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TWENTY CENTS

Hometown Black Folks Know "Chief" Kelley

New F.B.I. Chief Opposed

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

KANSAS CITY, Mo. - Strong opposition to the nomination of Clarence Kelley, Kansas City Chief of Police as the new director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has surfaced in all sections of the local Black Community.

Most remember and hate Kelley for his handling of the racial disturbance following the assassination of Dr. Martin L. King in 1968. Six Black people, including a minister and his small son, were killed by police officers acting, many believe, on Kelley's orders.

"Kelley gave orders to the force to suppress the uprising any means possible," said Rev. John Preciphs, a local Black minister. "He allowed himself to be used as a buffer between the police commissioners and the government."

Rev. Preciphs remembered the 1968 incident well for he himself was gassed by police and prevented from administering to other Blacks who had been gassed and brutalized. He recalls, however, that white ministers were given a free hand to walk throughout the troubled area.

"The pattern of police brutality, set by Kelley continued," said Preciphs, "finding two senseless murders during the past year."

Bruce Watkins, president of Freedom Incorporated, a local

Black organization, is one of the most vocal opponents of Kelley's appointment.

Watkins has requested to testify against Kelley before the Senate Confirmation hearing in Washington.

Immediately following the announcement of Kelley's choice for FBI chief, Watkins sharply criticized both Kelley's professional competency as well as his personal integrity.

Holding Kelley personally responsible for the 1968 deaths, Watkins decried his nomination and called him "an expert cover-up artist who would appeal to the Nixon philosophy and qualify to head the most powerful law enforcement agency of the nation."

Kelley had served with the FBI 22 years before being made chief of police in Kansas City, Missouri 12 years ago. A graduate of the University of Kansas, in nearby Lawrence, Kansas, Kelley is fondly remembered by white classmates.

In a local newspaper, a fraternity brother and former roommate remembers Kelley as "a quiet smooth guy with a lot of tact." This opinion sharply contrasts the one held by one Rev. Emanuel Cleaver, director of the Kansas City chapter of the SCLC. Again referring to the 1968 incident, Cleaver said, "a calm approach by a sensible, logical

police officer could have avoided the six deaths."

During his school days, Kelley's large physical frame and jutting jaw earned him the nickname of "chief" - from the figure on "Big Chief" products. After he became a law enforcement officer, he was often compared to comic character Dick Tracy both for his appearance and commitment to crime fighting and modern technology.

Kelley is scheduled to appear in front of the Senate Judiciary Committee this week with little opposition expected from the committee - composed of such senators as Strom Thurmond from South Carolina and Sam Ervin of North Carolina.

Kelley's nomination has been favorably received by members of congress, the bourgeois press, and various law enforcement agencies. Senate confirmation is expected with little difficulty.

Black opponents of Kelley realize that their protest will have little consequence. Neither Cleaver nor Preciphs will suggest any mass protest by Blacks, believing it would be useless. However, both Watkins and Cleaver said that they had to protest as a matter of conscience.

Cleaver believes that he has been the target of harassment and surveillance from the FBI

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REV. JOHN PRECIPHS IS ONE OF MANY KANSAS CITY Black people who know Clarence Kelley from first-hand experiences. (YOBU Photo).

South Africa Threatens to Send White Terrorists into Independent Black Nations

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Reports continue to surface that South Africa plans to follow through on its often repeated threat to send white terrorists into the independent African nations bordering white-dominated southern Africa. The scheme was advocated in South Africa in early June by former Defense Chief, S. A. Melville and met with an enthusiastic reception among whites throughout South Africa.

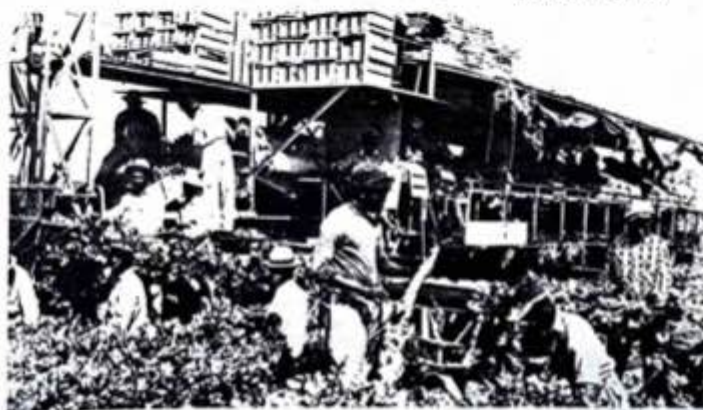
Elijah Mudenda, Zambian minister of foreign affairs,

stated before the United Nations Council for Namibia on June 12, that such a mercenary force of whites is indeed being formed.

The next day the Tanzania government newspaper, "The Daily News", warned Tanzanians to take the reports seriously.

Tanzania and Zambia would be the most obvious targets of such strikes but reports indicate the South Africans would also venture into Zaire and other African nations.

(Cont'd on pg. 3)



A FACTORY IN THE FIELD IS COMMON SIGHT IN AREAS WHERE FARMWORKERS suffer the most degrading conditions imaginable. See stories inside, page 7.

New York Policeman Finally Indicted For Murder of 10-yr-Old

NEW YORK, N.Y. (AANS) - A white New York City policeman was indicted for murder last week in the April 28 killing of a 10-year-old Black boy.

Young Clifford Glover is believed to be the youngest person ever killed by a New York policeman.

And the indictment of officer Thomas Shea, 36, represents the first time a city police officer has been indicted for murder resulting from a shooting while on duty.

The two count indictment, announced by Queens District Attorney Michael Armstrong, charges that Shea "intentionally caused the death of the boy under circumstances indicating a depraved indifference to human life."

The shooting occurred around 5 a.m. on April 28. Shea and his partner, Walter Scott, were looking for two

Black men who had allegedly held up a taxi driver when they spotted young Glover walking to work with his step-father.

Armstead said that Shea, who was not dressed in police uniform, jumped out of the car and yelled, "Stop you Black son of bitches."

Thinking it was a robbery, Armstead explained, he and young Clifford ran. A shot rang out, and Clifford was mortally wounded.

Shea alleges that the 10-year-old boy turned and drew a gun.

But Glover was found shot in the back and no gun was ever found.

It was later discovered that Shea had been involved in a similar shooting incident in 1972. In that case Shea shot a 23-year-old man alleging that he drew a gun - no gun was found.

Edenton N.C. Typical Case of Black Teacher "Push-Outs"

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
EDENTON, N.C. - The protest against the firing of a Black band director has escalated in this northeastern North Carolina coastal town of 5,000.

One hundred more people were arrested June 5th after a sit in at the high school and at the offices of the County Board of Education. This has brought the total number arrested to 145, mostly Black high school students. All have been charged with failure to disperse.

At a meeting of 150 persons in Edenton the night following the arrests, Golden Frinks, state field secretary of SCLC declared that activity would be

stepped up. Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the national SCLC has visited Edenton twice during the protests and is scheduled to return later.

Protests have been going on for about "3 weeks" now following the firing of Richard Satterfield, Black director of the band at nearby integrated Holmes High School. Satterfield, with 18 years experience in the system, is a victim of the "push out" policy that has caused thousands of Black teachers, principals and coaches to lose their jobs when "integration" of the public schools occurred.

Black Books Banned in Frisco Schools

By Reggie Major
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AANS) - Two books by Black authors were censored last week by the San Francisco board of education - "Black Feeling, Black Talk" by Nikki Giovanni and "Soledad Brother" by George Jackson.

The move was initiated by Dr. Eugene Hopp, a conservative member of the school board.

Both books had been previously accepted by the board's curriculum committee, which

governs the use of supplementary texts in the city's schools.

Under normal procedure, the recommendations of the committee are routinely adopted by the entire board.

In moving against the books, Hopp read excerpts from the Giovanni poem "The True Import of the Present Dialogue, Black vs Negro" which begins, "Nigger, Can You Kill?"

"I don't believe these books have any educational value," he charged.

Both books had been requested by a Black teacher, Lola Byrd, to be used in her Black literature class at George Washington High School.

RACIST MANNER
Black citizens and teachers assailed the board of education at the censorship meeting. The board was acting in a racist manner by preventing Black pupils from reading contemporary Black writings in the context of the classroom, they charged.

Charlie Mae Haynes, the one Black member of the board and the wife of one of San Francisco's leading ministers, voted against banning the books.

Yvonne Golden, a teacher at Opportunities High School, led the unsuccessful fight to prevent censorship.

"It's high time the Black community began to take a good look at what's going on in the schools," said Sister Golden. "We must stop letting it for granted that the authorities have our best interest at heart."



SCENE AT THE SITE OF A SUPPORT RALLY IN WILMINGTON, N.C. HELD BEFORE THE trial of Sisters Molly and Leatrice Hicks, and Rev. Ben Chavis. The five-day trial ended with freedom for Chavis, a conviction of Molly Hicks, and a dead locked jury for Leatrice. (YOBU Photo)

Ben Chavis Freed in N.C. Trial

Molly Hicks Convicted

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WILMINGTON, N.C. - The state rested its case Thursday, June 21, 1977 against Bro. Ben Chavis, Sis. Molly Hicks and her daughter Leatrice Hicks on charges of accessory after the fact to manslaughter. This particular trial of Bro. Chavis ended four days after it began when charges against him were completely dropped Friday morning, June 22.

Denying defense attorneys' motions to also dismiss charges against the two sisters, Superior Court Judge Robert Rouse sent their cases to a jury consisting of eight white and four Black members.

Sis. Molly Hicks was convicted and now faces a possible sentence of up to 10 years. The jury was deadlocked twice over Sis. Leatrice Hicks' case, first in a 10-2 split and finally in a 7-5 split decision. It was not immediately determined whether a re-trial will be set.

The state's case rested largely on the testimony of two young Black men, Donald Nixon and Jerome McClean, who pleaded guilty in January to involuntary manslaughter in the shooting death of 18 year old Clifton Eugene Wright. The shooting occurred in Wilmington, N.C. on March 13, 1971.

Testifying for the state, the two told how Nixon had accidentally shot Clifton Wright while engaging in horseplay with a shot gun. They further testified that they were persuaded by Chavis not to go directly to the police to report this accident.

The interesting detail relevant to this portion of their testimony, however, is that the two brothers never actually gave Bro. Chavis (who was in Raleigh at the time the shooting occurred) a full account of what had happened in the incident.

The state has avoided mention of what sentences, if any, its key witnesses will receive. Given the fact that one of them committed the manslaughter and the other was the only witness, yet Chavis and the two women

went on trial, it takes nothing else to show that the prosecution was not interested in the so-called crime, only in another political railroading effort.

