



THE AFRICAN WORLD*

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

VOL III NO 5

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1972

TWENTY CENTS

Vietnam War Diplomacy Fails

"No Peace On Earth"



THESE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE NOT LOOKING AT THE star of David. They are looking at U.S. Airplanes which have destroyed their country. The United States continues to bomb Vietnam while seeking a face-saving way out of a war in which it has been the loser.

Police Brutality in Greenville N.C.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
GREENVILLE, N.C. - "We've got to stop this genocide against our people by these racist pigs" was the cry of one local youth as he encouraged the Black Community to avenge the death of Brother Connie James who had just been murdered several hours earlier. The young Brother explained with tears running from his eyes, that more than eighteen black men had either been shot or mysteriously murdered during the past few years in that area. Stating his feelings emphatically the youth probably in his late teens, insisted that the only way white people are going to cease this killing of our people is that we unite and use any means necessary to show them

that we will no longer tolerate their racist acts of oppression and genocide.

Following these dramatic remarks by the youthful speaker, Black People took to the streets to avenge the death of Connie James, stopping traffic, attacking passengers and destroying cars belonging to white people in their effort to teach white people with their "kill a nigger attitude" that the day had ended when Blacks would sit passively and allow the continued murder of our people.

The murder of Brother James occurred on Wednesday at approximately 4:45, after he, along with two others brothers,

(Cont'd on p. 15)

Henry Kissinger has again returned from Paris empty-handed. As both sets of "peace" talks, public and private, drag on, it is becoming increasingly clear that the end to the Vietnam War is not quite as close as Richard Nixon wanted the electorate to believe on November 7th.

The war was one of Nixon's vulnerable spots throughout the campaign. One reason for this vulnerability was, perhaps, the fact that the war was about the only issue on which George McGovern was known.

So Nixon had two jobs to do. First, he had to discredit McGovern as an appeaser, a coward, a man who gave "aid and comfort to the enemy." Second, Nixon had to formulate, present, and legitimize a strategy of his own to counter McGovern's.

The first task was relatively simple. Viewed as a radical and misfit anyway, McGovern was the perfect target for Nixon's super-patriotic approach. Nixon (and his then-cabinet members) beat the bushes, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, and actually waved the old rag around, hinting that McGovern's Vietnam approach would betray American "allies" in Saigon and place the lives of POW's in jeopardy. McGovern, of course, did not help his own course much by vacillating from one position to another and by making statements designed to arouse indignation in the red-blooded Middle American types whose votes he needed. With McGovern's strategy fair-

ly discredited, Nixon now turned to the problem of his own credibility on Vietnam.

ANOTHER CHANCE?

Four years ago, Richard Nixon stated, in reference to Lyndon Johnson, that a president who had had four years in office and couldn't obtain peace "doesn't deserve another chance." Four years later, now the incumbent, Nixon was seeing his own words thrown back in his face by the desperate Democrats.

Nixon had already succeeded in removing the war as an everyday fact of life for residents in America. He introduced the "Vietnamization" concept, thereby allowing the stepped-up delivery of military hardware to General Thieu's army and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the combat zones.

Through a skillful combination of law 'n' order at home and massive bombing in Southeast Asia, Nixon, Mitchell, and Laird stopped domestic protest and continued the aggression against North Vietnam, while lowering American casualties. Since much of the opposition against the war had been due to American losses rather than an understanding of the fundamental issues, the mechanization of the war effectively blunted most of the anti-war sentiment that existed when Nixon took office.

But now his words were coming back to haunt him. He had removed U.S. troops, but he had not stopped the war. And so, he turned to Old Faithful Henry

Kissinger.

Kissinger, far from simply executing Nixon's order, has some strong ideas about the shifting "balance of power" in the world. He is realistic enough to recognize that imperialism's strength is not what it used to be and his particular expertise is at figuring out how the U.S. can draw the best hand from this new deck. His success at this approach has apparently been so impressive to Nixon that he has made Kissinger a one-man State Department.

In addition, the White House has worked very hard to surround Kissinger with an aura of intrigue and majesty - his advance trips to China and Russia, etc. Kissinger has been so built up in the press as to make him almost magical. When he disappears to go to the John, Cronkite and Howard K. Smith speculate about where he's gone, and what he's doing.

So the "leak" (in fact carefully planned) that Kissinger was negotiating with the North Vietnamese had its calculated effect. It was instantly splashed across every headline and everyone assumed that something was happening. Even McGovern was disarmed, saying that he would gladly "sacrifice (his) political career" if it meant peace. In fact, his career had just been sacrificed, but not for peace. **PEACE IS AT HAND**

When pressed about what was really happening behind the Kissinger smokescreen, administration officials replied with

(cont'd on pg. 10)



HERE THE WINDOWS OF AN AUTOMOBILE ARE SMASHED AS YOUTH TOOK TO THE streets in protest of Bro. Connie James' murder in Greenville.

UMBASI



Wherever we may be.

Death or 1 Million Years

Lawrence Breedlove, a 20-year-old Black man, was convicted of armed robbery in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma last week. Despite the recent Supreme Court decision against capital punishment, the all-white jury recommended that the defendant be sent to the electric chair. The jury's recommendation is more severe than the prosecutor's request; he had asked that Breedlove be sentenced to a million years.

300 Schools Shut Down

YOBU News Service Detroit, Michigan — In what may be the first of many such instances in American education, the Detroit Board of Education is threatening to deprive its students of that city of eight weeks of education.

The Detroit school system is in charge of nearly 290,000 students, of whom 180,000 are Black.

The Board of Education has voted to shut down all 300 of the city's schools, from December 21 to February 19; the eight-week period includes the regularly scheduled Christmas vacation.

City and state education officials are blaming the \$80 million deficit on Detroit voters, who on November 7 rejected a proposal that called for an additional tax to support the school system.

The vote can be attributed to two factors: first, the white

voting majority, who, although residents of the city, refuse to support public school systems, whose population is primarily Black. Secondly, Detroit residents whose income is lower than those living in the suburbs, pay higher income and property taxes whose revenues are spent for repressive law-enforcement operations (such as Detroit's notorious STRESS squad) and not for basic social services and human needs.

Although the school board has been ordered to reopen the schools by Federal District Court Judge Stephen J. Roth, the Michigan Governor, William G. Milliken, says that he does not intend to provide additional state aid for the city's schools and their Black students. Repeating the government's excuse for their criminal misplacing of priorities, he insists that Detroit voters have "ignored their responsibility."

Awards and Foundations

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

It has long been a habit of the most ruthless and vicious exploiters to bequeath large sums of money to be used for charitable or "humanitarian" purposes after their deaths.

Moses H. Cone was a man who elevated the exploitation of textile workers (mostly Black) in his plants from merely a profit-making necessity to an art. His genius stands today as Cone Mills - one of the largest textile concerns in the country.

Cone Mills forces workers to labor in such miserable conditions that they always have jobs open - even in the midst of rising unemployment. And many of their workers are hurt every year from hazardous machinery or dangerous chemicals. But they are fortunate: they have someplace to go. Right across the city of Greensboro, N. C. from Cone Mills stands a hospital built with Moses H. Cone's bequest. Its name? Moses H. Cone Hospital.

John Jacob Astor is a name that comes from the Robber-Baron Era. Along with Vanderbilts, Rockefeller, Gould, and others, Astor played a major part in the development of monopoly in the capitalist economic system of the United States.

The ruthless wheelings and dealings of these men, so glamorously portrayed in movies and on TV, were made

possible by the vicious oppression of the millions of people - many of them Black - who produced the fortunes that the Robber-Barons stole.

Today, Astor's name appears with Vanderbilt over the main branch of the New York Public Library - two of the benevolent kind souls made it all possible. How generous they were in death!

One of the best known Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde benefactors is the man, after whom Rhodesia is named - Cecil Rhodes. It has been said that Cecil Rhodes did more than any other single person to rape, plunder, and suck the blood of Southern Africa and her people. The fact that he is still held in such high esteem as to have the outlaw racist state named after him is some measure of his viciousness.

But now some Black students drool at the sound of his name - Rhodes - scholarships. These grants, given annually to the cream of American College graduates (and to more and more Black students recently) are named after, and funded by, Cecil Rhodes. Again, a monster in life is passed off as a saint in death.

The list is endless. From Alfred Nobel (the inventor of dynamite) to Henry Ford the names of "philanthropists" bombard us with acts of kindness and generosity. But one recent case from England

must have some of the philanthropists upset.

John Berger, a novelist, was awarded Britain's biggest literary prize for his novel "G" by Booker McConnell Co., a banking and trading company with large investments in the Caribbean. Berger gave half of the \$11,700 prize money to a Black revolutionary group to help them "resist further exploitation" in the Caribbean.

In explaining his action, Berger said that he had contributed the money to the organization "because they have links with the struggle in Guyana, the seat of Booker McConnell's wealth, in Trinidad, and throughout the Caribbean; the struggle whose aim is to expropriate all such enterprises." Cecil Rhodes must really be turning in his grave.

Numbers Racket

NEW YORK, N.Y. (AANS) - Money from illegal "numbers" games in New York city amounts to over \$1.7 billion per year, according to a report issued here last week. By comparison, that figure is only \$5 million less than the annual operating budget for the New York Telephone Co.

The study, conducted by the Fund for New York City, proposed that the state of New York take over the numbers racket, which reportedly in-



REV. BEN CHAVIS WAS RELEASED ON \$50,000 BOND IN early December pending his appeal in court. Chavis and 8 others each face forty-five years imprisonment if their appeals are denied. (YOBU Photo)

involved 40 percent of the Blacks and Puerto Ricans polled.

Although the amount of whites playing policy is higher - 55 percent of all players - the relative Black percentage is twice that of the whites.

Most of the numbers systems,

large white gambling syndicates.

The report was careful to point out that even if the numbers racket was taken over and legalized by the state, there was no way of assuring that illegal policy activity would cease.

P.A.C. Representative Explains "Armed Struggle Necessary"

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

In a very open and relaxed interview with members of the AFRICAN WORLD staff, Bro. Pearce Gqbose, acting National Treasurer of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) described the Azanian revolutionary struggle.

Brother Gqbose sees a complete mental transformation on the part of the Azanian masses from an orientation of non-violent protest against the horrors of the South African apartheid system to one of militant confrontation with the minority regime imposing that system.

"African people," said Bro. Gqbose, "have long known they were a conquered people. Children are taught very early that they must fight to reconquer their land." The nationalist sentiment, then has been there, but that sentiment needed a dynamism in order to mobilize the masses of the people toward that goal of reclaiming their land. The Pan-Africanist Congress with its program of Positive Action began in 1959 to provide that dynamism.

According to Brother Gqbose, in order for any political organization to rally the following of the Azanian masses, it would have to have as its central theme African nationalism - the goal of becoming a self-determining people. Obviously, this means a program of armed struggle.

Armed struggle in South Africa is at the initial preparatory stage.

The level of armed struggle in Azania now after more than 12 years of the existence of the P.A.C. revolutionary organization, is at the initial preparatory stage. A brief look at the history of P.A.C. will explain this development.

The Pan-Africanist Congress originated as the African National Congress Youth League (A.N.C.Y.L.), the youth wing of the African National Congress (A.N.C.) a Communist affiliated organization. The policy of the ANC was non-violent protest. In 1949, a militant program called the Programme of Action devised by the A.N.C.Y.L. was their first rejection of the A.N.C.'s program.

Moving from the position of a pressure group inside A.N.C. to an action group in spite of its "mother board," the youth wing sought to implement the 1949 program through the Defiance of Unjust Laws Campaign in 1952. This Defiance Campaign was directed at all laws (there are more than 500 of them) which apply to Africans only, simply on the basis of race.

The resultant arrests, torture and imprisonment of large numbers of the youth brought about the "mother board's" command that the youth drop this militant line of action.

Instead, a determined group of the youth broke away from the A.N.C. entirely and in December 1959 formed the Pan-Africanist Congress, adopting an even stronger position. Their policy was one of going beyond defiance of the unjust laws of the South African system to overthrow of the whole white minority rule and apartheid system itself.

With this, according to Bro. Gqbose, the P.A.C. leadership solely founded and sought to implement the Positive Action



BRO. GQBOSE OF PAC REVEALED THAT ARMED STRUGGLE will soon come to Azania just as it has come to other parts of Campaign, a massive demonstration through strikes, boycotts and confrontation in the urban centers.

"The people responded," noted Brother Gqbose, "both the rural and urban people came out in hundreds" as the Positive Action Program was launched in March 1960.

The superior military power and organization of the white racist regime crushed this particular phase of the P.A.C. movement almost instantaneously. We remember the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960, where 80 men, women and children were killed and about 200 others were injured by South African police and soldiers. The Sharpeville scene was the most drastic, but it was one of a number of such confrontations between Africans and the white government that day.

Following this incident were, of course, the arrests, imprisonment of Africans, the banning of both the P.A.C. and A.N.C.; but more importantly as Brother Gqbose stated, was the realization on the part of the people that "the language of the white man is force." And with that, the period of non-violence ended.

At the same time, a period of revolutionary warfare was ushered in.

As noted above, however, the level of revolutionary struggle is underground and actually in a preparatory stage. The initial strategy is focused on the secret development of cell and circle formation (revolutionary cadres) around the country.

Brother Gqbose sees a strong identification between African people in this country and in Azania, and seeks support in funds and equipment to carry on the struggle, as well as a strengthening of "our brotherly solidarity and identity in our

common struggle against the evils of racism and imperialism."

Brother Gqbose summed up the struggle by saying: "Basically the African-Americans are facing the same problems that we are facing in Azania, which are racism, oppression, capitalist exploitation and imperialism. The treatment is the same, maybe just not as overt in some places as it is in South Africa."

Brother Gqbose stated: "I am in the United States first of all to explain the nature of racism, oppression and exploitation of the African people in Azania; and to strengthen our brotherly solidarity and identity in our common struggle against the evils of racism and imperialism. The African-Americans are victims of those evils in the U.S. just as we are in Azania."

"I am also here to impress upon the African-Americans that their primary duty is to contain and to struggle against racism and imperialism with its oppression and exploitation here in the United States. The U.S. imperialist must not be free to send money, warfare arms and their 'know-how' to the white minority racists in Azania."

"The 25 million African-Americans must use whatever means at their disposal to prevent the U. S. capitalists from establishing business firms in Azania."

"The 25 millions African-Americans must use whatever means at their disposals to prevent the U.S. capitalists establishing business firms in Azania which are for the oppression and exploitation of their own African brothers and sisters in Azania."

Also how Africans here can help the Liberation movement in Azania with equipment and

South Africa. Above are members of FRELIMO in Mozambique. (YOBU Photo)

materials such as medicine, first-aid equipment, clothing and any other material and equipment that can help the freedom fighters now engaged in revolutionary warfare.

And finally, to get assistance in funds to buy all war materials which they need in order to fight the revolution to a victorious end. In short to buy all the hardware which the freedom fighters in Azania cannot get without paying for it. The slogan must be

"EVERYTHING YOU CAN AFFORD TO PART WITH... TO THE AFRICAN FRONT LINE IN AFRICA"

He went on, "I would just like

to say we realize that you have your own problems here against racism but we are facing a life and death struggle. We are facing genocide, therefore we need all the assistance that you can possibly afford to give us or you can spare for us."

In response to the question of what African people here can do to show support in addition to the things already outlined brother Gqbose responded, "Efforts such as African Liberation Day, held last May in Washington, is one of the ways. For this shows not only to white racist, African solidarity, but also it shows to the Africans all over the world, that there is support for the liberation struggles."

Judge Rules Against Whites

Newark, N.J. (AANS) — A Newark Superior Court judge may have paved the way for the resumption of further construction on a controversial Black housing project in the city's North Ward.

Judge Irwin I. Kimmelman issued a temporary injunction last week barring white militant pickets from continuing the kind of disruptive demonstrations which have blocked construction on K a w a i d a Towers.

