



# THE AFRICAN WORLD

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## H. Rap's Trial Unpublicized-Unattended

# Have We Forgotten H. Rap?

YOBU NEWS SERVICE  
New York, N.Y. — The trial of H. Rap Brown, Arthur Young, Samuel Petty, and Levi Valentine officially started on November 20 and preliminary testimony began one week later - November 27.

Trial proceedings began after Judge George Carney denied several actions by Brown's recently acquired lawyers William Kunstler and the famed Black attorney from Atlanta, Howard Moore, Jr. Moore, who has a long history of outstanding legal work for Black political prisoners was also a defense attorney for Angela Davis. He has only recently become involved in Rap's case and because of the requirement that one of the lawyers in such cases be from New York, he will be working with New York attorney William Kunstler. Kunstler also has considerable experience representing political prisoners and has represented Rap in the past.

It will probably be several more weeks before the jury is seated and the trial is now involved with a series of preliminary motions and hear-

ings.

Judge Carney has already denied several important motions by defense attorneys. One denied motion was a request for a 60 day delay to give the new lawyers adequate time to prepare. Another denied motion was one asking the case to be thrown out of court because of an article that appeared in a New York magazine. The seven page article was the work of former deputy police commissioner Robert Daly and according to defense attorneys, the article destroyed any "presumption of innocence" and "the essentials of fair play" in the trial. In still another move, defense lawyers were denied an effort to get the case moved to a federal court rather than the State Supreme Court.

Brown, who is being held in jail in Long Island under \$200,000 bail, and the other three brothers each face 24 counts of attempted murder, robbery, assault, and possession of dangerous weapons. The charges grew out of an alleged attempted robbery at a New

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H. RAP BROWN, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE, went on trial last week in New York.

## Black Panel Reports Baton Rouge Findings

YOBU NEWS SERVICE  
BATON ROUGE, LA. — A panel of Black investigators concluded three days of hearings on the November 16 shooting deaths of two Black students at Southern University with the assessment that Sheriff's Deputies were the ones who fired the fatal shots. Immediately after the release of the findings, Louisiana's verbose Gov. Edwin Edwards, who had himself appeared before the panel, termed the findings "as much blackwash as they accuse the state of a whitewash."

Gov. Edwards was obviously upset because one of the five main points released by the panel charged him with several counts of utter irresponsibility. Although the panel said its

detailed report will be released in another week, its five major findings were: (1) that the students were killed by Sheriff's Deputies although there is a slight possibility that Louisiana state troopers may have been at fault. (2) Students had acted peacefully and orderly up to the time of the shooting and at no time did they illegally occupy the administration building. (3) President Netterville and the administration at Southern acted in bad faith with the students, gave them misleading statements and negligently refused to take the students seriously. (4) The All-White State Board of Education "exacerbated" (aggravated) the situation by being unable to deal realistically with the problems

of Black students and the ineptness of the Southern administration. (5) Gov. Edwin Edwards exhibited irresponsibility in both his public statements and in his attitude in his appearance before the tribunal.

The ten-member panel included two Black Louisiana State legislators, two Black city councilmen from Berkeley, California, a member of the National Black Lawyers Association, the student body President from Texas Southern University-Carl Thomas, a member of the Black Workers Congress in Louisiana, a sister from the Welfare Rights Organization, John Lewis of the

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BRO. EARL PICARD, SGA PRESIDENT AT SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY in New Orleans and other Louisiana students still carry on the struggle for needed changes on the two Louisiana campuses.



UMBASI



## Proposals for New Supreme Court Made

YOBU NEWS SERVICE  
Richard Nixon may be on the way to completing his reorganization of the Supreme Court to conform with his notion of "justice."

As if Nixon's appointment of four right-wing judges wasn't enough, two of his pet jurists are preparing proposals for sweeping reforms of the Supreme Court's operations. Both proposals will supposedly cut down on the number of appeals the court has to review in order to decide which ones to hear.

The first plan is the brainchild of Chief Justice Warren Burger, the law-n-order man Nixon appointed to replace Earl Warren. Burger is chairman of a Federal Judicial Center, a group created in 1968 to "streamline court procedures." In that capacity, he appointed a committee of legal scholars which will reportedly prepare the creation of a new federal court to be composed of rotating federal court of appeals judges. The new court would have two tasks:

First, the court would decide points of law where the decision of one federal circuit court conflicted with a decision of another. These points have been decided by the Supreme Court in the past.

Second, and more important, would be the court's responsibility to decide which petitions for Supreme Court hearings would be accepted and which cases turned down without a hearing. Presently, the Supreme Court reviews all the petitions and decides which

ones to accept or deny; in the last year they have heard 161 cases out of 4,143.

The proposed change would have the effect of further "Nixonization" of Supreme Court rulings. Once a fairly liberal court, the Supreme Court in recent years has handed down rulings which reassert the right of the state to invade peoples' privacy, confirm "anti-riot" laws, and make a mockery of America's so-called "freedom of the press." With the institution of this new board, the chance of overturning oppressive legislation or unfair convictions is lessened still more.

### HAYNESWORTH PROPOSAL

One of the court of appeals judges who would sit on the proposed review board is Clement F. Haynesworth, chief of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Haynesworth is best remembered as a Nixon nominee for the Supreme Court, who was rejected by the Senate in November of 1970 as ridiculously unqualified for the job.

He is the creator of another proposal allegedly designed to "relieve congestion" in the court system - this one envisioning the establishment of a "junior" Supreme Court. The Haynesworth "junior" court would handle only criminal cases - particularly petitions from prisoners in state jails.

Under the present judicial system, a state prisoner whose appeals in state courts have been exhausted can file appeal with federal courts if he feels his constitutional rights have

been violated.

Haynesworth's proposal would create a nine-man panel to review all appeals for habeas corpus on federal grounds; if they turned down the appeal, there would be absolutely no other legal avenues for state prisoners to be released. As Haynesworth himself put it, speedy finalization of "valid" convictions would stop prisoners from seeking a way out so that they could turn their minds to "the matter of earning a parole."

The American judicial system, though oppressive and discriminatory as a whole, still has specific loopholes which have been used by Black political prisoners and others to obtain their freedom. One of these loopholes, until recent times, has been the "liberal" character of some Supreme Court rulings. Obviously, Mr. Nixon and the forces he represents are not satisfied with the four arch-conservative appointments he has made and the two more he is sure to make (due to retirement) in the next four years. They have decided to close every loophole - seal every avenue for escape from the wall of American "justice."

## New Guinea Currency

Conakry (AWA) — The president of Guinea, Sekou Toure, has proclaimed monetary reform here to protect the developing national economy. On the occasion of the 14th

# Nixon's "New Vitality" Myth

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Since the re-election of Nixon and Agnew, we have heard claims that the next four years would be sparked by "new vitality" in the federal administration. Nixon is now doing "house cleaning" ostensibly to replace people who weren't functioning well or who have become too complacent.

Of course, if Nixon really wanted to clean house of its worst people, he and Agnew would not have run again in the first place. But now he has settled down and started to flush out all members of the administration who have violated his practice of "benign neglect" of Black folks, or who in any way have departed from following his half-stepping.

His first move was to remove Rev. Theodore Hesburgh as Chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. During his tenure as head of the Commission, Hesburgh has made a lot of noise - mostly in criticism of Nixon's civil rights posture. He has charged Nixon with "lack of leadership in the field." Technically, Hesburgh is incorrect. Nixon has exercised considerable leadership in the field of civil rights. Who else are the racists following as they gleefully close the door on Black folks?

During the next few weeks Nixon will also complete his revamping and reshuffling of his cabinet.

Some indications of his intent was given by his appointment of Peter J. Brennan to head the Labor Department. Brennan, who has been president of the New York City and State Building and Construction Trades Council for 15 years, has been a long-time opponent of

Black people's entrance into lily-white unions. Even the NAACP, an historic friend of "organized labor," said that Brennan "represents the most reactionary section of organized labor."

Brennan, however, is close to George Meany, the feudal overlord of American labor unions; Nixon has been successful in wooing Meany away from his long-standing relationship with the Democratic Party, and his appointment of Brennan - the first unionist Labor Secretary in 20 years - will help cement the relationship.

Brennan can be expected to eliminate the few programs presently trying to put Black men and women in trade unions. The Recruitment and Training Programs Inc., ("R-T-P"), for example, is presently funded by the Labor Dept. to put Black people into apprenticeships in the construction field - the very field from which Brennan has tried to exclude Blacks for years.

Brennan also has a history of reactionary foreign policy positions. In fact, the representative of the "working class" first came to Nixon's attention in 1970 when he led a march of construction workers and longshoremen through Manhattan in support for Nixon's genocidal Vietnam policies.

There is no doubt that Brennan, at least, will come to his new office with a great deal of vitality - eager to chop away at Black interests wherever he finds them. He should be fairly representative of Nixon's "new team," because Nixon now has the capacity to drop all the pretenses, forget the facades, and work towards his goals with the backing of the New American Majority.

# Wherever we may be.

## World wide T.V. Propaganda

It is predicted that by 1985 American television programs can be broadcasted directly to TV receivers in East Europe, the Soviet Union, Africa and Asia. It will be possible to by-pass the present government controlled satellite relay stations.

Although the U. S. S. R. and other countries have called for a convention to regulate TV satellite broadcasting, the U. S. is advocating a "free and unfettered information flow."

Aside from the obvious financial possibilities for G. E., AT&T, RCA, etc., direct international broadcasting provides the U. S. government with fantastic propaganda possibilities. Imagine, if you will, an African home with not only the Voice of America, but Archie Bunker and the FBI too.

anniversary of the nation, Oct. 2, Toure announced that the Guinean franc would be replaced by a new currency, the "sily."

He explained that the action was being taken to "maintain the purchasing power of the people and strengthen their currency." Toure also said that the new independent money

would be an effective weapon against grand international capital and imperialism, which tried to sabotage Guinea's economy and block the country's development.

Guinea, like several other African states, suffered severe losses in their financial reserves following devaluation of the US dollar last year.



## After Baton Rouge

# D.C. Community Reacts to Deaths

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Washington, D.C. - The Black community of Washington responded immediately to the brutal slayings of the Southern University Students. On Nov. 16, the day of the murders, the Washington Area Black College Coalition caucused in order to implement plans for aiding the brothers and sisters of Southern University. This was not, however, the kind of after-the-fact response as to deaths at Jackson State and Orangeburg. W.A.B.C.C. has been working to establish community rapport since its inception in July of 1972.

On Nov. 17th, just one day after the slayings, the Coalition, accompanied by members of G.U.A.R.D. an organization of Government Workers, Welfare mothers, and tenants, issued a press statement denouncing the state financed murders of Louisiana and expressing full support for the students cause.

The community did not stop, however, with a mere vocalization of outrage and sincerity. On Monday, Nov. 20, a massive, standing-room-only moratorium and rally was held at D.C.'s Crampton Auditorium. Coalition and community members were not gathered for the customary expression of sorrow, rather the program was directed towards an understanding of both recent events and the present situation.

Providing an overview and analysis of the situation of the world with specific reference to University campuses, was Bro. Tim Thomas, National Coordinator of Youth Affairs. Clarifying the role of universities, Bro. Tim Thomas revealed the fact that schools serve to prepare youth to support and perpetuate the existing social order. "In our case, this means that Blacks are being prepared to help preserve the racist

capitalist American system," Brother Thomas said. It is not surprising then that when students move to control their schools and lives that they are met with force and violence. Interrupted repeatedly by loud applause from the floor, Bro. Thomas, continued to point out that the base and foundation of the American system, a system that justifies the murder of students on campuses is racist and capitalistic. That foundation must be destroyed, if incidents like Southern Univ., are to cease forever. Brother Tim Thomas left the podium to the sound of a two minute ovation, an indication that the community totally agreed with his words.

Focusing on the murders of Youths on campuses, Brother Kofi Asinor, President of The Black People's Union of George Washington University, stressed the similarity between the deaths at Southern and Orangeburg, A&T, and Jackson State. The death of a Black man is a small price to pay to preserve order, Brother Kofi said. The burden is on Blacks to "wake up and combat those forces which seek to take our lives."

The necessity of student worker involvement was emphasized by Sister Nell Pendleton of Walter Reed's Army Hospital's, U-BAD, United Blacks Against Discrimination.

Projecting into the future with plans of concrete work and community development, was Brother Donald Isaac, Chairman of W.A.B.C.C. Brother Isaac stressed the need to develop student involvement in a continuing process of organizing the community around its own concerns. Bro. Isaac outlined the plans for community workshops, the establishment of communications media, and continuous politicalization of the community.



TIM THOMAS, YOBU COORDINATOR OF YOUTH AFFAIRS, SPEAKS TO A CAPACITY AUDIENCE at Howard's Crampton Auditorium. His discussion of the events leading up to Southern University murders was based on his involvement with student leaders in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. (YOBU photo).

## Grand Juries Used As Tool of Repression

ATLANTA (LNS) - The first four years of the Nixon Administration have seen the federal grand jury become a major tool for government information gathering, intimidation, and repression. More than 15 grand juries have subpoenaed approximately 150 people to investigate their political activities. Justice Department officials have called the federal grand jury an "indispensable tool" in their operations.

The modern federal grand jury consists of 16-23 people, selected from the voter registration lists of the district in which it sits, to serve for 18 months.

While the jurors are picked from voter registration lists, it is the judge who makes the very limited selection. From 1938-43 the federal court for the

southern district of New York drew jurors from Who's Who, the Social Register, the alumni directories of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Dartmouth, and Poor's Register of Executives. Today, the methods used are a bit more subtle, but the results aren't much different. The grand jurors in San Francisco from 1950 to 1968 included 26 company presidents, 31 bankers, and 5 utility executives. Black people and other people of color, over one-third the San Francisco population, provided only 5 percent of the jurors.

While testimony is given by witnesses, the jurors have been seen knitting, reading, playing poker, and asleep. It is little wonder that grand juries are called rubber stamps of the prosecutor when it is seen that only 5 percent of all the cases taken before a grand jury disagree with the decision of a prosecutor.

There are 93 federal judicial districts (Atlanta, for example, is headquarters for one of three districts in Georgia), and each has a regular grand jury which meets for a few hours every week or so to rubber stamp criminal indictments drawn up by the U.S. Attorney. Twelve jurors are enough to approve an indictment which may be based on testimony that would not stand up in court, such as opinion and hearsay. In addition, special grand juries may be impanelled to hear evidence in special situations, such as organized crime or drugs. Both types of grand juries meet in secret, and although they can call their own witnesses, in reality the Justice Department decides who to subpoena.

Of most concern to the political activist is the special grand jury called by the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department (ISD). Inactive since the McCarthy era, under Nixon the ISD has been enlarged and given control of the Interdivisional Intelligence Unit's master computer files. Its special prosecutor Guy Goodwin gets particular pleasure from showing off his knowledge of the most intimate details of people's lives.