The shooting took place at Sis. Hicks' home. Nixon and McClean told the court that Leatrice Hicks, who had been at the house at the time of the shooting refused to join them in reporting their story to the police until she could talk with her mother or Chavis, and that she and her mother contacted him (Chavis) by telephone. This is the basis for the state's charges that the sisters attempted to aid and abet Nixon, and conceal facts about

the slaying.

Sis. Molly Hicks was not at home when the shooting occurred. Her daughter, Leatrice, was in another part of the house when the shooting occurred.

Among the large number of Black people who have shown continuous support for Bro. Chavis and the sisters is

Angela Davis. Sis. Davis was present in the courtroom three out of the five days that the trial has been in progress. Due to the charged atmosphere in Wilmington around this case combined with Sis. Davis' presence, police are searching everyone who enters the courtroom. Two of Sis. Davis' bodyguards, according to police, were arrested for carrying concealed weapons on June 21.

This is the third case in less than two years in which charges against Chavis were weak and phony that even racist judges had to order dismissal or an unrepresentative jury had to acquit him. A large portion of the credit, however, is due Chavis' battery of talented Black lawyers led by James Ferguson and Frank Ballance, and to aroused Black supporters.

In another case Chavis is seeking appeal of a 34-year sentence given him in a trial growing out of past Wilmington turmoil. Ten other young brothers were also sentenced in that case.



RECENT STORY IN THE NEWS. FORD MOTOR CO. REPS. HAND OVER MONEY TO children in Argentina. Ford was forced to pay \$1 million in cash, ambulances, food, and books to the Argentine people as insurance against attacks upon its exploitative enterprises in Argentina.

FBI Head Opposed

(Cont'd from pg. 1)

since his vocal opposition to Kelley. He said that members of his parish had been questioned by the FBI concerning his activities. Also his car has been seriously vandalized recently resulting in several hundred dollars worth of damages.

In the final analysis, most Blacks understand that it matters little who heads the FBI, for the department itself is designed to oppress and

contain Black people.

"The FBI guards and protects the status quo," said Cleaver. Precipha said that under Kelley's leadership, the FBI will step up its harassment of Blacks, but agreed that the agency policy will change little regardless as to who is top man.

As for Kelley himself, the feelings of Black Kansas City is best expressed by a member of a community organization who said simply, "I'm glad he's gone."

Dereggregation Taking Toll in Black Jobs, Money, Education

by John Tempton

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AANS)—Southern Black communities are 30,000 jobs and \$250 million poorer as a result of dereggregation in the public schools, according to several educational and civil rights groups.

Thousands of Black students, teachers and administrators have been expelled, dismissed or demoted as a result of the process, and unless Blacks mobilize to protect themselves, such development will continue.

Summing up the situation, Leon Hall of the Southern Regional Council explains, "Our problem is that the same people that caused the problem are now being charged with solving it."

Hall's organization, along with the National Educational Association, (NEA), National Urban League and the Southern Center for Studies in Public Policy, convened in Atlanta

recently to form a coalition to combat discrimination against Blacks under the guise of dereggregation.

Brought out at this meeting were studies showing that through dismissals of veteran Black teachers and failure to hire Black college graduates, over 30,000 teaching slots normally filled by Blacks have been taken by whites, depriving Southern Black communi-

ties of \$250 million in income.

Those teachers not dismissed have usually been assigned to lower levels, while Black principals have become assistant principals or shifted to specially created positions considered meaningless.

Also of concern is the fact that many Black teachers and administrators have joined Federal programs to aid poor children—programs now being phased out by the Federal government, leaving the Black jobless.

SCHOOL 'PUSHOUTS'

A direct consequence of the displacement of Black teachers has been an upswing in the expulsion and suspension of Black students. Samuel B. Ethridge, director of civil rights for NEA, estimates the number of such "school pushouts" at about 50,000.

The classic pattern of integration, he noted, is that the once Black school is merged into the white school, with most of the Black teachers being dismissed or demoted.

When Black students then protest the lack of Black teachers, they are expelled, with those students displaying the greatest leadership potential among the first to go.

"These kids are facing racism and degradation every day for nine months of the year and they just won't take it," Hall adds.



REV. EMANUEL CLEAVER, SHOWN TALKING TO AFRICAN WORLD REPORTER, SAYS HE is voicing opposition to Kelley as a matter of conscience, even though Kelley's appointment is virtually assured. (YOFU Photo).

South African Threats Renewed

(Cont'd from pg. 1)

The threat comes as another in a long line of desperate moves by minority white regimes designed to throttle the rapidly escalating surge of guerrilla activity by Africans seeking to free their homelands.

Throughout, the whites have tried to blame the independent African states for the escalating armed struggles. They have not faced the fact that African people within the boundaries of those countries are carrying on the struggles in each case.

But the guerrillas do receive sanctuary in Zambia, Tanzania and certain other states and these governments are quite clear that such support is always open to African liberation fighters.

The white regimes have been seeking all possible

alternatives to prevent their inevitable demise. First the Rhodesian regime closed its border to Zambia shipping hoping to block routes to the sea and prompt Zambia to expel ZANU-ZAPU guerrilla bases. But the move backfired and instead only cost Rhodesia millions of dollars in taxes Zambia had been paying for the rail route to the sea.

Next Rhodesia decided it could flush out guerrillas by threatening African peasants with fines and imprisonment if they did not reveal guerrillas operating among them. This effort also backfired as the Zimbabwean masses only became more solidified in their support for the guerrillas.

Over the past few months, South Africa has been cracking down harder on suspected leaders of liber-

ation movements in that country. The result has only been that African liberation groups moved to establish more effective underground networks.

Now comes the threat to invade independent African states. The first targets would be guerrilla training bases, and the Tanzam railroad which is linking Zambia and Tanzania and will provide Zambia an easy outlet to sea ports.

Mudenda noted that South Africa expects that the nations of the world will not be in sympathy with the African states should white mercenaries begin to strike. After all, the whites will say, these countries are aiding our enemies and we are only acting in self defense.

Not to be overlooked are those who aid the illegal and oppressive white regimes. Portuguese helicopter pilots are trained in Fort Benning, Ga. South African assault troops are trained at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Their military strategists study at midwestern U.S. bases and their naval forces train off the coast of California. Israel provides them with military advisors, Britain and France supply armaments, and Japanese trade helps keep their economies from collapsing.

For now the South African pronouncements may be threats. But the consequences of such actions, if taken, are mammoth. Should the white guerrillas launch aggression, the African states would have no choice but to strike back. Such a situation would not be unwelcome to the white regimes because then the Americans could be expected to employ a usual tactic. U.S. troops could be sent in "to protect American investments and American lives." And nobody has more Southern Africa investments to protect than the Americans and the British.



IF WHITE TERRORISTS WERE TO INVADE AFRICAN countries, one of the first targets would likely be the Tanzam

railroad now under construction. When completed the rail system will greatly benefit several African nations.

'Francophone' States Reject Strong Resolutions

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
OAU REPORT PART II
NEW YORK - This is the second and final article on the 10th anniversary summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia during the last two weeks of May.

The recent debate within the OAU over the problem of Zionism in North Africa and the middle east was one example of a continuing debate over the fundamental question of - does an immediate external threat to one or more African states pose a threat to all of Africa? The answer of the majority of African states is yes. The reason being that the strength of the developing anti-imperialist nations of Africa is dependent on the level of political, economic, cultural unity.

There are those states in Africa with leaders that believe their best interests lie with making political and economic deals outside of a unified plan of action. These deals include the seeking of special trade relations with the European Economic Community (EEC). Many of the French-speaking West African states such as Ivory Coast, Gabon, and Senegal have done this. Their political and economic systems are still so dominated by the once colonial oppressor - France - that many journalists call them the Francophone states of Africa.

A spokesman for the Francophone states said at the OAU, "The Arabs, and the Africans they recently bought with Libyan oil money, just kept on pushing us, trying to make us come out against Israel when they know full well such a move is not within our best interests - theirs, yes, but not ours."

It has been thoroughly documented by the AFRICAN WORLD and many international publications that Israel, South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portugal are allies that closely cooperate on not only the military aspects of anti-African warfare, but also in terms of trade-economics, and foreign policy implementation. For instance, Israel's occupation of the Sinai Peninsula has kept closed the Suez canal. This has meant a tremendously profitable increase in the shipping-related trade of fascist South Africa.

In another case, it has been proven that products being sold on the world market bearing "made in Israel" labels were actually made in South Africa, sent to Israel where the labels were put on and sold on the world market, all because Israel has a "better image" internationally than South Africa.

Thus when a Francophone statesman says, "They know full well such a move is not within our best interests - theirs, yes, but not ours," he means that it is more personally profitable for the rulers of his country to cooperate with the enemy than with his African neighbors in the struggle against imperialism, whether in the form of Zionism or Apartheid.

There is no doubt that it is more personally profitable to take such a position. The ruling classes of the Ivory Coast, Gabon, and Zaire for instance have amassed great personal

fortunes. The president of the Ivory Coast has a residence which would make the U.S. white house look like a southern shanty. Mobutu, head of Zaire, is constructing a fabulous villa in the Swiss Alps. Their governments receive large loans from international finance houses run by imperialists. The U.S., Britain, and France provide military backing to restore "order" when the workers and peasants rise up against the burdens of this exploitation.

Most of these governments are deeply in debt to the imperialists, they have sold out the natural and human resources of the nation and its people. They can not personally afford to take a stand against Israel because it would be clearly anti-imperialist and they are pro-imperialist to the extent that they are allowed to increase their personal wealth.

In answer to the charge that African states are being "bought with Libyan oil money" we must realize that each of these states has different internal problems - Burundi, for instance, has a tragic history of warfare between the Tutsi and Hutu ethnic groups. Chad, the Peoples Republic of Congo, Mali, Niger, and Uganda all have various internal contradictions. After a process of meetings with Libyan leaders these states decided to break relations with Israel. There is no evidence that these states were bought off.

Libya does not have the resources of a highly industrialized state. And it is only a highly industrialized state which could finance and implement such an imperialist venture. Libya will have

bought these countries off when it dominates their import-export market, trains their military personnel, dictates the terms of foreign aid, controls their monetary system, and establishes all major foreign and domestic policies. This has not happened in relationship between Libya and the African states mentioned, although it has happened between the imperialist powers and those African states who are blind to the connection between Israel and South Africa.

Thus, the majority of African states agreed to pass a strongly worded resolution on the question of Zionist aggression that warned Israel about its "negative attitude" which would lead OAU member states to take "at the African level, individually, or collectively, political and economic measures against it."

