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Struggle Looms for Middle East Oil

Oil Fields: Battlefields

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE

Watergate has been replaced as the number one news item in this country by accounts of the expanding fuel crisis and the role of the Arab nations in the western fuel "shortage."

Last week Nixon officials stated there is a possibility that fuel may have to be rationed this winter, or at least fuel prices will soar to a level such that the average worker will be hard pressed to keep his family warm. Poor and working Black people will suffer the most hardships as this "crisis" worsens.

As we suffer increased frustration attempting to get a tankful of gas, or heating oil for the home, the capitalists are quick to tell us to blame Arab nations for this situation.

Thus, a few giant imperialist oil firms in this country have successfully arranged a situation to justify rising fuel prices, government subsidies of many of their operations, environmental concessions, and military seizures of Arab oil wells — all designed to continue and increase an exorbitant rate of profit.

On September 1, Libya, one of the largest oil producing countries in the world made a long anticipated announcement that it was nationalizing all oil companies operating there.

The Libyan announcement came less than two weeks after the U. S. Marine Corps had just completed the most extensive desert warfare training (cont'd on pg. 13)



LAST MONTH THE U. S. MARINE CORPS. HELD THE LARGEST DESERT WARFARE training exercise in U. S. history. "Enemy" troops in the exercise wore uniform patterned after Libyan army uniforms.

ALSC Delegation Hosted in Africa

YOBUS NEWS SERVICE

In mid-August an official delegation from the African Liberation Support Committee consisting of Dawohe Gene Locke, ALSC national chairman; Brenda Paris, national secretary; and Owusu Sadaukai, member of the ALSC Executive committee journeyed to Tanzania on an official ALSC visit.

The purpose of the visit was threefold:

1. To deliver \$33,000 of the \$42,000 raised through the United African Appeal drive which culminated with the African Liberation Day demonstrations of May 27, 1973.

2. To hold discussions with governmental officials in Tanzania, Zambia and Guinea and with representatives of all the African

liberation parties about the nature of the struggles being waged against colonialism and imperialism.

3. To talk with representatives about the activities of the ALSC.

This visit is viewed by the Committee as being very important in the process to build stronger links between anti-racist, anti-imperialist movement of Black people in the U. S. and the anti-colonial, anti-imperialist struggles being waged on the continent of Africa. The ALSC delegation was received as an official guest of the Tanzanian government, which is led by the Tanzanian African National Union party (TANU), and the delegates have been able to hold extensive (cont'd on pg. 2)



THE AFRICAN LIBERATION SUPPORT COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVING IN Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. Shown are Owusu Sadaukai, ALSC executive committee member; host Pete Msungu of TANU; Brenda Paris, ALSC National Secretary; and Gene Locke, ALSC National Chairman.

ALSC Reps. Hold Talks Throughout Africa

(Cont'd from pg. 1)

meetings with members of the TANU Central Committee. The main purpose of these meetings is to discuss avenues of cooperation between Africans and Afro-Americans.

A story in the Daily World, the official TANU newspaper carried the headline "Owusu Comes As Party Guest," and it expressed the government's and the party's appreciation of the solidarity shown by the ALSC and by all the brothers and sisters who donated to raise the sum contributed to the liberation parties engaged in armed struggle.

At the time of this writing the delegation has already presented \$8,300 to FRELIMO, the liberation party of Mozambique, and has held talks with members of that party about ways of further assistance from Black people in the U. S. Presentations are to be made also to ZANU, ZAPU and UNITA, liberation parties in Zambia and to PAIGC (African Party for the Liberation of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde).

Besides holding talks with government and liberation party representatives, the delegation has also been able to meet and speak before some of the masses of the people. They have visited Ujaama villages in the interior region and observed the development of socialism in Tanzania.

They also spoke at Kibaha Secondary School and the University of Dar es Salaam.

The address delivered by Owusu at the University was well received. It covered four main areas of concern which are considered to be of particular significance to African — Afro-American solidarity and which are also "topics of raging debate among Black revolutionaries throughout the world." (Quote comes from the text of the speech).

The four areas were:

1. The role of culture in the struggle of our people
2. What should be the relationship between Afro-Americans and Africans
3. The role of Black people in the USA as it relates to the African Revolution and World Revolution

The question of African Unity.

The following are excerpts from each section of the address.

My Brothers and Sisters and Comrades in Struggle it is an honor for us to represent the African Liberation Support Committee of the U. S., Canada

and the Caribbeans here at the University of Dar es Salaam this evening. We wish to sincerely thank the Comrades of the TANU Youth League and the University who have made this particular visit possible.

We come before you tonight not as possessors of all the answers to the struggle of our people, rather we come as fellow participants in the struggle, who have some ideas we would like to share with you for your critical analysis.

It goes without saying that we are impressed with the efforts that are being made in Tanzania to construct a Socialist society. We feel, however, it would be a disservice to spend a considerable period of time praising what is being done, when it is clear that there is so much left for us to do.

My inspiration from Tanzania comes not only from what has been accomplished, but it also comes from hearing officials of the Party and the Government talk about the nature of the task that is still to be done. It says to me that there's a recognition of the true nature of revolutionary struggle.

It is important to point out one other thing before I begin on my topics. I do not represent the views of all Afro-Americans or indeed even a majority opinion. The views I express are those of a growing number of Black people who are in fact dedicating themselves to the long term struggle for the destruction of racism and imperialism.

The Role of Culture

There seems to be a lot of misgivings and confusion about the role of culture. Some so-called left groups are anxious to castigate an adherence to cultural development as being reactionary. It seems to me that cultural development is only reactionary if it is practiced from an incorrect perspective.

The critical point is the realization that culture is not a static phenomenon nor is the world a static entity. The world is ever changing, so to survive a people's culture must change. In short their spiritual expression must reflect the higher level of material production which is indeed a reflection of a higher level of spiritual development. i. e., cultural development....

In summary then I am suggesting that one does not really understand struggle if the cultural aspect of that struggle is down played or criticized. On the other hand the cultural aspect of our struggle must be put in its proper perspective, which it so understands its relationship to our struggle to control our material reality.

The relationship between Afro-Americans and our African Brothers and Sisters

There is a need to critically review many of the assumptions upon which our relationship is built. I feel very strongly that the fact that Africa is our ancestral home does in fact mean that we are Brothers and Sisters. This is without question a key point in our relationship. This reality must never be negated or down

played as certain so called radical forces tend to do. On the other hand this certainly cannot be the final definition to our relationship.

We must go beyond just being Brothers and Sisters and understand that our relationship must also be built on the basis of our common struggle against imperialism. Because in the final analysis although we are Brothers and Sisters we have experienced different concrete conditions. The differences are real and they cannot be wished away simply by exhortations to our ancestors. They can be overcome by our participating in common struggle.

It is our working together, fighting together that will enable us to transcend our historically different experiences and give real meaning to our expressions of Brotherly and Sisterly concerns....

The Role of Afro-Americans to the African Revolution and the World Revolution

There are it seems to me two parts to this question. The struggle is against racism and imperialism. Racism and imperialism are worldwide phenomena that express themselves in many different forms in most nations of the world. It would seem logical then that

1. They are in fact the majority of the Black people in the U. S.

2. Black workers, particularly those at the point of production, are the key to real struggle against monopoly Capitalism because (a) The advancement of their political posture vis-a-vis white workers, (b) it is from workers that surplus labor value is extracted which remains the fundamental cornerstone of Capitalist development.

In summary then our national responsibility or our main responsibility is to wage struggle in the USA. To do this we must develop the correct organizational form to bring about the destruction of racism and monopoly capitalism and to transform the American State. That struggle can only be waged if revolutionary ideas and practice are rooted in the Black working class who along with other people of color will be the vanguard of any organization that truly engages in struggle to establish a Socialist State.

I would suggest, however, that much more theoretical clarity is needed to move that struggle along the correct path. That clarity, however, will occur only as our practice begins to give impetus to that clarity.

On the international level, the second aspect of our struggle we must concretely support the struggles against imperialism that are occurring in the rest of the world. Because of our historical relationship to Africa I believe it places us in a key position to organize support for the African struggles. We must support not only the struggles against colonialism, but more and more we must be prepared to give our support to the struggles against neo-colonialism.

Specifically this means financial, moral and political

(Cont'd on pg. 7)



SUDAN — PRESIDENT JAAFAREL-NIMEIRY had to cut short his participation in the Algiers Non-Aligned conference to deal with internal problems in the Sudan. A four-day state of emergency was declared in Sudan after student riots in the capital city of Khartoum. At last reports Nimeiry had ended the state of emergency and was meeting with leaders of the students and the railroad workers union who had supported the protest. Observers are still seeking a clear analysis of the causes of the strife....

UGANDA — Amid reports that President Nyerere may soon officially recognize his government, Uganda's Gen. Idi Amin has reportedly made a number of reconciliation overtures to some of the nations he has angered. He has reportedly promised Britain he is willing to pay compensation for the expropriated holdings of recently expelled Asians. There are also reports that Amin may also offer to pay a \$34 million debt to Israel. Finally, he has announced that as of Sept. 17 Uganda will again be open to western tourists...

LIBYA — The on again off again Egypt — Libya unification plan is apparently on again at least to some mutually acceptable extent. The unification was officially declared over radio Cairo on August 29 in a broadcast which stated that the "new state" would support the principles of revolution and would work toward recovery of Israel occupied territories....

ALGIERS — After reports of an ideological dispute between the two leaders, Col. Qaddafi of Libya and Fidel Castro of Cuba ended the non-aligned conference in a warm embrace of unity. Castro announced that Cuba was severing its nominal diplomatic relationship with Israel....

ZIMBABWE — As pressure from African liberation forces grows more intense the white racist Rhodesian regime is hard pressed to mount an effective military campaign against the guerrilla forces. While trying to deal with increasing draft dodging in the regular army the regime has recently activated what it calls "the Dads Brigade." The group is composed of a motley group of middle aged racists gung-ho with thoughts of making a successful pot-bellied stand against the rising tide of African liberation....

THE QUOTE OF THE MONTH comes from the words of a top Brazilian diplomat who recently responded in a news interview that "When someone speaks to me of tortures and repression in my country, I am uneasy and nervous, but when they accuse me of being an imperialist....I will say no, no and deny it — but I am secretly flattered."

Saigon Threatens Own

HANOI (TNS) — While the United States and the Thieu regime have now signed two agreements (January 28, June 14), to implement a cease-fire and bring democratic rights to South Vietnam, the administration in Saigon proceeds as if it were still at war against its own people.

Since the signing of the Paris Agreement, Thieu has put into effect some 60 new "decrees" designed to impose his dictatorial rule over the people of South Vietnam. Among the more notorious decrees are:

The "decree on assuring the security of the rear," which prohibits all strikes and demonstrations, provides for the arrest of all those caught in the street during curfew hours and allows police to shoot on sight.

A press decree that Thieu has used to close down a dozen newspapers at the same time.

A decree that abolishes elections at hamlet and village level. All province governors are now appointed by Thieu and the state machinery at lower levels is run by the military.

A decree on political parties that eliminated in one stroke 26 different parties. Only those organizations set up by Thieu himself are allowed to remain.

Perhaps the most widely applied of these repressive measures is Law 090, concerning the prosecution of persons responsible for "actions harmful to national security."

Saigon recently announced that it would hold "military trials" for more than 100 trade union leaders under this law.

Attica: Two Years Later- Trials to be Started

by Vaughn Taplin

BUFFALO, N. Y.—This Sept. 13, 1973 marks the second anniversary of the ill-fated Attica prison rebellions and subsequent massacres. Thirty-nine prisoners and hostage guards were murdered in an assault by the New York State police during the uprisings.

