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New "Desegregation" Order Threatens

"A Right To An Education"



SHOWN IS A PORTION OF THE ARMED CONTINGENT THAT MET WALTER REED WORKERS and Washington Black Community residents who came out in driving rain to protest the firing of Nell Pendleton because of her activities among workers. (YOBU Photo).

Black Workers: "No More Racism"

YOBU News Service
WASHINGTON, D.C. — Among the more than 400,000 Black workers in federal agencies in Washington, there are several specialized task forces organized to deal with the problem of workers in a given area and coordinate other outgoing activities of the group. One of those task forces called U-BAD (United Blacks Against Discrimination) recently launched another drive against racist practices at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in D.C. According to a recent press statement:

U-BAD, an organization against racism and injustice at Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC), launched on January 29, a new fight to overcome discrimination at Walter Reed. For many years the individual and institutional practices of racial discrimination has produced pockets of total black areas in dead-end

jobs, adverse physical conditions, attacks by racial slurs — all contributing to slum life and general bad conditions in our community.

The president has announced peace for this country. Many of the soldiers who have served this country will be coming to Walter Reed in the nation's capital. Yet the persons responsible for caring for these patients (soldiers) are not at peace with this institution (WRAMC).

Blacks at WRAMC will continue to surface the conditions here and fight for the rights guaranteed us by the Constitution, the Civil Rights Law, 1964, the EEO statements of the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Army, General William Moncrief, Commander, Walter Reed and the Surgeon General, Gen. Jennings. We demand enforcement of the laws already on the books.

(cont'd on pg. 4)

YOBU News Service

On February 16, 1973, U.S. District Court Judge John H. Pratt ruled that public colleges and universities in 10 states and elementary and high schools in 16 states were in violation of federal desegregation laws.

The ruling ordered federal agencies (HEW in particular) to begin procedures to fully integrate all public education institutions in those states in compliance with the series of civil rights acts and Supreme Court decisions since 1964.

The order affects approximately 20 Black Colleges in the states of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

It includes other public schools in the states of Delaware, Kentucky, South Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia.

The decision, against which a series of counter suits are anticipated, apparently caught many people by surprise. Yet it comes as no surprise to those who have long anticipated such moves to follow on the heels of the massive, destructive forced integration, already brought about in most public school systems.

The ruling has many implications for Black people in regards to community control

of and greater usefulness from Black institutions. The suit was filed by the NAACP Legal Defense and states that desegregation enforcements must begin within 60 days. It attempts to force "racial balance" within the schools by threatening to cut off federal funds to state supported public school systems. College systems were given an additional 90 days to comply.

The ruling affects some 3 million students in the South and southern border states.

It is important to note that a mass struggle which first aimed to achieve "quality education for all" is now directed at achieving "racial balance" within the schools. A very important variable in the quest for a quality education in the environment in which learning is to take place.

The effort to achieve racial balance has thus far created a hostile environment not conducive to anyone's achieving a quality education. At the high school level the number of Black teachers and administrators has continuously dropped since 1969.

Then there are the tremendous problems encountered by Black students who are taken out of their own communities and placed in strange environments under the pretense of (cont'd on pg. 16)



JEANNE MARTIN CISSE (RIGHT), AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS FROM GUINEA, rises to address an audience of 400 people in New York at the Lumumba Day ceremony sponsored by the African Liberation support committee and PASOA. See story inside.

Lumumba's Legacy- Many More To Rise

YOBU News Service

NEW YORK, N.Y. — On Saturday, February 17th the New York chapter of African Liberation Support Committee and Pan-African Students Organization in the Americas (PASOA) commemorated the honorable Patrice Lumumba.

Patrice Lumumba was the great leader under which the Congo (today called Zaire) won her independence on June 30, 1960. When the Congolese masses were celebrating their hard-won independence, the Belgian and North American imperialists were already dreaming of regaining control over the country. But in spite of all their intrigues against Lumumba and his government, he made it clear to the imperialists that the Congo was not for sale and under no circumstances would his government ever compromise the Congolese independence to the imperialists. To quote his own words: "We were offered a choice between liberation and the continuation of bondage. There can be no compromise between freedom and slavery. We chose to pay the price of freedom."

The enemies of Africa understood Lumumba's revolutionary seriousness. They realized quite clearly that Lumumba could not be bought. So they decided that Lumumba must go. Through African traitors the imperialists succeeded to get rid of Lumumba. Early in 1961 Patrice Lumumba

was savagely murdered.

An estimated crowd of five to six hundred African people participated in the six hour long program. With Bro. John Akpan as Master of Ceremonies, Len Jeffries, Chairman of Black Studies City College of New York opened the program.

Next, guest speaker, UN Ambassador Salim A. Salim of Tanzania, told the audience, "This is not time to mourn the assassination of brother Lumumba, but rather it is a time to reflect on why he was killed and what his life can mean for us." Commenting that Premier Lumumba was killed because he stood "for freedom and independence of the Congo," Bro. Salim added, "the fact remains that Lumumba's death has backfired because it caused many Lumumbas to rise and take his place."

"With the hundreds of Lumumbas now working Africa," he said, "it will be a short time before all of South Africa, Angola, Mozambique, everywhere will be free. No amount of killing can retard the determination of a people to free themselves."

Ambassador Salim said it would please Premier Lumumba to see South Africa resisting the attempted political and economic domination by Western Powers.

It is in this spirit that we must remember Patrice Lumumba, the fearless and courageous

liberator of oppressed peoples of Africa," he stated, "To this spirit we must mobilize and commit ourselves and all we can give. Africa is now engaged in a bitter struggle against the

imperialist enemy, but we will triumph, not only because our struggle is a just one, but also because we have your support, and most importantly because we now understand that the only way to freedom is the way of the gun."

Ambassador Salim said he had prepared a formal speech but the spirit of the crowd forced him to speak from his heart. He ended with an excerpt from a letter written by Lumumba to his wife which generated Lumumba's courage and his faith in Africa's total unification and liberation.

Ambassador Salim was followed by Ambassador Jeanne Martin Cisse of Guinea. Speaking through an interpreter, she stated the defeat of imperialism and liberation of Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique was inevitable. Ambassador Cisse spoke very briefly, concluding with the strong plea for unity and strength among black people worldwide, stating, "If we all join forces, our task of liberation will be all but finished."

Finally, the program ended with a film on last year's African Liberation Day, "breaking the Chains."

There is no question on the success of the program. The well-rounded night of political education, entertainment and solidarity culminated with the collection of \$2,000 for The African Liberation Struggle.

Entire African Village is Fined

LUSAKA, Zambia - Six weeks ago the white minority government of Rhodesia threatened to fine entire African villages if they were found that they in any way aided Black nationalist freedom fighters.

Last week, the government did it.

Following a pitched battle near the village of Chikywa, the government fined every member of the village 150 Rhodesian dollars, an amount equivalent to about two-thirds as much in American currency.

Troops and policemen looted the village to make the collection, and those who were unable to pay, had their cattle confiscated. The regulation provides the Africans with no means of recourse, not even a trial.

It was the first time the government had enacted the legislation which it had announced Jan. 19 in the aftermath of guerrilla operations which began Dec. 21.

Part of the success of the guerrillas has been linked to strong support from the people and the Rhodesian move sought to undermine that strength.

The Rhodesian government also announced last week that it had increased the fines for individuals failing to report the presence of guerrillas to Rhodesian officials.

Political Repression Grows Everyday

Ben Chavis Denied Request

WILMINGTON, N.C. - Rev. Ben Chavis, recently released from jail on \$50,000 cash bail, continued his battle in the court last week, with an unsuccessful attempt to have his trial on accessory to murder charges moved out of New Hanover County.

Rev. Chavis is charged along with two Black women, Mollie Hicks and her daughter Leatrice, with concealing evidence about the March, 1971, death of 17-year-old Clifton Wright at the door of the Hicks home.

A change of venue to Jones County had been sought by the trio, who had believed it impossible for them to receive a fair hearing in Wilmington due to adverse pre-trial publicity. The motion was denied by Superior Court Judge Robert Rouse.

Another RNA Citizen is Sentenced in Mississippi

JACKSON, MISS. - The series of trials of Republic of New Africa citizens continue to roll on as the state of Mississippi sentenced Addis Ababa to two concurrent ten year sentences after Bro. Ababa pleaded guilty to a charge of assault.

Addis Ababa was one of four RNA citizens still held on murder charges in connection with an armed attack by FBI agents and Jackson police on an RNA building in August, 1971.

The other three brothers, whose trials had been held earlier, had pleaded not guilty, claiming the right of self-defense after they were attacked without warning or justification. Those three brothers were all given life sentences.

In ruling that the two sentences could be served at the same time Judge Russel Moore also suspended three years of the sentence and allowed a year and a half of the time served.

Jim Grant Denied Appeal

CHARLOTTE, N.C. - Bro. Jim Grant has lost the first round of his appeal on his federal charges. A three judge panel of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals gave no reason for the appeal denial.

Jim was appealing a conviction of helping two men escape to Canada following racial

No date has yet been set for the trial, but it is expected to take place within the next several months.

In October, Rev. Chavis and 10 others were convicted of arson and illegal assault on emergency personnel in connection with further racial disturbances in Feb., 1971. They were given terms ranging from 7 to 25 years.

In December, Rev. Chavis was freed from the state Central Prison in Raleigh on \$50,000 bail posted by the United Church of Christ, for whom he works as a community organizer.

At the time of his release he vowed to work for the freedom of the others in the Wilmington case, as well as additional Black political prisoners in the state.

while awaiting trial to go toward the sentence.

Still to be tried is RNA President Imari Obadele who was not even at the house when the shooting took place. Mississippi officials claim, however, that Bro. Obadele's position as head of RNA makes him guilty of the charges even though he was not present. Bro. Obadele is suffering from emphysema contacted during his long stay in the dusty, hazardous Hinds County jail. RNA efforts to get him hospital care have been rejected by Mississippi officials.

Bro. Obadele has called for the United Nations to intervene to stop white political leaders in the South from "crushing every manifestation of the independence movement." He cited the "ominous" pattern in the attack on RNA, the Baton Rouge confrontation in February, 1972, which left two Black men dead, and recent the slaying of students at Southern University.

disturbances in Oxford, N.C. several years ago. He was sentenced to ten years on those charges.

The two men who "escaped" to Canada were not charged because they gave testimony which was used to justify Jim's sentencing.

Muhammad Ahmad

PHILADELPHIA - On February 9, Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford) Chairman of the African People's Party, stood before a New York Court to face charges of conspiracy, assault, and bail jumping.

The charges of conspiracy and assault which dated back to

1967 were dropped. Ahmad was left to face a charge of jumping bail on the charges which were dropped.

Ahmad will remain in jail until his sentencing on March 2. The charge of jumping bail carries a maximum of seven years.

"We've Got The Guns"

WILSON, N.C. - "We're tired of all this protesting. We've got the guns and we've got you outnumbered. We're going to stop you..." Those were the reported words of a District Court Judge in Wilson County, N.C. just before he sentenced six Black high school students to six month prison terms.

The youths, four brothers and

two young sisters were convicted of assault resulting from fighting between Black and white students at Pike High School in Wilson, N.C. Of course, no white students received such sentences. Only one white was arrested - and it came after police got angry with him for not filing assault charges against other Black students he had a fight with.

Libya to Aid Guerillas

UNITED NATIONS (AWA) - In a bold and somewhat surprising move, Libya has reportedly offered guerrillas operating in Rhodesia (known to Africans as Zimbabwe) arms, money and training facilities to intensify their campaign against Rhodesia forces.

Reports reaching here say that Libya, led by the controversial Col. Muammar Qaddafi, is ready to give millions of dollars to the battling Zimbabweans.

The guerrillas are to be trained both in Libya and in present training camps in Tanzania by Libyan military instructors.

The guerrillas in Rhodesia, made up of both members of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), continue to worry the Rhodesian regime.

Hundreds of Africans in Zimbabwe are said to be

supporting the present guerrilla struggle, which was born during the attempts at settlement between Rhodesia and the United Kingdom. The activities of the Pearce Commission revealed considerable hostility toward the Smith regime on which ZAPU and ZANU were able to capitalize.

For six months, ZANU in particular built up large stocks of weapons and ammunition, reportedly with the cooperation of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO). It trained cadres and won over the local population.

Late in December the offensive began, initially against civilian targets, and eventually turning against the military. This has been met with mass arrests and the closing of African businesses, schools and shops... which in turn has been met with additional guerrilla activity.



LIBYA, LED BY COL. MUAMMAR QUADDAFI, IS reportedly ready to give millions of dollars to support guerrillas fighting in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

National Interest, Africa & Nixon

Although the following article is longer than others we have presented in this series we urge our readers to take note of it and read it carefully. It is especially informative for readers, who are trying to gain a basic understanding of the complex economic-trade realities governing international exchange, particularly as it relates to Africa.

PART IV

This is the fourth in a series of articles which deal with the subject of national interests in a world of changing power relationships and environmental conditions. Throughout the series and especially at its conclusion we will analyze how African people and nations relate to the developing trends in world economics and politics. We have entitled the entire series of articles, "National Interests in a Multi-National World" and would appreciate receiving from our readers any thoughts which they have concerning our presentation in the last four editions of THE AFRICAN WORLD.

The Nixon doctrine in which this administration has been pushing to define a "New World Order" has as its main purpose the continued economic enslavement of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is a modification of the past theme of the U.S. as the leader of the "Free World."

Facing the challenge of the last third of this century head on, the imperialist interests of the U.S. have decided that there is a need to become more "flexible." President Nixon has put forth this doctrine of flexibility which is based on this concept of "the five great powers." These are the United States, The Soviet Union, the European Economic Community, Japan, and the People's Republic of China. Tricky Dick first revealed this concept publicly on July 6, 1971 in Kansas City when he declared that the five great powers would "determine the economic future (of the world) and, because economic power will be the key to other kinds of power, the future of the world in other ways in the last third of this century."

The new foreign policy doctrine of "flexibility" will be utilized to put more weight on U.S. allies so that the problems of trade and issues of monetary reform can be dealt with on a systematic rather than crisis level of management. At his second inauguration, President Nixon said: "The time has passed when America will make every other nation's conflict our own or make every other nation's future our responsibility or presume to tell the people of other nations how to manage their own affairs." This statement can be very deceiving. It does not mean that the U.S. will discontinue its role of political, economic, military advisor for the world's most inhumane and reactionary regimes—South Africa, Portugal, Brazil, Spain, Rhodesia, Israel, Argentina, Haiti, Cambodia, or Thailand to mention but a few. The U.S. is making too much from its investment in these places to withdraw support at present.

It is, however, a warning that if a situation develops which looks like a defeat for an ally the U.S. might switch sides in order to maintain its economic holdings and prevent a thoroughly successful political reordering of the power relationships in Africa, Asia, or Latin America

among the masses. In addition, the doctrine is saying that the U.S. doesn't intend to "interfere" with the internal situations of nations which differ in political outlooks, i.e. the U.S.S.R. and People's Republic of China. This is an obvious attempt to make the doctrine worth following. There are a great many problems with this doctrine as we will note.