41 NATIONS ACCEPT PLAN TO ACT COLLECTIVELY IN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS

"In advance of all negotiations with the developed countries," the 41 member states of the OAU agreed to discuss and organize their international trade plans. 30 of the 41 states ratified a trade document called the African Declaration of Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence. If vigorously implemented it could have great significance for Africa's role in world trade, especially with the European Economic Community (EEC). The EEC presently dominates, along with the U.S. imperialists, Africa's trade.

The document calls for nations to act collectively in



LIBYA AND ITS OUTSPOKEN LEADER, COL. QUADDAFY figured prominently in OAU discussions.

trade negotiations, and to negotiate by "groups of products and not by individual products."

The first test of the document will come when African states begin discussions about Common Market associate memberships in August. The Francophone states were against the strongly worded resolution and have not ratified the trade document even though it was prepared in Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast by the Council of Economic Ministers of the OAU. The Francophone states have special relationships with the EEC which they don't want to jeopardize. Sources confirmed that many of these states don't want to anger France.

The move here was seen as at least a partial victory for Nigeria and Cameroon which had worked hard to get it adopted.

BEHIND THE SCENES DIPLOMACY BETWEEN UGANDA AND TANZANIA RESULTS IN A RECONCILIATION SHORT OF RECOGNITION

Since the 1971 coupe d'etat in Uganda, president of Tanzania, Nyerere, has refused to recognize the new ruler of

Uganda, Idi Amin. Deposed president Milton Obote lives in exile in Tanzania, from which exiled Ugandans reportedly have made unsuccessful military attempts to regain control.

Meetings between Nyerere and Amin resulted in an agreement, mediated by Haile Selassie, and covering the following points: Uganda accepts responsibility for the deaths of 24 Tanzanians in Uganda and agrees to pay compensation; each party undertakes to see that its territory is not used as a base for subversion against the other and Tanzania assumes responsibility that former President Obote will not interfere in Uganda's affairs; Uganda will not demand Obote's deportation from Tanzania; and finally Ethiopia will continue to act as mediator in the dispute between the two countries.

For Amin, it meant a step toward reconciliation with Tanzania and thus more acceptability in Africa as a whole. For Obote, it appears that hopes for regaining power in Uganda are slim. Tanzania still has not agreed to recognize Amin's regime, however.

Black Inmate A Watergate Victim

by Reggie Major
LOS ANGELES, CALIF., (AAS)-In what may be one of the closest yet Black links to the Watergate scandal, Elmer Davis, a Black serving time in California's Folsom prison, has revealed that he is a personal victim of the conspiracy to cover up Watergate-related crimes.

Davis, with a history of some 90 arrests, allegedly confessed to the September, 1971 burglary of the office of Dr. Lewis T. Fielding, the Beverly Hills psychiatrist of Pentagon Papers figure Daniel Ellsberg.

"I am Black, poor and have a criminal record for various minor offenses," said Davis. "Therefore the Beverly Hills police department and other conspirators found in me an ideal scapegoat...to cover for the real White House-associated burglars."

Davis is believed to have repeated those charges before a grand jury investigating the break in, which has since been found to have been committed

under White House orders by Bernard Barker and two anti-Castro Cubans, Eugenio Martinez and Felipe DeDiego.

The burglary is believed to have been part of a broad White House campaign to either alleged security leaks or carry out political espionage.

In November, 1971, Davis had w. iten to Beverly Hills Detective Capt. Wayne Rusherford, complaining that he had never confessed to committing any burglaries, labeling any purported confession on his behalf a forgery.

IMPOSSIBLE
 The complaint was ignored until May of this year, when Lenny Weinglass, a lawyer in the Ellsberg trial, revealed to U.S. District Judge Matthew Byrne that E. Howard Hunt had confessed to organizing the burglary.

Los Angeles records show that Davis could not have broken into Fielding's office, since he was in jail at the time



MOST OAU NATIONS RECOGNIZED ZIONIST AGGRESSION for what it is. Here Bro. Ron Washington, speaking at ALD-Denver, also points out the facts. (YOBU Photo).

Black GI "Resigns": Raps Aid To Portugal

KAISERSLAUTERN, W. Germany (LNS)—On April 16, PFC Larry Johnson, a black GI stationed at the U. S. Army Depot in Kaiserslautern, West Germany, told his commanding officer, Captain David Green, that he was withdrawing his services from the U. S. Army. Johnson "resigned" to protest the supporting role played by the U. S. in the suppression of the liberation struggles in Portugal's African colonies of Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique.

The Army responded to Johnson, who prefers to be called Aaan Uburu Aki (a name derived from Arabic, Swahili and Yoruba) by confronting him with 7 court martial charges. These charges include refusal to follow the orders of a commissioned officer and refusing to report to work.

The charges came after Capt. Green ordered Aki to the base psychiatrist for observation. Green was unable to comprehend Aki's position and said:

"The individual feels that he is no longer a member of the Army...He says this is because of U. S. aid to Portugal and that

Portugal is using the money to enslave and suppress the black people of Mozambique...."

Green placed Aki under restriction (illegally) on the grounds that he was "a threat to the order of the post."

However, two psychiatrists at the Landstuhl Army Hospital pronounced Aki sane and so the Army pressed charges.

Aki, an ex-addict, became interested in black culture and history when he was 18. He joined the Army when he was 21 because he could not find a job and needed money to help support his wife and child.

It was in February of this year that he first read about the Mozambique liberation struggle against Portugal and of the American role in the attempt to crush that struggle. It was that reading which led him to disassociate himself from the Army in April.

Aki is scheduled to go to trial on June 18 and faces a lengthy imprisonment followed by a dishonorable discharge. But he's willing to take this in order to expose as widely as possible the connection between Portuguese colonialism, NATO, and the United States.



PRISON GRAVEYARD AT ATTICA PRISON. THIRTY-NINE MEN DIED FROM POLICE GUN shot wounds twenty months ago yet 60 inmates and former inmates now face prosecution for the affair.

Attica Trial One Step Closer

"I think about those brothers who didn't make it. They cannot be forgotten. They cannot die in vain. Their deaths must mean something. It must be made known to the people what their deaths meant, what the whole struggle was about. "People easily forget because everything in the world is moving fast, things are happening every day. Things that happen yesterday become today, forgotten about. I cannot let Attica die and I will not let it die in the minds or hearts of the people."

-James J. J. Richie, indicted for his part in the Attica rebellion
BUFFALO, N. Y. (LNS)—Over 20 months after the Attica Prison rebellion, the 60 prisoners and ex-prisoners who have been indicted so far moved one step closer to trial.

On Thursday, May 31, Justice Goldman of the New York State Appellate Division moved the location of the trials from Warsaw, N. Y. to Buffalo.

Defense lawyers had argued that since most of the indicted inmates came from New York City, the best place to find a jury of their peers would be there.

"The only way most of the people up here know the men as inmates of Attica," said one lawyer who has been working around the Attica cases. "And they're considered to be threats to the area." Since Attica is about 30 miles from Buffalo, most of the guards live in the area.

"And if a public trial has any meaning at all," the lawyer continued, "the trial must be where family and friends can go." Lawyers are appealing the court's decision, trying to get the trials moved to New York City.

At this point there will be at least 37 trials—one for each of the indictments issued by the Wyoming County Grand Jury during a three week period beginning in the middle of last December.

"We knew they were going to bring indictments," said Roger Champen, one of those indicted. "They had to bring indictments. They murdered us there and they had to have some reason to tell the world

why they murdered us. We did figure it would take a while to bring them because, number one, we didn't do anything so they had to create evidence.

And number two, Nixon was running for president again and you couldn't have that become an issue. But watch, as soon as the election was over, the indictments began to come down."

On March 21, Assistant Attorney General Robert Fischer announced quietly that no state troopers, sheriff's deputies or prison guards would be indicted for any of their actions in the massacre in which 45 people died, 39 of them from gunshot wounds.

"We're not the ones who are supposed to be on trial or be indicted for anything," said Frank Smith, "If anything we should be indicted for trying to be human beings and asking for human rights."

The Grand Jury is still sitting and has been sitting for over 18 months. It has been six months since the first batch of indictments; more indictments are expected.

The men who have been indicted are being kept in the Special Housing Unit—segregation—in Auburn Prison. They are confined to their cells 23 hours a day with only an hour a day of recreation with four or five other people in a room about 10' by 30'.

Their cells are furnished with a bunk attached to the wall, a steel cabinet, a washbowl, a toilet and a lightbulb. They are told they are not being punished for anything, that the reason why they are in segregation is for "protection."

Since the Attica rebellion, the New York State prison system has come up with a number of "reforms," like a Liaison Committee in each prison to "voice their grievances" to "The Liaison Committee was a fraud," said Chris Reed, who served on one in Attica after the rebellion.

"The administration set up a big brick wall. If a person became outspoken or tried to get things implemented, he would go to the box (segregation). If he came out and did it again, he would be shipped to another institution. And the warden followed this procedure until he got the people he wanted on the committee."

And then there are other reforms. "Now they are letting more Latin culture in," said Jose Quinones. "They had one boss dance group. It was a good show, you can't take that away from it, but it took 43 lives. For this these guys died."

Black Liberation Army Figure Seized In New York

NEW YORK, N. Y. (AANS)—A man described as one of the leading members of the Black Liberation Army was captured in an early morning raid by federal agents and New York City police last week.

Andrew Jackson had been sought in connection with the slaying of four policemen and bank robbery.

Jackson, 26, was arrested without resistance, along with a woman companion identified as Denise Oliver.

His apprehension represents the third suspected Black Liberation Army figure seized in the past week.

Police describe the BLA as a loose knit organization of Blacks, many of whom are reportedly former members of the Black Panther Party, who for political reasons go around the country killing police and robbing banks.

The two other members of the BLA seized last week by police were Fred Hilton, 20, and Victor Cumberbatch.

The recent series of arrests has prompted speculation that authorities have received inside information on BLA members.

However, Bernice Jones, a spokeswoman for the New York Black Panther Party declared in a radio interview last week that the Black Liberation Army was not dead and called the arrested Blacks "dedicated revolutionaries."

Free Education In Jamaica

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
Recently the Jamaican government announced that starting in September, 1973, tuition and boarding fees at all educational institutions, including the University of the West Indies, will be free for all Jamaicans meeting entrance requirements.

It was also announced that starting in 1974 the government will also meet all non-tuition school fees.

Black GI Fined: Would Not Rise For Anthem

FORT BUCKNER, Okinawa, Japan (LNS)—A Black GI, who faced six months in jail and \$1,300 in fines for not standing for the national anthem at a base movie theater, has been fined \$50. Specialist Four Quinton T. Allen II ("Saint"), a former member of the Denver Chapter of the Black Panther Party, had been charged with disobedience of a lawful regulation.

