (YOBU Photos)

Cont. on Page 17

Portable Airbases Are Ready

NEW YORK (LNS) — Within a matter of months, air force jet transports will be able to deliver a complete air base to almost any spot on the globe. Crews can assemble the jiffy bases in less than seventy-two hours after reaching their destination, and if need be, they can be removed almost as fast. The Air Force has been working on this project for several years.

Some observers are already saying that the portable airbases will "revolutionize U. S. diplomacy," and Air Force officials have speculated about the value of such bases for "shows of force" in the skies over trouble spots. Air Force sources list 1400 spots throughout the world as potential sites for the instant bases. An instant airbase kit contains over 400 collapsible structures, which include everything from a chapel to folding latrines for six thousand men.

The portable airbase program was originally developed for use in Vietnam at the suggestion of former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, who was critical of the Air Force's inability to set up bases quickly. As a result, in 1966, the Air Force granted Boeing Company a contract for advanced study.

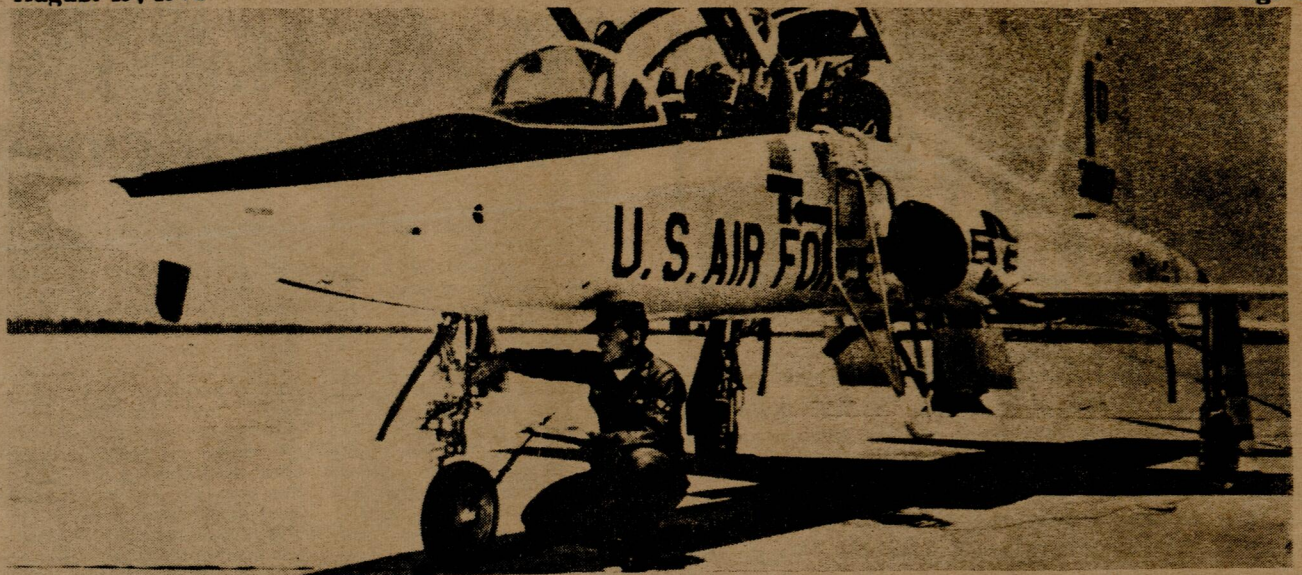
Now, six years and about \$28,000,000 later, the instant airbases are almost ready. To date, however, only one squadron is equipped with one of the portable bases, but the Air Force hopes eventually to have enough kits to equip 20 squadrons. Meanwhile, military strategists are projecting that Southeast Asia is still the logical area for the Air Force to employ its new instant bases.

PASOA Holds Annual Conf.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Pan African Organization in the Americas (PASOA) will hold its twelfth Annual Convention in New York City at Columbia University Foreign Student Center on 116th Street and Broadway, from August 25 through August 27, 1972. The theme of the Convention is "OSAGYEFO KWAME NKUMAH and THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION."

A news release from PASOA had this to say about the coming convention. "This will be an important and historical Convention because it is a tribute to the Great Nkrumah. To honor Kwame Nkrumah is to honor the best in us. To be sure, when Osagyefo Nkrumah was living, he was our father, teacher, leader, comrade, and mentor; and his life was a shining example of what the youth of Africa want to be — a shining example of revolutionary heroism, militant Pan-African solidarity, total dedication and self-sacrifice.

The imperialist and their African running dogs are very happy that Kwame is dead, but they have failed to understand that although he is no more with us, his ideas have already gained strong roots in the minds and blood of every patriotic African youth which cannot be erased by false imperialist propaganda. His depart-



THE U. S. WILL SOON BE ABLE TO CONSTRUCT AN AIRBASE WITHIN 72 hours. The Airforce has already listed 1,400 spots in the world as potential sites for the jiffy aggression bases. (LNS photo).

Black Prison Official Resigns In Protest

Cont. From Page 1

of his resignation, but wanted to share his ideas in the small hope that they may spark some initiative on the part of those who were in positions of responsibility to make changes.

In his initial remarks, Freeman said, "in the beginning I want to make what could be considered an arrogant statement. That in comparison to you here, I am an expert on African people. You are African people. I am an African." Bro. Freeman noted that his conversation would be from a Black perspective.

He then proceeded to indict the prison system. But in so doing, he made an attempt to talk about the system in the context within which it operated. Bro. Freeman did not want his presentation to center on the prison system in isolation, but to concentrate as much as

possible on the connection between the prison system and the other injustices that Black people suffer.

"How could a nation, how could a state, how could a country be expected to operate a just prison system in isolation from the injustices of its total system, which seeks to exploit people all over the world?"

Bro. Freeman went on to present documented evidence about the exploitation of Black people on the African continent and made a strong case about the unjustness of the United States' conduct in Vietnam. As brother Freeman continued, he also noted the harsh effects of overt and institutional racism on Black people in this country. Not stopping there, he pointed out the obvious contradictions in capitalism as a system, which resulted in a need for Black people to seek some alternative direction.

Obviously moved by the situation, Freeman stated, "I am a very emotional person, those of you that work with me know that to be true. So therefore, I want to take some time to calm down for fear of you attributing what I am saying to my emotions, rather than to the truth which it represents."

"Unless I came forth and

spoke what was on my mind tonight, I feel that I would be a traitor to Black people," he remarked.

The above statement underscores the honesty and forthrightness that is characteristic of Freeman's make up.

While at A&T University, Bro. Freeman campaigned for President of the Student Government Association, and lost because of his honesty. Speaking out on what he considered to be the shortcomings of the different sectors that made up the student community, Freddie came down on the Greeks, the jive Black Power militants, the disinterested and whoever. His forthrightness left him no base and subsequently he lost an election, that lesser principled politicians would have won.

During the hour and a half presentation, there was a great deal of squirming and one could sense the uncomfortableness of many of those present. At one point, a white man sitting in the rear, yelled out sarcastically, "Give us some example of what you want us to do," but Freeman ignored him and continued to lay out what he had come prepared to do.

On occasions he addressed himself to a judge present at the session. "you have a role to play

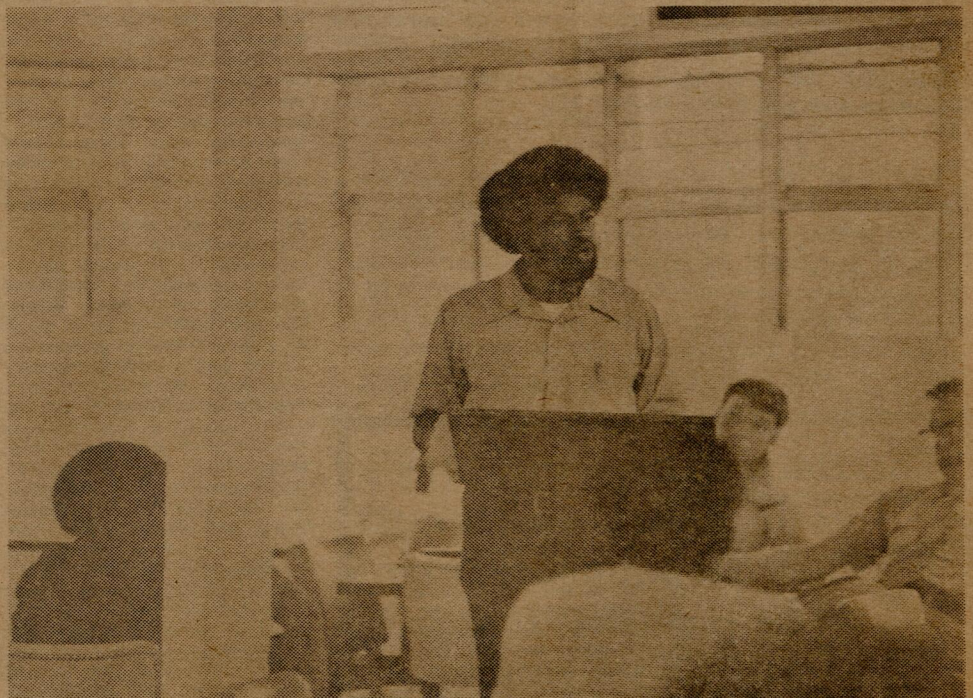
and you're not playing it," he emphasized. At other instances he addressed himself to a prison captain, "you don't really have any power, you just go along with what they say — your orders."

Freeman noted that he was not solely addressing himself to prison officials, but to "the people who have power, the businessmen, the governor of the state, and others."

As to what Freddie Freeman will be doing now is unsure. But like many young Black men in this country, the contradictions between the obvious injustice of the system they are caught up in and their sense of justice, will continue to cause many of them to have to dribble or shoot.

When we turn to the study of modern Africa we are again confronted with the necessity of thinking in continental terms. The liberation movements which have emerged in Africa have clearly all been aspects of a single African revolution. They have to be understood from the standpoint of the special kinds of colonial situation with which they have had to operate and the special problems which they have had to face.

Kwame Nkrumah



bro. freddie freeman laid it on the line in his speech resigning from the n. c. prisons department. The state prisons commissioner and a Judge were in the audience. (YOBV Photo)

The POINT OF PRODUCTION

Introduction To Column

When we speak of struggle, we are speaking of life. We are speaking of the struggle that men must undergo in order to produce those things that men must have in order to survive.

That struggle has taken place as long as there have been men on the earth. From the beginnings of the development of humanity until today that struggle has risen out of some basic questions:

Who will produce and who will control?
Who will provide and who will benefit?
Who will work and who will profit?

For much too long those who have worked, those who have toiled in the fields, the mills, and the factories that have built this world have not been those who have benefited.

Those men and women whose sweat and sacrifice have produced the world we know today do not reap the harvest only they have sown.

The truth is sometimes slow in coming, but more and more the men and women who find themselves at the cutting edge, at the point of the production of the food, the clothes, the automobiles, the steel of the world are standing up and asking themselves "What is the point?!!!" What is the point of the modern slavery we under? What is the point of producing food we can't buy? What's the point of producing cars we can't ride in? . . . houses we can't live in . . . office buildings we can't work in?? And who is eating that food, riding in those cars, living in those houses and working in those office buildings? Not us. What is the point? We serve that food, wash those cars and clean those houses and offices.

The only house we get to go in without a mop and a bucket is the poorhouse, and the only office is the welfare office; and there's always jail. And for some of us, our bedroom is the sidewalk and the front rooms on the corner, with cars and buses coming down the hall.

Who laid that sidewalk, that corner; who put that street down?? Not them. US.

US. Us in Manhattan and us in Accra. Us in Namibia and us in L.A. African People... Black Workers, the laborers of this world. What is the point of production, of capitalism, of imperialism, of all this slavery? And WHO is at the point? . . . in the mill, in the plant, in the field? That's what this column's about. Check it out. You be readin' 'bout yourself.

"The degree of a country's revolutionary awareness may be measured by the political maturity of its women."

KWAME NKRUMAH

"Said I Had Bad Blood- Never Mentioned Syphilis"

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

TUSKEGEE, ALA. — The last two weeks has revealed that the United States government, the Rosenwald Foundation, the Milbank Memorial Foundation, and Tuskegee Institute quietly sacrificed the health and lives of 400 black men in a syphilis study that went on after the discovery of penicillin.

In 1932, the United States Public Health Service, instituted the Tuskegee study with about 600 black men, mostly poor and uneducated from Tuskegee, Alabama, to determine, through autopsy at the time of their deaths, what damage the untreated disease can do to the human body.

This so called scientific experiment was inspired by a 1931 Rosenwald Fund Syphilis screening project which revealed that 35 percent (over 7,000) of Macon County's 22,000 Blacks had positive syphilis tests reflecting latent or active syphilis, and that over 90 percent of these affected individuals were untreated.

The following year, 1932, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service (PHS) requested Tuskegee Institute's cooperation in providing the use of its hospital facility—for certain specific and limited services needed in the research study. Tuskegee maintains that at the time it thought it would be making a contribution to the improved health of the citizenry.

The Milbank Memorial Foundation of New York has been involved in the study from its inception. The foundation

agreed to pay for part of the costs of each victims burial.

Syphilis is a highly contagious infection spread by sexual contact. If untreated, it can cause bone and dental deformations, blindness, heart disease (which many of the victims died from), paralysis, sterility, insanity and can cause any children of syphilitic parents to be born mentally retarded, blind or deformed. Because of this last fact women were not used in the experiment.