The ISD uses grand juries not so much to get indictments as to get information. This can be seen from the very broad questions asked, a typical one being "Tell the grand jury every place you went after you returned from Cuba, every city you visited, with whom and by

what means of transportation you traveled and who you visited at all of the places you went during the times of your travels after you left your apartment in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in May 1970." This information goes into intelligence files where it can be used to question other witnesses. Often the government claims it is investigating a vast conspiracy.

The grand jury is a particularly good tool for the Justice Department. While nobody can make you talk to the FBI, you must respond to a grand jury subpoena. You can be called before a grand jury virtually anywhere in the U.S. You have no right to a lawyer with you inside the jury room. The U.S. Attorney is fully in command of the proceedings - not only is there no judge or defense lawyer, but the grand jurors themselves meekly let the prosecutor take over.

Grand jury proceedings are secret (although the US Attorney may share information with police agencies and witnesses may reveal anything they want), which helps spread fear and also makes them harder to organize against than a trial in open court. There are few legal objections which a witness can make to a grand jury, and judges don't like to interfere with the jury's operations. Refusing to cooperate with a grand jury can put a person in jail on contempt charges for up to two years.

Grand jury subpoenas have gone out to people deeply involved in political activity, people on the periphery of the movement, and people with only casual relationships to political activists. The interests of the witnesses may be different; they will have individual problems and differing levels of consciousness.

But as the Second Reconstruction ends, the instances of investigation of, and of repression against Black activists has increased. The cases of Ben Chavis, Muhammed Ahmed, Rap Brown and others are examples of police action aided by information obtained from willing or unwilling Black people. With the increasing sophistication of America's "judicial" system, Black people must beware of grand juries as yet another mechanism which allows the government to ignore its phony "principles" and get on with its agenda.

## Rap Brown's Trial

(cont'd from pg. 1)

York city bar, the Red Carpet Lounge, on October 16, 1971. Brown was shot twice in the stomach blocks away from the alleged robbery site and there is no known proof he was involved in the bar incident.

In June of this year Rap was given a five year sentence on a flimsy federal weapons charge in New Orleans. That decision is to be challenged.

Rap is still charged with inciting to riot resulting from a Black uprising in Cambridge, Maryland in July 1968. That charge remains even though it has been publicly revealed - by whites involved - that those charges had been fabricated with absolutely no evidence.

It was just before his Maryland trial that Brown dropped from sight. He had been last reported seen riding in a car with William Che Payne and Ralph Featherstone. An explosion, from some device believed planted in an effort to kill Brown, destroyed the car killing Payne and Featherstone on March 9, 1970.

Rap Brown was not publicly seen again for 17 months following that explosion.

On November 28, a preliminary hearing began to determine whether certain statements allegedly made by

some of the defendants could be admitted as evidence. During that day, Detective Albert Maxwell said that Levi Valentine told him a group had gone to the bar "to take off a guy called Doc. He was a big drug dealer." Valentine's lawyer, O. T. Wells, (each defendant has his own attorney) responded that his client had been frightened and coerced into making statements to satisfy police.

Although Rap Brown is known to be strongly opposed to drugs and drug pushers in the Black community, it is reported that none of the more than 50 witnesses can identify him as having been at the scene of the alleged robbery.

### SPECTATOR HARRASSMENT

The trial is being held with the same type of elaborate "security" procedures that surrounded the trial of Angela Davis. The unusually small courtroom is located on the 13th floor at the Criminal Court Building on Center Street in Manhattan.

The building is in the same locale as the infamous "Tombs" prison where all defendants except Rap are being held. Each Black person entering the courtroom must undergo an extensive and humiliating "Body" search.

One of the effects of the intimidating search is to reduce the number of Black spectators at the trial. Another factor probably keeping the number of Black courtroom observers low is the sheer difficulty for most people to find out when and where trial sessions are being held. The white media seems to be going out of its way to avoid coverage of the trial. When trial proceedings began on November 27, less than half the spectators were Black.

The four defendants are brought into the courtroom one by one with guards on both sides for the average 4 hours per day of trial proceedings.

All defendants have been calm and unemotional during the proceedings and all appear to be in a relatively good state of health now. Rap occasionally gives the clenched fist power sign to Black spectators as he leaves the courtroom.

Thus far, the case of H. Rap Brown has received too little attention. We cannot afford to see another of our most active and outspoken brothers railroaded to jail without a whim of support.

The AFRICAN WORLD will continue coverage of the trial in each issue as long as the case is in progress.



# U.S. "Vietnam" in Africa Is Increasingly Possible

BY ROBERT N. TAYLOR  
NEW YORK, N.Y. (AANS) - A high placed spokesman for an African guerrilla organization stated in an exclusive interview last week that it is indeed possible that the United States may get involved in a Viet Nam type war in Africa.

Marcelino dos Santos, vice-president of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), said such a war was possible because the US and other major western nations had allied themselves with white minority governments in Africa, which are facing increasing military pressure from African liberation movements.

Dos Santos termed the white governments of South Africa, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Portugal "the forces of colonialism and white domination in Southern Africa."

He explained that the alliance of the US, West Germany, Britain, Japan and France to these governments resulted from the tremendous investments these nations have in the white-dominated regions of Africa.

Dos Santos was in the US last week to participate in United Nations hearings on the plight of African territories currently ruled by Portugal.

He said that because of the increased activity of liberation movements such as FRELIMO, "the Portuguese and South Africans may one day say (to the US and other Western Nations), Look, there is a danger to your investments and it is necessary for you to defend them."

Speaking on the struggle of FRELIMO against the Portuguese in Mozambique, "The question is," said dos Santos,

"will the Western countries, particularly those that are allied with Portugal in NATO, give support to these regimes?"

He added, "Given the stage of guerrilla war now in Mozambique, if they tried to stop it, it could only mean the massive intervention of South Africa and Rhodesia. But this intervention will not take place if they (South Africa and Rhodesia) do not get the green light from Portugal's allies in NATO."

The US, Britain, West Germany and France are among the western nations that are allied to Portugal through NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"If this intervention takes place, and the western allies support it dos Santos predicted, 'some type of Viet Nam war will take place in Mozambique.'"

"But that (intervention) does not matter," dos Santos said, citing other successful liberation movements. "Though it may be long and hard, the result will be the same - peace and independence for the African people of Mozambique."

## FRELIMO GAINS

For eight of the ten years of its existence, FRELIMO has been waging an armed struggle against white rule in Mozambique, which is located in the southeastern section of the African continent.

In response, Portugal has stationed in Mozambique a modernly equipped army of nearly 70,000 men in a dogged attempt to hold on to its rich in natural resources African colony, and to protect the less than 200,000 white settlers in the land of nearly eight million Blacks.

Despite this force, however, FRELIMO guerrillas have

made impressive gains toward loosening the white grip on the country.

Since the first battle of Sept. 25, 1964, the FRELIMO forces have succeeded in gaining control of nearly one-fourth of the land and over one million people.

The Portuguese however, have prevented the guerrilla forces from gaining control of any highly populated regions, or any areas rich in ore or mineral resources.

In the FRELIMO controlled regions, mostly in the Northern section of the country, the guerrillas have set up - with some aid from other African and socialist countries - over 250 schools and hospitals.

Political and economic organization has also been established, in such a way, dos Santos said, as to "instill a spirit of collectiveness and nationhood."

As far as the present military situation is concerned, a few details are somewhat sketchy. But it does seem that despite occasional setbacks, FRELIMO is beginning to be felt even there.

Dos Santos confirmed press reports that FRELIMO has now started military activities in a fourth of Mozambique's nine provinces, Manica e Sofala.

A FRELIMO publication terms the province one "over-ripe with economic interests vital to the Portuguese and her imperialist partners."

## DAM PROJECT

Recently much of FRELIMO's military activity has also been aimed at halting the building of the Cabora Bassa dam.

The dam will be a large electrical complex able to provide power for much of Southern Africa. Most of the power (70 percent) will be used by South Africa for the development of its industry.

Part of the project also is to encourage one million settlers to come to the Zambezi river valley where the dam will be located.

FRELIMO views this as a great danger, "the main enterprise to perpetuate and consolidate white supremacy in Southern Africa," according to dos Santos.

Supporting his assertion is the fact that the Portuguese have concentrated 30,000 troops in the Zambezi valley around the dam.

American and Japanese countries are reportedly ready to invest in the building of the dam.

On other world issues, dos Santos stated the support of FRELIMO for other African liberation movements and the struggle of the Palestinians against the Zionist state of Israel.

He also supported the position taken by the Arab states at the United Nations on the subject of "terrorism."

"If you are oppressed," he commented, "and if there is no way or any other way to redress your grievances, one should expect that violence will arise. And it doesn't matter what form the action takes, as long as the motivations are correct and they are revolutionary ones."

FRELIMO plans to continue its guerrilla struggle, said dos Santos. "I have no doubt we will win," he concluded, "no matter what form the actions of the colonialists and their allies take."



CHARLES MACGREGOR, SHOWN HERE AT THE REPUBLICAN Convention, took over as Nixon's chief hatchet-man after John Mitchell resigned under pressure from his wife. MacGregor, obviously close to Nixon, announced in Rhodesia that U. S. may soon officially recognize the outlaw-racist states. (LNS Photo).

## MacGregor: "U.S. May Recognize Rhodesia" Soon

Salisbury, Rhodesia (LNS) — In a recent appearance on Rhodesian television, Clark MacGregor, former aide to President Nixon, said that the U.S. might soon grant official recognition to the white supremacist government of Rhodesia.

MacGregor, who was counsel to Nixon on Congressional relations before resigning to head the Committee to Re-Elect the President, described as "unnatural" the present situation in which Rhodesia has not received international recognition since it broke away from Britain in 1965.

(In the early and mid 1960s, Britain was in the process of releasing its numerous African colonies, "preparing" their Black majorities to be self-governing and independent. By 1965, well aware of what had happened in similar neighboring colonies, including Zambia, Malawi and Tanganyika, white settlers in Rhodesia declared independence for that country and seized control of its government, before Britain could grant it independence and before a black African government could be established.)

The United Nations has declared an economic embargo against Rhodesia, but it is not respected by all member nations, the United States included. For example, the U.S. is currently importing much of its chrome from Rhodesia even though there are other sources available and the U.S. Office of Emergency Preparedness has said that the stockpile of chrome is already 2.2 tons in excess of all foreseeable needs. (Most of the imported chrome, vital to the production of

stainless steel, has been imported by Union Carbide.) Diplomatic recognition of Rhodesia would signal a complete abandonment of the embargo as far as the United States is concerned, and more trade could be expected.

In a reply to a question about the likelihood of recognition by the U.S. MacGregor stated: "In a free society such as ours, unnatural situations which are unpopular tend to be subject to change. So I am sure change will come -- for the better. I can't predict how or when, but I rather suspect it will be sooner than most people realize."

The State Department, however, was quick to deny MacGregor's prediction of an early recognition of Rhodesia. "There are no plans to recognize Rhodesia," a department spokesman said, and refuted MacGregor's claim by pointing out that MacGregor is now a business executive and not a presidential aide. Upon leaving Nixon's staff, MacGregor joined the United Aircraft Corporation as their Washington representative and vice president.

Coincidentally, the economic embargo against Rhodesia is being felt most strongly in their heavy industries. According to the African Bureau (a research group in London), Air Rhodesia reported that a loss of profits, last year was attributable to "the problems of obsolescence catching up." In short, Rhodesia badly needs to import aircraft and other heavy equipment.

Also significant are the recent successes of the liberation

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## FRELIMO Crushes Portuguese Force In Tete Province

TETE (AWA) - FRELIMO forces have made a major breakthrough in Mozambique, demolishing 17 airplanes and one helicopter in the heart of the region designated for large scale European immigration.

The text of a FRELIMO war communique circulated this week, as translated by AWA, follows:

"The armed struggle for national liberation takes a new turn. The town of Tete, the capital of the province of the same name in Mozambique, has just suffered a severe bombardment by FRELIMO forces. Tete is the region in Mozambique that the Portuguese would like to transform into the bastion of colonial economic domination, not only in Mozambique, but also throughout Southern Africa. Let us remember that it is at Tete that the Portuguese and the South Africans wish to implement the imperialist plan: the construction of the Cabora Bassa dam. Besides, the Zambezi river, which crosses the whole of Tete province, should become, according to the plans of the South African and Rhodesian regimes, the front against the national liberation movements and serve to maintain the power of the white minority in Southern Africa.

"All these colonial and racist plans are being progressively hindered. The guerrillas not

only cover the whole province of Tete, but have spread over the province of Manica e Sofala.

"The attack against the town of Tete constitutes a new and important victory. It is not only an action against the operational center of the province, but also a decisive strike in the general action of FRELIMO armed forces against urban centers. Here are the details of the action led during the first two weeks in November: Nov. 9, at 17:30, FRELIMO units attacked the town of Tete. The headquarters of the Portuguese armed forces was severely damaged. The airport was also attacked:

"(1) Seventeen airplanes were destroyed on the ground.

"(2) One helicopter was brought down.

"(3) Thirty barracks and some hangars were destroyed.

"(4) A large number of Portuguese soldiers were killed.

"Several installations belonging to the colonial administration also were destroyed during the attack on the town of Tete. In addition, during these first two weeks of November, the railroad linking Mutarara to Moatize suffered sabotage actions by our forces, and was destroyed in several places over a distance of 150 kilometers.

"The international route, linking Malawi to Rhodesia, was also a theatre for several operations of FRELIMO's armed forces."



**Speech to All African Students Conf.****"We Cannot Fail our Duty"**

On July 15, 1972, the first All - African Students' Conference convened in Kumasi, Ghana. The following is the speech delivered by Major - General N. A. Aferi, Chairman Commissioner for Foreign Affairs:

I deem it a great privilege to welcome you, students of Africa, future leaders of the Great Africa that is to be. I welcome you to the New Ghana reborn, vigorous, determined to be self-reliant and Master of its own house and destiny.

You have come at a time when after wandering for a time in the wilderness, Ghana is now, once again, on a sure and steady path to a rediscovery of the African Personality to which it has already made considerable contribution.

It is probably superfluous to say this, but the one big pernicious obstacle standing in the way of the unification of the whole of our dear continent of Africa is the persistence of colonialism and apartheid. The first important prerequisite for the re-unification of the whole continent should obviously then be the total elimination of colonialism with its twin sister apartheid. The continued existence of the bastions of colonialism and racialism in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bisau, Rhodesia, Namibia and South African constitutes an affront to our self-respect and a challenge which no African can ignore. Indeed it makes our own independence meaningless and farcical. To uproot these two evils of Colonialism and racialism is the sacred and inescapable duty of us all, but in particular of you the youth and even perhaps of your children, for, without doubt, the struggle to uproot these evils will be long and arduous.

... there can be no compromise with Ian Smith. The only alternative left now is firm resolute action.