He had also been charged with disobedience of a direct order from a Lt. Colonel to get up and leave the theater, and an unrelated AWOL charge for being late to work. The \$50 fine was the lightest sentence the military judge could have imposed.

On April 15, a large number of Black GIs, increasingly infuriated over racism in the military, had discussed refusing to stand for the playing of the national anthem before the movie. By the time everyone arrived at the theater, it was clear that the brass had gotten word.

In addition to ushers, there were dozens of MPs, agents from the Criminal Investigations Division and several high ranking officers.

When the anthem began to play, Allen was the only one not to stand up. He sat on the arm of his chair with his head bowed and his hands in his lap, while the anthem played and pictures of the Capitol, the White House and the flag flashed across the screen.

He refused to respond in any way when ushers twice asked him to stand and when Lt. Col. A. R. Gonzalez stood in front of him and requested he either stand or leave the theater.

When the anthem finished, Gonzalez, infuriated that he had not gotten Allen to stand,

ordered him to get up and come to the office, which he did.

The next day Allen was charged.

Allen testified for himself about why he hadn't stood up: "In my mind was what was happening in the world. The heroin that has brought about the deaths of so many people, especially in minority groups; that the complete structure of the United States was just crumbling; and things weren't being done that should have been done."

"The Indians at Wounded Knee were getting shot...we were fighting among ourselves on this island-race problems... I thought about the Watergate thing...I thought the United States wasn't anything."

"I feel deep for my people, real deep. I'll do just about anything for them....I said to myself, I'm going to sit down because I can't see standing up for something that you should stand up for because you believe the country is being run on a basis where everyone is getting treated equally....we're not getting that."

Who Exploits Angola

"Who exploits the iron-ore in Angola? The Germans! Who exploits the petroleum? The Americans and the Belgians! And to whom does the Benguela Railway belong? To the English! Who owns the Diamond Company? The Americans, the Belgians, the French and the English? Who exploits the petroleum in the district of Cabinda? The Americans!" (Gulf Oil)
-Dr. Agostinho Neto, president of MPLA of Angola

U.S. Imports Still Coming In

Rhodesian Chrome Issue Rages Again

Following the massive African Liberation Day demonstrations on May 26, local African liberation support committees immediately went back to work protesting U.S. efforts to support racist white regimes in southern Africa.

The Washington and Baltimore ALSC, for example, organized a group of 100 people to protest the unloading of two 500 ton cargoes of Rhodesian chrome at the Baltimore Port Authority. Again, as several months ago, the Black leadership of the local International Longshoremen's Association refused to unload the tainted cargo.

The issue of Rhodesian chrome shipments to the U.S. is again attracting attention. The shipments were started over a year ago when a wealthy Virginia Senator [Byrd] sponsored a legislative bill to allow U.S. companies to violate the ban applied by the majority of the nations in the world in the United Nations. Now legislative efforts led by Congressman Charles Diggs, Parren Mitchell and others, will be made to repeal the Byrd amendment.

In order to bring this issue into focus again, the following article first gives us a brief sketch of Rhodesia [Zimbabwe] and then background information on the Rhodesian chrome issue.

YOBU NEWS FEATURE
BACKGROUND ON
RHODESIA

The last census taken in Rhodesia estimated the population at 260,000 (Europeans) and more than 5,000,000 Africans, with an additional 20-25,000 people of Asian and mixed origin.

However, these figures do not portray the real artificial situation which exists inside Rhodesia. First, over three-quarters of the present white (European) population has been in the country for less than twenty years, due directly to a heavy post World War II immigration from other European countries.

Secondly, about a quarter of the settler population has been there for less than ten years. Thirdly, less than one-fifth of the present population is of Rhodesian origin (about 50,000).

Until 1922 Southern Rhodesia, as it was called then, was ruled primarily by a British commercial company. This commercial company was the dream of one of the greatest imperialists of all time, Cecil John Rhodes.

Cecil Rhodes, who was prime minister of the Cape Colony, which was at that



BECAUSE OF THE DILIGENCE OF THE WASHINGTON AND Baltimore African Liberation Support Committees and the cooperation of Black shipyard workers, companies importing ing costs which would run about 1,250,000 per year.

Since the government would not take on the task of annexing the territory, Rhodes along with other South African magnates, dukes, and other capitalists interested in Rhodesian development, founded a company to develop and exploit Rhodesia. The British South African Company was created and given power to rule over the British colony of Rhodesia from 1890-1923.

It was granted power to rule Rhodesia under the government run by the company, to man its own police force (a unique situation in British colonial history) and to receive royalties from the exploration of the mineral resources.

In 1953, a federation was created between the areas of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Nyasaland. The concept of federation was first put forth in the 1920's. However, white southern Rhodesians resisted the idea because they felt that it would be a financial burden and a racial threat to the white ruling power in the area.

The white settlers soon reversed their decision when copper was discovered in the northern area. The southerners saw the copper as a rich brown prize which would be a potential

Rhodesian chrome through the Baltimore docks realize that their illegal practice will not go unchallenged. Shown is one of several protest demonstrations at the Baltimore docks.

source of capital for industrial development in the south.

In 1949, the settlers began to launch a full campaign for federation. However, there was a negative reaction on the part of the British government because as the Minister of Southern Rhodesia Huggins said, "There are not enough civilized natives to justify one constituency."

In addition, he made it quite clear that there was no place for African representation in his government. However, in 1951, Winston Churchill appointed two men deeply committed to the idea of federation to key posts in the colonial administration.

In 1953, in spite of the outright rejection of the plan of federation by every African Political party, in all the three territories an election took place and the vote went in favor of federation. When the federation vote was taken, there was only 380 Africans on the voter's roll as opposed to 45,975 whites.

This was an emboldened federation with the political and economic advantages being given to the area of Southern Rhodesia. Unable to withstand the tidal wave of nationalism which swept the African continent, the colonial institutions, crumbled. Both Nyasaland (now Malawi) and Northern

Rhodesia (now Zambia) received their independence as separate states.

Rhodesia is basically a landlocked country about the size of the state of Colorado (150,333 sq. mi.). It is surrounded by Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa and Botswana. Its major exports are tobacco, meat, sugar and textiles (agriculture accounts for 15 percent of the gross national product). Also, asbestos and chrome ore are important export products for Rhodesia.

THE RHODESIAN CHROME ISSUE

Due directly to the dynamic interconnection between the United States and the "outlaw" nation of Rhodesia (in this paper Rhodesia refers to the "white" controlled government in the African nation), there has been a great deal of confusion surrounding the issue of the illegal importation of chrome mined by the sweat and blood of exploited African workers, into the United States.

To justify the importation of Rhodesian chrome, the President of the United States and other supporters of Rhodesia, have constantly raised the issue of American defense preparedness as the critical issue at stake in the import crisis. The administration proposed legislation to allow the importation of the

chrome through the Baltimore docks realize that their illegal practice will not go unchallenged. Shown is one of several protest demonstrations at the Baltimore docks.

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Rhodesian Chrome

chrome ore to meet the supposed needs of the U.S. strategic stockpile. This is the governmental version of the story.

However, if one examines the record of the United States, it is quite clear that the U.S. has been acting in collusion with the colonialist and racist regimes of Southern Africa.

The importation of chrome fits into the pattern established by the United States with such moves as: the 1971 Anglo-American withdrawal from the United Nations Decolonization Committee; the 1971 renewal of the South African sugar quota; the U.S. decision to sell "executive-type" jets to the Vorster regime in South Africa; the 1972 U.S. decision at Azores to supply Portugal with over \$400 million worth of United States aid. On Jan. 24, 1972, a permit was issued for the importation of chrome from Rhodesia. This was in clear violation of the U.N. mandatory sanctions and in contravention for former President Johnson's 1967 Executive Order banning such imports.

The importation was possible because of the heavy amount of lobbying on the part of the Foote Mineral Company and Union Carbide, both which just happen to own mines in Rhodesia (the Union Carbide company's interest in Rhodesia date back to 1923 and the Foote Company since 1932). The lobbying effort was centered around the Byrd Amendment to the U.S. Military Procurement Bill, which would prevent the president from banning trade from a non-communist, "free country."

The fact that 95 percent of the people living in Rhodesia don't enjoy the freedom that Senator Byrd spoke of in his rationale for piloting the chrome bill, did not seem to bother either Byrd or President Nixon as he signed the bill. Also, the government felt that additional chrome was needed for the U.S. stockpile.

However, the very same administration which signed the bill to import additional chrome, has decided to allow the sale of 1.3 million tons of chrome from the U.S. strategic stockpile.

In addition the U.S. Office of Emergency Preparedness estimated that the chrome stockpile in the U.S. is now in excess of 2.2 million tons of any foreseeable need of the U.S. "defense" program.

Also, there are other countries in the world which produce chrome and could supply the U.S.'s supposed chrome need.

There are many other repercussions which come directly from the U.S. breach of the U.N. sanction at a time when the

"outlaw" nation was at a time serious crisis point within the country. The focus was the proposed settlement between the minority regime and the mother country of Britain. The settlement would put off indefinitely the establishing of majority rule government for the African people of Zimbabwe.

It is the U.N. sanctions which have caused economic breakdowns and equipment shortages that brought the "white settler" government to the negotiation table with Britain.

The sanctions have hit the white-controlled sectors of the economy the hardest. It is because of the increase in exportation of chrome to the U.S. during the period before the beginning of the U.N. sanctions that Rhodesia has been able to import goods, including large amounts of military equipment.

The larger portion of American capital is invested in chrome mining, about \$56 million or about 90 percent of the total U.S. investments. There are many advantages that favor American investments in Rhodesia.

First, there is a very high profit level, very low tax rates and most importantly a pool of cheap and plentiful African labor. In 1967, the overall average income per capita for Africans was \$81 compared to white settlers average income of \$1,896. Africans earn about 15 times less than whites.

Thus, the United States joins South Africa and Portugal in openly breaking the U.S. Sanction. Doing this, the U.S. aids and helps maintain the white minority rule in Zimbabwe.



ZANU REPRESENTATIVE, SIMPSON MUTANBANEGWA, speaking at ALD-Chicago. The chrome issue is really an issue about the African majority in Zimbabwe. (Photo Chicago ALSC).



THE STRUGGLE IN ZIMBABWE IS RECEIVING INCREASING SUPPORT FROM BLACK people around the world. (Photo Nashville ALSC).

Gas Companies Still Profit

Why the Energy Crisis

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) - It seems like the oil industry is running out of tigers for your tanks. Major firms like Standard Oil of California have announced rationing; hundreds of gasless stations nationwide have been forced to close. And gloomy oil company spokesmen say energy-crisis gasoline, currently hovering around 40 cents a gallon, may soon be up to 50 cents.

