



# AFRICAN WORLD\*

Published by Youth Organization for Black Unity - Post Office Box 20826 - Greensboro, N.C. 27420

VOL. II, NO. 24

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1972

TWENTY CENTS

## Wave of Arrests & Deportations

# Repression Continues To Plague Black Movement In U.S.

### YOBUS NEWS SERVICE

San Diego, Calif. - The last few years have seen the United States Government engage in unprecedented repression of Black leaders and organizations; that repression has often been of a dramatic nature. But in the last few weeks and months, a new pattern has begun to emerge; radical Black leaders, especially Pan-Africanists, have been moved on quietly and stealthily. For instance, YOBUS's Alvin Evans has been jailed on a two-year old charge. The U. S. Immigration Dept. has issued a wave of deportation notices to progressive African youth from the continent, who are in this country to study or work. Among that group ordered to leave the country is Brother Ruwa Chiri of Zimbabwe. The most dramatic news of the last

two weeks, however, is that of the capture of movement veteran, Max Stanford.

After frustrating local, state, and federal authorities for four years, Movement veteran Max Stanford, now named Muhammad Ahmed, was captured in an FBI raid in San Diego on Sept. 1. Ahmed, once a leader of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) and presently chairman of the African People's Party, was arrested at the San Diego Travelodge Motel during the second biannual conference of the Congress of African people, in a bizarre set of circumstances that still leave many mysteries unsolved.

Ahmed's presence at the Travelodge was unplanned; according to Yusef Muhammed, a member of the African Peoples' Party and one of those cont'd on pg. 19



NORTH CAROLINA BLACK ACTIVIST BEN CHAVIS SHOWN WITH A PICTURE OF THE INSIDE of his car after incendiary device planted under the seat had exploded.

## Placed under his Front Seat

# Firebomb Destroys Ben Chavis' Car

### YOBUS NEWS SERVICE

RALEIGH, N. C. - During the past two years, Rev. Ben Chavis has been shot at, imprisoned, and hauled into courts on over sixty different charges. On August 31, he nearly escaped death as his car burst into flames on a Raleigh Street.

Rev. Chavis is certain that the fire started from some type of incendiary device that had been placed under the front seat of his automobile. Police authorities who have examined the car, which was almost totally destroyed by the fire, have yet to release a report of their findings. The Commission for Racial Justice, the organization Rev. Chavis is a part of, has called for all information to be made public.

On August 31, at 10 p.m., Rev. Chavis went to his office located in the heart of downtown Raleigh,

He parked his automobile on the street in front of the office building and went inside to prepare for a court hearing he had to face the next day.

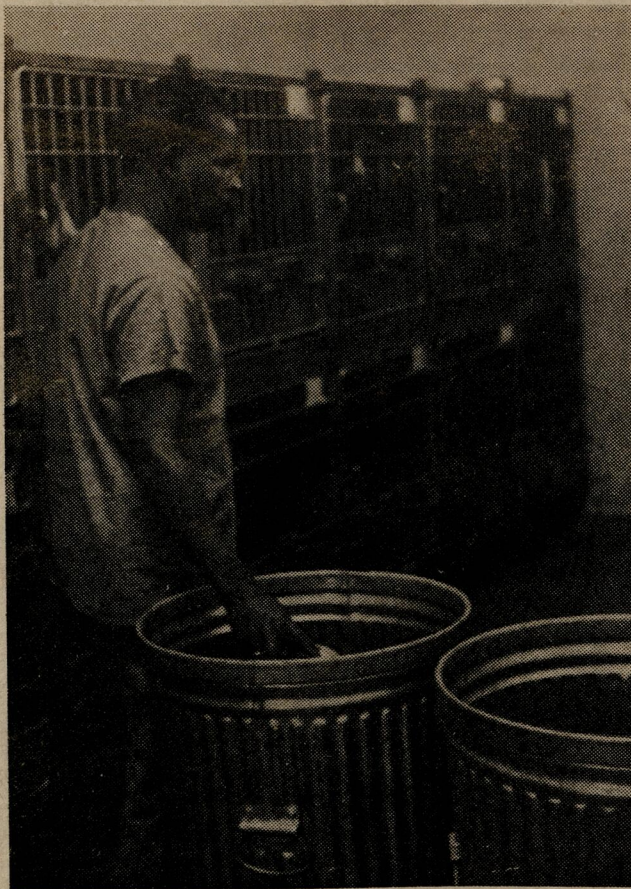
Around 1 a.m. three hours later, Chavis came out of the office and got in his automobile to head for home. He had driven less than twelve blocks when, in his words, "Flames started coming from under the front seat. I stopped the car, opened the door and jumped out. As I got out, I tried to see what caused the fire. Then the whole inside of the car exploded into flames. The flames enveloped the vehicle in a span of less than three minutes."

Chavis barely escaped with his life. He did not escape injury, however, as he suffered severe burns on his right hand. Several witnesses were on the street at the time and their account of

what they saw is exactly the same as recounted by Chavis. When police authorities questioned Chavis, all their inquiries insinuated that Chavis had been carrying some types of explosives. Rev. Chavis' response to the accusations was that he was no fool. Why would he, a man constantly watched and stopped by the police be carrying explosives on a busy street. He well understood that the state of North Carolina is determined to end his activism and would like nothing better to catch him carrying explosives.

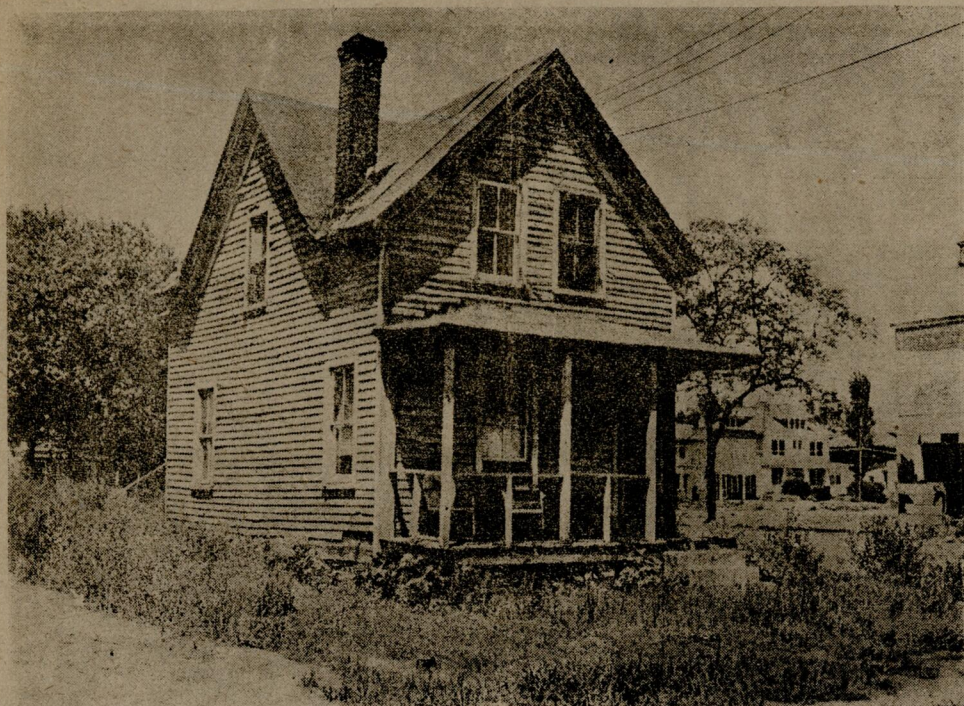
There are other more probable explanations for the attack on Bro. Chavis. Despite a host of court cases and the prospect of a long jail term, Rev. Chavis is still very active in his work on behalf of Black people. The

(cont'd on pg. 18



BROTHER CLEANED CAGES WHERE ANIMALS WITH infections are experimented on. Before U-BAD they received no hazardous duty pay. (See story inside). (YOBUS photo).





MRS. ROSA MINNS HAS OCCUPIED THIS HOUSE FOR 60 YEARS. LIKE MANY OTHER BLACKS she is being displaced and ignored by government's drive to renew-beauty-camouflage the cities.

## Urban "Renewal" Removes Black Homes

### YOBU NEWS SERVICE

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. - The Black Economic Research Center in New York City recently conducted a study of Black land ownership in two counties in the state of Maryland. They discovered what many of us have known all along—that over 60% of the land previously owned by Black people has been taken by whites in the last twenty years.

On September 1, 1971, Mrs. Rosa Minns of 24th Street in Newport News, Va. was forced to move from the home and land she had lived in during most of her life. The situation under which the 78-year old Mrs. Minns was forced to move was one which is repeated hundreds of times each day throughout this country.

Two months before she finally moved, Mrs. Minns had unknowingly lost ownership of her property to the East End Redevelopment Project in Newport News. The script was typical, the Black neighborhood she lived in had been marked for "humanitarian redevelopment" and in order to bring "progress" to the impoverished Black residents it was necessary for the city to take Black property and relocate Black people into crowded "projects" which will become slums in a few more years.

Most of her neighbors had given up and departed before Mrs. Minns, and she had suffered and struggled to remain in her home. For over a year she had been without running water because city authorities shut it off. They turned her water on again for a short period last Christmas and patted themselves on the back for the gesture. The Fire Department came in and barred her from cooking on her oil stove—they said it was a fire hazard. She had to resort to walking 14 blocks to eat with relatives, borrowing drinking water, and storing sewage in buckets upstairs. Like most Black people, she was too proud and strong of will to let her plight be known to very many people. She simply exhibited the remarkable ability Black people have used through the age to survive and struggle against tremendous odds.

But when white folks decid-

ed she had to go, the case of Mrs. Minns gained front page coverage in the local newspapers and people offered some type of assistance to her.

Mrs. Minns, who has lived in the house for 60 years, has a nephew living with her who says he takes care of her.

But Rosa Minns, who graduated from Kittrell College, in Kittell, North Carolina and once was a teacher in the Newport News School system, seems to make up her mind on her own.

When relocation workers took her to a small apartment in Dickerson Courts, Mrs. Minns said she did not want to live in a project. She, like many Black people who know the value of owning land and who have a strong sense of independence, resented being herded into cramped project apartments while others make profits from the land she once owned.

Sitting on her porch one day Mrs. Minns said, "they can't take a person's property," then as she probably reflected upon what she has seen of the nature of this profit-motivated society she concluded "they probably can."

Still wishing to struggle against the unjust situation, Mrs. Minns said she was not going to live in the projects and that she was going to New York to work. "Give me just enough money to get out of town," the proud woman asked of relo-

cation authorities, "I just want to get out of Newport News."

Mrs. Minns finally moved out on September 1, and authorities wasted no time in pulling down the two-story house.

Thus, another saga closed in the continuing process in this country in which land and institutions are ripped from the control of Black people in a thousand ways. And in each instance Black people are forced to crowd into teeming cities, ghettos and projects which are looking more and more like reservations or concentration camps each day. But if Black youth learn lessons from the spirit and determination, and the will to be free of people like Mrs. Minns, we may soon be able to turn the table.



YOUNG LORDS LEADING MARCH UP MADISON AVENUE SYMBOLIZE GOING DEMAND FOR Puerto Ricans self-determination (LNS photo).

Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence." The vote was 12-0 with 10 nations abstaining in the vote.

The committee then asked a working group to study how to extend to Puerto Rico the provisions of the U. N. Declaration Against Colonialism.

The decision came after pressures from several nations, especially Cuba, and a worldwide campaign being waged by

# Wherever we may be.

## Klan Seeks Youths

Atlanta - It seems that everybody and his mama has a plan to attract youthful energy. Recently, the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan announced a special new drive to recruit teenagers into the organization which is a parallel group to the larger United Klans of America.

James Venable, the head of the group said, "We're trying to get white teenagers indoctrinated to Americanism." As proof of their success he pointed out that during a recent drive in Ohio, the group recruited 200 new teenagers.

The Klan also has a new look reflecting the increasing number of middle class whites who are joining the organization. At a recent rally in Michigan, most members did not wear the traditional white cotton sheets - instead they wore expensive hand-tailored satin robes.

## Curfew Time Again?

Los Angeles - Curfews, which gained popularity among police forces during the riots, are in the news again. Now many cities are considering curfews a permanent mechanism to control the activities in Black communities. The city of Los Angeles has a curfew law on books and city officials are now considering strict enforcement. The curfew would apply to youths on the streets after 10 p. m. in "high crime areas," a term which means the Black community in police language.

Recently there was discussion of instituting such a curfew in Washington, D. C. and other cities having a high Black population. Initially the curfews would be aimed at young Black people but they could be easily extended to include all members of the Black communities.

## Puerto Rico Is Near Independence

### YOBU NEWS SERVICE

United Nations, N. Y. - Nations throughout the world are fed up with U. S. and European colonialism and imperialism. Puerto Rico, a colony of the United States has recently been quite vehement in its determination to be free of U. S. domination.

Recently a United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism voted to recognize "the inalienable right of the people of

Puerto Rican independents who recently held a demonstration in front of the U. N.

In 1953, a U. N. resolution stated that the status of Puerto Rico was the "result of the self-determination of the Puerto Rican people." At that time the U. S. exerted more influence over the smaller nations in the U. N. and most African nations had not gained independence and been admitted.

The discussion began again last February when the Cuban

ambassador to the U. N., Ricardo Alarcon, asked the Special Committee to put the case of Puerto Rico on its agenda something that the General Assembly had refused to do before. Alarcon had long correctly branded the U. S. a "colonial power occupying the Caribbean island."

Juan Mari-Bras, a leader of the Puerto Rican independence movement declared, "the final stretch in the war of independence has begun!"



# D.C.-A Model Colony

## YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Washington, D. C. - There is a saying among Washington, D. C. residents that the nation's capital is the "Last colony." The label colony is more than appropriate. Of the number of Washington inhabitants, Blacks number eighty per cent. The U. S. Congress controls all major District affairs; even to the point of appointing an overseer under the misleading title of Mayor. There is a similarity here with the white controlled land of Africa. The majority of D. C.'s Blacks are separated from the pale stone and white statues of the Congressional areas. The boundary is the Anacostia River.

Across the water the view of cherry blossoms and monuments so familiar to tourists disappears. Southeast is not an area shown in picture post cards. Rather, the scene reminds one of the Bantustans of South Africa and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

Here housing sinks into the ground. Buildings are condemned, yet people live in them. Rats are in abundance. Drug addiction claims new victims daily. There is quite a difference between the reality of D.C. and the lies so often told about the "land of plenty." Despite the conditions, S. E. residents are strong, even defiant. The story they relate is one of both government neglect and conspiracy.

Mrs. Marguerite Weston lives in S. E. Washington in the area called Valley Green. The name is most unfitting. There is nothing green here. As the mother of 13 and the grandmother of 14, Mrs. Weston expresses the simple hope that her children be fed, warm and educated. Yet her life has hardly been a simple one. Mrs. Weston is a community leader and organizer. The conditions under which she lives demand it. A small woman, she speaks indignantly while sitting beneath a banner of the Red, Black and Green which hangs inside her window. "Half of the houses around here have been condemned," she noted. "They board up one half of a building and charge people to live in the other half." The area reveals her words to be true. So unstable was the Valley Green project that \$77,000 had to be spent on retaining walls to keep the entire buildings from sinking in the mud. Yet housing is

only one of the problems Mrs. Weston and her neighbors face. Initially, Mrs. Weston's community organized around basic human issues. Through modest involvements, the mothers of Valley Green once raised \$500 to help the sick of the community and to provide car-fare for those in need. However, for every step, S. E. residents find an obstacle.

In one instance a white priest was instrumental in hindering the progress of S. E. residents. Through government funded programs, Shaney McCarthy sought to direct the affairs of the Black residents. Using his priesthood, McCarthy (allegedly the nephew of the "liberal" senator Eugene McCarthy) lived among the people of Valley Green rent free. He brought in other whites - "hippies," and ex-criminals and attempted to dictate to community action agencies. "On one occasion," cites Mrs. Weston, "I caught him giving holy communion to children with the consent of their parents or knowledge of the children's own religion." On another occasion, Mrs. Weston quoted, "I saw him dead drunk in the streets."

Once McCarthy was to receive \$60,000 for the funding of a project concerning a truancy patrol for small children. McCarthy had hired a convicted child molester to act as worker in the program. His actions were clearly not in the interests of the Blacks of S. E. Despite his behavior, McCarthy was able to receive funding and sanctions from government agencies for four years. His role in regard to Blacks however was clear. "He was nothing but a white missionary in the Black community," said Mrs. Weston. "He meant us no good." It took community mobilization to remove McCarthy from the Black community. In an open press conference he was told by Blacks to get out.

Yet all of the problems are not so easily handled. On one occasion the people found it necessary to organize the health facilities in the area. Community organizers walked door to door organizing residents to participate in the maintenance of a Health Clinic. The clinic was

funded through the Mayor's office and through Health and Welfare. Blacks with first aid train-



MISS WESTON (CENTER) SPEAKS TO THE CONDITIONS IN THE VALLEY GREEN AREA while her son listens. (YOBU photo).

ing volunteered to work inside the centers. If created, the Center would meet a community need. Yet the center fell to those who take advantage of the people's needs. In the free health clinic people were being charged. The staff was composed of "doctors" without licenses, nurses without training. Mrs. Weston once discovered a nurse putting a rectal thermometer in a child's mouth. A baby died from incorrect treatment. A woman with infected kidneys was given two aspirin and sent home where she collapsed. In January of 1972 the clinic was closed and health service was closed to the people of South East.

The role of government agencies in such affairs is criminal. Despite a contract with collectors, garbage piles sit for three months at a time. When the people complain - as they did when they placed the debris at the apartment manager's door - they are arrested. The maintenance of basic safety precautions are ignored. The closets of S. E. residents have been known to explode from gasleakages, burning entire apartments. Water runs continuously and the residents are unable to turn it off.

Cont'd on pg. 19

## G.U.A.R.D. Workers in Library of Congress

### YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The racism that pervades America was again exposed as a Civil Service Commission examiner reported that the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. was guilty of disregard for the rights and interests of Black employees. They were further charged with discrimination in promotion practices against Blacks who speak out against racist practices in the Library.

At a press conference, members of the Black Employees of the Library of Congress (BELC), a task force of GUARD (Government Employees United Against Racial Discrimination) hailed the report as a victory in the unending war of African people against racism and its affects. BELC has been working consistently for over a year in exposing the racist practices of the library officials.

The report came out of the case of Herbert Roberts, head of the book department in the library's copyright section, who was denied promotion because of his agitation for changes in the operations of the library

administration. Roberts had been the only applicant for the vacant post of assistant chief of the copyright division's examining office. The deadline for applications came and passed and no one else applied in time. The library in its determination to deny Roberts the promotion, accepted the late application of a white woman from the legal department. Despite the late application and Roberts' qualifications, she was appointed to the position. In an attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of Black people, the woman's application was backdated. This was another demonstration of the ends to which the forces of racism and reaction will go to suppress the advancement of African people.

The Civil Service Commission's report recommended that

the library immediately undertake a vigorous program to increase the role of Blacks in the library's operations and the elevation of Roberts to a position in keeping with his qualifications.

## More Dope To Be Pushed by Mafia

### YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Garden City, N. Y. - An article appearing recently in a New York publication reports that Cosa Nostra leaders have stated they intend to regain control over dope traffic because Black and Cuban pushers are allowing dope to spill out of the ghetto into white neighborhoods.

The reason given for the re-entry into that level of dope traffic is because the Cosa Nostra wants to do "a service to the country." It is clear that service to the country means keeping dope flowing to Blacks and cutting off dope going to Europeans.

Mob leaders have been pressured by young turks in their organizations to re-enter the drug market they gave up slightly during the 1960s due to risks

they didn't feel necessary to take.

Reports indicate that the barbaric gang war New York hoods are engaged in is due at least in part to the demands by some mobsters that their organizations resume narcotics operations in Black communities.

Thus the story remains the same. Europeans are quite clear about their opinion of Blacks in regard to the dope traffic. Blacks who are flipping out imitating the movie, "The Godfather," should not forget the fact that it was clear they intend for dope to go to Black people even in the movie.

The tragedy is that all the young Blacks who are hipped up to pushing dope have so such nationalism which will lead them to avoid pushing dope to their own people.





## Met in Tanzania

# Women In Africa Discuss Roles

## WOMEN DISCUSS THEIR ROLE IN AFRICA'S LIBERATION

For eight days, over 300 African women have been discussing a number of social and economic problems facing Africa, but their main subject on the agenda during the week-long conference has been the role of women in the liberation of Africa.

The subject is significant. For the all African women conference is more of a political organization than a women's social organization. It is the brain child of Pan Africanism.