Supporters of the Attica Brothers are slated to hold rallies and various events in Buffalo, New York City, Charlotte, Los Angeles, Atlanta, and other cities.

Buffalo will also be the scene of the Attica trials in which 60 men, prisoners and former prisoners are to go on trial on charges ranging from alleged possession of contraband to kidnapping and murder.

Originally, the trials were scheduled for Attica, N. Y. in Wyoming County. Attica is a rural lily-white community where nearly all of the residents are either employed or connected with the prison in some capacity. Defense attorneys filed for a change of venue before the court requesting that the trial be moved to New York City.

Also, 37 indictments were handed down against the 60 defendants. These indictments included murder charges against three men, Mariano Gonzales, John Hill and Charley Joe Pernasilice.

Pernasilice will be represented by former U. S. Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, while Gonzales and Hill will be represented by attorney William Kuntzler.

A repertoire of delaying tactics and roadblocks have been used by the Erie County and New York State judiciaries to stifle the efforts of the Attica Brothers defense attorneys.

The Attica Brothers and their defense committee are asking the public and the Black community in particular, to support the following three demands:

(1) We Demand that the indictments against the Attica Brothers be dismissed.

(2) We Demand that the state officials responsible for the conditions that led to the revolt and for the mass murder that ended it, be brought to Justice!

(3) We Demand that the 28 just demands of the Attica Brothers be implemented immediately under the supervision of concerned members of the community.

The original 28 demands of the Attica Brothers are as follows:

1) Replace Superintendent Mancus immediately.

2) Grant complete legal and administrative amnesty to all persons associated with this matter. (the rebellion).

3) Place this institution (Attica) under federal jurisdiction.

4) Apply the New York State minimum wage law to all work done by inmates.

5) Allow all New York State prisoners to be politically active, without intimidation or reprisal.

6) Allow true religious freedom (Note-this is particularly for those who believe in Islam).

7) End all censorship of newspapers, magazines, letters, and other publications from publishers.

8) Allow all inmates on their own to communicate with anyone they please.

9) When an inmate reaches conditional release, give him full release without parole.

10) Institute realistic, effective rehabilitation programs for all inmates according to their offense and personal needs.

11) Modernize the inmate educational system.

12) Provide a healthy diet, reduce the number of pork dishes and serve fresh fruit daily.

13-14) Reduce cell time, increase recreation time, and provide better recreation facilities and equipment.

15) Provide adequate medical treatment for every inmate; engage either a Spanish-speaking doctor or interpreters who will accompany Spanish-speaking inmates to medical interview.

16) Educate all correction officers in the needs of inmates.

17) Institute a program for the employment of a significant number of Black and Spanish-speaking officers.

18-19) Establish an inmate grievance delegation comprised of one elected inmate from each company which is authorized to speak to the administration concerning grievances and develop other procedures for community control of the institution.

20) Conduct a Grand Jury Investigation of the expropriation of inmate funds and the use of profits from the metal and other shops.

21) Cease administrative resentencing of inmates returned for parole violation. Conduct Menechino hearings in a fair manner.

22) Remove inside walls making one open yard and end segregation.

23) Expand the work release program.

24) End approved lists for visitings and correspondence.

25) Remove screens in visitation rooms as soon as possible.

26) Institute parole violation changes-revocation of parole shall not be for vehicle and traffic violations.

27) Due process hearings for all disciplinary proceedings with 30 day maximum.

28) Access to facility for outside doctors and dentists at inmate's expense.

Mafia Moving Into The Caribbean

PORT-OF-SPAIN — (TNS) — The Prime Minister of Trinidad-Tobago, Eric Williams, has charged that the U. S. Mafia is planning to set up gambling casinos in other Caribbean countries. "They are importing the violence, pollution and decadence of U. S. cities," the Prime Minister stated.

Among the countries where the Mafia has gambling, drug, and prostitution interests, he said, are the Bahamas, Antigua, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Curacao and Puerto Rico.

He added that the tourist business in the Caribbean is "destroying the beauty of the islands" and that it promotes prostitution and drug traffic.

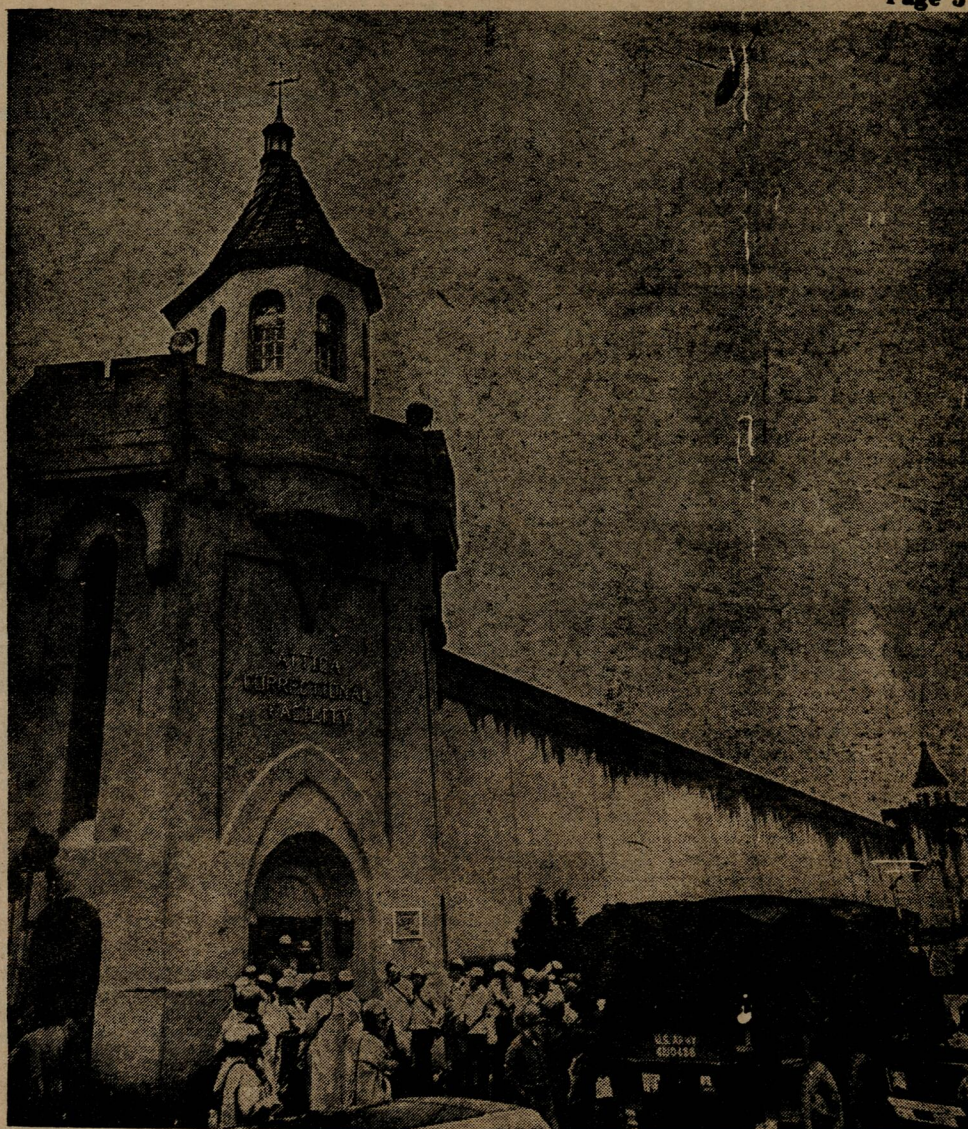


PHOTO SHOWS N. Y. STATE TROOPER MASSING NEAR ATTICA GATE BEFORE THE massacre of September, 1971. Note the police helicopter circling over prison yard.

Allende's Last UN Speech: "End Multinational Corporations"

NEW YORK-Aug. 13 (TNS)—The United Nations has begun to take seriously the growing threat posed by the giant multinational corporations to the developing nations of the world.

In a speech before the UN General Assembly last December, Chile's President Salvador Allende sounded the alarm on the way these corporations threaten world peace and the sovereignty of nations. Allende came to the UN specifically to expose to the world the crimes committed against his country by two typical conglomerates: ITT and Kennecott Copper.

"PITCHED BATTLE"
"The power of these corporations," Allende told the General Assembly, "is so great as to transcend all frontiers. The profits are fabulous and represent an enormous drain on the resources of the developing nations.... In one year, these enterprises took profits from the Third World totaling \$1,723,000,000."

"We are witnessing a pitched battle between the great transnational corporations and sovereign states, for the latter's fundamental political, economic and military decisions are being interfered

with by worldwide organizations that are not dependent on any single state, and which are not accountable to or regulated by any parliament or institution representing the collective interest. In a word, the entire political structure of the world is being undermined."

DOCUMENTED REPORT

The UN's Department of Economic and Social Affairs has just released a 195-page document entitled "Multinational Corporations and World Development." The report was prepared to explore what it terms "the paramount issue"—whether a set of devices can be worked out to guide the multinational corporations' exercise of power to enforce them. Still, this report contains vital information and insights into the functioning of these creations of modern capitalism.

One reason why multinational corporations have begun to draw so much attention is that since 1971 they have become the main channel of international economic exchange, bypassing traditional trade between nations.

For example, an auto company, in its old

uni-national days, would sell cars abroad by exporting them in accordance with national and international quota, tariff and other regulations. But as soon as this company establishes a branch in another country, it may completely by-pass these restrictions when sending cars to that country. This sets up, in essence a parallel system of economic exchange.

WHERE ARE THEY?

The vast majority of multinational corporations are based in the developed capitalist countries, notably the United States, West Germany, Japan, Great Britain and France. It is their distribution that is impressive. Of the top 10 corporations in the world, eight are based in the U. S. Of the 211 companies that do over \$1 billion worth of business a year, 126 are based in the U. S. In second place is West Germany with 19, Japan has 16, England 15, France 13.

Through based in the developed capitalist countries, the multinationals carry out one-third of their business with the underdeveloped world. U. S.-based corporations account for (Cont'd on pg. 13)



AS THE U. S. MILITARY BECOMES FLOODED WITH MORE AND MORE BLACK RECRUITS, top brass are alarmed over spreading Black militancy.

Army Fears Black Influx

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON—Top Commanders of the U. S. Volunteer Army are worried about the increasing number of young Black men joining the army. Their concern has festered because they feel that there will soon no longer be a balanced representation of the U. S. population. The fear is that an army which is visibly heavy with Black soldiers may cause whites to lose touch with the army as an institution. The Army says it is concerned with performance, and not race. Arguments by critics say that the rising number of Blacks in the army may lead to a poor man's army or a Black man's army or both.

Rising pay and opportunities within the services plus perhaps a poor job market on the outside have boosted both Black and white re-enlistment.

The percentage of Black officers is not increasing nearly as fast. During the pre-Vietnam days of 1964, 3.4 percent of Army's officer corps was Black. Now the figure is about 3.9 percent. The growth of percentage of Blacks in the army is shown in army statistics: 1964 Black enlisted men made up 13.4 of the army, 1968 the enlistment was 12.6 percent. In the 12 months ended last July, 1973 the figure was 22.2 percent and rising.

There is criticism from Black leaders that all minority groups will carry the burden again, especially the poor. There is also the fear because of attitudes in the U. S. against discrimination of Black people, Black soldiers may contest or challenge U. S. support of Portuguese forces in supplying them with napalm, herbicides,

plus the training of Portuguese officers at Fort Bragg, North Carolina and at several naval bases in California.