It is maintained that Tuskegee was used because it had the highest syphilis rate in the nation. We must also note that Tuskegee has an 80 percent black population which was also a convenient reason for choosing the area.

The doctor responsible for initiating the experiment, which is as appalling as those carried out by Hitler on the Jewish population around the same time, Dr. J. R. Heller, was at that time assistant surgeon general and later was promoted to division chief.

The Tuskegee Study began 10 years before penicillin was discovered to be a cure for syphilis. Yet, even after penicillin became common, and while its use could have saved a number of the experimental subjects, the drug was denied them.

Originally, PHS officials at the Atlanta center had said that the study involved 600 black men divided into three groups: 200 not suffering from syphilis; 200 with evidence of the disease who were said to be given the best treatment and 200 who

were given no treatment at all for syphilis. After further investigation, officials at the Center revealed that none of the 400 men who had syphilis were ever treated for it, doubling the size of the group exposed to disability and death.

So the 400 black men who participated in the study which began in 1932, only 74 are still living.

John Lewis, executive director of the Voter Education Project, called it "a premeditated policy of genocide" that must be described as "racist because the citizens carefully selected for the control group were black, poor, and uneducated."

A noted civil rights lawyer and member of the Alabama Legislature, Fred D. Gray, said that he expects to represent the families of several men who died in the experiment. He explained that several of the black men used as "human guinea pigs" in the Tuskegee Study have told him that when they joined the experiment, they believed they were to be treated for whatever disease they had. The tragic irony of the Facist type experiment was brought home by Charles Pollard, a 66 year old farmer, who is one of the 74 survivors, who recounted what happened: "I went on over and they told me I had bad blood. And that's what they've been telling me ever since. They came around from time to time and checked me over and they said, 'Charlie, you've got bad blood.' They never mentioned syphilis to me — not even once."

Attica Inmates Lock-In

ATTICA, N. Y. (LNS) — Almost the minute after the Attica rebellion happened in September, 1971, prison officials, Governor Rockefeller and President Nixon blamed the uprising (and of course the deaths that followed) on, as Rockefeller put it, "the highly organized, revolutionary tactics of militants." Within a few hours of the massacre that followed the rebellion, about 80 men were picked out and put in segregation to wait for indictments accusing them of "leading" the rebellion.

Now almost 11 months later, those men sit either in segregation in Attica or are dispersed throughout other prisons in New York State quite away from the main population of Attica.

So you can imagine the surprise of prison officials, who thought they had cleaned out all the troublemakers, when 900 of the 1200 men now housed in Attica refused to go to work on July 17. The demands of the lock-in included the rehiring of a popular nurse, Mary Kingsley, who had been hired since the rebellion and let go because "there wasn't enough money" (though \$12,000 has been sunk into the prison—mostly for security — since September); quick rebuilding of the commissary which hasn't been in working order since the rebellion; investigation of the parole board and its methods; new clothing that was promised, a meeting with the Inmate Liaison Committee, Commissioner Oswald, Warden Montanye and members of the press on all the problems at Attica; and implementation of 28 demands of the rebellion that Oswald agreed to.

taken off guard when the Inmate Liaison Committee (one of the committees set up in prisons all over the state after the rebellion to help take the steam out of many of the inmates' demands) helped inform the other prisoners about Kingsley's dismissal and played a role in the lock-in.

The lock-in continued for four days. Though the inmates didn't refuse to eat, the administration's policy was "if you don't work, you don't eat." So inmates shared the food that their families had sent during the month.

Cont. on Page 18



THE PROBLEMS AT ATTICA ARE NOT FORGOTTEN BY INMATES OR THE PEOPLE IN THE STREETS.

The administration was also



COKE IS INDEED EVERYWHERE! PHOTO ABOVE WAS TAKEN IN KENYA. WHITES drink cokes as they are obviously watching Blacks perform (LNS Photo)

Coke is Everywhere !

(cont'd from pg. 2)

erages which would be compatible with different consumer food preferences around the world."

What's behind all this sugar and acid? Put into dollars and cents, the soda industry means big money. In 1935, the whole soda industry had sales of about \$150 million. Thirty-seven years later, Coca-Cola alone had sales crowding \$1.7 billion. With that kind of money involved, you can be sure that the drink's effect on the consumer isn't an industry concern.

Let's take a look at the company behind the drink. Coca-Cola manufactures and markets over 250 products but 65 percent of its sales come from Coca-Cola. The company makes syrups, concentrates, processes coffee, and teach, produces Fresca, Tab, Sprite, Fanta soft drinks and Hi-C.

With these big selling name brands, Coke dominates the soft drink business with 42 percent of the market and profits grown 13 percent yearly.

That's not all. Coke owns 40,000 acres of citrus groves in Florida. With the addition of Duncan Foods, Co. in 1964 and Minute Maid Corporation in 1960, Coke is now the world's largest producer and marketer of citrus products and private label instant coffee and tea.

Coke's got a corner on another market, too. Aqua-Chem, another Coke subsidiary is a Milwaukee based operation that designs, contracts and installs stream and thermodynamic energy systems and water conversion systems for desalting and purifying sea and brackish water. It had sales of \$55.4 million in 1969 and installed about 1/2 of the "non-communist" world's water treatment plants.

COKE SELLS TO OVER 700 bottlers in 135 foreign countries.

They are also investigating the possibilities of entering the water purification business here in the U. S. And along those some lines, Coke has just embarked on a new investment: they've bought the Belmon Springs and are planning to get into the bottled water market — which is growing dramatically as more people find the taste of their local water unpleasant.

The song should go, I'd like the world to buy a coke, instead of I'd like to buy the world a coke. And the whole world

practically does buy coke. Coke sells to some 800 independent domestic bottlers (27 of them company owned) and over 700 bottlers in more than 135 foreign countries. That's not to mention the overseas expansion of all of Coke's subsidiaries.

Coke's first move outside North America was to Cuba after the Spanish-American War of 1898. But the company really began expanding overseas in the 1940's when James Farley, who had been Roosevelt's campaign manager and then Postmaster General under that administration, became president of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation.

Coke now has plants in Amsterdam, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Casablanca, London, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Milan, Bogota, and Caracas. Farley is now a director of Coca-Cola and president of the Coca-Cola International Corp., a holding corp.

Coke's biggest growth spurt came under the leadership of Robert Woodruff. Woodruff's family headed the syndicate that bought Coke from the Candler interests in 1919, and at 82 is still the company's chief power and largest stockholder. Through his friendship with General Eisenhower and his aggressive marketing techniques, bottling plants were shipped wherever GIs went and then converted to civilian management and civilian markets at the war's end.

Woodruff's vigorous anti-communism and expansion throughout Europe and the Third World earned Coke special recognition during the 1950's Cold War for its "Coca-Colonialism."

Coke still projects itself worldwide as a bulwark of private enterprise and individual freedom. It even claims special sensitivity to foreign countries since it uses many local products in manufacturing, creates numerous jobs in related, necessary industries (for instance, glass), and operates through bottlers owned by nationals. In fact, in 1971 Coke reaped 50 percent of its profits from "foreign sales" which only accounted for 39 percent of its total sales.

Much of this difference is due to using cheaper labor and cheaper local materials (like sugar). Some countries, such as India, have tried to stop Coke from taking so much local money back to the U. S. Chile is currently moving to take control of the bottling operations there.

Coca-Cola has some 30,000

employees worldwide. Few of these are represented by organized labor, although several attempts at unionization have occurred in Coke plants in the U. S. Coke has also been the subject of some sex discrimination suits due to its discriminatory pay scale, promotion and hiring practices. More suits of this nature are probable.

COKE EMPLOYS 30,000 people world wide. Most are highly exploited.

The most dramatic example of Coca-Cola labor relations is its treatment of the migrant and agricultural workers who pick the citrus for its Minute Maid products. Deeply embarrassed by a nationally televised documentary on migrant conditions, and threatened by a boycott by Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers (UFWOC), Coca-Cola readily agreed to negotiate after the union signed up 76 percent of their pickers in only six weeks.

Coke had tried to mollify the public outcry and its workers' discontent with community-service programs, a 85 home housing development, a shift of 325 pickers to "regular" year-round employment (while firing 300 "seasonal" workers), and a massive public relations campaign about its "humanitarian" steps. The pickers who are predominantly black, were not convinced and negotiated a historic three-year contract complete with sick leave, increased hourly and piece wages, prohibition of dangerous pesticides, and company contributions to union benefit funds.

Coke still has a long way to go to fulfill its "world harmony" image since, for example, another 2500 pickers are employed in groves supplying citrus to Minute Maid but not covered by the union contract. The fact that so many of the workers are black and still mostly seasonally employed presents further problems for the company.

Coca-Cola has been called before the Federal Trade Commission for a number of violations in recent years. Its advertising policy for Hi-C, which is not high in Vitamin C, has been challenged twice. The Environmental Protection Agency backed up the industry against ecologists in refusing to ban one-way bottles in favor of returnables. Coke estimates 5 percent of the country's solid waste litter are its bottles and cans, a figure it considers

tolerable. But just in case, the company has set up recycling centers at some of its plants to point to while it continues to crank out one-way containers, including test marketing of plastic bottles.

The most significant governmental threat to Coke in decades is the FTC's recent charge that the soft drink industry's practice of giving their bottlers geographic monopolies to market in amounts to a restriction of competition — customers have only one source for a company's product. This monopoly results in consumers paying 30 percent more for a dime drink or an annual overcharge of \$1.5 billion for the industry. Coke is vigorously fighting this charge with the FTC, and more importantly, is mobilizing their bottlers and allies in what Senator Fred Harris calls a "massive lobbying campaign" to pressure Congress to amend the FTC Act to allow territorial franchises.

Coca-Cola and its bottlers claim the FTC charge would be damaging to the interests of "small businesses" which, they say, most bottlers are. In fact, half of the steadily-dwindling number of Coca-Cola bottlers are owned or controlled by 57 family dynasties that make Coke the source of more millionaires than any other product.

The name that still means the most in the Coke business today is Woodruff. There are two of them active in the company now. Robert Winship Woodruff serves on the board and is the biggest stockholder in the Southern Railway Company. He was President of Coca-Cola from 1923-39 and was the first president of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation. As if that wasn't enough, Robert M. is also director of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., General Electric, Continental Gin Co., American Express Co., a trustee for Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship, Inc., and has given \$50 million to Atlanta's Emory University, which in turn named their Medical Center and Graduate Library after him. (It is rumored that in the Emory Medical School there are two fountains. One of them spouts water, the other one, Coca-Cola).

COKE IS THE SOURCE of more millionaires than any other product.

Of the 60,000,000 common shares of Coca-Cola, 20 percent are owned and voted by a holding company, Cola-Cola International Corporaion. In turn, the Woodruff Foundation owns 16.9 percent of Coke International, and brothers Robert and George Woodruff control or own another 19 percent through two "personal holding companies" and direct ownership. Robert Woodruff is the largest individual owner of Coca-Cola followed by his brother George. The two own nearly one million shares in addition to the block of Coke International they control.

And incidentally, Emory University, owns roughly 1,000,000 shares of Coke common. Other large stockholders are Atlanta's Trust Company of Georgia and the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, banks closely allied with Coke.

Morgan banks helped with the original \$25 million purchase of the Coca-Cola Company in 1919. Paul Austin, a director of JP Morgan and Co., Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., General Electric Co. and the Continental Oil Co. was president, chief executive, and chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Company until last year. In a shake-up following the Pentagon Papers

scandal the Rand Corporation found themselves a new chairman — Austin who happens to be a close personal friend of Richard Nixon.

Most of the big wheels on the board of directors of the Coke Company are either involved with the Morgan banks in some capacity (through a relative for instance) or are involved in at least one of Coke's subsidiaries.

For example, Director Thomas Choate is a partner of White Weld and Co. — a Morgan-owned investment house. He is also a director of Coca-Cola Interamerica and his brother-in-law is president of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

These gentlemen represent the "best" that the U. S. has to offer — from a corporate point of view and, while some of their brothers in oil, or steel, or banking are loath to brag about their broad range of money making interests, the Coca-Cola men are proud — and want us to be proud — of "Coca Colaism."

So while most U. S. corporations are discreet in publicizing their international intentions, Coca-Cola expects us to delight in the image of the whole world united under the banner of the Coke ensignia: all races, colors, creeds, nationalities singing "It's the real thing." Meanwhile, behind the blood sugar rushes the slick advertising is the all too real fact that Coke is getting their lift at our expense.

N.C. Justice Hearings

YOBU NEWS SERVICE GREENSBORO, N. C. — In an attempt to document complaints regarding racism and its effects on the administration of justice, the North Carolina Criminal Justice Task Force conducted a day of hearing concerning the criminal justice system in Greensboro.

The hearing, held at Greensboro Trinity AME Church on Florida Street, was the second in a series of ten to be held throughout the state.

Focusing on complaints of abuses that Black folks have experienced because they are Black, the hearing brought together Blacks from all segments of the Black community.

The Task Force Panel will study the findings and issue a report which will include conclusions and recommendations for local groups and organizations to take whatever action deemed necessary.

Testimony focused primarily on police brutality, the shortage of Blacks employed in the criminal justice system, conditions of jails, the treatment of Blacks in jails, and bail inequities.

It is this type of action that Black people must take to alleviate our oppression. We cannot expect white folks to help in any way towards our liberation. When instruments of oppression can be destroyed, then the people must destroy it.

The North Carolina Criminal Justice Task Force is composed of Black leaders from across North Carolina. Black legislators, ministers, activists, civil rights workers, attorneys, and ex-inmates are represented on the Task Force membership.