That's bad news for motorists, of course, but a blessing to major oil companies like California Standard who expect to continue producing about 70 percent of their California gasoline at the current 3 cents a gallon level.

The story of how 3 cents-a-gallon gasoline ends up costing consumers more than 13 times its manufacturing price is one of those fascinating economic miracles that helps explain why first-quarter profits for the nation's 721 petroleum corporations are 34 percent ahead of last year's first quarter.

The "energy crisis" allows oil companies to push up their prices while production costs remain remarkably low.

These soaring profits are based on petroleum industry economics unfamiliar to most

Americans. California Standard, the nation's fifth largest oil company, is a good example. The firm draws the major share of its California crude oil supply from its own wells located inside the state.

It costs the company roughly 75 cents to draw an average barrel of crude oil from its California wells, says Christopher Rand, former Standard executive. Robert Custer, a process engineer with Bechtel Corporation, one of Standard's contractors, adds that the company then pays another 50 cents to refine a 42-gallon barrel of gasoline.

This means that the company can produce and refine 42 gallons of gas for \$1.25, or about 3 cents a gallon.

This same gasoline is then marked up as much as 800 percent and wholesaled for 20 cents to 24 cents a gallon. The dealer adds a 5 cents to 6 cents markup, and tacks on 13 cents tax, making the California pump price 38 cents to 43 cents a gallon.

Given these enormous profits it seems hard to understand why California Standard and other major oil companies across the country would let the energy crisis happen. Why didn't they expand production, drill new wells and build new refineries, to capitalize on the growing demand for gas?

Environmental pressure in this country has made developing new domestic oil sources very expensive. And while foreign oil is available, that is not where the biggest profits are. So the oil companies are holding off until they can get government concessions - relaxed pollution control, more tax credits, new offshore oil-drilling leases - that will allow them to sink their drills where the profits are greatest.

Christopher Rand, who worked for Standard's public relations and executive staff between 1966 and 1968, says that "Like all big integrated companies, Standard's manufacturing of refined products is geared toward maximizing its own cheap sources of crude oil."

Roughly 70 percent of its California crude oil comes from these inexpensive sources, averaging about 75 cents a barrel.

"When the California crude oil runs out they have to supplement it with expensive imports costing \$2.25 a barrel, more than three times the local

oil. Thus construction of new refineries would force them to buy more of the less lucrative foreign imports.

"True, they still make a profit on these imports, but it's substantially less than what they earn off their own crude oil. Of course, as a major Middle Eastern concessionaire they have access to virtually unlimited supplies of oil in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf.

"One known Saudi Arabian field has 80 billion barrels of oil, about as much as the United States has consumed in its entire history. But the company has not been interested in taking advantage of this oil to supply its American refineries because import quotas would have reduced profits."

Rand, who lives in Kensington, California, where he is currently working on a book about the oil industry, says, "While Standard does import Middle Eastern oil, it is not bringing in enough even to head off the energy crisis."

"There's good reason for this. By keeping imports and refinery capacity below demand, Standard and other major companies helped to create an artificial petroleum shortage. This turned out to be an excellent way to pressure the government into making lucrative concessions to the oil companies."

This spring President Nixon dropped the oil import quota making it easier for companies like Standard to bring in large volumes of foreign crude oil. Now, it looks like the government may also override environmental opposition to let the oil companies drill for cheap new supplies of local crude oil off the California coast and construct the trans-Alaskan pipeline.

Naturally this analysis is not projected by executives at Standard; they define the energy crisis as a simple case of demand outrunning supply. But Rand says, "Officially the company posts a price of \$3 for a barrel of their own California crude oil. But I can assure you from my own experience that costs don't work out that way."

The tax structure makes it possible for the company to continue refining 70 percent of its California crude oil supply for just 3 cents a gallon and sell it for 20 to 24 cents a gallon. And thanks to the energy crisis, that profit margin is on the wane.

ALD Demonstration Banned In St. Vincent

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY IN ST. VINCENT AND CERTAIN EVENTS PRECEDING IT

The week before ALD was marked by two incidents which thoroughly upset the reactionary puppets of the island of St. Vincent. The first event concerned a denominational school which had to be closed for a while due to internal opposition to the racist behaviour of the Acting Principal, an Englishman. One progressive thinking brother lost his job as a result. He was a staff-member.

The second event took place two weeks before ALD. On Friday, May 11th the island's Acting Attorney General was shot at his home. Before dying, he was able to give the identities of the three men who were involved in the shooting. They belong to one of the island's black organizations—The Black Liberation Action Committee (BLAC).

The police used this as an excuse to embark on a

campaign of reprisals and harassment not only against

the particular organization but also against other progressive groups and individuals. Their response intensified as the days went by especially as minimum assistance was given by the populace.

On Monday, May 21st, the body of one of the three brothers (Marcus James) was found in an area which the police had cornered off the day before and into which tear-gas shells and bullets were unsparingly fired. On Tuesday, May 22nd the brother was buried in what could be called a hero's funeral attended by hundreds of participants beating drums and waving red, black, and green flags.

It was in this environment of police harassment that a rally

was planned in Kingstown, the island's capital. It was scheduled to include speeches, singing, drumming, among other activities.



REPORTERS AND ONLOOKERS AT RECENT AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY OBSERVANCE IN Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Most Liberation Movements have offices in this city as Tanzania provides more than just verbal support to the Southern Africa struggles. (TIS Photo).

ANC "Battle Against Imperialism Is A Continental Responsibility"

by J. R. Mabe
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA—At the end of Rivonia trial of 1964 when people's leader Nelson Mandela and his colleagues were sentenced to life imprisonment for preparing to overthrow the Verwoerd Government by violence, Vorster, boastfully announced that all resistance had been smashed and that South Africa was "within sight of the end of organized internal sabotage and subversion." This was a palliative to reassure his panicking white followers.

Undaunted by the loss of their most experienced leaders and in spite of fascist terror, the people regrouped and set up a new underground leadership. These activities sent Vorster running to parliament for more oppressive laws to stamp out the tide of the liberation movement. He failed because threats and oppressive measures have never broken the will of a people determined to free themselves.

Ever since the beginning of guerrilla warfare in Rhodesia, the rebel leader Ian Smith has threatened to sabotage the economy of Zambia which has now culminated with the closure of the border with Zambia and the murder of innocent Zambian citizens in their own country.

Vorster's repeated threats to Zambia cannot be taken in isolation. They are part of a set plan. Vorster and Smith have failed to contain guerrilla activity in Rhodesia. The fight for freedom is raging in earnest and contrary to their contemptuous expectation.

Today South Africa has set aside close to \$700,000 dollars for defense which includes mercenaries who are being prepared for the invasion of Zambia, Tanzania, Zaire and other African countries. This insidious plan by the whites is to perpetuate white domination and embroil the peoples of Africa in a war of attrition and waste.

The Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs Bro. Elijah

Mudenda described this strategy when he addressed members of the United Nations Council for Namibia in Lusaka on June 12.

He said when Zambia is invaded, South Africa hopes that the world will be expected to have less sympathy for Zambia and other African countries. He also informed members about the formation in South Africa of a mercenary force to attack Zambia and Tanzania.

In Tanzania the government newspaper, "The Daily News," on June 12, told Tanzanians to take seriously reports of white mercenaries being recruited in South Africa for attacks against Zambia and Tanzania.

The chief representative of the African National Congress of South Africa, Bro. Thomas Nkobi, told me here in Lusaka "We have said before and again repeat that the fight against apartheid and racism is a continental responsibility. It is part of the African Revolution against colonialism, neo-colonialism and foreign domination."

Bro. Nkobi pointed out that on a broader plane, it is a struggle against imperialist aggression wherever it occurs. It is a fight against all imperialist powers that prop and nurture apartheid economically and militarily. Bro. Nkobi said it is a fight against Britain, the United States, Japan, Italy, all of whom have enormous capital investments in apartheid South Africa which they supply with armaments and military equipment.

Bro. Nkobi continued to tell me, "We Black South Africans under the leadership of the African National Congress consider these problems as a matter of life and death for our survival. To that extent, we have set for ourselves important goals from which there can be no turning backwards. We shall never allow ourselves to be threatened by a regime founded on brutal tyranny, racialism and naked oppression. In the words of our late President General, Chief Al-

bert John Mvumbi Luthuli 'The nationalist government of Vorster, top heavy with its crushing weight of military might, is crumbling and rotting at the base. Its present show of strength is a facade to hide its hastening decay and doom. We are steered by oppression and the daily sight of human values being ground under foot only makes us cherish more those values.' We shall not relent until freedom and happiness have been secured for our people."

Change Of Policy In Australia?

by J. R. Mabe
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA—The president of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), Bro. Mark Shope, said here that for many years the successive reactionary governments of Australia have been among the most active apologists and defenders of apartheid at the United Nations and elsewhere.

Bro. Shope noted that it was gratifying to be able to record that one of the first acts of the new labor government headed by Gough Whitlam, was to repudiate that policy and announce that Australia would now join Afro-Asian and socialist countries in condemning apartheid and the Smith regime.

Bro. Shope also appreciates the Australian Union of Students (AUS) in calling upon the Australian government to cut immediately all diplomatic links and ban trade with South Africa.

CORRECTION

In a recent edition of the AFRICAN WORLD (Vol. III, No. 13) we carried a listing of state and local African Liberation Day coordinators. In that listing we erroneously reported Bro. Abdul Alkalimut as Nashville ALCSC chairman. For the records it should be noted that Bro. Ed. Bailey is NALSC chairman and Bro. Alkalimut is a committee member.



CROWD AT THE FUNERAL OF BROTHER MARCUS JAMES in St. Vincent on May 22. Hostilities surrounding his murder led to the cancellation of ALD demonstrations. (Photo by Joel Woodley).

Reprinted Without Comment

(TNS) - "The South African Government has lifted the Black man higher than anywhere else in Africa in terms of economic progress, education, health, and governmental experience, according to Dr. C. P. Mulder, Minister of the Interior. He was being interviewed by the London Times and the Daily Telegraph.

"All this had been done without one cent of foreign aid. The upliftment of the Blacks had come entirely from the pockets of White South Africans, and people abroad failed

to recognize and acknowledge this achievement," added the minister.

"Dr. Mulder expressed the view that White South Africans deserved the Nobel Prize for what they had done to raise the standards of the Black people higher than anywhere else in Africa."

—reprinted from the South African Government publication, South African Digest, April 13, 1973.