One such example is the twenty-year old Larry Johnson who grew up in Harlem, New York. He enlisted in the Army to make a better life for his wife and child. In Feb. of this year he read in Ebony magazine about the struggle to free Mozambique and he conducted further research on his own. Because of discoveries he made, he tried to withdraw from the U. S. Army. Consequently he was court martialled. During the court martial proceedings thirty other soldiers entered the courtroom as a gesture of solidarity with him, and interrupted the court for one hour.

'They Had No Business There' Says Police

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
ATLANTA, GA.—The vicious murdering of Black men, women and children in all parts of the country continues to be a constant outrage in the day to day oppression that Black people face. One of the latest deaths involved the shooting of a Black youth, Diamond Lloyd, by Atlanta police. Another involved the murder of three Black children on a church picnic in Mississippi.

In the first report that came out, it was stated that Lloyd, a suspected heroin dealer, ran away from the police and was shot in the back. A later report had him reaching for what was supposed to be a gun, but what turned out to be a bag, apparently to shoot the policeman.

A bag of dope was allegedly found at the death site, but it was not known whether it was planted by the police or not. Police in Atlanta have already been caught once planting a knife on the body of a Black man whom they murdered in cold blood, but predictably nothing was done about it. Lloyd is the fourth Black man

to be killed by Atlanta police in the past two weeks, and the 14th in the last 6 months.

Even more atrocious, if that's possible, was the callous murder of three Black children in Gulfport, Mississippi, 2 weeks ago. A group of about 40 Black children from Atlanta's inner city were on an outing, a day at the beach. The outing was sponsored by Emmanuel House, an Episcopal Church organization.

The children had been wading in the surf in two large groups, when a speed boat came toward the group that was farthest out in the water. Then according to witnesses, the boat picked up speed and raced full speed at the children.

The children scrambled to get out of the way and several stumbled and fell.

The boat passed close by and in so doing created a powerful undertow that literally sucked several of the young brothers and sisters under. Three of them drowned, and several others would have died had not one of the counselors, an older brother in the group, disregarded his own safety and rescued those who were

struggling.

The speed boat raced off. No one in the area seemed to know the identity of either the boat or the driver, despite the fact that very few people in the area own boats. Several racist white people in the town were overheard to have expressed the feeling that "it served them right. Niggers got no business using that beach no how."

Saigon Regime Sells Oil Rights to U.S.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
SAIGON - As the U.S. military is backing out of Vietnam, U. S. capitalists are quickly consolidating their grip over the important natural resources of the region.

Last week the South Vietnam government signed away oil concessions in the country to four giant U.S. oil corporations.

In effect, the agreement gave Shell, Exxon, Mobil and Sunningdale the rights to oil located off the shores of South Vietnam.

The four oil companies gave the Saigon government a \$17 million "bonus" for signing the agreement.

"Just a Cold-Blooded Murder" of R.I. Brother

Special to the AFRICAN WORLD

By Pamela M. Jones
PROVIDENCE, R.I. - The Black residents of South Providence have labeled the shooting death of Brother J. C. Brown by a Providence policeman as "just a cold-blooded murder." Once again the obvious lack of regard this society has for the life of any Black man was made blatantly clear, this time by patrolman James O'Connell, who was later found to be "within the scope of the duties and responsibilities of a police officer."

Brother J. C. Brown, 34, of 737 Granston Street, and owner of the Night Life Social Club on Prairie Avenue, was shot to death by officer O'Connell on the night of June 30th.

The incident was precipitated when Bro. Brown complained to patrolman John Lopez that his car had been ticketed twice within a fifteen minute period. After a verbal exchange between the two, Brown was said to have walked away saying he would argue the matter in court.

At this point, it would seem that Lopez had several options. It would have been simple enough for him merely to walk away and let Brown argue the matter in court. He could have even had the automobile towed away. Lopez, however, chose to display the total power which this society gives to him as a policeman over the life of a Black man.

So as Bro. Brown was walking away, into his own club, Lopez radioed for reinforcements. Witnesses say he then caught up with Brown shouting obscenities and hitting Brown with his night stick. Two more policemen, James O'Connell and William Thompson, arrived as Brown sought to leave and the three pursued Brown into his Bar.

Brown allegedly seized a pool cue and began swinging it in his defense. According to police, Thompson and Lopez was hit by Brown who continued to swing at O'Connell. Officer O'Connell then fired his service revolver into Brown. The bullet struck Brown, who was then allegedly back-swinging the pool cue, in the left side of his back, passed through his upper chest, and emerged on the right side of his chest. Brown collapsed and died as a result of his wound.

Several factors prompted the immediate reaction of community leaders. Following a policy of silence, police released only a sketchy outline of what had actually happened. Statements by witnesses were neither confirmed nor denied until the grand jury report some ten days later, in which the officer was held to be justified by his actions.

The wide discrepancies between the stories of witnesses in the club and the police was also an area of concern. Although there was disagreement as to whether Brown had a pool cue or not, witnesses at the club do agree that Brown never hit anyone with it. In fact, several witnesses even went so far as accusing the police of inflicting wounds upon themselves so as to substantiate their story and cover up the real truth. These charges

were never answered.

Also in question is the fact that O'Connell was not even suspended during the investigation.

In a two page report, the grand jury cleared O'Connell who they said acted in self-defense, and the defense of his fellow officers. The report declared O'Connell was in danger of being seriously injured by the pool stick wielded by Brown and shooting was the only alternative which could have been taken at the time.

The grand jury based this decision on a state law which says that any person who reasonably believes, under the circumstances, that he is in danger of losing his own life or suffering serious bodily injury, may use lethal force in his own self-defense.

That law does not apply only to policemen, it clearly states "any person." The person in this case was clearly J. C. Brown. O'Connell was holding a gun; Brown either was or was not holding a pool cue. In any case, would not any Black man being pursued by three armed policemen consider himself in danger of losing his life or of suffering serious bodily injury? And therefore, would he not be justified in using lethal force, if that was the case, in his own self-defense? Instead, the grand jury, with one Black member, saw fit to accuse Brown of assault and battery at the time of his murder.

The Coalition of Black Leadership, chaired by Michael Van Leesten, deplored the secrecy and confusion surrounding the facts of the case and called for the appointment of a select panel to investigate the incident. This request was denied.

However, Attorney Walter Stone has called for a federal investigation under U.S. Code Annotated, section 242, title 18.

Bro. Stone was not surprised at the verdict of justifiable homicide, as few Black folk should have been.

The case has been forwarded to the Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice. Also pending is a possible civil suit by Bro. Brown's wife, Mrs. Juanita Brown.

Another Wave of Namibian Resistance

AFRICA NEWS

Namibian police remained on standby this week in the capital city's large African township, where trouble flared at a public meeting. Two hundred and sixty-five people were arrested and one was shot by police at a gathering organized by SWAPO - the South West African People's Organization.

The meeting is the latest in a series of protests against South African control of Namibia - a mineral-rich desert nation. SWAPO, which celebrates August 26th as its national holiday, is having increasing success in mobilizing popular expressions of discontent with white South African rule.

..To make preparation does not spoil the trip.
African Proverb.

Namibian Reality Vs. Media Distortions

The following article was submitted to the AFRICAN WORLD by Brother Leonard Harris, a graduate student in the Africana Studies Dept. at Cornell University.

By Leonard Harris

On Aug. 13, an article in the N.Y. Times, "South West Africa Faces Rising Political Ferment", gave a distorted picture of the issues, ferment, and conditions in Namibia.

Namibia (South West Africa) is a southern African country, rarely publicized, where SWAPO Liberation forces have been active since 1955. It is important to avoid confusion concerning the issues as seen by Africans under colonialism with the perspective of issues as seen by the colonizer.

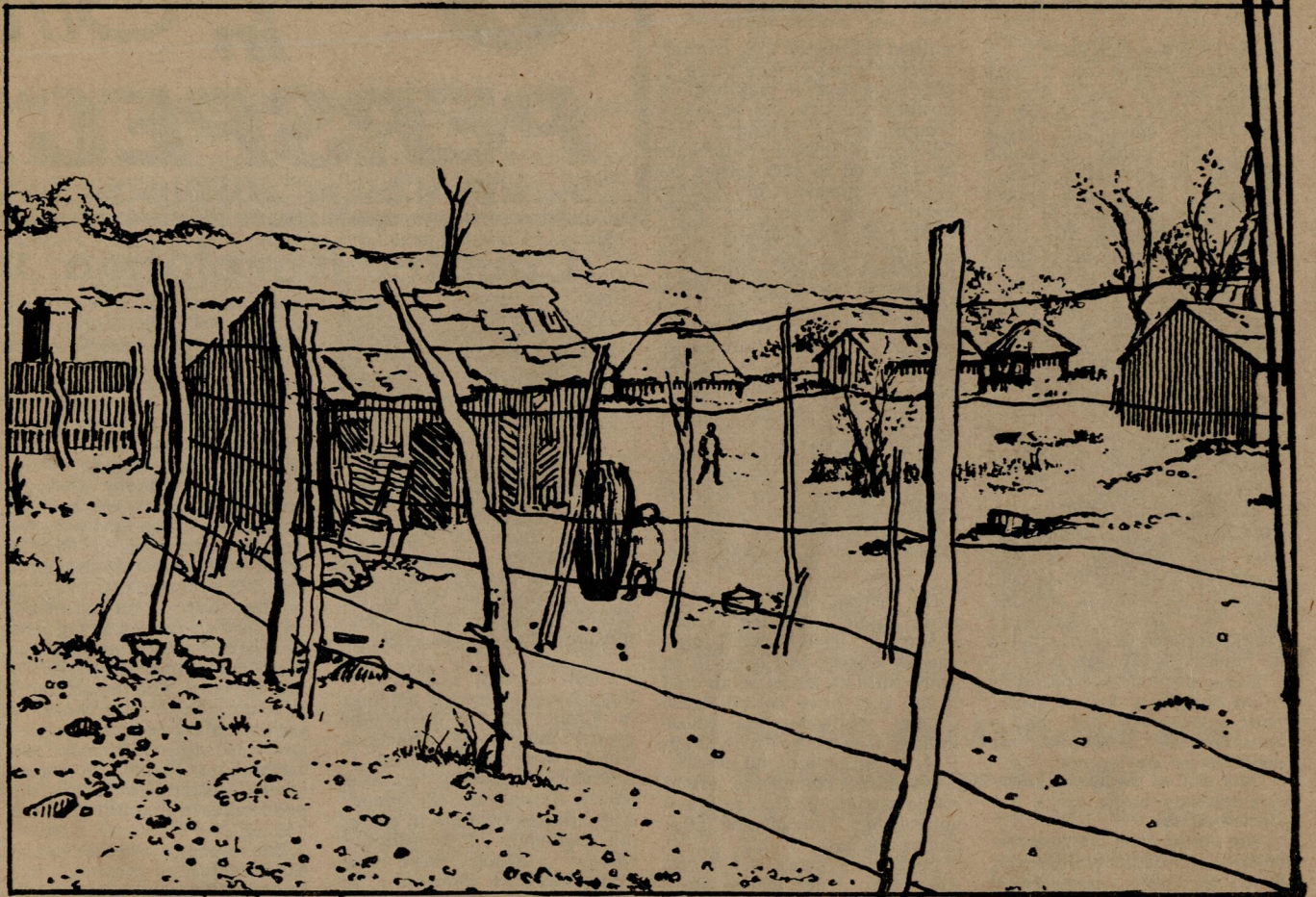
The N.Y. Times article states that Namibia is an "ethnic patchwork" where "91,000 whites are the second largest group (12 percent). There are 10 other ethnic groups." The only real 'ethnic' distinction in Namibia is between whites and Africans. 'Ethnic' or tribal differences among Africans are exaggerated by whites to justify establishing South African styled Bantustans or homelands.