The whites, led by state assemblyman Anthony Imperiale, have alleged that construction of the proposed 16-story Black highrise would create slum conditions which would bring drugs and increased crime into the white community.

However, Imamu Amiri Baraka, spiritual leader of Temple

Kawaida, the group sponsoring the complex, has charged that the white actions are the products of racism and internal political rifts.

Baraka has also been highly critical of police conduct in the controversy. He has thus voiced skepticism about the effectiveness of any injunction against the white demonstrators.

"No injunction is worth two cents if the police won't enforce it," he said, addressing a news conference here last week.

Kawaida spokesmen believe that most of the white policemen assigned the task of protecting workers at the site from the white demonstrators support the white pickets and have not really tried to stop the white militants from harrassing workmen at the site of the \$6.4

cont'd on Pg. 7

Struggle Overshadowed by Southern 30 Students Suspended At Grambling College

When the slayings at Southern University took place, the student struggle on the campus of Grambling College in Northern Louisiana was overshadowed and obscured in the press. But the events that went down at Grambling, as the following article attests, were just as real. It has resulted in the suspension of the student body president and a host of other students. The following account comes to us from a student at Grambling.

Special to the AFRICAN WORLD

BY JAMAL KORDA

GRAMBLING, LA. - In an effort to identify and regain a beautiful Black heritage that was stolen from us and to maintain those few aspects that we were able to preserve, the Black students at Grambling College of Grambling, Louisiana, activated a student boycott protest movement during the week of October 30, 1972.

The protest movement was to demonstrate the deprivation and exploitation that had become institutionalized in the Grambling College system of tyranny. The students felt that their conditions could best be dramatized through the compilation of a list of grievances that would be broadcast to the world.

The Black students at the college sit patiently year after year watching the Grambling College marching band and football team parading all over the world carrying a glamorous, deceiving image, while they are at home (in Grambling) receiving an inferior, deprived education under a wretched authoritarian system. The students of the 1972 school session felt that they simply could no longer tolerate a colonial head-whipping by the current totalitarian administration.

A committee of students representing the student body called a general assembly meeting Wednesday, November 1, to present and discuss a student protest movement. (The committee had already drawn up a list of grievances taken from a multiplicity of complaints the students had been filing for years.) After meeting and discussing the course of action that they would pursue throughout the protest, about 1900 students then marched to the administration building to present the list of grievances to the college president, R. W. E. Jones. After meeting with the student representatives for about thirty minutes, the president told the students that he would have to consult with some of his chief administrators and that he would report back to them at a later time.

The student committee called another mass meeting that same evening about 4:30 to report the results of the meeting with the president. The students were not pleased with the token promises that the president had made. The student boycott of classes (agreed upon at the first mass-meeting) would continue, they decided, until all the student grievances were met.

The day after the students of Grambling presented their grievances to the administration, the president went to Hawaii to attend a Grambling football game.

An all-out indication that the president of the college was not taking the students seriously was illustrated when he left the

campus the next morning (Thursday, Nov. 2, 1972) and went to Hawaii to a football game. The students were, quite naturally, disturbed when they learned of this particular arrogance on the part of president Jones.

But even in the face of the president's obvious lack of concern the students resolved that the boycott would remain non-violent and peaceful. They would face another night of insects in the cafeteria food while the president went "footballing."

The boycott went smoothly and peacefully all day Thursday until that evening (about 5:00 p.m.) when violence erupted in the college cafeteria. Students, desperate to get their complaints heard, and angry at the college president (for placing a football game over the interest of the students) regarded it as imperative to express their concern overtly, in a violent manner. Damage occurred in the college cafeteria when a handful of students broke away from a peaceful boycott and went on a rampage. (The students then, after leaving the cafeteria, took chairs and tables and set up a road block in the main street between the student union and the cafeteria.)

Governor Edwin Edwards put National Guards and state troopers on the alert. About 9:30 p.m. 300 students marched over to the college administration building. Upon entering the grounds of the administration building, the students were met by the college campus security officers with shot guns. The Louisiana state troopers were then ordered on the scene.

As campus security officers and state troopers began spraying mace on the students, the students began to run. As they ran, the troopers leveled their guns and began to fire. Buckshot can still be seen in the bark of the trees, but luckily no one was shot or killed.

Louisiana State police fired buckshot at students but no one was hit.

Just as the major person that can be held responsible for the deaths of the two Black Brothers at Southern University is Netterville, president Ralph Waldo Emerson Jones is responsible for the violence and destruction that took place at Grambling. Students frankly stated, "If President Jones would have taken a deep enough interest in the student unrest and student grievances to stay on campus (and not go to the Hawaii-Grambling football game), the violence never would have happened."

President Jones refused to hold himself responsible for the violence. But he had to hold someone responsible. Several students had been arrested prior to Monday, Nov. 6, when Jones returned. Upon return-

ing, Jones arbitrarily had Louis Scott (Student Government President), Larry Jenkins (President of Uhuru Black Awareness Organization) arrested and charged with inciting to riot, disturbing the peace and destroying public property. Thirty students were illegally jailed and charged for the damage that took place on Nov. 2.

The student body president was charged with "inciting to riot," and along with 30 other students was suspended from school.

After being released on \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 bond each, the 30 students were suspended from school without being granted due process of law. The students were given suspension letters stating that they could not return to campus until they were ordered to appear before the college disciplinary board. The letter also stated that if they were seen on campus they would be picked up and arrested again.

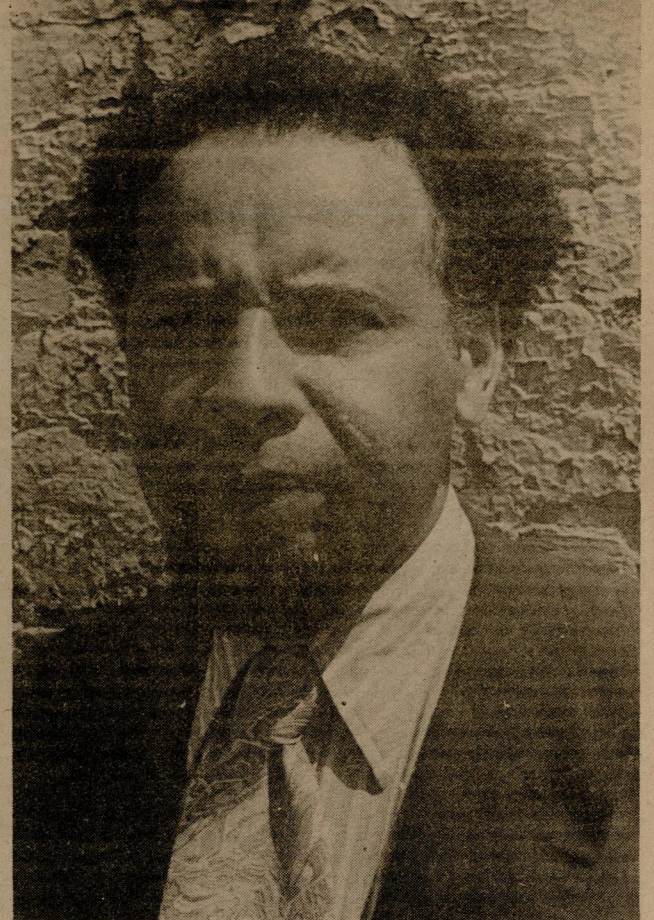
During the week of Monday, Nov. 13, the college disciplinary board met to hear the students' testimony. The presiding member of the Grambling College disciplinary board is the head of the physical education (read "football") department. The sentences were already passed before the students went into testify. All the students were suspended from school with sentences of two semesters or indefinite suspension.

Eleven students refused to accept the decision handed down by the disciplinary board and filed suit against the State Board of Education. Judge Dawkins (of the U.S. District Court of Shreveport, Louisiana) ordered eleven of the suspended students reinstated. The Judge said that the group could not be suspended without a hearing before the State Board of Education.

We are in desperate need of your support. We are calling for the support of the entire Black community, no matter where you are - state or local, national or international. This is not a Grambling problem or Southern problem but the ancient problem of the Black masses. The same forces that are responsible for the Southern University tragedy are responsible for the Grambling inferior education conditions. They are the same forces that are oppressing and exploiting the Black masses.

The only way we can destroy these oppressive forces is through "unity." You can help! Write letters and encourage your family and friends to write letters to Louisiana governor Edwin Edwards and the State Board of Education denouncing the Southern University tragedy and demanding the reinstatement of the suspended students of Grambling College. Would you please write letters to Uncle Tom Jones and demand that the Grambling College students be given justice and reinstated.

Additionally, the "student prisoners" of Grambling College are in need of financial assistance to help pay court costs and attorney's fees. You can help by sending your contributions to the Grambling Students Defense Fund, in care of the Grambling College Student Government Office, Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana 71245.



PICTURED ABOVE IS HOWARD MOORE JR. ONE OF THE TWO ATTORNEYS DEFENDING H. Rap Brown in New York. Moore was also defense attorney for Angela Davis.

New Judge in H. Rap's Trial

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
NEW YORK, N.Y. - The preliminary proceedings in the trial of H. Rap Brown resumed on Dec. 11 after a week-long recess. During the recess, the 72-year-old trial Judge, George Carney, became too ill to carry the case on. He was replaced by Judge Myles Lane. Both are Justices on the New York Supreme Court.

Carney, however, will sit for one more day, Dec. 27, to give his final rulings on all the previous motions made by defense attorneys for Rap, Samuel Petty, Arthur Young, and Levi Valentine. Afterwards, Judge Lane will preside over the case starting on January 2, 1973.

Carney has already granted one motion requested by the defense. He ruled that all except one portion of preliminary testimony given by two detectives was inadmissible for presentation before the jury.

The two detectives had related statements allegedly made by Petty and Valentine at the time of their arrest. The testimony was ruled inadmissible because the two defendants had not been informed about their Constitutional rights to consult with an attorney before making any statements.

The four brothers are all accused of 24 counts growing out of an alleged robbery attempt at the Red Carpet Lounge on Oct. 16, 1971. Two policemen and Rap were wounded in that incident. Rap was shot in the stomach in a warehouse several blocks from the lounge.

The trial session on Dec. 11 lasted just one hour and focused on Defense motions for reducing the bail of the defendants. Rap is being held under a \$200,000 dollar bail and the other brothers are held under \$50,000 bails. Both Judges Carney and

Lane have ruled that the figures will stand.

They based their decisions on Assistant District Attorney Jack Lipman's claim that the excessive figures were necessary because of the "seriousness" of the charges. Lipman, who considers himself "the People's Representative" constantly refers to his "humanitarian" motives in prosecuting the case.

Defense attorneys pointed out that a policeman charged with murder in a recent case, was freed on \$60,000 bail while Rap who has not been charged with murder, suffers under a bail \$140,000 greater. The Judges did not change their decision.

Getting into trial sessions is still extremely difficult simply because of the problems encountered in finding out when and where various sessions are held.

The Dec. 11 session was held in room 1306 of the Criminal Court Building on Center Street in New York. Times for the trial sessions are found in a glass-casing outside the room itself and in the file-clerk office on the tenth floor of the Criminal Court Building.

Most news media are continuing their black-out of the case; thus, Black people even in New York have little access to information concerning the case.

When proceedings continue on Dec. 27 and January 2, the case should be rapidly coming to the point of the jury selection. Lynn Brown, Rap's wife, related to an AFRICAN WORLD reporter her opinion that "Probably the second week of January will be when the jury selection starts."

She explained that there is very little left to discuss in preliminary hearing. After Judge Carney gives his final rulings on all the motions he has been presented, the next step will likely be the jury selection.



RUCHELL MAGEE "DISMISSES HIS KKK LAWYERS." NOW he fights in the San Francisco courts to defend himself.

Ruchell Magee Battles for Self-Defense in Court

BY REGGIE MAJOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
(AANS) - Three Blacks have tentatively been chosen for the jury in the trial of Ruchell Magee, but they may not survive the full jury selection process.

The same prosecutor, assistant state attorney general Albert Harris, Jr., tried Angela Davis before a jury from which he had eliminated all non-whites. It is possible that Harris may repeat that performance in the Ruchell Magee case.

In the courtroom last week, the unequal struggle between Magee and Judge Morton Colvin continued, as the 32-year-old co-defendant of Angela Davis in the Aug. 7, 1970 Marin county courthouse shoot-out maintained his quest for self-defense.

Magee, a skilled jailhouse lawyer whose work has freed many others, has been denied the right to defend himself in the murder proceedings and instead, been given two court appointed lawyers in whom he has no faith.

Ruchell Magee is refusing to submit to a judicial process which he considers inherently unfair. As a result, he is the only person in the area who is ineligible to attend his trial.

On Dec. 7, Harris was questioning Jesse Johnson, a Black hospital employee, about possible association with persons sympathetic to Magee. He wanted to know if the juror had ever had conversations with Magee supporters and what was said.

Suddenly, Magee began yelling, "You're playing games with my life!"

He was shouting from a holding cell outside the courtroom in a voice loud enough to penetrate the courtroom walls, drown out the loudspeakers that were being used and reach the spectators on the other side of the bulletproof glass which separates them from the court.

Magee spends more time in the holding cell than he does in court.

Every morning he is flown 20 miles by helicopter from San Quentin prison to the roof of the Hall of Justice in San Francisco. There he is met by 12-15 heavily armed policemen equipped with automatic weapons.

He is brought into the court before any prospective members of the jury have been seated, and within a few minutes he is taken out and placed in a holding cell.

He stays there until the end of the day when his guards take him back to the Army helicopter which flies him back to San Quentin.

One morning, Judge Colvin told Magee to speak only through his attorney. Magee said he would do that, then loudly instructed Atty. Rommel Bondoc to tell Judge Colvin to kiss his ass. Magee was removed.

Another morning, Magee told Judge Colvin he would act lawfully as long as everybody else followed the law. He was thrown out just moments later for allegedly talking too loudly to Atty. Bondoc.

The next day, Ruchell made a motion "to dismiss these KKK lawyers on my case." Back to the holding cell.

Then came Dec. 5. Ruchell walked into the courtroom and

D.C. Parents: "No Forced Sickle Cell Tests"!

YOBU News Service
Washington, D.C. — A group of concerned D.C. residents held a protest rally on Wednesday, December 6, at the District Building concerning D.C. regulation Number 72-9. This regulation concerns required immunization of school children. According to the regulation "each child admitted to a public school, either kindergarten or first grade as the case may be, shall have been tested for Sickle Cell Anemia."

Another part of the regulation required the Director of the Department of Human Resources to develop and implement a program for the testing or screening for sickle cell for those students already enrolled in class.

The group declared they were totally against the mandatory law which requires the collection of genetic information on Black people by the US government. According to a spokesman for the group, "there presently exists no other such mandatory law requiring

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. - Four weeks ago Joseph Waller was refused an appeal hearing by the Supreme Court for a charge of verbal abuse of a police officer. Joseph Waller is chairman of the Junta of Militant Organizations (JOMO) and the recently formed African People's Socialist Party - both are based in St. Petersburg, Florida. Joseph Waller surrendered himself to the local authorities to begin serving the remainder of a 270-day sentence on Dec. 4, 1972.

Joseph Waller stated that this was not just an attack against him individually but an attack against the entire Black community. He further pointed out that because of JOMO's campaign against drugs, he had to be silenced. "The struggle for African liberation must remain

went straight for Atty. Robert Carrow. Three deputies grabbed him before he struck the attorney.

The following morning Ruchell was brought to the courtroom with his hands cuffed and attached to a chair around his waist.

"(If) you give assurance that there will be no repetition (of the attack on Atty. Carrow), you may sit in this court without restraints," said Judge Colvin.

"You say without restraint upon me," asked Magee.

"Yes," answered the judge. "What about the disguised restraints, the ones that no one sees except me and suffers from?" asked Ruchell.

Magee was out of the court soon after that, but his question remained.