THE COMPOSITION OF NIXON'S NEW WORLD ORDER IS OBVIOUSLY PRO-EXPLOITATION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY

In studying the Nixon doctrine we find that the European Economic Community, which includes all of the important capitalist nations of Western Europe, Japan one of the smallest yet second most productive capitalist force in the world, and the United States of America of course. This

group dominates the world of trade and finance. Although all three of these giants of internal finance capital have holdings throughout the world traditionally they have concentrated their most exploitative endeavors on particular continents. Beginning in the early 1800's with the Monroe doctrine through the era of "gun boat diplomacy," and on to the so called "Alliance for Progress" in the 1960's the United States has stolen the resources of Latin America. The recent denunciation of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company by Chile's President Allende is an example of what many of these developing states have had to put up with for the past two centuries.

Japan has traditionally exploited the markets and people of Southeastern Asia with a similar disrespect and capitalist thirst for profits. And Europe, that is, the Western Capitalist states of Europe, have enslaved and colonized Africa in a ruthless and dehumanizing manner for well over two hundred years. Even today, Western Europe receives 78 percent of all of Africa's exports and supplies the major share of all foreign "aid" and investment.

This is the basic composition of Nixon's New World Order, excluding of course the socialist nations of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China (PRC). Unlike the above socialist states, the European Economic Community, Japan, and the United States must continue to exploit the resources and markets of other states and territories. The economic system of these three entities leaves no other possibility but to continue their efforts to accumulate profits from the abundance of minerals and cheap labor in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

It is the nature of capitalism to exhaust at first its own resources and then to move on to exhaust the resources of other territories. The exportations of capital either in the form of investments or "aid" is how the imperialists keep developing nations "under-

the present terms of world trade are becoming increasingly unjust for the poor countries



IMPERIALISM MUST STRUGGLE ALSO WITH ITS OWN CONTRADICTIONS: "ECONOMIC WAR" BETWEEN U.S., JAPAN, AND E. E. C. IS FEARED

Although the base of the Nixon doctrine are capitalist allies there is in fact no honor among these thieves. National and Multi-National Corporations are daily in search of profits like hungry animals in search of their prey. And when one of their own gets wounded the pack will take advantage of him like a hawk that spotted a wounded chicken.

After World War II the U.S. took advantage of the European Economic Communities (E.E.C.) and Japan's relatively weak situation and made lucrative profits off rebuilding Europe and Japan. The recent dollar devaluation was an opportunity for the E.E.C. (especially West Germany) and Japan to repay the U.S. and this recent occurrence only temporarily eliminated the impending conflict over international monetary matters and trade between the U.S. on one side and the E.E.C. and Japan on the other.

The rifts are already appearing in the slow-moving international monetary talks. And the U.S.-sought round of trade talks, intended to begin next fall, threatens to place the two continents even more at each others throats. The West German Chancellor Willy

Brandt has even publicly admitted that great diplomacy will be needed "to prevent possible economic tension from developing into" what he termed, "unnecessary political strain."

Some of this so called "unnecessary political strain" is already beginning to show in relations between the U.S. and Japan.

Last week Henry A. Kissinger arrived in Tokyo from China to

confer with Premier Kakuei Tanaka about reconstruction in Indo-China and policy toward Peking. The U.S. previously had insulted Japan by stating publicly that they (Japan) would aid in the effort to rebuild Vietnam without even consulting the Japanese government. The U.S. also ignored the necessity of asking Japan to serve as a member of the international conference on peace in Vietnam. Also there has never been developed a mutual trust in foreign policy matters between the two states. Japan, for example, was caught completely off guard when the white house announced Nixon's plans to visit Peking.

With all of these issues and others such as trade and monetary matters to be discussed Kissinger only ended up meeting with Tanaka for less than an hour. This is interesting in comparison to his twenty hours of discussion with China's Premier Chou En-Lai.

The Foreign Minister of Japan, Masayoshi Ohira, revealed that Kissinger had refused to

disclose any matters of importance about his long conversations with Chinese leaders. The Foreign Minister said this was because Kissinger had not yet reported to President Nixon.

Thus, the U.S. and Japan may be allies but their association is on a limited basis. In fact, the U.S. seems to be using a strategy of trying to imply that Japan had better improve its trade relations with the U.S. or they will be receiving less political and economic support. This report was confirmed when officials in Japan voiced the fear that the U.S. would be launching a trade war against Japan in the near future. Nearly a third of U.S. trade deficit goes to Japan and traditionally the industries of Japan have been closed to foreign ownership. The final point which should be mentioned in terms of 'this group of economic entities in Nixon's New World Order is the intention to develop South Africa, Israel, Brazil, and Thailand as the defenders of the capitalist system of "free" enterprise in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and Asia respectively.

THE STRATEGY OF U.S. TOWARDS AFRICA: TRADE, MILITARY SUPPORT FOR RACIST REGIMES, MAINTAIN A POLITICAL STALEMATE, ALL WITH THE PURPOSE OF WEAKENING AND DESTROYING THE MOVEMENT FOR LIBERATION AND UNIFICATION IN AFRICA.

(cont'd on pg. 15)

U-Bad-Not Individuals But A Large Collective

(cont'd from pg. 1)

We will move from the Food Service Division to the laundry, animal caretakers unit and call a press conference during each visit. A new hospital is being built — equal employment opportunity has not been insured in the hiring of the contractors. We only see laborers in the building.

DEMANDS

Hazardous duty pay for all employees in the Food Service Division who work in cold areas, hot area, etc.

An Under-utilized file be established in Food Service given automatic consideration to job vacancies.

All outdated illegal files be removed from Col. Preston's office.

All adverse actions be monitored by employee groups chosen by the employees and not a racist psychologist and the supervisors.

Sensitivity training for all supervisors and punishment for supervisors and/or employees who fail to follow the EEO regulations, Chapter 713.

Improper interpretation of laws to fit the whims of the persons in control must stop.

The trend of awards of Blacks in the Food Service shows an unequal distribution and absolutely no standards set up to determine who is outstanding, excellent, good, bad, or otherwise.

Fifteen (15) to twenty (20) minutes must be allotted to employees in Forest Glen No. 2 Mens Hall and Warehouse No. 178 for changing clothes.

Improper facilities in Warehouse No. 178: a. Lockers b. Showers c. Other sanitary equipment.

Black women in Food Service must not be required to lift heavy equipment or push carts.

The job descriptions must be approved by the Civil Service Commission standards.

All personnel will be given an opportunity to apply for jobs relating to training and funds. Funds must be programmed in each fiscal year for training.

Code of Penalties must be given each employee according to the Civil Service Commission Regulations.

All "Kangaroo Courts" must be stopped. Each employee is entitled to have a representative of his or her own choice.

With these conditions and the needs for the above demands existing, over one hundred and fifty workers and community supporters peacefully assembled at the food service station of WRAMC. The workers were fed up with the overt racist attitude and actions of the supervisor, a white female, Major Preston. Major Preston was well known for her racist statements to and about the Black workers there. She was insensitive to the needs of Black workers and unresponsive to their request for better conditions. She ran food service like that of a slavemaster and the workers (Black) were slain.

Management seeing this potential force developing began immediately to suppress the movement of black workers to organize and struggle against the prevailing conditions. The day after the demonstration, Sister Nell Pendleton the chairman of U-Bad (United Blacks Against Discrimination) which is a task force of G.U.A.R.D. (Government Employees United Against Racial Discrimination) that has spearheaded the struggle of workers at Walter Reed, was fired as an

Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor.

No justifiable reason was given for this action. It was clear to the black workers there that she was fired for her efforts with other U-Bad members to organize and fight for workers' rights.

The next move the supervisor made to suppress the workers, under the guidance of General Montcrief, was to go along with the firing of Sister Pendleton, Sister Helen Martin and Brother Sargent Stevens from the EEO Office. With this move it was made even clearer what was happening. Sister Martin and Brother Stevens were also very active in U-Bad. Brother Stevens is the co-chairman. All of them have been constantly harassed and put under extremely unusual working discipline. Brother Stevens has even been threatened with court marshal.

Management figured that if it destroyed the leadership of U-Bad or scared them, the supervision would scare the workers, in effect cooling out the workers movement at Walter Reed. This logic was nowhere near correct, because U-Bad is not just those individuals but is a large collective.

The two sisters and the brother stand ever stronger in the commitment to Black people. The majority of black workers there through the efforts of U-Bad and GUARD are realizing their strength and refuse to be scared off. To show the ineffectiveness of these tactics, over one-hundred workers and student supporters demonstrated for three days in heavy rain, for the reinstatement of Sister Pendleton.

GUARD and U-Bad refuse to be scared off, refuse to compromise demands for the human rights of workers for better conditions and an end to racism. The struggle of workers at Walter Reed is just one example of the many struggles being waged by Black workers in the federal services against racism, filthy working conditions, and bossism.

Liberation Worth Any Price

DAR ES SALAAM (AWA)-The Tanzanian minister for foreign affairs, John Malecela, told a World Peace Council delegation currently in Dar es Salaam that Tanzania would pay any price for the African liberation struggle.

He said because of the blind policies of the racists in South Africa and Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, Africa is forced to retaliate through armed struggle for liberation.

The minister warned that soon an attack might be launched against Zambia and Tanzania because these countries cannot be complacent to their pledge to assist the task of liberating the whole continent. But, he declared, the armed struggle in Africa was not waged for its own sake.

The three man delegation assured the minister of the world's admiration and respect for the stand taken by Tanzania in positively assisting the African liberation struggle.



SIS. NELL PENDLETON EXPLAINS THE LIST OF 35 DEMANDS OF FOOD SERVICE employees that were presented to the Walter Reed Hospital's administration. The next day Sis. Pendleton was fired. (YOBU Photo).

Cleveland Sellers Jailed

GREENSBORO, N.C. - On February 16, at 6 p.m. Cleveland Sellers, former Program Secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, entered Orangeburg County, South Carolina jail to begin serving a one year sentence growing out of activities in that county more than five years ago.

It was on February 5, 1968 that Black students from South Carolina State College mobilized to protest the illegal practice of segregation at the All-Star Bowling Alley in Orangeburg. Demonstrations at the Bowling Alley continued on February 6. That night 16 students were arrested while attempting to enter the bowling alley. Their arrests spurred the demonstration on into the night until the number of students grew from 75 to 500! Fire trucks and armed reinforcements of law officers and vigilantes were called to the area.

After the arrest of one student who was accused of breaking a glass door of the bowling alley, a confrontation between nightstick wielding policemen and the students occurred, resulting in injuries to both groups. Law officers later testified that Sellers' first contact with the demonstration was noticed that same night.

Sellers had returned to Orangeburg in the Fall of 1967 to organize students in that area. He had successfully organized the Black Awareness Coordinating Committee at South Carolina State, which was primarily concerned with creating political awareness amongst students.

During the trial, one officer testified that he saw Sellers on top of a car shouting, "Burn, baby, burn!". This served as grounds for his bizzare conviction. Other officers testified that they saw Sellers moving amongst students, agitating them. On that night, however, Cleveland Sellers was not charged nor arrested for anything!

The night of February 7, 1968 saw the South Carolina State campus blockaded by state troopers, and the night of February 8, students were fired upon by state police as they assembled on the lawn of the campus. Three students were murdered and 27 wounded. Sellers, who was among the 27 wounded, was arrested while receiving treatment at the

hospital. He was charged with 8 counts and held under a \$50,000 bond. A grand jury later indicted him on 3 charges: common law riot; incitement to riot; and conspiracy to riot on February 8. He was freed on \$20,000 bond.

Two years later in September, 1970 Sellers was brought to trial. The state's 11 witnesses (all law-enforcement officers) were unable to produce any evidence to prove Sellers guilty of anything on February 8, 1968. The trial judge subsequently dropped all charges related to the 8th and in a blatant act of injustice asked that the jury rule on a charge of riot for February 6, 1968. This obviously contradicted the grand jury indictment, which was for the 8th, but nevertheless the jury of nine whites and three Blacks

found Sellers guilty, and he was sentenced to one year at hard labor and a \$250 fine. The South Carolina Supreme Court overlooked the obvious contradiction and upheld the conviction.

When the case recently came before the Nixon Supreme Court in late January, 1973, they refused to hear it and Sellers was ordered to jail.

The unjust trial and jailing of Cleveland Sellers parallels actions taken against H. Rap Brown, Ben Chavis, Jim Grant, Muhammad Ahmad and others who represent the just struggle of Black people for total liberation. It has far reaching implications that indicate a new wave of repression being launched at the Black community. This repression is now shifting into high gear.



CLEVELAND SELLERS WAS RECENTLY RETURNED TO prison in South Carolina to serve "one year of hard labor" on charges resulting from the Orangeburg Massacre in Feb. 1968. (YOBU Photo)

South African Strike Ends

DURBAN, South Africa - The strike of black workers which tied up the South African port city of Durban for almost two weeks, has ended, but most observers believe that things have not returned to normal. Maybe they never will.

The work stoppage hit its high point last week as 16,000 municipal workers joined with thousands of others in a general demand for higher wages for the 150,000 blacks who make up 80 percent of the city's work force.

Local police, aided by reinforcements flown in from Pretoria, arrested 300 persons, fired tear gas at others and raided the offices of two nationalist movements, the South African Students Organization and the Black Peoples Convention, placing five persons in detention.

Mayor Ron Williams finally gave the 16,000 municipal employees an ultimatum to return to work by Friday or else lose their jobs. The laborers received an immediate increase in pay of \$2.50 per week. Some 33,000 other workers were also given pay increases.

By week's end, the strike had subsided.

An estimated 100 firms had been affected, many having to either close down entirely or else reduce their production schedules to the bare minimum.

When the municipal workers walked out, garbage was left piled in the streets and 80 cars in the local fruit market had to be unloaded by white women, less their loads spoil in the hot summer sun.

By South African law, black workers are not allowed to organize into unions, nor are they allowed to strike.

This display of mass discontent began and ended without any formal organizations or leaders emerging, a phenomenon which is said to have flustered South African authorities.

Without such groups or individuals, they were less inclined to take swift action to crackdown on the Blacks, for fear of creating an explosive

situation such as that at Sharpeville in 1960, when hundreds of protesting Africans were shot down and the armed liberation struggle was born.

The end of the strike in Durban, South Africa's third largest city and busiest port, was also aided by the fact that the Black workers, without unions, thus have no strike funds and many a laborer could only remain out of work for so long.

The poverty level in South Africa is \$120 per month for a family of five, yet 80 percent of the workers make less than that, a good deal of them, only half.

One worker interviewed said that she was being paid only \$4 per week, despite the fact that the concern she was employed by last year reported an annual profit increase of \$1 million over the previous year.

In general, the wage rise being asked was \$13 per week to supplement the average figure of \$18.

The strike came in the aftermath of a number of black labor demonstrations in the past two years, whose growing numbers are leading many to seriously question how long the apartheid regime will be able to continue without making fundamental changes in its social, economic and political structures.

Zambian Power

ZAMBIA (PAC) - Zambia uses about 35 percent of the output of the Kariba Dam power station. The underground station is on the "Rhodesian" side and the white settlers control the switch. To counter the possibility that Rhodesia may cut off power, Zambia has its own internal generation of power in addition to buying electricity from Zaire.