In Rhodesia, we are still witnessing a callous disregard of the majority African opinion as freely and openly expressed in the Pearce Commission's Report. The rebel Ian Smith has the nerve to continue to defy enlightened world opinion, and Britain stands askance loudly protesting her helplessness before such a naked and blatant

rebellion against Her Majesty's authority by a mere handful of white outcasts. Added to this the United Nations' approved sanctions against Rhodesia are being constantly breached by all kinds of devious means by countries who profess anti-racialism and anti-colonialism but who would go to any length to sell their souls and consciences for money. We hold Britain responsible to hold Ian Smith to heel and to use every means including force to end the rebellion and to restore to the majority Africans their legitimate and inalienable rights in their own land. This is a responsibility from which no smart diplomacy or double-talk can absolve them. Smith's summary rejection of the Pearce Report should bring it home to all the doubting

Thomases more clearly than ever before that there can be no compromise with Ian Smith. The only alternative left now is firm and resolute action.

As far as Portugal's colonial war in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau is concerned, we hold Portugal's NATO allies responsible for the aid and comfort they have extended to her to persist in her evil ways. Without their material and diplomatic support how could Portugal, primitive and under-developed as she is, continue to wage such a costly war for all these years? Let the call go from this conference to all those hypocrites, who have been blowing hot and cold and throwing dust into our eyes that Africa is now wide awake and will not be fooled. They have to choose between Africa and those little pockets of racialism and colonialism. We reject totally any idea of dialogue with racism; we have no other alternative to confrontation and we are willing and ready to take up the challenge. Already, successful military operations are being conducted in all these areas by the African Liberation Movements, and as was only recently reaffirmed in Rabat, Africa stands committed to give them all the aid and support till victory is won.

But, sons and daughters of the African revolution, while we wait for the day when these pockets of colonialism and racialism will be eliminated for the whole of Africa to be free, there is a lot that we can do here and now. What has come to be called the Spirit of Rabat bears ample testimony to this. But need we rest on our limited

achievements so far? No. The dreamers of African Unity, the Marcus Garveys, the Du Boises, the George Padmores, the Nassers, and Nkrumahs, all of blessed memory envisaged a more dynamic and real kind of unity than at present exists.

All this, I am sure, sounds very didactic, even commonplace, and the cynics will retort that it took Europe centuries to attain even the fragile and limited unity in the E.E.C. that we now see; that it took Stalinist terror to bring about Soviet unity and a bloody war to build the United States of America. This is all historically correct but our answer is simply this that we need not go through all the turbulence that Europe went through in the past. No, we cannot afford to wait. Any day that passes adds to our weakness and opens us up more to continued exploitation by the already powerful continents who are continuing to get stronger and richer every day.

Already, successful military operations are being conducted by African Liberation Movements

This then, Ladies and Gentlemen, in rough and summary outline are Africa's hopes and aspirations, Africa's weaknesses and failures, Africa's challenge before you is to decide here and now where you stand in this rough tableau. You are Africa's proud youth of today and the Continent's future leaders-Africa's proud heirs and hope. What role are you willing and ready to play in this very exciting and challenging drama unfolding before your very eyes? Are you going to be mere spectators applauding when applause is due, weeping when a tragic episode occurs? Your answer, I am sure is that you will not be mere spectators. You are going to be involved, involved in a revolutionary, constructive manner.

Never before have students had such opportunities for learning as you have. The emphasis in all African States, without exception, is on education. Huge sums are expended by Governments to provide facilities for your learning and comfort. These facilities sometimes border on the luxurious but they are provided all the same because of the rewards



"NON-EUROPEANS ONLY" SIGN IS EVIDENCE OF RIGID oppression of African People in their own land.

that our individual States expect to derive from such investment. It is only you who can justify the continuation of such facilities. In other words, your education is only meaningful to the extent that you will be prepared to place your acquisition of knowledge in the service of your people and your continent. You must be dedicated, you must be committed to the efforts which are being made to ensure that the African of tomorrow will be proud, prosperous and happy. So you owe a duty, not only to yourselves and your individual countries but to Mother Africa.

Your education is only meaningful to the extent that you will be prepared to place your acquisition of knowledge in service to your people and your continent.

I have deliberately placed emphasis on service because as of now, African students have tended to consider themselves as constituting a privileged class who only have to chew, pour and pass their examination, and go out and live fat on the State Treasury, snubbing and looking down on their less fortunate brothers and sisters. This evil must be eschewed once and for all. Africa has no place for a class system. The Chairman of the National Redemption Council in his address to the representatives of Ghana Students at Parliament House on June 16, made some remarks which are very pertinent to this conference and especially to the role expected of students in the African revolution. I will like to quote it to you. He said:

"I am anxious that this new concern for our own should be promoted on a continental scale. In my message to the nation on Africa Liberation Day, I indicated my intention to

sponsor a new movement called 'Volunteers for African Freedom' which will bring together the youth of Africa, students, doctors, nurses, teachers, technicians, and workers, who will volunteer for service in other African countries.

Such volunteers will be required to assist in the administration of liberated zones in the territories where the colonial wars still continue.

They will be required to assist with the handling of refugees from the colonial wars.

"For example, if we need French teachers, why must we go to Paris when we have our brothers of the Ivory Coast or Togo nearby? And why can't we provide, from amongst you and our graduates, English teachers for schools in our sister territories? Why shouldn't we have Ghanaian nurses serving in Uganda and why not Ghanaian volunteers engaged in relief work in times of disaster in other African countries? Africa needs a new spirit of adventure and I hope you will provide it under the Volunteers for African Freedom Movement."

Our self-sufficiency can come about only through a revolutionary effort to stop always looking toward Europe and America.

Despite present difficulties and the gloom which apparently hangs on the horizon I am convinced that the future of Africa is bright. The proverbial African giant shall certainly awake from its long slumber sooner than we think. But the power to let Africa come into its own lies in our own hands, in the hands of you the youth of Africa. Let us rise up from this conference conscious of our power for good, determined to play our fullest part so that it cannot be said of us that we failed in our duty."



LIBERATION FORCES IN "WHITE CONTROLLED" SOUTHERN AFRICA ARE RECEIVING INCREASING attention and aid from African people throughout the world.



## Welfare Witch hunt Is Nation wide

The last edition of THE AFRICAN WORLD carried an article citing two instances of the government's new campaign to find "welfare cheaters" on whom to blame the tremendous cost of the inefficient welfare program. That campaign shows signs of continuing, and even intensifying, the welfare witch hunt going on all over the country.

Richard Nixon's first effort to reorganize the welfare system was the so-called Family Assistance Plan (FAP). The bill, titled H.R.I., was defeated in Congress largely due to the efforts of the National Welfare Rights Organization, other organizations, and concerned Black people around the country. Now that his first attack has been set back, Nixon has decided to bypass the uncooperative Congress and go directly to his two strongholds; the HEW bureaucracy he controls and the masses of racist white folks.

Local welfare departments around the country have apparently been issued orders to go all out to find scapegoats - individuals guilty of "welfare frauds." Usually the victims of these searches are Black women who have had to lie, or more often work, to supplement the pitifully inadequate welfare checks offered for the support of their families. The sums are often microscopic - one case cited in our last issue involved \$12 per week. But in the hands of Welfare Department investigations and the local press, twelve dollars turns into grand larceny, cheating the taxpayers, defying the "work ethic," and being generally Un-American.

The investigations in the South are particularly vicious after hauling Black women into court to be asked humiliating questions about their personal lives. And the atmosphere surrounding this "crack-down" comes to resemble the Spanish Inquisition more and more.

The "Nixon team" decided long ago to do away with many of the inadequate social services this government offers; and welfare, perhaps the most vulnerable, was first on the list. They are now preparing the way for a massive purge of welfare recipients by using one of their favorite tactics: whipping up their followers the suburbanites, the hardhats - into a frenzy by appealing to their racism and insecurities. If you are Black, if you are poor, if you are a mother with no "wage-earner" and four or five mouths to feed: BEWARE! The witch hunt is on.



# THE in Struggle PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON YOBU National Chairman

## The Crisis in Secondary School System

The responsibility of a people to educate their young is a responsibility not to be taken lightly. The frightening destruction of Black youth in secondary schools is swiftly soaring toward a point of crisis. In fact, it would be safe to declare the pitiful situation of Black youth in the school systems as a crisis.

In order for the current situation to be understood, it must be put in proper developmental perspective. Each people, each nation, to promote its survival and the general welfare and betterment of its people, must always undertake the task of thoroughly educating its youth into the culture and providing the necessary social and technical expertise to further the interest of the people.

As in similar colonial situations, Black people in the United States are, to say the least, in an awkward situation. It would seem that existing in a culture which is hostile to Black survival would push us toward self identity and self-reliance. However, the historical use of naked violence, combined with an effective indoctrination process, has greatly hampered our ability to clearly grasp reality and draw logical conclusions.

The Black community's commitment to achieve a good education for young brothers and sisters is exemplified on the one hand by the punishment and suffering which we have endured for "good education." On the other hand, good education for Black people used to be seen as integrated education. That is, the submerging of Black youth into the culture of a hostile, anti-Black society.

It was not so long ago that an untold number of Black people submitted to the most vicious forms of racism - beatings, firehosing, jailing, - to promote integration as a move toward better education. The prevailing reasoning of the time was

simple. If white folk are getting good education, then we must struggle to be where white folk are so that we also can get good education. The motive of the masses of people involved in the school integration struggle initially cannot be contested. Even today, the scars of suffering and brutal treatment are evidence in objective as well as subjective form.

The national Black thrust toward integration has been particularly successful in achieving some form of racial integration. Of course, much of the motion of the integrationist thrust must be explained in terms of the white liberal support which has its roots in racism and economic gain. With the actual integrating of schools, Black students and parents alike were left with a super charged hostile atmosphere in an anti-Black educational setting as the panacea of educational opportunity for Black people.

Black people (some of them) have learned through bitter experience that good education and integration are not synonymous. More and more every day Black folk are coming to the conclusion that no matter how much was put into the struggle for integration, the primary objective of good education for Black people has not been achieved. It is unfortunate that many Black people have become mentally locked to integration. They view integration as symbolic of the battle cry for freedom. Then there are those of our people who continually and consciously sacrifice the interest of Black people for their personal gain. Most Black people understand that Black youth in schools throughout the country are undergoing both mental and physical repression. What is not appreciated by Black people not directly affected is the degree to which Black youth are being harassed, suspended, beaten, jailed and educationally destroyed. Unfortunately, there has been a numbness in the attitude some Black people are taking toward the problems in

the school system. In fact, we often learn to state accurately how bad things are in education for Black people without being moved to any concrete responses.

This unresponsiveness on the part of the national Black community has allowed unbelievable treatment of Black children. When many aspiring bourgeois Blacks are forced to face the truth about how Black youth are being treated, they often respond with the ridiculous conclusion that anything worthwhile will require some suffering. The brutal treatment of the youth is then written off as another case of necessary "redemptive suffering." Such responses are not only absurd but also reflect the degree to which some Black people remain trapped in a colonial mode of thought.

The crisis in secondary education for Blacks must be fought on a total Black community basis. Black students are organizing on various levels to combat the irresponsiveness and brutal treatment they are receiving. But even the efforts to organize are brutally put down - often without a sound from the larger Black community.

Recently in Charlotte, N.C. young Black students have been attempting to get the school system to cease its racist practices. The suspension of 2,500 Black students from the Charlotte school system in the last year in addition to jailing and verbal assaults are part of the racist practice.

The School Board in retaliation to Black student initiative promptly had them arrested, called a school board meeting, and on a public television showed snap shots of the young students and stated that they were not only troublemakers, but were emotionally disturbed. The Black community of Charlotte has yet to respond.

Yes, the situation in these integrated schools has reached the crisis point and it is time for the total Black community to respond for the sake of our survival.



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

- KWAME NKRUMAH

## Words From Our Readers:

### Struggle Not Helped by Suicide

Several weeks ago, on October 7, a young brother decided to burn himself to death in the midst of Morris Brown College's homecoming parade in Atlanta. He supposedly did it "for Black people." The brother's history included growing up in Columbus, Georgia, spending time in Vietnam, and organizing for the Metro Atlanta Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The actions of Willie Phillips deserve a much deeper analysis and explanation than that given by some of our so-called Black

leaders. Several questions must be raised about his act. First, "Why did he do it?" which was the immediate question raised by the Black community. Together with this question we must consider the relationship that the act had to the struggle for Black liberation and the implications, both positive and negative, of that act for Black people.

Rev. Hosea Williams of SCLC reacted to the event in such a way as to glorify Phillips' act.

(Cont'd on p. 7)



## UNITED NATIONS REPORT

by Winston Berry (AWA)

*Eritrea: Road to Another U.S.-made Vietnam*

by Malik Mgoma

United Nations (AWA) — In a small territory bordering on the Red Sea known as Eritrea, a national liberation war has sent 15,000 Ethiopian soldiers to their graves, liberated an area about the size of Maine and exposed the US as the force behind a conflict which pits African against African.

A spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), the main revolutionary force in Eritrea, recently announced that after 11 years of armed struggle, the movement "has extended to embrace the entire countryside of Eritrea." In fact, the movement is so strong that, according to the ELF spokesman, it has been taken into the cities of Eritrea, seizing "the initiative of attack."

The war in the territory finds its beginning in the aftermath of the Second World War, when Eritrea, an Italian colony before the war, was captured by an invading British expedition. In accordance with the treaty that ended the war, the British turned the Eritrean question over to the UN.

After looking into the matter, the UN found that it was faced with reconciling the strong, conflicting positions of the Ethiopians and the Eritreans. The Ethiopians maintained that Eritrea was a "long-lost" province, without which Ethiopia would be a lanquid nation. However, the Eritreans demanded separation, con-

sistent with their history of independence and autonomy from the Ethiopian mainland.

The UN decided on a compromise which set up a federation of "equal partnership" between imperial Ethiopia and an autonomous democratic guarantees and the agreement, authored by the US, although seemingly progressive, lacked the necessary democratic guarantees and institutions that could have made Eritrean democracy and autonomy a reality — more importantly, it lacked the agreement and participation of the Eritrean people.

As a result, the Ethiopian government, backed by 20,000 US-trained and equipped soldiers, usurped all power from the Eritrean government and banned all labor unions and political parties, eventually annexing the territory as a province of Ethiopia.

After all legal avenues of protest had been blocked, the ELF began the armed struggle with two rifles and three guerrillas. Today, equipped with modern weapons from Palestinian, Libyan and socialist sources, the 5000 armed combatants of the ELF have liberated three-fifths of Eritrea and appear to be on the offensive everywhere, according to a British reporter who recently visited the liberated areas.

However, the real enemy

remains the same foe of earlier days, American military aid to Ethiopia in 1971 was half of its total military aid to Africa for that year. There have been about 18,000 "military advisers" in counter-insurgency. Supplied by the US through the Ethiopian forces, who themselves are largely equipped with American weapons and supplies, the ELF has reported downing US planes and helicopters on reconnaissance missions against them. Last year, an American soldier was killed during unspecified operations to Eritrea.

The Americans have also backed up their presence with the Kagnew military base near the Eritrean capital, the largest American military base in Africa.

Perhaps the real story of the American role in the conflict is found in the economic arena. American oil giants, — Standard oil, Mobil and Gulf — all have extensive tax-free operations in Eritrea. They exploit the oil rich Red Sea coast line as well as the natural gas inland. Potash has been discovered in Eritrea and Kaiser Industries is busy doing considerable prospecting along the coast. Furthermore, over 200 other American companies are operating within Ethiopia.