He probably will not be seen by the jury which judges him except for brief moments. At this point, it seems that there is nothing that he or anyone can do about it.

any other special ethnic group to submit to a screening test of any kind." He went on to point out that there exists genetic (inherited) diseases by white groups.

"The Jews have Tay Sachs Disease, it's a genetic (inherited) disease, and it's deadly, but is there a law forcing all Jewish kids and parents to take a test to see if they carry it...."

The Greeks and Italians have Thalassemia, a genetic (inherited) disease; it too is very destructive, but is there a law forcing all kids of Greek and Italian background to take a test to see if they carry it. No! They wouldn't stand for it."

What the group has called for is that the screening not be made mandatory. White folks shouldn't worry, it's not communicable and they won't catch it. Most of them know they can't catch sickle cell anemia and others have other reasons for desiring mandatory screening for sickle cell anemia. They can use a person's having sickle cell as a basis for denying families insurance, denying people jobs

Joe Waller of JOMO Surrenders to Police

foremost in your attempts to free me," Waller told a group of 100 supporters. "We must fight much harder now. Remember, the struggle is not just about me but about ending poverty and suffering in the black community." With that Waller turned and entered the police station where armed police officers were waiting. Emotions were high as the leader of many struggles for black people was led away.

The criminal in this instance is city attorney, Carl Linn. It was he who issued the warrant for the arrest of Joseph Waller.

Carl Linn considers Joseph Waller a very dangerous person. Any person who opposes capitalism and racism and champions the cause of African liberation is considered a threat.

Carl Linn fabricated a ridiculous, but damaging story that Joseph Waller and JOMO members were going to shoot up city hall. With this pretense, he issued instructions to the St. Petersburg police department to use whatever means and methods necessary to arrest Joseph Waller. The mayor of Baton Rouge told his police department to use whatever force necessary to control the black students at Southern University. The result was two black students murdered.

The verbal abuse charge was hung on Joseph Waller in August 1968. St. Petersburg had been shaken by a strike of black sanitation workers and a civil disturbance in the Black community. Black tension and anger threatened St. Petersburg's peaceful tourist atmosphere. As chairman of JOMO, Joseph Waller was investigating an incident of police brutality during that racially

tense period. The incident was a cleverly disguised plot to capture Waller. On the way to the city jail, Waller was beaten.

This arrest comes as no surprise. All summer long JOMO has been waging a sharp campaign against drugs. Community pressure forced the police to bust the Number 1 drug pusher in St. Petersburg. Also, JOMO had undergone intensive political development.

The political growth found its material expression in the African People's Socialist Party. The leadership of JOMO planned to formally announce the existence of the Party on Dec. 29, 1972 at JOMO's First Annual Banquet. The African People's Socialist Party promises to change the whole nature of the Black liberation struggle. It is because of these activities that Joseph Waller was arrested.

A defense fund has been created to raise funds for bond and legal fees. All contributions can be sent to the Southern Student Defense Fund, P.O. Box 12792, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733.

A march to protest this new act of harassment was scheduled for Saturday, Dec. 9, 1972. The march will begin at Campbell's Park in St. Petersburg and end at the city hall. The march will begin at 3:30 p.m. The Chamber of Commerce is one of the targets of the protests. When there are demonstrations white merchants lose money. No customers, no profits. There will be demonstrations until Joseph Waller is released from jail.

The Junta of Militant Organization has resolved to step up its campaign against drugs and to bring the aims and purpose of the African People's Socialist Party into public view.

Brazil Woos African Nations

Libreville, Gabon (AWA) — Brazilian foreign minister Mario Gibson Barbosa continues his tour of Africa, winning friends and influencing people ... but for what end?

Gibson Barbosa recently signed an agreement with the foreign minister of Gabon which calls for a strengthening of relations between the two Atlantic countries.

The agreement supports the exchange of cultural and technical missions between the two nations. Heavy emphasis is placed on the participation of Brazil "in petroleum exploitation in Gabon."

Brazil, a major trading partner with colonialist Portu-

gal, maintains that its trade relations with Lisbon do not imply support for its colonial policies in Africa. However, when the resolution that called for negotiations between Portugal and the liberation movements for African independence was put to a vote before the UN General Assembly Nov. 14, Brazil voted against it. With that crucial vote, Brazil exposed itself as the bald-faced supporter of Portuguese terrorism in Africa.

African states who buy Gibson Barbosa's cultural and economic "free talk" ought to think twice before signing on the dotted line.

Brazil Lacks Medical Care

(TNS) Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 11 (Prensa Latina) - With one doctor for every 2,500 people, one hospital bed for every 360 patients and 329 municipalities completely lacking in medical services, Brazil presents one of Latin America's most tragic health pictures, ranking in 16th place, behind Paraguay.

The situation of extreme poverty in Brazil is not confined to the Northern section. The most industrialized areas such

as Sao Paulo, with 6,000,000 inhabitants has an infant mortality rate of 80 for every 1000 live births.

This is from data released by Professor Fui Laurenti of the Sao Paulo University School of Public Health. The infant death rate in Sao Paulo, the country's most developed area, is higher than 20 years ago.

The study was the result of a World Health Organization investigation.

as well as branding children for life. Dr. Rudolph Jackson, National Coordinator of Sickle Cell Disease. Program has already documented complaints and reports of job and insurance rate discrimination based on positive test for sickle cell trait.

Presently, there are 8 states

which have mandatory sickle screening test laws. These states include Indiana, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, Virginia and now D.C. Attempts are being made by many individuals in each of these states to repeal or amend these laws.

Legal Dope Pushing

The issue of drugs is one that is receiving increasing attention from all sections of this society.

Most Black community residents are aware of the complicity of local government in the drug traffic which preys on our people - the double standard of local police is well known. Recently, Congressional testimony and several books have documented what Black folks have long suspected: the federal government, particularly the CIA, is deeply involved in the cultivation of the opium poppy in Southeast Asia and the transportation of addictive drugs to this country.

The spread of drugs serves the interests of absolutely no one in the Black community, with the exception of the pushers - and even their interests in drugs are only short-range, whether they understand it or not.

In addition, white merchants and citizens have become increasingly alarmed with the spread of drugs for two reasons. First, their own sons and daughters have, to some extent, been affected.

As long as drugs were contained within our communities, they were no threat. But when the youth of the Scarsdales, Grosse Points, and Silver Springs' started getting high, their parents were alarmed.

Secondly, businessmen are alarmed at the loss of property connected with "drug-related crimes." Their concern is not for the people involved, just for cutting down on their property losses.

It is often said that drugs are not an isolated problem for Black people - that they are a result of, and a part of, a socio-economic process in which we are caught. We agree with this position wholeheartedly. There can be no final resolution of the drug problems of our people short of the elimination of our class and racial exploitation.

The drug traffic in the Black community is an integral part of America's society and cannot ultimately be stopped without a fundamental change in that society.

But saying all this does not necessarily speak to the day to day realities of drug usage in our community. While we continue to organize for fundamental change, we must constantly be aware of the proliferation of government-sponsored "drug programs" for Black folks.

Although the wide-spread use of methadone is relatively recent, the government, in cooperation with big drug companies, have their eyes set on bigger and better things. The federal government is not only routinely recommending methadone maintenance for unlimited periods of time, but there is now serious discussion on high federal levels of instituting heroin maintenance - even for teenage addicts.

Now that Nixon's tight-belt budget is eliminating scores of poverty programs, poverty programs administrators have rapidly gotten hip and are shipping to the new hustle - drug programs.

There is an urgent need for concerned Black people on every level of our communities to investigate such programs before they become institutionalized. We should fight the concept of heroin maintenance with every ounce of our strength: methadone maintenance is equally destructive.

(Cont'd on p. 7)



THE in Struggle PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON YOBU National Chairman

Education and Metaphysics

Those Black people who have paid attention to the education they have received in junior high school, high school or college are by now aware that they have received a lot of nonsense. The distortions and deceptions we received in the formal educational process range from "the land of the free" and Columbus "discovering" America to the notion that the Civil War was fought to free the slaves.

But aside from factual and analytical distortion, we have received, it is also important for us to recognize that education in a capitalist society is dominated by capitalist ideology - that is, the philosophy advocated by the ruling class has a large effect on the approach used in education.

Bourgeois (capitalist-oriented) education uses as its basis - metaphysics. While the dialectical approach to the world maintains correctly that things are interrelated and have an effect on one another, metaphysics claims that things can be compartmentalized - separated - and studied separately.

For an example of how the American educational system implements this philosophical garbage, let us look at the component that is supposed to be most advanced - college. "HIGHER" EDUCATION

Most colleges in the United States (including "Black" colleges, since they have patterned themselves primarily after white-run colleges) have established a standard set of departments, each of which is responsible for a certain field of study. If we are majoring in Sociology or Psychology, Anthropology, Economics, Political Science or Philosophy, we are supposed to be specializing in that particular field. (We will concentrate on fields such as these because they contain even more ideological content than such natural sciences as Math, Physics etc... If you are majoring in History, you may be required to take one or two "related" courses in Economics, but the study of Economics

is not integral to the study of History. This is because these institutions seek to preserve the artificial separation of different aspects of the study of man.

DISTORTION OF SOCIETY
Psychology is the study of the laws of behavior of individual men and women. Sociology is the study of the laws of behavior of societies of men and women. Wouldn't it seem that the two are very closely related? If so, why are they studied separately, and with different premises and conclusions?

A materialist approach to history rightly asserts that social consciousness is a product of social being - that is, that a man or woman gets his or her perception of the world (and therefore behavior) from the experiences which have shaped that life; we are products of our environment, rather than of "inherent natural" tendencies.

Yet psychologists, divorced from a study of societies are left to concoct all types of ridiculous theories of behavior based on intelligence quotients, aggression quotients, achievement quotients - just about every kind of quotient except the correct ones.

An example of even faultier bourgeois education is the separation of Economics from History and Political Sciences. How is it possible to understand the Civil War without understanding the underlying economic conflicts between Northern industrialists and Southern planters? How is it possible to understand the political institutions of this country (or any other) without understanding the fundamental nature of class contradictions out of which

governments arise?

It is obvious that the creation of a department of Political Economy at a Harvard or U.C.L.A., or C.C.N.Y. would force people to re-look at the world and this country; a real education given to Black students at such places would lead to conclusions which are opposed to the basic purposes of such institutions - that is the maintenance and support of American society.

All of the inadequacies of so-called higher education discussed above can be directly traced from the incorrectness of the prevalent philosophy. And that is the one field of study we have not mentioned. Philosophy is the most despised department in most American colleges, as it should be.

Philosophy, as it is taught, is the most useless and irrelevant major possible, because it has nothing whatsoever to do with anything in the real world. As we have seen, however, it is consistent for normal education in this country to separate each "subject" from every other one.

Therefore, since philosophy is the study of ideas, American education keeps the study of philosophy - ideas - separated from the study of everything in the material world - almost as if there were no connection. Thus, the irrelevance of philosophy.

This is, perhaps, the greatest distortion of all; if our oppressors can enforce their own philosophical assumptions, as they attempt to do in educational institutions, then they can sit back, secure in the knowledge that our educational process can arrive at no conclusions but their own.

Boston ALSC Raises \$5000

YOBU News Service
Boston, Mass. — Saturday, December 2nd marked another instance of the continuing efforts of the African Liberation Support Committee to provide armed liberation struggles with material and political support from African people in the U.S.

The Boston Chapter of ALSC sponsored a benefit that night featuring the Persuasions, the Energetics, and Owusu Sadaukai, Mwalimu Mkuu of Malcolm X Liberation University and chairman of the African Liberation Support Committee.

The event was designed to do two things: First, to raise money towards the ALSC's goal of \$100,000 to be contributed to liberation movements in Namibia (South West Africa), Azania (South Africa), Z i m b a b w e (Rhodesia), Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea-Bissau; and second, to inform Black people in the Boston area about those movements, and their interrelationship with our struggle here.

Brother Sadaukai also took the opportunity to inform the audience about the circumstances surrounding the murder of two Black students at Southern University in Baton Rouge. Sadaukai served on a special Black investigating panel looking into the murders.

He emphasized the fact that the events at Baton Rouge can easily be produced in Boston or anywhere where Black people allow it.

The event, both a financial and informational success, reportedly netted approximately \$5,000.

Liberators' Unity Meeting Scheduled

(AANS) - According to a government broadcast here, Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, will be the site this week for a meeting of two of the major guerrilla organizations fighting against Portuguese control in Angola - the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA).

Also to attend the meeting are foreign ministers from Congo, Zaire, Zambia and Tanzania, as well as representatives of the Organization of African Unity.

The purpose of the meeting is to build a strong, more unified effort to counter Portuguese colonialism in Angola, it was reported.



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

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

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

— KWAME NKRUMAH

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

by Winston Berry (AWA)

African Nations Condemn Shaky South African Position on Namibia

United Nations (AWA) - Key African leaders here have seriously criticized South Africa's response to the recent UN attempt to hasten independence in Namibia through dialogue.

Zewde Gabre-Selassie, this month's chairman of the African Group, was joined by Rocheforte Weeks, foreign minister of Liberia, and Ahmed Taibi Benhima, acting president of the council of ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in questioning whether contact should continue between the UN and the South African government.

Addressing the Security Council on Nov. 28, the three African spokesmen based their positions on the report of the Secretary-General's special representative to Namibia, Dr. Alfred Escher.

Under the authorization of the Security Council, Dr. Escher travelled extensively throughout Namibia, consulting with the population, and visited South Africa for discussions with prime minister John Vorster last month.

Ambassador Gabre-Selassie reminded the Security Council, which is currently chaired by the dynamic Madame Jeanne Cisse of Guinea, that South Africa has no legal authority over Namibia. The mandate, handed to it by the League of Nations to administer the territory, had been ended by a General Assembly resolution in 1966, he said.

Furthermore, a World Court decision of last year, along with other UN resolutions, had declared South Africa's occupation of Namibia illegal and

demanding that it withdraw from the territory. At that time, said the Ethiopian ambassador, "South Africa made it clear, in no uncertain terms, that it could not cooperate" with the international community.

However, since then, "South Africa seems to have reverted to a position designed to give the appearance of cooperation with the United Nations," he said, while in fact continuing its illegal activities in Namibia.

For example, Mr. Escher reported that Vorster expressed support for the notion of self-determination for the Namibians. However, explained Mr. Gabre-Selassie, "Vorster was talking about 'self-determination' leading to the creation of 'homelands,'" the South African term for African reservations.

This policy is designed, he said, "to set up one group against another, to create disparaged, non-viable communities, ever prone to the pressures of Pretoria. Everyone knows that this policy of divide and rule cannot be used to build nations."

Minister Weeks of Liberia maintained that "Vorster's statement that it was not appropriate to discuss self-determination and independence until the 'necessary conditions are established and the inhabitants have had more administrative experience' can only be interpreted as a refusal to discuss the issue until the homelands policy is fully implemented."

Vorster also promised Escher, Mr. Weeks explained, to "examine the possibility" of removing present restrictions

on freedom of movement in Namibia. However, Vorster said that he could not impair "influx control," which oversees the movements of persons in the territory.

"I submit," the Liberian minister said, "that this is nothing more than a fancy term for the pass system and for imposing unnatural curbs on the freedom of movement of the African population."

Ambassador Gabre-Selassie was concerned with serious omissions by the South Africans. "No where in the present report is there any indication that South Africa accepts any UN responsibility" concerning Namibia, he said. Nor was there any discussion, he noted, of terminating the South African mandate over the territory.

South Africa, he recalled, told the UN once that its right to Namibia "did not derive from the (League) mandate, but from military conquest." Vorster made no mention of a change of that position to Dr. Escher, he said.

Summarizing the feelings of the Africans on Escher's visit, Ambassador Benhima said, "We were disappointed that the opportunity we had given Mr. Vorster to break the deadlock which has existed for several years (between the UN and South Africa) represented for him no more than an opportunity to gain political advantage or to escape from international isolation."