Work began in 1970 on a power station that will generate 400 Mw, at the cost of \$20-million. The expected completion date is 1975.



THE MASSIVE STRIKE OF BLACK WORKERS IN DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA HAS ENDED WITH workers being given a slight pay raise. The effort has left another scar in the racist South African system. (LNS Photo)

"Peace" is Deceiving, War Emphasis Now on Africa

On February 3, the following letter was sent to the editor of Newsweek magazine by Bro. Owusu Kambon on behalf of "The Cadre for Truth", an arm of the African Liberation Support Committee in Washington. A copy was forwarded to THE AFRICAN WORLD to be shared with concerned African people throughout the world.

Editor
Newsweek Magazine
Dear Mr. Editor:

We have been examining your magazine for some time now and we feel that it is fair that we make our observations known to you. We realize that your "objectivity" will not permit you to print this appraisal in your magazine. It would probably have been more appropriate to have addressed it to "those that are responsible for the production of Newsweek".

In the February 5, 1973, PEACE, issue of your magazine on page 44 there appeared an article titled, "Africa's Free-

dom Fighters." This issue and article will stand as a point of departure for us.

The Cadre for Truth is an arm of the African Liberation Support Committee. It has a definite commitment to all of our African Brothers and Sisters in Southern Africa who exist under the umbrella of domination by resettled Europeans.

We are aware that the slow down of the war in Indochina means that more time, attention, and material will be given to European allies in North-eastern Africa (commonly referred to as the Middle East), and to Southern Africa. Although the two areas mentioned are inextricably linked, for clarity and brevity we will specifically with Southern Africa.

Because of the potential threat that African people pose to the continued existence of White settlers from Europe (or offspring of White settlers from Europe, if you will); hence international (European and United States) business interest; hence the high standard of living enjoyed by those countries, the protector of European interest, N.A.T.O., has vowed to assist in the destruction of any insurgency in that part of the world by supplying material and troops if deemed necessary. We know that U.S. commitment of troops to that area is not likely because of its large - and sometimes unpredictable Black population, and because of the wounds of Vietnam.

We wish to call to your attention that we realize that Newsweek is bound to the interest which seeks to destroy the struggle for the liberation of Southern Africa for African people. Regardless of your policy, the opinions of your staff, or what you actually print, your interest is the same.

Among your advertising clientele are such names as General Electric Co., Atlantic Richfield, Ford Motor Co., Eastman Kodak Co., Trans-World Airlines, Inc., General Motors Acceptance Corp., Holiday Inns of America, Polaroid, Champion Spark Plug Co., DeBeers Consolidated Mines

Ltd., International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., Chase Manhattan Bank, United States Steel, International Business

Machines, Tenneco Chemicals Inc., Schenley Imports Co., Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., and Chrysler Corp.

All of these companies stand to lose substantial production capability, a substantial market, and invested capital if the European colonialist and settlers are driven out of Southern Africa. Surely this would cause irreparable damage to Newsweek and the entire Washington Post Company which is substantially supported by the business of these companies.

We know that whenever a white (European) population is threatened and the threat is posed by any people other than white people, petty political differences become subordinate to white interest. In light of this in the final analysis your interests are the same as the European colonialist, the settlers and their lackeys who are dedicated to the destruction of our Brothers struggle against white domination and for freedom in their own land. This clearly points to your actual relationship to the Black population in this country. Overtures of good intent are only that when your interest is involved.

We do not ask you to do anything for us. Why don't you just inform your readership that PEACE is deceiving. Inform them that Vietnam is only one front of a much larger war. Tell them that the emphasis of the war is now being shifted to Southern Africa where Black armed liberators threaten the very existence of White domination in Southern Africa and the world.

Work Days In Zaire

KINSHASA, Zaire - Recently President Sese Seko Mobutu decreed that Zaire citizens should spend Saturdays working on collective projects in the general interest. Everyone is to take part in the collective work including prison inmates.

President Mobutu made the decree after returning from a trip to the People's Republic of China. He also imposed bans on importing beer, food, and jewels into the country and ordered bars to remain closed until 6 p.m.



ALTHOUGH BLACK WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA HAVE RETURNED TO WORK, white authorities are still unable to find "leaders" to blame for the massive strike. This can be attributed in part to the rising consciousness among Blacks in South Africa. That consciousness will eventually make advertisements such as the one shown in the picture obsolete. (LNS Photo)

Aid to North Vietnam: Nixon Never Needed Approval Before

Several weeks ago on these pages we noted that several so-called liberal American politicians (including Sargent Shriver) were beginning to attack Richard Nixon's Vietnam policy from the right. In the last two weeks this trend has increased dramatically, now centering on the issue of the aid to rebuild North Vietnam which was a part of the Nixon-Kissinger agreement. Everyone from Mayors Lindsay of New York and Alioto of San Francisco to old Ed Muskie have now piously pleaded that "America ought to rebuild her own cities before giving money to our former enemy."

This rhetoric is only one more exposure of the hypocrisy of these politicians in their efforts to get publicity; what is even more disturbing is that even some Black politicians have jumped on the bandwagon.

Where was Joseph Alioto's indignation about "misplaced priorities" at the height of U.S. involvement in Vietnam? What did Edmund Muskie say about rebuilding American cities with bomb money and plane money? Where were some of the Black politicians - what did they say during the long, hard years of struggle for the Vietnamese people?

The fact that Nixon has promised not to commit aid without Congressional approval means that something is fishy here. Nixon has never waited for Congress to approve anything he wanted to do before; is it possible that he is just waiting - using the opportunistic,

unprincipled politics of Muskie and Co. as an excuse for delaying the repair of the murderous damage that U.S. imperialism has done to Vietnam? Is he using the "patriotic," reactionary sloganeering of the "liberal" mayors and congressmen as a smokescreen to back out of his international obligations?

It is certainly true that American cities need more money. But what happens to all the money that already gets made and spent in this country? We all know the answer to that all too well; the Vietnamese people are only becoming the ruling clique's scapegoat. While

Muskie and Lindsay pose for pictures, Roy Ash, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, is asking Congress for 100 million dollars of Defense Department welfare payments for his very own Litton Industries!

It is not the Vietnamese people who are taking money out of our pockets, it's the same bunch of low-life thieves who have been doing it all along. In their quest for headlines and votes, the politicians have attacked Nixon with the argument he has been waiting for.

While he and his cronies take the big money, the opportunists cry "Don't give away money to rebuild North Vietnam!" and he nods and says "You might have a point there..."

Organization Structure Stressed at YOBU Conf.

YOBU News Service
LAWRENCE, Kan. — Brother Darryl Bright from the Lawrence chapter was elected Region 7 chairman at the second annual YOBU regional conference.

More than 50 persons from Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Missouri attended the conference held Feb. 16-18 at Rock Springs, Kan.

A year ago the regional conference emphasized and dealt with ideological material. This year, the emphasis was on how to tighten up our organizational structure and people.

The conference was structured into small groups to allow for better discussion of democratic centralism, the subjective question, and organizational principles. Small groups also allowed each area to intermingle with the others, discuss common problems, and generally get to know each other's conditions better.

Brother Duane Vann, outgoing regional chairman, opened the conference by impressing upon those present, the seriousness of our task, and the necessity for our attitude to reflect that seriousness.

Looking at national and international happenings since the last regional conference, Brother Vann talked about both positive and negative effects on our movement.

The National Black Political Convention was among the positives, while the deaths of Kwame Nkrumah, Amilcar Cabral, and the Southern University students were severe tragedies for our people.

Sister Eve Williams then sketched briefly the history of YOBU and outlined on-going national programs. She talked about YOBU's thrust into the Black Political Convention, African Liberation Day, the Save Black Schools drive, and the Federation of Nationalists and Pan-Africanists.

However, the organization is now in a period of internal development and consolidation. "The development of people is primary," said Sister Eve. The correct balance must be maintained between the development of individual members.



BROTHER DARRYL BRIGHT, NEWLY ELECTED REGION 7 YOBU coordinator. (YOBU Photo)

Brother John Spearman, national YOBU research coordinator, talked about the pitfalls of emphasizing either too much centralized authority or unlimited individual freedom (ultra-democracy).

"The concept of democratic centralism must be thoroughly internalized and practiced if the organization and its members are to grow," said Brother John.

Brother Ron Washington, national YOBU ideological coordinator, talked extensively about anarchy and individualism.

"Anarchy has contributed to history, no doctrine, revolutionary teaching, or theory," said Brother Ron, "but, instead, fragmentation and divisiveness in the movement."

Anarchist ideology holds that individuals can make a revolution and does not understand the role of a revolutionary organization or the organized power of the masses.

Another aspect of anarchist ideology, which points to incorrect analysis of material conditions and spreads confusion among the movement, is its position on "authority."

"Because of emphasis on the role of individuals, anarchists elevate authority to a principle and say all authority is evil," said Brother Ron.

The anarchist focuses on the State as the fundamental contradiction and does not understand the effect of the development of classes in our society.

"Anarchism is a negation of the unifying and organizing power of authority," said Brother Ron.

"States are only good and bad in terms of how they serve the purpose of a particular class." He then defined class as "a definable group of people whose primary means of subsistence

is achieved in a particular fashion based on their relationship to the means of production, and therefore develop common class interests and ideas."

Summing up the contributions of anarchist ideology to our movement, Brother Ron said "anarchism and individualism is more hysterical than historical."

In a presentation on the subjective question, Brother Darryl Bright talked about the relationship of the organization to individual members. The organization is responsible for helping each individual deal with his priorities. Even though we have decided to "work for our people," the organization helps us channel that into concrete, progressive activities.

Submitting to the organization means submitting to its rules and regulations. Through this process, we begin to develop discipline.

Sister Phyllis Jones talked about the need for rules and regulations and organizational principles. Organizational guidelines must be set up for some national consistency, and, at the time, allow for different local conditions.

Comparing the organization to a vehicle, Sister Phyllis said the organization is a vehicle through which we can develop and practice our ideology and educate ourselves and our people in an organized fashion.

Without the correct mechanism to make the car go, it is useless. You can put water in the tank but the car won't go if you push the car down a hill, but it will soon stop.

So, just as the car needs gas to make it go and run effectively, so does the organization need organizational principles.



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

— KWAME NKURUMAH

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

by Winston Berry (AWA)

International Pressures Force Border Opening

By Malik Mgoma
UNITED NATIONS - Pressures from several quarters have forced the Rhodesians to call off their ill-fated 25-day blockade of Zambia trade.

Here at the United Nations, five days of some of the strongest debating heard in these halls ended Feb. 2 with the Security Council condemning "all the acts of provocation and harassment, including blockade, blackmail and military threats against the Republic of Zambia by the illegal regime (of Rhodesia) in collusion with the racist regime of South Africa."

Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia had announced that the Zambia blockade would be lifted, only to be rebuffed by Zambia, which said that it would continue to avoid Rhodesian trade routes.

In what has been called "a face-saving effort after an obvious failure," Prime Minister Smith said that he had received "satisfactory messages" from Zambia sufficient to justify a re-opening of the border.

Rhodesia's original demand had been for absolute assurances from Zambia of an end to guerrilla activities within Rhodesia. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia called Smith's statement a "trick".

maintaining that "at no time have I been in touch with him either directly or indirectly."

The U.N. debate was initiated by the Zambian government, which charged Rhodesia with committing "numerous acts of subversion and sabotage against Zambia (since starting the blockade), reinforced by 4,000 troops from apartheid South Africa."

Ambassador Paul Lusaka of Zambia pointed to nine incidents of border violations and minings by the Rhodesian-South African forces since the border closing, resulting in the death of four Zambians, including a 14-year-old girl.

"The Smith regime," Amb. Lusaka said, "is looking for a scapegoat because it is finding it increasingly difficult to control the situation within Rhodesia."

"In the classic manner of fascist regimes," he continued "it strikes out at those outside its borders who extend sympathy to those it oppresses."

Despite the convincing support of several other delegates from Africa, Latin America, Asia, the Middle East and the socialist countries, the measures adopted by the council were, according to Amb. Lusaka, "the barest minimum that we could accept."

Those measures (which also

include dispatching a high powered mission of council members and a team of experts to investigate the political, military and economic aspects of the situation in Zambia, particularly along the border) were modified to avoid the nullifying veto of the United States and the United Kingdom. It is expected that future decisions for action will follow the U.N. mission.

Portugal and South Africa were also involved in ending the blockade.

South Africa's foreign minister, Hilgard Muller, said that he hoped that the move would "contribute to the return to normal of the present tense situation." South Africa would lose \$350 million a year in trade with Zambia if the blockade remained enforced.

Portugal, which has been Rhodesia's most uncooperative "ally" since the blockade was instituted, is said to have used every means possible...short of direct threats...to get the Rhodesians to see what it considers "the absolute folly and short-sightedness" of the blockade.

It may even demand compensation for what will probably be a permanent loss of Zambian revenue. That figure is estimated at almost \$11 million annually.

Rap's Trial: Witnesses Give Shaky Testimony

YOBU News Service

Most of the courtroom proceedings held this past month, have involved a jury finally being selected and several witnesses for the prosecution giving their testimonies in the controversial trial of H. Rap Brown, Samuel Petty, Arthur Young, and Levi Valentine.

The jury is certainly not of their peers, with only two black people seated on it. They are Mrs. Dorothy Brown, an employee of N.Y.C. Department of Social Services and James Green, civilian employee for the Department of the Army. Mrs. Brown just happens to be the forewoman for the jury.

The remainder of the jury is typical and normal in that it comprises nothing, but all white, middle class people, such as the following: Warren Kesselman, librarian at a Westchester County School; Ismael Riviera, clerk in Manhattan Veterans Administration Hospital; Lee Herman, a curator at the American Museum of Natural History; Philip Nugent, a carpet designer; David McDermott, an acquiring editor, the Macmillan Company; Samuel Howard, art director, Scientific Magazine; Paul Richey, media department, an advertising agency; Will Long, creative director, an advertising agency; William Potter, Insurance Broker; Mitchell Bogen, librarian, Metropolitan Hospital, the final juror.

A postal service inspector (white person), had been dismissed after being selected for jury duty, after revealing to the presiding Judge Arnold G. Fraiman, facts about some of his fellow workers wanting Brother Rap to be hanged and other workers urging for acquittal. Defense Attorney, William Kunstler, one of H. Rap Brown's attorneys, (the other being Bro. Howard Moore, Jr.) had motioned for mistrial stemming from the way the jury selection process was conducted by the prosecution.

The prosecution's method of using preemptory challenges systematically excluded many black people from becoming jury members, and out of 140 people Blacks made up a very small percentage of prospective jurors panel. The so called "people's prosecutor" Jak Litman refused dismissing prospective jurors on account of any racial reasons, and said that, "This case has nothing to do with political motives. This was an armed robbery to obtain money from innocent bystanders."

The first statement concerning the trial not involving political motives is really unbelievable for anyone to have said, just the name of H. Rap Brown automatically places the trial into a political context. Judge Fraiman went on to deny the motion for mistrial.