The critical role of the US as the creator and sustainer of the war in Eritrea is an unhealthy parallel to the war in Vietnam.

## Words From Our Readers:

(cont'd from pg. 6)

Williams constantly made reference to the brother's "ultimate" act of giving his life "for Black people." The brother's rationale for self-emulation was to demonstrate the results of racism in American society. Williams related an experience the brother had had earlier in the day when he tried to defend another brother from being brutalized by police at the Atlanta bus station. He was apparently upset because no other Black people present came to the aid of the beaten brother.

To explain brother Phillips' act in terms of "giving his life for Black people" is not only a very shallow analysis but one that attempts to fool the Black community and cast doubts on the intelligence and progressiveness of the masses of Black people. The Black community chose to explain the event in various terms, none which implied nobleness. Whereas the people felt that his defense of the brother at the bus station was good, his suicide and the situation in which it happened (the parade) was just short of lunacy. Black people viewed the brother as copout, "crazy man," a person who just wouldn't deal with reality any more.

An attempt was made by Brother Williams to compare Phillips with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. by saying that Phillips' act was more noble than King's. The reality that Rev. Williams apparently ignores is that the lives of Martin or Malcolm or other Black men were taken by white folk. The only sense in which their lives were given was that they put themselves on the line in the struggle. Willie Phillips chose to take himself out of that struggle.

Other reactions of Black people have centered around

the question of Black martyrdom. Some "leaders" chose to be highly critical of Black people because they failed to give any support to Phillips' action. Somehow they felt that Black people should eulogize Willie Phillips in the highest possible fashion. They even go as far as to use white folks support of the event as a tool to criticize Black folk. What Brother Williams and others failed to see was that Black folk have little or no allegiance to people who somehow self-appoint themselves as "martyrs" or heroes for the Black community. The death of Brother Phillips meant little to Black people concretely, since here was another brother who has no more utility to the community because he can no longer work there — he is dead. The real contradiction is that this brother took his own life from Black people more than for Black people. To compare Phillips with King is to miss the point of both of their lives.

In addition the "aid" from white folk should point out that that is what white folk want — more dead niggers ! !

Willie Phillips chose to kill himself in the middle of a parade full of young Black brothers and sisters. He set himself on fire and ran through the marching bands. His action evoked reactions ranging from laughter to tears, all at the point of hysteria. The significance of the image and the confusion left on the minds of those there will be judged through our history. One thing is sure however, Black youth and all Black people have begun to judge the act in terms of the contradictions that exist in many Black folks lives who proclaim to be "for our people." We have already seen enough cases of "revolutionary suicide." We don't need any more.

Howard J. Stanback  
Atlanta, Georgia

*Rehabilitation or Capitalism*

Editor:

Federal Prisons, are not Rehabilitation Centers, they are Slave Camps, where Blacks, Chicanos, Indians, and the poor White are exploited unmercifully by the Gangsters in Washington. The men are used as cheap labor in the giant Prison Industry, which in 35 years grossed in excess of 896 million dollars. In 1970 the Treasury received in surplus funds, from the Prison Industry, 5 million dollars, while the 20,000 Slaves, received \$500,000.

There is no attempt by the leeches to establish any kind of meaningful rehabilitation programs. Everyone knows that a man must be taught a trade to be able to find employment in our society. This the gov-

ernment neglects to do. WHY? Because of this these men will have to return to their old lifestyle upon returning to society and eventually return to the Camp to help line the pockets of the leeches who control them.

The Parasites do not care what kind of condition the men are in upon release, they won't be coming to the neighborhood where they live, only where you live. The people must force the government to rehabilitate men-not destroy them for their own greed.

These men come to Prison with chains around their bodies, they leave with chains around their minds!

George E. Blue  
Leavenworth Prison

sailors held their own for several hours against a detachment of Marines who attempted to separate them.

In many parts of the country the Navy has suspended use of its popular commercial about folks being "Black and Navy, too." The Department of the Navy has already been charged with "false advertising" in the commercial which is widely used to lure young Blacks into a sea of floating racism.

Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., chief of Naval Operations continues to play the role of the concerned liberal as he chastises Naval officers for dragging their feet in race relations

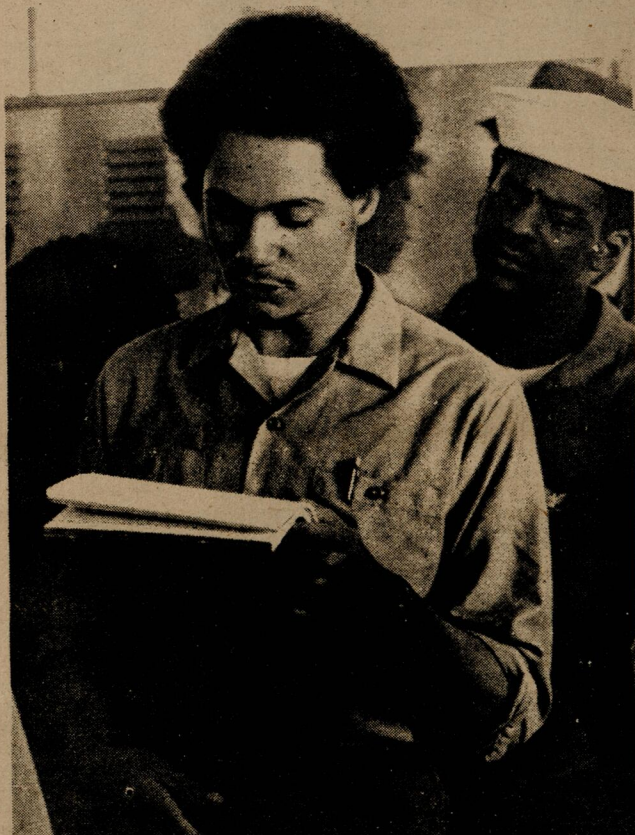
programs designed since it has been head of the Navy.

Many Black servicemen respond that despite Zumwalt's rhetoric, his programs are shallow and weak even on paper.

The revelation of the widespread, deep racism in the U.S. war machine does not surprise those who realize that all of the military branches are sacked with racism. The racism Black GI's face in the Army and Marines is so well-known it does not receive much media attention anymore. The Navy problems are receiving atten-

(Cont'd on p. 16)

## Black Sailors Trouble Navy More than "Nam"



LEROY TEMPLETON, ONE OF THE SPOKESMAN FOR A group of Black sailors, reports on the proceedings of a grievance meeting held aboard a Naval Air station, Michael Dawson, another spokesman, looks on. (Photo from VIEW-POINT).

## ANOTHER NAVY FIGHT

Norfolk, Va. — The Navy's racial problems continue to mount as violence between Black and white sailors flares in one area after another throughout the world. In one of the most recent incidents, Black sailors fought off whites in the Navy correctional center in Norfolk, Va. The correctional center, of course is just another term for the brig or jail. And the one in Norfolk, Va. like every prison in this country is filled with a disproportionate number of Black people.

Early press reports did not specify exactly what sparked the fight, but it takes little imagination to guess the reason. Black sailors throughout the U.S. navy have, during the last few months, been openly fighting racism with every method at their disposal. Their grievances and protests are usually met with violence as the Navy has seemingly established a world-wide practice of bringing in gung-ho marines to attack Black sailors. In the case of the 130 Black sailors on the USS Constellation Marines were called aboard ship when the Black men staged a peaceful sit-down strike in the rear of the ship. The Marines were heavily armed with .45 calibre revolvers, M-14 rifles with bayonets, and military clubs. They encountered the unarmed Black sailors saying "we were called out to stop the riot." In the Norfolk incident it was reported that 32 Black



## Baraka & Gibson Proclaim

# "Kawaida Towers Will Be Built"

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

by Thurman White  
NewArk, New Jersey - For Africans the world over, housing -- decent shelter fit for human beings -- is a very crucial need. It is real and basic -- like food and clothing and freedom. Yet today, because of our People's essential powerlessness wherever we are, i.e., our lack of fundamental control over land, resources, means of production, and virtually all public and private institutions affecting our lives, we cannot meet our basic needs for adequate well-built, low-cost housing. Thus we do not control our lives and living conditions. In a very real sense. Wherever we, as a People, exist and survive. (This as opposed to live because live implies free will and conscious choice -- have we chosen this ugliness ??)

miserable, substandard housing. Because we are forced to. Because we are powerless. At least at this point.

Here in NewArk is no exception. Even the most casual observer in the city is shocked by the housing conditions here: the scores of dilapidated and abandoned buildings and vacant lots stretching over most of the city. The garbage -- wrecked automobiles, broken glass, trash, dead animals. The exorbitant rents, shoddy apartments, elevators that never work, thefts, and the total lack of any housing-related services. The rows and rows of rows of projects, an insensitive and "allegedly" corrupt Public Housing Authority, confiscatory property tax rates, and white (and Negro) absentee landlords and exploitative realtors and avaricious developers and con-

only 3,907 units of housing were constructed. And tragically, this process of physical deterioration in the city continues largely unabated while the demand for decent shelter fit for human beings increases rapidly.

A dramatic illustration of present housing conditions in NewArk is the fact that both private and public residential construction declined from \$3,982,000 in 1969 to only \$165,000 in 1971.

Simply put, there are few, if any, decent places to live in NewArk and there is a desperate need for housing development -- low cost, well-built, well-managed housing (preferably cooperatives and or rent subsidies) with essential services -- so that poor Black and Puerto Rican families, indeed, all African and Puerto Rican families in this city can have the chance to live, develop, and order their lives naturally.

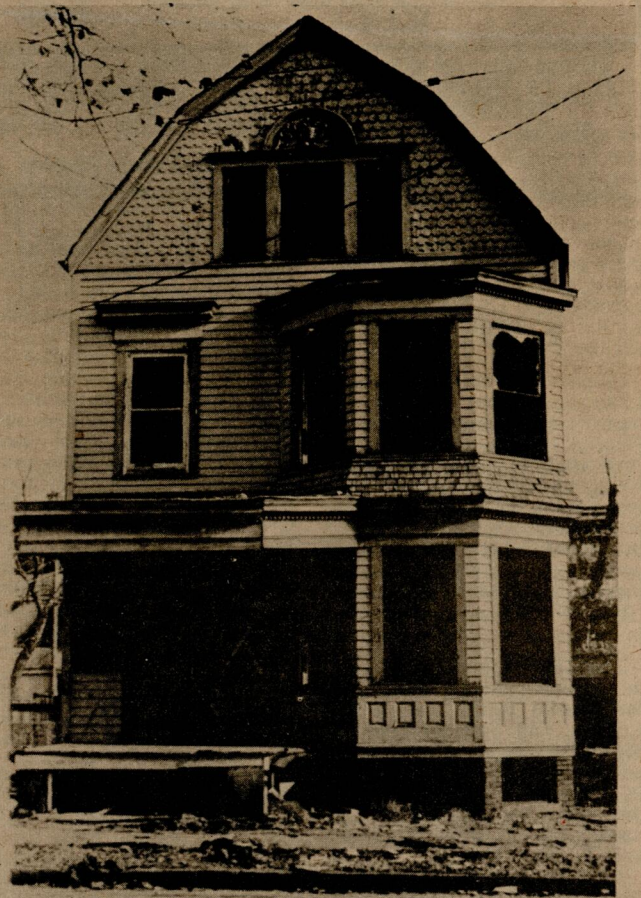
Progressive African people, youth involved in struggle, indeed every one of us must recognize our People's need for struggle, and movement around concrete issues -- basics like housing. This must be understood and acted upon now if we are to truly create a mass-based movement. Amilcar Cabral has said that the people, the masses of Africans, are fighting for essential goods and services, like decent housing, quality medical care, jobs, decent schools and the like -- not rhetoric and slogans.

Toward this end -- meeting the concrete needs of Black people -- October 12, 1972 marked the groundbreaking ceremonies for Kawiada Towers, a 16-story, 210 unit low to middle-income housing complex in NewArk, conceptual-

ized, planned and designed by progressive Blacks to help meet the critical need for quality housing in this city.

Sponsored by the Temple Kawaida, whose spiritual leader is Imamu Amiri Baraka, and involving other progressive

Black people in this community (Most notably, Attorney Raymond Brown of Jersey City), the \$6.4 million housing development has been financed by a 48-year mortgage from the Housing Finance Agency of the New Jersey State Department



X MARKS THE SPOT--ANOTHER ABANDONED BUILDING on Seymour Avenue. (Photo by Thurman White).



VACANT LOTS, TRASH, DEBRIS AND SUBSTANDARD wooden dwellings along Peshire Avenue--these are the housing conditions in NewArk. (Photo by Thurman White).

Think about it: Do we live in these high-rise concrete boxes, dilapidated wooden shanties, and mud and earthen compounds, overcrowded and tense, polluted, without adequate plumbing facilities, heat and hot water, in unsanitary conditions, among a preponderance of rats, roaches, flies, mosquitoes, and other environmental and health hazards because we choose to?

A "House," both literally and figuratively, is an extension of one's self. How we live is just as important as why we live or who we are. Yet we, the masses of African peoples, live in wretched conditions -- whether in Atlanta, Detroit, Port-au-Prince, Nairobi, or Accra. Or Robert Taylor Homes in Chicago, or Pruitt-Igde in St. Louis, or Stella Wright Homes in NewArk. Or rural Mount Bayou, Mississippi or Boley, Oklahoma. We, Africans, are the "tenants" of the world, living, in most cases, in

tractors.

In a word, NewArk's present housing conditions are wretched. And things appear to be getting worse. Nearly 80 percent of the city's dwelling units are at least forty years old (more like 60-70-80), and the great majority of these units are wooden frame dwellings. According to a recent survey, 30 percent of the city's housing supply, or about 41,000 units, are clearly substandard. At the same time, another 6,650 units of housing here in NewArk lack adequate plumbing facilities (heat, hot water, toilets), and of this total, roughly half are occupied by Black people. And this is not to mention the city's sizeable Puerto Rican population which faces similar conditions.

During the period between 1967 and 1971 (latest date for which figures are available), more than 8,453 housing units were demolished in NewArk, while during the same period,



ARTIST'S MODEL OF KAWAIDA TOWERS. RECENTLY BANDS OF ITALIAN RACISTS HAVE converged on the worksite to try to halt construction.



# The Need For Housing in NewArk is Desperate

of Community Affairs and is to be self-liquidating (i.e., the sponsors will eventually own the development) under a revolving loan program established by the FHA.

The housing project was approved by the NewArk City Council last year (September 15, 1971), by all its members (except one, who was absent), and was granted a tax abatement provision of 15 percent of rentals in lieu of taxes.

The site of Kawaida Towers will be in NewArk's predominantly Italian North Ward, though the neighborhood in which the project is being built is fully integrated (Italians, Blacks, and Puerto Ricans).

Kawaida Towers is designed to be, in a very real sense, a "community" and will provide such services for its residents as Day Care facilities, extensive library, audio-visual equipment and facilities, community meeting rooms, recreation, and closed-circuit television.