Speaking from the powerful position of spokesman for the Africans, Mr. Gabre-Selassie recommended that the talks be suspended until South Africa clarified its position on self-determination, the end of its mandate, the unity of Namibia and the role of the UN in the independence process.

Within a week the question will be put to a vote, following additional discussion and debate. South Africa's European and American allies are sure to support the continuation of contact, so as not to isolate the dubious associate.

A source close to the African group said that it is unlikely that the Africans will formally recommend a continuation of the talks.

However, should such a proposal be made, amendments will undoubtedly be put forth by the African Group to insure, as Mr. Benhima said, "absolute clarity of purpose" in future contacts with the South Africans.

Kawaida

(Cont'd from Pg. 3)

million apartment building.

Cheo Mfuasi, president of Kawaida Towers, has consistently accused the whites of trying to give the impression that the North Ward is still all-white.

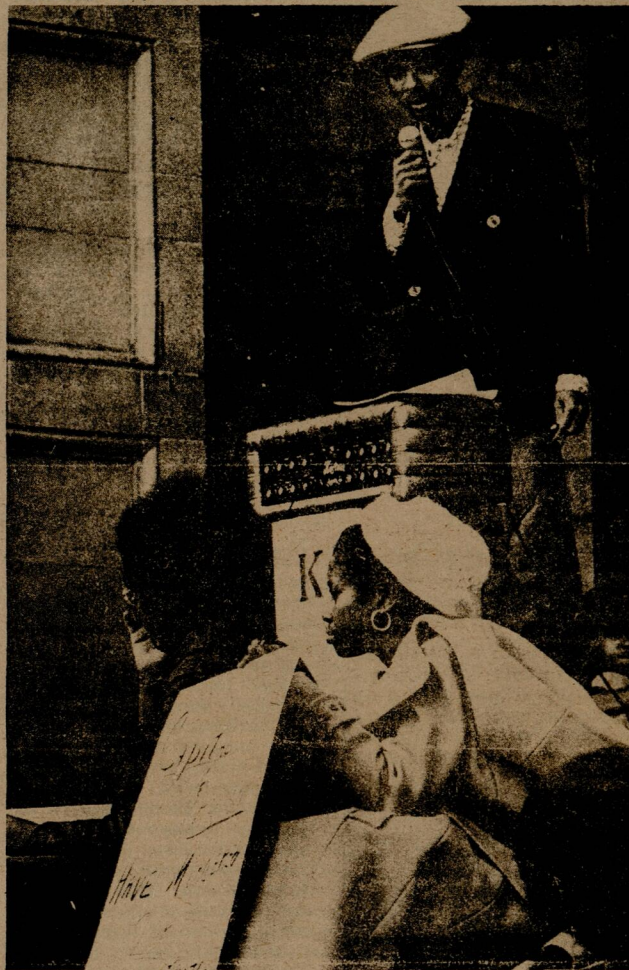
The Black apartment building is being built in that section of the North Ward where most of the Blacks and Puerto Ricans who make up 30 per cent of the area's population live.

Editorial Cont.

Cont'd from Pg. 6

There are many brothers and sisters with experience in drug treatment who insist that drug free programs are the only ones that we should support. One thing is certain; even if we support methadone detoxification (withdrawal) programs, we must not allow maintenance programs to provide more guinea pigs for government experiment.

The lobbyists for large drug manufacturing companies have already influenced the Administration and the Congress to authorize programs that will bring them huge profits from the sale from the legalized sale of addicting drugs to addicts, mostly Black. The only way that these bizaare programs can be defeated is through the strength and determination of an aroused Black community.



PICTURED IS BRO. RON (SLIM) WASHINGTON OF THE Kansas YOBU Chapter, at the K.U. memorial service for students killed at Southern University.

Carmichael is Barred Entrance to Canada

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Stokely Carmichael who has recently returned to the U. S. after a stay in the Republic of Guinea was denied entrance into Canada recently on the grounds that he had committed crimes of "moral peripetude."

The crime Canadian officials were referring to was a 1966 conviction on charges of incitement to riot in Selma, Alabama.

Carmichael and Cleve Sellers were halted at the Montreal airport on December 5 as they came into Canada at the invitation of Black residents of Canada. The two brothers did not leave immediately, however, as they chose to appeal the expulsion before Canadian authorities. The appeal was rejected and they were placed on a return flight that same evening.

Carmichael was quick to place the responsibility for the action on Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. Carmichael said, was using him and African People in a political game. He pointed out that Canada was a traffic center for Caribbean Black people who are increasingly active against Canadian exploitation in the Caribbean.

Also Trudeau is attempting to use Black people much like Edward Hanrahan of Chicago attempted in the U. S. elections. Trudeau has lost majority control in the Canadian Parliament partly because of growing dissatisfaction with his pseudo-liberal policies.

Maybe he feels that taking a hard line against dissident Black people will somehow enhance his creditability with the Canadian masses.

Somali Peace Keeping Forced Leave E. Africa

Mogadishu, Somalia (AWA) - The Somali military delegation charged with policing the border between Uganda and Tanzania following the hostilities in September has returned to Somalia.

Gen. Nur Abdo, commander of the force, said that both countries had "implemented and honored" the peace agreement reached in Mogadishu.

Speaking to journalists upon his return at Mogadishu, Gen. Abdo said that he was pleased with the cooperation of both Tanzania and Uganda in abiding by the agreement.

The Racist Armlock of Welfare

YOBU News Service
Washington, D.C. — The Federal government has further intensified the welfare witch-hunt in its continuing effort to cut back its expenses for social services.

The Welfare Department's latest claim is that one out of every four welfare checks contains an error -- usually an overpayment or payment to ineligible recipients. This claim, in turn, is being used to justify a government threat to withhold \$689 million in welfare funds next year.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare announced on December 4 that it will begin cutting matching funds allotted for welfare grants unless states carry out campaigns to "weed out welfare cheaters."

QUALITY CONTROL

John D. Twincerne, HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service administrator, said that the cutbacks would be based on "quality control" investigations started in 1964 and modified over the last eight years. These efforts in "quality control"

have already sent several welfare recipients to jail and forced countless others to suffer humiliation and embarrassment for "crimes" which were either totally nonexistent or committed amidst the desperation of trying to feed a family on a meager welfare stipend. These crimes include such horrible acts as working.

The new HEW regulations require the state to run spot checks on a certain percentage of recipients every six months. But despite the defenses of the new order as "fair," the HEW hierarchy, along with Nixon's newly appointed HEW head, have already decided how many of the country's poor they intend to eliminate. The goal? Eliminate 700,000 people from Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); eliminate 150,000 people from aid for the aged, blind, and disabled!

In other words, the federal government has already decided to stop assistance to almost one million people. And due to the racism inherent in welfare departments, courts, etc., it is likely that most of that million will be Black.



"MR. NIXON, IF YOU CAN GIVE AID TO YOUR FAMILY. WHY CAN'T YOU GIVE AID TO mine?" reads the sign that Mrs. McClure holds.

N.Y. Sister, Victim of Welfare

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

NEW YORK - On Wednesday, October 18, 1972, at about 10:15 a.m. Sister Elaine Clarke was arrested at her home, taken to the 75th precinct in Brooklyn and booked on charges of grand larceny.

Sister Elaine has been a student at Queens College for two years and she is majoring in anthropology. She has been politically active and involved in many things on campus during those two years. She is very much concerned about the plight of Black and Third World people and openly displays her interest and understanding. She is particularly concerned about the plight of the political prisoner who is repeatedly regarded as an outcast to society, while in actuality he or she is an accurate projection of any society.

Elaine is a mother of two beautiful children and she is a student in the SEEK program at the college. She is on welfare and has constantly been harassed by the Welfare Agency because she is also receiving a SEEK stipend. They have cut her Welfare check and threaten to take it away completely. Without these extra coins (which is what they actually are), she will not be able to continue her education.

The sister went down to the Welfare office, picked up a folder lying on a desk, which contained the history of her case, and walked out with it. She broke no locks and smashed no windows when getting this folder. This took place in the middle of the day when the agency was open for business. The sister picked up a folder which contained information concerning her, walked out with it, and for this was booked on "grand larceny"!!!

Sister Elaine is just one of the many thousands of Welfare mothers who are continuously subjected to similar types harassment, simply because they want to feed and clothe their children and at the same time further their own education. They system seeks to make this goal impossible. They are saying "if you are a welfare

mother you must settle for less knowledge and subsistent living."

These women must constantly fight for their own existence in society and they must fight for the lives of their offspring. They must constantly battle the forces of the "power structure" alone, or with little outside assistance. These mothers are not alien to anyone of us. They are our sisters, our cousins, friends, our aunts and even our own mothers. These mothers are political prisoners!!! You might be one of these mothers someday. The forces of oppression prey upon everyone.

Widespread Poverty In "Oil Rich" Texas

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Austin, Tex. - A recent study on poverty in Texas by state and federal agencies has shown that the dual factors of racism and capitalism have contributed greatly to the condition of poor people.

Of Texas' more than 9 million people over twelve percent are Black and 15 percent are Brown while Blacks account for 44 percent and Browns 45.3 percent of the poor in the state.

The report further showed that 39 percent of Texas' poor were employed, therefore indicating that subservient jobs and crash employee training programs are not answers to poverty. In addition to the percent employed, another 31 percent are retired. About 70 percent of the Texas adult poor, and 90 percent of adult poor males, are neither employed or retired. Among those not employed, over ten percent are seeking work. And almost nine out of ten of those seeking work are female. These facts prove that those on welfare roles are driven there by the economics of capitalism and the type of society in which it operates. Furthermore those who are placed on welfare roles are not sitting idle as many think.

The report pointed out that over half of all the poor are younger than 15 or older than 65.

And the concentration of Texas' poor were in the heavily Black and Brown populated counties of East and South Texas.

The often stated myth that education is the answer to poverty was dealt a serious blow as the report revealed that a number of the state's poor had received both high school and college degrees.

While Texas is 5 percent of the total United States population it accounts for 10 percent of the nation's poor people. This report does a lot to tear down the wealthy image of Texas. It continues to point out the contradiction that people of color do not enjoy the fruits of America.

The report funded through Texas Office of Economic Opportunity, the state OEO agent, uses the minimal standards to declare a person below the poverty level. It has often been shown that a decent standard of living in accordance to family needs is not the same in everyone's eyes.

Nothing is
Permanent
But Change

Lone Sister Challenges Berkeley Welfare Dept.

SPECIAL TO THE

AFRICAN WORLD

by Andre B. Dale

Berkeley, Calif. — Black people have always experienced racism when dealing with the welfare department. From the mother who needs help for her children to the Brother and sister who is disabled to the Brother and Sister who has been lucky enough to live long enough to qualify for Old Age Assistance (OAA) — it has always been the same story — a

lot of bureaucratic "red tape," racist welfare laws, and racist attitudes of the caseworker.

At the same time there have always been Black people who would fight this oppressive system and expose the racism within it. Mrs. Norma McClure, a Berkeley, California resident, is such a person. Mrs. McClure got her first welfare check in a long time on November 22nd. Mrs. McClure was taken off of welfare because of what the welfare folks call "excess personal property." Sister Norma had a second deed of trust (on a home she formerly owned) which was worth \$3700. She was receiving \$37 monthly from the deed but of course this was not enough to feed and clothe her family. The welfare department's contention was that the deed of trust had a "market value of \$2000." The racists didn't care about the fact that Mrs. McClure had worked very hard to secure her possessions and that she should not have to convert these small holdings into cash.

Mrs. McClure picketed the Alameda County welfare department (Oakland, Berkeley) in August and September of this year in order to bring attention to her plight. She even went to Sacramento to tell of her plight to the governor, Ronald Reagan, as expected, her pleas fell on deaf ears. During all of this time Mrs. McClure's children were suffering under a severe emotional strain, not to mention the fact that their mother was unable to provide adequate food, clothes and other necessities of life. Several community groups were able to provide temporary aide but this could not sustain Mrs. McClure and her family permanently.

Some legal action was being taken but as of yet no positive results have been obtained. Mrs. McClure was forced into selling her deed of trust for \$2000 thereby sustaining \$1700 loss in order to qualify for a monthly welfare subsidy. Mrs. McClure talked about this situation, "I really didn't want to take a loss on my deed but I

had no choice. People shouldn't have to give up the meager possessions they have just to qualify for welfare."

She continued, "I had to spend most of the \$2000 before I could get a regular check. That wasn't hard due to the bills I had to catch up on. They (welfare officials) made me bring all of my receipts to indicate I had spent most of the money. They take photo copies of everything. It's just like being in jail!"

Despite these confrontations with the welfare department, Mrs. McClure has continued with her other activities. Her future plans include making a movie. She says, "I want to tell something about the religious experiences of Black folks — how the white man brought the bible to African and used it to trick Black folks. He's still tricking us with it today." Mrs. McClure added, "We're going to have to take those white Jesus pictures off of the walls."

Mrs. McClure has been confronted by many adversities. But she, like many other Black men and women, continues to be strong in the face of obstacles. In Mrs. McClure's words, "I told them that they lower they got, the STRONGER I WOULD GET." She continued, "You have no power over me. You are doomed to fail!" From talking with Sister Norma it would seem as if they really are.

In D.C. 4,000 Tenants Tried

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AANS) - Trial proceedings have begun here in the case of 4,000 tenants — most of them Black — who have withheld an estimated \$1.3 million from local housing authorities because of inadequate maintenance and repairs.

The first 32 of the tenants came into court last week, following four months of pre-trial maneuvering.

They are being charged by the National Capital Housing (Cont'd on p. 9)

3 Bros. Killed In Six Months In Raleigh Prison

by Donald Williams
Richard Carter

Within the last six months the wretched conditions of oppression and exploitation of the slave community behind the walls of Central Prison in Raleigh, N. C. has resulted in the murder of three Black political prisoners.

On June 13th, Joseph Wadell or Jodell as he was known to everyone was murdered in the ultra-maximum security section of the maximum security prison. The official story is that the 22 year old Wadell suffered a "heart attack." Jodell had been in Central Prison since the early part of 1970. A member of the Black Panther party, he suffered repeated racist attacks in his efforts to organize inmates against their conditions of slavery. He had been viciously beaten with baseball bats, watered down with 500 pound pressure water hoses that peeled the skin off of his body, and sprayed with chemical mace everytime he opened his mouth.

Continued threats from racist prison officials and attempts by them to use racist white inmates to murder Jodell in return for parole and other special privileges failed. No one in their right mind would attack the muscular 200 pound ex-golden gloves champion, not even from behind with a knife. In mid August of 1971 Jodell was moved in the middle of the night to I & J block. However, even under the ultra-security conditions possibility that Jodell did suffer a "heart attack," which no inmate at Central Prison believes, his death under the particular environmental attention to him when he collapsed on the 20 sq. ft. recreation yard at I&J, and then only an inexperienced nurse.

It is more likely that Jodell was murdered by drugs put in his food. There are still many unanswered questions concerning Joseph Wadell's "heart attack." The two most prominent are: why was Jodell's body organs removed before his family could claim his body? And why did it take a day and half to even notify his family of his death?