We Are An African People

So They Could Watch Them Die

The recent disclosure that 600 Black men in Alabama were involved in a Federally-sponsored experiment deliberately allowing them to suffer, untreated, from syphilis is a tragic reminder of the total disregard which this country has for Black people.

The experiment was inhuman, heartless, and unethical even before 1947, but after that, when penicillin became available for the disease, the "Tuskegee Project" became nothing less than monstrous. The U. S. government, the same government which in 1945 had so righteously prepared a code to regulate medical

experiments after Hitler's exploits, apparently forgot what it had said in Nuremberg and did not apply its own ethics at home. For all the outrage this news has caused, it is neither unusual nor rare for the American medical "industry" to operate in this fashion. From giving poor Black women "dummy" contraceptives to the regular use of untested and unpredictable drugs and procedures on African, Asian, and Latin American women and men around the world, the racism of the United States government is

obvious as it experiments on us in ways that would be unthinkable with Europeans - themselves. Had the Tuskegee Project been practiced on white men, there would already be grand jury investigations, and talk about murder charges for the perpetrators of this crime. But because the men are / were Black, there is instead some hushed discussion of "compensation" for the victims and their families.

The uncovering of this forty-year-old crime has shocked even those Black people who thought that the U. S. government was concerned with our health, or at least our lives.

We have often seen this government resort to the swift, ruthless killing of Black men who threaten their security; but with this case - this syphilis that was unknown to Black people until Europeans brought it to Africa - America has committed a slow, painful, crippling, horrible murder of innocent and trusting Black men. All this was done "legally" by "reputable" government physicians. And for what? So they could watch them die.



THE STRUGGLE IN PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N JOHNSON
YOBU National Chairman

Nixon And Vietnam

While the election of the Johnson administration brought increased bombing and troops by April, 1966, Robert McNamara, after a trip to Saigon understood that United States military efforts were at a standstill. And it was at this point that the tide began to shift in favor of a Vietnamese offensive campaign.

In 1968 the Tet offensive put the Imperialists on the defensive. The fight had forced the United States aggressors and their South Vietnamese puppets back into the cities. It is important to note that internal dissent in the United States, especially the urban revolts of African youth had made any further escalation a political liability. The Pentagon heads and Westmoreland had requested a troop build up, but Johnson refused their request of 200,000 troops.

March 25-28, a meeting was held by Johnson with top former and present officials and it was decided to de-escalate the war. Johnson who had shown definite signs of stress during this time, announced on March 31 he would not run for re-election. This was accompanied with a pull-back in troops and limited bombing to the 20th parallel. This facilitated the chances for negotiations. The Paris Peace talks were agreed on by April 3. These were the major events leading up to 8 months later and the Nixon election. A clear cut strategy can be discerned in a close study of the Nixon administration. First, Vietnamization coupled with increased bombing. Second, efforts toward effecting a conducive world diplomatic climate or what may be simply called manipulation of the balance of world forces.

As to the first plan, the constant vigilance on the part of the revolutionary fighters is not seen in the puppet soldiers of the south. This is why intensive bombing goes hand in hand with the Vietnamization policy. The position held by puppet troops in An Loc, the so-called provincial capital north of Saigon, is only

because of the bombing of revolutionary forces. The fact is over 26 billion pounds of munitions have been exploded in the six year span, from 1965-71. Much of the weakness of the puppet troops will to fight is based on its class composition. An American correspondent from a bourgeois (capitalist) magazine says, "These generals are a class apart from the ordinary people of Vietnam. They send their children to French schools, often to Paris, and they are in a sense, alienated from their own people. They do not know how to deal with the communists effectively." Corruption and graft are common among the officers who see their own people as a source to be exploited for profit. Indeed, Vietnam points out the international character of monopoly capitalism and class exploitation.

The need for bombing is apparent when viewed in this perspective.

Bombs of all sorts are being used against all of the people of Vietnam. Anti-personnel bombs, which spray steel and bearing pellets are used to inflict vicious injuries and damage on the people. Bombing has caused the dislocation of 6 million people. Bombing in the month of April and March had increased the cost of the war some 1.5 billion dollars, showing the increasing cost involved in Imperialist aggression. Yet all of this makes much sense, when we keep in mind the numerous government contracts that go to large corporate interests who supply the government in the fact that 3 B 52's can totally destroy an area of one mile wide and two miles long. Some 100 B 52's and 1,000 war planes are bombing Vietnam today. Nixon's proclamation to mine Haiphong is the extremist effort of the administration to maintain their presence in Southeast Asia. The second plan of the Nixon administration is the manipulation of the balance of world forces. The execution of this plan first started with the Nixon trip to China. The revolutionary position of China has always been a huge stumbling block for United States Imperialism, especially in Asia.

The historical precedent had already been made in Southeast Asia during the Korean War. Chairman Mao and the Chinese people were giving all out support to North Korea. The result of which was the threat of using the A-bomb against China. It was at this juncture, Mao communicated his now celebrated thesis, "United States imperialism is a paper tiger." Nixon had come to the realization that the so-called 'no recognition policy,' isolated not

China, but the ability of the U. S. to use diplomatic maneuvering. It was hoped that some compromise would be reached. But this was not effected.

Then in May, shortly after the Haiphong mining incident, it was disclosed he had planned a trip to the Socialist block. The Soviet Union accepted Nixon despite the escalation of the war. Many believed this reaffirmed the accusations of revisionism in the Soviet Union. In any case, no condemnation came from the Soviets over the renewed aggression of the United States. Brezhnev and Nixon talked as if there was no war.

The final question to be asked is what does the war mean to the African Revolution.

The interests of monopoly capitalism have no boundaries. As napalm is dropped in South East Asia each day the same occurs in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau. As the imperialists suffer one death blow after the next in Vietnam, they are faced with a similar situation in Guinea-Bissau where the revolutionary struggle has now liberated two-thirds of the land.

We can see it was no accident that Dr. Nkrumah was overthrown enroute to North Vietnam. He had been invited by Ho Chi Minh to map out strategy for developing negotiations for a peace settlement.

It is well known that the bombs, guns, napalm, explosives, etc. used both in Asia and Africa find their origin in the United States. And NATO and SEATO are merely two wings of the same bird.

The African population in the United States has by experience known the meaning of Vietnam; the large number of Black men drafted to fight, most of which are on the front line; the increasing economic impoverishment of the Black masses because the priority of capitalists is not the welfare of the people but profit; the demand for guaranteed income is unheeded while billions are appropriated for war.

When Black folk demand better housing, and better living conditions, there is no public assistance, yet millions of dollars are spent in the destruction of homes, lives and the environment in Vietnam.

These contradictions, the demand for a better life by the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the destruction of life for profit by Western capitalist interest, constitutes the basis for unity of all anti-imperialist forces. The struggle in Vietnam is not just a fight of the people there or of Asia, but is part of a global struggle to end the exploitation of the world's majority by a few.

CHANGE, MOTION & DEVELOPMENT



**THE AFRICAN
WORLD***

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

— KWAME NKRUMAH

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

by Winston Berry (AWA)

Amin Declares "British" Asians Not Needed!

In 1962 while the East African nations of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda were moving towards independence from the United Kingdom, the 120,000 people of Indian and Pakistani origin living in East Africa were granted British citizenship. However, as a predominately white nation, Britain has never truly lived up to the agreement. Events this week in the nation of Uganda indicated that Britain would be facing a crucial test of whether or not it will honor its commitment to thousands of Asians living in East Africa.

General Idi Amin, the President of Uganda, on Friday, August 4 was addressing a contingent of Ugandan paratroopers. During his speech he made it clear that Uganda, under his leadership, no longer had enough "room" for the large community of Asians living there. According to Amin, the problem is twofold. First of all, the Asians form an economically strong merchant class which monopolizes the various levels of private ownership which if vacated could be filled by Ugandans. Amin refers to the Asians as "economic saboteurs" for their role in hampering the growth of small capitalist enterprises in Uganda. Secondly, the past decade has been plenty of time for the Asians to either become Ugandan citizens or to leave the country.

On the following day after his address, Saturday, August 5, General Amin announced that he was giving Britain three months time to remove all of the 55,000 Asians with British citizenship from Uganda.

When questioned what would become of the Asians if Britain didn't live up to its commitment the Foreign Minister of Uganda, Wanume Kibeki, replied, "if they still remain, they (meaning the British) will see what happens to them."

On Monday, August 7, Britain is reported to have acknowledged a "special responsibility" for the 55,000 Asians who are going to be required to leave Uganda over the next three months.

Dealing carefully with the racial issue which is and has always been an explosive aspect of British politics, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons that it would be "highly irresponsible" for the military regime in Uganda to go through with its plans. In a noticeably irritated manner the Foreign Secretary publicly warned Uganda that Britain "would review the whole of our economic relations with Uganda" if it did deport the Asians.

At present, Britain annually extends to Uganda 11 million dollars in so-called economic assistance. The United Kingdom also has a military mission stationed in the country. Whether or not the British will be able to pressure General Amin into reneging on his proposal still remains to be seen.

As of this writing meetings were being held in Kampala, the capital of Uganda between the British and Indian High Commissioners, the Pakistani Ambassador, the leaders of the Asian community, and President Idi Amin to discuss the planned expulsion of British Asians.

If President Amin lives up to his threat, the pressure of sheer numbers could quickly bring the collapse of the program of restricted immigration imposed in 1968 by the British Labor Government as a means of keeping to a minimum the growing Black and Asian population in the United Kingdom.

The racist immigration law, in effect, created two classes of British citizenship by declaring that a British passport did not

endow its holder with the right to settle in Britain if he were Asian by origin and obtained his passport in East Africa. The same applies to other non-whites from other nations within the British Commonwealth.

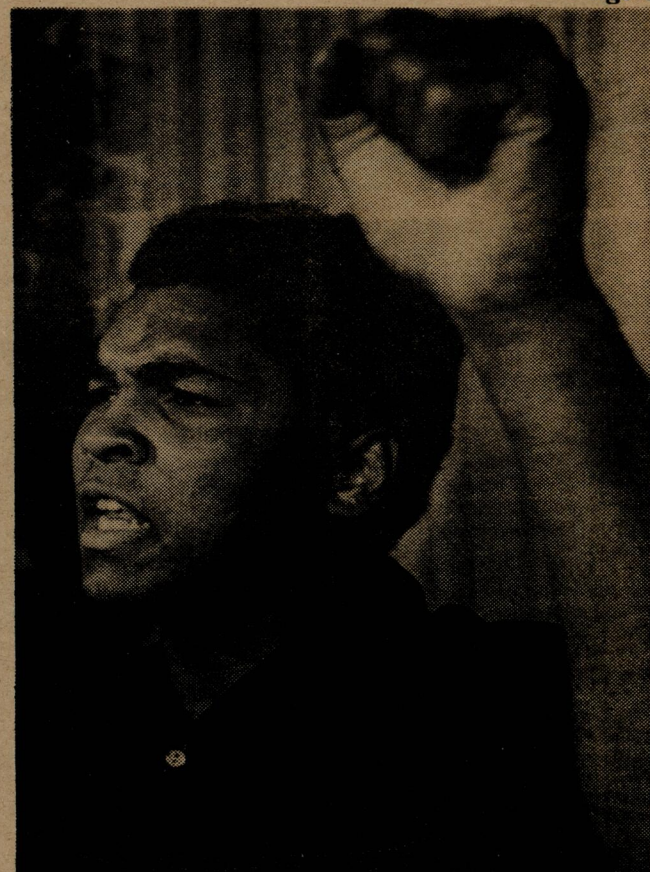
In 1972, Britain is giving 5,000 heads of family the necessary "vouchers" they now need to reside permanently in the country of which they were supposedly citizens. The plans for the future are to restrict Asian citizens to only 3,500 a year.

Even before President Amin announced his plan, the quota system on Asians from East Africa was being daily tested. A number of Asians traveling on British passports have been arriving in Britain without vouchers, which are necessary for settlement.

The British equivalent of the State Department which is called the Home Office has been rounding them up and deporting them but, increasingly, other countries, have been shipping them back to London.

Refused entry in Britain, at least seven Asians have found themselves on round-the-world trips, unable to stay anywhere until they returned to London Airport and, once again, presented their British passports. In the past two months alone the British government has had to spend more than \$45,000 on air fares in unsuccessful efforts to deport Asians.

What with the escalating war going on in northern Ireland, and the ever increasing national strikes that paralyze large portions of the nation, Amin's decision could possibly present Prime Minister Heath's conservative government with more problems than it can handle.



MUHAMMAD ALI RISKED HIS CAREER TO TAKE A principled stand on the military.

Africans May Skip Olympics

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

CHICAGO — Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee has again placed himself on the side of racism and apartheid, a somewhat familiar position for him.

With the opening of the Olympic games a few weeks away, protests are being mounted over the participation of the Rhodesian team.

Last year the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution calling "all national and international sports organizations to uphold the Olympic principle of non-discrimination" and asked all states to oppose the entry of a Rhodesian team.

King Hassan of Morocco as president of the Organization of African Unity, representing nearly all the African nations, recently sent a letter to the President of West Germany, Gustave Heinemann, protesting the invitation sent to Rhodesia to participate in the Munich Olympics.

The Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, the ruling sports federation for the African nations, meeting in Algiers earlier this year, also announced its opposition to Rhodesia's participation in the games.

Despite the crescendo of protest the thick skulled Brundage refuses to adhere to Olympic principles.