In the late fifties and early sixties when the wind of change was sweeping all over Africa and colonialism was at its decline; Pan-Africanism was at its height. Over 30 African countries had gained their independence within the short period of five years between 1957 and 1962.

It was during this period that the women of Africa saw the need to establish a women's organization which would play its rightful role in the sacred duty of combating colonialism from this continent. A number of prominent women in the continent will be remembered for this, for it was through their efforts that the first ever All African Women Conference was held in Dar es Salaam from July 27 to August 1, 1962.

These women who have now earned the name of "Founder Members" include such important figures as Miss Angle Brooks of Liberia, who was the President of the United Nations General Assembly in 1969/70; Mrs. Nancy Steele of Sierra Leone; Mrs. Imru of Ethiopia; Mrs. Ramson-Kuti of Nigeria and Mrs Margaret Trenue of Togo.

Also the list includes Mrs. Somaya Fahmi of the United Arab Republic; Mrs Jane Boshya of Zimbabwe; Mrs. Awa Keita of Malip; Mrs. Futuse Appoules of Namibia; Mrs. Maria Santos of Angola; Mrs. Adelaide Tambo of South Africa; Mrs. Ogunleste of Nigeria; Miss Lucy Lameck of Tanzania; Mrs. Virginie Kamara of Senegal and Miss Margaret Kenyatta, the Mayor of Nairobi. All have been invited to this year's conference.

The first conference which was organised under the auspices of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) was attended by delegates from all the independent African countries.

The conference discussed social, economic and political problems and was opened by the then Prime Minister of Tanganyika Mr. Rashidi Kawawa. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, who six months earlier had resigned the Premiership of Tanganyika in order to reorganise TANU, also addressed the conference; so did the secretary general of the All African Peoples Conference (the forerunner of the Organisation of African Unity), Mr. Abdulaye Diallo.

The outcome of that historic conference was the drawing and acceptance of a constitution which stressed the need for unity among African women. The constitution also provided for the post of a secretary general of the conference, deputy secretary general, treasurer general and deputy treasurer general.

All these officials hold office for periods of three years before elections are held again by the congress.

The present secretary ge-



SOME OF THE MORE THAN 300 DELEGATES TO THE ALL-AFRICAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE held recently in Tanzania.

neral, Madame Jean Martin was reelected in every election in the past.

For the sake of efficient management of women affairs, Africa was also divided into four zones. These are the northern zone, with headquarters in Algiers, Algeria; western zone, with headquarters in Lagos, Nigeria; central zone, with headquarters in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Each zone is headed by a regional secretary.

The head office of the conference moved to Algiers in 1965. Algeria from Bamako, Mali where it was since 1962. Membership is open to all member countries of the Organisation of African Unity.

Since the 1962 conference, a number of seminars and executive committee meetings on various topics of African interest have been held. At the last executive committee meeting held in Lusaka, Zambia

in 1970, it was decided that the congress should be held in Dakar, Senegal in 1971 and the conference and the tenth anniversary celebrations should be held in Dar es Salaam during 1972.

This year's conference, which was attended by over 300 delegates (about 100 of whom came from Tanzania) will be in the form of a seminar on the role of women in the liberation of Africa. It was also expected to hold the election of a secretary general in place of Madame Jean Martin Cisse who has joined the Guinean Mission to the United Nations.

Apart from the delegates and founder members, a number of women personalities was invited to the conference. African Liberation Organisations were invited to take part in the conference and so were the friendly non-African countries.

## Brazil Exploits Indians

BRASILIA (LNS) - Apparently the Organization of American States saw nothing ironic in picking Brazil's capital Brasilia, a new city built deep into the Amazon hinterland, to stage its seventh "Inter-American Indian Conference." In recent months there has been much written about Brazil's Indian population which has seen its fertile homeland, the jungle region of the Amazon valley, usurped by large corporation, many of them U. S. owned.

Significantly fewer than a dozen of the 150 persons attending the Conference were Native Americans, and only Chile included an Indian in its official delegation.

Delegates to the conference were invited to visit some of the fifteen reservations throughout Brazil, but newsmen were not allowed to accompany them. A Brazilian critic of that government's policies towards Indians administered through its National Indian Foundation (many of whose most dedicated employees have quit in protest) pointed out that the reservation he oversaw was recently invaded by mining companies.

When questioned, Interior Minister Costa Cavalcanti admitted that mining possibilities "were being studied" at the reservation, but assured reporters that other land would be found for the Indians if their removal was found necessary.

This policy of forced relocation is nothing new in Brazil. In combination with diseases brought by white settlers and outright extermination, Brazil's Indian population has been reduced from an estimated 3 million before the Europeans arrived, to the 180,000 that survive today.

I am convinced that the forces making for unity far outweigh those which divide us. In meeting fellow Africans from all parts of the continent I am constantly impressed by how much we have in common. It is not just our colonial past, or the fact that we have aims in common, it is something which goes far deeper. I can best describe it as a sense of oneness in that we are Africans.

Kwame Nkrumah



PROCESSION OF WOMEN'S MILITIA IN DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, dramatize the determination of African's women to

play a vital role in all aspects of their societies development. (TIS photo).



# Rhodesia & S. Africa May Send Armies Into Mozambique

## YOBU-NEWS SERVICE

Recent news reports have indicated that the white regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia are gearing up to send troops into Mozambique where the Portuguese are being routed by the FRELIMO forces.

The Portuguese are hard pressed to secure large portions of Mozambique, particularly the Tete area, which is sandwiched between Zambia, Malawi, and Rhodesia. This area is the site of the Cabora Bassa dam.

Both South Africa and Rhodesia are somewhat panicky about the situation in Mozambique which is the gateway for widespread Black sweeps into the white controlled south.

South Africa Prime Minister John Vorster, recently speaking at Potchefstroom, Transvaal promised South Africa would help if aid were requested from the weakening Portuguese. Vorster went on to brag that South Africa usually acts quickly to clear up such challenges to its rule.

Vorster's pledge of racist solidarity came only one week after the Rhodesian Minister of Defense, Jack Howman, had raised the possibility of crack Rhodesian troops being sent into the Tete area.

Rhodesia's eastern frontier the liberation forces have achieved success in Mozambique — blowing up trains, destroying convoys, and stopping supplies destined for the site of the Cabora Bassa dam. The stepped up activities have coincided with similar efforts on Rhodesia's eastern frontier which borders Mozambique.

The Portuguese have admitted that the sophistication of the FRELIMO forces have stymied all attempts to stop them. Like the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, the guerrillas of FRELIMO are winning over better equipped imperialist forces.

Rhodesia claims to have one of the best trained "anti-guerrilla" forces in Southern Africa. But they know that to tackle growing liberation armies will severely tax their strength.

South Africa is certain that Mozambique is the key to the liberation movement in South-

ern Africa. If the Portuguese fall, they worry, then African forces will soon be knocking at the door of South Africa — most likely blasting the door wide open.

South Africa has already reinforced Rhodesian forces at the Zambezi River. It is only a matter of time before they move deeper into Mozambique in an effort to avert Portuguese defeat.

Until recently the Portuguese had maintained that they would control FRELIMO and the will of African people. Now, they appeal to their racist neighbors. Soon they will be seeking more support from NATO and the United States.



UNHEALTHY CONDITIONS MAKE THESE CHILDREN PREY FOR DISEASE AND RAT BITES in the cities of this nation. (YOBU).

## Black Health Crisis Real

### Y.O.B.U. NEWS SERVICE

Health is, aside from the personal comfort or pain accruing to a given individual, a natural resource for the Black community or any other. Health not only affects demographic composition and change; it also affects the ability of individuals and therefore the community to play their social, political and economic roles." (Bro. Nathan Hare)

There is in existence in the Black community across this country a massive crisis in "health care" which could be called, serious at best and genocidal at worst.

The depth of this massive health crisis can be easily seen in the following figures from a paper delivered before the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, Nov. 3, 1969:

"In 1969 the infant mortality rate with the U.S. as a whole was higher than that of 13 other countries in the world, with the non-white infant mortality rate being twice the national norm. (One possible reason for the large infant mortality rate among non-whites can be attributed to the fact that 45% of all women who have babies in public hospitals are delivered without any amount of pre-natal care.) More than 20% of all persons in families with incomes under \$3,000 a

year have never seen a dentist. Families who can be declared below the national poverty level are found to be subject to three times more disabling heart disease, seven times more visual impairment and five times more mental illness."

The preceding figures demonstrate a union between the fact that if you are poor and non-white in this country you will receive below quality health care within this country.

The "life-denial health systems" are only another link in the chain of genocide which the U.S. government is attempting to forge around the legs of Black people. The government of the U.S. is now operating from the basic thesis that there are no Negro problems which could not be eliminated if there were no Negroes. So, not only does the government develop programs to kill off Black people, the government also is developing programs which will keep more Blacks from being born.

In May of 1970, the N.Y. Times reported that the city is planning abortions at the rate of 25,000 a year. However, by July the city said that figures showed that there was a demand by women for up to 100,000 abortions. This would mean that the city was planning one abortion for every three live births on the city norm. When these voluntary abortions are placed along side the fact that the infant mortality rate of non-whites is 200% of the national norm, it is easy to see that there is a plan to cut down the Black birth rate to almost nothing.

However, there is another vector to be included in this vicious attempt at genocide. In

the preceding sentence the term "voluntary abortion" was used, the government is also planning and doing research on mandatory abortion.

In the White House Conference on Food and Nutrition a conference called by Pres. R.M. Nixon in 1969 to provide recommendations to the Congress for laws to be enacted, he sent the following recommendations:

-Making birth control information and devices available to any and all girls over the age of 13 who request it with or without the approval of parents.

Mandatory abortion for any such unmarried girl found to be pregnant and within the first three months of pregnancy.

-Mandatory sterilization of any

such girl giving birth out of wedlock for a second time. The stated purpose of this conference was to find ways of ending the problem of food distribution. What came out of the conference was what was needed was not more food to feed the hungry, but less hungry people to feed.

In addition to preventing Black people from being born (abortion) and ending Black people's lives early through insane health system and conditions, there is also an attempt to curtail the normal development of Black children. This is done by denial of certain basic nutritional elements which are important for standard development.

This point is reinforced by findings of the National Nutrition Survey:

-34% of the pre-school children examined exhibit anemia which causes fatigue, listlessness, and inability to perform so serious that it would pronounce its victims candidates for medical treatment.

-Growth retardation, often companion to permanent brain damage, is common.

-Children in this country have rickets and scurvy and beriberi, marasmus and kwashiorkor diseases common in developing countries and usually associated with famine.

-Decreased learning ability, body growth rate of maturation, ultimate size and productivity throughout life.

Another factor which contributes directly to the health crisis among Blacks are the living conditions. Black people, by the fact that they are forced to live within cities that were not of their making, are exposed to a large amount of industrial pollutants (smoke, soot, dust, fly ash, fumes, gases, stench, and carbon monoxide) with buildings so constructed that there are no winds for the dispersal of the pollutants. The shortage of adequate housing can be connected to additional health problems. Blacks are twice as likely to die from pneumonia and influenza. The death rate from syphilis is four times as high for Blacks with the same for tuberculosis and dysentery. In addition Blacks are more likely to die from whooping cough and other communicable diseases.

There is now a national concern being mounted over the question of Sickle Cell Anemia. While this fight is of unquestionable value and importance, it is providing the status quo with a smoke screen to continue to operate while ignoring many more

serious diseases in the Black community, drug companies fund SCA research programs with a hidden clause that they own any cure that is found; at the same time, everyone from Joe Frazier to Mobil Oil is getting their "concerned and involved" credentials by sobbing and weeping over the "tragedy" of Sickle Cell Anemia.

In the U.S. there are 50,000 Blacks dying from SCA and nearly 2,000,000 have the trait. The programs being developed by the government for dealing with SCA are doing no more than making Black people research and teaching material for white doctors. The research will have as its primary goal the personal advancement up the medical ladder of success, rather than therapeutic help to Black people.

Also, by focusing on SCA as the main health problem among Black people, the government ignores health problems which affect many more Black people. For example, lead poisoning and anemia. To attack lead poisoning would mean the forcing of slum lords to (1) remove all lead based paint from their buildings, (2) repaint the buildings and (3) to clean out the

(cont'd on pg. 13)

## Idi Amin

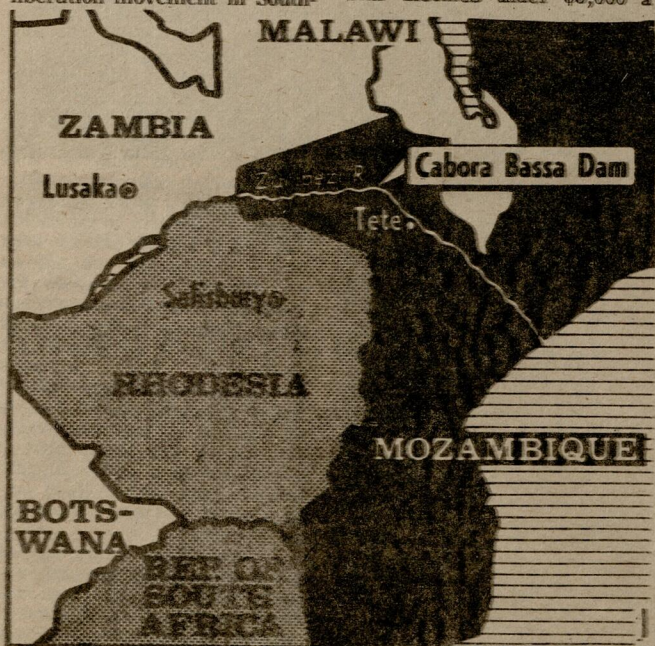
KAMPALA, Uganda (PAC) - President Idi Amin said on August 24, that he decided not to expel Asians who could prove their claims to Ugandan citizenship, the Ugandan Information ministry said. Amin gave no reason for his sudden change in policy.

President Amin had previously ordered all Asians holding British passports out of the country, and then said the order included those holding Ugandan passports. He added that during a second phase of the government's program to put the country's economy fully under the control of Ugandans, the citizenship claims of all Asians holding Ugandan passports would be checked rigorously.

"Those who are found to have dual citizenship," he said, "will be given notice to leave the country."

Most Black political leaders in Africa and in the U.S. have adopted a wait-and-see attitude about recent events in Uganda.

The ruin of a nation begins in the homes of its people.—African Proverb.



MAP SHOWS CABORA BASSA DAM IN MOZAMBIQUE. FRELIMO force are soundly defeating the Portuguese in that area.



# The POINT OF PRODUCTION

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.

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?!!!"

"WHICH CAME FUS, DE' COTTON OR US?"  
A BLACK WORKER

Good question. Anyway, it's clear that the marriage between Black people and King Cotton in this country has been at least as close as that between chicken and egg. No more, Baby.

In a country where, since we got here, our way to survival -- food, clothes, and shelter--- has been the way of oppression and domination, the sale of our labor and our time (at cut-rates), cotton has reigned King of all the symbols of our degradation.

We've been close to cotton. We've picked it, and here and there we still pick it, but not much; we've baled it, and took it to the mill, and now and then we still do that; but not often. And more recently we've been carding it, and spinning it, and weaving it. But not for long.

The marriage between Blacks folks and cotton is on the rocks. In fact, it seems like we've always been at odds. Ever since we got together, it seems like Black folks have always got the worse of the deal. When the dirtiest, most low-down job was in the field, we had it, we were doing it. Then the machines came in, planting it, cultivating it and finally picking it. And now the lowest jobs are in the factory and guess what: here we are again. Don't worry though, we won't be there for long.

Even though textile manufacturers are daily crying about the "mass defection of the young educated white male" (as recently stated at a conference of textile capitalists), and it seems like cotton's going to need us again, don't be fooled. It's also a fact that the textile industry, of all major industries, has been the slowest to introduce "labor-saving, nigger-shavin'" technology into production. They'll be slow, too, as long as they can make more profits paying for us than they can paying for the machine or until their on going battle with imported textiles gives them the breathing space to make the investment

It's enough to make you want to fight. But let's fight the enemy; not cotton, and the production of clothes, but the capitalist, who has taken away our fight to control what we produce; not our brothers and sisters in competition for jobs, but a system of production and government which make that competition seem necessary.

And we must fight, lest we become the antiques of society, the Model-T's of humanity; used up, and finally like all refuse, silently discarded.

## Walter Reed Hospital

# Workers Struggle At D.C. Hospital

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Walter Reed Army Medical Center is the largest medical facility in the country. Yet, if this fact is to be considered something special, it must also be noted that Walter Reed has been proven guilty of racism and oppression. The medical center has been found lacking in both cleanliness and modernization. The most time consuming and difficult jobs are still done by hand. Over 90 percent of those who must perform those jobs are Black. For example, sisters who work in the laundry room of the center have to lift loads up to 130 pounds without the help of any machines. Workers spend eight hours in temperatures up to 112 degrees while using outdated rotary presses.

The health of Black workers is further endangered because of the presence of diseased animals, in the animal care-takers section, kept for hospital experiments. Workers have charge of the care of these animals; even to the point of washing their cages and changing the animals drinking troughs by hand. There is no modern water system or waste disposal system to provide this service. In the glassware section where glassware is used in the laboratories and washed, brothers were being exposed to infectious bacteria and radioactive material and most workers were unaware of this. Janitors who cleaned the labs and sisters in housekeeping who changed the linen were also constantly being exposed to infectious material without knowledge of it.

Brother Sylvester Slater who is an active member of U-BAD stated, "I used to be a shop-steward in the animal caretak-



BROTHER HAS TO CLEAN THE ANIMAL WASTE OUT of over 100 cages by hand. (YOBU photo).

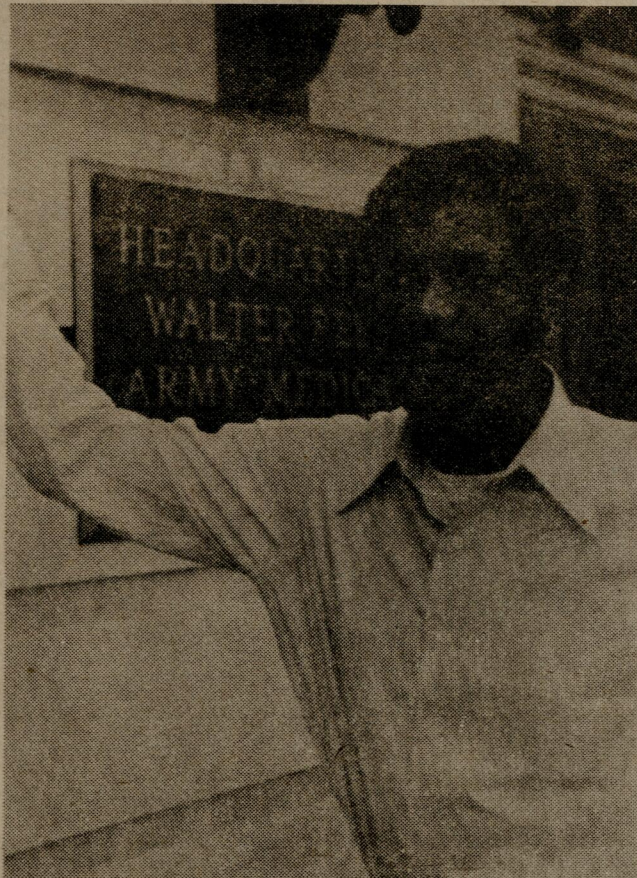
er section, I would constantly tell Supervisors of the need to improve the outdated equipment and hazardous, unhealthy conditions the brothers were working in. Never once did supervision act on changing anything. It wasn't until U-BAD demanded change that the

Black workers there begin to see results. Until recently workers under those harmful conditions received no hazardous duty pay, but because of U-BAD the workers in these areas are now receiving hazardous duty pay retroactive as of November 1970. The criminal practices of the country's largest hospital has not gone unchecked, for the U-BAD Bro. Slater was referring to is a group of brothers and sisters who are determined that the injustices will not continue. They call themselves U-BAD, United Black Against Discrimination, and, from what their record has to say, they are very "Bad" indeed.

Under the leadership of Sister Nell Pendleton, U-BAD's Chairwoman, the organization has moved to accomplish the task which the association of Federal Government Employers (AFGE) failed to accomplish. When local No. 2 of AFGE (which collects over \$2,000 monthly from workers), proved insensitive to the conditions that Blacks had to work under and would not act as an effective mechanism for changes, U-BAD went into action. "The aim and objectives of U-BAD are to support the worldwide Black struggle through Pan-African Unity," Sister Pendleton stated, "and to do all that is possible to raise the human and civil rights of Black workers here in this country with Walter Reed acting as one of many vanguard movements."