Namibian apartheid (separate development) is an expansion of South Africa's apartheid system as outlined in S.A.'s Odendaal Plan of 1964. Ovamboland and Kavango are Namibian Bantustans created through massacres and forced migrations.

Using the old tactic of 'divide and conquer', white colonialists exploit African labor and land under the pretext of 'ethnic' differences and eventual (?) self government for Africans.

BANTUSTANS MERELY WORK RESERVES

The colonizer does not recognize 'ethnic' differences on reserves, which are labor camps and strategic hamlets to assure military control. Namibian Bantustans, reserves, and African communities are used as controlled sources of cheap labor for such companies as American Metal Climax, Newmont Mining Company



PART OF THE REALITY OF NAMIBIA IS THE impoverished concentration camps African forced-labourers are (Tsumeb Corporation), Rio Tinto Zinc (uranium mines), Brilund Mines (Etosha Petroleum) of Toronto, Barclays Bank and other U.S. and European concerns.

Africans, regardless of exaggerated 'ethnic' differences are subject to the 'Master-servant Act' while working in American and European mines, industries, and farms. The Master-Servant Act makes it a criminal offense for Africans to break a work contract, e.g., striking, trying to escape the reserves, or advocating change.

In 1972-73, African contract workers received 26 cents to 33 cents per day. In Katutura, for example, there are over 5,000

Africans crammed, 8 persons to a room. Travel is severely restricted to Africans in work barracks. 66 percent of the African population outside of Ovamboland are scheduled for forced removal to labor camp settlements and reserves; while conditions in Ovamboland have steadily worsened. South African laws are applied by whites in Ovamboland and there are South African police headquarters at Ondangwa and Oshakati.

"Under the Boer rule, there exist two folks, (a) Herrenvolk (white fascists, capitalist and other colonial parasites), on one hand and (b) the WERSKSVOLK (the labourers-Africans) on the other.

packed into. Any portrayal which does not recognize this oppression is media fantasy.

These two classes-races, which the Boers call Volks, are opposed to each other. Their opposition is centered on economic (the exploited against the exploiters...) - Manifesto of SWAPO Youth to the Namibian People, 1971.

The central issue in Namibia concerns far more than "who will rule the Ink Palace (Namibia's administration building)," as stated in the N.Y. Times article; but the right of Namibians to rule themselves. The view that rulership of the Ink Palace is the major substantive concern of African people implies that African people wish to be neo-colonial rulers. The view implies that if a united independent Namibia is gained, nothing will change except the color of the colonial administration over African exploitation.

White colonialists in Namibia and whites from South Africa, are working together under an invalid mandate to entrench apartheid in Namibia. The United Nations has long since ruled against South Africa's claim that Namibia is a South African trust territory. However, Secretary Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations, has continued 'dialogue' with South Africa in hopes of curtailing the expansion of apartheid.

The 'dialogue' issue involves more than barely noticable alterations in South Africa's diplomatic statements. It involves the U.N.'s legitimizing apartheid through dialogue and the unwillingness of the U.N., at this point, to take firmer action against the expansion of apartheid. Dialogue has been condemned by SWAPO, the Organization of African Unity, and progressive people throughout the world.

'Dialogue' is a stalling action used by South Africa to present a facade of possible change, while South Africa expands

apartheid in Namibia and increases police activity.

COMING U.N. DEBATE OVER "DIALOGUE"

Possibly, the impending September debate by the U.N. Security Council over Secretary General Waldheim's dialogue, will result in the end of dialogue, condemnation of South African expansion of apartheid, and strong action against apartheid. Hopefully, the U.N. will listen to the desires of African people and the real representatives of Namibian people.

The N.Y. Times article described the Bushmen (a racist term of the Sao people) as "among the most primitive people on earth...surviving easily in the waterless sandveld where others would die." Namibia is described as an exotic, "Cruel but beautiful" area where "The Kudu (antelope) are so prolific they present a serious traffic hazard." The presumably calm colonizer's world of "windhoek has pleasant open-air beer gardens nestled among its new high-rise buildings," and old German castles. Swakopmund has a Baltic look and old fashioned German steam beer is available. Diamonds can be obtained with a shishibroom by black miners. There are cute anecdotes in the article, reminiscent of a white slave narrative, such as a story of a black servant on his knee picking gems and 'putting some in his mouth since he had nowhere else' to put them.

In reality, African miners labor under unsafe conditions, without adequate medical facilities, and are forced to reside in barracks.

Recounting reminders of German rule with nostalgia distorts the reality of German rule. It was the Germans who massacred over 65,000 Herero in 1907 and stole the cattle of

Cont'd on pg. 10



SWAPO TROOPS ARE DETERMINED TO END THE PRESENT REALITY OF OPPRESSION IN Namibia.

1000 Millionaires Gather For Israel

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

"Israel serves as a very useful base for South African factories that cannot supply to the African countries." These were the words of South African businessman Benny Weinstein during a recent conference in Israel to over 1,000 industrialists and businessmen, virtually all of them

millionaires.

Weinstein made the statement as he was describing a plan by South African businessmen to set up a textile factory in Israel and market the products to African countries under Israeli labels. Products under South African labels would be boycotted by most African nations.

It is ironic to consider that once those textile products are sold to various African countries, some of them will probably be resold to distributors for Black American boutique shops to be marketed as "authentic African prints."

The conference was officially titled the Third Israeli Economic Conference, but quickly became known simply as "the millionaires conference."

Over half of the 1,000 wealthy industrialists came from the United States.

The conference, as reported in Jerusalem Post Weekly and New York Times, resulted in 40 new investment ventures in Israel involving over \$500

million in mostly U.S. capital.

Henry Ford II was there to announce that he was helping Israel get into the lucrative car manufacturing industry. But Ford made it clear that while he intended to help Israel, he was not interested in creating more competition for Ford Motor Co. He explained that the new Israel operation would make only certain components of cars to be resold to Ford Motors for use in the final product.

Later, Henry Ford was honored by the Israel Manufacturer's Association as a "symbol of private enterprise."

Max Fisher, a close friend and financial backer of Richard Nixon, was also in attendance. Fisher gave figures of how much money, from the U.S., flows into Israel.

He noted that American Jews have invested \$1,500 million in Israel, the United Jewish Appeal has brought in \$4,000 million, Israel bonds sold in the U.S. have netted \$2,250 million, while another \$2,000 million has come in through U.S. economic aid and credits.

He did not reveal the untold millions more of U.S. military support or "undisclosed" financial support.

Despite the sway of Arab oil it is easy to see where these capitalist feel their interest lies in the Middle East struggle.

TO OUR READERS

Subscribers and regular readers of THE AFRICAN WORLD will note that this edition appears later than our normal publication schedule.

We were again forced off schedule primarily because of our still unresolved financial plight.

We wish to thank our many readers who have responded thus far to our recent appeals for financial support. A large number of supporters have responded with contributions though only a relative small number were able to make on-going pledges. These efforts have helped but we are not over the hump yet.

We look forward to your continued support and readership as we strive to continue to provide the best news and analysis possible even though our publication schedule is presently altered.

Thank you.

THE AFRICAN WORLD STAFF



THE in Struggle PERSPECTIVE

by NELSON N. JOHNSON YOBU National Chairman

Counter Revolution in Chile

The counter-revolution in Chile is in full swing. Salvador Allende and his coalition government are both dead-fallen victims to U.S. manipulation and the Chilean right-wing.

U.S. imperialism's interest in the fate of Chile is no secret. The now famous ITT-CIA plot to prevent Allende's very election signalled years ago that US monopoly capitalists and their servants in government were deeply committed to frustrating the will of the Chilean people. Their commitment has two sources.

First, several U.S. corporations have extensive holdings in Chile, among them the copper interest of Anaconda which were nationalized in Allende's avowedly socialist policy. In addition, the history and political climate in Chile, the existence of a militant, radical working class, and other factors combined to make nationalization popular and "stable" investment unthinkable.

Secondly, Chile threatens to swell the revolutionary tide in the Americas started by Cuba. Since the establishment of the Monroe Doctrine over 150 years ago, American corporate interests have regarded the entire Western Hemisphere as their own private playground. They are therefore especially enraged at the sight of anti-imperialist victories in South America. Two examples will illustrate this fact:

The first is the Bay of Pigs farce and the futile efforts to isolate and crush Cuba. Fidel Castro's victory over the Batista dictatorship, and Cuba's subsequent socialist reconstruction are one of the most bitter defeats U.S. imperialism has ever faced—90 miles from Florida.

The second, related example of America's obsession with South America was the bizarre

hunt, murder and identification of Che Guevara by US-trained and aided Bolivian "Special Forces." Guevara's body was reportedly guarded while some CIA ghoul flew from Washington to make a positive ID so that Maxwell House, the United Fruit Company, and the Bolivian military rulers could be sure that Che—the man they so hated and feared—was dead. That is what South America means to the U.S. government.

The list of assassinated, overthrown, and missing progressive leaders around the world has grown long over the last 15 years. The departure of Allende seems almost a commonplace event. We have come to regard African and Latin America as the places where military coups are the prime determinant of political life.

But we simply cannot ignore that long and growing list: Kwame Nkrumah, Patrice Lumumba, Ben Bella, Modibo Keita, Milton Obote, Amilcar Cabral, Sihanouk, Eduardo Mondlane and now Allende. Who is it that is responsible for the crimes? Was the counter-revolution in Ghana the uprising of an enraged people, as the bourgeoisie media claim?

Is the military junta in Chile "saving Chile from Commun-

ism," or is it a band of power-hungry U.S.-trained officers, tied to and paid by big landowners and merchants, supported (instructed?) by the U.S. government. If you don't believe it possible, go see "State of Siege." If you don't believe it possible, go ask ITT.

The sobering fact that we must realize is that imperialist subversion is possible, imperialist attacks are possible, because imperialism has a strong hold from which to operate its world nerve center—the USA.

As long as monopoly capital goes unhindered here, it will present a formidable obstacle to the development of socialism anywhere in the world; we need only remember the long list of progressive ex-presidents.

Black people in the U.S. have a duty to struggle right here, to struggle against our oppressors who are indeed, the oppressors of the rest of the world. If there is but one lesson we can learn from the recent events in Chile, it is that the reach of American imperialism is still long and strong.

We must learn from Chile, and all the Chile's of other times and places, that ultimately the insurance of the success of revolution elsewhere in the world can only be one thing—revolution here.

Words From Our Readers:

Support Your Financial Efforts

Dear Brothers and Sister,

I, like my other brothers and sisters I know, studiously read "THE AFRICAN WORLD" and find it highly informative and an educational experience. For many of us in this country the AW has been our first, if not only, means of receiving assistance in analyzing the struggle and presenting a scientific break-down of the worldwide African struggle.

No one would have thought that such a professionally prepared paper, with such

scientific, and at times artistic presentations, was in financial difficulties. However, I am aware that such difficulties are the mark, in this society, usually of a progressive African organization, publication, etc., that is moving in the proper direction for the course of African peoples' struggle.

I support you and your efforts one hundred percent. My spiritual support is with you, and I only wish there was more that I was able to do in the way of financial support.

In struggle,
(Salim I Talif) Robert Baskerville
Stormville, N. Y.

Oppressors Seek to Undermine Unity

Dear Editor,

The fascist regime reasons that the emotional ties, friendship, altruism and any form of unity must be violently oppressed and undermined to lessen the antagonism between the oppressors and the oppressed. We see this happening everyday.