"Fortunately, the United Nations has nothing to say about the Olympic games," said Brundage. "This is not a question of governments, this is a question of Olympic committees," he explained. Using the tired excuse that Rhodesia is eligible to participate because they do not practice apartheid in sports, Brundage has attempted to slide them into Munich.

But any child can clearly see that the "multi-racial" team that Rhodesia may field in the Olympic games is a mere "smokescreen cover-up" for the actual apartheid policies in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) both on and off the field.

Brundage, tough on other violations of the Olympic code, softens up when the issue of racism is involved. His history of refusing to take a stand on extreme racist regimes dates back to the 1936 Olympic games held in Nazi Germany.

Somalia's Ambassador to the U.N., Abdulrahim Abby Farah, who is chairman of the special UN committee on apartheid said, "there would certainly be a boycott en masse of the African nations if Rhodesia took part. We are against any kind of representation by Rhodesia under any guise."

What will be interesting is the position that African athletes in America will take. Historically, there have been only a few athletes who have refused to participate, while the majority of them have sought the glamor and spotlight.

Mike Bantom, basketball player from St. Joseph's College, Pa., has announced he doesn't really consider himself a part of the U.S. team, "I'm no patriot, I'm going to Munich because my family can use whatever I get out of it...I can't buy this 'Win Medals for your country jazz. There's no glory in Munich for the people of north Philadelphia," he said. Continuing, he pointed out that "The Olympics can't mean much to ghetto people."

His attitude towards the Olympic games is shared by most Blacks, according to Bantom despite the line that Jesse Owens runs.

Black athletes in America have always known the racism that exists in sports. A field that is filled with and not separated from politics, as the case of Muhammad Ali clearly illustrates.

The only question that remains is when will Black athletes assume a principled position against racism, many times at the expense of glamor and the spotlight.

Will they follow in the example of Muhammad Ali, in his stand against the racist Vietnamese war, or will they continue to compromise.

WORDS

FROM OUR

READERS

Man Cannot Serve Two Masters

Dear Sir:

Just as a man cannot serve two masters, he will either love the one and hate the other. So one cannot love one's own race and the oppressors' of one's race at the same time. One will either love one's own race and hate the oppressors of one's race or one will love the oppressor and hate one's own race and one's own self.

For the oppressed to love and identify with their oppressors is to make of the oppressed in the words of George Bernard Shaw

"political perverts."

Just as in the case of the sexual pervert where his sexual instincts are turned against nature, so in the case of the political pervert his political instincts are turned around and twisted. He hates what he should love and loves what he should hate. That is what the white man has done to us, he has perverted our political instincts, forcing us to love him and his ways and hating ourselves and our people.

Distorting our history and

making us hate and despise ourselves and our people constitutes one of the really great crimes which the white man has committed against us, that is not to mention the lesser crimes of murder, rape, lynch law, and slavery which the white man has committed.

Even today, even with the forward thrust of black pride and black nationalism, there are many of us, far too many of us, who still love the white man

Cont. on P. 15

Genuine Community Control

Children of Africa School. . . .

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
Harrisburg, Pa. — Education for the more than 50 percent Black population of this small northern community has always been lily-white and integrationist oriented. Recently something happened that may cause a radical change from the system of mis-education that Black people had been receiving.

Brother Jimmy Reeves of YOBU announced that a group of brothers and sisters have established an independent African educational institution for children between 2 1-2 through 12 years of age.

For the first time in Harrisburg, Black people have an independent institution.

Brother Reeves stated that "the Children of Africa School" came about after many months of planning and organizing. For too long we have depended on our enemy for everything. We should not expect a racist capitalist society to teach us proper skills or the fact that we are an African people.

"For the first time in Harrisburg, Black people have an independent institution. We must show our people that we don't have to go to the white man for everything. We must begin by educating our own children, teaching them self-reliance, skills, and love for African people," expressed Reeves.

Currently, the "Children of Africa School" has 42 students in its two levels, which are divided along the pre-school ages of 2 1-2-5 years, (Asili level) and the community school composed of the 6-12 age group (broken into two groups, the Songhai tribe and the Ashanti tribe). Twenty-two students are in the pre-school section and 20 in the community school.

In attempting to provide the

skills and attitudes to overcome the stifling conditions that have led to a sense of dependency and powerlessness, the "Children of Africa School" has a curriculum composed of reading, writing, math, science, history, African language and Kuumba (arts and crafts).

The Children's Theatre which operates every Saturday gives the students the opportunity to indulge in plays, poetry, movies, etc., for the benefit of learning and putting on performances for themselves and the community.

Distributing a school newsletter to inform the community of its programs, holding chicken dinners, and operating a community library are other activities that the school is involved in.

To govern the school and to draw in participation from the children's parents, a Parents Advisory Board was established which meets on a regular basis. The Board is composed of four committees: 1) curriculum, 2) parent involvement, 3) fund-raising and 4) tuition and registration.

A Parents Advisory Board meets on a regular basis.

The drawing in of parents into the governance of the school is a phenomenon that most public school parents do not experience as whites run the public school system from top to bottom. "Children of Africa School" is a genuinely community controlled institution operating for the benefit of Black children and the Black community.

The idea for "Children of Africa School" originated and began to grow when Bro. Jimmy Reeves and Marcia Tatum attended the then SOBU Pan African Summer Work Program over a year ago. Assigned to work in the "Black and Proud Liberation School"



ONLY IN AN INDEPENDENT BLACK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION CAN BLACK YOUTH be taught the real history of our people. The ability to distinguish between the oppressor and the oppressed is something that Malcolm emphasized as important for our youth to learn. (SOBU Photo)

in Jackson, Miss., and the Pan African Work Center in Atlanta, Ga., both returned home at the end of the summer with the idea of developing an independent institution in their own local area.

Returning to Penn State, they organized a small group around the idea. Soon after that a conscious decision was made to go back to Harrisburg to do the necessary community work that was needed to develop an independent school for Black children.

Unlike many college students that have "gone back to the community" only to have given up after the reality of the hard work, Bro. Reeves and Sis. Tatum have shown in practice what others have only been able to show in rhetoric.

Avoided pitfall of "taking programs to the community."

Initially, both did a great deal of community organizing, which was a necessity if they were to develop the legitimacy and trust from the Harrisburg Black community. By cultivating and nurturing community support for the idea of an alternative school, they avoided one of the pitfalls that many students fall into. That is, "taking programs to the community" as opposed to having the community play a significant part in organizing programs they themselves see will be in their interest.

Given the situation that exists in most Black communities for Black parents to send their children to what has been labeled in many instances as an up start, radical, unaccredited school is a radical departure on its own. Many times in our intense desire to implement what we may consider a good idea, we forget about the necessity to break down old fears and make the mistake of equating our sense of urgency for change with our communities: moving to an independent institution is a process and is not done in one quick jump.

Bro. Reeves and Sis. Tatum began doing volunteer tutorial

work in a local community program, in which they developed classes. They also began to attend meetings held by parents over the issue of the crisis in the public school system, a situation that Black parents face in every community in America.

"A lot of parents had begun to get together to talk about the problems their children were facing in the public school system, and had become pretty disgusted with the whole thing," said Reeves. "So we brought up the idea of an alternative school system, and they responded to the situation favorably. People were really set for something like this," he continued.

Having attained a level of community support for the idea, work began on the project. A building was donated by Marcia's father and community and

college students helped to clean, as well as perform all of the carpentry tasks. Recruitment of students was done by passing out leaflets and continuing to talk at parents' meetings about the necessity for independent education. A staff was organized that came mainly from the colleges. Brother Reeves explained that it is an objective to employ more parents as teachers, but the fact that many of them have to work made it impossible at present.

Mwalimu Reeves, Marcia Tatum, and Sheila Laney make up the permanent staff of the "Children of Africa School." Marcia attended teacher training sessions at the "African Free School" in Newark, New Jersey. Sheila is presently

Cont. on Page 11



BLACK PEOPLE TAKE A PROGRESSIVE STEP FORWARD with the "Children of Africa School." (YOBU Photo).



COMMUNITY SUPPORT WAS AN ESSENTIAL FACTOR IN developing the "CAS." (YOBU Photo).

Taking Black Youths'

Education In Our Own Hands

(cont'd from pg. 10)

attending the African Teachers Corps training sessions in Philadelphia, which is sponsored by the Council of Independent Black Institutions. Other staff members are composed of a core group of students which may cause problems in the future.

"During the fall, we will have most of our trouble due to a manpower shortage," said Reeves. Many of the staff will be returning to school. This illustrates the problem that the transient nature of students brings to community organizing efforts. The "Children of Africa School" hopes to attract personnel to work in the school on a voluntary basis and possibly hook up part time jobs for them. Like most independent community controlled institutions the school needs personnel from around the country to come and work full time at virtually no pay.

As initiators of the idea, both Reeves and Tatum had to undergo a number of hardships in order to make the school a reality. Not having access to large sums of money, many of the finances for the school have come directly out of their pockets from jobs they have worked. The donation of the building cut down tremendously on the finances needed to get the school off the ground.

Community people ripped off needed items and brought them to the school.

Of major significance though, is the fact that much of the needed supplies have come from the community and college students. Reeves explained that community people ripped off paper, ink, and other small but needed items for the school. Black students at Dickinson college donated \$50 worth of supplies, the same as did Black students from Swarthmore college. Black students at Penn State persuaded their Student Government Association to give \$300 outright to the program as well as contributed \$300 for a speaking engagement by Bro. Reeves. Money raised from other speaking engagements has also gone to help defray the costs of running the school.

Referring to the role that the community has played in supporting the school, Bro. Reeves commented, "It's kind of hard to believe, but it's happening."

Another source of support for the school has come from brothers behind prison walls.

Brothers at Graterford Prison raised \$415 for the school.

Brothers at Graterford Prison, Graterford, Pa., spurred on largely by Bro. William Bracey (inmate) raised \$415 for the school. This was the result of the relationship developed between Reeves, other members of a YOBU core group, and Black students from Lincoln University, who were involved in a program of tutoring in the prison. Their spirit of solidarity that developed between Black prisoners and Black students reached far beyond the prison wall. Bro. Bracey, due for release soon plans to join the staff in Harrisburg and work at



THERE IS AN OVERWHELMING NEED FOR BLACK people to develop more independent schools, if we are to harness the boundless energy of Black youth. Harrisburg, Pa., a city with over 50 percent Black population finds itself involved in a situation where the groundwork for greater community control

the school. Because of his impending release, Bracey has been allowed weekend furloughs which have been spent working with the brothers and sisters in Harrisburg.

Describing the situation, Reeves said, "We can say that we have made a small success,

simply on the fact that we have been able to operate this long without aid from government agencies, grants or loans. Everything has come from the community, college students, and brothers at Graterford Prison."

At this point, the "Children of

over Black youth education can be realized. Many parents, tired of the racist practices that occur in the public school system are ready to take their children out of school. The "CAS" may serve as the alternative to this problem, faced by Black people all over America. (YOBU photo).

Africa School" is not worried about accreditation and is exploring the possibilities of acquiring private school status, which would nullify any conflict with the public school system. The staff feels that this will be very important in the event they are able to develop the capabilities of expanding the program. Already, several parents have inquired about the possibility of pulling their children out of the public school system altogether. The pre-school will continue to operate on a full-time basis in the fall, but the community school will operate on an after-regular-school basis, due to the lack of staff and resources.

The "Children of Africa School" staff foresees many difficulties for the future, but with the attitude and commitment that has been demonstrated so far, the independent institution in Harrisburg will be around to serve the Black community for a long time.

"People will have to understand that from the beginning there will have to be sacrifices to bring our children the correct education. We've been trying to get people on unemployment compensation, welfare, and food stamps, anything in order to survive, for most of our time and money is used in running the school. The natural disaster in the form of recent floods in Harrisburg helped out in that the city was giving away food stamps to everyone" pointed out Brother Reeves.

Emphasizing the differences in the "Children of Africa School" and the public school system, Reeves said that, "the social contention of our philosophy is that we are an African

people, who have been the most inhumanely treated and enslaved group of people who ever lived on the face of this earth, and our goal is for the liberation, unification and redemption of the African continent and African people where ever we may be.

The social contention of our philosophy is that we are an African people . . .

Hopefully other Black communities will move to solve the problems posed by a racist educational system in the same manner that brothers and sisters in Harrisburg are moving to solve theirs. The lives of Black children are at stake and there is nothing more precious to Black people than their Black youth.

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

The case for African unity is very strong and the instinct of the mass of the people right.

Kwame Nkrumah



WORK AND CHILD CARE PREVENT MANY PARENTS from acting as instructors in the "CAS." (YOBU photo).

Looking at books...

For the Liberation of Brazil

reviewed by Malik Chaka

PICKING UP THE GUN: AN ANALYSIS REVIEW OF FOR THE LIBERATION OF BRAZIL BY CARLOS MARIGHELLA PELICAN LATIN AMERICAN SERIES

This issue of self defense and armed struggle is not a new one to the Pan African Liberation Struggle in the America. The examples of the Marcons, Toussaint, Denmark Vessy, and Dr. Ossian Sweet, exist every historical foot of the way from the first antagonistic contacts between European embryonic dynamic capitalism and Africans in the fifteenth century, to our class and race exploitation and oppression by imperialistic dying capitalism today.

Although our history on the continent and the diaspora is replete with heroic examples of both self defense and armed struggle, the decade of the sixties marked the decisive turning point in taking the path of self defense and armed struggle.

In Africa, the struggles of the 1960's were for the most part different from the tribal resistance of earlier years although tribal groups do exist and impede the struggle. Today the armed struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Zimbabwe, Azania and Namibia were preceded by the examples of the FLN in Algeria and the Kenya Land and Peace Army, better known as the Mau Mau.