After the jury selection some of the alleged witnesses for the prosecution gave their testimonies concerning the charges against the four defendants, who are accused of holding up the Red Carpet Lounge at 173 West 85th Street early in the morning on October 15, 1971 and attempted murder of policemen during a subsequent shoot out. Some of the prosecution witnesses were the following people: Melvin Ware, 32 year old maintenance man, who had organized a crap game in front

of the Red Carpet Lounge; Roger Jenkins, a former short-order cook at the Lounge; The Harris family, made up of David, his brother, Leo, and Leo's wife, Jenny, all were patronizing the Lounge during the alleged holdup and finally Mrs. Tina Jackson, who said she saw the whole incident unfold while looking out of her mother's window.

Roger Jenkins was the first witness for the prosecution to identify all four defendants as being at the scene of the holdup.



H. RAP BROWN WILL NOT BE judged by a jury of his peers.

During his testimony he went on to tell his version of how each of the brothers had entered the Lounge. He also said the four defendants had made everyone inside hit the floor and remove their valuables. While the co-owner of the Lounge, Willie Harley had been accidentally knocked down, Brother Rap was supposed to have kicked him and Jenkins had identified him from that. Jenkins is not working as a butler and houseboy for a former assistant in the District Attorney Hogan's Office, this is where the people's prosecutor, Litman, works out of also.

Melvin Ware, another witness in the trial, has fingered H. Rap Brown as the man who held a gun at his side, in front of the Red Carpet Lounge. Ware said he recognized Brother Rap from seeing him making speeches at rallies during 1967 or '68 in Washington, D.C. and New York City. He had described him as a "tall, slim fellow, with a beard." People who ever saw Brother Rap's picture or saw him in person know he never had grown or worn any type of beard before 1970.

Ware happens to have a pretty long record of convictions stretching across this country, such as: assault; larceny; burglary; possession of weapons and marijuana. Ware was arrested himself a couple of months back for assault and weapons possession, which is still pending before a grand jury possibly up for indictment.

If the rest of the upcoming prosecution witnesses are of the same caliber as the previous ones, the prosecution's case will prove to be even weaker than most people imagined.

There is only one true socialism and that is scientific socialism, the principles of which are abiding and universal. The only way to achieve it is to devise policies aimed at general socialist goals, to take their form from the concrete, specific circumstances and conditions of a particular country at a definite historical period.

Nkrumah

WORDS

FROM OUR

READERS

Neo-Colonialism On St. Vincent Island

Revolutionary greetings brothers and sisters from the BLACK LIBERATION ACTION COMMITTEE of St. Vincent.

We have just read a few copies of your issue of the African World for Saturday Nov. 25th 1972 and were so impressed with it that we decided to try and make contact with your organization in the hope of forging some lasting links with you.

We feel that such contacts can go a long way towards bringing about the unity of African people, for we have been so divided by our enemies that it is impossible for one sector of our race to wage a successful struggle in isolation. Each and every struggle must be part of the general worldwide struggle for the total liberation and unification of our people. The fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism must encompass all the exploited and oppressed Black people.

We in St. Vincent are still suffering from the naked force of British colonialism. The cunning British racists have devised a new form of the neo-colonial relationship with us whereby the island is

supposed to be internally self-governing while Britain "retains responsibility for external affairs and defense" - imagine your enemy being in charge of your defense.

This neo-colonial arrangement (called associate statehood) is nothing but a force to hide the named exploitation and vicious suppression of our people. Out of a total average of 55,000 acres, about 40,000 of these are classified as brown land - that is owned by the Queen of England. Another 28,000 acres (the best farmland available) are owned by 34 families, nearly all of them of European stock.

Our economy is principally dependent on the banana trade. Our bananas are bought under special arrangement by Geest Industries Ltd. - a British company. When Geest started shipment of our bananas in 1954, they had to charter ships to transport them; today Geest owns 6 ships - we are still suffering.

Cable and Wireless, a British company operates telephone daily. Another British company, The C.D.C. (Commonwealth Development Corpora-

tion) runs the electricity service. The banks are nearly all British, American and Canadian (there are only two local banks) and so are the main insurance companies. The plantations still have basically the same white master - black slave relations that have characterized Caribbean life these last five hundred years.

The original owners of the land were the Caribs, (who incidentally called the island YUULOU meaning rainbow, and not St. Vincent, which is supposed to be the name given by Columbus when he "discovered" it). They have been largely killed off or shipped to Belize. The few survivors live

like the majority of Africans - in extreme poverty and despair.

In addition, the capitalist base of our economy is resulting in the development of a Black bourgeoisie (merchants, intellectuals, lawyers, etc.) who exploit their own people daily in their endeavor to be like

This in short is the situation here. These are the problems to be faced in our struggle for genuine independence.

Analysis of underlying forces

Power: Key to Southern U.

The following analysis was prepared by People's College in Nashville, Tenn.

On November 16, 1972 shotgun blasted away and two Black youths fell victim to the terror of Louisiana State power. This followed a month of student protests, and continued a decade of struggle students at Southern University have waged against the racist tyranny of the Louisiana ruling class. And rather than the deaths proving the validity of terror and fear as pacifying measures, November 16th has become a symbol of struggle.

Students United (leading organization of the students at Southern University) has pledged itself to wage the struggle to the end, holding high the demand that Southern University become a Black University responsive to the needs of Black people, and dedicated to the liberation of people from the exploitation of imperialism the world over.

We will attempt to give a thorough account of activities leading up to November 16th and the month or more following. As well, we will provide a tentative analysis of the historical class and national (racial) forces underlying the political action involved.

Louisiana has an economy based on mineral and agricultural production.

The mineral extraction and processing firms are part of the world's largest multi-national corporations and they are tied to Louisiana's natural resources and deep water ports (Baton Rouge is the 7th largest port in the country, New Orleans is the 2nd). They include Humble Oil, Ethyl, Allied Chemical, Kaiser Aluminum, Dow Chemical, Uniroyal Chemical, Gulf Oil, Exxon etc. These corporations enjoy a favorable tax position. A 1964 tax law provides for no tax on property in specified industrial areas in which the firms will provide all services (water, electrical power, roads, etc.). They have a sweetheart relationship with Louisiana State power to cooperate with the oppressive social conditions.

The State is divided into two regions, the Northern economic base is gas, cotton and timber, while the Southern economy is based on petroleum, chemicals, sugar cane and rice. In addition, the northern population is dominated by WASPs (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants) while the Southern region is creole-cajun country, a blend of French Catholicism and native peoples of the Louisiana

bayous. And there is New Orleans, a metropolitan city providing the basis for cosmopolitan influences in the South.

The government has traditionally been in the hands of WASPs from the North, while New Orleans has hosted national economic interests as well as cultural-intellectual leadership. However, in 1972 Edwin Edwards was elected Governor and William Guste elected Attorney General. This was the first cajun governor in the 1900's. A new "liberal" leadership had emerged. The WASPs are the local petty bourgeois interests tied to land owning "native" Louisianans, while the Cajun Bourgeoisie of New Orleans appear to be tied to the national Bourgeoisie of the USA. This pattern has characterized Louisiana since the era of French control before the Louisiana purchase of 1803.

The Black middle class is also divided into two groups. The older petty bourgeoisie has a business character and has had the job of managing the segregated Black community. This has included groups such as the Negro Chamber of Commerce in Shreveport, Black secret fraternal society's, Black churches etc. So there is the objective "bourgeois" basis for race pride within the segregated system. The new Black petty bourgeoisie has a comprador character and is tied to governmental change. It is based in the Southern region around New Orleans and includes most of the officials in State Government, and professionals who are employed to represent the Black community (e.g. NAACP lawyers).

The older Black middle class interests are tied into the local WASP power structure, while the new Black middle class leadership is tied to the cosmopolitan cajun-creole New Orleans power base. These are the class forces at work on Southern University.

Southern University is the largest organization in the Black Community of Louisiana. It involves more people, more money, more influence and more power than any other business, church, or school, or organization.

The total operating budget was \$19,892,449 for a student body of 12,000 and a faculty of 532. Another financial indicator is that for 1967-1972, a five year period in which Southern had a total expenditure of Capital construction (one area noted for kickbacks) of over 22 million.

Southern University sits on Scotts Bluff, a former slave plantation on the

lower Mississippi river. It is the largest Black University in the USA with three different campus locations (Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and Shreveport). After moving to Baton Rouge (into the suburb of Scottlandville) from New Orleans in 1914, Southern has had only three presidents. The Clark family was in office for over 50 years (1914-38, and 1938-1968) as the presidency passed from father to son, thus giving the "Southern family" a more than symbolic patriarchy.

The son, Felton Clark, was a graduate of Southern and a Phi Beta Kappa Ph.D. from Columbia University. He was a scholarly man who was more learned than his situation frequently allowed him to be. The Black College President had to humiliate himself in front of a less qualified racist board of whites in order to get funds and accreditation for the college. But his scholarship helped keep the University tied to the national and international academic community. President Clark was a much loved and hated man, ruling the school much as one "born to be president."

When Felton Clark assumed the presidency, in 1938, George Netterville was recruited as Business Manager from a job with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Netterville, Southern University grad in 1928, was the key financial officer at Southern for 30 years.

Clark was promptly retired at the age of 65 although he apparently wished to continue further. Then, Netterville was promoted to the Presidency in 1968 at the age of 61. So in 1972, he was given an extension postponing his retirement. This raises the question of who is controlling the Southern administration and for what reasons.

The immediate State control is in the hands of an all-white State Board of Education. It is a board elected from districts so it reflects the racist policy dominant throughout rural Louisiana. The State Superintendent is a school dropout with independent wealth. He ran as a reform candidate to clean the graft out of education, he

then built a "Burger-Chief" fast-food-stand across the street from Southern's campus.

These men are organized to watch the limits set on the institution and monitor the expenditure of funds. All else has been left up to the administration. In colonial terms, it is a mixture of direct and indirect rule.

During the last decade of struggle, University and governmental officials have heightened the class-national contradictions by using state police power to preserve their authority. Southern's administration expelled 16 students in 1960 (this included Dr. Mack Jones now chairman of Political Science at Atlanta University, and Atty D'Army Bailey, now City Councilman in Berkeley, California).

The University called on police forces in 1963 and 1967, shutting the school down in 1963 setting a precedent for the nation. So there is a full history of using police force on the campus, supported now by a 1963 State law prohibiting the "interruption" of an educational institution (a law used to suppress dissent as flexibly as the anti-communism act of South African fame).

The recent struggle at Southern University has three parts: (1) Struggle of 'Students United', (2) Murder of two Students, and (3) Firing of two faculty.

This recent history of struggle at Southern begins with the psychology club and in many ways it becomes a microcosm of the entire decade. In the fall of 1971 the psychology club moved against the local Scottlandville Black movie house for showing X rated films to young people.

The management was perverting the formation of a positive sexual self image with films that distorted sex as an erotic commodity consumption. This is a good example of a struggle to remove one more racial double standard wherein the State authorities have no interest in protecting the mental health of Black people.

During the Fall of 1972,

the Psychology club was denied office space for its meetings. They erected a make-shift structure on the mall in front of the building housing the Psychology Department as a symbol of protest. Within two weeks time, the University provided meeting space and tore the students building down.

So the student political climate was brewing hot among key campus activists in the psychology department. Then the University usurped the authority of Dr. Charles Waddell as chairman of the department (by-passed him in hiring faculty for the Department, and by-passed him in assigning the administrative control of Psychology research funds). He resigned from the chairmanship.

This was the catalyst for action because Waddell represented the type of school the students wanted. He was a young Black scholar not only committed to understanding the world, but also to changing it. He was a model of the activist scholar.

The students had already seen several similar faculty resignations (firings in disguise) the previous year in Political Science, Sociology, History, and Architecture. So the Waddell case blew the lid. Out of the psychology club key activists initiated movement that was soon to sweep throughout the university.

A meeting was called in which members of many campus organizations listed grievances comparable to the complaints of the psychology club. The demands were gathered together in a 16 page document that was to serve as the platform of a new group uniting the various student interest groups. Five students emerged as leaders of the new group - "Students United" - with majors in Business, Psychology, Math, Political Science, and Engineering.

Students United attempted to negotiate with the President, but that failed because Netterville sent a Dean in his place. Students United called a boycott. After analyzing

LOUISIANA PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL PRODUCTION		MINERAL PRODUCTION
		41.6 percent [1968]
		34.9 percent [1969]
		30.9 percent [1969]
		25.1 percent [1968]
Sulfur.....		
Natural Gas Marketed.....		
Natural Gas Reserves.....		
Production of Crude Petroleum.....		
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION:		30.4 percent [1967]
Sugar Cane.....		30.1 percent [1967]
Sweet Potato.....		26.4 percent [1968]
Salt.....		20.9 percent [1967]
Rice.....		

Louisiana Keeps Campus Control

the administration's moves, Student United realized that what was needed was a new organizational structure for the entire University. They developed a proposal for three types of councils, one for each Department, one for each 12 colleges, and an Executive Council for the University. In all cases the ratio of students to faculty (and/or Administration) would be 2 to 1 with equal voting power.

Netterville countered with a proposal to add students as advisors to the University Senate. The University Senate, created in 1968, is composed of all non-student elements of the staff, but hasn't been a functional vehicle for change. (It is left in form, but right in essence). This triggered, the faculty self-interest since it had no vehicle for expressing its will in the life of the University. They began to develop a Faculty-Advisory Council composed of representatives of each department.

It became obvious that more than simply being on the land of a former plantation, Southern was being managed like one. No one had any power to resist authority from certain key administrators and it was left to the students to push beyond Netterville to the real authority of State power operating in the interests of the ruling class. Edwin Edwards and Louis Michott are opportunist lackeys willing to lie, steal and even murder to get more fame, more power and more money.

After a rally October 24th over 2,000 students marched to the State Board of Education. Michott sent two aides out to put the students off (they said he was in Atlanta), so they proceeded to the governor's mansion. Governor Edwards met a delegation and spoke to the students on the steps. He said "This is important enough to me to take part in the negotiations to settle the differences."

On October 26th, the State Board moved to control the situation, but its committee process failed. So on October 31st when the students moved to "escort" President Netterville off the campus, the University was closed down and all levels of state police were put on alert. Edwards was now saying: "We will not

permit violence or destruction of property and all necessary steps will be taken to prevent it. We will do whatever is necessary to maintain law and order and to prosecute any who violates rules and regulations." Edwards had changed from the fox to the wolf in 5 days time.

When Southern opened there were a new set of rules to prevent the continued development of the movement. But a Students United moved in spite of these rules, and warrants were sworn out on all known leadership. This tactic combined the threat of imprisonment, with a threatening show of fire power on the campus. Police forces came on the campus twice in full riot gear.

Two arrests were made in the Students United leadership, based on the 1963 law that resulted from protests at Southern. This was immediately followed by Students United meeting with a Governor Edwards' appointed "Blue Ribbon" bi-racial committee of investigators, and an administration faculty committee. Both meetings hinged on Students United refusing to accept the only image but no power involvement. This lasted for about a week.

At 4:00 a.m. on November 16 Sheriff's deputies arrested 4 more leaders of Students United, and later two students were struck down by a shotgun blast. Police terror had drawn a limit on peaceful student protest.