Yet despite its promise, Kawaida Towers has been the center of much controversy in NewArk because it does represent real movement here. Black self-development and growing power. For the last few weeks, frustrated by this progressive initiative on the part of Africans in NewArk to meet their own desperate needs for housing, racist white North Ward community leaders and residents, members of the City Council and State Assembly, and leaders of the NewArk Policemen's Benevolent Association have all banded together to attempt to halt construction of the project.

There have been numerous threats of violence, protests, and attempted obstructions (picketing) at the construction site. The president of the NewArk PBA and the City's Deputy Police Chief have both denounced the project, the former claiming that the Kawaida Towers housing project is a "Black Panther movement" while the latter, in a recent newspaper article, was

quoted as saying that the issue is not decent housing, but the sponsors of the project, especially Imamu Baraka who he compared to Adolph Hitler and later explained, "This is not racism, .. but fighting an alien philosophy which we don't want in the United States of America."

In a special emergency meeting November 10, the NewArk City Council passed, by a 6-3 vote (the 6 whites on the council vs. the 3 Blacks), an illegal resolution ordering an immediate halt to all construction was sponsored by the very North Ward City Councilman who, in complete racist about-face along with the 5 other whites on the City Council, had approved the housing development only a year ago! Not surprisingly, the City's Corporation Counsel ruled that the City Council's action was indeed illegal, and that its resolution was not binding upon the housing project or its contractor because there is no expenditure of public (city) funds involved.

Not to be denied, however, whites continue to protest the housing development. One group of white North Ward residents voted unanimously to withhold their property taxes after January 1 unless "Kawaida is halted." Another North Ward community leader, State Assemblyman and racist of national prominence vowed to chain himself to the fence surrounding the construction site in a dramatic "wolf-ticket" designed to keep the housing project from being built. And again, all this in the face of a crying, desperate need for housing in NewArk!

Amidst this confusion -- all created by whites opposed to Black self-development -- on November 13, Essex County Superior Court Judge Irving Kimmelman issued a 7-day restraining order halting construction of Kawaida Towers when informed by North Ward Councilmen and community groups that "there might be possible bloodshed if work were to continue" on the housing project.



IMAMU BARAKA SPEAKING TO WHITE CONTROLLED CITY COUNCIL IN NEWARK. "Kawaida Towers will be built." (Sura Wa Taifa photo).

The judge, in his ruling, labeled the 7-day ban on construction at the project a "cooling off" period, obviously because he had no legal justification for halting work at the site. Later, on November 20, Judge Kimmelman lifted the restraining order he had granted and ruled that construction could start anew at Kawaida Towers. The next day, the Newark City Council, in another "illegal" move, voted (by another 6-3 margin) to rescind the tax abatement that had previously been approved for Kawaida Towers. And once again, the Newark City Corporation Counsel refused to approve the legality of the Council's action.

Meanwhile, North Ward residents and community organizations have continued their protests, along with their repeated threats of violence. Also, local union leaders have joined the protest activities and have urged union members to support the protest activities by not crossing picket lines and refusing to work at the construction site. And to date of this writing (11-26-72), work has been virtually halted at the site. Moreover, a local Teamster's Union president has pledged \$5,000 from his "personal funds" to help cover legal costs of the fight against Kawaida Towers.

Mayor Kenneth Gibson of NewArk, who has backed the housing development since its inception, has reacted strongly to the protest activities. Gibson has indicated that he will have police clear a way into the construction site for workmen if North Ward residents continue to attempt to block the entrance to the site. In a recent newspaper article he stated, "Everything, all decisions (concerning Kawaida Towers)

were legal and above board ... I will not allow 210 units of housing to be wiped off the boards. Kawaida Towers will be built."

And inevitably, Kawaida Towers will be built. Even while white North Ward residents continue their racist gyrations and protest activities. One NewArk City Councilman-State Assemblyman has even stooped to blackmail and has threatened to lead the opposition in the New Jersey State Assembly against passage of the city's much-needed emergency tax relief bill, unless Mayor Gibson withdraws his support of the housing project. And various court appeals are being readied by North Ward residents at the state level in an effort to stop the Kawaida Towers housing project from coming into being. But such threats will undoubtedly be to no avail. Simply because Black People need decent, low-cost housing in NewArk -- deserve it. We all do, wherever we are. And Blacks here are determined to build the decent housing they need and deserve.

And the controversy surrounding the Kawaida Towers housing project is instructive in that it makes clear to us two fundamental points: (1) The importance of Black people taking the initiative to create movement around our basic needs as a People, i.e., food, clothing, decent shelter, comprehensive health care, education, skills, schools, and the like, and developing institutions to meet those needs and help us to survive; and (2) Our need to continue to be aware of and work, organize, and struggle against the complex forces of racial and economic oppression, manifested in this city (and in the other "NewArks" of America) in the form of a

system of politicians, landlords, realtors, contractors, union leaders, bureaucrats, school administrators, civil servants, policyboard members, clerks, private business interests, media interests, merchants, loan sharks, racketeers, lawyers, judges, churchmen, and especially policemen -- the overwhelming majority of whom are both white and opposed to our development and who exploit African colonies in U. S. cities in much the same way as the same system exploits Africans in Africa and the Caribbean and South America and wherever we as a People are.

The future is ours -- when we make it.

## Sudan's Five Year Plan

KUSTI, SUDAN (AANS) - A five year plan aimed at achieving limited self-sufficiency in the Sudan was announced by Pres. Jaafar Numieri during a rally here last week.

Pres. Numieri said that the program would be geared towards the country becoming self-reliant in the production of essential foodstuffs and certain manufactured goods, chief among them, textiles.

He disclosed plans to diversify agriculture in the country in order to lessen dependence on what has up to now been a single principal crop - cotton and cottonseed.

A drive would also be undertaken, said Pres. Numieri, to eradicate disease among cattle in the Sudan.

Sudan, a former British colony, had been plagued by a long civil war between its Northern and Southern areas. Since the war ended in March, however, Pres. Numieri has been concerned mainly with attaining domestic stability in Sudan.

## KAWAIDA TOWERS

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

## NEW JERSEY HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

CHAIRMAN - LAYCE J. RAMOS  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - J. P. PENNAUR

HON. WILLIAM T. OHLENS, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY  
KENNETH GIBSON, MAYOR OF NEWARK  
LOUIS M. TURCO - PRES. CITY COUNCIL

## KAWAIDA TOWERS

GEN. CONTRACTOR - B. J. BORDERS, N.J.  
ARCHITECT - BOTTELLI, ONLAND & MARTIN



SIGN AT CONSTRUCTION SITE OF KAWAIDA TOWERS shows reaction to development of Black sponsored housing. (Photo by Thurman White).



## Rep. Diggs to Head Important Committee

YOBU NEWS SERVICE  
Washington, D. C. - Congressman Charles Diggs will assume the chairmanship of the House District of Columbia Committee when the 93rd Congress convenes in January. The position gives the Michigan Black Democrat a unique opportunity to fight for home rule for the District's disenfranchised 70 percent Black majority.

Diggs, now chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Africa, will be the first Black congressman to chair a full committee since Adam Clayton Powell was illegally stripped of his chairmanship of the powerful House Labor and Education Committee in 1967.

The outgoing chairman of the District Committee, arch-racist John McMillan of South Carolina, was defeated in the Democratic primary last spring. He has been notorious for his opposition to efforts by D. C.'s residents to bring self-government to that city, now run directly by Congress

and the President. The District Committee, which handles all legislation dealing with the city, has several vacancies; therefore, although Diggs' seniority will make him chairman, Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the Democratic Committee on Committees (1), holds the power to appoint congressmen who either favor or oppose home rule.

D. C. residents are not Diggs' only constituency, however, on the question of home rule. The National Black Political Convention included an entire section in the Black Agenda entitled "Self-Government for the District of Columbia." As President of the National Black Political Assembly, Diggs will be expected by that body to work vigorously for home rule in his capacity as District Committee chairman. His real power, however, subject to the whims of the Democratic party and a racist Congress, remains to be seen.

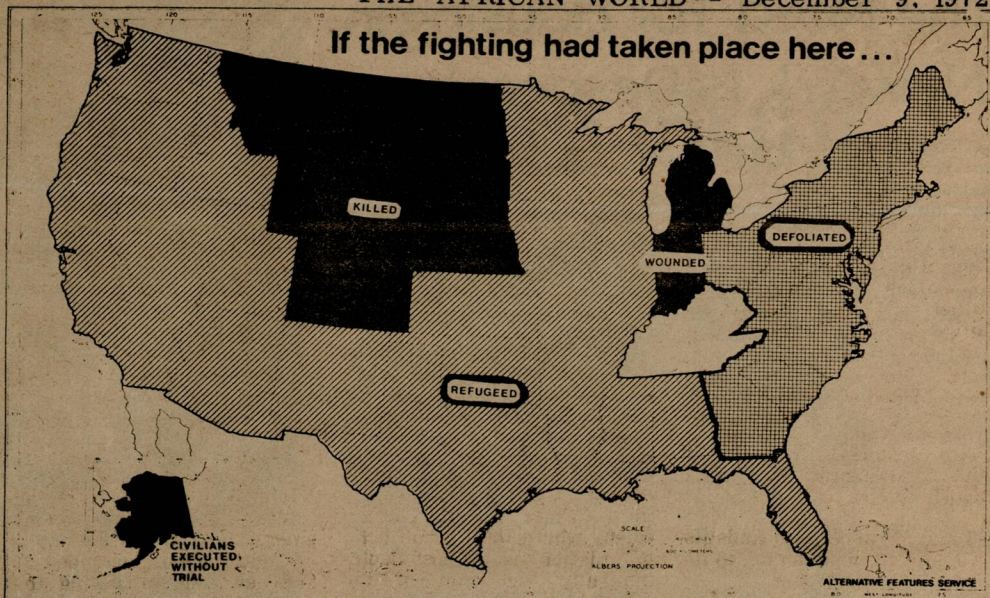
## Political Reorganization In Zambia by Year's End

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA (AANS) - The government announced here last week that the long awaited plans for converting the country into a one party state should be completed by the end of this year.

Under the new governmental structure, there would be three areas of national operation, embodied in a president, a

prime minister and a 136-member national assembly. At present, Parliament has 110 members and Pres. Kenneth Kaunda also serves as the country's prime minister.

The one party to be accepted is that of Pres. Kaunda, the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP). According to the new constitution-



This map of the United States shows the damage inflicted by the U. S. on South Vietnam's land and people in proportion to the land area of this country.

Since John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Richard Nixon set out to "save" South Vietnam, they have defoliated over 5 million acres, or 12 percent of her land. An equal percentage of America's land destroyed would leave the Northeast from Maine to Georgia bare. Almost one-half of South Vietnam's population has been refugee; the map shows the U. S. equivalent.

These figures reflect the damage not in North Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia, but just in South Vietnam! This is the price the people of that country have paid to challenge the imperialists.

al proposals made, anyone wishing to be president, vice-president, minister of state, secretary-general, attorney-general or a member of the national assembly, would have to belong to UNIP.

The proposal for a one party state here in Zambia has been a

controversial one. It has been highlighted during the past year with the development of two other parties by former high-ranking government officials, including the past vice-president and boyhood friend of Pres. Kaunda, Simon Kapwepwe.

Nevertheless, Pres. Kaunda has persisted in the plan to carry out the proposals, presented in a report from a special

body, which are due to be discussed Dec. 1 at a meeting of the 600-member national council of UNIP and later by Parliament, which is set to convene on Dec. 5.

Current members of the standing opposition party, the African National Congress (ANC), will be given a year to change over to the UNIP. After that time, no further parties could be formed.

## TO OUR READERS & FRIENDS

\*\*\*

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## Namibians Reject S.A. "Independence" Plan

by Winston Berry  
United Nations (AWA) — The Namibians have turned thumbs down on South Africa's offer of "half-a-loaf" of independence, as offered through Alfred M. Escher, special representative of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to Namibia.

Mr. Escher reported this week on his mission, which lasted 17 days and covered nearly 5000 miles. The visit was authorized by the Security Council on July 13, 1972. His stay in Namibia began on Oct. 18 and ended on Nov. 3.

In conversations with South African prime minister John Vorster, Mr. Escher was told that self-determination without experience in self-government was not feasible. However, he said, Vorster was ready to establish an advisory council "drawn from the representatives of the various regions," while assuming responsibilities for the entire territory himself, displacing the ministers now holding that responsibility.

This was the nub of the report. The new Vorster policy would in no way alter the fragmentation of Namibia into "homelands." Indeed, such a policy would further entrench the "homelands" idea.

Africans consulted by Escher included representatives of the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO), the South West African National Union (SWANU), the National

Unity Democratic Organization (NUDO) and tribal representatives of the Herero, the Basters, the Mbanderus and the Ovambos. Besides these, he also talked to church groups, both white and Black.

Typical of the African reactions was that of Bishop Leonard Auala of the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambokavango church, who recalled that in 50 years, South Africa had "failed to create a condition of peace and freedom for the inhabitants of South West Africa." The Bishop said that he spoke on behalf of the church's multi-racial membership of 300,000 who were opposed to the fragmentation of Africans by the establishment of "homelands."

Most whites who were questioned opposed self-government, saying it would end the period of "peace" that prevailed between the races. Furthermore, many objected to unitary African rule because Africans "lacked experience."

Black people in this country are familiar with such statements. Aren't these "peace" arguments the same ones used by "law and order" conditions bent on maintaining the status quo? And isn't the answer given Blacks seeking positions in trade unions, government positions, etc. one claiming "lack of experience" for Blacks?

And today, in 1972, they expect us to fall for that again.



## Pompidou Tours Africa

## Selling French Imperialism

YOBU News Service

In the last edition of The AFRICAN WORLD, we noted some of the ways that Britain's colonial legacy was catching up on her. The United Kingdom's failing economy, the pressing need for tax, monetary, and trade reform, plus a rapid succession of crippling national strikes are just a few of the problems which in part have a direct historical relationship with the affluent by-gone era of British empire-building.

Today, France, also finds its past exploits contributing to its present day problems.

French President, Georges Pompidou, who has always been more of a traveling salesman for big business than an international statesman, left on another of his annual commercial scouting missions to French-speaking neo-colonialist nations in Africa.

Although it is hard to even visualize the Queen of England or her Prime Minister visiting former British colonies on such a regular basis, all is no longer well in French-speaking Africa. Were any proof needed, it was provided by Pompidou's decision to cancel his stopover in Dahomey, which he had originally planned to visit this past week along with the Upper Volta and Togo.

A Dahomeyan army officer had overthrown the civilian regime several weeks ago and incarcerated two former presidents of that young state. These presidents had been on friendly terms with France.

But beyond such commonplace changes of regimes almost everywhere in the underdeveloped world, the French and their former African colonies are increasingly on the outs.

The grievances are inevitable after a long colonial relationship which, since 1960, in most cases, was replaced by neo-

colonialist links.

Within the past year, roughly six former African colonies have asked for thorough going reforms of the post-independence (neo-colonialist) ties with France.