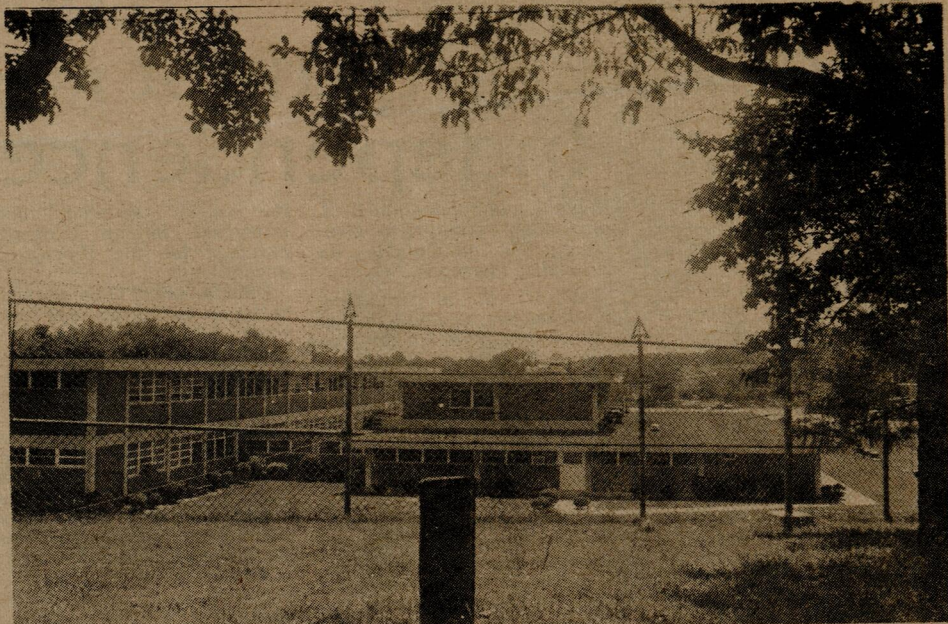
On Oct. 11th, Charles Richardson, a black man was burned to death in a 7x10 lock-up cell when two Klan inmates threw paint thinner on

him and set him ablaze. This was a blatantly barbarous act of racist murder, but there should have been more than two indictments for murder. The white racist and incompetent guards are just as guilty of murder as anyone.

Why is it that they can find any loud playing radio, catch anyone taking a shower, and harass any Black inmate who stops at a friends cell to talk for a minute or harass any Black inmate who stops or even slows down to talk to another inmate on the way to eat, but two white inmates carrying five gallons of thinner from one cell block to another and then up five tiers? Why did the white guard refuse to open the door to the cell that the fire was in but opened the cells on either side of it? Why did they bring a water hose from the first floor when there is one right there on the 5th floor?

On November 28th John Cuttino a Black man burned to death in a 7x10 cell at 11:15 p.m. Officials of the prison dept. and state bureau of investigation stated that Cuttino's death was the result of "suicide or accidental burning." They try to hide behind the facts that John Cuttino suffered from mental disorders and is known to have built fires of paper in his cell; and that "earlier that day he was seen dragging an extra mattress into his cell" and taking "arms full" of "news-papers from the trash can." Another fact that they point to is that Cuttino had written two letters to psychiatrists saying that he was going to kill himself. However, these facts do not prove that John Cuttino's death was due to "accidental burning or suicide." On the contrary, these and other facts show clearly that John Cuttino like Charles Richardson, and Joseph Wadell was murdered.

Why wasn't Cuttino put in the "new mental hospital" that is supposed to take care of mental prisoners? It took a full 15 minutes to get a fire hose to Cuttino's cell even though the blaze could be clearly seen from the sergeants' desk, even towers on the wall saw it and called in, a guard went to the cell and left, not to mention all the noise being made by inmates who were suffocating from the smoke that filled the whole cell block and was so



SURROUNDED BY A WIRE FENCE ARE THE ULTRA-MODERN FACILITIES OF THE N.C. Central Prison in Raleigh, N. C. However note photo below. (YOBV Photo)

thick that you could hardly see in front of you.

Can you imagine what would happen to a man with second and third degree burns all over his body if you tried to put him out with water being forced out of a hose 300 pounds of pressure? Why, you are quite right, it would rip the flesh from his bones. That's what happened to John Cuttino and Charles Richardson.

Twenty minutes after the fire started all of the inmates on E, F, G and H cell blocks were evacuated to the recreation yard and then on to the mess hall. Inside the mess hall black inmates began to express concern over the murderous conditions that exist in the cell block and the entire slave prison system. The decision was made that all black inmates would refuse to leave the mess hall until they could see the warden or commissioner.

When told to return to the cell block the black inmates refused. In an attempt to provoke his capture, Captain Sanders walked into the mess hall through everyone to the speaker. He then ordered everyone out of the mess hall. No one moved. He told everyone who wanted to go back to the cell block to do so. Two cowardly blacks and a few racist whites left. An overwhelming majority black and white stayed. Sanders left. He came back and tried the old tactic of picking who he wanted to lead things and asked them to go to his office to talk. Eight inmates went, six blacks and two whites. But not the ones

that he wanted. Immediately he stated all of the grievances without being told and promised that if four inmates, two blacks and two whites were chosen he would "arrange a meeting for them with commissioner W. Lee Bounds," and that he "personally would see to it that fire extinguishers" would be "put into the cell block before the end of the week."

The 30 minutes for the talk given by the inmates in the mess hall was up and the eight inmates returned and reported what happened in the meeting. The decision was made to give Sanders 24 hours to produce. Two Black and two White inmates were chosen and everyone returned to the cell block.

The meeting six hours later with the commissioner was the same as all such meetings. Excuse after excuse was offered with the two white inmates agreeing with everything the commissioner said. The subject of inmates councils almost caused a breakdown in the talks when as a part of tactic, Bounds said that if the inmates drew up a proposal he would "consider" it. Fire extinguishers were installed within the 48 hour time limit set by inmates. Organization a-

mong inmates is now going on to force the implementation of the inmate council because without such a council all other grievances will be glossed over.

Whenever and wherever conditions cause the murder of human beings then whoever creates and maintains those conditions are murders, just as surely as Hitler and his gang of sadists were murders.

The compromise that the Commissioner made with us by placing small replicas of fire extinguishers on the corridors, will not satisfy our needs, and promote general safety for the inmates here. The officials here need to be orientated into fire-fighting procedures, and the art of first-aid since none of them possess this knowledge. These are only a few of the suggestions that need to be heard, and action taken upon them.

The Black inmates that have died here will always be a reminder to the surviving ones that are left, of the racist, arbitrary and oppressive tactics, that these fascist keepers and their lackeys will go through to maintain security and control in the time of emergencies, rather than the saving of one's life.

Black Involvement In Solving Military Racism

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AANS) - The Congressional Black Caucus last week condemned refusal by the chairman of a House Armed Service Committee to admit a Black member to the private hearings of a special sub-committee studying recent racial unrest in the Navy.

4,000 Tried

cont'd from Pg. 8
Authority - the D.C. public housing agency - and being sued to be evicted.

The case is being heard by Superior Court Judge Paul S. McArdle with the defendants having no right to a jury trial.

According to the tenants, the rent withholding has been due to failure of the housing administration to respond to repeated pleas for improved conditions.

At the first day's proceedings, an eleven year resident of one housing project testified that his ceiling had caved in while he and his family were watching television in another room.

The trial is expected to last at least two weeks.

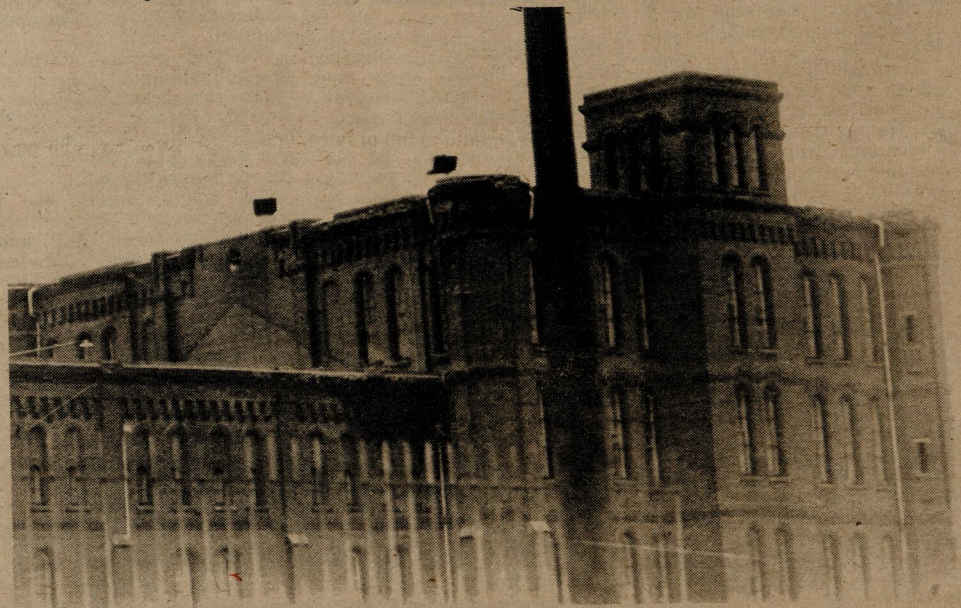
It is receiving growing community support and tenants have been assisted in their struggle throughout by local students.

In making the statement, the Black legislators proposed that newly nominated Secretary of Defense Elliott L. Richardson meet with them to effectively chart a path towards alleviating "mounting tensions" between the races in the Armed Forces.

The Caucus said its files were bulging with complaints of racial injustice in the Armed Forces and that the recent troubles which have plagued the Navy were "just part of a continuing series of racially motivated situations this year."

Rep. Ronald V. Dellums of California was among the spokesmen for the Black law makers and Dellums chastised two of the members of the current sub-committee - W. C. Daniels of Virginia and Alexander Pirnie of New York - as being arch conservatives.

Further, charged the Black Caucus, the House Armed Services Committee chairman, F. Edward - Herbert, had blocked the seating of a Black for the private hearings, against a decision of House Speaker Carl Albert.



BEHIND THE SHOW-CASE FACILITY IN RALEIGH IS THE 135 YEAR-OLD MAIN BUILDING. Here in 7x10 cells are housed inmates, the majority of whom are Black. (YOBV Photo)

U.S. Congress Legislates Against African Independence

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Washington, D. C. — Although the United States has no problem on any level — from the executive office to the mill worker in admitting, moreover with pride, that it is the world's most successful example of capitalism, it does some incredible verbal tricks to decline credit for its equal success as an imperialist power.

But African people are not to be deceived by the United States' sleight of mouth act as the unofficial American line encourages "dialogue" with South Africa on the apartheid question, while at the same time pressures for real political change for real African independence are deflated and finally defeated time after time in Congress.

It becomes evident that the actual policies made in what is presently Nixon's Washington — in the State Department, the Capitol, the White House, etc., represent the official and decisive U. S. position vis-a-vis majority (African) rule in the European minority dominated countries of Southern Africa, along with Guinea-Bissau.

To Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Azania (South Africa) and Guinea-Bissau, where active struggle continues against minority white regimes, the United States represents as strong a foe as the apartheid system itself and the Portuguese colonial stronghold. The imperialist policies decided by the 92nd (the last session) Congress on issues related to Southern Africa illustrate the U. S. role in maintaining colonial control on the continent.

These issues include: the Sugar Act of 1971; repeal of sanctions against Rhodesian chrome; the Azores agreement; and the International Coffee Agreement.

The Sugar Act is related to a policy, in effect since 1961 which assigns quotas to foreign and domestic sugar producing areas in order to insure that American consumers have a cheap and stable supply of sugar. In 1971 the Sugar Act included a South African quota of 57,745 short tons. Over 92 percent of the profits on this sugar goes to white growers and millers, so that this unnecessary assignment of a quota to South Africa amounts to a subsidy of whites in South Africa, and economic and political support of the minority government.

Both the House and the Senate approved the bill with the Senate voting to extend provisions until December, 1974.

U. S. sanction of a 1966 United Nations embargo against exports from Rhodesia was repealed in the fall of 1971. By breaking the sanctions not only is the United States violating its commitment made to the U. N., but more importantly, it is giving economic and political support to the Ian Smith minority regime.

The bill to allow importation of chrome from Rhodesia finally came in the form of a section of the Military Procurement Authorization Act of the Armed Services Committee, which states: that the President cannot prohibit or regulate the importation of any strategic material from a non-communist country if the U. S. is importing the same material from a Communist dominated country

(A prime example of the U. S. government's rhetorical somersaults to camouflage its imperialist identity).

The U. S. is importing chromium ore, as well as nickel and asbestos from Rhodesia at the present time.

The Azores agreement represents a slick maneuver by the Nixon Administration to covertly provide Portugal with financial support for its three colonial wars in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

On December 9, 1971, the U. S. and Portugal entered into executive agreement providing for continued use of a military base on the Azores islands in the Atlantic by the U. S. In return, the U. S. offered economic aid to Portugal amounting to the extremely generous sum of \$435 million. This arrangement is a clear indication of U. S. complicity with Portugal as a colonial nation and increasing political support for Portugal's continued colonial rule in Southern Africa.

Senate approval of this type of administrative power (where complicity against African liberation is concerned) was shown in the rejection of a proposed foreign assistance act which would have cut off funds or any obligations to Portugal to carry out the executive agreement until the agreements were submitted to the Senate for advice and consent. A similar foreign assistance amendment proposed in the House met overwhelming defeat.

The U. S. is also party to the International Coffee Agreement of 1968, under which Portugal receives the third largest export quota coming after Brazil and Colombia. This means that the U. S. imports its third largest quantity of coffee from the Portuguese government. However, it is not Portugal, but the African colonies under Portugal's domination, most importantly Angola, that produce all

the coffee providing these important foreign exchange earnings for the Portuguese government.

Both Houses of Congress have voted on the agreement twice since 1968 extending U. S. participating until September 30, 1973.

The issue of support for Portuguese colonialism being given through the importation of Angolan coffee has never even been raised in debate in either the House or the Senate.

As indicated by the Congressional decisions on these issues, continued political and economic repression of these African countries is as much in the interests of the American ruling class as in those of the ruling white minorities in Africa.

Further indication of this interest is given by the Defense Department's increase in expenditures for U. S. training of Portuguese military personnel. It has expanded fourfold between 1963 and 1972 with rapid increases, especially in Air Force personnel being made during the Nixon Administration.

Not only is there U. S. military training for the Portuguese army, but also a very vicious type of minition called herbicides is being sold to the Portuguese by the United States which reportedly are used in their wars against Angola and Mozambique.

The Portuguese are allegedly spraying food crops to discourage support for liberation forces by starving those who might supply them. About 1300 Angolans are reported to have been forced across the border into Zambia to receive food after intensive destruction of their crops.

The imperialists continue to reach new highs in the suppressive tactics they use to counter the struggles of African people for liberation, and the U. S. role in this conspiracy does not swerve.

Jim Grant Appeals Conviction

RICHMOND, VA. (AANS) — Attempts to free Jim Grant who was given long prison terms for various controversial offenses continued here last week, as attorneys representing him presented arguments before the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals aimed at overturning an April, 1972 verdict which wound up in a 10 years jail sentence.

Atty. James Ferguson of Charlotte appealed the decision before the three judge panel on three grounds.

First, said, Atty. Ferguson, Grant had been discriminated against by the jury selection process, which was said to have limited Blacks.

Jury lists based on registered voters for the 1968 presidential election were drawn from an area where five of the seven counties involved had been cited for violation of the Voting Rights Act, he charged.

Secondly, he argued, the defense had not been allowed to see all of the statements made by the two controversial key witnesses against Grant - Alford Hood and Walter Washington - in violation of the Jencks Act.

Finally, he pleaded, his client had been denied due process by two needless reprimands by the presiding judge, who scolded Grant in one instance for being 10 minutes late and, in another, for allegedly "not paying

attention" because he was licking stamps and envelopes.

No definite time was set for an opinion by the court, which could take anywhere from a couple of weeks to several months.

Grant and Rev. Ben Chavis had been charged with conspiring to aid and abet two fugitives fleeing the country - Hood and Washington - following racial disturbances in Oxford, N. C. in May, 1970.

Grant was found guilty of the offense but Rev. Chavis was acquitted. Grant's co-conspirators were said to be the two star witnesses, who had been promised immunity from prosecution if they would testify against Grant and Rev. Chavis.