This first stage of struggle reveals levels of student demands, and levels of political-police repression. Student struggle developed from discontent in the Psychology Department, to similar demands from all other areas of the University, from demands for 3 types of councils to manage University affairs to the final demand for new administrative personnel (President, Vice Presidents, and Deans). These levels of struggle stimulated the entire university, especially the faculty.

Political-Police response to the students also went through four cumulative stages: negotiations, intimidation (fear tactics), imprisonment and finally murder. The first team consisted of the State Board of Education, the State Superintendent of Education, and the ad-



THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY STRUGGLE, TO BE FULLY UNDERSTOOD, MUST BE VIEWED in light of all historical, class, and national forces involved.

ministration of Southern University. The next team was "shoot-em-up". Sheriff Al Amiss and his deputies backed up by the 769th Engineer Battalion of the National Guard.

From this first stage two key points have become clear: (1) Southern is managed by a Patriarchal Black Administration that resists the demands of students to have a meaningful voice in governing the university, and (2) Southern is controlled by a State Government that is willing to use its police power to keep things quiet "over at that Nigger school", i.e. Governor Edwards has said he will keep order "by any means necessary". The police shot down two unarmed students to prove he meant it.

After the November 16th murders there were four investigations started, and at least as many proposed. The Governor had appointed a "Blue Ribbon" committee to investigate beforehand but had disbanded it in the face of heightened struggle. The four investigations were as follows:

1. The F.B.I. mounted an investigation to probe whether there were any violations of federal law.

2. Governor Edwards asked Atty. Guste to form a bi-racial committee to investigate the circumstances surrounding the killing of the two students.

3. Sheriff Al Amiss announced he would start an official investigation to find out who led the takeover of the administration building November 16th, who "intimidated" students into boycotting, and who burned down the Registrars building.

4. Black community formed the "Black Peo-

ples Committee of Inquiry" to discover the facts of what led to the November 16 killings, and to determine who is to blame.

These four commissions are representing four National (Racial) and class formations, each of whom have a group or agency to protect its interests: (a) National Bourgeoisie-State Power of Federal Government, (b) Louisiana Bourgeoisie State Power of Louisiana, (c) WASP, rural landowners and small town interests-County Sheriff, and (d) Black Masses-ad hoc grouping of new Black middle class.

The FBI has prepared a confidential report of 1300 pages pending litigation in the federal courts. Sheriff Amiss won't even reveal the name of who is in charge of his investigation giving it the flavor of a clandestine witch hunt. Atty. Guste had closed hearings but has revealed some preliminary findings. Only Black people held open hearings.

From these hearings and a number of interviews the details of November 16 can be summarized: After the four students were arrested at 4:00 a.m., in a phone conversation Sheriff Amiss said he was out to get the students, and if they harm a deputy he would be on their ass for years! The students gathered at 9:00 a.m. and proceeded to President Netterville's office to find out the circumstances of the arrests and to get him to get them out. Five students went into Netterville's office and waited for him to go downtown and find out what he could. There were about 20 students inside and several hundred students outside the building.

The offices continued to function normally. At 10:30 there began a military occupation of the campus including, State police, Sheriffs Deputies, helicopters and an armored tank named "Big Bertha".

Suddenly, without an adequate warning, the

students were blasted with tear gas. Shotguns blasting! People screaming and running! Then two brothers - Denver Smith and Leonard Brown - fell victim to racist bullets. They died in battle conditions although they had no weapons to defend themselves. Confusion continued.

The police prevented any medical attention for over 30 minutes, after which one of the brothers who was alive died as he arrived at the hospital. The students were forced to leave campus or face police terror. Then the Registrars building began to burn down, and, much the same as with Fred Hampton's murder, the Black community in Louisiana the USA, and all freedom loving peoples were joined in a collective identity of the oppressed against the oppressor fighting the struggle of life over death.

The major finding of the Guste Commission was that they were definitely killed by a Deputy Sheriff's shotgun blast; maybe both by the same shot. They now are trying to figure out how to proceed via the Grand Jury to find out which one did it. Guste considers it too "hot" for his political career so the new local Parish Attorney will probably handle it.

The Black Peoples Committee of Inquiry was composed of the following:

1. D'Army Bailey, expelled from Southern during sit-ins now city councilman in Berkeley, California
2. Attorney Walter Bouley, Southern Graduate, State Representative in Tennessee
3. Lerone Bennett, historian
4. Julian Bond, State Representative from Georgia
5. Attorney Haywood Burns, director of National Conference of Black Lawyers
6. Johnny Jackson, State Representative from New Orleans

(cont'd on pg. 14)

FINANCIAL BASIS OF FISCAL YEAR 1971-72 AT SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

	Baton Rouge	New Orleans	Shreveport
State Appropriation	9,045,570	2,056,736	864,598
Self Generating Income	2,181,198	479,230	137,202
Federal Funds	4,317,096	443,234	377,585
Total	15,543,864	2,979,200	1,369,385

Step Toward Organization

Youths Meet In Texas

Special to THE AFRICAN WORLD
HUNTSVILLE, TX. - In January an important step toward the creation of an independent Black youth movement in Texas was taken as over 60 Black youth from around Texas gathered for a one day session.

The group consisting of college students and non-students discussed problems of Black people in Texas, their experiences with trying to solve those problems and what other progressive and non-progressive forces are offering as solutions to problems confronting Black people.

The meeting was sponsored by SPADE (Students for the Preservation of Afro-American Dignity and Equality) at Sam Houston State College, Huntsville. Bro. John Hall, SPADE chairman, coordinated the day's activities.

Other conveners of the session were Bros. Noah Richardson and Oran McMichael, The Blacks, University of Texas, Austin; Michael Martin, YOBUSU, University of Houston; and Richard Herrington and Thomas Blanton, YOBUSU Houston.

Newly elected Black State Representative for 88th Congressional District in Houston, Mickey Leeland was the main speaker at a luncheon held during the meeting.

Bro. Leeland spoke to the audience on maintaining their concern to work in the interest of Black people. He said "In working for Black people in a white society we do not have to lose our dignity." He cited the example of his relationship with Texas' newly elected Governor Dolph Briscoe.

In the Democratic Convention Briscoe supported George Wallace for Democratic presidential nomination. But during his campaign for governor as a democrat against a strong conservative republican contender, Hank Groover, Briscoe was forced to seek the minority vote - Blacks and Mexican-American.

In fact Groover received the largest number of votes for a Republican running for governor this century. The votes of Blacks put Briscoe in office.

Leeland told Briscoe that he could not support him and would not support his programs unless he would do something for those who put him in office.

That kind of position, Leeland commented, has gotten him respect for his views and increased his effectiveness. Leeland said that those Black legislators who do not begin to carry themselves in a similar manner, will find themselves "janitors at the capitol, and without influence to help Black people."

Leeland qualified the statement by saying there is nothing wrong with being a janitor as a livelihood, but those Blacks who seek to represent Black people should do so and not relinquish their influence through exercise of old ideas.

Leeland's other comments were on what students could do to help him and the seven other Black legislators who entered office this year in Texas. He said over 1,000 bills were introduced the first week the legislature was in session. Many of the bills directly affected Blacks, but because of the lack of participation and information, Black legislators would be unable to effectively represent Black people on all the bills.

The African Liberation Day

U.D.P.P. Provides Help

YOBUSU NEWS SERVICE
DALLAS, Tex. - With the level of repression rising against our people higher forms of struggle are being reached to resist and survive. Once many of us saw our problems against America as personal ones. The Saturday night murders, the resulting police vamping, and the all too often over-crowded jails, quick trials or no trials, became a part of the lives of Black people.

Then came the political prisoners - the Raps, Harlem six, New York 21, Angela, and many others. Today the cases of political prisoners often occupy the pages of THE AFRICAN WORLD and most other Black newspapers.

Black people now begin to see that many cases are political repression. The judicial system

film Black Unity: Breaking the Chains of Oppression was shown. Bro. James Nauls of the Houston ALSC spoke on African Liberation Day 1972 and the plans for 1973. He encouraged the group to become aware and actively participate in the move to liberate Africa.

Preliminary plans were discussed for the purpose, structure, and program of the youth movement. The conveners realized that much ground work had to be done before a viable youth organization could be established.

The lack of any real understanding of Black people and the causes of their problems was apparent in many of those present. It would be the task of the conveners and those assembled to begin to work at those problems.

In the closing session campus representatives told of future programs planned for their school. In most cases Black history, art, and culture programs are to be held throughout February and into March. A communication network to keep the flow of information going would be based at UH by using THE BLACK ISSUE, a publication of the Black Communication Collective represented at the meeting by Sister Rita Crawford.

which arrests, tries, confines, and often murders our people is but a representative of the capitalist society which established it. They are coming together to unite against the unjust judicial progress and ultimately against that system.

This is what has occurred in Dallas. The United Defense for Political Prisoners arose out of the need to continue the struggle of three cases in Dallas. The Defense committees of Brothers Fred Bell, Willard B. Jackson, and Ernie McMillan joined the form U.D.P.P.

In a recent interview with Mrs. Eva McMillan, chairman of U.D.P.P. and mother of Ernie, this AFRICAN WORLD reporter was given information on U.D.P.P.'s work and the status of each of its original cases.

A U.D.P.P. newsletter stated the purpose and objectives of the group:

The United Defense for Political Prisoners is an association of people, concerned about the operation and the unjust impact of the American Criminal Justice System on the powerless. To the extent, that the effect of the system is broad in scope and nature, it is, the position of the UNITED DEFENSE FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS, that the public, in general, should be so informed. To this end, it is the stated objectives of U.D.P.P.:

1. To serve as an educational and information center for political prisoners represented in the U.D.P.P.
2. To involve the resources of U.D.P.P., in soliciting funds to support the legal defenses of political prisoners.
3. To work toward the immediate release of all political prisoners.
4. To campaign for just trials for political prisoners.
5. To seek and secure legal counsel to represent political prisoners and U.D.P.P.
6. To establish an economical bonding service and to work to change the present bonding



TEXAS STATE REPRESENTATIVE - MICKEY LEELAND.



SIS. RITA CRAWFORD, EDITOR OF THE BLACK ISSUE AT THE University of Houston, addresses the Texas youth gathering.

system, so that it applies to the needs of the people.

7. To assist and cooperate with similar groups with similar problems and concern.

8. To provide political prisoners with the bare necessities of life while imprisoned.

"In accord with the objectives of the U.D.P.P., we resolve to vigorously seek a change of venue on date trial of Willard B. Jackson, because of judicial discrimination and misleading publicity."

Mrs. McMillan said they have already begun work in certain areas. Teams of U.D.P.P. members go to the Dallas jails and interview prisoners. They collect information on the conditions of arrest, the case, and if necessary contact lawyers. U.D.P.P. publishes leaflets, writes articles, and distributes other material on the original cases and others which they have contacted. They also mailed Christmas cards for some of the prisoners.

An increase in the number of people wanting to work, caused U.D.P.P. to begin setting up task forces to have greater efficiency of operation. Mrs. McMillan said restructuring has been an important topic in recent meetings. She said discussion has centered around creating committees to accomplish specific work tasks and possibly a coordinating

committee between them and the central committee.

The conditions in Dallas jails are in no way to be seen as separate and distinct of other conditions which Black people face in Kansas, Detroit, Cape Town, or in fact wherever we may be. In a statement read by Ernie McMillan at his sentencing, he revealed some startling statistics on the particular conditions in Dallas.

"Within the very walls of the Dallas County Jail, where I am now imprisoned, at least 10 percent of the whole population of Dallas County will be held this year. Within this showplace of Texas justice are caged men and women, who for the most part are Black and Brown people, basically poor people. In one period of one year, 90 percent of the Black people in jail, unable to make bond or hire private attorneys will be convicted. And that of these, only 10 percent will go to trial in the first place and receive their conviction there. The procedure is simple enough; for the poor person is quickly confronted by agents of the state who bargain and dicker the number of years he's to be sentenced if only he pleads guilty and save the expense of court cost.

There will be only 15 out of every 2000 cases to be decided

(cont'd on pg. 11)



THOMAS BLANTON OF THE YOBUSU CHAPTER IN HOUSTON addresses the Texas statewide youth meeting.

The Point OF PRODUCTION

Bethlehem Labor Bias

The Bethlehem Steel Plant in Sparrows Point, Maryland has long had a history of discriminating against Blacks. Recently, Brothers have joined forces in a Legal Defense and Educational Fund to combat Bethlehem's biased tradition. The Defense fund was called as a result of the steel plant's inadequate response to an Order by the Department of Labor to end job discrimination. The Brothers announced that they will continue to take action against the company's activities by pressing ahead with two law suits, one against the company and another against the United Steel Workers of America.

Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson ordered Bethlehem Steel to compensate for past discriminatory acts in January of this year. The plant was to "offer" to Black workers those jobs which had been previously reserved for whites. The company did not even inform the Brothers of the order. Those who heard about it had gotten the information from television or the newspapers.

The legal action the Brothers intend to take will demand the following:

1. Back pay for those discriminated against by the plant's racist seniority system.
 2. An end to the seniority system
 3. An injunction against discriminatory testing
 4. A preferential quota for immediate placement of Blacks in supervisory positions.
- (The last demand is made in defiance of Nixon's ban on quotas).

As we are well aware, the steel industry is one of the most essential industries in the country, and Bethlehem is one of the largest steel producers in the world. The Black worker at the Bethlehem plant out number whites 12,000 to 8,000. As such, Blacks constitute a crucial force at this point of production. The steel industry is one of the prime industries of the country, and numerous other businesses (auto industry for example) rest on steel's shoulders.

The Brothers are in a position where the stoppage of work could mean setbacks and severe financial losses to the bosses who control the working man's labor. Last year the steel industry made record-breaking profits, yet Blacks, those in the basic factory functionary jobs, under-rated but nonetheless essential jobs, are under paid, under promoted, and mistreated.

The move on the part of the Black workers at Bethlehem Steel is but a single indicator on the part of Blacks of the growing contempt of America's exploitative economic institutions and the drive to refocus the Point of Production.

Hanoi Students Resume Classes

YOUNG NEWS SERVICE
Since the U. S. has ended its savage bombing of North Vietnam, the Vietnamese people have wasted no time getting back to two of the most important aspects of their life-building and rebuilding their country and educating their people.

Shortly after the peace settlement was signed over 200,000 students marched back

into Hanoi and cheerfully returned to their classroom work. The students had been evacuated to the countryside during the senseless U. S. bombing.

Bomb damaged schools are being repaired throughout the country as the Vietnamese people lose no time waiting on promised U. S. Aid.

Classes for adults are also scheduled to resume soon.

"Desegregation" Does not work in Rhode Is. Schools

by Mark Matthews
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island State Board of Regents recently ordered the commissioner of education to explore the possibilities of withholding state educational funds as a weapon to enforce a 1970 policy for school desegregation in the city of Providence.

The latter position was arrived at because of earlier disturbances in the high schools; numbers of Black students were expelled from the school system and the mayor of Providence threatened to halt all busing for desegregation.