It was these attitudes and motivations that won the recent hazardous pay increase for Walter Reed's animal care-takers. An increase in Black promotions has accrued since

cont'd on pg. 7



BROTHER SLATER A ONE TIME SHOPSTEWART OF WALTER Reed says, "Union did nothing about the working conditions, only when U-BAD demanded change that there were results."



# Union Won't Support Black Workers in Ga.

ALTANTA (LNS) - About 85 black workers joined a picket line in front of the Nabisco plant in Atlanta's West End on August 11 to protest racist attitudes in the company's hiring and firing policies. On August 8 Fred White, a black Nabisco worker, had been fired after a dispute with his foreman.

On Tuesday, when his work was caught up, White went to the bathroom. When he returned, the foreman cussed him out for not asking permission before he went. When White stood up to this intimidation by pointing out he is a grown man who can make these basic decisions for himself, the foreman fired him for insubordination, another term, for "not staying in his place." Of course, company management took the foreman's side and refused to allow White to have representation of his choice from a job steward.

The Union-Bakery Confectioners Local No. 42 - also went along with management. Mr. Gallagher, the plant manager, even had White escorted from the plant by security guards although there had been

no confrontation or threats from White, only from Gallagher.

White's firing brought to a head the grievances shared by most black Nabisco workers, especially those in the packaging department where White worked. The black workers also said there were certain foremen who are especially racist, that blacks are hired for busy seasons and are the first fired when work slackens.

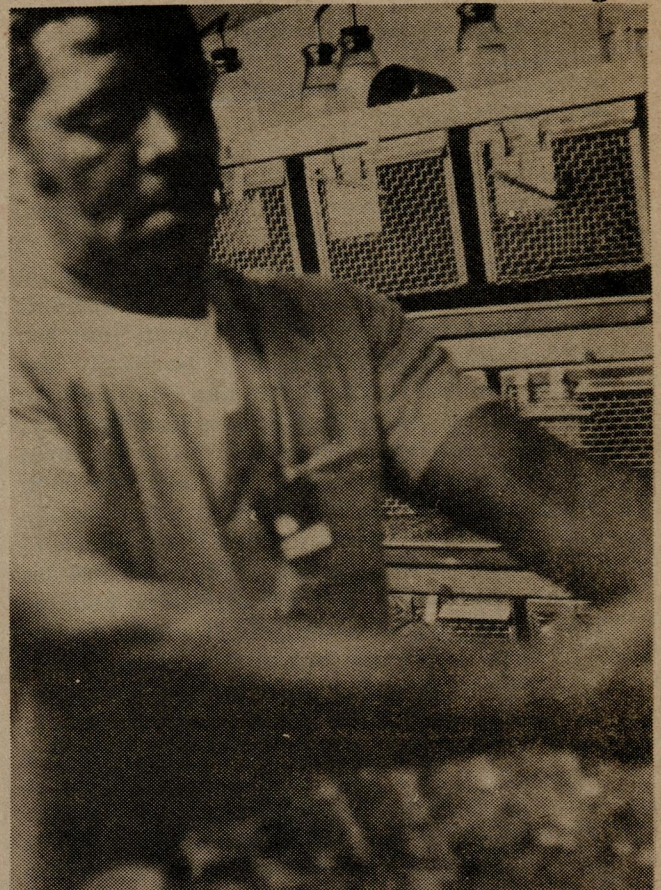
Black workers' difficulties are compounded because the unions cooperate with management. One woman has worked at Nabisco for six years and still is not considered permanent, so she can be laid off every time work slackens. Another woman worked two weeks last fall was called back last week, and the day before the picketing started was laid off again.

Joe Ponder, the only black member of the local electricians union of the electrical workers' union, was also unjustifiably fired about a month ago. Although he had a good work record and was certified by the International Brotherhood of E-

lectrical Workers as a master electrician, the company suddenly claimed he couldn't do his job, and the union refused to support him in getting rehired.

Tentative plans for the strike, supported by the Metro Atlanta Summit Leadership Congress (MASLC), include a selective buying campaign against Nabisco products, picketing at the company, and perhaps at grocery stores selling Nabisco products. Workers want better representation by the union, to have a choice of job stewards when involved in worker - management disputes, definite job classification for floor helpers, 40 hours work each week, and reinstatement of Ponder and White, in addition to improved working conditions.

Companies like Nabisco hire black people but then exploit them, knowing that they, especially black women, have the most difficult time of all workers getting jobs at all. It is not enough just to be hired, if there are no decent working conditions or job security.



BECAUSE OF WALTER REED'S REFUSAL TO INSTALL modern equipment animal caretakers fill water bottles by hand.

## At Graterford Prison

# What Black Inmates Are Asking For

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Graterford, Penn. - During the last few years we have seen prison after prison explode and inmates - mostly Blacks - decide to act on the problems they face inside. In each institution the demands vary slightly, but the basic problems are the same in each unit.

First of all, most of them should not be in prison in the first place. Most of the crimes they have committed were crimes only because they were against the interests of the ruling capitalist class of the United States. Secondly, we understand that there is a deliberate effort to place young active Black men and women behind bars to end their political activities.

But those of our people who find themselves behind walls have a struggle for better conditions where they are. That is one level of struggle and it is a necessary struggle. So what are the things our brothers and sisters seek?

Brothers at Graterford Prison in Pennsylvania have put some of their demands in writing as they move to resolve the problems. We let their document speak for itself:

Basically what we are calling for here, at Graterford, is an all-out united effort to deal with our problems here. What we propose is, that every inmate should take an active part in our struggle to eliminate our present conditions, not just as one individual or a faction of the population - but as a collective body.

Regardless of diverse opinions and ideologies, we are all confronted by the same problems. Therefore, we should unify our abilities and resources to work towards the same goal - elimination of oppressive conditions, justice, and fair treatment for all inmates.

What is to be our basis for unity? What is to be our "ideology?" Answer: Our CONDITIONS, Our CONDITIONS dic-

tate we have certain needs to fulfill to make our stay here more in accord with JUSTICE and more HUMANE.

WHAT ARE OUR CONDITIONS? WHAT ARE OUR NEEDS? ANSWERS

1. Better pay rates for all inmates.
2. Change in furlough criteria. Presently, to be on furlough status, an inmate must complete half his minimum sentence and be a resident here for at least nine (9) months.
3. Better educational programs for the entire population.
4. Better hospital facilities.
5. Faster processing in the treatment offices, and better communication with the counselors.
6. To have a voice in the removal of any counselor who is not doing his job effectively.
7. Better sanitary conditions in the kitchen and mess halls.
8. Better diets for inmates (pork free).
9. Better mailing system.
10. More freedom in purchasing of books and other literature.
11. More comprehensive, up to date library.
12. A doctor assigned to the institution 24 hours a day.
13. Better treatment and sanitary conditions for residents of Death row (Bix-max).
14. Assign inmates to population as soon as possible.
15. Equal employment for any and all qualified inmates.
16. The classification board must stop assigning qualified men to worthless and degrading jobs.
17. The institutional staff should be stopped from harassing inmates.
18. Fellow inmates should sit in on hearings of any inmate charged with misconduct. They should also be allowed to offer their opinion in reaching any agreement concerning the welfare of the accused inmate.
19. The need for an inmate advisory board.

20. Indoor recreation area.  
21. Inmates should play an active role in seeing that equal visiting privileges for all inmates are carried out.

22. Idle pay for all men who are either too old or medically unable to work. (A type of social security).

23. Inmates should be allowed to see and sign checks leaving the institution.

## U-BAD Workers Fight Racism At Hospital

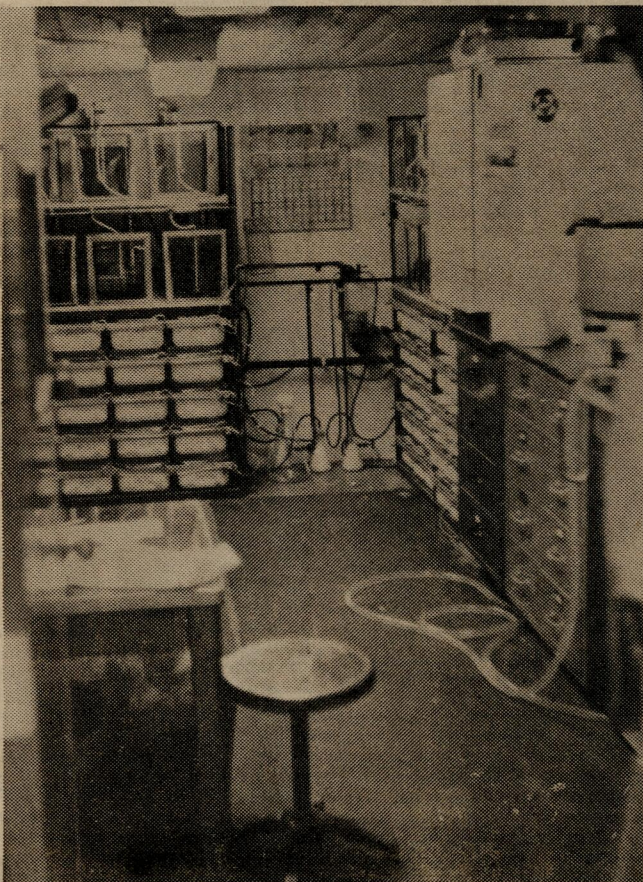
cont'd from pg. 6

U-BAD began to make its presence known. Further, a recent class-action suit is being conducted to combat the hospital's racist policies. U-BAD is a task force within the larger organization GUARD (Government Employees United Against Racial Discrimination).

U-BAD functions through a steering committee which serves the needs of over 1,200 members and covers most grade levels and GI's. As can be imagined the morale of Walter Reed workers has greatly improved. They have shown support of Rhodesian chrome, have instituted a youth educational program, produced a newsletter to publicize racist practices and U-BAD's activities, and have made speakers and films available to the D. C. community. U-BAD is engaged in the constant kind of struggle that the aim of bettering the conditions of Black workers demands. As a result of their presence both Walter Reed and the D. C. community know that U-BAD is Bad!!!

\*\*\*\*\*

Being well dressed does not prevent one from being poor.—African Proverb.



THE AREA WHERE WHITE CHEMIST WORKS, THERE IS VENTILATION FOR BAD ODORS, floor runners for safety and modernized water facilities. It was not the same for Black workers. (YOBU photo).

## Unemployment in N.Y.

NEW YORK, New York (PAC) - Reports have it that unemployment among Black high school graduates is nearly twice that of white graduates and a white high school dropout has a better chance of getting a job than a Black youth with a diploma. It was also learned that unemployment among college graduates under 25 years of age jumped from 4.4 percent in 1969 to 6.6 percent late last year. These conclusions were based on figures collected last October.

According to one high source

who works with the Federal Department of Labor, "If we consider the statistics when we are analyzing the progress of Black people living in this country, we must conclude that there has been little progress made in eradicating the stench of racism which permeates this society. Therefore we must be about looking for other means to solve the problem of powerlessness of Black people. Only when Black people remove the yoke of oppression will they be able to deal with areas such as unemployment."



## The Munich Shoot Out

The world is buzzing with "sympathy," "disgust," and "outrage" at the "tragedy" that has taken place at the Olympic Games. This latest outburst says basically three things: First, that the Olympics, a "non-political" event, should not be desecrated with political activity; second, that murders were committed against innocent representatives of Israel - a valiant, heroic, underdog country; and third, that the murders were committed in a barbaric and uncivilized manner. The press has continued its efforts to paint Arab guerillas as bloodthirsty, triggerhappy savages. No one but a madman kills for the sake of killing or condones such an action; but the action of Arab commandos sprang from the first crime - the central crime - the establishment of Israel and its continued oppression of the Palestinian people.

First of all, the idea that the Olympic games are, or can be, "non-political" is nonsense created by those whose politics are so subtle as to sometimes make them hard to detect. Did the United States stop being political for the Olympics? Did they call two-week halt to the vicious bombing of Vietnam to pause for the Olympics? If not, then the United States (and the rest of the world) is the same this week as it was last week. If the Olympics are not political, why does Chris Schenkel of ABC total up each country's medal score every night? Why do they trot out Jesse Owens every four years to talk about how "we Americans" beat Hitler in 1936?

The Olympics are the most political sports event in the world. If not, why do the ABC commentators whine that the only reason "our" diver or gymnast lost is that the "Communist judges were biased?" "How can an international event not be political when athletes are representing countries and systems which are locked in a life and death struggle?"

As for the second point, we are by now familiar with the attitude of the Western world towards Israel. If Israel (or its representatives) are harassed in Tel Aviv, New York, and Munich, that harassment cannot be seen as being isolated from the context of Israel itself.

Israel is an illegal, 'illegitimate' state - given birth with the rape of Palestine and her people. Everything Israel is political. While the world's athletes run and jump in Munich, the Palestine people continue to

(cont'd on pg. 9)



## THE STRUGGLE IN PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON  
YOBU National Chairman

### Present Day Welfare Legislation

The United States Government has come up with another nightmare in the realm of the welfare world. Whether old legislation or new, welfare bills are not meant to eliminate the causes of poverty and thus the need for welfare. Welfare recipients are sick and tired of the "new proposals" being pushed down their throats--sick and tired of being dehumanized and exploited by the racist capitalists of this society. This inhumane treatment reflects the decadent society where the poor are continuously being treated as the "scum of the earth."

There is great opposition from many people, as there has always been, to the government's implementation of welfare legislation. The most recent protest is over the flat grant proposal, a bill being attacked particularly in the District of Columbia, where the bill is to go into effect in September.

The flat grant legislation is an idea that originated in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HEW urged all states to adopt the flat grant method of paying welfare recipients and thirty (30) states followed suit within the last few years. The District of Columbia whose population is over 80% Black, is now about to submit its recipients to this flat grant ordeal. There are more than 110,000 people on welfare in Washington and funds for welfare recipients are not controlled by a state legislature, as is usually the case, but by the U. S. Congress. As a result, the District is the testing ground for many proposals that come through the minds of congressmen. Welfare recipients in D. C. are now to be another partner in trying out the flat grant method of passing out welfare crumbs.

The official title of the flat grant regulations is the "Regulation to Establish and Apply Standards of Assistance for Public Assistance Applicants and Recipients. This regulation stipulates that (as expressed in

Section 233.20 (a) of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations) States must specify a state-wide standard expressed in money amounts to be used in determining (a) the need of applicants and recipients and (b) the amount of the assistance payments.

The government, under flat grant, will give checks according to family size. All families with an equal number of children will receive an equal amount of money; there will be no extra allowances for pregnant women, no extra allowances for extra food payments needed to feed older children, for laundry expenses, transportation to and from doctors, or cultural events. There will also be a cut in funds given to people who have members of their families whose diets require extra or special foods. Obviously, need is not being considered in this proposal!

More and more of the poor will be forced to steal, join Nixon's volunteer army, or do whatever is necessary to buy food, provide shelter, and furnish medical care for their families. The flat grant proposals as would be carried out in the District could cut as much as \$50 or more from some recipients' monthly checks. Welfare mothers, presently, are not given enough money to meet the minimum needs for survival in this country. The government says this proposal is designed to cut out the "welfare cheaters," - the only welfare cheater is the government itself; it is cheating the people of the funds they deserve. The government's rationale for cutting out variations in pay was alleged "overpayments" to welfare recipients. The fact is that all welfare recipients are underpaid. Even a study made by D. C. welfare officials says that a substantial number of the city's recipients are receiving underpayments. Findings in Vermont also support this conclusion as Vermont's Republican governor, Deane Davis, paid out \$10,000 to Pinkerton Detectives to find out who the welfare cheaters were. They came up with only seven so-called cheaters in the entire state. A study by the former head of the New York City Welfare Department found only 2 percent ineligible in their study on welfare cheaters. Most findings in this type of study are the same. The excuse for implementing absurd welfare bills, to eliminate cheaters, is ridiculous. Findings show other excuses will have to be invented.

The elimination of variables in giving additional funds to various families is extremely significant. For example, no additional funds will be given to families to meet the extra needs of older children who require more funds more often than their younger brothers and sisters. One welfare recipient in D. C. said, "Any welfare mother will tell you that even under the present system, in practice, food purchased with food stamps only keeps the typical recipient family fed for the first 11/2 to 2 weeks of every agonizing month.

The present practice of allotting more money to families with older children to feed, just barely enables welfare mothers to keep their families nourished from month to month by employing strict economy and thrift, which to our hungry children, means a subsistence - bland, starchy, and unhealthy diet.

The new stipulations are many and varied, and welfare recipients will not know all the implications of the new laws until they are enforced. Short, vague letters, sent to them announcing the flat grant, did not explain the bill to them. Some parts read, "The Department of Human Resources expects to begin a flat grant method of determining the amount of all public assistance payments. This method eliminated many of the former changes in the amount of the payments so that you can be more certain of the amount you will receive each month. The amount change with the size of the family; however, all families of the same size will receive the same amount of the family; however, all families of the same size will receive the same amount if there is no outside income." This letter was signed by Donald Fray, Associate Director of the Department of Human Resources.

These mothers organized meetings and hearings to force officials to tell them what else was inherent in the bill. From their inquiries, many astounding facts were brought to light. Flat grant will affect all the 110,000 welfare recipients in the District of Columbia, not just the 44,000 some had said. The payments to be allocated to recipients were calculated based on 75 percent of the 1970 cost-of-living standards. This meager assistance is to cover costs of food, clothing, shelter, household and personal items, certain transportation costs, and life insurance when paid by the Department of Human Resources (government regulations). Some of the ridiculous payments will be: Family of one - \$160 a month, family of two - \$200 monthly, family of three - \$253 monthly, family of four - \$334 monthly, and a family of five - \$419 monthly. We all know that the cost of living was used in computing the amount paid to each family!

Under flat grant, the government has to approve places of employment for youths fourteen years or older who are receiving aid under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The student can make no more than \$49.00 per month and must be in school fulltime and working less than thirty hours per week or "in school parttime and working less than thirty hours per week." This means that welfare workers will determine the types of jobs youths may hold as well as the amount of money they may make. The conflict between the interests of the rich and interests of the poor - the majority of the people is being intensified.

(cont'd on pg. 19)



**THE AFRICAN  
WORLD\***

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

Subscription rates: \$5.00 per year (26 issues in U.S. Add one dollar for Canada, Caribbean and South America: two dollars for Africa, Europe and Asia (surface mail). Special bulk and air mail rates to places outside the United States are available on request.

*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

NELSON N. JOHNSON  
National chairman

#### THE AFRICAN WORLD STAFF

Bro. Roy Campanella  
Bro. Jae Joyner  
Bro. Mkazi Ya Sanaa  
Bro. Mark Smith  
Sis. Carla Tavares  
Bro. Jerry Walker  
Sis. Bronwyn Wallace  
Bro. Ron Washington



## Repression in Military

Pvt. Billy Smith  
Goes To Trial

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Los Angeles, Cal. - On Wednesday, Sept. 6 Billy Smith, a 24-year-old Army private from the Black community of Watts, went on trial for murder at Ft. Ord.

The brother is charged with murdering two lieutenants on March 15, 1971 at Bien Hoa, Vietnam, by throwing a fragmentation grenade into the officers' barracks. This act is commonly known as "fragging."

The May 27 edition of AFRICAN WORLD extensively covered much of the background information for the case and helped introduce the brothers' situation to the international

Vietnam. But Smith's case, according to his attorney, Luke McKissack of Los Angeles, is the first to come to court-martial in the United States.

The case may raise constitutional issues. The Army originally had planned to seek the death penalty. But prosecutors now decline to say what sentence they will ask when the trial convenes at the Ft. Ord courthouse. The trial judge, Col. Rawls H. Frazier, has issued an order that no one connected with the case may talk to news-

the brother, born in Bakersfield in 1948, was drafted in 1969. The U. S. Army labeled him as a "problem soldier." He recognized and spoke out against racism - as it related to the position of the Black GI and the Asian population. He realized that there exists a common link between all oppressed people of color. The brother was sent to Vietnam in October, 1970.

According to the Army, he threatened the lives of his captain and his first sergeant. This alleged threat is crucial to the Army's prosecution.

Then, on March 15, 1971, a fragmentation grenade exploded in the hut where the company commander and first sergeant had dwelt.

They were not there. But 2nd Lt. Richard E. Harlan of Dallas and 1st Lt. Thomas A. Dellwo of Mechanicsville, N. Y. and an unnamed third officer, were.

Harlan and Dellwo died in the blast. The third officer was wounded.