The same two witnesses later testified against Grant in another trial in Charlotte (July, 1972) where he and two others - T. J. Reddy and Charles Parker - were given stiff prison terms for allegedly conspiring to burn a riding stable in Sept., 1968.

All three are still being held in a Charlotte jail, with bail ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000 each.

A request to have those amounts lowered was rejected this month by a state Court of Appeals.

The decision is being further appealed to the North Carolina Supreme Court.



APPARENTLY NIXON AND KISSINGER HAVE AGAIN misread the determination of the Vietnamese People. The late Ho Chi Minh and other Vietnamese Revolutionaries have ingrained deep within the people a staying power more enduring than the might of the new Nixon bombing and Kissinger double talk.

No Peace On Earth

Cont'd from Pg. 1

the same evasions they have used for years: "This sensitive stage of the negotiations (substitute "National security" or "The Republican National Committee") will not allow any further discussion at this time." In fact, the North Vietnamese government was prepared to sign an agreement and call a cease-fire, but the United States government and their client in Saigon backed out.

Finally North Vietnam blew the whistle, and Kissinger was hustled out to a press conference to explain what had been going on - a press conference for which he was obviously ill-prepared. Far from his normal calm, arrogant, witty self, Kissinger halted and stumbled through the terms of the proposed argument and concluded, in answer to a question, that peace was "at hand."

By now McGovern had realized that he had been hustled, and screamed in vain that Nixon's "peace offensive"

was an election-eve publicity stunt designed to give the voters the impression that Tricky Dick had really had a "secret plan" after all. By this time, however, nobody was even listening to McGovern anymore.

November 7th passed - no peace. December 7th has passed and January 7th is on the way. The press, eagerly following Nixon's bait, still focuses on Kissinger's every move for some sign of a settlement.

During his latest trip, CBS reported a rumor that champagne had been ordered - presumably for a celebration. NBC noted that Kissinger had gone out of his way to shake hands with the butler at the chateau where the negotiation session was held. And ABC outdid everyone by listing a whole set of trivial observations, then said "all this doesn't necessarily mean an agreement, but if there were an agreement, this is what they'd be doing."

U.S. Supreme Court Favors "Suggestive Identification"

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AANS) — "Unnecessarily suggestive" police methods of gaining eyewitness identifications were upheld by the Supreme Court last week.

Nixon-appointed Justice Lewis F. Powell wrote the opinion of the 5-to-3 decision and said that even though suggestive identification methods such as one-man lineups "did not exhaust all possibilities in seeking persons physically comparable" to those accused, they were reliable.

This will significantly limit future defense challenges to identification techniques deemed to be prejudicial.

The ruling came in a case involving a Nashville, Tenn. rape suspect who was being defended by Atty. Avon Williams, nephew of the only black Justice on the Court, Thurgood Marshall.

For this reason, Marshall disqualified himself from hearing the case. Nixon appointees - Justices Powell, Warren E. Burger, William H. Rehnquist, and Harry A. Blackmun - plus Justice Byron White.

The ruling overturned a previous one by a U.S. District Court which found that such suggestive actions "tended needlessly to decrease the fairness of the identification process."

NOTICE

Brothers and Sisters :

Again this year as last, the AFRICAN WORLD will extend its publication schedule this month. The next issue will be out on Jan 20, 1973, at which time our regularly bi-weekly schedule will be resumed.

MPLA Fight For National Liberation in Angola

Following are excerpts of an interview with Dr. Agostinho Neto, head of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Q:— Could you briefly outline the situation in Angola, particularly concerning the extent of the fighting and the areas controlled by MPLA?

A: There are many aspects. But let us take first the military activities, which are our main activities at present, because the Portuguese colonialists have obliged us to fight with arms.

In 1960 the MPLA wrote to the Portuguese Government and asked for discussions about the problems of Angola but in fact the Portuguese Government did not understand these problems. At the time they had the idea that the Angolans were not able to run the country or to run a war.

The next year we began to fight. This was in the northern part of Angola. The war there developed over some years and after 1965 we were able to open our eastern front, which is now the most developed front.

Some districts are now under our control completely; Mexico district, Cuando Cubango district, and others partially so, like Lunda district, Cuanza Norte and Cabinda.

In the areas we control there are no longer Portuguese civilians but there are still enemy military positions, which we attack. Last year we made several attacks and the Portuguese lost six of these barracks. In recent weeks we have made some very heavy attacks - in Lumbala area, where the Portuguese lost many soldiers, in Mavinga where they abandoned their barracks and we were able to capture food and ammunition. They left about 8,000 tins of food. We also attacked Linonde in Moxico district.

We attack the posts in order to liberate completely these areas that we already control.

GOOD PROGRESS

We can see some very good progress in our Fifth Region, that is the Bie district, where the enemy uses defoliants but is unable to move on the ground. We are advancing.

The situation in the northern areas is the worst because we are unable to supply our guerrillas through Zaïrean territory, but the situation in the Cabinda enclave is better than it was some years ago. People who were corrupted by the Portuguese with promises that autonomy would be given to the enclave now realise they were fooled and are defecting to MPLA. We have already made some progress. We shot down a helicopter in Cabinda district in June.

Q:— Presumably the Portuguese attack you sometimes, too.

A: Yes. Where we face serious difficulties is when we are attacked by planes. We don't yet have a proper defence, so the planes are able to do what the Americans have done in Vietnam - destroy crops with defoliants. Our cassava, for example. Since last year, we have lost many big areas where we can have no more production this year. And last month in Lunda district the Portuguese launched a very big attack against the population, mainly in this way, destroying the

agricultural production.

This causes difficulties because after they use defoliants we need one year more to get some food.

Happily this problem is alleviated by the solidarity of people in every continent who are helping us. They send large quantities of food, which enables us to supply our country.

Q: What are your priorities in the areas you control?

A: To increase production to organize our people for this purpose and to organise our medical assistance and education programmes. Education is a big job because the big majority in Moxico Cuanda Cubango, Luanda and Bie cannot read or write. So after production this is what we concentrate on. Then comes medical assistance.

We have five-year primary schools in Angola and now we have a secondary school in Congo Brazzaville. For university education we will use the facilities we have in different African and European countries.

Q: How is the Portuguese psychological war coming along, the battle for "hearts and minds?"

A: Their aim is to try to change the political attitude of the people by these "psychological" methods. They try to give better employment, better social conditions, to the Angolans. They are providing opportunities for education, building more schools and roads. And the latest development is the change in the Overseas Organic Charter, the law for the colonies.

Now instead of calling Mozambique and Angola provinces they call them states. But this is politically meaningless, because the colonial structure remains unchanged. It was a political manoeuvre designed to demonstrate to public opinion and the United Nations that Portugal is giving more freedom, reforming the colonial structure to give independence. But it is not true.

PUPPET STATES

One of the factors involved in the decision to change the name to "State" was pressure from the settlers. The main pressure on the Lisbon government is the patriots' war effort but there is also dissatisfaction among the settlers, who want to keep their riches in Angola. They want power for themselves like in Rhodesia but with some links with Portugal.

It could be that Caetano has in mind the transformation of Angola and Mozambique into States like Rhodesia. This may be his thinking but there has been no decision by the Portuguese Government yet.

The Caetano Government decided to decentralise economically in order to give the settlers in Angola and Mozambique more freedom to solve the economic and administrative problems. But only to a certain degree, not to be completely free or completely separated from Portugal.

Q:— The Portuguese have been unable to find a neocolonial solution like this in the past. Do you think they can do so now?

A: Until now it has not been possible, mainly because of the weak economic position of the Portuguese State. But they are looking for a new solution that could satisfy everyone. It isn't easy for them because neocolonialist solutions are not acceptable to us. Now we have an

organised military force. And it is not easy for the settlers, for instance, to do the same as Smith did in Zimbabwe, because although they might be able to get arms from the United States or South Africa they have the problem of human resources.

There are perhaps about half a million Portuguese in Angola. They can't cope with a war over two or three years. They would tire of it and lose many of their young people. So they would have to ask for external help, maybe from South Africa, since that is the country most inclined to give men to fight. The South Africans are already there but only as pilots, experts, commandos and so on, not in big numbers of troops.

If South Africa were to send troops to Angola it would, of course, be very bad for the Portuguese because the South Africans would dominate them politically and economically. So I don't think this solution is possible just now.

RACISTS HELP

In fact that's why the Portuguese took the other option - to change the form a little bit to give a new juridical aspect to Angola; to give them time. But we are not disarming because of this transformation, and we will not disarm if they create a situation like Rhodesia, if South Africans come. We are already armed, politically and militarily.

Q:— In a war situation democratic participation in decision-making by the ordinary people is difficult to achieve. In the Angolan context do you see this presenting a danger of the leadership becoming detached from the people?

A: I don't see this is as a danger because in our organisation it is always necessary to be in contact with the people's action committees, which control all political and administrative work under the direction of the steering committee of MPLA. This steering committee is both political and military. Its members are at the head of MPLA. They are obliged to go to their respective areas of struggle, because you can't control political activities if you are far from the people, from the militants.

It is essential to be close to the people to investigate and to tackle problems. I can't make decisions about a zone, for instance, without going there to talk to the people and the cadres.

So the people do participate with the leadership in making decisions. But now we want to increase this participation and we intend to have a congress where some proposals will be discussed in connection with the formation of regional assemblies of the areas we control.

In the military organisation we have permanent contact with the soldiers. For instance, when an attack is being planned, the leaders of the detachment organise everything, make reconnaissance. Then, hours before the attack, they discuss with all the soldiers the problems and the tactics that will be used. After the attack they meet again and discuss any aspects which went wrong. The soldiers can criticise the commander and he can criticise them. Of course, during an action if the commander gives an order there can be no discussion.

So the danger of militants becoming detached from the struggle is not so great.



HERE A SISTER STUDYS, AS HER PEOPLE STRUGGLE FOR freedom. Education is one of the main thrusts in the liberated areas.

Guinea and Sierra Leone

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone - Dr. Siaka Stevens, President of Sierra Leone, recently reprimanded the British Broadcasting Corporation for filing a false report in Europe regarding his trip to Guinea in early October. The BBC had reported that the meeting was secretive and that it had been preceded by a super secret visit to Freetown by President Sekou Toure of Guinea.

The BBC broadcast had further reported that the two presidents had reached agreement on a secret defense pact. BBC also reported that Stevens had gone to request 400,000 tons of rice to help Sierra Leone through a staple food crisis.

Stevens answered each of the points. His thirty-hour official visit to the Republic of Guinea was not at all a secret. He held discussions with Sekou Toure and the Executive group of the Central Committee of the P.D.G. (The Peoples Democratic Party) of Guinea.

His trip, he explained, was not a return visit because Sekou Toure had not made a secret trip to Sierra Leone.

Stevens stated that a new military pact was not worked out because there is already a defense agreement in effect between the two West African nations.

They did discuss economic cooperation and those discussions did include provisions for rice to be shipped from Guinea to Sierra Leone. But, Dr. Stevens noted, the amount of rice was 800 tons, not the huge quantity of 400,000 tons.

All of the facts about the apparent tighter relationship between Guinea and Sierra Leone are not yet known but, it is clear that the two neighbors are mending old disagreements and forge a greater unity.

Sierra Leone is two-thirds surrounded by the much larger Republic of Guinea and the capitals of the two nations Conakry and Freetown, are located close to each other along the coast of West Africa.

When Sekou Toure and the P.D.G. came to power in Guinea most of its West African neighbors adopted a hands off policy, probably fearing that the revolutionary posture of the government would not survive amidst the advanced neo-colonialism of most other West African nations.

But Guinea has survived, and is maintaining one of the most

progressive governments in the world. And Guinea and most of its neighbors are now building better relations.

Other African nations like Sierra Leone, are extremely impressed with the progress Guinea has made through the most difficult circumstances - including a military invasion by Portugal.

Stevens commented that one of the things that impressed him most about Guinea was the fact that economic development was applied evenly throughout the country rather than just being limited to urban areas. It is likely that Guinea's neighbors have a great deal more to learn from her.

Guinean People Commemorate Their Victory

United Nations (AWA) - November 22 marked the second anniversary of the invasion of Guinea by Portuguese and NATO forces. On that day, a group of about 75 Africans and African-Americans commemorated the event with a stirring protest at UN headquarters "in honor of Pres. Ahmed Sekou Toure and the heroic Guinean people."

The group, representing several Black organizations, began its protest by marching and chanting in front of the US Mission to the United Nations, proclaiming, "Africa Must Be Free" and "Long Live Toure."

The group then moved on to UN Plaza and continued the demonstration, while African delegates looked on in support.

A spokesman for the demonstrators, Blombe Braith, director of the African Jazz-Art Society and Studios (AJASS), a participating organization, said that parallel demonstrations in Conakry, Guinea were being joined by African-Americans connected with the UN demonstrating groups.

Madame Jeanne Martin Cisse, head of the Guinean delegation and the present chairman of the Security Council, was to be honored at a reception later that day sponsored by the Federation of Pan-African Nationalist organizations (FOPANPO).

Other organizations participating in the Nov. 22 demonstrations included the Afri-

(Cont'd on Pg. 16)

Holy Cross Students

"Our Patience Has Worn Thin"

WORCESTER, MASS. - As a result of a demand issued by the Black Students Union of Holy Cross College in May, the Board of Trustees of the school voted on Saturday, Dec. 9th, to retain its stockholdings in the General Tire and Rubber Corporation.

In May, 97 Black students seized two administration buildings at Holy Cross, a Catholic college of 2400 students, to dramatize several demands, including the sale of the College's \$500,000 worth of stocks in the General Tire Corporation. The black students alleged that GTR helps maintain the exploitation and terrorization of Black South Africans by operating a multi-million dollar plant at Port Elizabeth in South Africa. General Tire also operates facilities through affiliate and subsidiary companies in Rhodesia, Angola, and Mozambique.

Representatives of the students met with the Board of Trustees in early May and in October, to explain their reasons for the demand. The Board, however, refused to make a decision at either of these previous meetings, saying that it had not researched the accusation thoroughly.

At the October meeting, the Black students Union demanded a decision concerning the stocks by Dec. 9th, the date of the final meeting of the Board this year. In citing its reasons for retaining the stocks, the Trustees said that "divestiture...would be an abandonment of the non-white people of those countries..."

In rejecting the decision of the Trustees and thereby reaffirming a commitment to continue pressing for their demand of

divestiture, the Black students released a statement which said, in part, "our patience has worn thin and we cannot at all insure that this struggle will not now move to 'higher levels.'"

The students refused to define "higher levels," but the campus is tensely waiting for possible action as a result of the decision of the Board.

A fact which makes the GTR issue at the college more complex is that the founder of the corporation, William F. O'Neil, and its President, Michael G. O'Neil, are both Holy Cross graduates.

On Dec. 9th, the Black Student Union at Holy Cross College issued the following statement:

"The trustees of Holy Cross College have confirmed the suspicions of the Black community in refusing to sell the stocks in the General Tire and Rubber Corporation. The Black Students Union deems their action as a clear indication of their blatant carelessness when it comes to the lives of Black people."

"The administration of Holy Cross College has also clearly displayed this attitude by attempting to impede the efforts of the Black Students Union in strengthening the issue here at Holy Cross. We have shown our good faith with the board and the administration by trying to be as cooperative and patient as is humanly possible."

"At this time, in light of the refusal of the board to sell-off or give away this blood-money, our patience has worn thin and we cannot at all insure that this struggle will not now carry to 'higher levels;' levels which may place Holy Cross in an uncomfortable light."



LAST YEAR STUDENTS AT HARVARD PROTESTED THE SCHOOL'S INVOLVEMENT IN Southern Africa, likewise are the students at Holy Cross are protesting the same type of involvement.

Canal Zone Experiment

From Tricontinental

At one period of its history, Panama and later her canal were the preoccupation of kings, pirates and philosophers.

Some dreamed that one day this little country with a population of one and a half million and an area of 77,000 km would become the capital of the earth.