Men who are in earnest are not afraid of consequences. —Marcus Garvey

From YOBU

International Affairs

Pamphlet Series

THE ANGOLAN COFFEE TRADE

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.

PART I OF II

This short paper will deal with the Angolan coffee trade and its effects on the lives of the people of Mozambique.

The underlying principle of the activities of the Portuguese on the African continent, is the establishment of a large labor pool, which can be used by the owners of factories, farms, mines, etc., for little or no cost to them. The cornerstone of the establishment of this labor pool is the principle of "forced labor and the moral and civic responsibility to work."

During the earlier period of Portuguese colonialism developed between the Portuguese and various non-Catholic religious organizations the Portuguese felt were not educating the African toward his or her "moral and civic responsibility to work" for the Portuguese. The entire education system was centered around the need to instill in the African the concept of the "European work ethic."

Everyone in the Portuguese-claimed areas were forced to work in some type of job that would benefit the Portuguese colonists directly. "Only the dead were free from this forced labor, men, women, and even children were worked from 'can't see in the morning to can't see at night.'" According to Henrique Galvao, a Portuguese inspector, working in the Colonial Administration, who was very critical of Portugal's "overseas policy," from a realistic point of view, the situation is at least as inhuman, as it was in the days of pure slavery.

While Portugal serves as the police force in her "overseas provinces," many European countries including the United States and Canada, actually run the areas and receive the major share of the profits from their operations in the territories. European countries take-out over 60 percent of the profits produced in the Portuguese territories.

The major export crop from Angola in the past years has been coffee. Angola produces about 5.3 percent of the world coffee crop, making it the 4th largest coffee producing nation in the world. Due directly to this production, all of which takes place outside of metropolitan Portugal, Portugal has claimed membership for itself

in the International Coffee Organization, which is an organization of coffee growing and coffee buying nations.

In addition, the organization controls the world market price for coffee through the International Coffee Agreement. This agreement sets the amount of coffee which can be exported from member nation, in order to keep the price of coffee stable on the world market.

Even though no coffee is grown in metropolitan Portugal, it is given equal status with the other members of the organization and is allowed to sell the coffee bled out of the coffee workers of Angola on the world market. This is done without returning any of the profits to the people of Angola, whose sweat produces the coffee.

Instead the profits are used by Portugal to raise additional funds for its national budget, of which approximately 60 percent comes from the "colonies." Therefore, it is very important for Portugal to sell its coffee on the world market. For without the revenues from its coffee sales, the per capita income of metropolitan Portugal would fall even lower than the \$423 which it is at present, making it the poorest country in Europe. It would be a great blow to Portugal to have its world market for coffee closed off.

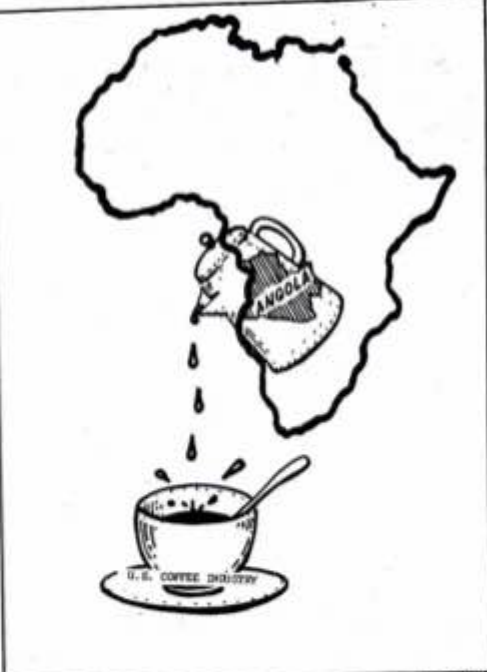
Coffee, soaked with the blood of African workers has been

exported from Angola for over 100 years. However, since the end of the second World War there has been a great increase in the demand for coffee, especially from within the United States. The planters in Angola, working through the Portuguese community in the United States have secured a place for Angolan coffee on the U.S. market. In 1969, the United States imported 68 million dollars worth of coffee from Portugal.

The government of Portugal receives about 30 percent of the revenues from the exportation of coffee from Angola. Portugal spends two-fifths of her national budget on war activities and in 1971 Portugal spent 556 million on colonial warfare, 41.8 percent of its national budget. Therefore, it is safe to say that Portugal spends about 12 percent of its coffee income to cover war-making costs.

In addition an extra assessment is levied on each kilo of exported coffee for the purpose of supporting the para-military organization of Portuguese living in Angola called, the Organizacao Provincial de Voluntarios e Defesa Civil, OPVDC (Angolan national guard) which was established after the revolt of coffee workers in 1961.

Also, following the expansion of military activities on the



THE U.S. COFFEE INDUSTRY IS ONE OF THE MANY concerns reaping profits in Southern Africa at the expense of the African masses.

part of the Liberation fighters in Angola, a special defense tax of 4 percent to 30 percent of the total profit resulting from coffee sales has been levied, this tax totals about 3.5 million a year. Besides, the taxes mentioned previously, some plantation owners must pay extra money for military protection of their property.

PLANTATIONS

Most of the coffee in Angola is grown in the Northwest region.

About 75 per cent of the plantations found there average over 250 acres and of the 75 per cent some 45 per cent are over 750 acres. As is the usual case, on plantations the manual work is all done by the Africans and the management is handled by the Europeans.

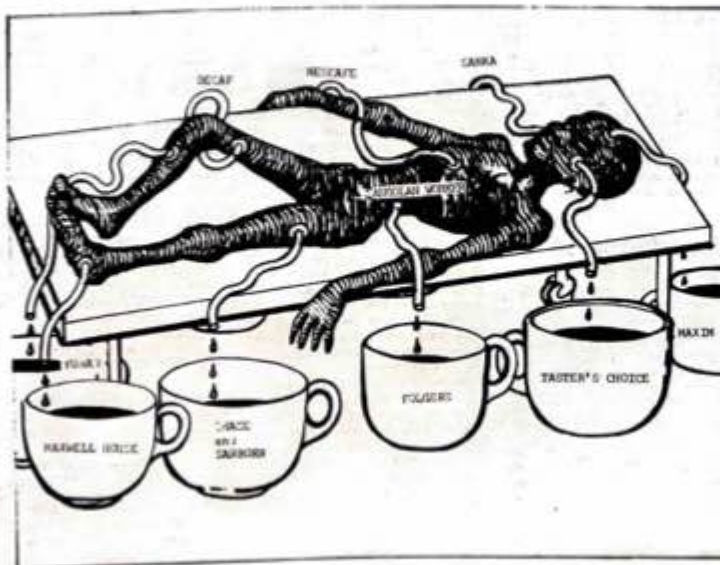
The land on which the coffee plantations rest was stolen by the Europeans from Africans living there in the 1950's.

Between the years of 1955 and 1961 the number of European plantation increased from 600 to 2,000. Not only was the African's land taken away but he is forced to work on the plantations which the Europeans built on his former land. In a study done by the Institute fur Wirtschaftsforschung in Muenchen in 1963 the following was said concerning the plantations in the north of Angola:

In summary it can be said of most coffee plantations in Angola that they are a typical example of the "plantations" found in the colonial days. On the other hand they are dependent on the prices in the world market and on the other hand they are threatened with the stated or unstated demands from workers who are steadily becoming class conscious. Economically and technically these plantations have become obsolete. The business practices amount to plundering of the land. The goal is merely to get the greatest possible profit in the shortest possible time. If in Angola occurs what has already occurred in many other African lands; that is at the moment of political revolution the long suppressed wage demands of the African working class come into effect and lend to wage increase from 100 to 150 per cent, then it can be doubted whether the most European coffee plantations will still be feasible.

Over 85 per cent of the workers found on the plantations in the north are Africans who have been driven off their land. They are resettled in camps called Aldementos, where the Portuguese can keep an eye on them and make sure that they do their "moral and civic" duty to work. To avoid this type of life over 500,000 Angolans cross the border of Angola into Zaire and of Zambia to the escape the death-trap of Portuguese labor camps.

Also, Africans are forced to work on the Portuguese plantation in direct violation of the wage level established by the International Federation of Free Trade. PART II NEXT ISSUE.





STATE OF SEIGE

By Robert N. Taylor (AANS) - Without much fanfare and publicity, there's a movie currently being shown in several of this country's major cities that Blacks should see.

It was banned from the government-built John F. Kennedy Cultural Center in Washington, D.C., seldom is it advertised on television, and unlike "Super Fly," "Lady Sings the Blues" and "Sounder," you will not hear any mention of it on soul radio stations.

The movie is "State of Siege," and it is about revolution.

More specifically, the movie, as one reviewer termed it, is a "timely, horrifying political probe and revelation" of how the United States government acts to suppress political dissent and stifle revolutionary movements in Latin America.

This brilliantly, highly factual Costa-Gavras film is a semi-documentary of the kidnapping and eventual assassination of an American official who fronts as a technical expert helping underdeveloped countries.

But, his primary function is training and channeling American assistance to the army and police in these countries so they may better suppress dissent and social agitation.

"State of Siege" reveals how the United States, in order to protect the investments of large American corporations and stop what it views as a threat of socialist-backed liberation movements (Vietnam is another example), has allied itself with some of the most dictatorial and fascist governments in South America.

The part of the American official is played by Yves Montand.

He displays the belief of many American officials that they are right when they help other governments to stifle dissent through murder and torture simply because the dissidents may wish to establish a socialist government.

The movie centers around the activities of the urban guerrillas - the Tupamaros - in Uruguay.

Blacks should be seeing this film of how the U.S. government operates internationally. But presently, they are not.

Viewing the film in Washington, D.C. (75 percent Black), only eight blacks were counted out of an audience of nearly 200.

The percentage of Blacks in the audience is reportedly the same in New York where "The Mack", meanwhile, the movie of a Black pimp, is packing houses.

'De Man Mau' Defendants Killed in Jail

By Francis Ward (AANS) - The case of seven young Blacks - defendants in the so-called De Mau Mau murder case - took perhaps its strangest turn last week when two defendants, Nathaniel Burse, 23, and Edward Moran, 22, were found strangled to death in their jail cells.

Most of the defendants, like Burse and Moran, were Vietnam veterans.

The seven were arrested in October and charged by authorities in Chicago and north suburban Lake County (Waukegan) with the murder of five suburban whites.

Some of the defendants are also suspects in a third killing of three suburban whites, and charges have subsequently been dropped against three suspects in a fourth killing of a white Southern Illinois University student in downstate Illinois.

At the outset, the suspects were charged in a total of nine murders. At the time, Cook County Sheriff Richard Elrod and then-State's Attorney Edward V. Harahan alleged that the seven belonged to a "gang" which called itself De Mau Mau and went around randomly

killing whites."