Army investigators arrested Smith. The only item of evidence against him, besides the alleged threat, was the fact that Smith had a grenade ring in his pocket. (A grenade ring is attached to the safety pin on a hand grenade. When the pin is removed, by pulling on the ring, a fuse train of approximately four seconds burning time is ignited, leading to detonation of the main explosive).

Ballistics tests indicate that the ring found in Smith's pocket does not match the characteristics of a grenade "spoon" found in the blasted quarters. (A grenade spoon is a sort of safety handle on a grenade. Even after the safety pin is removed, the fuse train does not begin to burn so long as the spoon is held depressed against the body of the grenade. Once

the spoon is released it remains part of the grenade but flies off just before detonation).

The defense contends it is common practice for soldiers in a combat zone to carry one or more extra grenade rings. The main reason is to have a safety device available in case a grenade loses its pin by accident.

Occasionally a grenade slips off its pin and falls. If the GI grabs it and holds the safety spoon, he can prevent ignition of the fuse train and reinsert a pin - is he still has the pin and ring or an extra one so that there will be no explosion.

There is a meaningful contrast in the way that brother Smith, a Black enlisted man, and William Calley, a white officer are being treated. Even though Calley has been tried and convicted of slaughtering innocent Vietnamese women and children at My Lai he has been permitted to live in a two-bedroom luxury apartment. His case is being "reviewed and appealed" in the courts. During the trial Calley was given the opportunity to remain in bachelor's quarters.

Since July, 1971 - for over a year - brother Smith has been kept prisoner in a cell that measures 5 by 9 feet.

This is an example of the racism which he spoke out against.

In a petition to President Nixon, Smith's attorney made the comparison between the imprisoned brother and Calley, he asked Nixon in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, to use his discretionary power, as he did with Calley, to release Smith from confinement.

The reply on behalf of the White House came from Brig. Gen. Lawrence H. Williams, assistant judge advocate general of the Army.

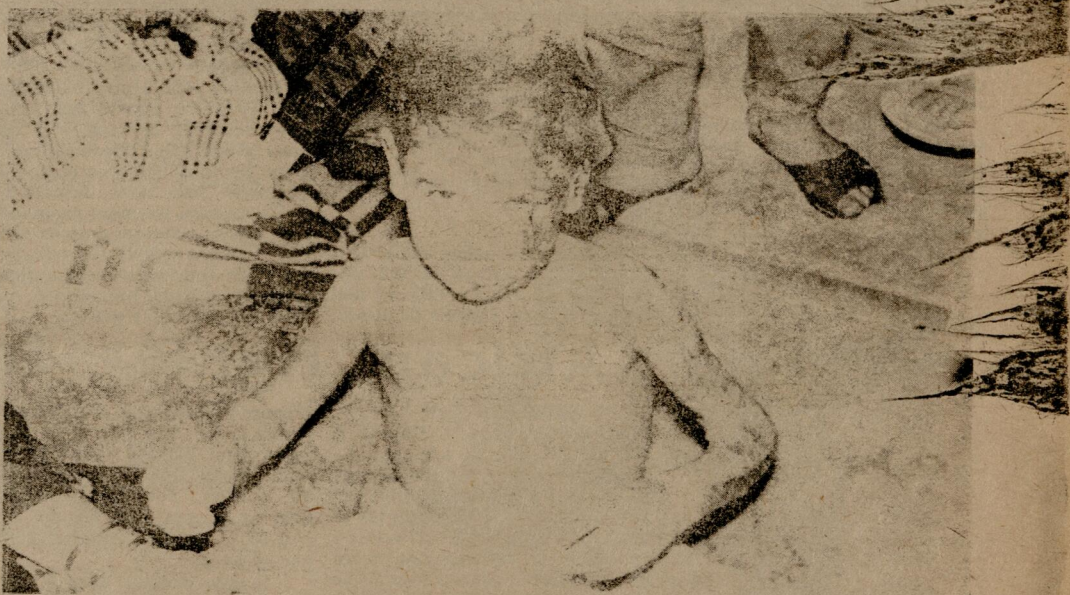
The request was ignored. No presidential order came.

## Munich Tragedy Cont.

suffer - they don't even have a country to represent. And while Nixon and McGovern run over each other to declare "outrage" for American Jews, we must not forget that Americans (along with Britain) has been the chief founder, financier, and armourer of Israel - this "underdog" - and never fails to whip up its moral indignation whenever something happens to her stepchild. How many telegrams of sympathy came pouring in after the Sharpeville Massacre in South Africa? After Orangeburg? After Jackson State? Augusta? Newark? The hypocrisy is as stale as the rhetoric!

Last, the "barbaric" nature of the killings; killing is killing. It is done for a purpose. Nixon the "outraged" is the biggest murderer in the world - except his killing is automated. It is done by remote-control from 25,000 feet over Hanoi. It is done to Blacks with the quick slash of a pen in Washington. Nixon's killings are sterile, clean... civilized. Oppressed people do not have that option. The Palestinians cannot afford to call in an air strike - to sanitize their politics ("war is politics with bloodshed") By the imperialists' standards; we are told that what happened in Munich was "barbaric" because it was close-up - personal. Presumably, then, killing with the bare hands is the most barbaric kind of killing. America, England, Germany, Israel, they have nuclear bombs; they are the most civilized assassins of all.

If there is a tragedy it is that Israel and her co-conspirators have denied justice for twenty-five years to the Palestinians. Until the Palestine question is resolved, they cannot reasonably expect to have peace and tranquility. Yet the barrage of propaganda continues because the Olympics pretend for two weeks that oppression doesn't exist. When Tommie Smith and John Carlos burst the Olympic dream bubble in 1968, they screamed "Foul!" And now again, more rudely, reality has forced its way into the "friendly games." No one denies that a tragedy exists. But let us be clear on where the tragedy started and on how it can be ended.



PALESTINIAN GUERRILLAS DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO MODERN "CIVILIZED" WEAPONS, like the napalm which the Israeli Air Force dropped on this Palestinian boy in the 6-day war. (LNS photo).

world, so they could be reproduced and developed wherever they are necessary.

There were major speeches by Dr. C. L. R. James, Imamu Baraka and Owusu Sadaukai. Dr. James' presentation dealt with the question of "Black People as the future of a Human Civilization." Imamu Baraka, the

newly elected chairman of CAP, spoke of the necessity for Nationalists and Pan Africanists to develop working relations, based on a commonality

of ideology. Bro. Sadaukai's speech covered areas from World Revolution, with the African Revolutions as an es-

sentia part of it, to the pitfalls of stagnation.

An extensive analysis of this Second Biennial Assembly of CAP will be forthcoming in the next edition of THE AFRICAN WORLD.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Knowledge is better than riches.—African Proverb.



BILLY DEAN SMITH,  
ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

Black community.

Since this article and numerous others by such organizations as Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Student Union for Peace and Justice, the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights, as well as a specially formed Billy Dean Smith Defense Committee, people have rallied to support the brother and raise money for his defense.

Angela Davis announced recently that she supported Smith. He had written to her from his Ft. Ord cell.

Already, the charges against Smith have resulted in six pre-trial hearings in which defense lawyers sought dismissal of charges on various legal grounds.

Throughout the lengthy legal proceedings, Smith has been held in the Fort Ord stockade in a cell which, according to defense lawyers, measures 5 by 9 feet.

There have been numerous "fragging" cases tried in

CAP Conference  
Spotlights "Kazi"

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

SAN DIEGO - The Second Biennial Assembly of the Congress of African Peoples convened September 1-4 in San Diego. This significant event saw hundreds of African People gather from the U.S., Canada, the Caribbean, Africa and Australia. By comparison there was marked differences between this assembly and the 1970 Atlanta gathering. First of all, there were fewer people in attendance, which is largely attributed to the fact that this gathering did not attempt to attract "name" Black leaders such as Jesse Jackson or Ralph Abernathy, who in turn usually attract large numbers of on lookers. This assembly was designed to attract

Pan Africanist, Nationlist, or in other words, those in the African World who have similar ideology.

Secondly the assembly had chosen Kazi (work) as its rallying cry. Thus, various Kazi prototypes and models were presented as examples of Pan Africanism in practice. Kazi prototypes were presented by Malcolm X Liberation University, the Youth Organization for Black Unity, the Pan African Congress, U. S. A., United for One Motherland International the I

the Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization, and others. The presentations were designed to give concrete ex-



# Spotlight on Africans and Sports



THE ALL-AFRICAN GAMES, TO BE HELD IN LAGOS NIGERIA NEXT YEAR, WILL INCLUDE football (soccer) and plan to bring together athletes to be a Pan-African display of skill and endurance.

## All-African Games

### YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Lagos - As the Olympics fade into history we are reminded that the Second All-Africa Games begin this January in Lagos, Nigeria. The games will be held from January 7-18 and forty African nations are already committed to participate.

The Games are being held under the auspices of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa and the regulations of the Council will govern all events except those which come under the International Sports Federation.

The sports which have been included on the schedule include: 22 Track and Field events, 15 swimming events, boxing, Football (Soccer), Basketball, Volleyball, Tennis, Cycling, Table Tennis, Handball and Judo.

The forty nations already scheduled to compete include many who did not bother to compete in the recent Olympic games such as the Republic of Guinea.

The Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the games, Brigadier H. E. O. Adeboye issued the following call, "Let all Africa come to Lagos. Lagos invites you all and assures you of a hearty welcome and lavish African traditional hospitality.....there is no better way of fostering African Unity than through the gathering together of the youths of the continent."

Seven elimination zones have been created on the continent with four or more nations in each zone for elimination competition in group sports. The finalists in the regional zones will compete in those group sports in the finals in Lagos. All nations, however, will have competitors in other events in Lagos.

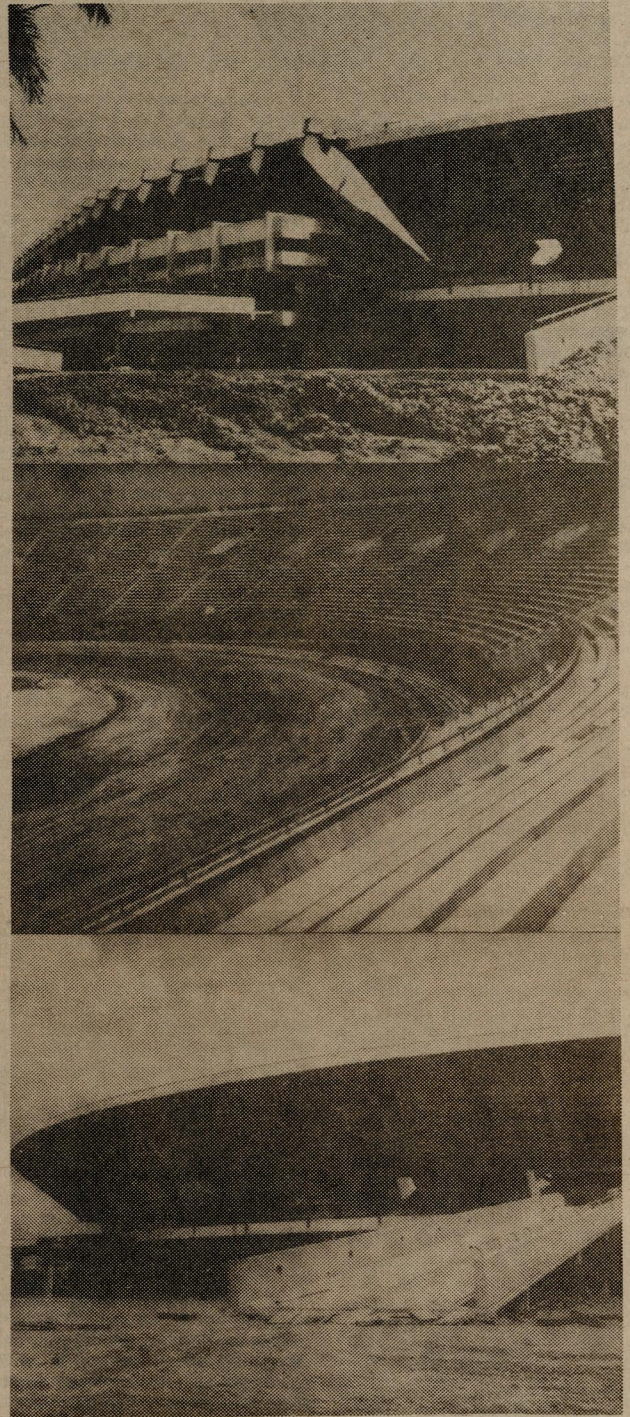
Among the ceremonies being planned for the opening ceremonies at the games are a mass parade of 5,000 youths, cultural dances, acrobatic and physical displays and a march by members of the Nigeria Armed Forces.

Another innovation will be the relay of the Games torch from the City of Brazzaville to the City of Lagos and the stadium.

Most of the events will take place in a new national and sports complex soon to be completed in Lagos. The ultra-modern Oval-shaped stadium will seat 50,000 spectators. It includes an eight lane all-weather track, a standard size football field and facilities for all other track and field events. The stadium even includes a rather unique addition, it has a 5 foot moat around the field to prevent over-excited fans from overrunning the field during competition. It seems that African people everywhere are enthusiastic over the display of athletic fitness and prowess.

The new sports complex includes an indoor stadium with facilities for the eleven indoor events including a huge swimming pool. Indeed all of the most modern sports facilities and technical devices will be used at the All-African Games. Even photo-finish electronic equipment has been installed.

There is a lot more involved with the All-African Games and the AFRICAN WORLD will be carrying the latest information concerning this significant event in the coming weeks.



THIS NEW STADIUM WILL SOON OPEN IN LAGOS, NIGERIA. It will seat 55,000, and be the site of the All-African games.

## African Fighter For Sports Justice

### YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Munich, Germany - How is it that in 1968 South Africa's invitation to the Olympic Games in Mexico City was withdrawn? Or to their formal expulsion in 1970 from the International Olympics Committee? And more recently, what forces lead to the successful expulsion of the Rhodesian team from the 20th Olympic Games?

Much of the credit for these efforts can be given to a Northwestern University professor of English - Dennis Brutus. He is a Black poet originally from South Africa.

For 10 years, Brutus has been president of the 70,000 member Black South African Non-racial

Olympic committee. For his activities, he was first barred from any further association with sports, then imprisoned for 18 months, shot and wounded (during a second escape attempt), and finally expelled from his country.

"Dennis doesn't have great power behind him, but he is able to organize great power," says a long time friend. "He plays the catalytic agent role. He has broad international contacts and he knows the organizational picture of the sports group. He keeps the issue in front of people, pushing them along in positions which they have already taken, but which they may not have implemented."

Born in Rhodesia but raised in the ghettos of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, Brutus has

seen discrimination against Black athletes first as competitor, then as a teacher and trainer of high school Blacks, then as an organizer of a Black national sports body. He is also well aware that politics is the underlying reasons for most actions taken by nations in the sports arena.

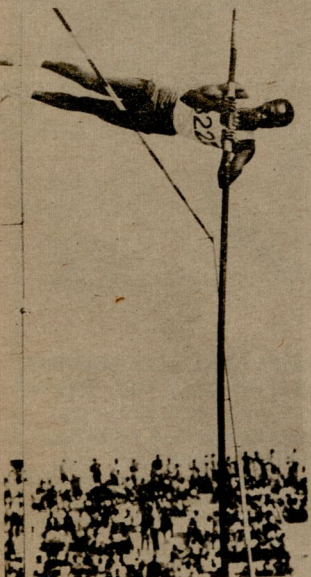
The protest against Rhodesia began to swell up late in July. Professor Brutus reached by phone or telegram contacts he had built up over a decade of attending international sport meetings: world sports officials, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, the Organization of African Unity, UN delegates, members of the news media and influential Blacks in America.

Dennis Brutus was present at

the Parliament building in Munich Aug. 22 when his old-time antagonist, Avery Brundage, the 84 year old retiring president of the International Olympic Committee, bowed to mounting world pressure and announced that the invitation for Rhodesia to participate in the 20th Olympic Games was being withdrawn.

Now he is planning new protests: against the settler regime occupying South Africa next year as it tries to enter the Davis cup tennis competition as a Latin-American entry; and against an all-white South African Rugby football team invited to the 1974 Commonwealth Games in New Zealand.

Brutus is but one of many Africans barred from their homelands who are mounting attacks on the racist regimes in Southern Africa.



AFRICAN ATHLETES REPRESENT FOCUS OF NATIONAL PRIDE.



# Basketball Team Cuts Blacks for "White Faces"

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

The racism in American sports, which many Black apologists had once claimed was virtually non-existent, has recently surfaced in a very obvious fashion.

Recently the General Manager of the Dallas Chaparrals in the American Basketball Association (ABA) announced that the team was releasing Black stars in order to make room for white players. Joe E. Geary, the Chaparrals General Manager, explained that the team was designed to make profits and it could not make profits because white people would not come out to see a predominantly Black team in Dallas.

"People want white faces, someone they can identify with," said Geary. Last year we had only two white players, and we drew less than 100 fans a game who were colored." Geary went on to complain that Dallas is 25 percent Black and "we are not getting our slice of the colored entertainment dollar."

When someone asked if he did not feel that the Chaparrals would attract more fans if they had a winning team, Geary replied, "That's not what we experienced. We need some white ball players."

"Only one player on the team, Gene Phillips, is regarded as a bonafide drawing card in Dallas," added Bob Briner the executive vice-president of the club. Gene Phillips is a white guard who averaged three points a game during the season.

As proof that they meant business the team released John Brisker and Donnie Freeman. Brisker sported a 29 point average and Freeman carried a 24 point average for the season. Although the outspoken racist, Geary, would not admit it, they also cut the Black players because the brothers want to be paid what they deserved. Freeman had already let it be known he was worth at least \$160,000 a season and he wanted the salary.

Trying to make excuses for not paying his worth, the Coach, Babe McCarthy, made the weak assessment that "Freeman did have a weakness as a playmaker." The fact that Freeman averaged 24 points and was named All pro makes that racist statement also ridiculous.

Many observers will probably try to excuse the Dallas situation away as being simply an

isolated case. But hundreds of talented Black athletes who have decided not to sell their labor power in the world of sports will present a different case. They will remind us that the reason racism is kept subtle in sports is because it sometimes conflicts with the capitalistic intent to make huge profits. Unlike Dallas, fans in many other places will come to see Black Players who are winning and the owners know they produce huge profits.

But even in those places subtle racism is still detectable. Most sports teams, whether football, basketball, baseball or any other depend on only a portion of the team to actually play. The rest sit on the bench and draw pay checks until someone is injured. Thus, most professional teams will obtain all the Black players they think they need to win. After that, the excess players, who also draw good salaries, are mostly whites often with much less ability than Blacks who were cut from the money. Black players found on the bench are usually "future super-stars," or wise-old veterans who attract fans by their mere presence on the team. Black athletes still can not afford the luxury of being "average" and making a team for long.

Recently Earl Lloyd, the Black coach of the Detroit Pistons in the National Basketball Association (NBA) hired Ray Scott as an assistant making the Pistons the first team with an all-Black coaching staff.

Last year Lloyd drew considerable criticism from fans and white players for consistently starting an all-Black squad. Lloyd explained that he wanted to win and the Black players were simply better than the whites on his team.

But after hiring Scott, Lloyd felt compelled to offer an explanation to forestall white criticism. He made the amazingly obvious explanation that "there are plenty of teams with all-white coaching staffs." Lloyd must now produce a winning, profit-making team. He, like the Black players, will probably not be allowed to be "average" for very long.

Indeed, racism in sports may be slipping and sliding ducking and hiding, but it sure ain't dying.



KIP KEINO, SHOWN HERE WINNING THE 3,000 METER STEEPLECHASE, WAS A MEMBER OF THE Kenya Olympic team, one of many that stood Rhodesia down and forced the International Olympic Committee to bar the racist state.

## Black Golfers in S. Africa Refuse To Be Used

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

CAPETOWN, S. A. - Members of the all-Black Transvaal Professional Players Golf Association have struck a decisive blow to Prime Minister John Vorster's new sports policy for South Africa. Under this policy multiracial international competitions can be staged. The policy was devised to keep South Africa in the world sports arena.

Black golfers in the Transvaal have threatened to boycott all South African integrated tournaments unless Blacks are given their own golf courses. The blast came from the Black Transvaal Professional Players Golf Association, accusing white officials of merely allowing Blacks into showpiece international tournaments to ensure white entry overseas events.

Many Blacks sports associations are increasingly rejecting what they term the patronizing attitude of whites, who did nothing to help Black sportsmen before South Africa's ostracism in sports circles.