In at least one country, the head of state has quietly asked for the replacement of the French ambassador. This may perhaps be a common enough occurrence for American envoys these days, but still an amazing act of "independence" in a former French African colony where the French head of mission is almost automatically the dean of the diplomatic corps, regardless of the date of his accreditation.

The complaining governments are unhappy about their economic links with France which, until recently, she tried to control in order to discourage investment and trade with her Common Market partners, who theoretically had the same advantages as she did.

For example, in Niger, the argument turns on the uranium mines at Arlit, with the African government - complaining that France has ignored its previous agreements to develop and carry out a thorough program to exploit the uranium ore. The French say that the costs of exploitation are too high for profitable big time mining.

It is likely that France has a more profitable source of unprocessed ore which costs less to maintain or operate than it would to develop Niger's.

In Mauritania, a desert nation with large copper and iron mines, the government wants to wrest control of its sizable foreign exchange earnings from the present French-run pool, but still have the Bank of France guarantee its currency. This is unlikely, since France would only guarantee a currency if it had some control over the way it is invested.

Other former colonies would

like to end the free convertibility which allows automatic transfer of their convertible local currencies to banks in France. This means that money deposited in a local African bank can be automatically switched to a bank in France. A nation can lose thousands of francs like this each year - money that could be used for investing.

There is also little doubt that the French are well aware of the need for them to alter their style of neo-colonialist exploitation. In the Upper Volta capital of Ouagadougou, Pompidou set the new tone in stating that France "never intended" to "carry out an aid policy which would no longer be desired."

His remarks reflected a growing French awareness that it must smoothly cover its colonial and neo-colonialist tracks so that it can either change its own approach or at least make it easier for another neo-colonialist power to begin where it left off.

The mineral resources of Africa are a necessity for France at this time. Yet many of the African nations which have what France needs are at odds with her. In the past France has both aided them and been their enemy. Nigeria is an example: France fully supported the so-called "Biafran" side during the Nigerian civil war. Chad and Madagascar are other examples mentioned in this article.

Throughout French-speaking Africa serious and intense resentment of French involvement is growing. This might result in a French effort to either exploit other nations where its reputation is not as bad or to change its international image. France is projecting the image of neutral negotiator through its role in the Vietnam peace talks. This non-aggressive mediating image might be the one which France will choose to push in Africa.

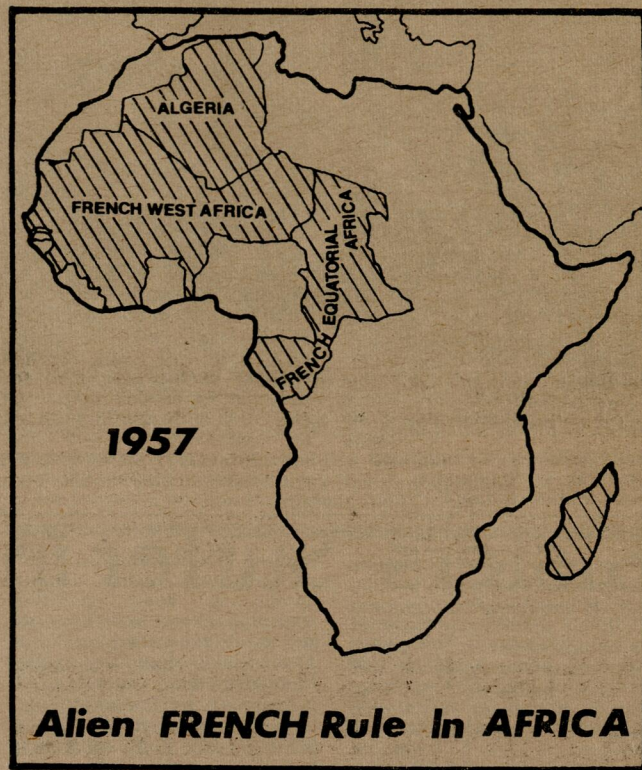
France has withdrawn its expeditionary force from Chad (while leaving a sizable permanent air force and cadre training center) after four years of major efforts to subdue a continuing rebellion. Once again France learned in Chad what it had learned in Vietnam and Algeria.

Pompidou also preferred to do big business in oil and Mirage jet fighters with Libya, whose outspoken young leaders have never hidden their aid for the forces trying to overthrow French-backed President Francois Tombalbaye in Chad.

Not all of France's misgivings involve the secret military pacts which link her with many of the former colonies. Other facts concern trade, economic, and technical assistance and monetary relations. These are perhaps typified by the fact that only Guinea and Mali have currencies, and nonconvertible ones at that, which are not run by Paris as the price for franc zone membership.

A secret report written by former Gaullist minister and ambassador Georges Gorse criticizes the uses and abuses of French aid in terms which reveal that imperialism is going through a serious process of internal self-criticism aimed at perfecting its methods of profit making, political persuasion, and capitalist penetration.

Too much money has been squandered on socially useless prestige projects, it charges. The education dispensed by the some 7,000 French teachers working on aid contracts



follows the French model too closely and has little practical application to African problems, the report says. There are some sources say Frenchmen still teaching Latin in upcountry high schools in Upper Volta or dispensing justice in the Cameroons.

On the surface a change in many of these policies would be seen as positive. Under the circumstances almost any change would seem positive. However, the reforms will be introduced with the purpose of maintaining the same essentially exploitative relationships between African workers and peasants, African middlemen, and French or multinational corporations. For instance, last spring in Madagascar students used their demands for a return to native language and culture to oust pro-French President Phillippe Tsiranana. France's advocacy

of the French language was used on the surface as a reason for having Tsiranana removed. The students wanted to Africanize Madagascar. France is now hard at work finding out how it can coopt the idea of "Africanization" of the state in much the same way that capitalists in the United States found out how to coopt the Black Power movement.

France is being forced to do this because African people are becoming increasingly aware of France's purpose. During the regime of General de Gaulle African criticism for selling arms to South Africa or making economic deals with Portugal was not as widespread as it is today.

In other words, France is finally being seen as just another negative influence in Africa along with Britain, the United States, West Germany, Portugal, and Israel.

## African Development

by Winston Berry  
United Nations (AWA) — Despite the activities around the United Nations Development Decade since 1970 and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Africa still finds the gap widening between the rich nations and itself.

Speaking before the Joint Annual Discussion of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington, Sept. 27, 1972, W. K. Chagula, minister for economic affairs of Tanzania, spoke about the result of inflation on his country since 1966:

"In money terms, export prices for our goods have remained relatively stable, so that we have suffered a true deterioration of purchasing power of about \$85 million per year, or about 11 per cent of our monetary national product."

Eleven per cent of the money value of the gross national product evaporated. Apply that to the US and the loss would be more than \$90 billion — yes, \$90 billion.

But that isn't all. What about monetary reforms? Here's Mr. Chagula speaking again:

"Tanzania lost about \$10 million in reserves as a result of exchange realignments brought about by the devaluation of the pound in 1967 and another \$4-\$5 million as a result of the floating of the pound."

Tanzania took these losses, although its per capita income is "less than \$100," Mr. Chagula said, and he predicted:

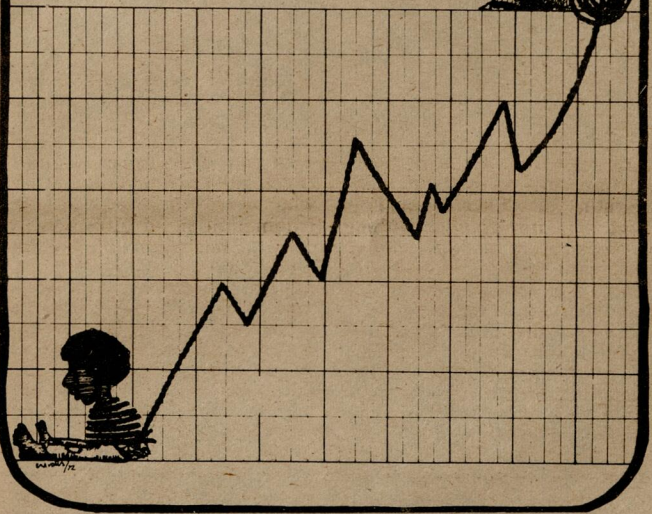
"If the average price of our exports remains static, as it has tended to be in the past five years, while that of our imports rises by three to four per cent a year, and if another currency crisis arises before reform of the monetary system is agreed on, we face a very bleak future, with an estimated annual loss of \$45-\$55 million a year by 1977."

Speaking to the Joint Annual Discussion of the International Monetary Fund a day before, on Sept. 26, J. M. Mwanakatwe, Zambia's minister of finance and a Governor of the Fund, described the impact of the world currency changes on his country:

"The loss due to adverse terms of trade amounted to well over \$300 million within two

Cont'd on pg. 16

the gap between  
rich and poor  
nations  
is widening



ONE OF THE FAVORITE MYTHS OF BOURGEOIS (Capitalist-oriented) economics that the poor nations of the world are just further back on the evolutionary ladder than the rich nations. This is absurd. Some countries are kept in poverty so that other countries can be kept in riches. The U. S. for example would not enjoy the wealth it does if that wealth were not squeezed from the backs of African, Asian, and South American workers. The problem for most African countries is in fact the problem for most of the world's people is not one of underdevelopment, but one of over-exploration.





MEMBERS OF U-BAD AND SUPPORTERS GATHER IN THE ROSE GARDENS AT WALTER REED Hospital in Washington. Black government employees are organizing outside of racist unions to meet their own needs. (YOBUS photo).

## Sisters Suffer in Prison

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE  
Lowell, Florida — The actual horror of prison conditions that Black inmates suffer under is glossed over by false and exaggerated reports from corrections officials on the criminal nature and behavior of the prisoners. The view from prisoners, however, reveals the criminal nature of the prison system itself.

The Florida Correctional Institute for Women in Lowell, Fla., is only one example of unbelievable unsanitary conditions and medical neglect that exist in prisons. These conditions have reached unbearable and, where Black inmates are concerned, genocidal proportions.

Perhaps the death of a Sister by the name of Essie Thomas will substantiate this grievance. Suffering severe pain, sometimes causing hysteria, she was taken to a new hospital on three occasions the same night, where the nurses diagnosed her ailment as a "touch of gas," and reportedly gave her a shot because she was disturbing other patients. The nurses also accused her of faking and threatened her with solitary confinement. Essie Thomas died from gangrene and medical neglect the following day.

There's also the case of Gladys Hicks, also Black who has the contagious terminal type of TB; yet everyday mingling with the other inmates

exposing them to the dread disease. The institution's only efforts in curbing what could have developed into epidemic proportions were a few shots.

There is Nellie Robinson, also Black who has contracted yellow jaundice due to neglect of prolonged sugar complications. Although she is now in a room by herself, because of the highly contagious nature of the disease, the bed she used while still in the dorm with 70 other women remains in that dorm and nothing has yet been done to sterilize it.

These outstanding inhumane incidents have triggered complaints from the inmates. There are other things, too that the women have to endure on a routine basis - weevils in the flour, worms in the greens and

roaches in most of the food.

The question these women

ask is very poignant - how can they be expected to become rehabilitated into model citizens when subjected to this kind of treatment.

Examining the circumstances under which Black people are typically arrested, arraigned and incarcerated, a serious question to be raised is whether many of them should be in prison in the first place. And even if in some cases incarceration could be justified this does not mean that people deserve to be treated like animals. Treatment such as that disclosed by the Sisters in the Florida Correctional Institute for Women is the real criminal behavior.

## Onassis in Namibia

NEW YORK (LNS) - With the Riviera getting too crowded and Sardinia being too windy the international jet-set is faced with the problem of finding a new place to hang out.

Reports have it, though, that Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis is hard at work solving the problem. Onassis is currently involved in a multi-million dollar project to build a health spa in the desert of Southwest Africa (Namibia), a territory governed by white - supremacist South Africa.

Namibia, a huge area of 824,295 square miles, has a population of about 2 million native Africans and a white colonial population of 100,000, mostly British, German and Dutch.

The million acre tract is called Paradise Wilds and the plan is to sell sites to the international set. Half the land will be used for villas and half will be set aside as a game preserve.

## Black Workers Support G.I. at Reed Hospital

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE

Washington, D.C. - Members of U-BAD recently revealed facts concerning the case of PFC Gregory Jenkins, a patient at the Walter Reed Naval Hospital. U-BAD, United Black Against Discrimination, is an organization for Black employees at Walter Reed in D.C. and one of the task forces of GUARD, Government Employees United Against Racial Discrimination.

U-BAD recently called a press conference to inform the community of their findings. They reported that PFC Gregory P. Jenkins had been drafted into the U.S. military service in June, 1971. At that time he was a mental patient at Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Florida. Regardless of the fact that his mother went to the induction center to tell them her son had a mental condition, the government refused to listen to her and Brother Jenkins was drafted into the military and sent to Fort Jackson in Florida.

Jenkins immediately sought medical help which was denied. Upon completion of basic training he was sent to work in the supply room at Fort McNair. At the fort, he became severely ill and was sent to Walter Reed on Feb. 10, 1972. The doctors at Walter Reed placed Jenkins in a closed ward. Presently, he has been placed in a medical holding company until the medical board decides whether he should be put out of the service.

According to U-BAD officials, Jenkins is "now being railroaded out of Walter Reed by the command at Walter Reed and the Surgeon General...his mental condition was aggravated by military negligence and disability benefits should be given this soldier." U-BAD has attempted to aid brother Jenkins and has upset the racist staff at Walter Reed. To prevent U-BAD's influence, Walter Reed plans to ship the brother to Miami's Veterans Administration Hospital. This move will not stop U-BAD from continual investigation into this act as well as other oppressive acts made

against Blacks at Walter Reed.

U-BAD has been in existence for over a year now. These Black civilian and military workers are primarily located in the service type jobs as janitors, laundry room attendants and animal caretakers. They are forced to work in adverse, subhuman conditions. Prior to U-BAD, Black workers were taking their complaints to the American Federation of Government Employees. This union, whose leadership is entirely white, failed to respond to the subhuman conditions Blacks worked under at Walter Reed, even though it had been collecting over \$2,000 a month from Walter Reed employees. U-BAD members now support their own organization and it works in their interests.

Now all members are working to change their conditions through "direct confrontation, massive education and legal services." To sum up what U-BAD is about one of their members has said: "U-BAD is the voice of the people telling the truth about the while lied and showing the racist conditions Blacks are forced to live and work in at Walter Reed. U-BAD is BAD."

## Indians Held For Takeover

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE - OKLAHOMA CITY - Without warning FBI agents arrested three Indians in connection with this month's Takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Building in Washington, D. C. This action violated a previous agreement whereby the government would not prosecute those Indians who took the federal building.