Keep the paper coming. I have found them to be an authentic account of the African revolutionary process that Brother Nkrumah spoke of.

William Boyd
Atmore, Alabama

Just Read 1st Issue of 'African World'

Greetings Brothers and Sisters,

I received your newspaper yesterday, and I had to write an expression of my appreciation. The paper was both interesting and enlightening. I will pass it on to the other brothers here so that the word can be spread.

Black on,
Gregory Argieard
Angola Prison (Lous.)



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

— KWAME NKURUMAH

United Nations Report

SOUTH AFRICAN PRISONERS

The Special Committee on Apartheid called on all governments and organizations to observe Oct. 11, 1973 as a "day of solidarity with the political prisoners in South Africa" and to pledge support for more vigorous international action in support of their legitimate cause.

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

Issac O. La from the Sudan reported to the Committee on Apartheid on his participation as a member of the committee, in the Tenth World Festival of Youth and Students held in Berlin, GDR. He took part in a conference on racism and apartheid.

He also met in a conference on racism and apartheid.

He also met with high-ranking members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the GDR and with youth and student leaders.

ISRAEL HIJACKING CONDEMNED

The UN Security Council unanimously condemned Israel for the forcible seizure of a Lebanese airliner in Lebanese air space on August 10. The resolution was presented by the British and French members of the Council. The representative from Lebanon, who brought the matter before the Council, said the resolution was minimal, but he welcomed the unanimous vote, the condemnation of Israel, and the indication of possible further steps.

In a remarkable arrogant statement, the representative from Israel declared that the hijacking was legitimate, that the UN decision was "the customary one-sided decision" and that Israel would keep on doing what it has been doing.

Both the USSR and China agreed that the resolution was weak and lacked effective measures for putting a stop to aggressive acts by Israel. The Sudan, India, Indonesia and Yugoslavia agreed that they would have liked a stronger resolution.

INDEPENDENCE DEMAND-ED FOR 6 TERRITORIES

The Special Committee of 24 on decolonization on Aug. 6 called for the transfer of full powers to the peoples of five English territories in the Western Hemisphere: Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The Committee stated that such special circumstances as size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should not delay self-determination.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

The Special Committee on Apartheid issued a statement on Aug. 17 bringing attention to the continued repression of political prisoners in South Africa. The statement read in part: "Nowhere else but in South Africa is there a Government which by its official policy is committed to the goal of a society based on human inequality on grounds of so-called race and color.

Only in South Africa is racial discrimination written into the very fabric of the constitution and law. For a quarter of a century, since it came to power in South Africa, the National Party regime has embarked with increasing ferocity on a path aimed at ensuring that racial inequality and white domination are indefinitely preserved.

"Numerous trials have taken place during (the last) decade and thousands of persons have been subjected to detention, imprisonment and harassment, and many to brutal ill-treatment and torture.

"These men and women are the genuine leaders of the great majority of the people of South Africa. They are in prison because they have had the courage to struggle for the legitimate aspirations of their people.

"We are on the threshold of the Decade of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which will be launched on December 10, 1973. During its forthcoming session, the General Assembly will consider the adoption of the draft Convention for the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, which has been recommended by the Commission on Human Rights and the Special Committee on Apartheid."

U. S. VETOES MID-EAST RESOLUTION

A resolution "expressing serious concern at Israel's lack of cooperation with the UN Middle East peace efforts" was vetoed by the United States, in a vote in the Security Council July 26. The U.S. cast the only 'No' vote. 13 countries in the Security Council voted in favor. China did not take part in the voting.

NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES CONDEMN PORTUGUESE GENOCIDE

The non-aligned countries have denounced Portugal for "genocidal atrocities" in Mozambique and urged that the UN and the international community compel Portugal to end its colonial domination immediately. The statement was provoked by the massacre of Mozambique villagers at Wiriyamu in Mozambique.

The non-aligned countries also repeated their unstinting support for "the just struggle of the liberation movement of southern Africa - and in this particular case, that of FRELIMO - which have been leading with admirable determination the struggle to free their country from Portuguese racist colonial domination."

WESTERN POWERS ACCUSED OF AIDING COLONIALISM

A subcommittee of the Special Committee on decolonization has adopted a report which specifically condemns the United States, England, West Germany, France and Canada for failing to prevent their companies from participating in the economic exploitation of the economic resources of territories under colonial domination.

The report also "strongly

condemns" the construction of the Cabora Bassa dam project in Mozambique, "which would merely serve to consolidate the privileged position of Portugal and its foreign allies." This dam is intended to provide electrical power for South Africa and will be used to open up a vast area for settlement by Europeans. The Black Mozambique citizens are being evicted from the area to make way for white settlers.

SPECIAL SECURITY MEETING REQUESTED ON NAMIBIA

The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is leading the national liberation movement in that country, has requested an immediate meeting on the question of Namibia's independence from South Africa.

LARGE CONTRIBUTION BY NIGERIA TO DROUGHT BELIEF

The Nigerian government has granted \$3.8 million in emergency relief to the drought-stricken areas of West Africa. Nigerian head of state General Gowon announced this measure August 2, instructing that the aid be delivered immediately.

UNICEF FLYING IN SPECIAL FOOD FOR CHILD VICTIMS

A special food mixture to treat severely malnourished children in the drought-stricken areas of West Africa is being airlifted to Senegal by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Known as K-Mix-II for the ailment it treats - kwashiorkor - the food, mixed with vegetable oil and water, is given to infants through a stomach tube and spoon fed to older children. Its primary purpose is to keep the child alive until it is strong enough to absorb richer food. UNICEF began providing emergency relief supplies to West Africa in March, with air and sea shipments of high-protein CSM (corn-soy-milk) for children and pregnant mothers.

TELEGRAM FROM HEAD OF PAIGC

Aristides Pereira, head of the liberation movement in Guinea (Bissau), sent a telegram to the United Nations last week on new Portuguese war crimes in that African country. The telegram said in full:

"It is my duty to inform you that, continuing its genocide action against population of our country, Portuguese colonial military command ordered intensification of indiscriminate bombing of our liberated regions. Thus, on 20 July, four jets bombed Como Island section in south-west Guinea (Bissau) killing 15 children, 9 women and 9 old people. 17 villagers were wounded, four of them seriously. 41 huts were destroyed and large quantities of rice burnt. Dozens of oxen and other animals belonging to the people were killed. We are sure you will do your best to halt criminal action by Portuguese colonialists against peaceful population."

"Curtain of Silence Separates Puerto Ricans and Other U.S. Peoples"

An organization has been formed whose purpose is to bring the issue of Puerto Rican independence to the general public of the United States, it was announced today by the organization's Board of Directors. The Committee for Puerto Rican Decolonization has opened offices at St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, in New York City.

Serving on the Board of Directors are Latin-Americanist Ernest R. Chanes, civil rights leader Rev. Ben Chavis, Chicano activist Rev. David A. Garcia, Puerto Rican Nationalist Carlos Feliciano, Mary Kochiyama of Asian Americans for Action, Michael Locker of the North American Committee on Latin America, longtime active supporter of the cause of Puerto Rican independence Ruth Reynolds, and Puerto Rican journalist and author Alfredo Lopez.

The Committee for Puerto Rican Decolonization plans to initiate a program which will "break through the curtain of silence which separates Puerto

Ricans and the people of the United States." Issues concerning the colonial case of Puerto Rico and the struggle for national self-determination will be publicized regularly by the Committee.

It is currently focusing on exposing the plans of the colonial government along with U.S. multinational corporations to build a giant "superport" on the island which would have disastrous effects on the national integrity of Puerto Rico; and also publicizing current activities in the United Nations concerning the colonial case of Puerto Rico.

Regular activities of the Committee will be the publication of a monthly newsletter, publication and distribution of historical and background material concerning Puerto Rico, establishment of a speaker's bureau, and the organization of local groups across the country which will support the issue of Puerto Rican independence.

Police Make New Nationwide Black Liberation Army Roundup

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
NEWTON, N. C. AND NEW YORK CITY— With the trial of Joanne Chesimard, called by the mass media the "Joan of Arc" of the Black Liberation Army, about to begin in New York City, police are busy rounding up as many suspected members as possible.

In the latest roundup, which netted 9 alleged BLA members were Fred Hilton, 21 and Avon White, 20 of Atlanta, Ga. Both men had recently finished serving portions of 6 months sentences for carrying concealed weapons in North Carolina.

Their arrest on the New York charges strengthens the probability that there is a connection between the BLA and the four men who were captured near Newton, N. C. on Nov. 11, 1971. Police were searching the area for the people who shot and wounded Catawba County deputy sheriff Ted Elmore.

Two other brothers, Robert Lewis Brown and William Owens were charged with shooting the deputy, and Hilton

and White were charged with transporting concealed weapons, ammunition and literature belonging to the New York chapter of the Black Panther Party. Largely because police suspected that the men were members of the Black Liberation Army, Brother Brown was tried in kangaroo court in Statesville, N. C. and given 22-25 years. Bro. Owen pleaded guilty, and was given 5 years. Bro. Brown's sentence is on appeal.

Law enforcement authorities are particularly frightened of the BLA for several reasons. Not only is the individual law enforcement officer's personal safety put in jeopardy, but the agencies of oppression are concerned lest the BLA concept of armed struggle and guerrilla warfare spread throughout the country and it goes without saying that anyone who is even vaguely suspected of having any connections with the BLA or any other groups emphasizing armed struggle had better be expecting the worse.

Owusu's Speech

(Cont'd from pg. 2)
support for the Liberation Movements. It also means technical support for Nation building activities in progressive countries such as Tanzania.

African Unity

I am for the unity of African peoples. But we must seriously ask ourselves on what basis will there be unity and in whose interest. It is not enough to say that the basis for unity is simply because we are Black. There are Black Capitalists, there are Black feudal princes, there are Black heads of Government who serve as Compradors for International Finance Capital. Are these the people who are to unite? It seems to me that real African unity can only be achieved as our struggles against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and imperialism are heightened on the African Continent and throughout the Western Hem-

isphere.

It would seem that unity around the Liberation of Southern Africa would be a start, but even there we are sobered in our enthusiasm by two factors

1. Some of the countries who scream most about the need to end the control that apartheid exercises over the lives of the people in South Africa, are at the same time they are taking this position making deals with the very Multi-National Corporations that are in fact the backbone for the Portuguese Rhodesian and South African fascists.

2. Some leaders use contributions to Liberation Movements as a way of being "progressive" on the international scene, but in fact oppress the masses of their people at home. This gives them the image of being progressive while in reality they are agents of imperialism.

Details of Plot Which Took Cabral's Life

The following two-part article details the activities of the major conspirators in the plot which culminated in the murder of PAIGC's head, Amilcar Cabral, on January 20, 1973.

The details are drawn from the testimony of 465 persons, 43 of whom were directly involved, given at an inquest hearing in Guinea in the weeks following the assassination.

The account originally appeared in *AFRIQUE-ASIE* and was reprinted in English in *SOUTHERN AFRICA* magazine.

PLOT AGAINST CABRAL, PART II

While events followed their course at sea and in the city, a group of conspirators asked an interview with President Sekou Toure. Among them, Mamdou Toure, called "Momo", Aristides Barbosa, Joao Tomaz, Soares da Gama, three of them dubious individuals, whom PAIGC had dismissed several months before. "Momo" and Aristides Barbosa were in jail until that night, under charges of treason. Cabral's assassins had just set them free. Joao Tomaz had been convicted of collaborating with the Portuguese, sentenced to ten years hard labor, then given amnesty on the occasion of the Party's 25th anniversary. Soares da Gama, on probation, was about to be tried on a corruption charge.