The Black Transvaal professional association president, Martin Jacobs, and the secretary, William Molefe, said in a joint statement that Blacks had an identity only while the multiracial showcase tournaments were being played.

But once the tournaments are over "they lose their identity and go around begging once more to play on proper courses and depending on the sympathy of white golf clubs. The impression created during and after last year's multiracial

Such integration is meaningless to them.

"All we want are proper courses. Our wish is one day to see Black golfers representing this country. But with

the present conditions, that dream will never come true," they said.

The Transvaal Black pro's cont'd on pg. 18



LEE EVANS WAS PREVENTED FROM RUNNING THE olympic 400 meter relay when teammates Wayne Collet and Vince Matthews were ejected for not faking American "patriotism."

golf events was for white golfers to participate in overseas competitions without being harassed by demonstrators," they charged.

The Black pro golfers are not pressing for membership of South Africa's white clubs.





## Alternative To Imperialists

# Chinese Aid to Africa

The African continent, a victim of imperialism's stranglehold, is struggling to industrialize, to escape the grip of over-exploitation (commonly called "underdevelopment" by capitalist economists). For the rapid industrialization many African countries are striving for, aid from other countries is urgently needed. That aid, however, must be of such a nature that its acceptance does not lead to further entanglement and control, as is often the case with "aid" offered by the United States and other imperialist nations. We therefore offer this article on the increasing aid which the People's Republic of China is extending to developing African countries. This development has tremendous significance for many nationalities searching for an alternative to the poisoned apple of imperialist "aid."

• • • • •

### Excerpts from Africa Dev.

The overall importance that China attaches to its relationships in Dar es Salaam are readily demonstrated by reference to aid figures (see table). Of total Chinese credits and grants made in the period 1954-71 to all developing countries, 14 African nations received just half, or \$1,112m. The greatest-ever, Communist overseas aid project—the Tanzania-Zambia railway—is being built in Africa, while over 90% of all Chinese aid technicians are located in African countries (the vast majority of them working on the railway).

Figures can, of course, be misleading, and it is relevant to point out that the sum of \$1,112m has only been "extended" to African countries; they have not always been able, or willing, to "draw" on Chinese goods or services, and there have been instances of considerable delays in utilisation of credits.

Only recently, for example, Algeria drew on a Chinese credit which had been extended as long ago as 1963, while it seems that a \$50m. industrial credit for Egypt's five year development plan promised in 1964 has never materialised.

The factories China has built in Africa—match factories, cigarette factories, textile factories, brick factories, etc.—many appear laughable in the West, with their antiquated machinery and labour-intensive methods, but they are exactly what Africa wants today. Techniques are readily mastered and intensive use of labour helps ease unemployment problems (for example, the Chinese-built Friendship textile mill in Dar es Salaam and the kin-soundi mill in Brazzaville are the biggest industrial employers of labour in their respective countries).

Much of Chinese aid to Africa has been concentrated in the rural sector, where once again Chinese experience in employing simple machinery and emphasising labour-intensive methods has proved useful. Agricultural schemes have been started with Chinese assistance in Somalia, Congo(B), Guinea, Uganda, Mauritania, Algeria, Ethiopia (projected) and Tanzania—both mainland and Zanzibar.

Apart from giving advice on (mainly) rice and tobacco cultivation the Chinese have al-

so established rural primary processing plants, like cigarette factories in Zanzibar, Guinea, Somalia and Congo (B), tanneries, sugar works and of course the textile mills which process locally grown cotton.

State farms have also been established with Chinese assistance, notably in Tanzania and Congo(B), where a Chinese loan of 300m. CFA has just helped in the completion of the largest agricultural complex in the country, 17 km. from Brazzaville. A typical Chinese rural project is the irrigation scheme at Mbarali, south-west Tanzania, which will provide irrigation for 8,000 acres, capable of producing 160,000 bags of paddy a year; the project also includes construction of a 30 kw power station for local purposes and to provide power for a rice mill, a brick factory and a poultry farm. Mbarali illustrates the best aspects of Chinese aid: it is simple, integrated and in accordance with the "fifth principle" will bring quick returns on the initial investment.

It is true that lack of available foreign exchange in China has meant the bulk of Chinese aid has been in the form of technical assistance, and where possible Chinese equipment and materials have been used on projects; that is not to say the Chinese will not spend

hard currency when it becomes necessary—foreign exchange must have been used, for example, in purchasing Japanese and Swedish trucks and earth-moving equipment for the Tanzam railway, as well as on the steel for the rails (in so far as China as a net importer of steel would either have to cut down on domestic consumption or buy more steel from abroad).

However, the major component of Chinese aid to Africa is undoubtedly the services of its technical experts—upwards of 15,000 engineers (a figure which almost certainly includes a fair number of straight-forward labourers as well) on the railway, agronomists, road builders, construction engineers and the highly successful medical teams, which have brought much-needed relief to remote rural areas, whose inhabitants in many cases have hardly ever seen doctors before.

The main drawback of Chinese aid lies not in the quality of assistance, but in the method used to finance local costs, which involves sales by recipient countries of Chinese goods.

China has few capital, or even intermediate, goods to offer, and African recipient countries are often in the difficult position of virtually having to take whatever is available. Thus shops in Dar es Salaam are full of unsold "make-weight" Chinese goods, like paper lanterns, anatomical models, silk dressing gowns, etc.

The influx of simple industrial goods tends to inhibit the recipient country from establishing that sort of industry within its borders, while in the case of East Africa, for example, a semi-industrialised country like Kenya complains that Chinese goods shut out

its products from neighbouring markets.

Fears have also been expressed that the inflow of Chinese goods will endanger industries already established in recipient countries—a pharmaceutical manufacturer is said to be in difficulties in Tanzania due to competition from Chinese imports, while Zambian textile manufacturers are keeping an anxious watch on imports of

Chinese cloth and made-up garments.

Nevertheless, Finance Ministers are keen to encourage Chinese imports; in the case of the Tanzam agreement Chinese imports do not have to be paid for in hard currency until 1983—and then repayments are spread over 30 years. So importing Chinese goods is one way of taking pressure off foreign reserves. However, clearly this is a false saving if the goods are neither appropriate nor durable, and importers will be looking to China to provide more intermediate goods in future.

Chinese grants and credits to African countries 1954-71 (\$m.)

country	amount
Algeria	.. 92
CAR	.. 84
Congo (B)	.. 25
Ethiopia	.. 4
Ghana	.. 40
Guinea	.. 66
Kenya	.. 18
Mali	.. 5
Mauritania	.. 25
Somalia	.. 132
Sudan	.. 82
Tanzania	.. 256
Uganda	.. 15
Zambia	.. 218
East Asia	281
Latin America	44
World Total	2,194

China has proved as generous as could be expected with hard currency grants, both for budgetary needs and for the relief of natural or political disasters: a \$10m. loan to Egypt after the six-day war; budgetary or plan subsidies of some \$3m. each to Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Guinea, and Tanzania (twice); emergency

contributions to Congo(B), Kenya and Somalia; a \$4m. loan to Mali for repayment of debts and to provide transit facilities at Dakar; a \$2m. loan to Algeria, etc.

Secondly, supposing that up to now only 50% of all Chinese credits to African nations have been utilized, that still represents aid of some \$550m.—from a country which is itself still developing. (It is interesting to reflect that some African countries which China aids, like Zanzibar, for example (treating it separately from the mainland) are almost certainly richer per capita than the donor!)

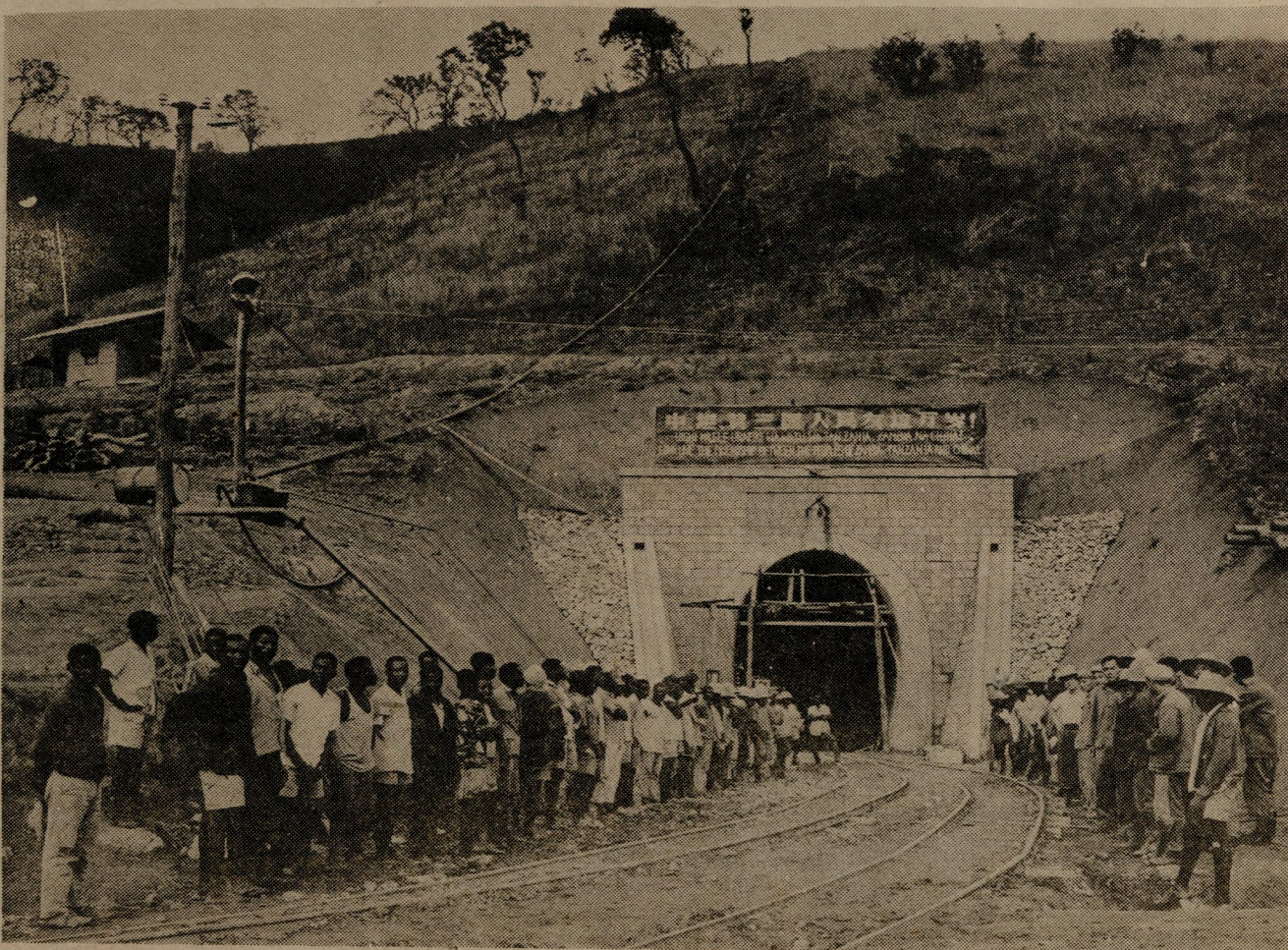
And if the quantity of Chinese aid does not stand comparison with that given by western donors, many Africans would argue that the quality and aptness of Chinese assistance, coupled with the factor of repayment terms, make it in many ways more attractive.

In nearly every case China provides its aid interest-free and repayment, preceded invariably by a grace period, is spread over a number of years; already China has proved willing to reschedule debts if their repayment—usually in the form of goods—places too heavy a burden on the recipient.

The "Eight Principles" of Chinese aid were enunciated by Premier Chou En-Lai during a tour of Mali in 1964. They were well tuned to Africans' ears, stressing the value of self-help, on-job training and the self-financing nature of Chinese assistance. The eight principles are:

1. Chinese aid mutually benefits both donor and recipient; it is not a kind of unilateral alms.

(cont'd on pg. 16)



AFRICAN AND CHINESE WORKERS STAND ON A PORTION OF THE TAN-ZAM RAILROAD, under a sign that proclaims the friendship of the peoples of Zambia, Tanzania and China in Chinese, Swahili, and English.





OMWALE DWIGHT ALLEN AND DOWALU GENE LOCKE ORGANIZERS OF THE LYNN EUSAN Institute.

## Lynn Eusan Institute Opens in Houston

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

HOUSTON, TEXAS - Ideological development reflected in one's practice is the product of sound concepts. The Lynn Eusan Institute in Houston, Texas, is an excellent example of organizers developing through practice and study over a period of time.

The Lynn Eusan Institute is the product of three fulltime staff members, Dawolu Gene Locke, Omwale Dwight Allen, and SIS, Betty Milligan. The name is a tribute to the late Sister Eusan who was a fellow organizer dating back to 1967, who died last year.

The Institute is scheduled to open September 10. Brothers Don L. Lee, poet, and Owusu Sadaukai, Mwalimu of Malcolm X Liberation University, are scheduled to attend the opening.

The concept of the Institute arose from years of working together and the realization of the need for Houston and the Southwest to have a vehicle for developing a Pan African perspective. Bro. Locke states, "The Institutes will serve as a base for spreading Pan African ideology though the city and state."

These brothers and sisters have realized that organization of nationalists is necessary, but to sustain our struggle welfare recipients, workers, and all strata of youths must be involved.

The Institute's staff has designated three areas of operation during the first phase between the opening and January, the staff will continue the process of insuring its financial base. The staff has refused to seek federal funds or what seek federal funds or funds from what Omwale has termed imperialistic and capitalistic sources. Research will be conducted to provide material in the organizing training session.

During the first phase the staff will conduct out-house training. It will do all or part of other community organizations' training. Commitments have already been arranged.

In January the staff plans to bring in full-time organizers

for a work-and study process of training. The group is expected to number from 15 to 25. Sherra Locke, who is working with research and education, says the training will take a problem-solving approach, rather than an academic method.

The desire of the Institute planner is to produce organizers who will be able to operate in real situations. Now, an organizer will often respond, mechanically to given situations and when faced with reality will try to impose the same method.

The students in the Institute will be strategically placed to work in the community in order to enhance their training, and to develop a basis for further action.

The research is also directed to strengthen the race-class analysis to be followed by the Institute. The general Pan-African philosophy is the basis of the analysis, but the staff realizes the need to add content to it to counter the effect of those who try to distort the ideology into a cultural or strictly "Back to Africa" program.

All of the experience of the staff and all of research work will go into the curriculum of the Institute. The staff began as close friends while on campus and has come together again to advance the struggle.

Dawolu, former chairman of Africans in America for Black Liberation (AABL), was national coordinator for World Solidarity Day for African Freedom Fighters in 1971. He was a member of the African Liberation Coordinating Committee this year.

Omwale was a member of the political committee and Governing Council of AABL, but he left Houston for several years to move to Atlanta. There he worked to organize an African youth movement.

Sisters Milligan and Locke were officers in AABL and have long histories in community work in Houston.

The Institute, perhaps the best tribute to their fallen comrade, shows great potential to fill a void in the South West.

### A Mirror of Society

## Prison Colonies

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD by Barbara Covington

"This is for certain, its' going to get worse. Things will become much more difficult before anything good can come of this....This unnatural arrangement that allows the sediment to remain on the top while the cream rests on the bottom, can be righted in only one way...." (Brother George Jackson Sept. 23, 1941-August 21, 1971).

On August 21, 1971, Brother George Jackson was murdered by an unidentified San Quentin guard in California. This brutal killing unleashed the spirit of George Jackson and his thoughts, his life and his theory shall strengthen our oppressed brothers and sisters in the prison colonies throughout the USA and Black liberation struggles here and on the continent.

The prison colony is but a microcosm of the universal oppression which is being waged. A class structure exists within the walls of the prison colonies and the prisoners are in a constant struggle against the forces of the oppressor. The prison populations are made up of the wretched of the earth, who have been trapped by a social-economic system which is based on white racism and materialism. The issue is not "prison reform" for theoretical rehabilitation, which is designed and controlled by the oppressor is but a myth. It is an exercise in futility to rehabilitate a man only to thrust him back into the same environment that was the cause for his imprisonment. Prison "reform" is only a temporary measure. For reform must not be allowed to cause us to lose sight of our real

goal, that is, the destruction of the entire system that permits wanton and unmitigated assault on human decency. The reality is that a long and arduous struggle for the destruction of the root of the prison system must be waged. The struggle to free our brothers and sisters from behind the prison walls is synonymous with the struggle to free the oppressed from the claws of this decadent capitalist giant.

There is no separation between the prisons and capitalist system. The prisoner personifies the failure of the institutions on which this society is based to meet the human needs of the individual and his community. The illegitimacy of the myths of capitalism are evident, for men and women are sent to prison colonies primarily because of their economic status. The systematic processes of education in this country forces each person to exploit other human beings in order to sustain his own survival. It is the natural result of an inhumane system that each man struggles to survive--often to the detriment of his brother. First or second degree burglary, petty theft, grand theft, or murder-robbery are all crimes committed to obtain money to secure the bare essentials necessary for survival--food, clothing and shelter.

Capitalism continues to psychologically destroy the oppressed. The system is designed to perpetuate the existence of prison colonies--the prison is only a microcosm of the whole. The prisoner, born innocent, is a victim of his surroundings. He was formed by his environment and by the necessities of survival.

vival.

In honor to the legacy which George Jackson left to Black people everywhere, we must continue to resist the contradictions which the oppressor has created to keep us a divided people. We are the exploited class and the "prison" exists in many different forms. The prison is born and nurtured in capitalism. The prison walls are the artificial barriers, and if we are to understand the prison system, it is necessary to look critically at the system as a whole. "...You don't understand this but I must say it, Maybe when you remember this ten or twenty years from now you'll comprehend. I don't think of life in the same sense that you or most black men of your generation think of it, it is not important to me how long I live, I think only of how I live, how well, how nobly. We think if we are to be men again we must stop working for nothing, competing against each other for the little they allow us to possess, stop selling our women or allowing them to be used and handled against their will, stop letting our children be educated by the barbarian, using their language, dress and customs and most assuredly stop turning our cheeks. (George Jackson).

## N.C. Criminal Task Force

The North Carolina Criminal Task Forces, composed of Black organizations and individuals, is continuing its efforts in the state of North Carolina. Already hearings have been held in numerous cities and towns in the state. The latest hearing was held in Raleigh, North Carolina.

The major thrust of the Task Force has been the documentation of the existence of discrimination against Blacks by police, courts, and the prison structure of North Carolina. Investigations, primarily in the form of hearings, have been conducted in Charlotte, Greensboro, Wilmington and New Bern, North Carolina. Several significant abuses by the criminal justice system in North Carolina have been pointed up as a result of these hearings. They are:

1. The practice of setting excessive bails for political activists to prevent them from organizing in the Black community

2. The use of "preventive detention" and long incarceration prior to trial in an attempt to break down the spirits of any defendants

3. The "uselessness" of the commercial Bail Bond system that requires individuals to purchase their freedom at 10% of the total bond. This system discriminates against Black and poor people

4. The fact that individuals in jail prior to conviction are treated as if they have been convicted, despite the presumption of innocence until declared guilty, by a jury of the defendant's peers

5. The efforts by the state of North Carolina to exclude Black people from the juries

6. The practice of rewarding convicted criminals with lighter sentences and/or their freedom from their "rehearsed testimony" against Black activists

7. The inhuman conditions of the North Carolina prison system.

8. The unjust large percentage of Black inmates in the North Carolina prison system. The hearing in Raleigh focused on the criminal justice system on a state-wide basis. Black citizens came forth and offered verbal or written testimony about police brutality, high bail, prejudice jurors, abuse in prisons, unfair parole system and other discriminations and abuses they have experienced from the penal and legal system of this state. State officials such as Mr. Lee Bounds, Commissioner of the Department of Corrections, Mr. Robert Morgan, North Carolina State Attorney General had been requested to appear to testify before the panel. Unfortunately they failed to even extend the courtesy to reply.

\*\*\*\*\*

No matter how full the river, it still wants to grow. —African Proverb.

## Black Health Crisis

Cont'd from pg. 5

buildings to remove all carriers of lead poisoning, i. e. rats, roaches, etc. And, cars which burn leaded gasoline would have to be banned from the residential areas. To attack the issue of anemia would mean to attack the food distribution systems in the cities, lower the prices for foods and provide Black people with a wide range of free foods.

Another important aspect of the current health crisis is the shortage of Black doctors operating in the Black community.

In 1970 there were only 7,000 Black doctors in the country for some 30-40 million Black people.

The foregoing identification of the health crisis among Black people cannot be left simply at thoughts of changes that we would like to see happen. It

is essential that Black youth become actively involved in the planning and building of a permanent youth vehicle to serve the needs of all Black people. We know the problem, it is past time that we found the solution.