The case caused an orgy of press sensationalism and stirred suburban whites to new heights of anger and fear of a "Black invasion."

Six of the seven were being held in Lake County Jail pending the outcome of the hearings on defense motions to suppress the statements.

Jail Warden LeRoy Winstead said that Burse and Moran were found about 8 a.m. Wednesday, June 13, when his men answered the pleas of another suspect, Michael Clark, 21, that neither of the two could be aroused from bed.

TRIAL DELAY

Defense attorneys are baffled and fearful of the consequences of the killings. Richard Halprin, attorney for three defendants, called the murders "just an absolute disaster. I don't know when we're going to be able to go to trial now."

The trial will be delayed even further now, he stated.

There will be independent autopsies performed on both bodies. As of yet, no charges have been filed against anybody in connection with the killings.

U.S. Makes Secret Loans To S. Africa

From AFRICA NEWS DURHAM, N.C. - Wachovia Bank and Trust Company has just been identified as part of a nine-bank consortium providing a revolving credit to the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR), a company directly owned by the South African government.

The credit, established in 1970, is exposed in documents obtained by the Southern Africa Committee after they were "leaked" to a source in the Federal Republic of Germany. (The German Deutsche Bank is a leading participant in the consortium.)

The credit is one of a series set up confidentially through the Nassau, Bahamas branch of the European American Banking Corporation (EABC). Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, the largest bank in the southeastern United States and 30th largest in the nation, has a \$2 million participation in a \$20 million credit to ISCOR, together with the EABC, Standard Bank, Ltd., Bank of Montreal, Toronto Dominion Bank, Compagnie Financiere de la Deutsche Bank AG, World Banking Corporation, and Canadian Imperial Bank.

The total amount of loans in the series, all arranged since the latter part of 1970, exceeds \$250 million. For the most part the loans are revolving credits in Eurocurrencies, and almost all are provided to South African government departments or state-owned corporations. Approximately \$150 million went to the Ministry of finance. All are arranged through the EABC, owned

jointly by Midland Bank (England), Deutsche Bank (Germany), Societe Generale (France), Societe Generale de Banque (Belgium), and Creditanstalt-Bankverein (Austria).

The loans were channeled through the Nassau, Bahamas branch, evidently in order to avoid the public scrutiny and criticism which has accompanied previous loans to the South African government.

An earlier revolving credit arrangement of \$40 million shows the political sensitivity of financial ties with the South African government, at a time of almost universal condemnation of its policies of racial discrimination, and mounting pressure from the United Nations and groups within the United States for cutting off support for the South African system by government and business. The loan, provided by a consortium of eleven American banks, was allowed to expire in 1969, after four years of criticism and protest by churches, Black leaders, students and politicians.

The new arrangements indicate that foreign credits to South Africa are now being made with greater care and secrecy. They also represent a much greater commitment of resources.

And yet their importance to South Africa goes beyond the considerable amount of money involved. South Africa is faced with serious economic difficulties, many stemming from the application of racially restric-

tive policies which restrain industrial development.

At the same time, it is trying to achieve rapid economic growth in order to increase its self-sufficiency, and reduce its vulnerability to political pressure. Resulting problems such as the country's large trade deficit are countered by credits of money from foreign banks, which constitute a form of direct assistance to the state.

The giant U.S. banks involved in the first consortium evidently decided not to participate in the recent series of loans. New arrangements are primarily with European, Canadian, and regional U.S. banks (such as Wachovia, Merchants National of Indianapolis, City National of Detroit, First National Bank of Louisville, United Virginia Bank, Maryland National Bank, and others).

Several participating banks requested the EABC not to reveal their identities. Of the banks involved in the loan to ISCOR, only one asked to remain undisclosed. That one was Wachovia.

The future will have no pity for those men who, possessing the exceptional privilege of being able to speak words of truth to their oppressors, have taken refuge in an attitude of passivity, of mute indifference, and sometimes of cold complicity.

-Fanon

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In Grip Of Neo-Colonialism

Kenya: Not Yet UHURU

The following article comes to us from one of our readers in Kenya. It reminds us of the continuing struggle against neo-colonialism on the continent of Africa.

Special to the AFRICAN WORLD

By Kamau-wa-Maithuri

The political situation in Kenya is rapidly deteriorating and the class contradictions between the masses of our people and the ruling class are sharpening. For instance, unemployment is on the increase, the housing situation is deplorable, crime, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, nepotism and corruption abound. The exploitation of our human and natural resources by British and North American imperialism continues unabated.

Besides engaging in unprecedented brutality against protesting university students and conducting a campaign of deceit involving empty pledges to socialize the national means of production, the reactionary regime in Kenya is incapable of improving the lives of the majority of our people.

To the Kenya ruling class,

their heroic revolutionary movement was twisted and sneakily betrayed by some hidden traitors who posed as their champions and servants.

These hidden traitors are no other than the Kenya national bourgeoisie that had fully assimilated the colonial forces of habit, thinking, selfishness and money-greed. The hidden traitors feared the success of revolution and the establishment of a Socialist revolutionary government in our country.

They clearly saw in revolution and Socialism their destruction as the new monopolists of the new regime and the new owners of the means of production that they wished to be after the overthrow of the British Colonialist regime.

As they sought to control the state-power and the national means of production, they strived to perpetuate the old colonial socio-economic structure, and, of course, its corresponding ideology of exploitation.

Unfortunately the masses of our people who faithfully and unflinchingly followed these traitors and trusted them as their "true leaders" were later

seeking to co-opt the national ruling class by throwing crumbs to it. In order for the imperialists to retain economic power and exploitation of the indigenous masses, in an independent state, they must form an ally with the ruling bourgeois class of that state. It is this unholy alliance which ensures their security and their rights to exploit the indigenous masses.

This relationship between the foreign imperialists, and the ruling bourgeois class is dialectical; for it is this dialectical connection and relationship that the national ruling class depends on to maintain its privileged position.

The imperialists and the native ruling class need each other in their bid for power and control of the national means of production. They use cultural imperialism and other exploiting ideologies to keep our people quiet and peaceful. This relationship between the national bourgeoisie and international imperialism is called neo-colonialism.

And in a neo-colonialist state, like Kenya, the national bourgeoisie's role is that of intermediary.

To ensure the continued subjugation of the masses of Kenya, the national ruling class has monopolized the national cultural forces and technical know-how through the banning of certain enlightening publications and denial of relevant education to the masses of our people. The ruling national class in Kenya, as all exploiting classes, regard the monopoly of education and culture as one of the principal instruments for the preservation of its monopoly of political power.

It is much easier to keep the masses of our people in check so long as they are uneducated and are held in the grip of all kinds of prejudices and superstitions.

Fully 95 percent of our people live in village shacks, town slums, servant quarters, etc. They go without food for days and without medical care for years. They go to separate poor schools where education is of a



GENERAL DEDAN KIMATHI, NOW RECOGNIZED AS THE real leader of the Mau Mau Revolution was killed in 1956 by agents of the British.

low standard and is being polluted with foreign cultural imperialism.

The peasants in the rural areas live on the plantations of the rich native bourgeoisie, and like the workers in the urban areas who are privately owned by the foreign neo-colonialist capitalists, the peasantry is the private property of the native bourgeois capitalists. Both peasants and workers have no rights to fight for higher wages and for better working conditions.

The conditions of the African women in our country has not improved since independence. Even to this day the African women are deprived of many political and civic rights, get less pay for equal work with men and are kept in a subordinate position in the family in the name of an out-dated African traditionalism.

In addition to that, the prostitution of women has become an economic asset for the Kenya ruling class. For every 10 young women, 5 are prostituted. The ruling class in Kenya has turned our country

into a brothel of European tourists.

In Kenya, like any other neo-colonialist states in Africa, the people's revolution is in the making and the ruling class clearly understands this contradiction. For the response to this new revolutionary thrust from our people, the ruling national bourgeoisie, has cleverly invented what we would call "Ideology of Tribalism."

Ideology of tribalism is intended to keep the masses divided and antagonistic to one another. It breeds regionalism, local chauvinism, religious subjectivism, narrow nationalism and ethical dogmatism, among our people which in fact deflects their wrath from their class-enemy. Consequently, divided and hostile to one another, it is easy for the ruling class to control and dominate them.

Ideology of tribalism makes our people go against one another instead of forming a broad United Front against their class-enemy.

Another instrument that the Kenya ruling class uses to keep

(cont'd on pg. 15)



JOMO KENYATTA, ONCE THOUGHT TO BE THE HEAD OF the Kenyan Mau Mau, now rules with the best wishes of colonial masters.

development means buying Mercedes Cars, decking itself in silks and velvets, speaking English, spending time yachting, racing horses, attending cocktail parties, etc. The leadership in Kenya is corrupt; it is a product of international imperialism.

The struggle for independence in Kenya was waged by the Mau Mau guerrillas led by Comrade Dedan Kimathi, but was not carried to its logical conclusion. It fell short of total revolution and scientific socialism; therefore, it was retarded and co-opted. As our people in Kenya fought valiantly to oust foreign colonialists and imperialists from the national territory,

to discover the betrayal and trickery of these leaders.

Those freedom fighters and other progressive and anti-imperialist elements in our country who challenged and condemned the national bourgeoisie for selling out the revolution were fast isolated, put into concentration camps or brutally killed.

Consequently, the masses of our people had no other choice but to obey the new master and continue to suffer from exploitation and oppression. This is the present reality of our country.

In Kenya today, British and North American imperialism control the national means of production while cleverly



WHILE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIALISM RAGES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, THE struggle against neo-colonialism looms heavily throughout the continent. (Photo by Dexter Oliver).



**Our Children Learn
That Imperialism
Will Be Crushed
Only Through
Struggle!!!**



Kenya - A Neo-Colonial State

(Cont'd from pg. 13)

the starving masses peaceful in the Christian church. The Christian church in Kenya and Africa encourages and promotes cult of individualism, religious chauvinism, capitalist accumulation of wealth and preservation of the status quo in the name of God. Whose God? The god of the capitalist ruling class. Priests, preachers and ministers are right-hand men of the Kenya ruling class.

To sum the essence of this article, we say "UHURU NOT YET" in Kenya as long as the foreign imperialists and neo-colonialists control our national means of production; we say Kenya is not free as long as the ruling national bourgeoisie which constitutes 9.01 percent of the population continues to live in luxury, has plenty to eat, drive fast cars, sends its children to the best schools; while the masses of our people

live in dire poverty and all the fury which they feel for not being able to feed their families, to send their children to school, being without medical care and homes to live in, without land, money and work, for not being able to enjoy the fruits of their hard won independence.