The plan to integrate or desegregate the schools has been a definite failure. In the last two to three years a predictable pattern has developed, in which there are riots in the schools during the autumn and spring months. Usually these so-called riots start simply as a response to the white backlash, on the part of white students, to have their schools "integrated" by numbers of Black youth.

Black youth attempt to defend themselves from the backlash. However, the teachers, administrators and police react as white racists.

Black students have been expelled from the school system, beaten by white students and police and many Black youth find themselves faced with criminal charges. While white students seldom suffer the consequences of their racist actions.

The white backlash and the frustration of injustice toward Black youth have spread from one high school to another, until the Providence School System

is thrown into chaos.

In the past three years scores of meetings have been called, but the school system has shown itself to be incapable and unwilling to alleviate the tensions caused by white people and to deal with the problems in the high schools, has been to send police to patrol the schools or to enforce a police state within the schools.

A group of students last October walked out of one high school to protest the conditions of the school as being detrimental to the educational process. Their list of demands included (1) to end the state of martial law within the school, by ending the pairing off of the halls of 25 plainclothes, armed policemen (The Providence school superintendent made the statement that some schools are in a state of martial law), (2) that parents not be allowed to patrol the corridor, (3) that use of the auditorium by students be allowed, (4) halt of harassment by teachers and administrators, (5) better quality food, and (6) better upkeep of lavatory facilities.

As a result of the attempt, the Black students, to improve their educational atmosphere, nearly 100 of them were expelled from the school system.

In response to the latest school disturbances, the mayor threatened to end busing. However, white folks' stand on busing means anti-association and continued enforcement of inferior facilities for Black folk, not quality education for all people.

The latest threat, by the Rhode Island state Board of Regents, to explore the withholding of

state educational funds, to enforce school desegregation, came as a response to city hall and the white public attitude. However, the pro-integration stance of the state Board of Regents ignores the position of the Black community toward desegregation.

The Black community has come to the realization that desegregation as a means of achieving quality education and achieving more educational opportunities is an illusion. Even with desegregation, Black youth still face the following barriers to education: (1) Lack of understanding of needs, values life styles, etc. of Black students, (2) lack of communication with teachers and counselors, (3) trust and mistrust of people, (4) lack of access to and knowledge of services available, (5) lack of people and places for students to get help, (6) lack of good communication with parents regarding goals and means, (7) minimal or non-participation of students in planning activities, (8) improper curriculum planning in the schools, (9) unequal availability of some services throughout all schools, (10) unrealistic counselor - student ratios, (11) little support from faculty and other staff members if students decide to take a stand that is not in accord with school regulations.

Furthermore, there is still the resistance of the educational system and administration to the Black community's participation and resistance to change by individuals in centers of influence.

These problems, in turn, manifest themselves in the still irrelevant material being taught to Black youth and the dangerously high, almost complete lack of trust, unity, awareness, positive self-projection, self-discipline, skills development, resource utilization and psycho-physical fitness found among Black youth.

In the past, Black people have placed their faith in education as a means to "achieve a brighter future." However, if what the high schools were producing is a measure of the future, then Black people in Providence will continue to maintain the humiliating and degrading colonial servitude status.

For the state Board of Regents to continue to propose desegregation as its policy is only one way to deny that the white controlled school system has once again failed the Black community, or rather, it never intended to achieve anything other than token reforms for the Black community in the first place.

Prisoner Help In Texas

(cont'd from pg. 10)

as acquittals. That is, only 1 percent of all cases will end in not guilty verdicts this year." U.D.P.P. believes that as the number of political prisoners continues to increase, because of repression and our understanding of a broad meaning of the term, their plight becomes an important plank in our platform for an American revolution.

U.D.P.P. United Defense for Political Prisoners.

P.O. Box 2217
Dallas, TX 75201
(214) 375-4227 or 356-6293



MALCOLM X (EL HADJ MALIK SHABAZZ) WAS ASSASSINATED on February 21, 1965. He was one of many significant Black people and events observed by millions of Black people during the month of February.

Other observances included: Feb. 1, 1968 - sit-in movement began in Greensboro; Feb. 2, 1968 - FRELIMO

President Eduardo Mondlane assassinated; Feb. 8, 1968 - The Orangeburg Massacre; Feb. 13, 1961 - Patrice Lumumba assassinated; Feb. 19, 1919 - 1st DuBois Pan-African Congress; and Feb. 20, 1955 - death of Frederick Douglass.

As Black people remembered the many Blacks murdered at the hands of imperialists during last month, the U.S. has ironically dubbed February as "Crime Prevention" month.

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Warden Ordered To Pay Salary to Inmates

RICHMOND, VA. (AANS)-A landmark decision relating to the rights of prisoners was handed down last week when U. S. District Judge Robert Merhige ordered the head of Virginia's prison system to pay \$21,000 just about all of his annual salary to three inmates as compensation for their "cruel and unusual punishment" during incarceration.

Merhige's ruling in favor of Robert J. Landman, Leroy Mason and Thomas C. Wansley marked the first time that a high ranking official had ever been reprimanded for the usual deplorable conditions found in U. S. prisons.

According to the judge, however, Corrections Director W. K. Cunningham was well aware of and in some ways encouraged the inhuman procedures, certain of which "were of such a shocking nature that no reasonable man could have believed they were constitutional."

The three men cited were

among five who had brought suit. Two of the five were found to not have sufficient cases. In the other three instances, however, the judge asserted that the men had been unjustly punished for undertaking rightful actions.

The amount of the damages was based on projection daily earnings in the prison and the "reasonable" compensation for "pain and suffering" endured by the trio.

Among the deplorable conditions cited were arbitrary and indefinite solitary confinement, prolonged diets of bread and water, beating by prisoners of other prisoners and holding of naked inmates in roach-infested isolation cells with only urine-soaked mattresses as furnishing.

Given such a situation, ruled "disregard of constitutional guarantees" became "so grave, as to violate the most common notion of due process and human treatment."

Mysterious Fire Maims Prisoner

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
CHARLOTTE, N.C. - Sunday, January 21, a fire broke out in the jail cell of a Black prisoner, Walker Littlejohn, who was being held in solitary confinement in the medical ward of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Jail. Littlejohn was burned about the face, and is in danger of losing his eyesight.

There are a number of mysterious events that occurred that make a lot of people wonder about what really happened. The first indication that anyone knew what was happening was a loud banging sound from the medical section of the jail. Shortly thereafter large amounts of acid-smelling smoke began to engulf the second and third floors of the jail - smoke so thick that it was reported that one of the deputies was overcome and had to go to the hospital. Jailers were rushing all over the place, seemingly not knowing what to do. No prisoners were evacuated from their cells at any time, despite the obvious danger, and it was reportedly 20-30 minutes before Littlejohn was taken from his cell with body burns.

Many questions are being asked about how the fire got started. Jail officials have indicated that they think Littlejohn started the fire himself to get attention, but others, those who should know, disagree. For one thing Littlejohn was kept in an all steel cell, about 5x7 ft. where the only contact with outside was through a slit in the door. Because of the all steel construction of the cell it would have been obvious that any fire that started in there could have created such heat that anyone locked inside could certainly have been killed.

Then there is the question of Littlejohn's burns - being in the facial area. Usually a person would attempt to protect the facial area from fire, and as a result would be burned on the hands, arms and other parts of his body. The face would be expected to be the last to get burned. But in this case only Littlejohn's face was burned, a very unusual situation.

Then too, that area of the jail was on restriction, which meant no smoking, no matches or cigarettes. And in such an

enclosure as the cell in which the prisoner was held it would have been extremely difficult for someone to get matches without one of the jail personnel knowing about it.

A key point was the fact that Littlejohn had no love for the white prison guards, most of whom possess a Ku Klux Klan mentality, and was outspoken in expressing an opinion of them.

The incident coming as it does on the heels of the fires in Raleigh's Central Prison which killed two brothers makes one wonder if this is a part of a conspiracy to silence the growing militancy and Black consciousness that Black prisoners are not only bringing to prison, but are acquiring there while in prison.

Bro. Joe Waddell, an organizer for the Black Panther Party at Central Prison was murdered as was Bro. Charles Richardson, an outspoken Black Marx-

ist-Leninist, who was burned to death by two white racist Jimmy Maddox and Michael Johnson. Another fire killed Brother John Cuttino, who was a mental patient and had no business at Central Prison in the first place. Then there was the attempted set up of Bro. Ben Chavis, Liberation fighter and civil rights leader while he was at Central Prison late last year.

All of these represented conscious efforts on the part of the racist establishment in North Carolina to stem the growing tide of militancy inside the state's prisons through assassination or attempted assassination. The mysterious fire at the Mecklenburg County Jail which supposedly was under investigation, but about which no one has any knowledge or at least any knowledge they are willing to share with the public, can only lead one to think that such a conspiracy exists.

Neo-colonialism has created a situation whereby the masses are exploited beyond the "safe" limits of exploitation. The ensuing massive explosion of pent up discontent can be nothing but violent. The masses seize back their right to political action and make maximum use of it.

Nkrumah



KIMOKO FERUT-BY OF YOBU (STANDING) ADDRESSES AUDIENCE AT A RECENT Community Organization Symposium. Workshop participants on front row (l-r) Arthur Parks-Vice-chairman of GUARD, Gloria Jackson-chairman, citywide Tenants Organization, Johnnie Tillman-executive director of National Welfare Rights Organization, and Donald Isaac-chairman Washington Area Black College Coalition.

YOBU Unites Students And Community

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. - On Feb. 24 the D.C. chapter of YOBU held a symposium for the purpose of involving students in practical community development.

Held at Howard University in Washington, D.C., the program was coordinated by YOBU worker Terry Day and introduced representatives from four community organizations in the forefront of the Black struggle in D.C., Government Employees United Against Racial Discrimination, City-Wide Tenants Organization, Black People United for Prison Reform and Washington Area Black Student Coalition.

D.C. Chairman of YOBU, Kimoko Ferut-Bey set the tone of the symposium with his opening address. After a review of YOBU's political history, Kimoko emphasized the importance of awareness and involvement pointing to the fact that youths include not only students but prisoners, welfare recipients, workers as well as the unemployed.

Kimoko cited the need for practical activity to aid the struggle of Black people. "Unless we understand the true nature of our situation," said Kimoko, "we will protect the interests of those who oppress us. We must begin to struggle consistently against those who oppress and work with the most exploited segments of society, workers, tenants, welfare recipients and political prisoners. Through involvement in the struggle we learn the inner workings of the government and this system."

Citing the situations in South Africa as well as Walter Reed Army Hospital, Kimoko illustrated the consistency of Black exploitation and noted that only the consistent properly directed struggle could combat exploitation and bring it to an end.

Representing the forces of the community were - Mrs. Gloria Jackson of City-Wide Tenants Organization, Mr. Arthur Parks of G.U.A.R.D., Donald Solomon, Black People United for Prison Reform, and Donald Isaacs, Washington Area Black Student Coalition.

Each of the community representatives conducted a workshop in which the role of their organizations was explained. Students from the surrounding area were introduced firsthand to the every day struggles of the community, struggles which many of them, in an environmental of textbooks and ballgames had forgotten or never knew.

The results of the evening's activities was a series of resolutions designed to directly involve students in those organizations activities.

The resolutions are as follows:

(A) In the area of welfare rights to (1) inform students of the welfare system, the welfare situation; (2) to become intimately involved with the welfare recipients; (3) to support welfare demonstrations; (4) involve themselves in door-to-door leafletting to inform the community of the latest developments in welfare.

(B) Tenants Housing - (1) To support the rent strike (2) Seek Community involvement; (3) Direct, organized students into

the community; (4) Seek male assistance in the predominantly female housing projects through such efforts as establishment of Day Care Centers, an ongoing tutorial service, etc.

(C) G.U.A.R.D. - (1) Establishment of liaison between students and government workers; (2) Support of demonstrations of government workers; (3) Direct involvement in G.U.A.R.D. meetings.

(D) Prisoners - (1) Provide books; (2) Write letters; (3) Provide car pools for visits; (4) Support African Prisoners of War Day on March 30th; (5) Channel support through the Commission for Racial Justice and YOBU.

(E) WABSC - (1) Support the liberation struggle; (2) Establish political education courses;

(3) Channel university funds toward community programs; (4) Involve high school students in community activities; (5) Improve relations between brothers from the continent here as students and Africans in America.

South Carolina Inmate Move On Behalf of Fellow Inmate

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
COLUMBIA, S. C. - Black inmates in the prison system of South Carolina have started a drive for the release of an elderly brother who has suffered at the hands of South Carolina racist for nearly thirty years.

An organization representing the inmates-the Gavel Club-reports the following. "In 1944, Brother James 'Chick' Robinson was found guilty of murder. After we, concerned inmates, interviewed the brother it was decided that his case was a clear cut self-defense situation."

Brother Robinson was given a life sentence which means that one is eligible for parole after ten years. For the last 19 years Brother Robinson has been denied parole for no legitimate reasons. He is now 55 years old and has encountered "some of the

most degrading inhumane suffering imaginable."

There are over 4,000 inmates in the South Carolina system in which the Gavel Club operates. Inmates are moving to gain outside support for a variety of projects they are initiating on behalf. The drive to free Brother Robinson is but one of their efforts.

The request is for concerned people to write letters to the Governor of South Carolina and the Chairman of the South Carolina Parole Board, J. C. Moore, demanding parole for Bro. James Robinson No. 43397. Further details can be obtained from the Gavel Club at 1515 Gist Street, Columbia, S.C. 29202.

No man is born a criminal; society makes him so, and the only way to change things is to change the social conditions.

Nkrumah

New Volunteer Army: Madison Avenue Style

CHICAGO (LNS) - When Nixon first announced plans to abolish the draft and create an all-volunteer military, the Pentagon realized that it would have to sharpen its pitch if it was going to combat anti-military sentiment and fill its quotas.

So, true to the traditions of Madison Avenue, the recruiters got together flashy posters, and brochures, movies, telephone flashcards and even enrolled its "super-recruiters" in school to improve their telephone technique.

"They have to be supersalesmen. They have a sophisticated product to sell, but they need to be astute," said Col. Peter L. Clifford, commander of the 38 Chicago-area recruiting stations. "They have to figure what a man's needs are. Does he want security? A job? Self-esteem or a group to identify with?"

Potential salespeople go to school at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, for five weeks to learn the tricks of their trade. Recruiters take Illinois Bell's "Telephone Power" course to improve their phone raps and even use a little guidebook with prompt cards in the back to successfully steer them through lulls in conversation.

There's a prompt card for those who filled out a coupon ("That's great. I have a film and a free poster."); one for random inquiries ("Well, I've got a great film to show you."); and one for high school grads ("Do you know about Army ROTC scholarships?"). All the prompt cards end with the same "forced close" ("Could you come down today or would tomorrow be better?").

Posters are given away to anyone who shows the slightest interest. The poster designed for men talks about jobs and the poster for women talks about career and fashion. The Army also lures its recruits with special "offers." There is the Army band option where you can make music in one of Uncle Sam's hands; the buddy option where you can bring the whole gang along; the bonus option; the language option; and a whole lot more.