At midnight, then, the group turned up at President Sekou Toure's office, guided by the driver Sana Kassana. "Momo" was spokesman:

"We came to inform the supreme leader of the Revolution," he said, "that we have now assumed the responsibility for the struggle. Cabral had to be removed, even at the price of his life, to save our country. Grassroots militants and commanders on the interior front have appointed me," the man testified shamelessly, "to take command of PAIGC."

Sekou Toure listed sternly. The monstrous plot was quite obvious to him.

"I cannot hear you at this time," he answered. And he summoned FRELIMO president, Samora Machel, who happened to be on an official visit in Conakry, also his friends, the Ambassadors from Cuba, Mr. Oscar Oramas.

"Momo" was insistent:

"What happened tonight was primarily to let me out of prison."

"I said I would not hear you at this time. You must wait," the President cut in angrily.

Already the cards were down. Cabral was dead, but the

city was secure, the harbor closed, the main conspirators arrested, one after the other. Now was the time to settle accounts. Also to learn what must be construed from the affair and delivered to Africa and to the world. Thus, President Sekou Toure, initiated, a few minutes after midnight on January 21, a preliminary Commission of Inquiry in Conakry. The commission gathered officials from FRELIMO, from the Democratic Party of Guinea, (PDG), subsequently joined by the ambassadors of Cuba and Algeria. Later the commission would be enlarged to include other countries.

The traitors, exposed, spoke for twelve hours without pause. Naturally the key men among the accused denied any connection with the Portu-

guese. But others spelled it out. Valentino Mangana's confession laid bare Lisbon's Machiavellian plan.

Quite precisely, he laid out the process of organization and the use of various subversive methods, aimed at destroying the movement, rather than destroying the secretary-general of the PAIGC. Mangana explained that the Portuguese colonial officials had proposed the following to him:

"Portugal is ready to grant independence to the Black population of Guinea-Bissau, on the condition that, first, the PAIGC be suppressed; second, that Cape-Verdeans be left out of any nationalist movement, because Portugal will not let go of the islands, as they are important as a strategic base, paramount to Portugal and her allies.

Also, the Blacks must get rid of all the Mulattos, after which Portugal will set up a government with those men who have accomplished their missions efficiently. Portuguese forces will withdraw to the Cape Verde Islands and provide any necessary cooperation to protect the Blacks of Guinea-Bissau."

Mangana added that some of the leaders were touched by the Portuguese colonialists' promises and consequently organized themselves to carry out the tasks assigned to them. Then infiltration of the PAIGC was organized. Black agents of PIDE-DGS, systematically posing as deserters of the colonial forces and as staunch nationalists, were used for this purpose.

Mangana's statement was corroborated and completed by that of Lansana Bangoura, another late-hour recruit. Bangoura explained the details of an aggression scheme aimed at the Republic of Guinea and the Republics of Tanzania and Zambia, simultaneously. The plan was to induce disorder in those three countries, through the subversive actions of traitors infiltration into the PAIGC, FRELIMO, and MPLA. Taking advantage of the confusion created inside these three countries, attacks were to be undertaken by air, sea and land forces.

At the same time, a major offensive by the Portuguese Army was to begin against the liberated zones in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Angola. The year 1973, according to fascist Portuguese strategy, was to be decisive for the liquidation of the liberation movements.

Then came "Nene" the one responsible for PAIGC telecommunications. Faced with the evidence, he confessed to having already transmitted to Bissau the stamping out of the "big man" (Cabral). His testimony provided conclusive evidence that the conspirators were completely manipulated by the Portuguese agencies,



MANY PAIGC MILITANTS MAY HAVE FIRST RECEIVED NEWS OF CABRAL'S assassination over Radio Conakry.

and that Mamadou Toure, "Momo," was, in all likelihood, their envoy in Conakry.

Another traitor, Nabonia, called "Batia," was a member of Cabral's personal guard. It was he who had passed on to the assassins the evening's schedule of the Party leaders. He had always enjoyed the complete confidence of Cabral. It was he who required that his confession be recorded, giving his accomplices' names, and detailing the connections with Spinola's services. The next day after breakfast, while under close surveillance with his fellow prisoners, he asked to go to the bathroom. Passing a sentinel, he suddenly pounced on the man, pushed him out of the window, grabbed an "AK" rifle, turned it against himself and fired. He died in the hospital.

Inocencio Kani, Cabral's assassin, also arrested at sea with the 21 men who had obeyed him, confessed, while searching for absurd excuses:

"I shot Cabral," he said, "because he was reaching for his gun." (Unfortunately, Cabral was not armed that day.) "We weren't supposed to kill him," he specified.

His motivation? One must probe his agitated life. A

Catholic and a teacher, he had joined the movement just before the start of the armed struggle. He assumed responsibilities in combat, but after a few years the man's stamina was gone. He was not up to the job any longer. Cabral, whose constant concern was to redeem men, insisted in 1967 that Inocencio be given different tasks, namely, to strengthen the navy of free Guinea-Bissau, thus Kani went into training at the Soviet Naval Academy, came back to head a three-man committee for the navy, and joined the executive committee of the struggle.

THE REAL CONSPIRATORS

1971 brought his fall. He was unanimously voted out of the executive committee, and appeared to have been involved in the sale of a boat engine. Inocencio denied the charge. A new investigation was opened, while Cabral temporarily put him in command of a boat. This very man was to kill him.

However, he was only the arm of the conspirators. This arm was controlled by the principal actor, sent to Conakry 8 months earlier by Bissau: Mamadou Toure, called "Momo." A former bartender, now 33 years old,

this man was a member of the central committee of PAIGC prior to the armed struggle. On March 13, 1962, "Momo" was arrested by PIDE on a plantation in Bissau. At the time he was a courageous activist, in charge of the capital's third zone, and serving as liaison agent with the leadership, set up in Conakry, Republic of Guinea. Summarily tried by a Portuguese military court, "Momo" was sentenced to 8 years forced labor at the dreary Tarafal camp, located on the Sao Tiago Island of the Cape Verde archipelago. There he was to meet the man who gave a decisive turn to his career as a traitor.

Aristides Barbosa, 30, was a Portuguese agent, introduced in the Tarafal concentration camp in order to win the confidence of nationalist prisoners. An expert at psychological manipulation, he asserted himself as a very intensive and effective political educator, an enemy of illiteracy among the PAIGC prisoners of the camp. He quickly became "Momo's" friend and succeeded in recruiting him for the Portuguese secret service.

When, in 1970, Governor Spinola granted them amnesty,

Assassination Plot

"Momo" and Aristides Barbosa returned to Bissau to make themselves available to the Portuguese authorities. In Bissau, "Momo" renewed contact with the most important character in the affair, Rafael Barbosa (no relation to Aristides Barbosa).

And who is the man? How and why did the first president of PAIGC rally to the Portuguese and agree to take part in the plot? The son of a Cape Verdian man and a Guinean mother, Rafael Barbosa, alias "Zain Lopes," was a foreman with public works when he joined the PAIGC in the early days of the struggle. He was soon chosen to preside over the small central committee, an honorary function no doubt, but one which made him nonetheless, a historical figure. He was brave, efficient, and close to Amilcar Cabral. Arrested in 1962 by the Portuguese, he was for 7 years a model prisoner. In 1969 he was granted amnesty and thereupon rallied to the politics of collaboration with the colonizers, the so-called "policy for a better Guinea" invented by the Portuguese Governor Spínola.

Rafael Barbosa had actually been converted during detention. He had been promised the supreme office in a forthcoming autonomous Guinea within the Portuguese community. He had even been made to understand that he could eventually lead his country to some sort of independence granted under Lisbon's neo-colonialist control, and subject to renouncing the Cape Verde Islands. Along those lines, Spínola put together a shadow organization in Bissau, named the United Liberation Front (FUL) under Rafael Barbosa's leadership.

Under the direction of the Portuguese secret service, "Momo" and Rafael Barbosa worked out the minute details of a plot that was to overthrow PAIGC leadership, take over, and then "negotiate" with Lisbon for Guinea-Bissau's independence. To that end, "Momo" and his accomplice, Aristides Barbosa, had to go to Conakry, infiltrate PAIGC, secure support from corrupt and ambitious members, and recruit the many deserters who were to join PAIGC by order of Governor Spínola, make all arrangements, and carry out the plan designed in Lisbon and Bissau. This "Momo" and his colleague set to work in August, 1971.

"Spínola wanted me re-arrested," claimed "Momo" on his arrival in Conakry to justify his unexpected appearance. Cabral welcomed him with open arms and sent him to relax in a socialist country. On his return, "Momo" delivered a speech about his life at the Tarafal camp, at the Party's training center, and concluded with a eulogy of honest Rafael Barbosa. Indeed, he explained, Rafael had made some statements that sounded favorable to the Portuguese, but in very delicate circumstances:

"These must not be taken literally," "Momo" said, "for I know for a fact that he is patriotic and never faltered."

This attempt to rehabilitate the former president of the Party who had previously been severely condemned by the militants, caused quite a commotion. Cabral, however, did not settle the question: "Rafael," he said, "was a brave man. I know him well.

He served his prison term with dignity. Before we take a final decision about his case, we must try to see clearly in this ambiguous situation."

But "Momo" continued his disaffecting and subversive activity. He was a Malinka and a Moslem. He told the Fula and Mandinga representatives who make up the Moslem minority, that the Balante, allied with the Cape Verdeans, were a danger to Islam.

In meetings, often unauthorized, he pitched Guineans and Cape Verdeans against one another: "If Cabral were not so adamant on liberating Cape Verde," he stated repeatedly, "I am convinced that Portugal would renounce Guinea and we would now, after 10 years of fighting, be free...."

Eventually he was exposed by PAIGC security in June 1972, and arrested at the same time as his accomplice and close collaborator, Aristides Barbosa. At that time, "Momo" confessed having made contact with Inocencio Kani and Ignacio Soares da Gama, among others, two PAIGC navy officers, in view of overthrowing the Party's leadership.

The latter flatly denied the charges, "slander from a traitor to vilify the navy." They were believed. All the more so because they were officers who had fought the Portuguese occupation, arm in hand. The Party knew that "Momo" had already accused a number of irreproachable comrades, in his attempt to create confusion. Awaiting their trials at the "Montanha" prison, "Momo" and Aristides Barbosa carried on with the preparations for the coup all the same. Their contacts with Bissau and with the conspirators were maintained through the chief of the guards, Mamadou N'Diaye.

This takes us to that fateful night of January 20, 1973.



THE PORTUGUESE HOPED TO DIM THE SPIRIT OF PEOPLE LIKE PAIGC POLITICAL coordinator, Teodoro Inmoia, shown offering chocolate to a U. N. observer from Ecuador.

Conception and Organization of the Plot

A Portuguese operational group, composed of four superior officers, was in charge of organizing and controlling the conspiracy:

Vice-admiral Pereira Crespo, secretary for Navy.

General Costa Gomes, general staff director of the Armed Forces

General Spínola, military governor of Guinea-Bissau

Major Paes, head of DGS-PIDE

On December 23, Crespo went to Bissau to confer with Spínola. A few days later Costa Gomes paid a similar visit.

This was the time when the date of the plot was finally decided to be January 20. "D" day, originally scheduled for December 15, had to be changed because of Cabral's trip to the OAU meeting in Accra and because of doubt as to the date of his return to Conakry.

THE THREE GROUPS IN THE CONSPIRACY

Three groups took part in the execution of the plot, at different levels:

The first group was made up of former militants of PAIGC, from the pre-revolutionary period, who were recruited by the Portuguese secret service in Bissau. Their leader was Rafael Barbosa, former president of PAIGC. Its principal

actor was Mamadou Toure, called "Momo."