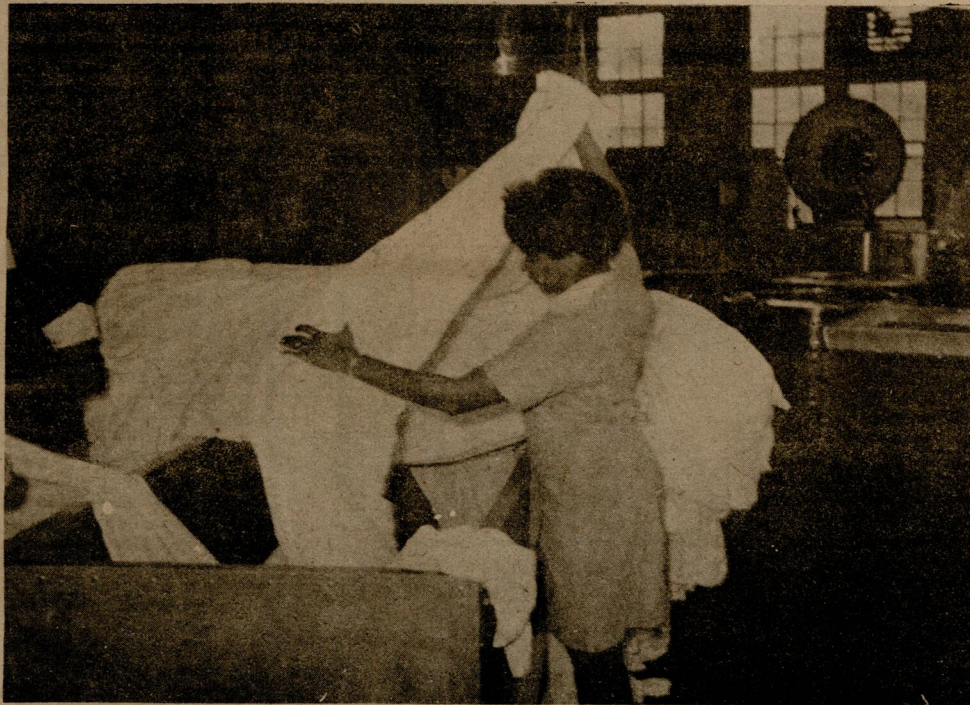
Two other Indians indicted by building for seven days.

Those arrested were said to be Alida Quirez, 18; her sister Audies, 22, both of Rialto, Calif.; and Myron Thomas, 31, of Chicago.

Those indicted but not captured are Whitney Grey, 22, of Scottsdale, Arizona, and David Molino, 22, of Redlands, California.



BLACK WORKERS AT WALTER REED LAUNDRY CON-front supervisor over adverse working conditions, lack of "Equal Opportunity," in promotions, and inadequate job description. (YOBUS photo).



BLACK WOMEN EMPLOYEES AT WALTER REED LAUNDRY ROOM ARE FORCED TO HANDLE large loads under oppressive conditions with no "hazardous duty" pay. (YOBUS photo).



# AFRICAN WISDOM

by Dr. Kamuti Kiteme & Associates

## The Nature of South African Apartheid

South Africa has always been synonymous with apartheid. Thus, no article can discuss South Africa adequately without disseminating the nature and functions of apartheid. We started by speaking to an official at the South African Consulate in New York. He said apartheid simply meant "separate development" on racial lines, and that all racial groups would eventually benefit if only the rest of the world left South Africa alone to implement her internal policies.

However, a United Nations Report, *Apartheid in Practice*, compiled by citing the South African apartheid Laws, relates a different story altogether. (The reproduction is largely verbatim). First, the law defines the races as follows: European - "a person who (a) in appearance obviously is a white person and who is not generally accepted as a Coloured person or (b) is generally accepted as a white person...African "a person who in fact is or is generally accepted as a member of any aboriginal race or tribe of Africa." Coloured "a person who is not a white person or an African." This category would include all persons of "mixed" ancestry and all Asians, except the Japanese who are officially accorded a European status. Communism "any doctrine or scheme which aims at the encouragement of feelings of hostility between the European and the non-European races of the Republic, the consequences of which are calculated to further the achievement of the object of bringing about any social change - by the threat of unlawful acts or omissions."

The whole country has now a population of 21,300,000 of which there are: 14,900,000 Africans (68 percent); 38,000 whites (19 percent); 26,000 Coloured (13 percent).

Second, a random sample of "criminal offences by Africans punishable by fine and or imprisonment or both include:

1. A man living with his wife and children if all of them do not bear personal and special permits to do so;

2. A sixteen-year old who has left school and does not work if a policeman "has reason to believe that he is an idle person";

3. A fifty-nine-year old woman who is maintained by her children but has in the past been discharged from employment four times during a period of one year;

4. No foreign Bantus (Africans) may enter South Africa except those recruited for employment in a gold, coal or uranium mines;

5. Unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor;

6. Members of the same family (including spouses) visiting each other for more than 72 hours without permission;

7. A grandmother is not a dependent unless "by reason of infirmity or other disability";

8. A white person may not employ an African in any skilled work or profession;

9. A white man employing a Black man as a waiter at a party in a white residential area;

10. Striking for "any reason whatsoever" or organizing labor or trade unions;

11. Absence from factory work for twenty-four hours without permission;

12. Refusal to resume work in a supermarket after voluntary resignation;

13. Any white employer establishing a hospital for his African workers on a site adjoining the factory;

14. Receiving a visitor in the designated African living quarters in white areas;

15. No African may "carry on any work on his own account in a remunerative activity" in any town for more than three days;

16. Conducting a school or teaching facilities for African children without official registration;

17. Conducting a class in reading and writing at home for African friends;

18. A white man spending a few hours in his own home teaching his African servants to read;

19. A religious minister conducting classes for his congregation in which he teaches Africans to read the Bible;

20. A private college enrolling an African as a student;

21. Establishing a school for handicapped African children without official approval;

22. An African attending "even a single lecture" course

in a white University;

23. Drinking a cup of tea with a white man anywhere in the country;

24. An African professor delivering a lecture at a white club;

25. Sitting on a bench reserved for Europeans in a public park;

26. A gathering to celebrate an African birthday;

27. African ownership of title to land anywhere in South Africa;

28. Establishing new religious sects without prior approval;

29. Showing films in which Black and white children play together, or Black men kissing white women;

30. Showing a documentary film or publishing an article approving racial intergration;

31. An African writing "Down with Apartheid" on the wall of the house of any person;

32. A white man addressing a meeting with more than ten Africans present;

33. Leaving South Africa to take up a scholarship abroad;

35. Withholding from the police information relating to "terrorists."

The list is endless. To enforce these laws, the police have unlimited powers to arrest any African, at any time, if they consider him "detrimental to the maintenance of peace and order." The State may also detain anyone indefinitely without trial if that person is suspected of committing "terrorist" or "communist" acts. The police power and the state laws are further reinforced by a very efficient network of intelligence service; and a very well trained all-lilly-white and armed army, air force and navy. Incidentally, the Africans in the police force are of the lowest rank and they may not either carry arms or arrest a white person, at any time, in any place, and for any reason. **SHOW YOUR PASS ! KAFFIR!**

Perhaps the most diabolical apartheid law in restricting African movement is the regulation to carry "Reference (Pass) Books" at all times. This is required of every African who has attained the age of sixteen years. Failure to register for the numerous "Passes" is a criminal offense. In his *Tell Freedom*, Peter Abrahams, the

## Apartheid Practices Emerging in Rhodesia

**SALISBURY, RHODESIA** (AANS) - Conditions here may be moving closer to South African style apartheid with the introduction into Parliament last week of a bill designed to make all Africans over the age of 16 carry identity cards with them at all times.

Those who did not, according to the bill - to be debated this week, - would receive six months in jail and a fine of over \$150.

Under the provision, which was introduced by the minister of internal affairs, Lance B. Smith, Africans would also be required to surrender these identity papers whenever going abroad - for which they would have to get permission in the first place - and apply for reissuance of the documents upon their return to the country.

The proposed law was likened

immediately to the dreaded pass book laws in South Africa, which require all Blacks to carry 96-page booklets with them at all times for presentation upon demands to whites.

Rev. Canaan Banana, vice-president of the African National Council, called the bill "an abominable piece of legislation, designed to intimidate Africans into conniving with a corrupt system of government as perpetrated by a group of terrified little men."

In another related matter, a Rhodesian high court last week struck down a ruling that would have barred all Blacks from being served in white bars after 7 p.m. on weekdays, after 1 p.m. on Saturdays and all day Sunday.

Bartenders complained that (Cont'd on p. 16)

South African Black author, now in exile, describes the different types of passes required by law before an African can travel from his village to Johannesburg: Trek Pass (for the journey to the city); Identification Pass and a Six-Day Special Pass (after he gets to the City); Monthly Pass (after he finds a job); Travelling Pass (for visiting districts other than where he is registered); Day Special Pass (for visiting neighborhoods other than where his residence is); Location Visitors Pass (for entering through the gates of the neighborhood he is visiting; and Lodger's Permit (for staying overnight with his friends). By the way, the Pass laws apply to all Blacks as well.

A visiting African-American or a West Indian walking in a street in a city in South Africa may be stopped by a policeman who believes that "he (the visitor) in appearance, obviously is a member of an

aboriginal race or tribe in Africa." He will be required to produce his Pass Book. He will be liable to arrest for failure to produce it, unless he can prove that "he is not, in fact, and is not generally accepted as, a member of an aboriginal race or tribe of Africa." You figure that out.

Overwhelmed by so many laws, the African is at all times a well qualified candidate for arrest, court appearance, fine and jail. It is now estimated that there are 8,000 political prisoners in South Africa. Time (August 26, 1966) reported that "one out of every 236 South Africans is behind bars. Every day more than 1,000 Africans are herded through the Bantu (African) Affairs Courts, where it usually takes less than a minute to be tried, found guilty, and sentenced." Thus South Africa "has one of the highest prison populations in the world."

## TRAINING ORGANIZERS

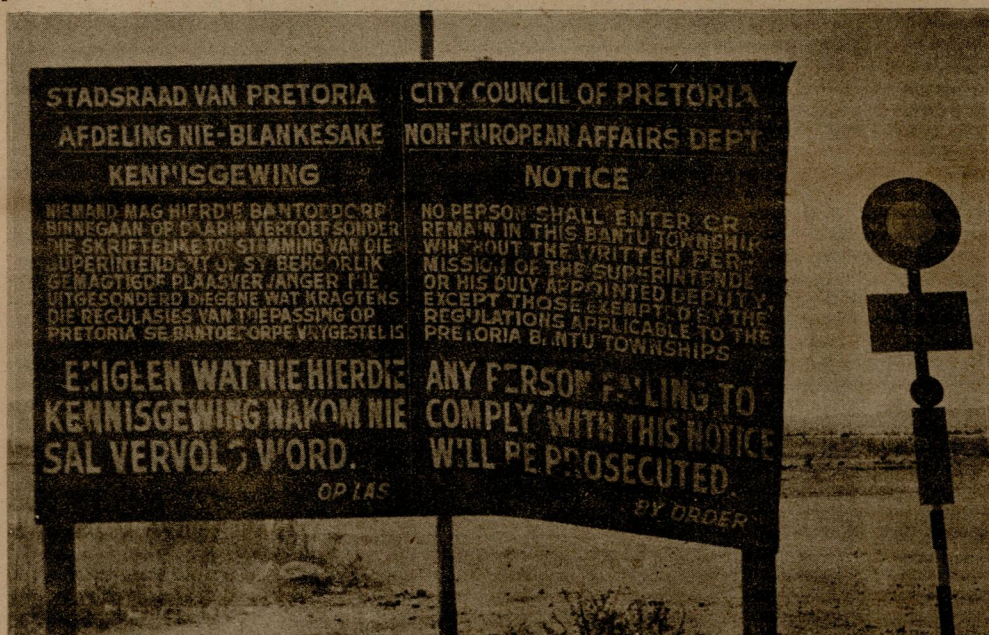
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## Skills in Self-Awareness

The craft curriculum has been organized around the development of numerous skills. This model is based on one developed at George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tennessee, Demonstration and Research Center for Early Education. It has been simplified, modified and expanded to meet the needs of young Black children. Sections of the curriculum are charted to facilitate evaluation and planning. Though we usually associate certain motor skills (eye-hand co-ordination) such as weaving, drawing, and cutting with the crafts, our Skills Development Curriculum provides for a far wider range.

The Black child should develop a level of awareness with regards to self at an early age in positive environment, since there are few if any mechanisms built into the public school systems to effectively do so, and since this is a developmental task that should be partially accomplished at this time. Afro-American culture differs with the larger American culture with respect to ideas about self, and for this reason, it is necessary to begin pinpointing positive cultural traits in order to preserve them.

**AWARENESS OF IDENTITY**-Being able to describe himself as one who is brown or Black in color is only a small part of the identity of children involved in the development program. Cultural origins, history, beliefs, practices and mythology should be passed on-taking care to separate reality from fantasy.

**PERSONAL APPEARANCE** - Teachers should work with parents when it is necessary to insure that Children are neat and comfortable but certain tasks as lacing and fastening should be dealt with in class on a daily basis. If there are serious problems, however, a workshop introducing inexpensive cosmetics, simple sewing and buying information etc. al. may be helpful.

**SELF-DISCIPLINE** - Craft activities are relaxing and encourage muscle control. A craft task can fascinate a child so that he readily accepts its challenge. If the task is assigned, however, it should be within his physical ability. He should be encouraged to complete the task, to aim at a neat, well-done product.

**BASIC CONCEPTS**

**COLOR:** Introduce the child to a wide spectrum of colors. Learning all the names in suggested color spectrum is challenging - perhaps impossible - but it's not everything. The more varied the child's color spectrum is, the better he can manipulate them. My suggested color wheel included twenty-five colors with some very spicy ones. See section five for suggestions on making one of your own.

**SHAPES** - The geometrics are among the most important. You can play with them in all phases of decorative art. Notice that African design is particularly rich in basic geometrics-the circle, triangle, rectangle, square, et. al.

(cont. NEXT ISSUE)

## Police ask no questions

# Brother Shot in Back Because of Last Name

YOBU News Service  
Hanover County, Va. - It seems that each day we read about the death of another Black man at the hands of white policemen for virtually no reason at all. And each time when it seems that the next incident cannot possibly be any grislier than the last, some white cop will pull off a spectacular "nigger killing" as if to say to his comrades around the country, "Now, let's see you top that!"

The murder of Bro. Joseph Thomas Harris, Jr. in Hanover County, Va. was such a case. The murder scene was a wooded area just off the edge of a state highway in the rural section of Hanover County near Richmond. Bro. Harris was operating a tractor on his farm job when two white officers raced behind him in a squad car. When the officers wheeled the police car in front of the tractor, Bro. Harris stopped and waited for the officers to explain their reasons for pursuing him. When the officers offered no explanation Bro. Harris leaped from the tractor and fled toward the woods.

Although he had committed no crime, Bro. Harris was undoubtedly thinking of the endless cases in which white police shot brothers to let off steam.

Before Harris was able to reach the cover of the woods, one of the officers drew his pistol, braced his arm against the car, and without warning shot Harris twice in the back.

"It was no accident," said Harris' mother, who had witnessed the shooting from a short distance. "He (the cop) was leaning over the hood of his car ... aiming his pistol. He was aiming to kill Joe. He used the hood to brace himself. He made dead aim." Mrs. Harris had witnessed the incident from the kitchen window of a house where she has worked for twenty years as a domestic servant.