Just who are the Army's targets in this massive advertising campaign? Sgt. Odell R. Wallace who works in the Chicago recruiting office says that he takes about 10-15 unsolicited calls a day and signs up 10-20 men each month.

His average recruit is between 18 and 22, usually Black, and has 11 years of schooling. His reason for signing up is simple - no jobs are open to him in civilian life and he is hoping to learn a skill in the Army which he can use when he gets out.

Recruiters ask for lists of high school graduates supplied by high school superintendents, and call on ministers to seek speaking engagements with youth groups. They also appear at high school career days, sponsor Scout troops and work with youth clubs. Rural towns, not big cities, is where the Army finds the majority of its troops. The South, with its abundance of military installations and soldierly traditions, is the best source of recruits. Said Col. Clifford,

"The South makes up for the cities. The Army has confidence in its ability to attract the men it wants."

The Army plays heavily on the problem of unemployment with gimmicks like the recruit movie "Skills for a Lifetime." The movie is full of young men praising their jobs as Army firemen, trainmen, frogmen and computer programmers. Promo kits like "A Bigger World" and "Choose Your Outfit" sit on the recruiting station counter ready to catch the eye of the young recruit, the vast majority of whom are poor and working class white and Third World.

But the Madison Avenue "hard sell" leaves out a lot. The Army makes no mention of the thousands of Vietnam-era veterans who haunt the unemployment lines upon their return to civilian life. They never mention of 1972 Chicago "job fair" when over a thousand vets tore

down booths and decorations in an action that lasted for several hours once they had discovered that, despite all the publicity, there were really very few jobs available.

The recruiters never mention that unemployment for Black Vietnam-era veterans reached a high of 14.5 percent in 1972. And the unemployment rate for Vietnam-era vets in general was 10 percent higher than for civilians according to the Bureau of Labor's own statistics.

With half of its fiscal year gone and 52 percent of the 45,000 men it needs signed up, the Army points to the tremendous success of its advertising campaign. But others point to the high unemployment rate and lack of job or educational opportunities as more responsible for providing the "volunteers" for the new Army.

STRESS in Distress

FROM PAC NEWS SERVICE. DETROIT, Michigan - Well it wonders never cease. Our favorite social rehabilitation club, subtitled STRESS, has a new co-commander. He is Black officer George K. Jackson. It appears that the pressure applied by the Black community upon the "protectors of liberty" is having a great effect. It is a new officer but it looks like the same old trick to co-opt and set up a ceaseless Black voice that is causing much more than an Excedrin headache among Detroit's finest.

Co-optation and divisiveness is nothing new in the struggle of Black people. We have been divided, co-opted, shot down, misused, confused and abused for centuries. However, nothing can stop the course towards complete freedom and power of Black people.

America is an expert at co-optation. All we have to do is look around the world, North and South Vietnam, North and South Korea, Nationalist China and the Peoples' Republic of China, Africans in America and Africans on the continent. Each group a part of the same body, but corruption and programmed confusion has divided us from ourselves. When will the oppressor learn that you can not stop the sun from shining simply because you pulled down the shade.

America cannot legitimize the racist system, in Southern Africa by sending Black entertainers to make everything appear stable and harmonious. Neither can a police department legitimize its corruption and inhumaneness by riding a horse of a different color. The chief commander of STRESS Inspector James Bannan, has already echoed that some elements in the Black community who resent the actions of the police department and STRESS, may now be more sympathetic to them with this new appointment. He can't be serious. A disease whether Black, white, or polka-dot, has got to have a cure. Police corruption is such a disease. STRESS is a mere symptom of the total illness. It seems very strange, or does it really, that this new appointment would come at such a timely occasion.

With the formation of the independent Black Coalition to investigate police terror and the community literally up in arms

over police action, isn't it possible that there could be another motive for such a display of departmental progressiveness. Moreover Recorder Court Judges Crockett and Del Rio being singled out as anti-police and at war with the Commissioner by the news media, will the new appointment in the minds of the police department slow down the courts investigation or cause it to dilly dally in the investigations of police actions throughout the community.

And what of Mr. Jackson, A veteran of 25 years and finally getting his chance who has already stated in his opinion, the great necessity for STRESS. Perhaps he should study the cases involving the actions of STRESS a little closer. They have a very suspicious nature when it comes to determining who is guilty and who is innocent, in the streets of the Black community. Who knows while out of uniform they may mistake him for a bad guy and at that moment, he will no longer be in charge of STRESS, but rather in distress.

ANC Anniversary

Eleventh Year

by J. B. Mabe LUSAKA, Zambia - Members of the African National Congress of South Africa based in Lusaka observed December 16, the 11th Anniversary of the armed struggle in South Africa, led by the A.N.C. It was on December 16th exactly 114 years ago, when the African people courageously defended their country and dignity against a marauding band of trigger happy Boers who had set out to colonize them.

The emergence of the Spear of the Nation, the military wing of the A.N.C., on December 15, 1961, was not motivated by sheer desire for violence. Government authorities had brought about a situation in which the real answer would be a direct confrontation in the field of armed struggle.

The end result of this struggle must unavoidably be victory for the oppressed Black people of South Africa and the total defeat of all reactionary forces.

From YOBU

International Affairs

Pamphlet Series

The Cabora Bassa Affair

The International Affairs department of YOBU has prepared a series of original pamphlets dealing with a wide range of topics of significance to the struggles of oppressed people throughout the world. The AFRICAN WORLD will carry excerpts from each of these pamphlets in upcoming issues.

We are printing in two parts the first pamphlet entitled "Cabora Bassa-Where Work Ends and FRELIMO will win."

Part 2

Cabora Bassa is financed by an international consortium, ZAMCO headed by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa. West Germany, French, Canadian and South African companies are participating in the consortium. Explaining France's position, the French secretary of state for information, Leo Hamon, adopted the Portuguese supposed position that "the Cabora Bassa project is of benefit, essentially, to the Africans." Widespread public protest in Sweden forced a Swedish electro-manufacturing company to withdraw from the consortium. An Italian firm has also withdrawn under pressure of protest. It is to be replaced by the Transmission Lines Construction Company (TLC) of South Africa. This entry of TLC into the project will bring combined (government and corporate) South African participation in the scheme up to two-thirds of the total financing.

The U.S. Export-Import Bank has been asked to finance the transformer system of the project at the cost of \$55 million. Some liberal U.S. diplomats warn against involvement. General Electric is nevertheless pressing to furnish the equipment.

The financing of the dam rests heavily on export credits to be granted by the governments of the participating firms. An additional \$123 million will be provided by South African official sources. The Portuguese contribution amounts to \$96 million (66 percent of their national budget).

The estimated cost of just the first phase of the project, to be completed by 1974, which includes the construction of the main dam and generating plant is \$360 million.

The Portuguese governor, Col. Joao C. Goncalves, of the Mozambique area where the dam will be located said "Cabora Bassa means that we are not going to give up. It is determination, shown in the ground." His statement is definitely a reflection of the Portuguese government's exploitative attitude toward Africans not only in the Cabora Bassa area but toward Africans wherever they may be. Portugal's Foreign Minister made it clear that compromising of

Clearly, Portugal has shown its two major objectives of their colonial policy in Mozambique through the construction of Cabora Bassa. First, the strengthening of economic integration of white powers of Southern Africa. This dam will supply cheap electric power to South Africa, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Mozambique, Malawi and eventually to the other countries of the area. Also, damming the Zambezi will make it navigable across the continent to Angola; linking Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique even more closely with South Africa. The hydro-electric power produced will be especially important to South Africa, which has no natural source of power. South Africa through her financial support assures herself of a source of power and binds the economy of Mozambique more closely to her own. Basically, Cabora Bassa is an economic reinforcement of white minority rule in Southern Africa.

It must be pointed out that the most serious political consequences related to the Cabora Bassa scheme is the intended introduction of possibly one million white settlers to the region. They would be expected to defend their privileges there and subjugate the local African population. The South African director of the scheme said: "It will transform more than 100,000 square kilometers of jungle, swamps and bush into fertile land for hundreds of thousands of peasant families." Over 24,000 Africans will have to move as stated before from the land to make room for the 150 mile long lake, which will be formed by the waters backed by the dam.

The second objective of Portugal is to associate European economic interests with the maintenance of Portuguese control over the area. As stated before, Portugal tries to maintain international capital and support to assure her colonial presence in Africa.

In conclusion, the success of the Portuguese and all other Europeans to finish construction of Cabora Bassa can best be summarized by the following news article from February 12, 1972 New York Times:

"Portuguese Toll of 90 Listed" FRELIMO killed 90 Portuguese soldiers in Cabora Bassa Dam area, a guerrilla communiqué for last October and November said today. It said the guerrillas carried out 19 major ambushes and 25 sabotage operations in Tete Province during this period.

If for a while the imperialist appear to be gaining ground, we must not be discouraged, for time is on our side. The permanency of the masses is the deciding factor, and no power on earth can prevent its ultimate decisive effect on the revolutionary struggle.

Nkrumah

international capital in the exploitation of the "colonies" will make them more committed to the defense of our Overseas Provinces" (Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau).

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Parents As Teachers

The following article is taken from a presentation by Mrs. Della Horton to the Parent Practicum sponsored by the Early Childhood Library Specialist Program at North Carolina Central University.

"Do you remember your first teacher?" Mother or the mother substitute is the child's first teacher. Mothers, like children, are different. Programs that work with mothers hope to help mother in the tremendous but rewarding job of helping their children grow in a positive way.

Mother organizes objects and devices to develop skills. Mother is a stimulator and motivator. She gets things going. She aids the child in developing desirable attitudes and in developing necessary skills.

Mother is a model. She models at cooking time, meal time, bed time, at play time, and throughout the day. She uses the materials of the home to get over ideas and concepts. She provides colored objects and helps the child to differentiate them. She identifies colors in clothing and aids the child in distinguishing them. She points out the shapes of cereal containers, and notes that one can of peas is larger than another.

Mother uses pictures in magazines to stimulate language. "Let us look at this page. This is an elephant. He comes from Africa. Africa is the homeland of all Black people. It is across the ocean, warm and often hot. The elephant eats fruits and plants and he is very strong."

Does the child want to know more about "elephants?" Mother then takes him to the library where he or she can find more books and pictures about elephants. A coloring book with animals to color can prompt discussion of the color of elephants, and the plants they eat.

Cutting pictures from magazines and making picture books by pasting them on construction paper is fun for children and provides manipulative skills and experience in organization.

Mother takes the child shopping. She points out products, and prices. She lets the child receive the change from payments of purchases.

Mother reads aloud to the child, pointing out pictures, letting the child point out objects.

Mother lets the child assist in table setting. She allows him to taste the cake batter, the salad dressing and she explains sweet and sour.

Parents must make the child feel good about himself. Father, no less than mother, must help the child build attitudes that will sustain him throughout life.

Parents must work with the teacher in effecting learning for the child. Child, parent and teacher reinforce each other.

The following is a list of books that should prove useful to both parents and teachers of African children.

Baker, Augusta. *The Black Experience in Children's Books*. New York, The New York Public Library, 1971.

Bassett, G. W. *Every One is Different*. Australian Council for Educational Research, 1962.

Durland, Frances. *Creative Dramatics for Children*. Yellow Springs, Ohio, The Antioch Press, 1952.

Eckgren, Betty Lois. *500 Live Ideas for the Grade Teacher*. New York, Row, Peterson, 1952.

Englemann, Siegfried & Theresee. *Give Your Child A Superior Mind*. New York, Simon, 1966.

Frank, Josette. *Your Child's Reading Today*. New York, Doubleday, 1960.

Hainstock, Elizabeth. *Teaching Montessori in the Home*. New York, Random, 1968.

Harrison, M. & Durr, William K. *Guide for Getting Ahead*. New York, Houghton-Mifflin, 1969.

Heffernan, Helen, editor. *Guiding the Young Child: Kindergarten to Grade Three*. Boston, D.C. Heath, 1969.

Hurlock, Elizabeth. *Child Growth and Development*. Second edition. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1956.

Hutt, Max L. *The Child: Development and Adjustment*. Boston, Allyn & Bacon, 1959.

Hymes, James L. *Teaching the Child Under Six*. Columbus, Ohio, Charles E. Merrill, 1968.

Kawin, Ethel. *The Wise Choice of Toys*. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1938.

Larrick, Nancy. *Parents Guide to Children's Reading*. N.Y., Doubleday, 1969.

McKee, Paul & Harrison, M. Lucille. *Getting Ready to Read: a Pre-Reading Program*. New York, Houghton-Mifflin, 1966.

Keys to University Struggle

(cont'd from pg. 9)

7. John Lewis, director of Voter Education Project

8. Owusu Sadauki, Mwalimu of Malcolm X Liberation University

9. Attorney Ira Simmons, City Councilman from Berkeley, Calif.

10. Ms. Annie Smart, regional director of National Welfare Rights Organization

11. State Representative Dorothy Taylor from New Orleans

12. Carl Thomas, Student Body President at Texas Southern University

13. Lionell McIntyre, Black Workers Congress organizer from New Orleans

14. Prof. Alex Willingham, teaching Political Science at Atlanta University, a graduate of Southern.

The last aspect concerns the firing of two faculty members, Joseph Johnson in Physics and George Baker in Engineering. This is best illustrated in how they were notified. First they received a carbon sent by Special Delivery letter, then a day later an original arrived as Certified Mail. The basic charges were conspiring with the students and dereliction of duty, and it indicated this was based on hearsay. A few days later the carbon-original bit is repeated with a letter indicating they had

a right to appeal. This was obviously a sloppy job of seeking a scape-goat solution.

Take Joe Johnson. Joe had come to Southern from Yale with the task of building a first rate physics department. Joe's views on what a Black physics Department can be are contained in an article in the Black Collegian (Vol. 3, No. 1, September-October 1972).

The old guard thinks that Joe wants to be President of Southern because the students nominated him along with several others

to replace the old guard. Joe is a teacher not a politician. They fail to see the distinction between Booker T. Washington, the President of Tuskegee, and W.E.B. DuBois, activist-scholar-teacher.

These are the three key aspects of this struggle as it continues to develop. And, hopefully, these notes help explain why controlling Southern is so important and reveal the conflict over who controls 20 million dollars and nearly 13,000 Black people in East Baton Rouge Parish on Scotsbluff.

Malawi Aid To Zambian Shipping

Malawi will help Zambia shift vital imports and exports, reported Transport Superintendent of Malawi Railways, Ken Mansfield, by helping Zambia export copper through to the port of Macala in Mozambique. (How will this affect the liberation movement here?)

Zambian exports will be taken by road from Lusaka to

Balaka (Malawi) and from there by rail (a line financed by South Africa) to Macala. Imports to Zambia will be stored in Balaka and moved to Zambia in lorries as they are available.

Zambia exported 64,000 tons of goods (through Malawi) in 1971 and imported 900 tons.

A Talk With Head of SWAPO

By J. R. Mabe
LUSAKA, Zambia - The president of South West African Peoples Organization, Sam Nujoma, told me here in Lusaka that in Namibia, SWAPO Freedom Fighters have broken the myth that the South African Army is so strong that nothing could defeat it. They are liquidating South African sol-

diers, destroying their military installations and sabotaging their military bases. This fact is recognized by Vorster's fascist regime.