## An Internal Affair

# Tanzanian Education System

Reprint from AFRICA

In June 1971, Tanzania's Ministry of Education announced that the final exams to be written by fourth and sixth form students that November would no longer be set and marked in England. Henceforth, examinations would be an entirely internal affair.

The immediate effect of this announcement was twofold. The workload of Ministry officials and many secondary school teachers rose dramatically and was to continue at peak level until several weeks after the last exam was written in late November. Secondly, a large number of Asian students were withdrawn from school by their parents who anticipated that international recognition would not be extended elsewhere in the world to students who held a Tanzanian school leaver's certificate.

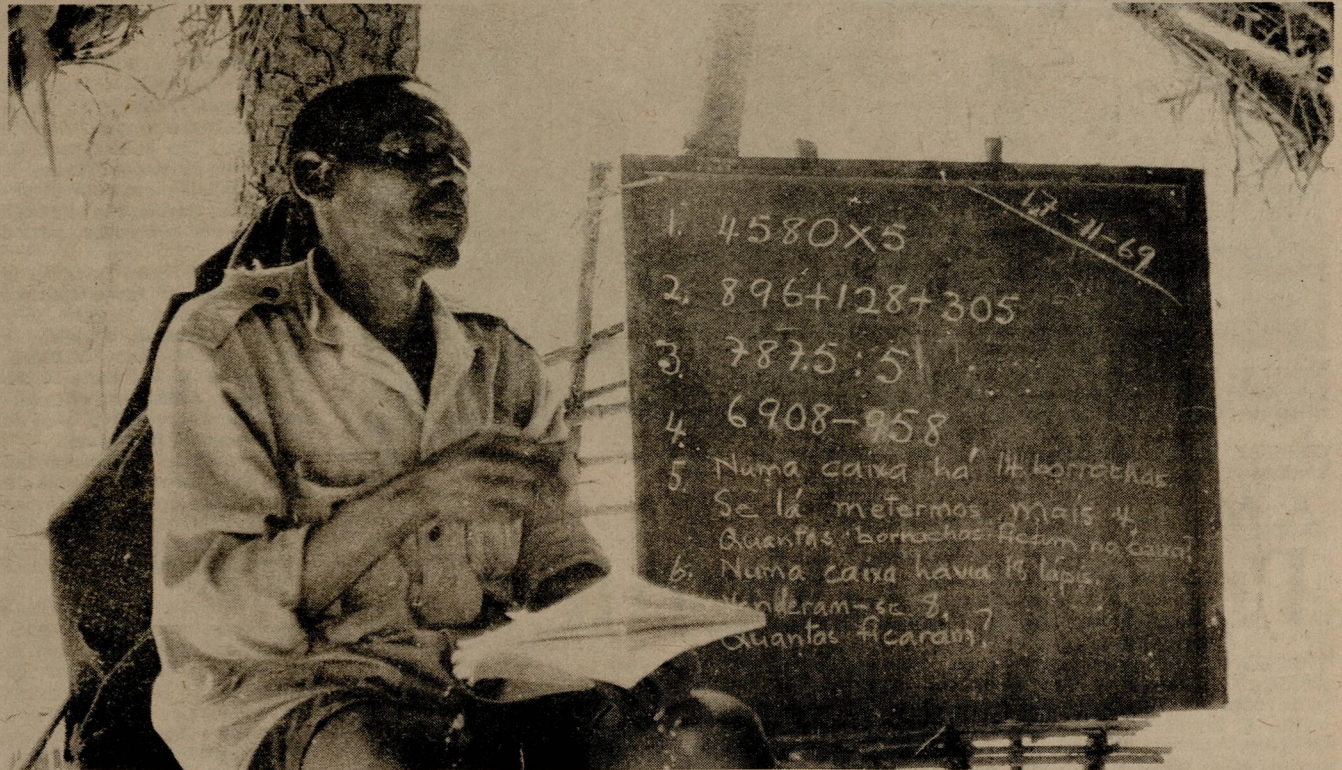
In today's world where most developing countries are attempting to achieve status and respect in the eyes of the world powers by adopting their standards and simulating an appreciation of their values, such a step is a major one and cannot have been undertaken lightly. But, as Tanzanian government officials pointed out, most countries in the world have their own system of student assessment and Tanzania might just as well begin now as later.

The four months between the announcement and the first exam were hectic and chaotic for the Ministry and the secondary teachers who were summoned to Dar es Salaam to assist in making up the papers. But the papers arrived at the schools on time and the students sat down to write them at the same time as they had the year before when the papers had been sent from England. The papers were all marked within three weeks and the results declared to be 20 percent better than ever before. On the basis of the results, students were selected to go on to fifth form or to university.

Now that the hurly-burly season is over and a new school year is underway, it might be a good time to attempt an assessment of this significant and perhaps trend-setting step that Tanzania has taken.

There are undoubted advantages to this new system. One of the most obvious is the financial one. No longer does vital foreign exchange have to be sent abroad to pay for the setting of the exams, the markers, the paper and the transport. In fact, Tanzania has very little to pay now -- even in local currency. Regular classroom teachers and officers from the Ministry set and mark the exams during regular duty hours and are not paid anything extra. The Treasury is most appreciative.

Secondly, in keeping with one of the major recommendations in President Nyerere's Education for Self-Reliance, the syllabus can now be geared to meet the needs, aspirations and doctrines of the nation. Tanzania is a nation committed to the ideals of socialism; it is also a country fiercely proud of its Africaness, and its economy is based on agriculture. For the last few years Tanzanian academics have asked how an industrialized nation such as England with a history of capitalism and a pride in her imperialistic past can possibly provide Tanzania with a



SCENE IN MOZAMBIQUE AS FREEDOM FIGHTERS PAUSE to educate their people. Likewise Tanzania has moved to

relevant syllabus. Now many no longer have to ask.

National pride must also be listed among the advantages, for Tanzania is now one of the new African nations entirely in control of her educational system.

Most teachers and students admire the new method of assessment that prevents the final exam from being the "be all and end all" that it was. Assessment of the student now

begins the day he enters the school and ends the day he leaves. Credit is given for every assignment, experiment, essay, class test and end of term exam. He is also rated for

his performance in sports and his involvement in co-curricular activities such as clubs, societies, and self-reliance. Now, in theory at least, the final exam counts for only 40 per cent of any student's final mark.

The students also like the idea of having their exams marked by their fellow countrymen. Many of them felt for long that in order to achieve good marks from a Cambridge examiner, they must spew forth answers weighted down with European attitudes and values.

A final obvious advantage is that the exams can now be

gain the greatest measure of control over the education process in that country.

marked immediately and rapid selection made of students for higher education. Hitherto, students have had to wait several months while the papers were

flown to England, marked over Christmas (and what Englishman is much good around Christmas time?) and then flown back. Then there are the papers that get lost in warehouses and delayed because of various British strikes.

A few students in this year's classes fear and regret that other nations will not regard the Tanzanian certificates in any esteem; candidates wishing to study abroad may be refused admission to foreign universi-

ties, while their counterparts from other nations, who hold recognized international certificates will be admitted. Official spokesmen and other students reply that it does not matter if other countries do not accept Tanzanian credentials; Tanzania educate her citizens to work in Tanzania and meet the needs of the nation by working there.

That is what other nations do. Progressive governments throughout the continent are moving to gain full control over education, that vital part of the society of any people. African people in this country are moving in the same direction - breaking the chains of oppression.

## Blacks In Omaha Seek Just Representation

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

OMAHA, NEB. - This year, 1972, has seen a rising interest in electoral politics on the part of Black people. Much of the interest has been on the part of power brokers who have only selfish gains in sight, not the legitimate interest of our people. On the other hand, some Black people, realizing the limitations in electoral politics, are nevertheless seeking to extract every ounce of advantage from its usage, in the interests of Black people. In the state of Nebraska, a lone Black legislator seems to be making such an effort along with local Black people in Omaha.

Once again, Black People in Omaha, Nebraska are struggling to gain a voice in city government via an effort currently underway to have Omaha city council members elected by districts. Up to now the seven member council has been elected by the at-large method. This has resulted in no representation throughout the city's history for Omaha's Black Citizens who now comprise one seventh of the population. Spearheaded by Nebraska State Senator Ernest W. Chambers, the current drive will hopefully put an end

to the no-voice politics that Blacks have customarily been subjected to, but no longer feel accustomed to in Omaha.

Brother Chambers, the only Black in the Nebraska State Legislature, has drafted a proposed amendment to the City Charter which calls for expansion of the city council to twelve members, and election of those members by district. The proposal also calls for the drawing of district boundaries in such a manner as to provide for equivocal city-wide representation on the basis of population.

The proposed amendment, after being presented to the city council, received an expected cold shoulder from that all-white body on June 6. Successful implementation of the proposal now depends on whether Brother Chambers can get it enacted into law by the State Legislature when it convenes in January of 1973. This venture would seem futile in Nebraska, a state which has accurately been described as "the Orange County of America" by California Gov. Ronald Reagan. Black People in this locale, however, share an optimism stemming from Brother Chambers' de-

termined fighting in the Legislature last spring. Cited, even by his adversaries, as the most brilliant mind in the legislature, Brother Chambers sponsored and accomplished the passage of a bill which would have required the election of Omaha School Board members by district. This bill, which was to have been a first step in reversing the educational rape of Omaha's black school children by the school board, was

vetoed by Nebraska Gov. J. J. Exon as the legislative session closed preventing any chance of overriding the veto. Gov. Exon, the Omaha School Board, and the Omaha City Council will hear from Senator Chambers and the Omaha Black Community again in a legislative showdown at the beginning of the year in which Black People in Omaha will have nothing to lose and a voice to gain.

## Fight Dope Traffic

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania - (PAC) - News from this eastern city reveals that an all Black group has formed a vanguard body in an effort to reduce personal crimes by Blacks against Black businessmen and Black residents. The campaign was started to force narcotic pushers and addicts off the streets, and to also eliminate loiterers on the

streets from harassing the Black residents. Basically there are two areas of the city in which the heaviest concentration of crime exist and they are the Hill district and the Manchester area. Within these

areas, on the first day of the drive, 58 persons were arrested on a number of charges including loitering.

Many Black people, feel as if the vanguard body is moving in a positive direction. They have drawn analogies to that which is happening in Nigeria, Bangui, and other African countries. By-in-large, what is happening is that Black people are becoming aware that what they must be about is solving their own problems within the Black community rather than waiting for their enemy to do that which is injurious to all concerned.





## Early Education

The materials that we use in early childhood centers with our children are very important. Therefore, we must give considerable thought to the materials we buy and the ones we develop.

Development of materials in our centers is critical since frequently funds are not available to purchase some of the materials we find necessary to assist us in implementing a quality program. Development of materials fail to meet the needs of Pan African curriculum for young children.

As we develop materials, we must keep in mind that we want our children to develop skills that would enable them (1) to become self-sufficient, (2) to become aware of their identity, and (3) to become committed to the struggle for the liberation and independence of our people.

It is very important that we keep a record of the materials we develop so that this information can be used by other programs struggling to provide a quality program for our children. Such a record of materials and equipment developed should include (1) a name for the materials and equipment, (2) the purpose of it, (3) the age range for which the material is developed, (4) the materials used to develop the material or equipment, (5) directions for making the item, (6) ways the item can be used, (7) and possible learnings for different age groups.

### Criteria For Materials Being Developed

As teachers, parents and community people come together to develop materials for our children, the following questions should be asked and answered.

1. What do we hope our children will learn from this material?
2. Is the material safe for use by our children? Are there rough edges? Will the edges scratch or cut?
3. Can the material be easily broken or torn?
4. Can children use this material without constant adult supervision?
5. Will our children enjoy working with this material?
6. Have non-toxic paints been used on this material?
7. When and how will the equipment be used?
8. Where and how will it be stored? Do we have shoe boxes, cigar boxes, stocking boxes, brown envelopes, other containers for storage?
9. Are the materials needed to make this item readily available and easily gotten for a little money?
10. Is the item durable? Can it stand use over a period of months by young children?
11. How many children can use it at one time? Or should we make more than one of the same item?
12. Is it related to a Black child's world and future?

### WHY DO WE NEED MATERIALS

Parents, teachers and other community people are often unprepared for the long list of equipment and materials considered necessary for an early childhood program. These materials are

cont'd on pg. 20

# Tombs Jurors Defy Racist Judge and DA

NEW YORK (LNS) - "It's a hideous miscarriage of justice... jurors, it seems to me, no longer abide by the instruction of the court. We have to think of it as a political statement," sputtered out Manhattan DA Frank Hogan after hearing about the victory of Ricardo De Leon, Curtis Brown and Nathaniel Ragsdale, the three black inmates who had been charged with leading the rebellion in the Tombs (Manhattan Mens House of Detention) in October, 1970. On August 18, after deliberating 20 hours over three days, the jury of 8 blacks, 2 whites, 1 Puerto Rican and 1 Chinese found the three not guilty of all the charges (which might have given them life imprisonment).

"It happened for the first in the Panther (21) case," said Hogan, who was instrumental in putting together the indictments for that case. "This is a whole new ball game. What we face in this type of case is jurors making political statements and not doing what their oath requires them to do -- returning a verdict based on the evidence adduced by witnesses ... and rendering a verdict pursuant to the law as given to them by the judge."

When the Court Clerk asked the forewoman Farris Clerra, "How say you as to defendant Curtis Brown?" she broke in with "Not Guilty" before he started reading out the list of counts. "As to count...", he tried to continue, she cut him off with a sideways chopping motion of her hand and the words, "on all counts." There were screams in the courtroom.

"How say you as to defendant Nathaniel Ragsdale?" "Not Guilty on all charges." By this time Ricardo DeLeon could be seen standing up with both fists raised shouting "Power to the People. Power to the People's Jury!"

"How say you as to defendant Ricardo De Leon?" "Not guilty on all charges."

By this time the courtroom was filled with shrieks and cheers.

Judge Harold Birn was noticeably curt with the jury and exited quickly with hardly a thank you to them. DA John Fine slunk out with his assistant, Detective McCarthy of the police department, surrounded by eight guards, as the audience hissed and hollered.

Throughout the trial, soured Fine spoke in a low voice scarcely audible to any of the spectators. When he raised objections he usually did so with a sarcastic comment under his breath. In his summation he said about DeLeon, who, he tried once before in another case, "He looks about 45, seems to be about 25 years too old to be of any interest to the Panthers, but that's none of my business."

DeLeon responded, "Age has nothing to do with being a revolutionary."

During his opening statement, he talked about the Baobab tree of Africa under which all creatures in nature live together in harmony. "It's a native of South Africa," commented Curtis Brown in his summation.

"In my forefathers' homeland," he continued, "They are fighting for their freedom. In Mozambique, Angola, Guinea, each one of these have a mercenary army from S. Africa. I know this one thing about

this tree -- if it stands to feed the racists, it will fall. If it stands to feed the people it will remain."

Both Fine and the Judge repeatedly made a comparison between the "savages in Africa" and the defendants and many of the other men in the Tombs. Fine talked about a recent article in the NY Times which reported that 14 men had been shot by a firing squad in Nigeria.

In Brown's summation he referred to the "kettle scene" (in which guards were lined up and supposedly doused with kerosene to light at a moment's notice) like missionaries being thrown into a pot by restless natives. "When Dag Hammarskjold was lost in Africa," said Curtis, "the first thing that people said was that the natives ate him. The state is painting a similar scene."

Birns told the jurors in his charge to the jury "the trial is a search for truth, it's a civilized method."

He reminded the jurors that he had ruled the defense of justification inadmissible. "There is no legal justification for acts of violence committed as a means for attaining penal reform. Deploable conditions and grievances have no bearing on the issues of the case. For example armed robbery to buy a house in a better neighborhood or to send a child to college is not justified. Or hijacking to obtain money for a worthy political cause is not justified. Violence as a means of achieving benefits is not acceptable in a free society."

"Why don't you talk about violence against North Vietnam?" objected Curtis.

\*\*\*

DA Fine pulled out all the stops for his summation: "The most vicious brutal acts against innocent victims are committed by people who come down here and shout 'racist courts,' 'racist DA,' 'political trials,' and then go back and have their laughs."

He talked about the flag pin that McCarthy wears in his lapel: "It's a symbol..."

"Yes, a symbol of fascism," shouted out De Leon.

"It stands for Fines, Birns, McCarthy," he continued.

"And George Jacksons," said Brown.

Fine began his summation with a quote from Shakespeare saying, "Kill all the lawyers"

and he talked about Andorra where lawyers "who make black appear white and white appear black" are barred from the courtroom.

Curtis Brown talked about why the defense hadn't put more inmates on the stand. Fine had threatened to indict witnesses for as many charges as the three had or more, if they admitted to doing anything. "I don't place others in jeopardy for my own freedom," Brown said. He didn't take the stand because "I didn't want Fine to get more information from me to get other people."

Curtis told the jury, "I'm not only trying to sum up, 'I'm trying to educate them (pointing to the young people in the audience) 'hoping something I say will prevent them from getting into this situation.'"

"I'm asking one thing from you," he said to the jury, "Not intelligence, that you can learn. I'm asking you to use your common sense."

Defense lawyer Henry di Suvero compared the indictments to an anti-personnel bomb -- "It sends fragments out trying to catch an individual." He reminded the jury "it's a question of liberty -- before you put somebody away in the rotten stinkhole of our prisons, you've got to be pretty sure the person is guilty."

Hogan promised to bring to trial the two remaining defendants of the original seven -- Stanley King and Herbert X. Blyden (two others pleaded guilty under pressure).

While Hogan raged, others celebrated. Many of the people in the courtroom when the acquittals were announced had been depressed thinking that if it took so long to haggle over the charges surely the three would be getting a com-

promise verdict -- one which might even get them life imprisonment. All of the defendants had asked the jury to find them either guilty or innocent. "After all," said Curtis Brown (who defended himself) in his summation, "Father Berrigan got 40 years on a compromise verdict on a minor charge."

## Spiro Agnew on Attica

### YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Those Blacks who are frantically working to reelect Nixon and Spiro Agnew should be reminded of the vicious words of Agnew a year ago after New York troopers murdered 40 unarmed men at Attica prison. While many white racists were either making excuses for the murders or keeping quiet, Agnew was jumping up and down applauding the slaughter. Lest we forget, the words of Agnew were:

"What happened at Attica proves once again that when the responsible voices of society remain mute, the forces of crime grow arrogant. In taking the necessary steps to end the confrontation at Attica, Governor Rockefeller acted courageously. Those who would have had him act otherwise have yet to learn the paramount lesson of our century; that acquiescence to the demands of the criminal element of society only beget

greater violence."

Agnew promises to continue to lead the forces of barbaric repression after his reelection. He appreciates all those who would help continue his sadistic form of oppressing Black people.

Sept. 13, 1971

September 13, 1971

September 13 marked the first year since the massacre at Attica Prison in New York. Brother Herbert X. Blyden, a survivor of the massacre said "This particular date is imprinted in the minds and hearts of many who saw the crumbling of a just and righteous people under the heels of racist oppression, as a moment that peaceful protest is almost impossible in this society."



## Ideological Reality

# Dialectics of The Revolution

The following article was written by Maina-Wa-Kinyatti, National Secretary of the Pan-African Students Organization in the Americas (PASOA). PASOA and YOBU have had a very close working relationship through the years.

Bro. Kinyatti served as head of PASOA during the past year and recently was reelected to the position for another year.

\*\*\*

### SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

#### by Maina-Wa-Kinyatti DIALECTICAL REALITY OF THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION

Since the thesis of this article is "Dialectical Reality of the African Revolution," let us try to expound on what we mean so that our position can be clearly understood. What is the dialectical reality of the African Revolution but the reality of the material existence and condition of the African people at home and abroad? A condition of a people, a race, held in socio-economic, political and cultural bondage in the home of their birth and in the plantations and ghettos of foreign lands in the Americas and Europe. The labor power of our people carried to the Americas and Europe as slaves, was the foundation of the modern European and American capitalist civilizations. All the wealth and cultural materials the western

imperialists boast of, came and still come from Africa — from the blood, sweat and tears of our oppressed people.

But that is not all. Year in and year out, the white man continues to draft our people to fight his capitalist-imperialist wars for him. In fact, the greatest heroes of the white man's capitalist wars have been the African men: We fought in the American Independence War, the Civil War, World War I and II, Spanish-American War, Korean war and today we are bleeding in Vietnam. Our involvement in these wars has not, in fact, changed the material and social conditions of our people; it has not changed the productive relations between the toiling masses of our people and their white oppressor. We are still a 101 percent slave!