The result is the move toward the generalizing of armed struggle in Southern African. This thrust has serious continental and world significance in the changing balance of power between the forces of reaction led by the United States and the forces of progress led by those who understand the significance of Mao Tse Tung's dictum "war is the highest form of struggle for resolving contradictions when they have developed to a certain state, between classes, nations, States, or political groups and it has existed ever since the emergence of private property and classes

Armed struggle in Africa came after a long period of political preparation.

At the same time, it is crucially necessary to remember that successful armed struggle in Africa came after a long period of political preparation in the rural areas and strategy developed from a "concrete analysis of concrete conditions."

Amilcar Cabral the Secretary General of the Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verdes (PAIGC), and a leading theoretician who should be read by all committed revolutionaries is instructive of this point. The success of PAIGC is rooted in an in-depth understanding of the country's conditions gained from his travels throughout the rural areas as an agronomist.

The upsurge to the call for self defense and armed struggle were enumerated from two

different sections of the Pan African Liberation Struggle in America. On one hand, the Southern movement saw the appearance of Robert Williams in Monroe, North Carolina and the Deacons for Defense and Justice emanating from Bogaloo, Louisiana and spreading outward.

This was complimented by the rise of Black Nationalism in the North as embodied in El Haji Melik El Shabazz, Malcolm X, in his calls for self defense and offers of protection to Civil Rights workers who were being brutalized and killed in the South.

The merging of the two trends came with the establishment of Ram under Max Sanford, another supporter of the views propagated by Robert Williams with substantial influence by the views of Malcolm X and the Honorable Elijah Muhammad. This trend was given further credibility by the spontaneous rebellions in the African compounds of America starting with Birmingham in 1963 and growing to Harlem, Watts and the Post Watts rebellion.

The emergence of Stokely Carmichael as the Chairman of SNCC further heightened the consciousness of the masses of Africans in America to the necessity for self defense. Self defense was an organic part of Black Power before it was emasculated by Nixon and the advertisement media.

H. Rap Brown, Carmichael's successor as SNCC Chairman, who is presently being persecuted for his espousal of armed struggle and self defense, raised the struggle to another level and reached the lumpen proletariat, the basis of the future Black Panther Party for Self Defense.

The rise of the Panthers is closely related to the decline of SNCC. This is related to the failure of the revolutionary petty bourgeoisie to link up with the lumpen proletariat and ultimately with the revolutionary formations developing around the point of production.

The success of the Panthers, the lumpen proletariat, was also their failure, because the party was not a true vanguard party based on revolutionaries from all classes but as James Boggs very ably explains, "A small mass party" based on the lumpen proletariat.

The Black Panthers Party emerged as the carriers of Malcolm's mantle. In their short period of existence, they substantially influenced both the Pan African Liberation Movement and what claims to be the European left in America. They became an internationally known organization and were judged by many outside

the struggle as the vanguard of the struggle being waged within the bowels of the beast.

The Panthers have rapidly risen, been the victims of massive government repression, infiltration, scandal and finally a fratricidal split. A scientific analysis of the Panther experience is desperately needed at this juncture, because it will shed light on a number of

areas of vital concern to the emerging Pan African Liberation struggle in the centre of world reaction-America.

Among the areas needing analysis are ideology, the relationship of culture to struggle, relations with whites, class analysis of America, the role of the lumpen proletariat, the relation of the military to the political body and strategy for armed struggle in America.

This like all analysis must

SCENE IN BRAZIL OF FENCE PEASANTS CONSTRUCTED FOR 40 CENTS A DAY.

Carlos Marighella worked to liberate Brazil from such exploitation. (LNS Photo)

take place against the back drop of the experiences i.e. practice, of the international revolutionary movement, because all meaningful, consistent theory comes from practice, direct and indirect.

All analysis must take place against the back drop of experiences i.e. practice.

As the Panthers were an urban phenomenon and most Africans live in urban guerrilla Warfare from the experiences of other revolutionaries struggling in urban areas. This is not to diminish the importance of learning from our comrades in the countryside of world. One only has to look to the practical, theoretical and moral examples coming from Cabral, Mounie, Mao, Giap, Che, Mondlane and those whose names fail to rise over the wall of silence perpetrated by the imperialist media.

The leading theoretician of the urban guerrilla movement is the Afro-Brazilian revolutionary, Carlos Marighella, author of For The Liberation Of Brazil who was assassinated by the repressive apparatus of Brazil, home of the largest African Community outside the motherland. This is a suffering African community in spite of the malicious lies of Gilberto Freyre in Brazil with his promulgation of the myth of benevolent Portuguese Colonialism. This lie has been torn apart by the revolutionary peoples' war being waged in

OAU Concern

RABAT, Morocco (NBNS) — The Ministerial Council of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has sent a telegram to President Mariam Nguabi of the Congo, Brazzaville, expressing keen emotion at what it described as the cowardly attack of a Portuguese army helicopter on Congo, Brazzaville, an independent African state.

Sources close to OAU said this position was taken at the organization's ministerial council meeting which met here to prepare ground for the African heads of state summit, also in Rabat.

The African leaders summit is supposed to plan how to end white minority rule in Africa as well as give more meaningful aid to African freedom fighters in all the oppressed areas.

In the telegram to President Nguabi, the sources went on, the ministerial council also congratulated Congo, Brazza-

ville, forces for foiling the Portuguese attempt by shooting down the helicopter.

Congo, Brazzaville, Foreign Minister Harry Lope, who testified before the ministerial council on the incident, said the Portuguese army helicopter on a sinister mission, tried to land on his country's territory but was shot down by vigilant ground troops who immediately captured the occupants.

According to the sources, the foreign minister did not indicate when or what charges would be brought against the captured Portuguese airmen, but told the African ministers that similar incidents involving South African and Portuguese forces always occurred each time the OAU held a meeting and the minister cited an OAU meeting earlier in the year and said on that occasion, South Africa attacked Zambia.



Fear Grips White S. Africa

From SECHABA

White South Africans are in the grip of all-pervading, almost paranoic fear. With increasing regularity government and other spokesmen warn about the threat to the country's security and constantly urge the people to be vigilant. During the most recent session of Parliament, the Minister of Defense indicated that the South African Defense force needs many more trained men "to cope with possible new defense situations." He was moving the second reading of the Defense Amendment Bill which he said was aimed "at improving the preparedness and effectiveness of the Defense Force." A provision in the Bill would mean that citizen force men would be liable to a total of 56 months service.

At about the same time, the Minister of Bantu Affairs, M.C. Botha, opening the Caprivi Bantustan Legislative Council, warned that a legislative council and so-called self-government for Eastern Caprivi would not stop "agitation and terrorist infiltration." The Eastern Caprivi is a restricted area which nobody, other than the local residents, may enter without the permission of the government.

In yet another blood and thunder speech, this time by the Governor General of Mocambique, Manuel Pimental dos Santos, speaking in Johannesburg said: "There could be no slackening of the vigilance and

protection of the borders of South Africa and Mocambique, nor could there be any compromise with subversion." He added that he was proud to belong to a country which, through sacrifice and blood shed by its youth, "held back victoriously in Guinea, Mocambique and Angola to onslaught directed against the essential values of the civilization which South Africa and Mocambique defended."

Meanwhile, the first trained Blacks to be included in the South African Police contingent for border duty have left to their posts. Wearing jungle combat dress, the "fighters" — mostly Africans, but also including a number of colored and Indian police — are the first ever Blacks to carry automatic and semi-automatic weapons. After being addressed by General Crous, they sang the zulu version of "The Lord Is My Shepherd," and each received a pocket size bible. They will no doubt continue to receive roughly one third to a half of what their white contemporaries receive by way of wages, live in segregated encampments and eat inferior food.

It is only in conditions of total freedom and independence from foreign rule and interference that the aspirations of our people will see real fulfillment and the African genius find its best expression.

Kwame Nkrumah

Text Of Sekou Touré Speech Honoring Nkrumah

The following is a speech delivered by Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure on May 13, 1972 at the closing session of the symposium in the honor of Osagyfo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

Those present for the speech included Amilcar Cabral of the PAIGC, The President of Liberia, The President of Mauritania, The President of Dahomey, The Vice-President of Somalia, The Vice-President of Sierra Leone, numerous ambassadors and thousands of African people.

The speech was made available to the AFRICAN WORLD through sister Ethel Minor who attended the symposium in Conakry.

Because of its literal translation from French, we have edited small portions to make it more readable.

THE AFRICAN WORLD, reprints the speech because of its endearing qualities for the African Revolution.

On behalf of the People of Guinea, we have the pleasant duty of expressing our profound joy for the honour which hundreds of high personalities coming from all over the Continents, sent by Peoples and Organizations, have kindly exhibited to the Democratic Party of Guinea, to the Government of the Republic of Guinea, by responding favourably to our invitation to take part in this symposium dedicated to the memory of a man who served devotedly and constantly the sacred cause of liberty, dignity, in Africa and in the world.

We have listened with emotion to your messages, full of profound moral meanings. Messages through which you paid tribute to one of the best sons of Africa, by glorifying his works, magnifying his memory in everyone of us and by inviting present generations of Africa to pursue his course, that of the struggle without opportunism in order to promote, in a minimum time, the total rehabilitation, not only of Africa, but of all Peoples who have been disqualified by the forces of domination. The solemn tribute you have paid to our friend, to our brother Kwame Nkrumah, had reached the bottom of the hearts of all conscious Africans.

Although man is born of the union of two beings who confer on him his genetic characters, man is different from his father and his mother for he is endowed, as his father and mother, with faculties which will enable him to go beyond his own dimensions, to reach the dimensions of his village, of his region, of his Nation, of his Continent, to reach the great dimensions of the World. Man possesses some faculties which, from his conscience allows him to raise himself beyond his life time, to live for ever and ensure his influence over the whole space on the sole condition that he agrees to identify himself with the imperishable causes,

those of progress for all. We want to stress here that the universality of man should be

expressed only in the most complete harmony characterizing his behavior, his attitude in relation to the ideals which were put in action by the Peoples without any distinction of religion, of race or nationality. Nkrumah belongs to that category of men. He spoke little of his village not to say that he never spoke of it. Nkrumah has never been a man of clan, a man of tribe, a man connected with such a region, with such a province. Listen to his Conferences, read his writings, you will note that he will have pronounced more words addressed to Africa and the world than words addressed to Ghana and still less to his village. That is why we will never do enough to glorify his works. And the simple respect due to the dead should forbid us to betray his memory by making him a man of caste, a man of a village under any condition.

"Man can only reach greatness in submitting himself to the people..."

Philosophical rationalism admits that man is not perfect, he is always transforming. Religions also agree to say that man is not perfect, that only God is perfect. If in any man there are possibilities for action with risks of failure, we must also recognize that in any man there are great possibilities of positive action. That is why the judgment we must make on Nkrumah's life will go beyond pettiness, parochial quarrels, to embrace the nature and the great historic and social qualities which have characterized his engagement in the service of Africa's emancipation, inseparable from the advent of a new world that of great justice in democracy and progress.

We are aware that, as any man, he had his own faults, but which did not resist before his profound, unconditional love for the People and before his permanent devotion, his constant availability to devote himself exclusively to a work which can exalt our Peoples, amplify their freedom, their dignity and ensure their right to enjoy their properties.

At Addis-Ababa, some people thought he was mad when he exclaimed: "If we do not constitute a Central Government qualified to ensure the vigorous defense of our attainments and to carry on efficaciously the struggle for liberation with a view to overtaking the century's shame represented by the Portuguese, French, Spanish domination in Africa, we would give a chance to imperialism to stay not only in the present colonies, but to question the bases of the young states' sovereignty." As we did not follow him, a few months later, coups fomented by imperialism were perpetrated in series in Africa.

Legitimacy and legality have been flouted. Today again the road he laid out remains true. If Africa wants that in some months there remains no more



AHMED SEKOU TOURE' SHOWN IN EMBRACE WITH PATRICE LUMUMBA IN GUINEA before Lumumba's murder.

colonies in Guinea Bissau, in Angola, Mozambique, in Zimbabwe: if Africa decides it and puts together all her armed forces and the combative potential of her peoples against the foreign domination it is sure that before January 1973, Africa would be liberated.

Nkrumah is therefore right. The quarrel that some people try to pick with Nkrumah is not a simple parochial quarrel. It is not neither a question of a simple incompatibility of temper, but a ferocious hostility to a man entirely engaged, on the African continent in consistent anti-imperialist policy. But the enemies of the African emancipation are not only the imperialists, the colonialists, the neo-colonialists, but also the corrupted Africans, those one who have renounced their country, their dignity. And it is why, we must draw from the life of Nkrumah one lesson: that the greatness of man does not measure itself and weight as material bodies, it appreciates itself in the conscience of men who are living.

Africa before looking for dollars, deutch marks, must feel her way and conquer

herself. That is what Nkrumah has always taught: the political power before any other power for it is from political power that all other powers derive.

"More than 60% of the raw materials necessary for the functioning of the factories established outside the continent come from Africa."