It was quickly revealed that Bro. Harris was an innocent man. Police were in search of another brother with a similar name who had escaped from a county jail. It obviously never occurred to the police officers that a brother who had just

broken out of jail would not stop to do farm work a few miles from that jail. And Bro. Harris did not even fit the same description of the escaped brother, he only had the same last name and complexion.

As he reluctantly suspended the murdering officer, the local police captain explained that Sgt. A. K. Shaban was the best trained man on his force. Even with the facts of the murder revealed, it seems as though Shaban may not be punished. Several judges have already been removed from the case because of admitted partiality toward the officers.

## U.S. Drops Counterfeit Currency

Hanoi (VNA International Service) Nov. 9 - The Nixon administration recently introduced a great quantity of counterfeit money into North Vietnam, the director of the distribution department of the Vietnam state bank, Vu Thien, told Vietnamese and foreign journalists here this afternoon. Thien said these counterfeit bank notes had been dropped on Thanh Hoa, Son La and Ha Tinh provinces on Oct. 19, 21, and 26. He said that two months earlier, the Nixon administration had introduced millions of counterfeit banknotes into the DRV. According to the RYUKYU SHIMPO, Japanese newspaper from Okinawa, the 7th psychological warfare unit of the US was stockpiling these false bank notes on this Japanese island. "The introduction of false bank notes by the Nixon administration is not only a gross violation of the sovereignty of the DRV but also a cynical violation of international law and practice on the conduct of war, as well as of the Geneva International Convention of April 20, 1929 on the prevention and punishment of money counterfeiting."

## Baton Rouge Hearings

(cont'd from pg. 1)

Voter Education Project and Owusu Sadaukai, head of Malcolm X Liberation University. Julian Bond was scheduled to be on the panel but did not appear.

During the three days of hearings held before a public audience of over 150 Black people, the tribunal heard from a wide variety of people involved in the whole situation. Those testifying included: students, faculty members, a Black Baton Rouge city council member, community leaders, Governor Edwards and a Black official for the governor's office. The group also viewed all films of the shooting, examined over 40 still photos, and conducted on-the-spot inspection at the administration building. Additionally, the panel considered information gathered by Black lawyers who had

conducted investigations prior to the tribunal.

Representatives of the police forces and the administration at Southern refused to appear before the tribunal.

The hearings were co-chaired by D'Army Bailey and Haywood Burns. Bailey is an alumnus of Southern and is now a member of the Berkeley, California city council.

The panel also unanimously agreed there was "more than adequate reason for criminal prosecution of those responsible for the deaths."

Other investigating committees are scheduled to look into the killings but none will likely come anywhere near being as direct and honest as this tribunal. And they will be hard pressed to gloss over the true facts given the tremendous volume of evidence now revealed and in the hands of Black people.



EAST BATON ROUGE POLICE STAND OVER THE BODIES OF TWO MURDERED SOUTHERN University students. Black Investigation Commission found that Sheriff's Dept. was responsible for the killings. (See story inside).



# United States Faces Severe Energy Crisis

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

At the present moment the United States is in the midst of an energy crisis which could seriously hinder the "high standard of living" which has been America's boast to the world. Through helter-skelter operations which characterize the capitalist system, the U.S. has managed to waste most of the fuel resources of America.

The capitalist system with its emphasis on profits often neglects to plan ahead or to preserve the resources of the world. Instead, like greedy children in a candy store, U.S. companies rushed to control and gobble up every source of energy goodies available. With their typical cut-throat manner of operation, they began to promote gas heat in the late 50's and 60's. They added the idea of gas heat to factories and electric plants even though gas was better suited to other businesses. The gas industry controllers were so determined to reap profits that they sold gas in Florida and California to heat homes knowing that the residents of those states could not support gas pipelines coming into those territories.

Concerning the market for gas profits was the concern of the capitalist. It did not matter that the products they were selling was not suited to the needs of people. As it is today, there is not enough gas to meet America's needs. At the present consumption rate it will be drained by 1986. It is believed that in 1492, there were 1,760 trillion cubic feet of gas in the U.S.

In a classic domino effect, the promotion of nuclear power plants by the Atomic Energy Commission, stifled the coal industry. No major coal mine has been opened in the U.S. for the past 10 years. Like sharks moved by the smell of blood, gas industrialists moved into the market once dominated by coal. Now both gas and coal production is virtually at a standstill. Electricity consumption has doubled 5 times in the last 50 years. Federal Power Commissioner, John O'Teary claims that the increases in power-energy consumption has "done it to us." Power sources grow scarce every day. According to one estimate the U.S. wastes 25 per cent of all the energy it produces. Only 205 Americans waste as much energy as 105 million Japanese use. The average American car gets only twelve miles to the gallon as American car engines use twice the fuel of European cars.

A prime example of energy waste is revealed by New York City's World Trade Center. The Center uses 80,000 kilowatts of heating, lighting, and cooling. That is more power than it takes to perform the same services for the entire city of Schenectady, New York, a city of 100,000 people.

Under the capitalist system of waste and red tape, sixty-one federal agencies are established to deal with energy in one form or other. However, not one has the ability to set policy or to control energy supply and use.

The problem however, is of grave importance to African

people because as the U.S. exhausts its natural gas and oil supply they will look to other continents to supply Americans with resources they have wasted. A new thrust for control of the continent of Africa may be expected. As it stands now, the U.S. takes oil from Algeria, Libya, and Iran and the U.S. constantly fears that the Arab oil countries will make things difficult for American interest.

The U.S. realizes more than ever that it must not only keep its hold on Africa, it must tighten its grasp. The African continent is the richest in the world and as the U.S. continues to hoard and plunder the resources of the world through the capitalist system of government, the people of Africa both on the continent and here in the U.S. will be forced to combat those U.S. forces which seek to exploit the world.

## Rhodesia

(cont'd from pg. 4)

forces (FRELIMO) in the neighboring Portuguese colony of Mozambique. This has caused great discomfort in both Rhodesia and South Africa.

Rhodesia's ability to intervene in Mozambique, either with manpower or equipment, is greatly limited by the UN embargo. U.S. recognition would give Rhodesia a place to buy equipment it would need, to move into Mozambique, and United Aircraft would very likely be among those most happy to fill Rhodesia's orders.

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## POLITICAL COOK BOOK 'CREEPING GENOCIDE'

Genocide is defined as the deliberate and systematic destruction of a particular group. Groups are usually defined racially, politically or culturally. Classic historical references to genocide include the American Indian and the Jewish people.

However, a proper study of history will disqualify the often asserted position that history repeats itself. History instead of a repetitive process becomes an enlightening instrument which promotes understanding of the present and increases one's ability to accurately project the future.

Too often excited quasi-students of history have prophesied that Genocide is on the immediate horizon and that it will take the form of large scale brutal slaying of Black people as was the case of the Indians and the German Jews.

Careful examination will reveal, however, that deliberate and systematic destruction of Black people is now in progress:

- THE MILITARY: Black men are "deliberately and systematically" being induced to join the armed forces in woefully disproportionate numbers. As members of the armed forces, Black men are compelled to fight in death zones in disproportionate numbers. This is Genocide.

- BIRTH CONTROL: Black women (and men) are "deliberately and systematically" being induced or forced through propaganda and various social welfare programs to submit to sterilization and other forms of birth control. This is Genocide.

- DRUGS: The Black community is "deliberately and systematically" being flooded with drugs. Drugs not only kill directly, but also create a state of desperation which propels its users to disrupt their own communities. This is Genocide.

- PRISONS: Black men and women are "deliberately and systematically" being locked in cells and being brutalized and killed. In Georgia, the Black population is approximately 30 per cent, yet Black people make up 80 per cent of the total number of prisoners in the state of Georgia. This is Genocide.

Creeping Genocide is a reality in the Black Community now!

## Racist Fla. Sheriff Finally Loses Election

YOBU NEWS SERVICE  
Tallahassee - Sheriff Willie McCall, the famed racist who has been in office in Lake County, Florida for over 28 years has finally been defeated. McCall has gained national attention several times during his career for terrorizing and murdering untold numbers of Black people.

McCall has been brought to trial for his hideous crimes only once and he was acquitted that time. He has been praised by members of the Florida state legislature and enjoyed tremendous support from whites throughout the state.

He was defeated by a

Republican, former Detroit policeman, Guy Bliss, after swamping Democratic opponents in the primary. During the campaign, Bliss called McCall "the Archie Bunker of Lake County politics" and "a 17 century character."

Many observers, however, believe McCall was defeated in the election, not because his constituency doesn't agree with his tactics, but rather because he brought too much national attention to the small county. Many whites now prefer to exhibit their racism Nixon-style, that is, with respectability and with subtlety.



## Nixon Tries to Muzzle "Freedom of Press"

Yôbu News Service

Washington, D.C. - While newsmen are being convicted for protecting the identity of their news sources and sentenced to indeterminate amounts of time in jail, President Nixon has rebuked efforts to initiate legislative moves that would make it legally possible for a news reporter to withhold the sources of his information.

Nixon asserted that "at this time" he would not favor federal legislation to permit newsmen to protect the identity of their sources.

Instead, Nixon supports the guidelines which he put into effect through his former Attorney General John N. Mitchell. They require "careful consideration" by a federal prosecutor of each situation involving information sought from a newsmen by a federal grand jury, suggest extensive talks with the newsmen, and finally, request for a subpoena after approval from the Attorney General.

Thus, much of Nixon's idea supports the discretion of federal prosecutors and the Attorney General - both of whom are appointed by the

presidential administration.

This method has led to a growing number of newsmen being jailed for not informing on their sources of information.

The Nixon controlled Supreme Court ruled last summer that the media do not have automatic immunity from revealing confidential sources and information to a grand jury. Since then 21 newsmen's "shield" bills have been introduced in Congress but none has been passed.

One of them contains a provision that the information sought from a newsmen must involve a compelling and overriding 'national' interest before the newsmen can be required to testify.

Mr. Nixon feels that Congress should first grapple with the legal problem of defining a newsmen's qualified privilege and that "the merits of enacting such laws must be carefully weighed against the dangers inherent in the administration and exercise of such privilege." He also said that individual states that don't have "shield laws" or guidelines similar to his administration's should enact such laws.

## Underdevelopment

cont'd from p. 11)

short years, 1970 and 1971. More than three-quarters of the foreign reserves built up over a number of years got depleted as a result.

Aid from the IMF took care of 15 per cent of the losses, Mr. Mwanakatwe said, which only "underlines the utter inadequacy of the existing parities available to less developed countries."

In other words, two African states - Tanzania and Zambia - suffered losses of \$400 million as a result of decisions reached in Washington and London. Zambia's losses came after

years of self-denying frugality; but in the end, the long arms of imperialism waved a wand and - Poof! - the solid next egg vanished.

Dealing with more general aspects of the North-South differences, Mr. Mwanakatwe made this disclosure:

"The widening gap in incomes between the developed countries and the less developed countries continued, with 80 per cent of the increase in the gross national product during the 1960's going to countries with per capita incomes of over \$1000 and only six per cent to countries with per capita incomes of \$200 or less, even though the latter contain 60 per cent of the world's population. Per capita incomes average \$2400 in the developed countries, against \$180 in the developing countries."

## Statehood for Guinea-Bissau

by Malik Mgoma

United Nations (AWA) - The colonial legislature in the Portuguese colony of Guinea-Bissau says it wants Portuguese "statehood." The legislative council, whose members must be by law "native born Portuguese citizens," made the request on Oct. 17. The day before, Oct. 16, the revolutionary African leader, Amilcar Cabral, announced the intentions of the African majority of Guinea-Bissau to declare independence from Portugal.

The "statehood" request introduced an interesting aside into the liberation process. While Portugal deceptively calls its African colonies "overseas provinces," it has made Angola and Mozambique "state." That only means that more control has been placed in the hands of the Portuguese settlers there. Interestingly, a similar situation led to the white takeover in Rhodesia.

However, the likelihood of Rhodesia-style takeovers in the Portuguese colonies are not considered seriously. The Mozambican "statehood" did not prevent FRELIMO from opening up a new front in the heart of that territory. Nor has it reclaimed any liberated areas in Angola. And if "statehood" should happen in Guinea-Bissau, it is equally unlikely to seriously affect the liberation struggle there.

## Black Sailors

Cont'd from pg. 7

tion simply because these are the first full scale public exposures of the problems and because there were so few Blacks in the Navy until recent years. Soon, however, the white press will have gotten all the mileage and sensationalism they can out of the Navy's problems and Black sailors will be ignored when they complain just like all other segments of the oppressed Black population.

## Rhodesia

cont'd from pg.13

such a law would be bad for business.

Ironically, the moves came only a week after a high ranking conservative in the British Parliament had predicted the country would not move towards apartheid unless forced to do so.

The measure, the fourth such one to be brought up this year, is being taken by some as a white backlash to Black refusal last year to accept the terms of a British-Rhodesian settlement that would have compromised on the principal of majority rule in this country where a government of 250,000 whites rules 5 million Africans.

# WORLD VIEW

As workers and students of African liberation our understanding of those factors that shape, influence, and determine the development of the Pan-African liberation struggle must constantly broaden in scope and move to higher levels.

The world struggle between capitalism and socialism has reached such a level that it has become necessary to understand not only the conditions that influence our struggle in Chicago and Gainesville, Mozambique and Angola, Tanzania and the Ivory Coast, Trinidad and Tobago, but also those in China and Vietnam, Argentina and Brazil, Britain and France.

The development of technology and communications, coupled with the development of an exploitative economic system that has reached international proportions has brought about a situation in which events in one country have an effect on events in another, thousands of miles and oceans apart.

If we are to wage a correct struggle our information and analysis must be correct.

The interconnections between the United States and other countries and their relationships to African Liberation must be understood. We must understand the world in all of its interconnections from Los Angeles to Namibia from London to Palestine and from Morocco to the Soviet Union. Pan-Africanists must have a WORLD VIEW.



The Republique d'Haiti occupies 10,714 square miles situated in the African Indes lying between Cuba to the west and Puerto Rico to the east. Population is estimated at 4 1/2 million.

About 90 percent of the population or some 4 million are Black peasants. A small middle class of shopkeepers, handy craftsmen, minor government officials, professional and semi-skilled laborers is found, among which are found the tiny minority of Europeans, Asians and immigrants. Haiti's aristocracy has traditionally been composed of Haitians with mixed French and African ancestry which has the label "the colored elite."

Haiti is primarily an agricultural country with limited mineral resources and no large scale manufacturing, although it has some of the richest bauxite deposits in the African Indes as well as significant deposits of copper.

The annual per capita income is \$85, the lowest average in all of Latin America.

Ruled for 14 years by Papa Doc Duvalier, Haiti has been a classic example of neocolonialism as Papa Doc ruled in the interests of the small native bourgeoisie and European interests. All dissent by the exploited Black masses has been contained by a fascist and police type regime, and the masses believe in Papa Doc's mystical power as the high priest of Bodun.