For instance, in Azania (misnamed South Africa) every 3 days a Black man is executed by the savage apartheid regime; in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau, the Portuguese flunkies and their NATO imperialist allies continue violently to burn our people with napalm bombs; in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for every 10 sisters, 4 are prostituted by the Haile Selassie feudal regime; in Nigeria, every 5 to 10 Africans have no jobs; in Kenya, the western imperialists and white Zionist flunkies have returned in force to exploit and oppress our people. For every 10

Africans in Kenya, 6 live in misery and poverty without the slightest sanitary and medical facilities. The national means of production in Kenya is owned and controlled by native comprador bourgeoisie and their imperialist collaborators.

In North Africa, the Zionist flunkies continue to occupy our territory in Egypt. In the United States, the Anglo-American racists have intensified their genocide against our people. At least 75 percent of the prisoners in the U. S. jails are Africans, and in ghettos our children die everyday from capitalist poverty-poisoning and many of those who survive later get hooked on drugs. That is the dialectical reality of our condition. The question is, what can and must we do.

Categorically, we can no longer accept these painful realities of our condition without a bloody struggle. We would rather fight and die all of us than crawl like a dog all our lives. The struggle we are engaged in, it must be understood, is very unique in history and an African in character. It is a race and class struggle. It is very important to understand that we have been oppressed and exploited as a race and a class. Hence, the solution to our material conditions, to our survival as a people, must be one that includes race and class. To divorce ourselves from this dialectic is to lose the essential contradiction and ori-

ginality of our liberation struggle.

One of the earlier attempts at solution has been the concept of Pan-Africanism adopted by the African intellectuals in 1900. This concept attempted and still attempts to speak for all Black people, and to all Black people to develop their political-national consciousness.

From its birth, Pan-Africanism has been a form of African nationalism and never has been an ideology.

We don't want to be misunderstood and we hate to confuse the people. Let us then explain what we mean. First, the ideological and serious weakness of Pan-Africanism lies in the fact that it has sometimes been used as a non-scientific concept, and as such, it is an all-inclusive concept that accommodates all Black people (liberal uncle toms, advocates of negritude and cultural nationalists, intellectual compradors, bourgeois economists, opportunists, and all kinds of reactionary elements) who pay verbal homage to the idea of dialectical Africanity. The reactionary elements use Pan-Africanism to enrich themselves and their families. Consequently, it has been possible for the concept of Pan-Africanism, because of a non-scientific analysis of its ideological clarity, to be co-opted and used by the enemies of the African Revolution. We are saying this to say that co-opted forms of Pan-Africanism and its lack of sci-

entific clarity on the dialectical interpretation and analysis between race and class, especially during the anti-colonialist struggle in Africa, have left the working masses of our people with a false world outlook and a dogmatic consciousness, which in turn made them the feeding manure of neo-colonialism and comprador bourgeois intelligentsia. We argue that any ideology must be based on a scientific and dialectical theory of revolution. An ideology is a science in itself.

The second weakness of such co-opted Pan Africanism is that since the world war II, it has almost lost its revolutionary fire and direction and has more or less diverged from the dialectical reality of the suffering masses of our people. In Senegal and some parts of the African continent a new brand of reactionary Pan-Africanism has been created called "negritude." Propounded by Senghor, the bourgeois, President of Senegal, it argues that an African man is only good for his emotionalism, penis-power and soul-rhythm. The white man, on the other hand, is characterized by being rational and should therefore be the owner of science and modern technology. The best thing Black people can do is sing blues, beat tom-tom drum, dance and let the white man lead us by the nose because the man who controls science and technology, controls also the means of production, i. e., mines, machinery, industry, knives, guns, etc. One only has to go to Senegal to see how Senghor has used negritude to sell our people to the French imperialists. Osagyefo Nkrumah calls negritude "a bogus... pseudo-intellectual theory that serves as a bridge between the foreign-dominated middle class and the French cultural establishment. It is irrational, middle class, and non-revolutionary."

For us, Pan-Africanism means nothing if it does not mean the acquisition of scientific knowledge by our people; it equally means nothing if it is not based on the dialectical and historical materialism of our struggle.

In the United States, reactionary Pan-Africanism is none other than cultural nationalism and black capitalism. A brother or a sister who relates only to 10th century Africa is not relating to the dialectics of Pan-Africanism. He or she is trying to escape from our liberation struggle, or surrendering to the ugly reality of our condition. The culturalization of our revolution by the cultural and negritude messiahs is in itself a cheap substitute for dialectical originality of our revolutionary struggle. Like the negritude prophets, the cultural nationalists and black capitalists are using Pan-Africanism to rip off our brothers and sisters in the community. For our part, Pan-Africanism means danger if it is a means for our own people to carry out the oppressor's funky game against the working masses of our people. We don't think much of negritude and cultural nationalism. They are reactionary and dangerous concepts advocated to retard the African Revolution.

Cont'd on pg. 19

## Chinese Aid to Africa is Significant

(cont'd from pg. 12)

2. China respects the sovereignty of recipient countries, and never asks for privileges or attaches any conditions.
3. Aid is provided interest-free with low interest rates.
4. The purpose of Chinese aid is to help recipients embark on the road of self-reliance.
5. China tries to help recipients build projects which require less investment while market prices. If it is not up

to agreed specifications, it will be replaced.

6. China will provide its own equipment at international prices.
7. China will ensure that technical personnel of the recipient country master appropriate techniques, yielding quicker results, thus
8. Chinese experts will have the same standard of living as the experts of recipient countries.

China has concentrated its aid to Africa in two main sec-

tors: agriculture and cottage-type industries.

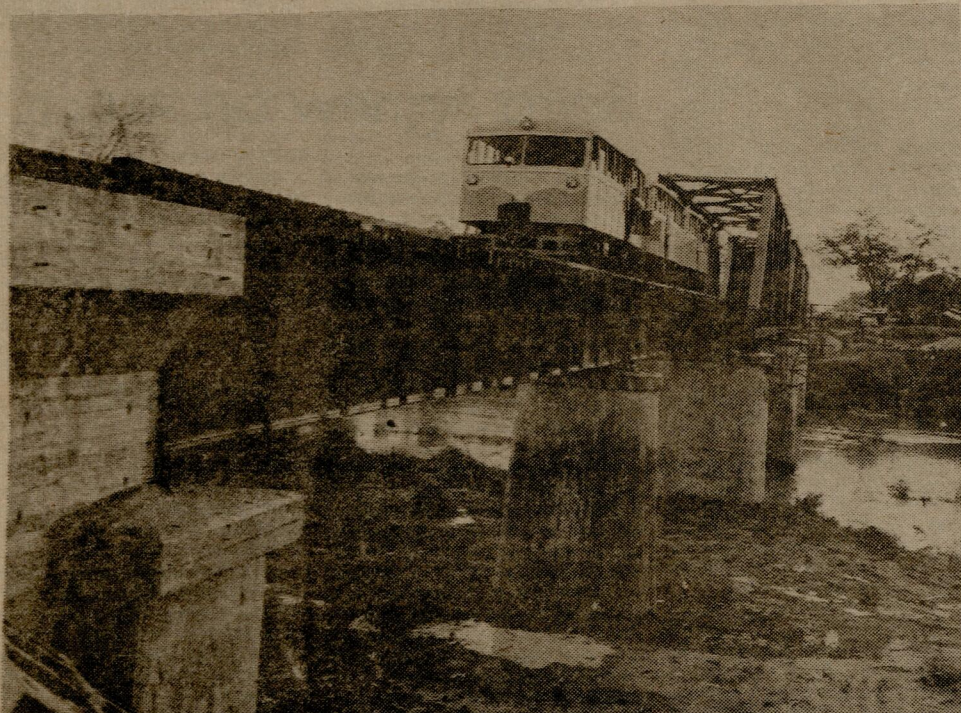
An interesting alternative could be the development of African countries as entrepôts for Chinese goods. It is believed Japan would be interested in taking delivery of Chinese goods destined for Africa "delivered in Tokyo", and an English firm has expressed interest in buying some Chinese products, via Tanzania. African countries would thus earn immediate foreign exchange.

In an astonishingly short time China has rocketed into second place, behind Britain, as Tanzania's foreign supplier, while China is now also Mali's second most important supplier, after France.

Africa, in fact, is an important trading area for China; in 1970 Chinese exports to African countries amounted to \$413.8m., while imports were \$65m.—a balance of trade in China's favour of \$73.8m.

Historically, the reason for a relative low level of two-way trade has been China's inability to identify suitable African products to import. However, there is now considerable Chinese interest in cotton, from Sudan, Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and copper (recently China signed a contract to take 1,000 tons of copper a month from Zambia), so in future the trading gap might well be narrowed.

Meanwhile, in the aid field, the future pattern of Chinese aid to Africa might well be to diversify. Up to 1970 Chinese aid had been concentrated in very few countries (see map), mainly the politically acceptable nations of Tanzania, Congo (B) and Guinea. In 1970 itself aid was extended only to four African countries (but this included the \$402m. to Zambia and Tanzania for the railway). In 1971 six countries benefited, and as the list of African countries recognising China grows, so too will the list of those enjoying Peking's aid.



THE TAN-ZAN RAILROAD, NEARING COMPLETION, WILL DO MUCH TO FURTHER THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF EAST AFRICA.





CUBANS, MOST OF WHOM ARE OF AFRICAN DESCENT, ARE STRUGGLING TO TRANSFORM into a non-racist system.

## Black Students At Penn State Charged

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD FROM BLACK STUDENTS AT PENN STATE UNIVERSITY

In mid July, a legal suit was filed by Penn State University, suing the Black Student Union (BSU). The suit was filed to get three thousand dollars for alleged "goods and services owed to the University."

The reasons for this suit are mainly the University administration's desire to confuse the Black Student Community by using the suit to cover up its own lack of commitment to changing the conditions of the Black Student Community, and to attempt to destroy the positive history of the BSU by making it appear "corrupt."

The three thousand dollars which the University administration is demanding is the bill from the 1971 Black Arts Festival. The University committed itself to pay this amount before the festival began, and then co-signed all the bills through its administrators. However, immediately after the Black Arts Festival, the Penn State University administration went back on its word and made no appropriations to the BSU for these bills. It was at the same time that the BSU was forced to disband, due to certain internal problems within the Black Community - problems which caused mass Black disunity and the dissipation of progressive organizations.

Now, over one year later, the Penn State University administration is utilizing the Black of Black Unity on campus for its own ends, by filing an illegal suit against the "disbanded" organization. The suit is illegal because the University's own rules and guidelines state that

matters dealing with Student organization. The suit is illegal organizations should be handled by a Student Supreme Court or (Student) Group Discipline Committee. Thus, it has openly violated its own rules. White Students have also given their approval of this racist action; one in particular was the Student Supreme Court Chief Justice who publically stated that the BSU was guilty of owing the alleged sum to the University.

The recent moves by Penn State University clearly show the "double-standard" which exists in Amerika, between white (americans) and Black (Africans). In this particular case it is the "double standard" of justice, where justice means "just us white folk" as Bro. Rap pointed out. We also know of the "double-standards" of education, housing and working conditions. The only time we, as a people, can expect justice is when we make it ourselves through being an INDEPENDENT NATION with POWER.

This case also exposes (again) the weakness of disunity and how the whites (americans) always use our dis-united state for their own advantages. The University administration dare not openly tackle a united Black Student Community; note that when we were "united" under the progressive leadership of the BSU open aggressive assaults such as this were unsuccessful.

Penn State University will probably attempt to bring to trial the former BSU officers, G. Abdullah. C. C. Chisholm.

Cont'd on pg. 19

## Lessons from Cuba for African Revolution

By Malik Chaka

The Pan African Liberation Struggle has moved in the short period since the second world war, from a struggle for rights to a struggle for power, and from a struggle for reform toward a struggle for the fundamental transformation of the entire socio-economic order. This points to the fundamental character of struggle, practice. The struggle has changed because the struggle is a school for the masses of Africans in America. The experiences and practice of the African masses coupled with the experiences of the revolutionary people of African, Asia and Latin America, has served to push increasingly larger sections of the African population past the simplistic, idealistic positions of integration and bourgeois nationalism toward the acceptance of scientific revolutionary Pan Africanism.

This is embodied in the life and work of our late brother, El Haji Malik El Shabazz, Malcolm X, in the deepening clarity of his thought and its impact on the African masses since his brutal assassination by agents of imperialism.

This growth is seen in his remarks concerning Cuba to an Audobon Auditorium audience in 1964. After a speech by a Tanzanian revolutionary who brought greetings from Che Guervers, Malcolm said, "we must begin to chose our own friends and not let others chose our enemies."

The Pan African Liberation Movement in America must constantly re-evaluate formulations and ideas from earlier, less politically developed periods of our struggle. Often erroneous views are based on false or incomplete information or an idealistic analysis. Cuba is a case in point. Certain sectors of the Pan African Liberation struggle have labeled Cuba "white" and "racist". Most of these accusations are not based on first hand knowledge or systematic investigation, but stem from a reading of an article like Carlos Moore's "Cuba: The Untold Story".

Moore's article states "Cuba is no longer capitalist, but socialist, according to leaders of the revolution; why does racism still hold there?" Moore refuses to see that the transformation of the economic basis does not give rise to a super structure free from the taints of the old order. The socialization of the means of production is the first, but a

crucially necessary step in the battle to build socialist relations of production. The struggle to build a socialist social order is an eternal struggle.

The question revolves around whether the struggle is continued.

Sister Angela Davis perceptively points this out in an interview where she discusses her experiences in Cuba. She talks about lengthy discussions with Cuba comrades about the cultural remnants of racism surviving in Cuba. In my discussions with comrade Irving Davis of the Pan African Skills Project, he relates the experiences of seeing Cuban youth sitting down an old racist and talking to him for four hours about the reasons why racism had no place in Cuba's struggle for the New Man.

Cuba must be analyzed historically. We must see the transformation from an American Neo-colony and brothel to a nation defying the world's strongest imperial power from a distance of ninety miles away. It is essential to understand that the United States of America was defeated at Playa Giron, the Bay of Pigs, by a small nation united by a clear ideology, and who must take up the gun to protect its sovereignty.

If we failed to see past colour we might end up supporting Batista, an Afro-Cuban puppet of the United States and an oppressor of his people. We must look at the Cuban success in economics development, in spite of the American Blockade, education, health and culture. It is necessary to note and applaud their militant internationalism.

Many people involved in the Pan African Liberation Movement don't know the Cubans fought and died in the Congo under the leadership of Ernesto "Che" Guevara. They were fighting against reactionary forces whose ranks included Cuban mercenaries pilots recruited in Miami by the CIA. Fewer brothers know that Cubans have been wounded and captured in Guinea-Bissau fighting along side the PAIGC Cadres.

Recently Pedro-Rodriguez Peralta, a former Cuban Army Officer, was tried for the second time in Lisbon, Portugal by a Military Tribunal after the first trial ended in a sentence of ten years and one month. Peralta was captured November 18, 1969 in Guinea-Bissau after being severely wound-

ed in the right arm by a burst of machine gun fire. Since that time, the low level of concern and medical treatment has resulted in possible permanent damage to his arm. This is a situation familiar to Africans in America who are forced to go to high priced inner city butcheries called hospitals.

The Pan African Liberation movement must "Unite with real friends to defeat real enemies". These friends exist with progressive governments movements, and people in the motherland and throughout the world. Friends are differentiated from enemies not by words, but by "Social practice, the sole criteria of truth". The Revolutionary Cuban people are our friends.

## MALCOLM X LIBERATION UNIVERSITY

ANNOUNCES -----

### THE "FLOATING" SWAHILI PROGRAM

Learn to read, write and speak SWAHILI by correspondence  
WELL ORGANIZED LESSONS - EASY TO LEARN  
JOIN THE GROWING COMMUNITY OF SWAHILI LEARNERS  
APPLY NOW!

Classes begin November 1 - \$10.00 enrollment contribution  
Free courses to all Africans in prisons

#### APPLICATION FORM

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
STREET: \_\_\_\_\_ CITY: \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE: \_\_\_\_\_  
COMMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED FORMS TO:

MALCOLM X LIBERATION UNIVERSITY, "Floating"  
Swahili Program, P.O. Box 21045, Greensboro, N.C. 27420



## Ethiopian Students Met

## Ethiopia- Still Filled With Contradictions

## PRESS RELEASE

## SPECIAL TO

## THE AFRICAN WORLD

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The Twentieth Congress of ESUNA (Ethiopian Students Union in North America) was held from August 24-31, 1972. Ethiopian students from various regions of the U. S., Canada and Mexico attend this Congress. ESUNA is part of the world-wide Ethio-

pian Students Union which constitutes the National University Students Union in Ethiopia, The Ethiopian Students Union in Europe and The Ethiopian High School Students Union.

ESUNA has chapters in the East, West and Mid-West regions of the U. S. and Canada. The chapters are in effect the backbone of the organization. Political education, mobilization, fund-raising and publication are some of the activities of these chapters.

This political education is highly emphasized because of the strong belief that what the Ethiopian people need are not sharpshooters but capable political organizers.

The purpose of the organization is to primarily breed revolutionary organizers who will in the end integrate themselves with the broad masses of workers and peasants in Ethiopia.

Every year ESUNA holds its annual Congress. Last year (1971) for example, the theme of study revolved around the Marxist-Leninist understanding of the National and Colonial Question. The year before it dealt with Imperialism and National Liberation. This Congress is devoted to an understanding of the New Democratic Revolution.

tion. Extensive papers are collectively prepared by different chapters on the various aspects of this question and discussions will be conducted on workshop and general assembly levels. The results of these discussions will be published in either Challenge, the theoretical journal of ESUNA or Spark, the special publication of the Union.

The history of ESUNA is interesting. It was first started by an apolitical group of students desirous of pursuing social clubs. In fact, autocrat Haile Selassie used to supply the organization (then called Ethiopian Students Association in North America, ESANA) with money. The organization was, therefore, dependent on the regime and it was under the direct tutelage of the autocracy.

This trend was reversed when a group of politically minded students in 1965 changed the organization to one that is sworn against the autocratic-theocratic Ethiopian State. Since 1965 the Student Organization has steadily progressed until it has now dead aimed its blows against feudalism, imperialism, bureaucracy, militarism and capitalism.

The development of the revolutionary consciousness of the Ethiopian Students is not an isolated phenomenon. The worldwide socialist movement has affected the Ethiopian Students. Internally the heated contradictions inherent in the feudo-capitalist regime has given rise to the democratic Ethiopian Student Movement (ESM).

Ethiopia, is in fact, one big store house of contradictions. The primary contradictions in

Ethiopia today is between Imperialism and Feudalism on one hand and the oppressed masses of the many nationalities in the empire-state on the other. Especially Ethiopia's subjugation by U. S. imperialism is onerous. Ethiopia is considered a strategic spot where U. S. imperialism can influence and manipulate events in the Middle East, Africa and the Red Sea Area. The U.S. has given \$159 million in military aid to Ethiopia. The U.S. clearly uses Ethiopia as a base to extend its influence. Haile Selassie has shown his dependence on imperialism by backing U.S. imperialism in most of its adventures in Korea, in the Congo and tightening its relations with such U.S. client regimes as South Korea and Thailand. The State Department acknowledged that "Ethiopia has significantly contributed to the position of the Free World by its consistent cooperation with the West and the U.N."

The U. S. has given full backing in turn to the regime of Haile Selassie. "All nations, including our own, who thought stability and cohesion in the nations of Africa and who thought to insulate Africa from the wider world struggle owe him a debt," acknowledged the State Department. The spokesman continued praising Selassie, "We have always considered that the general importance to us of the emperor, of the key position of Ethiopia, the need to keep it friendly in the total African context were justifications for our progress in Ethiopia".

High military American officers sit in Ethiopia's Defence Ministry "within 25 yards of the desk of the chief-of-staff." Not only are the Americans in control of decision-making in Ethiopia but they are also engaged in inculcation an imperialist ideology into the Ethiopian officer corps-over 4,000 Ethiopian army officers were trained in the U.S.

Kagnew base, "a facility the U.S. can't do without" is a microcosmic country unto itself. It has electronic listening device that can extend deep in the Soviet Union. This station also intercepts information for colonialist Portugal against African Liberation Movements. It aided the Israeli's by intercepting information from the Arabs in the 1967 War. Kagnew base is ideally located and zipzaps information (in and out of Washington) in less than three minutes from any target Washington chooses to shoot its radar signals to collect information. The 1953 mutual defense agreement stipulates not only extra-territorial rights to the U.S. but to its client states. The U.S. has unconditional right to use Ethiopian land, airspace, waterways and port facilities. There are over 4000 American GI's who

are outside the jurisdiction of the feudal government. They enjoy tax exemption and other privileges. "Last year a drunken American soldier beat an Ethiopian to death, and the soldier was acquitted on the grounds of lack of intent to kill," observed an American, Neil Cotler.