The political power must be based on some morality which takes as a center of interest the happy future of the people. It is that which we lack most often: it is not the material wealth because nature has been very

generous for the African continent. The grounds and under-grounds contain wealth which the American or European territories do not possess. By way of proof, more than 60 percent of the raw materials necessary for the functioning of the factories established outside this continent come from Africa. Therefore Africa is rich,

immensely rich, but this wealth has as a result poverty. Why? Because Africa did not have her right to self determination. One must control oneself in order to be able to control well the things. What Africa lacks it is not then the material wealth, but it is the basis of intangible and restraining morals, it is that which she lacks. When they told us that our villages are slums, that our roads are dusty, that our clothes are rags, we should not feel ashamed for having been deprived of our rights, but we should now feel ashamed to behave as irresponsible persons submitting to foreign and adverse will, facing the aspirations of our peoples. We should feel ashamed if one does not find in the aspiration of a free Africa, the authentic expression of human dignity, of self-respect, and of the nation of remembrance and gratefulness to our peoples.

The revolutionary philosophy insists upon fidelity of man to his people. Religions, all religions, necessitate the gratefulness of man towards God. It is the same existence for man in

Sadaukai Confers with African Presidents

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE

Greensboro, N. C. — Brother Owusu Sadaukai, President of Malcolm X Liberation University and National Chairman of the African Liberation Support Committee, left August 2 on a month-long trip to the African continent. Accompanied by Kwadwo Akpau of the Pan-African Congress, Sadaukai's trip will carry him to Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya and Guinea.

Sadaukai's official state visits will bring him into conversations with state leaders, Nyerere of Tanzania and Kuanda of Zambia.

Carrying the African Liberation Day film with him, Owusu's trip will focus around his representing and explaining activities growing out of the his-

toric African Liberation Day demonstrations held May 27. Sadaukai will attempt to discuss with state leaders and members of the liberation groups what courses of action Africans in America can follow in lending support to the liberation movements, progressive African states, and support for the total African struggle. Owusu is also expected to explore the possible ways that liberation groups and progressive states can lend support to the struggle of Africans in America.

Another major concern that Sadaukai will be attempting to gain greater insight into, while on the state visits, will be to explore the various roles and forms that finance capital assumes in Africa, e. g., the role that the church and other institutions play in the reactionary struggle against African liberation.

Brother Sadaukai is expected to return by September 1, in order to make a major presentation at the Congress of African People (CAP) conference to be held in San Diego, California.

THE AFRICAN WORLD will carry for its readers, upon his return, an exclusive interview with Brother Sadaukai dealing with his impressions and the results of the month long trip to the continent, as well as his interviews with state leaders and liberation groups.



THE BROTHER WHO WAS DRIVING THIS TRUCK PULLED OVER TO JOIN THE demonstration against the Rhodesia Nickel importation. (Photo by R. Douglass)

Nickel From Rhodesia Not Acceptable Either

Cont. From Page 1

When the spokesmen for Phillip Brothers was finally reached by this reporter he claimed that the nickel was not from Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) but from South Africa. They argued that the nickel came from South Africa and not Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) as if there is a

difference between the two racist, colonialist regimes. It was pointed out that both of those regimes have ruthless anti-African policies and it is not in the interest of African people to allow such transactions to exist.

By trading with South Africa and not Zimbabwe, Phillips Brothers maintained that they are not violating the U. N. sanction that forbids importation of goods from Rhodesia. The company however ignores any mention of the numerous resolutions passed by the general assembly urging all nations and businesses to stop developing trade relations with South Africa.

Nickel is a vital raw material for any industrialized state. All heavy duty machinery such as air planes and automobiles demand the use of this high strength alloying steel. Such trade with racist regimes is thus a question of fundamental importance both for the United States and African people.

In the long run the U. S. and the colonialist settler held areas of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), and South Africa have one and the same interest — the continued domination and ex-

ploitation of the people and resources of Africa.

It is important for us to be clear in our understanding that our long range interests, the interests of African people and peoples of African descent are the same throughout the world. This was made clear when during the demonstration a brother driving a "long haul" truck through Dundalk Terminal pulled over to the side of the road and joined the demonstrators. As the brother left, he hung a red, black, and green liberation flag atop the new cars he was transporting to some location out of state. Solidarity among black workers and students was also demonstrated by various brothers and sisters who gave signals of support to the group as they drove by.

The signs told the passers-by that the importation of goods from Southern Africa by the United States means the continued support of illegal governments in Africa. The brothers and sisters explained to those watching that Black people would not support the United States in its aggressive and exploitative actions throughout the world.

The messages of protest read, "Nixon and Ian Smith Are Blood Brothers," "African Wealth Is For African People," "White Boys Get Off Black Man's Land," and "Africa Shall Be Free."

Companies like Phillip Brothers have the support of the United States government in violating United Nations resolutions and security council sanctions. It was the passage of the controversial Byrd amendment that legalized internally the purchase of internationally sanctioned goods from Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

In a recent meeting, the United Nations security council voted 14-0 in favor of not importing goods from Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). The United States abstained in the vote.

ALD Committee Continues to Work

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Black people who worked on the mobilization effort for African Liberation Day gathered in Greensboro on July 26th to discuss ALD follow-up plans. Malcolm X Liberation University was the site of the meeting, and its president, Owusu Sadaukai, chaired the meeting, attended by some 45 invited representatives of local African Liberation Day Coordinating Committees in Berkeley, Chicago, Dayton and Columbus, Ohio, Memphis, Boston, New York, NewArk, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Richmond, Greensboro, Durham, Atlanta, Gainesville, Fla., Houston and other areas.

Sadaukai, former chairman of the national African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee (ALDCC) reported the actions leading up to the meeting: the agreement at the June 21st meeting of ALDCC that the Committee, having successfully accomplished the May 27th demonstration, should disband; the agreement at that meeting that some mechanism was necessary for the continued coordination of Black support to the Southern Africa Liberation struggles; and the decision by a seven-person planning group, meeting in Chicago on July 6th, to call a meeting for the purpose of structuring such a mechanism.

The group, which took on the name African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) adopted a Statement of Purpose, which read in part: "...We recognize the need to continue struggling in our own communities in the Western Hemisphere; we also realize the importance and interrelationship of our fight here with that of our brothers and sisters in

Southern Africa. Therefore, our struggle must be a unified and coordinated one in order to rid ourselves of oppression and to effectively fight for the independence of Africa and African peoples all over the world." ALSC's "Objectives," also adopted at the meeting, stated that the group would focus its activities on Southern Africa, while recognizing the need to work with existing group actively dealing with the oppression of African people elsewhere on the Continent and in this country.

Other topics of discussions included the recently completed ALD film - "Breaking the

Chains of Oppression", the trip to the Continent by Sadaukai and Kwadwo Akpau of the Pan African Congress, U. S. A. now in progress, a financial report, and the final structuring of the National Steering Committee and other administrative organs.

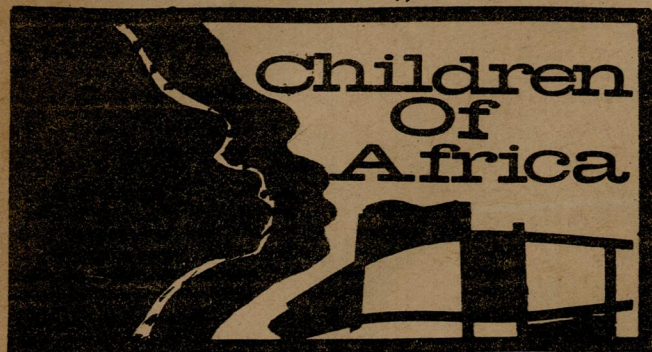
Only a united Africa can redeem its past glory and renew and reinforce its strength for the realization of its destiny. We are today the richest and yet the poorest of continents, but in unity our continent could smile in a new era of prosperity and power.

Kwame Nkrumah



THE NATIONAL AFRICAN LIBERATION SUPPORT COMMITTEE MET IN GREENSBORO to chart plans to continue the type of activities which led to the May 27 mobilization effort throughout the world. (YOBUS Photo)

Anything Different? see back page!!



The Needs Of Our Children

The African World has tried, since its inception to provide the African community with information and analysis of issues pertinent to the struggle for the survival and total liberation of our people. As the African World has strived to maintain a position of critical relevance to this struggle, it has constantly undergone qualitative change, refinement and expansion as it has continued to serve African people. Throughout this growth, we have constantly strived to reach and inform a broader spectrum of the African community. We feel that any organization that is seriously addressing itself to the needs of African people the world over must speak to the needs of our children, the key to the future of our nation. We have become increasingly aware that sound information on Black early childhood education is not available to the masses of our people. This is particularly alarming at a time when the racist United States government is planning and implementing programs which will control the minds and lives of our children from infancy on. In an effort to address ourselves to the issues involved in the growth and education of our children, we are initiating the "Children of Africa" column. THE AFRICAN WORLD has added two new staff members to coordinate the research, writing and soliciting of articles for the column.

The column will cover a broad spectrum of issues relative to the well-being of our children. Some of the things which will be presented in the column are information on the analysis of federal legislation affecting Black children, information on independent and community controlled schools for our children, ideas of designing and implementing curriculum for a center, involving parents in the education of the children, locating and developing materials for use in early education centers, starting community child development projects, making indoor and outdoor children's equipment and raising food as a learning experience.

In the first and second editions, the column will analyze and interpret present legislation under consideration by the United States Congress. The article will focus on (A) "The Comprehensive Headstart, Child Development and Family Services Act of 1972." This bill was passed by the Senate on June 20th by a vote of 73 to 12 after amendments giving more power to the prime sponsors (state and local governments) and reducing the role of the parent Boards to a mere advisory role. Also included in the amendments was a stipulation that child care services will only be available to mothers who are working, in training, or in school. (B) The proposed new "Federal Day Care Requirements" being drafted by the Office of Child Development in the Congress. Consistent with the Senate bill, these requirements reduce the decision making role of parents with children in Federally Funded programs and gives more control to the prime sponsors, again the state and local governments. (C) The "Child Development Associates Program," a plan by the office of Child Development to train (and we quote) 'qualified child care personnel.' As presently drafted, the so-called project to train qualified personnel has not even given consideration to getting accreditation from any educational institution or organization. Another training project to give Black people pieces of paper that mean nothing in the general field of education. (D) A full report on the recommendations on above issues made by the participants in "Policy Seminars" sponsored by the Black Child Development Institute of Washington, D. C. on July 25-28. Blacks representing Child Development programs throughout the United States attended this seminar.

We encourage our readers who are interested and working in areas relevant to the growth and education of our children to submit articles, suggestions for articles and suggestions for writers of articles, as well as comments on the articles which we publish, to our co-ordinators. This will, we hope, insure that ideas from and information on programs in operation throughout the African community will be available to the entire community, and especially to those wishing to undertake the task of educating their children. All information should be sent to "Children of Africa" column, Africa World, P. O. Box 20826, Greensboro, N. C. 27420.

Words from Our Readers:

No Love For Oppressors

(cont'd from pg. 9)

and hate ourselves and our people.

We say "Black is Beautiful," but we really don't mean it. We have not reached the point where we accept our blackness with the same casualness with which the white man accepts his whiteness. Perhaps that will only come about when we have acquired power.

To hate people who have done you no wrong and no harm is a form of sickness, but not to hate people who have done you a great deal of wrong and much harm is also a form of sickness.

Hate as Fanon points out "is the only capital which the damned of the earth possess." Men such as James Baldwin

would deprive the African-American people of even that little bit of capital.

In the brief span of human history almost every race on this planet has at some time in its history been defeated in battle and subjugated by an alien race. The Chinese by the Mongols and the Manchus, the British by the Romans and the French, the Greeks by the Turks, etc. When these people lost their independence and at some time later regained their independence they did not regain their independence by loving their oppressors. Oppressed peoples who choose to love their oppressors have usually been absorbed by their oppressors and as such have vanished from human history.

The oppressed must never love, associate with, identify with, or even respect their oppressors. They must indeed hate them with every fiber of their being.

As the Vietnamese use to say in their struggles against the French;

"Deep are our valleys, but deeper is our hate."

For the oppressed to love their oppressors is to make of the oppressed a twisted, perverted peoples. The most contemptible being on this planet is an oppressed subject who loves his oppressors.

If the oppressor wants your love, tell him to get his foot off your neck first.

Yours truly,
Richard L. Caillouet

Book Review

(cont'd from pg. 12)

Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea Bissau and the revolutionary movement initially led and now inspired by the example of Carlos Marighella. For The Liberation of Brazil, contains two parts. The first part is a series of documents concerned with the strategic and tactical development of urban guerrilla warfare stemming from an ideological view point which shares the China and Cuban position on revolutionary armed struggle.

The second part contains documents written by Marighella while still a prominent member of the Pro Soviet Brazilian Communist Party and ends with his letter of resignation from the Executive Committee of the Communist Party.

The two parts form a whole because they show the change from Marighella, leading member of a bureaucratic communist party to Marighella, the urban guerilla.

Part I shows Marighella's adeptness and knowledge of the questions of organization, propaganda, support, strategy and tactics. In reading letter to Fidel Castro one feels his compassion for man, the basis of socialism.

Marighella's roots with the people are shown in his use of non-pretentious language easily understood by the masses of people in "Marighella Calls On The People To Join The Struggle." "Call to the Brazilian People" and "Declaration by the Communist Group of Sao Paulo" he defines the reasons for struggle in concrete terms, addresses the letter to the most progressive classes and strata of the population, points out the enemy not with the biological terms and kill honky speeches, but with scientific precision. Jim Foreman's recent work with the Black Workers Congress advocates a speaking style similar to Marighella's communiques, informative and well organized but not amusing or mystical.

In his communiques, he talks to the broad progressive masses of Brazil and urges them to continue their struggle e. g. economical, political, cultural etc. against the fascist state and shows the complementary nature of military and non-military struggle.