But how long can our people allow these ugly conditions to continue? Doesn't the dialectical theory of social and historical development clearly state that when a whole people exist in these conditions, the alternative is to break these slave chains through revolution.

And has not the Mau Mau freedom fighters scientifically proved this during our independence war against British imperialism?

In other words, what we are saying is that Kenya is ripe for

revolution. What then is the role of the revolutionaries and youth in Kenya? Their role is to go to our people and educate them as to the ugliness of their present conditions and the brightness of their future if they carry the revolution through.

They have to convince and assure our people that revolution in Kenya is possible, if only they can overcome their psychological fears of the ruling national class. And to make the masses realize that the revolution in Kenya is an integral part of the Greater Socialist Revolution which is sweeping our continent and the world. That is why the future of our people in Kenya and Africa is bright.

No force on earth can stop their iron-determination; their glorious victory is in fact inevitable!

Air Force Announces A Cleaner, Quieter Nuclear Bomb

WASHINGTON (LNS)—Does the Department of Defense worry about the impact of its activities on the environment? You bet it does.

"The DoD has historically considered the environmental effects of its action on the

Strike After Cattle Prods Are Used On African Caddies

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AANS)—Whips and electrified cattle prods have been used against Black golf caddies at a prestigious South African golf club by white patrons who consider the Africans too ambitious in their efforts to carry the whites' clubs.

As a result, the Black caddies went on strike last week (June 13), and were not expected to return to work.

A club official blamed the Blacks, saying they were too anxious and would not wait in a special compound to be called. Instead, he claimed, they would rush across the green to "pester" arriving players.

Black labor strikes of all sorts have taken place in the apartheid state the past several months.

Despite its seemingly minor character, the caddie protest is considered by many part of growing general discontent on the part of Black workers with conditions in South Africa.

Essex Acted Alone Police Report

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AANS)—Mark J. Essex, the Black Navy veteran killed in a January gunfight atop a local Howard Johnson's hotel, apparently acted alone, according to a preliminary report released by New Orleans police last week.

The report discounted claims by those present that more Black gunmen were heard on other floors of the building. It also devalued reports of sniper fire after Essex had been shot on the hotel roof.

Although police concluded that Essex acted alone, their five month investigation failed to adequately ascertain the Black sniper's movements during the gun battle.

health and safety of its people," states a 1972 brochure. "Maximum effort will be made to incorporate environmental pollution preventive measures in the basic design for weapon systems."

Along these lines, the Pentagon has filed an environmental impact statement on its B-1 bomber, the jet that is designed to drop nuclear weapons anywhere on earth.

The plane's engines, according to the statement, "will not emit smoke," and that compared to other jets, the aircraft will be "quieter by approximately 10 perceived noise levels."

"As compared to current military aircraft, the B-1 will have less of an adverse environmental impact," concludes the Air Force.



THE SWEAT OF THE WORKERS (PROLETARIAT) produces the products of society only to see them expropriated by the ruling class under capitalism.

POLITICAL COOK BOOK

THE PROLETARIAT

In an earlier segment of the Political Cookbook, we said, "under monopoly capitalism in America we can discern five major definable groups that carry out a specific function and role in the production process. These groups are the ruling class, the managerial elite, the petty bourgeoisie, the proletariat, and the lumpen proletariat. The ruling class and the managerial elite make up what is commonly called the bourgeoisie. Having dealt with the ruling class, the managerial elite, and the petty bourgeoisie, we move on to the proletariat. But before doing so, let's again go back to an earlier segment of the Political Cookbook in which we said, "under capitalism, the essential condition for the maintenance and reproduction of the bourgeoisie, is the formation of capital. The condition for the formation of capital is the existence of wage labor - a working class that sells its labor power to the capitalist."

So we see, that for capitalism to exist there must be a working class who, owning no means of production, must sell itself to the capitalist (owners of means of production) for a wage in order to survive. This is the decisive division in capitalism. The bourgeoisie and the proletariat are the primary antagonists in the dramatic struggle that will lead to the overthrow of capitalism.

The workers' relationship to the means of production is that he sells his labor power to the capitalist, and produces the commodities (products) that are the material wealth of that society (we have already discussed the exploitative relationship between the capitalist and the worker in another segment of the Political Cookbook entitled "Wage Labor").

It is the working class that produces the automobile, produces the leather coats, build houses, produces cigarettes, mines the minerals, clears the land, builds the sky scraper, harvests the lettuce, and on and on. The capitalist never place themselves on the assembly line, rarely enters the mine (in which case it is only to inspect, or conduct a tour for curious guests), they never have seen the construction site, but live high on the hog while the masses of workers scratch out a meager existence on a wage, a wage that is eaten up immediately by high prices for goods that they produce but do not own.

The reason that this situation exists is due to the fundamental contradiction of capitalism: private ownership of property versus socialization of labor. Although production is a social function (many workers collectively produce a commodity), the expropriation of that commodity is a private affair.

Because of the working class's relationship to the means of production, they develop common class interest, and common class ideas. Their proletarian being gives rise to a proletarian consciousness.

Because of the proletariat's function in the production process, which is characterized by social production carried on in a disciplined, organized and coordinated fashion and coupled with their ability to comprehend the nature of their exploitation whose essence is the extraction of surplus value (most readily observed at the point of production), the proletariat develops common class ideas and attributes.

These ideas and attributes are characterized by a sense of belonging to a class, a sense of collectivity, cooperation and organization (resulting from the necessity to band together in defense of their class interest from the constant onslaught of the capitalist attempt to slash their living standard), and an aversion to individualism, and an aversion to superstition (their role in production as the producer clearly illustrates that it is man not "spirit" who is the master of the material world).

Left to itself, this consciousness can only reach the level of trade union consciousness in which the proletariat for a long time may continue to organize into disciplined trade unions, and fight their everyday economic struggle, with no thought of taking power and building socialism. A socialist understanding (a

(Cont'd on pg. 16)

Apartheid Rejection

(Cont'd from pg. 6)
homelands, were accepting working within the policy of separate development.

However, with the announcement from the Vorster government of the decision to soon disclose the final outlines of its policy of separate development or apartheid for the homelands, condemnation has been spouting from the mouths of the chiefs.

Chief Gathaba Buthelesi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu said: "We reject it outright. The world can now witness that we were not consulted on these plans, that we reject them and that what is allocated to us by whites is done by naked Baaskap." (Baaskap is an Afrikaans language word meaning white dominance).

Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei homeland and a leading member of the Xosa tribe, warned of the possibility of a "blood-bath" unless whites gave blacks more justice.

Chief Lucas M. Mangope of the Tswana homeland said: "The presentation to us of this map after we had rejected it, shows me that we are speaking from a position of powerlessness."

Other homeland leaders are joining in the protest. In taking a backward glance at the separate development idea we find the following situation:

The philosophy of separate development in South Africa rather than evolving a commonwealth of South African "nations," where nations would cooperate in matters of common interest, with no common central government, in actuality involves discrimination in land possession, labour, education and cultural improvement. It involves complete segregation from the so-called government to the park benches.

Strike Gained Support

SOUTH AFRICA (PAC) - Chief Gathaba Buthelesi has requested all African workers to support a strike by 700 Zulus at an aluminum smelter which is in defiance of the South African government's policy of apartheid.

The strike, which began more than a week ago, was called at the Alusaf aluminum smelter in Natal, jointly owned by the Swiss Alusuisse Com-

The chiefs are well aware they were set up to become enemies of their people. Pretoria, offering them semi-autonomy, failed to take into account the growing awareness of Black consciousness spreading throughout South Africa. The system as it is set up now is designed deliberately to disunite the Africans by placing the Xosa's on one section of land, the Nguni's on another section and the Zulu's, Temba' and others scattered all over the place, these "homelands" interspersed with white settlements, which the Africans are not allowed to travel through.

Indians have been granted more autonomy and visibility lately. Now that China has gained international prestige, the Chinese settlements are allowed more mixture with the whites, as are the Japanese, who are fast becoming more of a world power. These groups of people, having experienced more powerful positions on the world scene are not being ignored by the Vorster.

Hence, seeing this change in attitude and policy on the part of the government toward the Indians, Chinese and Japanese, resident Blacks are adopting all types of platforms to change their status quo within the country.

Exemplifying the paramount ignorance of blind justice, the Vorster government continues to ignore the wave of protest sweeping the country. Blacks refuse to help sustain the system of African homelands, or Bantustans.

Because the set-up of separate development is breeding disunity, poverty and other social ills, we can only view the future as filled with discontent and a move from introspection, veiled threats, etc. toward a truly revolutionary move of confrontation.

pany and the government. The smelter is considered vital to the national security.

At stake in the racist situation is the right of KwaZulu minister of community affairs to negotiate on the workers' behalf. It is against the law in South Africa for an African to belong to a union.

KwaZulu is a massive labor reservoir for Natal with its population of 4 million.

Political Cookbook

(Cont'd from pg. 15)

true proletarian consciousness) can only come through the conscious efforts of tireless revolutionaries (the proletarian party) ejecting themselves into the everyday economic struggle, raising the level of consciousness of the workers to the point where they comprehend the fundamental contradiction.

The proletariat relationship to the means of production, generates a "consciousness of themselves" as a class (this is why many trade unions exist), but it is not until the proletariat becomes "conscious for itself" as a class, that the decisive step can be taken toward a fundamental transformation of society. Then instead of demanding higher wages to solve their problem they will understand the necessity of taking over the factory and running it in their interest, as the only solution to their problem.

The historic role of the working class does not arrive from some special subjective quality of working class, but from its objective status in capitalist society. The contradiction between labor and capital (the proletariat and the bourgeoisie) is the irreconcilable antagonism that is the basis of class struggle, which can only be resolved by the overthrow of the capitalist class and the establishment of socialism.

Next issue, more on the working class - that is the proletariat.

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.



ARGENTINA

The republic of Argentina is located on the southern cone of South America. With a population over 23 million, mostly of European descent, spread over a million square miles, Argentina's population is 70 percent urban and 30 percent rural.

Argentina is virtually self sufficient in oil and natural gas. Coal, iron ore, uranium, tin, zinc, and other minerals are mined. Of the labor forces, 36 percent are in industry, 15 percent in agriculture, and 44 percent in trade and services.

United States investments in Argentina amount to over 1 billion dollars. Argentina's principal trade partners have been Italy, United States, Brazil and West Germany.

Long under military dictatorship, Argentinean people in recent election sent Juan Peron back to power in the form of Peron supporter, President Hector Campora.

With the May 25th inauguration of Campora, anti-imperialist forces in Argentina hope a beginning can be made to break Argentina's political ties with U.S. imperialism.