The second group included elements of PAIGC, living in Conakry, who had grown corrupt and weary of the war, a prey easily recruited by Portuguese agents. Among them, Cabral's assassin, Inocencio Kani; N'Diaye; Tomaz; Soares da Gama; Nabonia, etc.

The third group was made up of African specialists in counter-guerrilla activity, trained in the best NATO centers, and who had joined PAIGC as deserters from the colonial army.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS

The January 20th plot, which cost Amilcar Cabral his life, was not the first to be mounted by Portuguese secret services against the PAIGC secretary-general. Several others preceded it but the vigilance of the Party's security services had always managed to reveal them in time. Before January 20, Cabral had barely been missed by a bazooka firing, when passing through Dakar. Had that attempt succeeded, the conspirators plan to liquidate the current PAIGC leadership would have remained. It would simply have been unfolded earlier.

MAIN EXECUTORS

RAPHAEL BARBOSA: form-

er president of PAIGC, rallied by the new Portuguese neo-colonial strategy.

MAMADOU TOURE (called "Momo"): former member of the PAIGC central committee before the start of the armed struggle. In 1971, he infiltrated the PAIGC base in Conakry, after converting to Portuguese ideas. He was exposed and arrested by PAIGC in 1972.

ARISTIDES BARBOSA: Portuguese PIDE agent, infiltrated into the Tarrafal concentration camp to win the confidence of detained nationalists. He was exposed and arrested (with "Momo") by PAIGC in 1972.

JOAO TOMAS: Member of PAIGC from its inception, central committee member, and Union leader until his arrest at Kundera, on the northern border of the Republic of Guinea. PAIGC security services caught and indicted him for collaboration with the Portuguese. Sentenced to ten years detention, he was granted amnesty in August 1972.

SOARES DA GAMA: PAIGC member since the beginning of the armed struggle, commander of operations on the southern front, who had been relieved of his command. Political commissar for the Navy until August 1971, then

suspended on a corruption charge. His case was under investigation.

MAMADOU N'DIAYE: former PAIGC commander on various fronts for several years, critically wounded twice, and hospitalized in Socialist countries. His physical condition barring him from combat, he was appointed to security, which Aristides Pereira personally directed. It is difficult at the moment to account for his rallying to the enemy.

VALENTINO MANGANA: Portuguese agent who posed as a Portuguese army deserter. Conniving with Soares da Gama brought about his promotion to joint commander of motorboat number five.

"NENE": one of the men in charge of PAIGC telecommunications. A close collaborator with the conspirators in their regular contacts with Bissau.

INOCENCIO KANI: Joined PAIGC at its beginning. Formerly a member of the Executive Committee for the struggle, a unanimous vote excluded him in August 1971, and he was also relieved of his function on the three-man committee in charge of the navy. He was given command of a motorboat.

He was Cabral's assassin.

PASOA 13th Conference: Keynote Address

On August 31-Sept. 2, the Pan-African Students Organization in the Americas (PASOA) held its thirteenth annual convention on the campus of A&T State University in Greensboro, N. C. The overall theme for the conference was "Cabral and National Liberation in Guinea-Bissau."

Workshop discussions at the conference included: "Portuguese Colonialism in the Age of Imperialism and National Liberation," "Cabral and the Weapon of Theory! The Role of Theory in the Guinean Struggle," "PAIGC Vanguard of the Guinean Liberation Movement," "National Liberation and Socio-Economic Reconstruction in Liberated Guinea," and "Material Support of the Guinean Revolution."

Speakers at the conference included: Njodzi Machirori of ZANU; Abel Guimaraes of MPLA; Tim Thomas of YOB; Ed Whitfield; Barbara Kamara of the Greensboro Association of Poor People; and Amajak E. Eyo of PASOA.

Musa Kamara, PASOA Vice-Chairman was conference chairman, and PASOA Chairman, Maina-wa Kinyatt delivered the keynote speech.

Text of keynote speech delivered by PASOA Chairman, Maina-wa-Kinyatti:

Recent revolutionary developments in the world and particularly in Africa, definitely confirm the truth of Amilcar Cabral's thesis that "Even more than the class struggle in the capitalist countries, and the antagonism between these countries and the socialist world, the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples is the essential characteristic and we would say the prime motive force, of the advance of history in our times."

Thirteen years of political independence has not, however, brought peace nor real independence to the masses of Africa. What has happened is the mere replacement of European exploiters by African capitalist bourgeoisie which has come into power through corrupt elections or military coup d'etat. The majority of our people under these neocolonial regimes live in darkness and oppression, in material poverty and intellectual bankruptcy.

Unjust distributions of national wealth and ruthless exploitation by the international imperialists and their African running dogs are the cause of the great poverty of our people and of the starvation which beset our continent time and again. Mass arrests, savage tortures and brutal murders of progressive individuals are commonplace in these neocolonial states.

These puppet regimes are carrying out the goals of their imperialist masters and silently ignore the revolutionary cry of our people in Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau. For instance, in East and Central Africa, the puppet regimes of Kenya, Zaire, Malawi and Ethiopia, while faithfully carrying out the orders from their imperialist masters, seek to box in the progressive governments of Tanzania, Zambia, Somalia and the People's Republic of the Congo, and systematically sabotage the revolutionary thrust of our peoples in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania. Already the United States and Zionist Israel have military bases in Ethiopia and Zaire. There is a British base in Kenya also.

In South Africa, the racist South African regime plays a role identical with that of Zionist Israel in the northern part of our Mother Continent. Like Israel, the southern African regime has lined up its African agents—Malagasy, Malawi, Lesotho and the Ivory Coast.

The upsurge of the Southern African Liberation Movements,

poses a direct threat to South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia, the representatives of United States, British, Japanese, French and West German imperialisms. These Revolutionary Movements, so they say, have to be stopped and those countries such as Tanzania, Zambia, and the People's Republic of the Congo which house these Movements must be destroyed by fire and blood.

But how best to achieve this goal than by using other African countries the puppet countries like Malawi, Lesotho, Malagasy and Zaire as agents to sabotage the Revolutionary Movements and as a stepping stone to overthrow the governments of Tanzania, Zambia and the People's Republic of the Congo.

West Africa too has not been free from conflicting imperialist trends:

the Portuguese imperialists and their NATO allies attempted unsuccessfully to overthrow the progressive government of Sekou Toure; and on January 20, 1972, the Portuguese succeeded in murdering our brother and comrade Cabral.

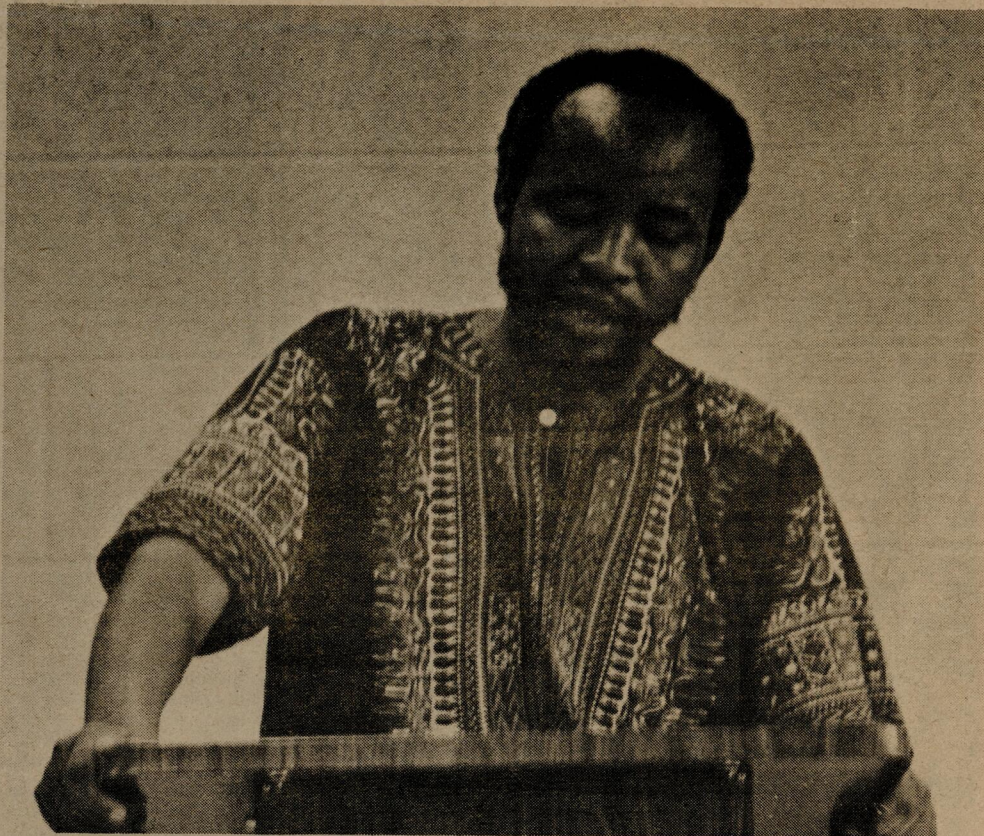
By murdering Cabral, the enemy hopes to prevent the victorious development of the revolutionary armed struggle for liberation of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde; but did they succeed in stopping the struggle? No. On the contrary, the assassination of Comrade Cabral only increased the hatred of the people of Guinea-Bissau for Portuguese imperialism and reinforced their determination to fight to the end.

Now let's go to Liberia....

In Liberia, that Christian preacher, Tolbert continues to serve his masters as grand slave driver of United States Firestone Colony. Liberia is the most exploited country in Africa and the world. Besides controlling the country's economic, U. S. imperialism controls education and the Liberian National Army. There are more than 400 American peace corp workers who run the schools, and in the Liberian department of defense is the headquarters for U. S. military mission whose rooms are filled with American officers in uniform and countless CIA men. Tolbert's liberianization program means the co-existence between the exploiting forces and the oppressed Liberian masses.

Boligny of the Ivory Coast and Senghor of Senegal

continue to sell their countries to French imperialism. France has military bases in both countries. There are more than 15,000 French soldiers on these



MAINA-WA-KINYATTI, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF PAN-AFRICAN STUDENT ORGANIZATION of the Americas (PASOA) shown delivering his address at the recent 13th conference of the organization.

bases.

Quite clearly, therefore, the lines are being drawn as the African Revolution heightens and the Revolutionary armed struggle of our people in Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau is intensified. On one side lie the enemies: United States imperialism and its NATO collaborators, their white Zionist and South Africa puppets, and their Africa agents.

On the other side lie the liberation Movements, the majority of our people: workers and peasants, and the progressive governments of Tanzania, Zambia, Somalia, Republic of Guinea and the People's Republic of the Congo.

Then, should we be surprised when the United States gives the Portuguese 450 million dollars to help her in her effort to destroy the liberation forces in her African colonies? Is it a surprise when the British government gives all out support to the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia? Are they not bloodbrothers? Are they not the enemies of the African Revolution? Don't they belong to the same camp? Or for the matter when Haile Selassie murders 500 Eritrean peasants and Mobutu slaughters students in mass with the aid of Zionist and American "experts," are they not "friends"? Is their goal not the same....to stop the African revolution?

What we should be surprised about is that Zambia has not armed her people nor does she have missiles to protect her air space; that the OAU has failed to organize a continental revolutionary army.

What we should be surprised at is that Liberation Movements do not receive as much assistance from the rest of Africa as they should.

What we should be surprised about is that we in the United States have failed to provide the Liberation Movements with enough war materials and

political support.