The book also contains the Minimanual For Urban Guerrilla Warfare for those who aren't familiar with it. It is a

San Quentin Captive

Dear Brothers:

May this letter find you enjoying the well-being we all need to get it together and keep it together; we will WIN this coming fight, if need be on our Blackness alone.

At present I am held captive in San Quentin for six to ten years, for being a nigger and living off my people. I must say that some strange things happened to me while I have been here. First, I must say that I am glad that I was caught before I killed someone, you know niggers are very sick. One of the best things that I have gotten by coming to prison was my Blackness, yes I was one hell of a Nigger. I have gone through the whole black power thing to gain my present state of awareness which is Pan-Africanism.

The reason I am writing you is for a Free subscription to THE AFRICAN WORLD. I can realize the cost, but there is a way to get around that if you want to; that is, if you sent it through S.A.T.E. I am a member, publicity director for inside tapes that are aired to the brothers every Thursday night. We need all the Black information we can get to help the brothers inside get it together.

I would like to know would it be possible for S.A.T.E. to run a spill in THE AFRICAN WORLD? If so, I would like to say that we are a non-profit organization and taxes can be taken off for a charitable contributions at the end of the year, to make it light on yourself if you want to. I await your reply.

Rev. Bro. P. O. W.
Robert: Osagyefo

Home From Military

I am a Black man just getting out of the racist military, into the streets and ghettos of my home city, Washington, D. C.

During my time in the war, I went through many uncalled for hardships, and other changes. Why? Just because I would not detach myself from my African heritage, because among the Blacks, and misled Negroes, I

established the distinct, proud atmosphere of an African-American.

I went through all these changes because I am a Black man, because I realize the need for African-Americans to come together, to school each other.

It seems to me that if the Blacks in the United States along with our other dark-skinned exploited Brothers were schooled and Blackened properly, then we would all know what's got to be done to free out people of the modern 1972 slavery that exists, the oppression and colonization being pressed upon us by the white power structure.

The maximum emancipation of our people will be determined by complete unity, organized action, and solid leadership, based among our people, and with defined aims.

Misled Blacks, what are you gonna do? Get yourself together!

Bro. Brewster

Uhuru
Na
Kazi

hand book for urban guerrilla warfare and discusses how the urban guerrilla lives, arms, technical training, logistics, information etc. with the other parts of the book, it forms the nucleus of a rudimentary course in urban guerrilla Warfare. Increased skills come only with practice.

War is an extension of politics and politics must lead our multi-pronged, revolutionary thrust.

We must not become so obsessed with electoral politics at this time that we forget war is an extension of politics and politics must lead our multi-pronged, revolutionary thrust. We must not emulate Roy Wilkins who called for non-violence when war had already broken out in South Africa. The Afro-American Liberation Army is already moving. Marighella will allow us to understand and help e. g. join, support and help guerrillas to correct some of their actions which made it difficult to distinguish the guerrilla from the gorilla.

We must struggle on all fronts.

Imperialism Will Die In Guinea

Cont. From Page 13

front of the Revolution. Any morals needs a fundamental basis serving as reference.

The Revolution considers the people as the reference, the religions consider God as the creator, that means that man can only reach greatness in submitting himself to the people and in imposing on himself moral behaviour. That is why, what we should look for, is the safeguard of our dignity, to be ourselves, and to turn our race, our peoples, and our territories into realities which are necessary. We must get rid of all complications of whatever nature in order to affirm our personality and our authenticity. Thus we will be on the way to dignity.

Imperialism, which sought to bury Nkrumah in the dust bin of history, has elevated him at the summit of history.

Imperialism and its puppets who are in Africa wanted to humiliate Nkrumah, to sully him in history, but the Peoples of Africa, the progressive peoples of the world, did not want it so. That is why since April 27, 1972, more than 3,500 telegraphic messages of glorification of the deceased have come from all over the world. More than 500 delegates have arrived and some others still are coming in order to bow before his tomb. It is to say that Imperialism, which thought to bury Nkrumah in the dust bin of history, has elevated him at the summit of history.

Comrades, we must all follow the road laid down by Nkrumah, the road of Honour, the road of Unity, the road of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. We must remain faithful to the service of the people, and to the service of the right causes.

The people of Guinea do not forget that two powers are required of all Peoples: an ideological, moral, and spiritual power given by the ideological and moral education that the People impose on themselves; and a material power in science

technique and technology through which the People impose themselves upon physical nature. It is through these two steps that progress is ensured, and one of the essential qualities of the conscious man is to be grateful. Any ungrateful man is an unworthy man. Gratitude implies remembrance. If it is good to forget the wrong others do to you, it is a crime to forget the good that others do for you. And we must add that it is our duty never to forget the memory of the loyal servants of the People.

As for us, we do not forget the context in which Guinea's independence was achieved. The powerful imperialism has imposed itself through the attitude of incomprehension, if not of hostility, of many brother states, and even neighboring states.

Nkrumah's Ghana made of the day of the proclamation of the Guinean Independence a holiday, a day of African victory. That means an anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-neo-colonialist action. And at our first meeting with our brother Nkrumah, the agenda for our talks was the study of the African problems which ended in the proposal of the creation of the United States of Africa.

At Sanikéle, together with President Tubman, that was the same keynote of policy.

Finally, it was at Casablanca that the African Charter called the Casablanca Charter was sealed. It was in a very difficult historical situation that we undertook the march towards the Liberation and the Unity of Africa, because when we went to Accra on November 22, 1958, there were only 9 independent states in Africa, Guinea being the 9th.

Immediately after the Casablanca stage, we noticed that imperialism has methodically settled to the task of disintegrating each of the signatory states of the Casablanca Charter.

We affirm that imperialism will find its grave in Guinea, Let it be sure of that!

Today, as they themselves



AHMED SEKOU TOURE, PRESIDENT OF GUINEA DELIVERED THE CLOSING address at the Mav 13 symposium in Conakry.

say, only Guinea remains. But we affirm that imperialism will find its grave in Guinea, let it be sure of that! It can hatch all possible plots, yet imperialism will never have Guinea under its thumb.

Guinea complies with superior values, values which imperialism ignores. It was then the youngest state, today we have only two seniors before Guinea, Ethiopia and Tunisia, Bouguiba and Haile Selassie. Guinea comes 3rd. That is why our People will ever remember the adversity of imperialism and will sleep with the eyes wide open.

We will defend the seed sown by Mohamed V, who assembled us in Casablanca, by Nasser, by Lumumba, for we took the initiative of that Conference,

thanks to Nkrumah. We know that all these heroes had a natural death: we must yet cry for the living dead and rejoice for the dead living.

Dead, Nkrumah is more than ever alive. He is a dead alive, a being that we do not see, but who will live with African history. Now, there are some Heads of State, some Ministers, and some personalities who have betrayed the sacred cause of the People and who are living. But for the Peoples, they are already dead, because they have no more place in their hearts. That is why each of us must seek a natural death. It is not the duration of life that makes its value, but it is its historical and social significance, and its revolutionary intensity in carrying along of the People's strength in work of unceasing renovation.

Thus, workers of the Revolution, Youth of the Revolution, Women of the Revolution, Peoples of Guinea, Africa and the world, we say to you all, thank you. Thanks for the tribute you have paid not only to Nkrumah, but to combatant Africa. And as our friend, the first leader of PAIGC, Comrade Cabral said before me, we must adorn Nkrumah's grave with bullets, guns, and squirts of arrows aimed at imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. And everytime we win a victory in a factory, in a farm or in a working site, we will say again long live Nkrumah. Long live his spirit. Long live his example.

We will say thanks to all the delegations and particularly to our friends, the President of the Republic of Liberia who did not hesitate to break with tradition established in his country, that is to say that he should leave his capital on the day of his birthday in order to allow all the constituted bodies to come and congratulate him and wish him long life. His birthday is on May 13. That date coincides with the

day dedicated to the memory of our brother Nkrumah. He has nevertheless renounced this traditional celebration in order to be among the People of Guinea and share in their mourning.

And to all the delegations, we address only a message:

The People of Guinea, their Party, and their Government will always remember the honour you have shown to them. They will remain grateful to you. You can rely on their total solidarity in all the struggles to benefit the progress of your Peoples and all mankind.

AHMED SEKOU TOURE

RNA Members Appeal

MIAMI, Fla. — Two members of the Republic of New Africa, arrested during the Democratic National Convention, were refused their appeal for lowering their \$100,000 bond.

Brothers Ahmed Obatemi, 33 and Malik Sonebeyatta, 32, were arrested after FBI men allegedly found two loaded guns in their car. The brothers are being charged with carrying concealed firearms and buying, receiving and concealing stolen property, as one gun was reportedly stolen from Allen's Gun Shop in New Rochelle, N. Y.

If we do not formulate plans for unity and take active steps to form political union, we will soon be fighting and warring among ourselves with imperialists and colonialists standing behind the screen and pulling vicious wires, to make us cut each other's throats for the sake of their diabolical purposes in Africa.

Kwame Nkrumah



THE YOUTH OF GUINEA PARTICIPATE IN A SESSION OF THE YOUTH MOVEMENT Congress. The Youth Congress is a part of the national party structure in Guinea.

political cookbook

In this and each proceeding issue of THE AFRICAN WORLD, we will define words and phrases which will be re-appearing continually in articles of the paper. Words to be defined are essential for a clear understanding of what the articles are about. It is through the understanding of these definitions that we can concoct a recipe for liberation.

Colonialism

Colonialism: A country takes over the government of another country for the purpose of directing the wealth of the colonized country back into the colonizing country. This is direct rule. In order to maintain their rule, the colonizing country maintains a standing army. For example, the Portuguese in Mozambique and Angola.

Neo-Colonialism

Neo-Colonialism: Under colonialism, inevitably the oppressed people begin to agitate for independence. The oppressor country, realizing that it cannot keep its troops and its personnel running that country without conflict, buys off a section of the natives with special privileges. The colonizing country lets these favored individuals run the country for them. In essence, the people are deceived, for where you once had a white oppressor, you now have Black oppressors, controlled by the former white oppressor. This is indirect rule. The oppressed in visible governmental positions derive their authority to govern not from the will of the people, but from the support of the former oppressor. Therefore, the economic, political and social institutions are still controlled by the oppressor. The main countries practicing neo-colonialism are Britain, France, the United States and West Germany. "Neo-colonialism is the worst form of imperialism. For those who practice it, it means power without responsibility, and for those who suffer from it, it means exploitation with redress." - Kwame Nkrumah

History Of South Africa Punctuated With Violence

From SECHABA

The whole history of South Africa is punctuated with violence: violence by the white oppressors against the unarmed and voteless Black majority. In this situation we hear cries for a peaceful approach to our problems from an increasing number of our so-called friends. The latest is a call by Roy Wilkins, a director of the U. S. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the Black people in South Africa to seek peaceful means to solve their problems.

A fitting reply to Wilkins and others of his ilk who preach to us, was given by Chief Albert Lutuli when he was dismissed as Chief as long ago as 1952: "...thirty years of my life have been spent knocking in vain, patiently, moderately and modestly at a closed and barred door. What have been the fruits of my many years of moderation? Has there been any reciprocal tolerance or moderation from the Government, be it Nationalist or United

Party? No! On the contrary..."

A more recent statement made after the Wilkins statement (not necessarily in reply to Wilkins) was made by the Black Bishop of Zululand, the Rt. Reverend Alpheus Zulu.

Speaking in Cape Town on May 17, this year, Bishop Zulu said: "Very few whites in this country are committed to non-violence. There is no reason why there should be any more among Blacks. The harshness with which discrimination is enforced by law and custom makes a Black man look naive is he continues to talk of non-violence ever becoming effective."

"The only hope of survival for white South Africans is to adjust to new situations..."

Dealing with the Government's policy of creating Bantustans, the so-called self governing homelands for Africans, the Bishop said, this policy was "an affront and an insult" to any intelligent Black man who respected himself, loved his people and knew his history.



CHIEF ALBERT LUTULI—"THIRTY YEARS HAVE BEEN IN VAIN."

GUARD Workers Are Ready To Deal

Cont. From Page 3

combined strength of an organizations like GUARD is greater than that of the individual organizations' "task force orientation," Johnson stated.

Through the workshops the federal workers met to expand their base to influence and aid the D. C. community. GUARD is composed of Blacks from the Detroit Government, the Library of Congress, Health Education Welfare, the Census Bureau, Walter Reed Army Hospi-

tal, National Institute of Health, Agriculture, Smithsonian Institute, Government Printing Office, Commerce Dept., General Service Administration, Post Office and the Redevelopment Land Agency. There were two major questions asked of the organization members: "Do you recognize racism in the government?" and "Are you committed to create an organization to effectively deal with it?" From all indications GUARD members were indeed ready to deal.

Mississippi Workers Form Union

Cont. From Page 4

Packers, Inc. are found throughout the South. These plants and the entire chicken industry are dependent on giant food manufacturers like Ralston Purina which among other things produces massive

amounts of chicken feed and also uses uneatable chicken parts in its cat and dog food. So for the thousands of southerners working in poultry, the Forest poultry packers strike and the new union are very important developments to keep an eye on.



SEKOU TOURE' ON THE LEFT AND KWAME NKRUMAH IN THE CENTER DURING A tour in Guinea.

Letter From Voorhees "7"

On July 7, seven brothers were put in jail by South Carolina Police. The brothers included members of the South Carolina YOBU staff. Brother Ali Raysor, one of the seven, sends this letter to the AFRICAN WORLD from his cell in Columbia, S. C.