But since the end of the 19th century the United States has concentrated its forces on permanently controlling the interoceanic canal plus an area of 1432 km where commercial operations worth thousands of millions of dollars are carried out.

Thus, a sociological laboratory has been set up in the heart of Latin America which has

attracted the attention of the most experienced investigators.

The so-called Canal Zone, practically all of which is used for military activity, is symbolic of the clash between two utterly different cultures.

You can see this clash by simply crossing the street, or from the central avenue of the city, the Plaza Cinco de Mayo, where so many popular big-scale demonstrations have taken place to protest the US presence in this section of Panamanian territory.

Many believe it has been definite US policy to eliminate Panamanian culture in order to strengthen American control from a sociological point of view.

In 1902 a policy of cultural

assimilation began, its first step being to present Panama as a State artificially created by the United States.

The building of the canal gave the US an opportunity to lay the socio-cultural bases which we see today in the Canal Zone.

In the early years when the canal was being built, the United States was still suffering from the effects of its Civil War. The US Government gave the military from the south - those who had lost the war - the responsibility of building the canal, publicizing it as "the last wonder of the world."

Thus generals, colonels and soldiers, all fine old southern gentlemen, came to Panama, filled with bitterness and firmly convinced that their job was to introduce the American way of life there - especially the southern way of life. Thousands of blacks, mulattoes, mestizos, Jamaicans, Guyanese and Central Americans were contracted to work under extremely harsh conditions, and were organized with military discipline so that every possible ounce of work could be squeezed out of them.

Statistics from the time show that thousands of blacks died during the building of the canal. A French historian says over 30,000 perished.

Along with the construction work, a policy of classes was being built on the basis of racism. The white camps were established in exclusive areas; the tents of the black Caribbean workers were set up elsewhere, while Panamanians were isolated from their fellow workers, in an apparently deliberate attempt to keep the social groups separated.

Thus, the socio-political system which had prevailed in the deep south of the US, with its segregation and separatism, was transferred to Panama,

cont'd on Pg. 13

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AFRICAN WISDOM

by Dr Kamuti Kiteme & Associates

Forced Cheap Labor in South Africa

South Africa's prosperous economy (for whites) is dependent upon Black cheap labor. African "Reserves" and the so-called "independent" Bantustans in the hinterland, as well as the African "locations" in the cities, all constitute huge and easily-exploited reservoirs of labor. Since by law Africans may not refuse to work for white employers, and there is no collective bargaining for wages, whites determine their employees' salaries. Here are the figures: The Times (London) April 26, 1971, reported that "From 1962 to 1967, white wages went from \$288-420 a month, and 'non-whites' \$66-87 a month."

The Council for Christian Social Action (October 1, 1971) reprinted other figures from African Affairs. The study estimated that in 1969 "the Africans - who form about 68 percent of the population, received 18.8 percent of South Africa's personal cash income while the whites - who make up only 19.2 percent of the population, received about 74 percent of it."

The average per capita income of Africans in 1969 is estimated to have been about 8 percent of that of whites - an average of R7 (U.S. \$9.80) per month compared to a white average of R95 (U.S. \$133.00) per month." Atlas (September 1971) added that mining wages for "Africans are no higher today than in 1911. Agricultural wages are often below the level of sixty years ago." The magazine estimates that "white per capita incomes are now 20 times African incomes and the gap is growing." Finally, Atlas disputes the white claim that Africans in South Africa have the highest standard of living in all Africa. "There is no other country in Africa except Lesotho, which is surrounded entirely by South Africa, where so many people live below the subsistence line."

LITTLE OR NO EDUCATION

An inseparable corollary of Black cheap labor and low pay is Black education. The Government policy is to retain white supremacy while Blacks keep their place as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." If

education is given at all, it must be on the very rudimentary level of schooling. Bantu Education Minister Marree puts it this way. "The Bantu must be so educated that they do not want to become imitators (of the whites, but) that they will want to remain essentially Bantu."

Even if Africans were to receive an education, there would of course be barriers of apartheid laws. European settlers know that it is more difficult to control a highly educated population. For this reason, it seems to us that white South Africa will never provide a meaningful and relevant education for Africans. Here are some facts:

Education is free and compulsory for all white children. Africans have to pay for it, and they do not have to go to school. Further, according to the Africa Bureau Fact Sheet 10, the Government spends "ten times" on government bursaries for white children as for

non-whites." "One in every five African children drop out of school after the first year of schooling; 4 percent enter secondary school compared with 39 percent of whites." The pupil-teacher ratio for Africans in 1969 was 60:1. The white ratio was 21:1."

In higher education, the story is the same. Since 1969, it became a criminal offence for Blacks to attend white Universities. Three "tribal Colleges" were established - Xhosa (formerly Fort Hare), Northern Tribes (at Turfloop) and Zululand. The total enrollment in these Colleges in 1969 was 1,585. The courses offered are usually narrow and "safe" to avoid the training of "terrorist" and "agitators." Among the 1,585, 218 were awarded degrees. "Thus, of a total of more than 2,500,000 Africans being 'educated' in South Africa, about 200 received degrees: or 1 in every 12,000."

Diggs Discourages South African Platinum Selling

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AANS) -- Pending purchase of platinum from the Republic of South Africa by two US automakers has been discouraged by Congressman Charles Diggs, the Michigan Democrat and head of the House Subcommittee on Africa.

In a statement made public by Diggs' office last week, General Motors and the Ford Company were urged to reconsider their intentions to buy the materials for use in automobile anti-pollution devices.

Diggs said that such a move would bolster the economy of the apartheid state and would also amount to US participation in a system of slave labor which, he said, was the best way to describe the methods used to mine the mineral in South Africa.

He noted that the South African economy was undergoing severe financial strains, especially in its platinum sales, and suggested that the mineral ore be purchased instead from either Australia or Russia, where, according to Diggs,

there were ample amounts.

In September, GM said it would undertake a crash program in development at one of the mines. The estimated program cost was \$100 million, yet it would give the mine the capacity to provide earnings to close to \$60 million each year.

It would require another article to outline the recommendations put forth by African representatives to overcome this difficulty. But the Nigerian foreign minister, Okoi Arikpo, had this to offer as a starter when he addressed the General Assembly:

"It is the view of Nigeria that this situation calls for closer cooperation and deeper consultations among the developing countries to determine what their economic and trade relations with the developed countries should be. To append ourselves to economic units created basically for the development of Europe, for instance, cannot serve the long term interests of countries on other continents struggling to find their feet."

Panama Canal Zone

Cont'd from pg. 12

The Canal Zone is inhabited by "Zonians," descendants of Americans, and "Latins" -- Panamanians, Central Americans, blacks, mulattoes, and Indians.

There are 50,000 Americans; they pay no taxes and enjoy free education, electricity, water, and medical services, and buy new cars every year.

The "Latins" work as gardeners, street cleaners, cooks, and clean the canal locks. They are not permitted to be treated in the Zone hospitals should they be involved in an accident, nor can they produce certificates signed by Panamanian doctors when they have been off work because of illness.

An important London paper once described the Canal Zone as "a flourishing avenue in the middle of a slum," and still exists in the Canal Zone.

The "Zonians" houses are the most noticeable in the country, and are typically American. Plastic and aluminum rocking chairs make a strong contrast to the wooden containers and packing boxes which those on the other side of the of the Peerless fence use for furniture. But the white ranch-type houses cannot hide the rows of miserable huts on the outskirts of the zone, often made with metal Coca-Cola cans or old

pieces of wood.

But most outstanding is the Summit, a forest with over 20,000 varieties of tropical flowers, where the "Zonians" go for recreation purposes, and which they do not share with the inhabitants of Panama City. The only blacks seen there are neatly dressed nurses looking after American children.

Visitors are struck by the aseptic atmosphere of the entire area, which Panamanians try to avoid since they are always under the vigilant eyes of the US military police.

There is also a very clear difference in food, music and dress. Roast beef, folk rock and soft drinks Made In USA have little in common with the rhythm of drums and the showy colorful hooped petticoats Panamanian women wear on feast days.

Finally, the American authorities in the Zone are not in the least interested in publicizing the fact that the Historical and Anthropological Museum of Panama has an excellent collection of ceramics and other exhibits which clearly indicate the homogenous and national identity of the country.

In the Canal Zone everything is reduced to a single but very explicit publicity phrase: Advance and prosper in your work by speaking English.

Ghana & Nigeria

ACCRA, GHANA (AANS) - The military government of Col. I. K. Acheampong announced here last week that it was taking over a 55 percent majority of all major mining operations in the country, effective retroactively Oct. 1.

The statement followed a breakdown of six months of reported negotiation between the Ghanaians and representatives of the mining industry.

The principal mining companies to be effected in the move - for which they will be compensated - are the Ashanti Gold Fields and the Consolidated African Selective Trust.

The government already holds 20 percent share of the Ashanti operation, a portion valued at over \$30 million.

The existing system wherein the control of vital minerals rests in the hands of external forces was condemned by the government in favor of a situation in which the government had the majority, local and overseas countries were consolidated and income tax and five percent royalties were paid on all proceeds coming from mineral mining operations.

Rhodesia Strong-arms African Movements

Salisbury (AWA) - Internal affairs minister Lance E. Smith has introduced a bill in Parliament giving him the power to ban anyone from African areas whose presence is felt to be "against the public interest."

The bill further demands that all foreign clergymen and church workers obtain official permission before working in African areas.

Africans here have expressed the belief that the bill is part of the government's revenge for

The Nigerian government has announced that effective Jan. 2, 1973, Nigerians will hold 49 percent in all banks currently owned by foreigners.

Forty percent will belong to the government and another nine percent to Nigerians in the private sector, it was disclosed.

The announcement came during a time of flourishing Nigerian economic activity last week.

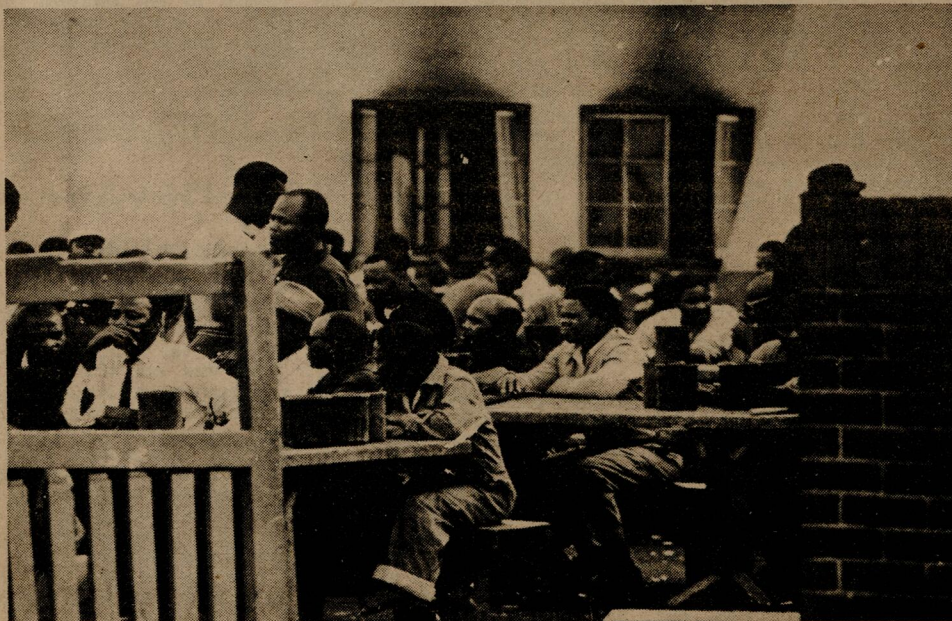
A Canadian loan of over \$2 million was announced by the government for use in the repair of an aluminum rolling mill and purchase of development materials in war-torn areas of the Eastern state.

At the same time, according to a radio communique, Nigeria held cooperative talks with Algeria in search of improved common relationships, especially in regards to controlling and developing the huge oil interests each of the states has.

The oil cooperation move followed a meeting held here last month by the Arab-dominated Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

African rejection of the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement. Under the bill, they note, if an African publicly urges rejection of the settlement, he can be expelled from his home area.

In addition, the bill says that in order to hold public meetings, the permission of district commissioners (close to the national government) will be needed in all African areas instead of the permission of "tribal" commissioners (who are closer to the Africans).



HOSTEL IN DURBAN FACTORY AREA WHERE, BROTHERS, IN SOUTH AFRICA, FORCED BY law, work for extremely low wages.



Teaching Our Children

Those of us who seriously intend to work with young Black children must begin to grasp the magnitude of our responsibilities. We have under our direction the minds of myriad Black youngsters. These children spend the majority of their waking hours experiencing activities which we plan, internalizing our manner of speech, our mode of dress, the feelings we exhibit towards them and towards each other. The classroom is for them a temporary replacement of their home environment and becomes a small world where they learn how Black people live with each other.

Who we teachers are as individuals plays as important a role as what and how we teach. Further, who we are as Black individuals indicating how we view the struggles of our people and of what foreseeable solutions we are a part, dictates to a degree, how and what we teach.

Conceivably, then, Black teachers should be constantly and positively moving towards a strong realization of the condition of our peoples in this world. For the kinds of attitudes and concepts which we impart to the children we teach undergirds all of their learning and should lead them to radically alter the condition of Black people.

Black teachers must embrace much more than mere methodology and slogans. We can become skilled in various methods of teaching reading, writing, etc. We can further teach "Black awareness" by covering our classroom walls with pictures of all great Black heroes.

But if we have not wept with DuBois for Paul Crummell; if we have not grasped the meaning of Frederick Douglass' 4th of July message to the people of Rochester; if we haven't walked the streets of Harlem through the worded experience of Brother Malcolm, we cannot truly share the greatness of these and other Black people with our children. The children, in turn, will find it difficult to build on pictures, slogans and captions when they need to have the ideas, the concepts, the dreams, the hopes of those before us and the insight of those brothers and sisters who still struggle.

Teaching Black children means preparing them, arming them for the struggle of which they are already a part. Teaching them means creating an atmosphere where they can learn commitment to all African peoples, the meaning of hard work, dedication to excellence and still retain their ability to laugh, to love and to create.

We must instill in our children the will to acquire all basic literacy skills and the need to strive towards excellence in these areas. Every attempt must be made to stimulate the physical and mental growth of our young people to the maximum degree.

We must nurture and help develop in our children an abiding love for and commitment to the larger Black community. Black children must develop in an atmosphere which is so strongly moving from a Black perspective, that they can never remember a time when they were not taught to love and work for Black people. The concept of commitment and evidence of community building must exude from each teacher and permeate the entire atmosphere.

We must instill in each child the desire to seek out and develop his own unique talents and personality. Contrary to what many white psychologists and sociologists declare, we are compelled to realize that even the poorest Black child comes from his home environment with many profound strengths. We must identify these and build on each child's in order to fulfill the Black child's need believe in his own worth and the intrinsic beauty of his people.

Characteristics of a learning environment which allows the kind of growth being described should include the following:

1. Classrooms that are learner-oriented. Since teachers like most people do not know everything and since children, by nature, are academically curious, classrooms should be designed to help children make discoveries and learn by doing.

2. Use of materials which are designed from a matrix of blackness, which are colorful, sturdy and academically strengthening. Many of these must and should be made by teachers.



TOMATO COOPERATIVE IS ONE EFFORT IN SOUTH CAROLINA TO HELP BLACK LAND owners keep control of their property.

Black Land Loss: Ten Million Acres

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

During the last sixty-two years Black people have lost over ten million acres of land in the U. S. In 1910 it was estimated that Black people owned 15 million acres of land, mostly in the South. Today that figure is probably less than five million acres. These figures were noted in a recent nationally circulated news release.

Most of the land has been ripped from the control of our people through fraud, theft, and outright seizure. Other land was sold by Black people during the huge migration from the South to the North and far West.