Therefore, Ethiopia is militarily and politically an American satellite. This situation is no less onerous in the economic field. Standard Oil, Sinclair and about 300 other U.S. corporations are taking advantage of the cheap labour and rich raw materials of the land. Ethiopia is thus a full-fledged U.S. colony. All the banking, credit and foreign aid institutions are geared to the enslavement of Ethiopia and its people.

Essentially imperialists have found an excellent bedfellow with the feudalists in Ethiopia. These two forces are interrelated and a revolutionary knock on one is a knock all the more to the other. Therefore the Ethiopian Student Movement is getting organized better yet to create organizers to educate and mobilize proletariat and peasant masses to sweep these enemies to the dust bin of history.

## South African Golf

(cont'd from pg. 11)

boycott of the PGA seems likely to snowball to other associations.

Brian Hanning, president of the South African PGA, has called the Black golfers' statement a stab in the back, adding the association is doing "all it can" to help Black golf.

The Black pros protest flows from the growing Black consciousness in the country -- an awareness by Blacks of their power to counter discrimination.

The Ovambo labor strike, trouble at the Black tribal universities, radical demands by leaders of the Black homelands,

and now the PGA boycott are all symptoms of a growing unrest among brothers and sisters in South Africa.

It may seem trivial for Blacks in South Africa to be talking about golf courses when they should be talking about owning all the land in the country. Some observers feel, however, that given the tremendous effects of colonialism it is a progressive step when dissent among the people is manifest in any form. The task is to intensify the dissent and led it to its logical conclusion - a successful liberation struggle. Then the true revolution can begin to resolve the other contradictions.

## Chavis and Firebombing

Cont'd from pg. 1

Commission for Racial Justice has been hard at work holding a series of criminal justice hearings throughout the state. He has also been instrumental in helping Black prisoners in the state organize to try to deal with the oppression they are constantly suffering.

Because of these activities and others, Rev. Chavis is considered a menace to the system. And Because of the publicity the media has given him in an effort to smear his work, he is well-known to Black people throughout the state. During the weeks before the firebombing, Chavis received several threats on his life. Those who wish him stopped probably planted the device.

The burning of Chavis' car followed closely on the heels of a startling development in the court trials Chavis and Jim Grant are undergoing. The star witness for the prosecution of Chavis and Grant recently murdered a man in Charlotte and has escaped from the authorities.

In the recent case in which Bro. Jim Grant was given 25 years, Theodore Alfred Hood, a Black hoodlum, was the key witness whose lies were used to imprison Grant. Hood had been used to testify against Grant and

Chavis in a prior case and he was to be used in still another case scheduled to come to trial this month.

Hood had been in prison serving a 60 year sentence when police officials offered him freedom if he would lie against Black activists in the state. James Ferguson, the defense attorney for Chavis and Grant, had constantly pointed out that Hood was just a common criminal who thought only of himself and could not be trusted to tell the truth in the cases. The white juries, however, ignored these facts.

But last week, Hood and a Black bodyguard, who was a friend of Hoods' and was hired to watch Hood simply as a state formality, were both involved in a murder. It seems that Hood and his corrupt guard killed another Black man over some dope. Now they both have disappeared.

The incident has made the state's prosecuting attorneys look completely foolish. The question now is will Jim Grant be given another trial now that the witness against him has shown just what type of man he was. And will the state drop the jive charges they have filed against Rev. Chavis.

Stay Tuned  
Stay Aware  
Stay With...

THE AFRICAN  
WORLD

READ THE AFRICAN WORLD —  
Participate in the Pan-African movement.

Send your subscription NOW—Only  
\$5.00 annually.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

THE AFRICAN WORLD  
P. O. Box 20826  
Greensboro, N. C. 27420



## New Ambassador To Tanzania

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD  
by Malik Chaka

The recent appointment of W. Beverly Carter, an Afro-American, to the post of United States Ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania must be seen as a diplomatic maneuver designed to hide the imperialistic aggressive nature of American capitalism. It is an insidious attempt to under cut the rising solidarity of the thirty five million Africans living within the decaying centers of America's urban areas with the progressive states and liberation movements in Africa, as exemplified by the mass demonstrations in Washington, D. C. and other parts of the western hemisphere on African Liberation Day, May 27, in support of the African Liberation Movement.

This appointment should be viewed in the context of the changing balance of world forces with capitalists, on the decline and socialism on the ascent. It is clearly shown in the defeats inflicted on United States finance capital by the seating of the Peoples Republic of China at the United Nations, the dismal failure of Vietnamization, the release of Angela Davis, the successes scored by Frelimo, PAIGC, MPLA, and SWAPO against the USA-backed fascist regimes of Portugal and the Boers, by the rout of Portuguese invaders by the vigilant masses of Guinea and Tanzania, the break through of the Popular Front Government in Chile, and the recent Organization of American States vote on Cuba.

Carter's appointment in no

## Dialectical Reality

Cont'd from pg. 16

Clearly we are not saying that the liberation of our people should be buried and forgotten. We are not saying that at all! We believe that there is another dialectical approach to Pan-Africanism. The Pan-Africanism of Amilcar Cabral of Guinea-Bissau, of FRELIMO in Mozambique, of MPLA in Angola; the Pan Africanism of Lumumba, of Fanon, of Malcolm X, of Osagyefo Nkrumah, of Sekou Toure, of Nyerere. For these brothers and for us, Pan Africanism means nothing if it is not the total liberation of the toiling masses of our people at home and abroad; it means nothing if it is not the control of the productive and cultural forces of the African continent. It equally means nothing if it is not based on scientific socialism.

With guns in their hands, the youth of Africa will spare no efforts to accomplish their historic mission — the Liberation of Mother Africa. That is what we call Pan-Africanism!

## D. C. Colony

Cont'd from pg. 3

Negligence on the part of the police amounts to tolerance of crime. Thus life in the colony of the nation's capital is in ever developing struggle and conflict. In the following weeks the AFRICAN WORLD will examine the government's maintenance of oppressive conditions and the struggle of the people in S. E. Washington to effect the vital and necessary changes in the order under which they are forced to exist.

way obscures America's support for reaction in Africa and around the world. This is illustrated by the May 20, 1972, press release by fifteen former high ranking State Department officials, which included two former Under Secretaries of State, twelve former ambassadors and Nixon's former spokesman at the United Nations, denouncing Nixon's collaborationist policy toward the white racist governments of Southern Africa.

Just as the Frelimo Comrades understand that the designation of the Portuguese colonies as states does not change the oppressor-oppressed and exploiter-exploited relationship and the comrades on the battle field in Southern Africa are fighting black and white reactionaries, Carter is simply a Black cog in a white capitalist death machine weighing on the backs of the masses of people around the world. We must begin to see past the color of the oppressor and realize that "white capitalists and black capitalists come from the same cannibal mother." The reactionary policies of France, West Germany, Great Britain, Japan, and Israel could not exist without U. S. support.

## Black Oppression

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

ST. MARY'S, GA. - It was made known here on Tuesday, Sept. 5 that the Cilman Paper Company has been named in a \$60 million damage suit charging the company and five unions with "across-the-board" discrimination against black workers. The suit was filed by the attorneys of 25 past, present and potential black workers at the company.

Kepp in touch with THE AFRICAN WORLD for further information on this and other incidents affecting black workers.

## Welfare

{cont'd from pg. 8

Workers' wages and welfare allowances are being decreased to maintain the high incomes of the rich. The recent measures to cut down on the little that welfare recipients now receive are but the results of the conflict. Yet we must not be fooled into thinking that the Flat Grant Bill is the complete problem; "Flat Grant" is only a part of our difficulty. The entire welfare is at fault; the entire welfare system is the issue.

## Penn State

Cont'd from pg. 17

Sakina Tamu and K. Nduma, next. However, the Black Students at Penn State will not take this matter sitting down. This particular case is only a part of the overall situation where the University is constantly negligent of Black needs. Brothers and sisters can help our cause by sending letters protesting these conditions to Pres. Oswald Old Main Building, University Park, Pa. 16802; and to the State Black Caucus K. Leroy Irvis, Room 110, Capital Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

In 1971, the theme of our Black Arts Festival was "A Continuation of Struggle", we feel these words still bear true.

# political cook book

## We Are An African People

This slogan is becoming more familiar as Black people in this country grow more aware of our links to Africa. But, what does it mean in practical terms? First, it indicates a recognition that African descendants whether in the Americas, Europe, Asia or on the Continent are all one nation, one people-Africans. Through this recognition, we gain a cultural identity, a heritage, and a homeland-Africa.

But, we can not limit our definition to just cultural aspects, but understand the political nature of this slogan. We are an African people says that we have a common destiny and an interlocking fate. Therefore, our struggle for liberation becomes international in scope. We can not be free in Chicago if we remain oppressed in Conakry. Or vice-versa. So, in practical terms, we can not allow ourselves to stop at feeling very African and very beautiful, for to do so would limit our struggle before it is complete. Like "Black is Beautiful," the recognition that we are an African people is but a necessary step in the liberation struggle, and not an end in itself.

## Repression Continues To Strike

cont'd from pg. 1

present when Ahmed was arrested. Ahmed had by chance met a friend in San Diego when he arrived, and had been offered the use of a room in the Travelodge. As he and several others sat in the room, a knock on the door came at approximately 8:35 p.m. No one answered the door, and finally it was opened from the outside with a key. The first man through the door was an FBI agent - a Black one - with his gun drawn; following him were several white agents, weapons holstered - apparently they had not been quite as terrified as he was. The Black agent looked around the room, spotted Ahmed, and pointed to him, saying, "I believe that's our man!"

Ahmed was quickly handcuffed and hustled out of the room; there was no opportunity for him to speak to any of the others in the room or to him. With the FBI's "man" safely away, the remaining agents directed the brothers left in the room to sit on the bed and make themselves "comfortable." After a period of time, they were all asked to produce identification, and after having done so to the satisfaction of the FBI agents, were told they were free to go, a fact confirmed by the exit of the agents themselves.

Yusef Muhammed then immediately went to San Diego High School, where the CAP conference was in session, and informed Owusu Sadaukai, then about to speak to the conference, of the seizure of Brother Ahmed, Brother Owusu, Mwalimu of Malcolm X Liberation University, stunned the conference with the announcement of the capture of Muhammed Ahmed, well known to the Movement, and to many of the CAP participants.

At 10 a. m. the next morning a lawyer, attempting to see Brother Ahmed in prison, was told by the San Diego Police that they had no one by the name of Max Stanford in custody, thus beginning a series of lies and evasions on the part of the "authorities" - a pattern that still continues with anyone concerned about Brother Ahmed's status. By 1 p. m. the police had miraculously found the man they had had in custody, incommunicado, for nearly 17 hours! When Ahmed's lawyer was

finally allowed to see him, he was shocked to find him bearing the marks of beatings and other physical abuse. Brother Ahmed told him that a police officer had held him on the floor with his foot on his neck, and had brutally beaten and kicked him. That kind of treatment is not new to Muhammed Ahmed. . .

Muhammed Ahmed, then Max Stanford, attended Central State, a Black college in Wilberforce, Ohio, in the early sixties; it was there that he first helped form RAM - the Revolutionary Action Movement. After leaving Central State, he joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and participated in SNCC's organizing efforts in the South. In 1966 Stanford moved to New York and formed the New York Black Panther Party, supportive of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization ("Black Panther Party") which SNCC was then organizing in rural Lowndes County, Ala. It was in New York, a year later, that Brother Ahmed was to be charged with a fantastic plot to blow up the Statue of Liberty, assassinate Roy Wilkins and other "civil rights leaders," and commit other outlandish crimes. While in jail for these charges, Brother Ahmed was attacked by a guard, as are so many Black prisoners, especially those with politically active backgrounds. When he attempted to defend himself, he was charged with an additional count of "assault" for his actions - again, a situation well known. When he was finally released on a \$25,000 bond, it was strongly hinted, and believed, that if he went back to jail he would never come out alive (just as Brother George Jackson didn't). He therefore did not return when the time came to face sure imprisonment on ridiculous charges, and has been underground ever since.

Even while in hiding, though, Brother Ahmed continued to struggle and work. In 1968, he was instrumental in the formation of the African Peoples' Party, a revolutionary Pan-Africanist organization of which he is now chairman, his writings, begun at Central State in RAM's Black American Magazine, have appeared in The Black Scholar, Contrast, and The Vibrator.

Brother Ahmed is currently being held in San Diego County Jail amid mystery and secrecy. He was arraigned on Monday, September 4, on the charge of being a fugitive from New York State, and is presently being held without bail on that charge. Although he will definitely face the assault charge in New York, the disposition of the other charges--"Conspiracy to commit criminal anarchy," etc., is still unknown. It is also not known whether New York State has instituted extradition procedures to have Brother Ahmed brought from California. At any rate, it is clear that Brother Ahmed has had bad luck in jails; if his lawyer had not acted with such speed and persistence on September 1, he might well have received worse treatment than beatings and kicks. And with the increasing repression being felt in all quarters of the Pan-African Movement in America, it is sure that Brother Ahmed will have a long way to go before he can walk the streets a "free" man again.

Questions, requests for information, and expressions of support may be directed to: African Peoples' Party 12372 Superior Ave. Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Another startling attempt by the United States government to halt the progress of Pan-Africanist activity in America is apparent with the uncovering of an Immigration Department plan to deport a number of progressive "alien" Africans from this country, including Brother Ruwa Chiri.

Brother Chiri, originally from Zimbabwe ("Rhodesia"), came to this country in 1963 as a student. At that time, he held a State-Department - supported scholarship sponsored by the African-American Institute (AAI). AAI, a well-known front for the U. S. Government, sponsors hundreds of scholarships annually for students from the continent to study here. The reason they are so interested in providing avenues to education is clearly to inject as many members of the African intelligentsia as possible with American values and a capitalist mentality. Brother Chiri, like many other brothers and sisters from

Cont'd on pg. 20



## Max Stanford & Ruwa Chiri

cont'd from pg 19

the continent, saw through the game: by the next year, the summer of 1964, he was in Holmes County, Mississippi, working with SNCC's Mississippi Summer Project. Of course, he soon lost his scholarship, because it was, and is, that kind of involvement in the struggle of Africans in America by an increasing number of Africans from Africa that the American government fears.

It was that kind of recognition of the commonality of ALL Black people, despite geography that helped make Osagyefo Kwame Nkrumah the giant that he was. And more and more African students from abroad are forced to take jobs, live in depressed Black communities, and generally share the material existence of the masses of Black people, rather than being isolated in prestigious universities - secure, comfortable and quarantined from the Black Community.

Although Ruwa has been in Chicago since 1966, when his scholarship ran out, although he left the country and was allowed readmittance, and although he has filed his Alien Report forms every year, suddenly this July he was approached by the FBI and told that he had been in the country illegally since 1966!

Brother Chiri attached significance to the timing of the move; he says first, that his increased organizational work has made him more prominent. That work would include for instance, not only the founding of United Afrikans for One Motherland International (UFO-MI), but also the reading of the statement of indictment against Rhodesia in front of the Rhodesian Information Bureau on African Liberation Day a speech which, (according to Africa report) was filmed by the director of the bureau from next door. Second, Brother Ruwa said, "I see this as an effort to intimidate brothers and sisters from the continent into being inactive and staying away from the Black community - and for that reason alone, I have to fight it." If Ruwa is deported back to Rhodesia, as apparently the government is trying to do, he will certainly be put in jail, if for nothing but his political activity in this country.

Ruwa's fight is like that of many other brothers and sisters from abroad who are now

facing deportation as the price for their political activity in this country.

It is first political - mobilizing people to speak out against such actions and demonstrating their support. It is also a legal fight, and towards both ends a number of committees have been set up locally to mobilize both political support and funds for legal costs in a number of areas around the country, and in Canada. Hopes are to expand these groups to deal with similar situations confronting other activists.

The presence in this country of active and committed brothers and sisters from the Continent is important for two reasons: first, because they can be helpful in educating brothers and sisters from this country about the realities of the African continent; and second, because if they share the material conditions of the masses of Black people, when they return home, they can forever dispell the "land of milk and honey" myth, and the free-enterprise fraud. It is for that reason that the central question raised in the governments latest frontal attack is not so much the individual brothers and sisters under attack as it is an attack on the roots of various parts of the movement in this country.

### Better Police Riot Baton

NEW YORK (LNS) - "Developed to meet today's changing social conditions," says the ad in Police Chief magazine, is the "nonlethal Spit Fire Electric Riot Baton" otherwise known as a cattle prod.

"An effective crowd control weapon," says Police Chief, "It emits a continuous electrical charge from its end which cannot only be felt but can also be seen. "Safe for a qualified officer to operate, the Spit Fire discourages physical attack from unmanageable groups or individuals," the ad goes on. Powered by batteries, it "will operate continuously for over two hours before recharging."

### Education Material Cont.

cont'd from pg. 15

needed because they stimulate creativity in the first school experiences. They grant children the opportunity to work out and solve problems for themselves and with the group. They help us teach our children the skills that enable them to be self-sufficient. Where can we get some of the things necessary to develop materials?

Millwork or lumber company, grocery store, telephone company, soft-drink companies, ice cream stores, gas stations and garages, wall-paper stores, carpet shos, tile stores, boat rentals and marinas, moving companies, print shops, builders and road construction, paint shors, fabric shops or department stores, and home. Remember that THE AFRICAN WORLD and other Black newspaper and magazines are also excellent sources of materials.

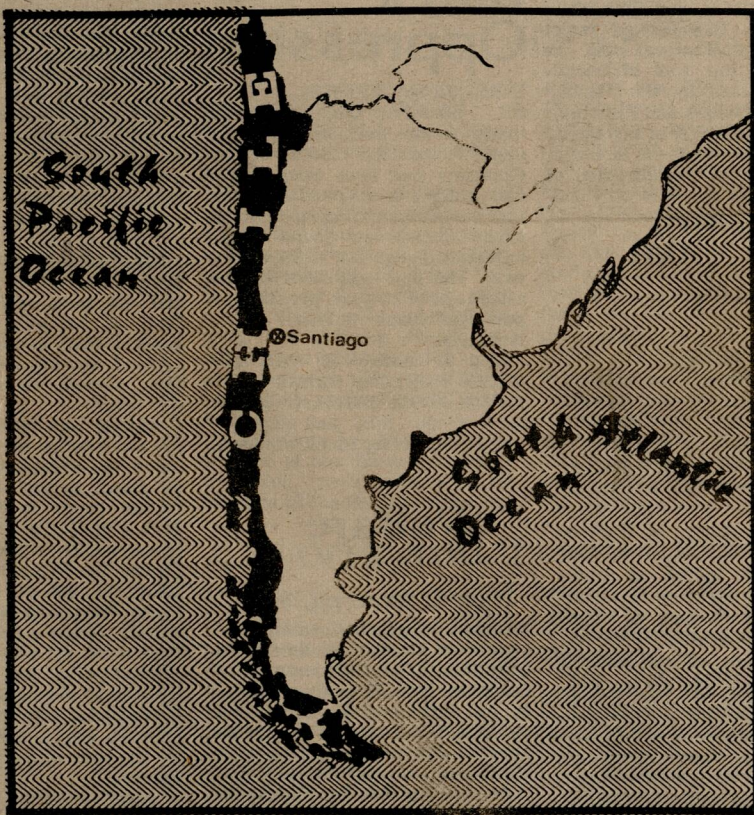
In another article, we will focus on the use of Black printed media to develop materials. We also plan to develop an article that will focus on materials developed to teach specific skills.

# 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.



## CHILE

Chile occupies a land mass on the Pacific coast of South America. A narrow, ribbon-like country, it averages only 110 miles in width, but is 2,650 miles in length. The total area of Chile is little larger than the state of Texas. It has a population of about 7 million.

Northern Chile is a desert, notable for the production of copper and nitrates; Southern Chile is a cold, wet region with little economic potential; but Middle Chile is climatically most agreeable and is the center of agriculture, livestock, reaching and machinery.

Spanish is the dominant language, although several Indian dialects are still spoken.

Many people are now watching the current developments in Chile, because it is the only country in which a declared Socialist government has been elected to country of the political machinery. Salvador Allende, an avowed Marxist, faces many problems as he attempts to lead Chile in a socialist direction. European monopoly capitalists and home-grown reactionaries will put the successfulness of a "peaceful transition of power" to the test.