With the political consciousness of Black people rising throughout the United States, the European (white) power structure have begun to try to divert or contain the energies of Black people. One of the main ways that the European (white) power structure is trying to halt the energies of Black people is by making it their primary objective to jail as many brothers as they can between the ages of 17 and 30 years of age. With the names of brothers that are actively working in the interest of their people, at the top of their list of people to illegally lynch.

On July 7, 1972, seven former Voorhees College students were picked up by Bamberg County Police Department after the U. S. Supreme Court had denied their appeal.

The brothers are Alvin Evans, Samuel Mintz, Michael Moore, James Epps, James Bryant, Oliver Francis, and Ali Raysor. These brothers have been charged with common law rioting. Upon being arrested these brothers were taken to R&E Center on Gist St. in

Columbia, S. C.

The brothers maintain that not only are white folks moving to halt the political consciousness of Black people, but at the same time they are moving to try to dehumanize the brothers that are being jailed.

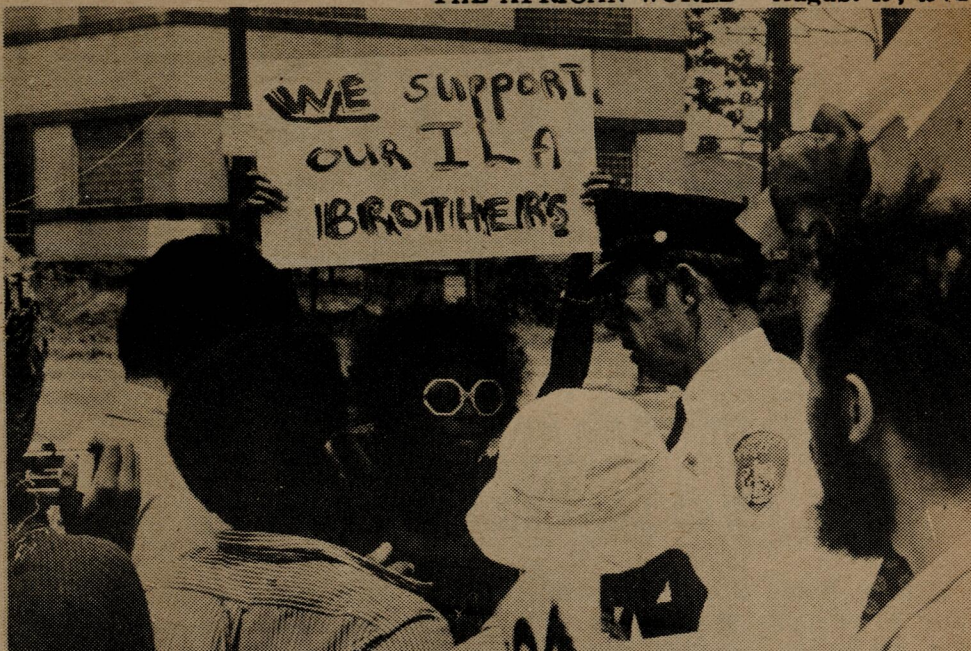
Upon our arrival at the Center we were placed in cell blocks that contain up to 38 men with the facilities for only 16 men. Men also had to sleep out in the alleys and shower rooms of the cell blocks. Due to the pile up of men in the cell blocks many suffer from various illnesses, including the ones they came with, however, the only response we get to our medical condition is a guard would come around and pass out cold tablets twice a day. Men were suffering with migrain headaches, high blood, athletes foot, skin diseases, etc.

Food is being hauled from another prison to R&E Center and by the time it arrives to the cell block it was cold and had a lot of exposure because it was being carried to different cell blocks by other inmates.

These 38 inmates are locked up in these cell blocks that have the facilities for only 16 from four to eight weeks.

We maintain that at this Center white folks are trying to force Black people to live like animals. We also understand that Black political prisoners throughout the U. S. are faced with the same criminal acts.

Yours for Black People
Ali



POLICE TRY TO TELL BROTHERS AND SISTERS THAT THEY ARE TRESPASSING. The one-hundred people arrived at the dock early in the morning to express the opinion of African people about the South Africa Nickel.

Innocent Brother Charged Again

SOBU NEWS SERVICE

Charlotte, N. C. — Twenty-two year old Larry Alexander of Charlotte, is facing trial on charges he shot two white men on June 7. Alexander, according to members of the Charlotte Black community, is innocent, but like so many other Black men he is being charged because police need a scapegoat for a crime they cannot solve. On June 7, two white men were shot and robbed on the fourth tee of a golf course near the Charlotte Black community. One of the men died, but the other survived to say the assailants were two young Black men.

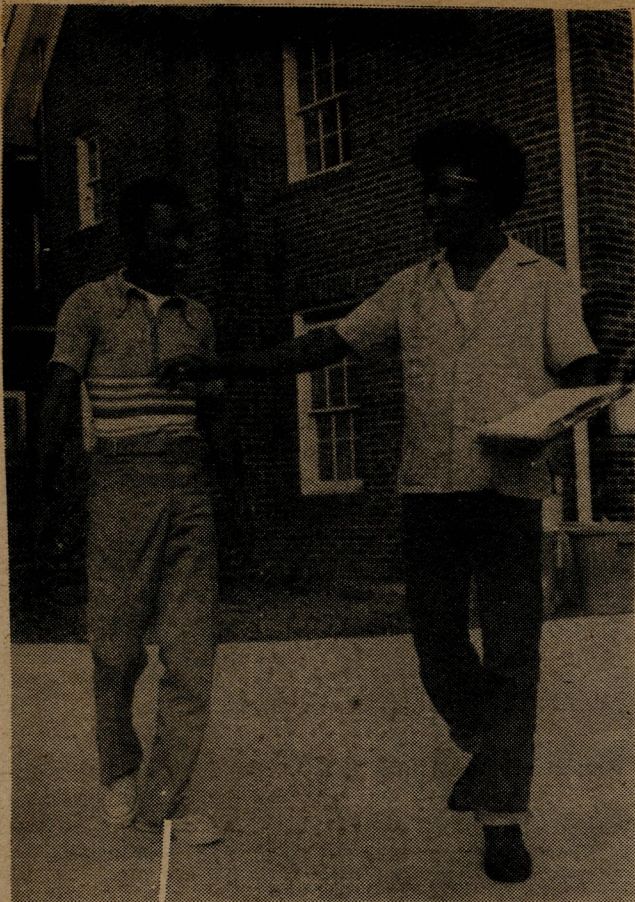
The white community immediately went up in arms crying for someone to be charged in the slaying. Police got busy in a bustle of activity, even though they had no remote idea who the robbers were. They should have asked the dope pushers they protect, but they did not.

Instead, they chose Larry Alexander after picking up forty other Black men off the streets at random. He would adequately serve the purpose of satisfying a blood thirsty white community. Alexander is young, he has a prior police record, he lived near the golf course and he was available.

Police figured he would do just fine. After all, they figured, the real robbers were probably dope addicts and will die sooner or later anyway.

A defense fund has been established on behalf of Alexander so he will not have to go on trial with a weak court-appointed lawyer. Anyone wishing to contribute or offer any other type of support should write Larry Alexander Defense Fund, 3603 Griffith St., Charlotte, N. C.

When the vine entwines your roof, it is time to cut it down.—African Proverb.



BRO. ALI RA'YSOR ON THE RIGHT SENDS A LETTER ABOUT THE BROTHERS IN S. C. (YOBU Photo).

Attica Inmates Lock-In

Cont. From Page 6

Warden Montanye declared a state of emergency and refused to allow either lawyers or reporters to go in to find out what was happening inside. Finally on July 20, the lock-in ended after Montanye agreed to some of their demands — like more clothing — and promised

to work on some others. He turned down outright the meeting between him, the Liaison Committee, Oswald and the press.

Two people were put in segregation for their part in the lock-in on the grounds that they had threatened guards, and threatened the overthrow of the institution.

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Philippines March

MANILA, Philippines (LNS) — A massive protest rally denouncing US control of the economic, political and cultural life of the Filipino people outshone this year's June 12 "Independence celebration" organized by the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. The traditional "Independence Day" parade was attended by a noticeably small audience while the rally, which was held at the US Embassy, drew a record crowd of 15,000 workers, peasants, youths and professionals.

The protest rally at the US Embassy followed a six-day 180 mile-long People's Long March which passed through 100 barrios, towns and cities and reached some three million people.

The Long March, which started on June 7, was the fourth of its kind spearheaded by the Movement for a Democratic Philippines. The march featured, at each stop, mass meetings, teach-ins, films, skits, full-length plays, wall murals and slogans painted on the spot. Demonstrating teams conducted investigation of local conditions, live-ins with the rural masses, and dialogues between the marchers and local residents.

The demands of the People's Long March were first, the immediate abrogation of all military bases and pacts, and second, the nationalization of all American firms in the Philippines.

On the eve of June 12, the Free the Political Prisoners Movement staged a picket in front of Camp Crane in Quezon City to expose "the nominal independence of the country and the similarly nominal freedom of each individual citizen."

While the Long March wound

up in Manila's Plaza Miranda and the US Embassy on June 12, simultaneous rallies were held all over the country to denounce "the fake independence which is celebrated today by the ruling class." In Iligan City in southern Philippines, policemen provoked a 15 minute clash with demonstrators when they forcibly broke up a peaceful rally during the "Independence Day" parade. Thirty demonstrators were arrested.

Meanwhile, the government posted army and police intelligence men at big government installations and foreign embassies and assigned nearly 2,000 policemen and state troopers to stand guard at the already-barricaded US Embassy.

Nothing, however, under scored the government's panic more than the absence of President Ferdinand E. Marcos from the traditional "Independence Day" celebrations at the Luneta park. Claiming that he had intestinal flu, Marcos became the first president of the country to fail to attend the Luneta rites. Instead he sent his emissary, Vice President Fernando Lopez, to read his speech for him. The speech, read before hundreds of empty chairs and a sterile, lackluster parade, called for a review of military and other agreements with the United States and a "self-reliant defense program."

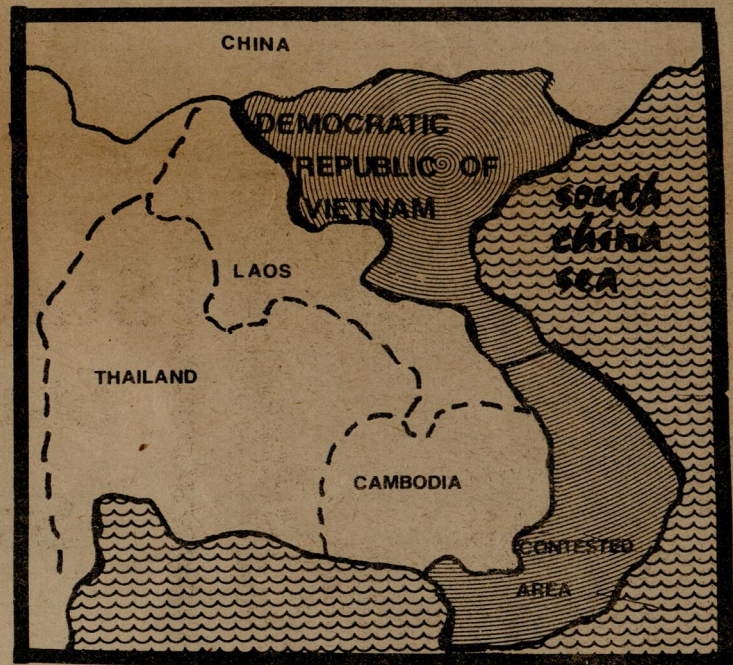
No one, however, least of all the growing number of militants, was fooled by the sudden "turnabout." For it has become glaringly obvious by now that the "self-reliant defense program" advertised by the Marcos regime is nothing more than an obeisant nod to the Nixon Doctrine of forcing Asians to fight Asians and making Asian countries pay heavily for US wars in Asia.

WORLD VIEW

Any student of revolution understands that our ideas must constantly be extended and enriched to reflect the movement of revolutionary struggle. As we reach higher levels of understanding, old ideas must give way to new ones.

Further study has taught us to see the theory "land is the basis of revolution" in a new perspective.

A study in political economy points to the fact that land is the basis of revolution where it exists as the essential means of production. Since some parts of the world are in accordance with this condition, land is the basis for struggle. But where land or feudal relations have replaced by capital labor relations then this theory no longer applies. What we have done is not to abandon this theory but to give it its proper place. The axiom, "Concrete analysis of concrete conditions," is now being applied. There can not be, then, any universal statement without first analysing specific concrete condition." This change represents our continued growth and development in our attempt to wage a successful struggle. In order to wage that struggle, we must have a World View.



Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Bounded on the North by China, on the East by the Gulf of Tonkin and the South China Sea, and on the West by Cambodia and Laos, Vietnam occupies a total of 127,566 square miles.

The total population is 39,900,000, 89 per cent of which is Vietnamese. The remaining population is composed of a variety of minorities, the largest group being the Chinese (6 per cent of the total pop.) Mineral resources consist of large deposits of coal, phosphates, iron ore, zinc, gold and tungsten. Importing most of its manufactured goods, Vietnam has been an ideal target for imperialist interest.

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the North, and the Provisional Revolutionary Government in the South have waged a heroic battle for the reunification of its country. Throwing out the French colonialist in 1954, and having now soundly defeated the United States imperialist army, both psychologically and militarily, it is only a matter of time before the U. S. is forced to withdraw and leave the puppet government of the Republic of Vietnam to face the masses of Vietnamese people.

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CHANGE, MOTION & DEVELOPMENT

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

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