Of the less than five million acres still owned by Blacks, one million acres of land is concentrated in the state of Mississippi alone. Another three million acres are scattered through the other southern states.

In South Carolina, according to U. S. census figures, Black people owned in full 5,595 farms totaling approximately 310,371 acres in the late 1960's. Another 169,674 acres was operated by Black people through partial ownership or land rentals.

WHY THE LAND THEFT?

Economic profit is the obvious motive behind the massive land rip-off from Black people. Many areas of the South are experiencing rapid growth and industrialization. Other southern areas expect the boom to reach them soon. Additionally, whites are flocking to the south for fun and games if nothing else.

All of this has combined to make land in the south valuable for more than the crops it can yield. Industries, new residential developments, and tourist facilities dot land once owned by Black people.

In agriculture huge government subsidized mechanized farms are driving small Black farmers out of business and gobbling up the pieces.

HOW HAS IT HAPPENED?

To facilitate their quest for control of Black land, profit inspired whites have adopted a wide range of devices and "legal" gimmicks. The following example is typical of the practice.

Mrs. Evelina Jenkins owned a small plot of land in Frogmore, South Carolina near the coastal town of Beaufort. She had been born on the land, her mother had lived there and her grandfather had lived there.

Each year Sister Jenkins had taken fifteen dollars to a white

lawyer for him to pay her property tax. Mrs. Jenkins had little education and trusted the lawyer to handle her affairs.

This year when she went to pay the tax the lawyer informed her that she had a few weeks to move off of the property. The land had been sold by the lawyer to a white developer who wanted to build a plush resort facility there.

She learned that the lawyer had been the "legal owner of the land for several years and that her fifteen dollars had been recorded as rent.

The lawyer had allowed the taxes on the land to lapse. Then he bought the land when the county sold it to collect back taxes.

Sister Jenkins was, of course, bitter, but she had no recourse but to move in with a cousin. Her case is typical of the many forms of legal maneuvers used to rob our people.

Another destructive tactic has been the systematic economic suffocation of small Black farmers. Market competition from the ever-expanding giant farms are driving Black farmers from the land as a means of survival.

In recent years we have witnessed the advent of several organizations designed to offset and limit Black land losses. Penn County Service on St. Helena Island in South Carolina has initiated one approach. Penn Center as it is called, has traced its origin to the Port Royal experiment which helped many Black people begin

farming on their own.

Earlier this year Penn's work attracted the attention of the New York-based Black Economic Research Center. Penn has helped organize several important projects including the formation of a cooperative which provides for the pooling of equipment, labor, land and other resources to allow the local Black farmers to compete with the large, antagonistic white farmers in the area.

The Black Research Center has decided to pump funds south to expand the Penn Center Model to other areas. Offices have already been established in five South Carolina counties.

Still another significant effort to remedy the problem of Black farmers has been exerted by the Federation of Southern Cooperatives headquartered in Epps, Alabama. The federation has a multi-faceted approach involving the teaching of new innovative techniques and livestock breeding.

The question of Black land ownership and usage of such land to benefit the Black community is one to which our people are paying increasing attention. The National Black Agenda formulated at Gary this year dealt with it. And it is hoped that the newly created National Black Assembly can effectively take the lead in formulating a national approach to the problem. The situation is real. Some Black person has just lost his or her land today.

Caribbean Nations Seek Relations with Havana

HAVANA (AWA)—Four Caribbean nations have decided to seek diplomatic relations with Cuba following a decision reached on Oct. 4 at the seventh Caribbean Summit Meeting in Trinidad. Cuban officials have privately expressed satisfaction with that decision by Jamaica, Guyana, Barbados and Trinidad.

The move marks another step in the progressive establishment of relations between Cuba and other Latin American and Caribbean states. Four other states in the hemisphere—Canada, Mexico, Chile and Peru—have already established diplomatic relations with Havana.

In a speech on Oct. 13, after

receiving the Joliot-Curie Medal from the World Council of Peace, prime minister Fidel Castro said he expected Cuba's relations to increase within the coming year. But, he added, Cuba was not interested in relations with the puppet states.

The conditions for establishing relations with Cuba were for the Latin American governments to be really sovereign and capable of firmly defending this sovereignty and of following a policy independent from imperialism, he said.

According to observers, the most likely Latin American states destined to re-establish relations with Cuba at the moment are Panama and Ecuador.

Police Brutality In Greenville

(cont'd from pg. 1)

expressing his love and concern for Black People, made the unfortunate mistake of inquiring as to the nature of the arrest of a local black man, Melvin Brown.

As reported by the Black Community Officer Williams in an effort to teach these "Niggers a Lesson," for questioning his authority, proceeded to arrest one of the Brothers against the verbal objection of the other two. As reinforcement arrived, Officer Williams' courage apparently increased for he then proceeded to arrest Brother James, who had been a student at North Carolina A&T University and who fully understood the "Kill a Nigger" attitude of local police. Brother James reportedly had been out-spoken against the racist oppression of Black People.

After being informed of his arrest Brother James requested the charge. Again expressing his contempt for Brother James' challenge of his authority Officer Williams began to use force and the threats of violence. Perhaps knowing that his brother had been shot under similar circumstances by a local policeman Brother James was reported to have remained very calm and peaceful until forced to defend himself.

Connie's brother had been wounded by a Greenville policeman little more than a year before. That same brother, having survived his wounds came back to his family, had been arrested and sent to prison earlier that day. Local residents point out, however, that Connie had not learned of his brother's arrest when the shooting took place.

In his effort to put Brother

James in place Officer Williams was reported to have removed his revolver and attempted to strike him across his head. Brother James observing this raised his hands to deter the blow.

It is felt by the Black Community that Officer Williams feared the powerful black man that stood before him and fired his gun which resulted in the willful murder of Connie James.

As expected, local authorities and the white news media have quickly classified Officer Williams' murder of Brother Connie, as an accident. The local police reportedly have also arrested one of the eyewitnesses in what appears to be a fruitless effort to keep the truth from the People, as the Black Community of Greenville, which has experienced great loss, of life at the hands of local white racists, demonstrated we will longer tolerate nor be fooled by these propagandist lies.

(The Black Community of Greenville has just previously lifted a boycott of the local newspaper because of its racist attitudes and publications.)

A local Black merchant expressed this unwillingness to tolerate these "white lies" as he described his personal reaction to Brother Connie's Death: "My first reaction in seeing Connie lying their with blood flowing from his body," he stated, "was to go and get my gun."

Black folks in Greenville have indeed prepared themselves for a "struggle." They have had no choice. A total of 18 Black people have been killed by whites in Greenville and the surrounding rural areas. Ayden, a few miles away, was the scene of nine months of Black

protest following the police murder of a hand-cuffed Black man last year. Now a few weeks ago, a Black man was found in an Ayden jail hung to death.

In Wilson, N.C., 15 miles from Greenville, Black youths are still protesting a rash of police beatings of Black youth. The list goes on. Most of the atrocities go unpublicized except through the conversation and angry shouts of the impoverished Black people in eastern North Carolina. But it is not only in North Carolina. It is happening everywhere with increasing frequency.

Amin Expels Churchmen

KAMPALA, UGANDA (AANS) - Gen. Idi Amin, as he had predicted earlier, last week expelled 58 European missionaries from the country, saying they were "security risks." All but three of those ousted were Roman Catholics.

Gen. Amin said that the churchmen had entered Uganda illegally from nearby Zaire.

In the wake of the expulsions, Gen. Amin re-emphasized his belief that all churchmen in the country should be Africans, in order to avoid subversion from outside interests.

Meanwhile, the government began handing over to qualified Africans many of the businesses previously owned by the thousands of Asians who left the country last month.

All of the property left behind by the departing Asians is being considered government property and most of the premises being let out are temporarily under ownership of the government.

POLITICAL COOK BOOK

"Revolution"

Revolution as a concept is finding itself talked about in many current circles. Everywhere people are talking about "the Black Revolution," the "new American Revolution," the "Enzyme Revolution in detergents" and the "Dodge-Chrysler Revolution." Richard Nixon has called for a revolution in America. Even Super-Fly said that, "when the revolution comes, he'll be ready; until then, he'll just keep on doing his thing."

All of this denotes an attempt to confuse, distort, and dilute the real meaning of the term revolution.

To effect a revolution in something is to effect a radical or entire change in the character, operation or affairs of something.

Within a social context, revolution would mean a radical change in the character and operation of society; the transformation of society to something fundamentally different from its present make-up.

All African people must have a clear understanding of what revolution actually is, to keep from being sidetracked by those who misdefine revolution and whose objective really is to seek to maintain the status-quo.

For example, we see that the American Revolution of 1775-83 was not a revolution at all in that it did not usher in anything new in the thirteen colonies. It was really a struggle between the upstart American bourgeoisie and the British bourgeoisie over who would control the profits of the colonies. There was no transformation of the conditions that affected enslaved African people, the Indians or the poor white working farmer. In fact, business went on as usual.

We then, see the absurdity in Richard Nixon calling for a revolution in America when Nixon is the "Commander in Chief" of those forces which seek to maintain America in its present form and content.

Another distortion of the concept of revolution, and an even more dangerous one, is seen in the Super-Fly perspective. The Super-Fly perspective fails to see revolution as a process, but as some single, distant, momentary event. This perspective allows you to do your thing until "it comes down."

A revolution is a process in which the mobilization of the masses, a heightening of the masses' consciousness, and the preparation for taking advantage of conditions is a must. Revolutions do not just happen and come about overnight. Neither are revolutionaries born; they are made through years of practice and work.

If everyone were Super-Fly, there would be no revolution, for everyone would be doing his own thing which would be essence doing nothing but contributing to our continued oppressed condition. Won't nothing "come down" unless you work to knock it down or dig up its foundations.

Revolution is a science which must be studied, practiced and studied more just as a doctor studies, practices and studies more of his discipline. Would you go to, or trust a doctor who does not study or practice his discipline but spends his time doing his own thing? Could he transform a severed artery into a mended one? Of course not.

Misunderstandings about revolution have led to much talk about the "Black Revolution" and the "new American Revolution." The tendency here is to confuse revolution with rebellion and with reform.

The objective of revolution is the seizure of power, for without power there can be no radical transformation of society. Many people have equated the Black rebellions and their resultant concessions with "the Revolution." No, Black people have not come any closer to the levers of power in America. A few more Black faces have been sprinkled here and there, but again business goes on as usual for the masses.

All Pan-Africanists must be clear on the actual meaning of revolution, spread its meaning and combat its distortion. It is up to us to organize the people to carry out the progress and negate the reactionary and erroneous concept of "instant revolution."

"Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule where the broom does not reach the dirt will not vanish of itself."

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Hardy Might Resign

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AANS) - A Black leader and inmate negotiator during the Oct. 11 rebellion at the Washington, D.C. jail and the District's forward-looking Black corrections commissioner, Kenneth L. Hardy, have made a desperate appeal for financial and other backing from a city council which they said has stymied prison reform in the nation's capital jails.

Hardy, who had been taken hostage by the inmates and later released unharmed, told the council that he was near giving up trying to get prison reform because of hassles caused by "ultra-conservatives and phony white liberals."

rebellion leaders - who was sentenced to a stiff 20 year term shortly after the 15 hour revolt ended - questioned the sincerity of the council members, who are appointed by the President of the United States.

"What are you doing for us except talk? he asked.

Despite the fact that the jails are 26 percent overcrowded, he charged, the city council has favored construction of an annex to the municipal office building rather than a new prison.

If things did not change and cooperation from the council materialize, said Hardy, he would resign his position - perhaps as early as the end of the year.

Israel & South Viet Nam Pact

Two of imperialism's most notorious client governments have announced that Israel and South Vietnam have agreed to open diplomatic relations immediately.

If the pact is in any way surprising, it is only in that they have taken this long to formally announce their mutual respect. The governments of the two countries are similar in many ways: Both are illegal - South Vietnam's General Thieu holds power due only to the U.S. determination not to live up to the terms of the 1954 Geneva agreement. Golda Meir, of course, would be in her home state of Minnesota today without the illegal seizing of

Palestine by England and the U.S. after World War II.

Both governments are dependant for their existence on a constant supply of United States arms and money. And additionally, both countries are regarded as key to the maintenance of "stability" (United States interests) in their respective parts of the world.

For a while it appeared that South Vietnamese and Israeli diplomats had canceled the signing of the joint outlaw pact. In fact, the ceremony had just been made as private one - undoubtedly for security reasons.

Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP)

PEMBA, ZANZIBAR (AANS) - Nine hundred delegates at a congress of the ruling Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) here have given their vote of confidence to Pres. Aboud Jumbe.

Pres. Jumbe took over leadership of the ASP and the country after assassins killed the former president, Sheikh Abeid A. Karume, at a party office on April 7 of this year.

Pres. Jumbe had been minister of state under Sheikh Karume.

The party congress, which reportedly approved measures increasing mass participation in its political and economic activities, also voted to continue the basic tenets of national development established in the seven years of rule under Sheikh Karume.

Among the more significant of Pres. Karume's achievements had been marked improvements in educational programs and also land reform. He abolished all prisons in the country, in favor of programs of skills rehabilitation.

Zanzibar - two islands in the Indian Ocean - is one half of the United Republic of Tanzania in East Africa. It united with the mainland state - formerly known as Tanganyika - to form Tanzania (TANGanyika plus ZANzibar).

The islands are highly rich in cloves, which account for most of their export crops.

Guinea

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can Nationalist Pioneer Movement; the African Committee for Mobilization; the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the historic organization of the Honorable Marcus Garvey and the Congress of African Peoples, which holds non-governmental status at the United Nations.

CORRECTION

MUHAMMED AHMAD MISTAKE

The November 11 edition of THE AFRICAN WORLD carried on page 14 a picture of Brother Muhammed Ahmad (Max Stanford), chairman of the African People's Party. The picture's caption mistakenly referred to Brother Ahmad as Admed Evans. Brother Ahmed Evans is, of course, currently imprisoned in Ohio in connection with his alleged involvement in a 1968 assault on a Cleveland police station. THE AFRICAN WORLD would like to apologize to both Brother Ahmad and Brother Evans for the error.

Rhodesian Minerals

NEW YORK (AWA) - Another shipment of Rhodesian minerals has arrived in the United States. An attempt was scheduled to be made (Oct. 19) to unload the cargo of nickel ore.

The arrival of the Rhodesian nickel marks still another violation against UN sanctions of trade with illegally ruled Rhodesia. American firms, with the cooperation of the government, have been importing goods from the country since last year.

The International Longshoreman's Association (ILA) said it will boycott the cargo. ILA president Thomas Gleason said "the mere slave labor conditions in US owned Rhodesian mines are an affront to all trade unionists. Both I and the ILA continue to support United Nations sanctions against the outlaw Rhodesian government."

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.



Located to the south of the USSR, Iran, formerly known as Persia covers an area of 636,367 square miles. Iran is composed primarily of Indo-European, Arab and Turkish elements. With a population of some twenty million Iran is dominated by an agricultural society thereby influencing the outlook and way of life of both rural and urban classes - which are greatly influenced by farmer, peasant, and landlord relationships.

Iran's economy is based primarily on oil production and refinery and agriculture. The bulk of land is held by a small portion of the bourgeoisie in a situation in which absentee landlordism is predominant.

Iran possesses red oxide, sulfur, salt, copper, chromite, lead, iron ore and, of course oil. Out of a population of 20 million only 200,000 are industrial workers, along with another 200,000 involved in the carpet industry, handloom weaving and the production of hosiery and knitwear.

Iran has been incorporated into the world-wide system of imperialism. The Shah of Iran and his ruling circle, the domestic allies of imperialism, enjoy the utmost respect and support of the American ruling circles in the plundering and oppressing of the Iranian masses. Between 1967 and 1971, the United States gave \$2.6 billion credit to Iran for arms purchases.

In spite of the Shah's reactionary regime, the Iranian masses struggle on and have shattered the propaganda myth of Iran's "peace and stability."