The SWAPO militants, who are conducting the War of liberation in Namibia, have gained considerable experience in counteracting enemy soldiers.

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National Interest Cont.

The strategy of the United States towards Africa is centered around the desire first of all, to maintain access to the continent's rich resources. Only 10 percent of the wealth of Africa is known even though it is a leading supplier of important primary commodities. The U.S. feels that it can best maintain control over Africa by establishing the regime of South Africa as the principal receiver-recipient of U.S. economic, military, and political support in that area.

A secondary position is held by Israel, which was used to divide African nations over the question of Palestine and to subvert nationalist liberation movements in Zaire, Uganda and Sudan to mention a few. Israel's primary role is in the Middle East where it is the key base for imperialism.

Rhodesia also has a secondary role but in the Southern African region in particular. Brazil is also being used to divide the African peoples of West Africa and the Portuguese-held areas. However, the two most crucial thrusts are those being made by South Africa and Israel.

In the case of the Middle East the U.S. wants to maintain a stalemate over the question of Palestine and the Zionist occupation. This is being done by diplomatic maneuvers said to be aimed at bringing about a "peaceful settlement in the Middle East." The U.S. is trying to get Israel to withdraw from some of its occupied Arab territories. If this appeases the Arab states it will avoid a conflict that would possibly lead towards an Arab blockade of petroleum products to the U.S. The U.S. is the main military supplier to the Zionists. A settlement could also mean the isolation of the Palestinian Liberation forces within some of their base areas such as Lebanon.

On the other hand, the Zionists are wasting no time in developing their logistical and technical military preparation in the Middle East. One such example is the construction by the Israel regime of a "paramilitary security belt" on the West Bank of the Jordan river in scarcely populated, occupied territories which the Zionists would not return to the Arabs if a settlement were agreed on.

Deputy Premier Yigal Allon envisions an Israeli paramilitary security belt on the West Bank of the Jordan river which was seized from Jordan in the

1967 Arab-Israeli war. Mr. Allon has called for the security belt along the length of the Jordan River Valley from Beisan to Jericho. He has proposed that Israel retain such a strip while returning the more populated hilly regions of the West Bank to Jordan.

A new three lane highway is being constructed to run along the first line of hills about 10 miles west of the Jordan River. This would be more secure than the present road, which runs along the Jordan Valley parallel to the Israeli-Jordanian ceasefire line.

Teams of Arab workmen have been forced to build the road.

The military governor of the West Bank and the Defense Ministry at first denied any knowledge of the project. Asked why a six-lane highway would be necessary to connect two small and isolated settlements, a spokesman said this was the new "standard for regional roads."

Further research revealed that the Jewish National Fund is paying half the \$2 million cost of the initial section of the project. The balance is being borne by the Public Works Department.

The Jewish National Fund, founded 72 years ago to finance the purchase of land in Palestine for Jewish settlement has in recent years turned increasingly to the construction of new roads in the occupied areas. Since 1967, it has built two major roads on the occupied Golan heights of Syria and along the length of the Lebanese border.

Without the support of the U.S. Israel would face economic ruin. The U.S. makes Israel possible. Arab strategy must be based on the that obvious fact. Even organizations such as the

Jewish National Fund are based on dollars from the Jewish community of the United States. "DIALOGUE" AND THE "RED SCARE" IN SOUTH AFRICA

During 1971 the idea of "dialogue" between white ruled South Africa and independent African state was pushed very heavily by South Africa, the United States, Portugal, Britain, and France. It threatened to divide and bring about the failure of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.). It is a tribute to the growing political maturity of African states that this phase of the ideological and economic struggle over dialogue as resolved in the interests of African people.

South Africa, having developed an industrial base, has both the blessings and support of Washington in its outward looking policy. It is making progress in a number of areas such as the control over the markets of its allies-Rhodesia and Portugal in Mozambique and Angola. The development of a sophisticated weapons system with a nuclear potential not far from reach, and a growing foreign investment sector.

Within this context South Africa has begun to push the idea of its Bantustans as "prosperous, rapidly developing, Black capitalist controlled states." This in effect represents their phase two approach to "dialogue." South Africa is out to prove that with its guidance it can develop the "Black" economic potential.

This is one of the reasons that South Africa, Portugal, and United States were annoyed with Rhodesia's decision to close its border with Zambia.

(cont. NEXT ISSUE)

YOBU Regional Conference

(cont'd from pg. 6)

The male and female question was discussed by a panel composed of Sisters Brenda Vann and Vatrice Goodloe and Brother Mickey Dean.

They all agreed that the organization must develop each individual including sisters, as much as possible.

"From each according to his ability and to each according to his need, is necessary to build our organization," said Sister Vatrice.

The larger group then broke down into smaller units and discussed what each area had

been doing, its problems, and progressive steps.

Sunday morning, the African Liberation Day film was shown. Afterwards, Bro. Bright, the newly-elected regional chairman, closed the conference by reviewing what we had learned and urging everyone to go home, continue active ideological struggle and balance that with practice.

He cautioned everyone to guard against liberalism and individualism for both are poisonous to a revolutionary organization.

POLITICAL COOK BOOK

'PRACTICE IS PRIMARY'

The development of a social movement by Black people in America, will depend a great deal, on the movement's understanding of the relationship between theory and practice.

More and more, the movement is developing an understanding of the necessity for a scientific theory to guide our action. Thus we see a predominance of theoretical discussion, and ideological debate over "the fundamental causes of our oppression?" "which way should we move?" and "how?"

Grappling with theoretical problems is a necessity, but in the struggle, search and shuffle for theoretical clarity, discussion about the necessity for practice and its relationship to theory, is missing from the agenda.

For this reason, we again see the rise of situations in which people spend hours, days and nights in endless ideological debate, but have never engaged, and will never engage in practical activity. Rhetorizing, reading, and writing has become the priority in the movement as opposed to actual practice. Many of us have come to the point of being able to "breakdown" capitalism, rap on dialectics, discuss the theories of revolutionary movements, but cannot organize our respective BSU's campuses communities, places of work, or even worse, ourselves.

Knowledge is this sense becomes useless, unless transformed into practice. For thought without practice is empty. Theoretical and ideological discussion for the purpose of gaining greater clarity and understanding is only important as it relates to the movement as a guide for action.

The fundamental task of the Black movement in America is to organize the masses of our people into a "Fighting Force" against the twin-evils of capitalism and racism.

Although many of us may have all the answers in our heads, or come across them in certain books, the only real criteria as to whether our theories are correct or incorrect is social practice. Do they work when we move to implement them? Do they correspond with the reality of the real situations that exist in our communities.

These answers only arise when we move to put our theories into actual practice. Work.

Practice is higher than theoretical knowledge, for theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice. Practice is Primary.

"To study, work, and teach, and then unite our theory and our practice so that we can increase our understanding, add to our skill, and multiply our commitment." (From the YOBU "Nine Tasks For Revolutionary African Youth in America")

New Orleans Shoot-out Probe

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—A Louisiana state fire marshal has stated his belief, that it would have been impossible for one man to have set all the fires during the January sniping incident which ended with one Black man dead, and no other "sniper" suspects apprehended or even under investigation.

Fire Marshall Raymond B. Oliver said his office was investigating a possible link between the January sniping incident and the Rault Center fire of last November in New Orleans. Fireman Oliver said, the 17 story Rault building was the only one from which the police could effectively attack the sniper on top of Howard Johnson's.

"If they had been able to destroy the Rault Center," said Oliver, "police would never have been able to go to the top of the Rault building to fire upon the sniper to protect firemen," Oliver continued, "it's just my

personal opinion, but if you wanted to plan something for the future, you would like to get the Rault Center out of the way."

The Fire Marshall said that for one man to set fires on six different floors of the Howard Johnson's would have been impossible.

"I'm telling you that you couldn't go on the eighth floor, 11th, 12th, 15th, 17, and 18th floors and set fires and be shooting and sniping out the windows at the same time," Oliver declared. "Those fires had to be set by two or more people."

The fire Marshall also told reporters that New Orleans officials are still without a prime suspect after 200 people have been interrogated, including 35 who successfully took lie detector tests.

New Orleans officials continue to hunt for some type of explanation to ease the humiliation they suffered during the shoot-out.



YOBU MEMBERS BREND VANN (STANDING), VATRICE GOODLOE AND MICKEY DEAN lead a panel discussion on the "male and female question" in the movement. The panel was a part of a YOBU regional conference. (YOBU Photo)

"Desegregation" Suit

(cont'd from pg. 1)

quality education.

Indefinite suspensions of Black pupils has now become another problem for unemployment-scarred Black communities. In Greensboro, N.C., over 600 Black high school students have been indefinitely suspended from four high schools. Are we expected to believe that there are 600 "uneducatable" Black high school youths in a city the size of this one?

The move to achieve racial balance is also a threat to a large economic block in the Black community who receive large amounts of business from Black universities and Black students. This is likely to quickly change with a large influx of whites assuming the power to decide where monies will be spent and who attends the school in the first place.

And the suffering of Black Colleges themselves in such a shuffle has been well documented and warned against. All decision-making power is quickly ripped from Black hands in those systems which have experienced various levels of racial balancing. It invariably means fewer Black students will attend college to exercise their right to an education.

Some say that racial balance means that more Black students will now get to attend white universities. That fallacy was adequately answered by Dr. Herman Branson, President of Lincoln University, in testimony before a congressional committee.

Dr. Branson said, "All they (white colleges) did in many instances was to get them in (Black students), take their pictures, and they were home by Thanksgiving." To this it might be added that by Christmas they are in the army.

The decisions which the courts are making with the assistance and approval of certain elements of the Black

Bourgeoisie is actually a reflection of maneuvering of the large industrialists (capitalists). In fact, the Civil Rights movement which represented an authentic and necessary thrust by Black people was supported (financially) by northern industrialists.

The struggle for democratic rights or the second "reconstruction" as the civil rights movement has been called, was in the eyes of the northern industrialists an important step toward making the south "safe for big business."

The large areas of open land, modern highways, railroads and airports makes the south more and more attractive for business expansion. The absence of organized labor in the south is probably the strongest incentive for industrialization of the south.

The rapid integration of schools across the South serves two purposes for the business world. First, it completes so-called constitutional promise of "equal educational opportunities" and sets up a situation for massive expulsions of Black students.

This situation would mean that skilled jobs will be soaked up increasingly by whites. The Black College will tend to become industrial colleges, and predominantly white.

A few Black Colleges will be singled out to become Super Black caretaker institutions of Black culture. All of these transformations return to the fact that from primary levels on up, Black youth will be denied the right to an education.

During the weekend of April 6-7 over 400 Black students from virtually every Black college in the nation are to gather in Greensboro to continue a massive effort to deal with the survival and transformation of Black schools. The gathering is being pulled together by YOBU and a coalition of Black student leaders throughout the country.

Police Kill Brother For Traffic Violation

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
GASTONIA, N.C. - Inquiry into the death of a Black man at the hands of a white policeman has resulted in a recommendation for grand jury action.

The hearing, which was well attended by members of the Black community was held at the court house in this mill town of 35,000. A woman companion of Brother Larry Robbins, the slain brother, testified that the policeman shot Bro. Robbins in the back of the head while the brother had his hands spread out on the top of the hood of his car.

Bro. Robbins, who was driving, had been pursued by the white patrolman, David Hamrick, after the brother had allegedly run a stop sign. The patrolman testified that the gun went off in the scuffle between himself and Robbins, and that the Black man's death was purely accidental. According to the woman companion there was no scuffle.

Before working out the details of this story about the scuffle, the patrolman had originally claimed that his weapon had discharged "accidentally" during his pursuit of Bro. Robbins.

Events leading up to the killing seem to bear out the contention that this was just

another instance of a white cop taking license to murder another brother. Robbins had run the stop sign, and Hamrick who was driving in his patrol car happened to see the violation and went after Robbins.

Robbins had recently had his license suspended and was not anxious to be arrested, so he speeded up in an effort to evade arrest. He was unable to get away and so got out of the car and placed his hands on the hood so that the policeman could see that he did not have a gun. It was then that the brother was shot and killed.

It was pointed out at the hearing that the direction of the bullet, entering from behind Robbins' ear and moving forward, made it unlikely that the gun discharged during a scuffle. In addition, the testimony of Robbins' companion was very important. Considerable pressure was put upon her by the police department to get her to change her testimony.

Hamrick has been suspended from the force pending grand jury action. Few Black people in this area, who are knowledgeable about the way justice operates for Black people, expect the court to take any action against the patrolman.

WORLD VIEW

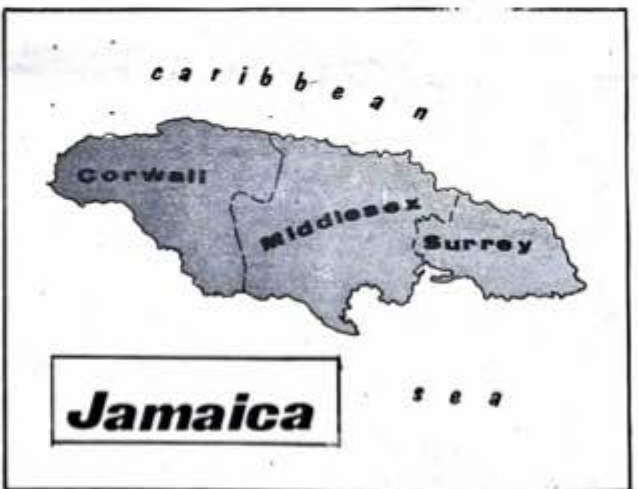
As workers and students of African liberation our understanding of those factors that shape, influence, and determine the development of the Pan-African liberation struggle must constantly broaden in scope and move to higher levels.

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.



An island in the West Indies, Jamaica lies about 90 mi. south of the eastern extremity of Cuba. Jamaica's estimated population is around 2 million, with about 80 percent of it of African origin. The remainder are mainly East Indians, Chinese, Europeans, and people of mixed descent. Kingston is the largest metropolitan area, and the hub of the island's economic life.

Jamaica's economy is still basically agricultural, with about 40 percent of the labor force employed in that sector. The most important crops are sugar cane, bananas, citrus, coffee, cocoa, and pimento, all geared mainly to the export trade. The manufacturing sector, depends mainly on imported raw materials and has not been able to provide jobs for an expanding labor force. Jamaica has bauxite deposits, which are among the largest in the world. The tourist industry is an important part of the present Jamaican economy.

The U. S., Britain and Canada are Jamaica's leading trading partners. Jamaica's connection with Great Britain has caused her to exist as an economic colony of Great Britain and the U. S., although political independence was granted in 1962, after which Jamaica opted for membership in the British Commonwealth.

Poverty engulfs most of the small country's predominantly peasant population, while the privileged indigenous bourgeoisie amasses fortunes by operating and granting exploitative rights to British, U. S., and Canadian interests. The contradictions in the tourist life and the peasant life of Jamaica is similar to that which existed in Cuba prior to the expulsion of Batists. With a long history of resistance and struggle to European domination, a growing nationalist and independence movement is being generated among the Jamaican people.