The African Liberation Movements however grow from strength to strength, and with or without help from the rest of Africa, the struggle will continue. Already in Mozambique after nine years of armed struggle more than one quarter of the country is in the hands of FRELIMO. In Angola, MPLA has opened a new front in the northern part of the country and has intensified the struggle in the eastern Front.

In these liberated areas, the peoples of Angola and Mozambique the leaderships of MPLA and FRELIMO are building a new life, a new society, free from the colonialist oppression and from exploitation of man by man.

In Guinea-Bissau, PAIGC forces have all but routed the Portuguese colonialists and will soon declare their country independence. Our revolutionary duty is to support the independence of Guinea-Bissau because it is our own liberation and we cannot ask outsiders for solidarity with the people of Guinea-Bissau which we ourselves do not practice or willing to give. We have no right to criticize the silence of the international community if we ourselves remain silent when PAIGC declares the country's independence.

In Namibia and Zimbabwe, the enemy has been pinned down. The more protracted the struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia, the sooner the enemy will tire and the more certain will be our victory.

In my conclusion, let me say this. The historic task of the African Revolution is to destroy imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, to establish people's power which liquidates all forms of exploitation of man by man, and to bring about the victory of socialism in the world. The African Revolution is a part of the world socialist Revolution. It is anti-capitalism and racism.

If you hate the exploitation of

man by man, if you love humanity, how can you fail to support the African Revolution? how can you fail to join the struggle? How can you fail to hate the enemy of Africa? Remember you cannot be for our people without being against the enemy of Africa. But you cannot be against the enemy of Africa without understanding the African peoples and Africa's history; without also understanding scientifically the nature of imperialism and its manifestations.

Dialectically, if you are against those who are killing our people in Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau, then you must be against those who are killing our people in Detroit, in New York City, in Greensboro, etc., because they are the same enemies. You must be against all those American Corporations such as Gulf Oil, General Motors, Chase Manhattan Bank, Firestone Company, Ford Motors, Chemical Bank, to mention just a few, because these corporations benefit directly or indirectly from the stealing of Africa's natural resources, from the exploitation and savage killing of our people. Gulf oil alone contributes millions and millions of dollars to Portuguese war effort.

Let me sum-up with this note. We in PASOA will continue as always to involve ourselves in revolutionary actions which specifically deal with the real oppression of our people wherever they may be.

As a member of the African Liberation Support Committee, PASOA joins with other Black Revolutionary Organizations to oppose the vicious advance toward an organized fascist drive against our people and other oppressed nationalities in this country.

We will work for a real united front of our people in this country.

We will promote unity as always with all anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist organizations. (Cont'd on pg. 14)



DICK WILSON, THE REACTIONARY TRIBAL PRESIDENT OF the Pine Ridge (S. D.) Reservation, have led vicious assault upon supporters of the Wounded Knee takeover.

Wounded Knee Leaders Suffer More Assaults

Rapid City, S. D. (LNL)-A nine-year-old girl was shot in the eye August 25, as other Indians and supporters of the American Indian Movement (AIM) continue to be harassed in the aftermath of the 72-day occupation of Wounded Knee this past March and April.

Mary Ann Little Bear, a resident of Wounded Knee, lost the use of one of her eyes after an attack on the house where she was visiting by three men identified as working for Tribal President Richard Wilson. Militant Indians called for his resignation during the Wounded Knee occupation.

At least one other man has died in a long series of violent incidents and harassments that began the day the occupation ended when Wounded Knee homes were invaded and ransacked by Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police.

"People who disagree with the Wilson government became automatic targets of terrorist attacks; they continue to be threatened, assaulted, raped, shot, and killed," said a spokeswoman for the Wounded Knee Legal Defense-Offense Committee. "And the violence goes unheeded by the law enforcement authorities who work in collusion with the BIA, the FBI and the Department of Justice to keep the Wilson government in power."

Recently, Clarence and Vernal Cross, two supporters of the Wounded Knee takeover, were shot by persons recognized as members of Wilson's goon squad and employees of the tribal government law enforcement authorities. The two men and a friend were sleeping in a car on the side of a road when ambushed. Clarence died after spending five weeks in

the hospital, and Vernal was severely injured. Vernal's watchdog was also killed in one shooting incident since then.

And in other recent developments, six nationally well-known AIM figures have been indicted for their part in a demonstration in Custer, S. D. last February. The Legal Committee's investigating team has also been evicted from the Pine Ridge Reservation.

These attacks came on the eve of the hearing for a preliminary injunction against interference with the preparation of an adequate legal defense of their clients.

The demonstration in Custer had been in protest of the beating and killing of Raymond Yellow Thunder by a group of white men in Gordon, Nebraska. Russell Means and Vernon Bellecourt were arrested in Winner, S. D. Means, who is charged with conspiracy, arson and inciting to riot had his bail set at \$98,000.

He is also out of jail on \$75,000 bail in connection with the occupation of Wounded Knee. He faces a possible combined total of 210 years in prison on all the charges.

Namibia

(Cont'd from pg. 5)

African people. The colonizers world is one of fear, insulated by German beer gardens.

The colonizers world is one where guns, police dogs, torture equipment, and lies are everyday companions. The racist South Africans and white settlers in Namibia, far from living a secure peaceful existence with safe investments, are endangered by the just struggle of African people to rule themselves.

Psychosurgery Movement Continues to Spread

LOS ANGELES (PNS-LNS)-Awaiting approval by the California legislature is a \$1. million proposal for a Center for the Study and Reduction of Violence (CSRV).

If approved, the Center will provide a "think tank" and testing ground for a growing movement in law enforcement circles that looks primarily to the individual for the cause of violence and to psychological methods, from primal screams to brain operations for the cure.

Approximately 44 professionals, for the most part psychologists and psychiatrists, at the Center will focus on the identification, diagnosis, and treatment of "violence prone" individuals in 22 projects.

Sponsored jointly by the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and the adjacent Neuropsychiatric Institute, the CSRV has raised the specter of mass lobotomies and brainwashing techniques on prisoners and mental patients since it was first proposed in 1972.

Even if it fails to get legislative approval, many of the individual programs will be implemented without the umbrella of the CSRV. A few have already begun.

A champion of the view which holds the individual chiefly responsible for violence is Dr. Frank Ervin, whose name appeared on early drafts of the CSRV proposal. After the 1967 Detroit riots, Ervin gained notoriety when he published in the Journal of the American Medical Association his conviction that the riots were not caused by social conditions, but by a group of people with "low violence thresholds." Ervin questioned, "Is there something peculiar about the violent slum dweller that differentiates him from his peaceful neighbor?"

In a later book Ervin proposed to "pinpoint, diagnose, and treat" such people by an "early warning system."

At the Neuro-Research Foundation in Boston, which he founded, Ervin has done extensive research exploring biological (neural, chromosomal, genetic, hormonal) causes for violence, concentrating on his pet thesis that "minimal brain dysfunction" creates violence.

A common "treatment" is psychosurgery, an operation that removes or destroys brain tissue for the purpose of changing behavior. In 1972 Ervin joined the UCLA faculty at the Neuropsychiatric Institute.

One project already underway at the CSRV, reminiscent of Dr. Ervin's early warning system approach to individual violence, studies "Various violent phenomena" in California.

The study takes off from assumptions that "the major correlates of violence are sex (male), age (youthful), ethnicity (black), and urbanicity." Another task force on "Violence in Schools" will study two schools, one in a Chicano area and one in a black area.

Other projects at the CSRV, similar to those pioneered by Dr. Ervin in Boston, focus on biological and hereditary causes of violence. A study on

"Hormonal Aspects of Violence in Women" will observe the relationship of violence and menstruation in women. Another study will compare hormone levels in aggressive and passive boys to discover "constitutional predisposition to violence."

Whether psychosurgery will be done at CSRV is still open to question. In a statement to the San Francisco Examiner, California State Director of Health and Welfare, Dr. J. M. Stubblebine reported on the CSRV, "We are not going in and, you know, do the usual wholesale things. There may be some psychosurgery on a selective basis."

The Center's Dr. West subsequently denied that statement was true, but others have suggested that since psychosurgery takes place on the premises at UCLA, the operation could be done conveniently near the CSRV, and the patient transferred back to the Center afterward.

The Center has firm links with the criminal justice system in California. Two-thirds of this year's budget, pending legislative approval, would come by way of the California Council on Criminal Justice, a conduit for the federal Justice Department's

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

And sponsors of CSRV explicitly state that the touchstone for evaluation of the projects will be how well they fit the needs of the law enforcement community.

The CSRV, however, is just a piece in the national picture of psychological methods of control used in the penal system. One penologist told me this movement began at a 1962 meeting of prison officials and

staff in Washington, D. C.

The main speaker, Dr. Edgar Schein, explained techniques of brainwashing he had learned from former Korean War POW's. At the end of the conference, the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons urged those attending to try it out: "Do things on your own; undertake a little experiment with what you can do with the (Black) Muslims."

Marion Federal Prison, in Illinois, broke further ground for this movement toward what is called "therapy" by prison officials, and "brainwashing" by prisoners, when in 1968 it implemented an experimental "behavior modification program." The program has since been adopted in more than 20 state and federal prisons.

Jim Grant's Court Battles Continue

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Raleigh, N. C. — Lawyers for Jim Grant were in court again recently seeking an appeal of the kangaroo court decision which sentenced Grant, T. J. Reddy, and Charles Parker to long prison terms for allegedly burning a horse stable in 1968.

Grant, a political organizer in North Carolina and reporter for THE AFRICAN WORLD was sentenced to 25 years in prison in January, 1972. He is currently in a federal prison in Atlanta.

Atty. James Ferguson, lawyer for the three brothers appeared before a three-judge Appeal Court in Raleigh, N. C. in late August. A decision from the judges is not expected for at least another month.

In seeking the conviction reversal, Atty. Ferguson pointed out a long list of blatant irregularities in trial proceedings when the original conviction was ruled. He pointed out the following points:

1. The presiding judge failed to exclude two obviously unqualified jurors. One admitted that she could not be impartial because she had horses in the stable the men allegedly burned. Another juror said he just couldn't give full attention to the trial because he had pressing personal problems. Both jurors were ruled qualified by the presiding judge.

2. The two chief prosecution witnesses were obviously unreliable convicts who testified more about Grant's political beliefs than anything related to trial.

3. The presiding judge allowed improper questions from the prosecution, overruled valid objections from the defense and generally set "an

attitude of hostility on the part of the trial court."

4. The two convicts who testified against the three brothers did so after an unprecedented agreement with the State of North Carolina to free them from long prison terms on a host of other crimes they had committed.

5. The men were convicted because of their political beliefs and not because of evidence of any crime they committed.

The case of Grant, Reddy and Parker has attracted widespread international attention. U. S. agencies around the world have reported receiving protest letters.

At the recent Raleigh court session a representative of a worldwide organization, Amnesty International, requested the court to reverse the unjust convictions.

Meanwhile, Grant is experiencing considerable harassment from prison officials in the Atlanta prison. Prison officials had been denying him his mail and other material sent to him in the authorized manner. Grant, the holder of a Ph. D. in Chemistry, has countered by filing a number of law suits against the prison.

..When the vine entwines your roof, it is time to cut it down.

African Proverb

..Let him speak who has seen with his eyes.

African Proverb

Nothing is
Permanent
But Change

Terror, Torture Practiced by The Portuguese Secret Police

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (TNS) - In the wake of revelations about the massacre of Mozambique villagers by Portuguese colonial troops, more information has been coming out showing that these activities are part of a general pattern of Portuguese colonial rule in Africa.

Mr. Niall MacDermot, Secretary-General of the International Commission of Jurists and one-time Minister of State of Great Britain, testified today before the Special Committee on decolonization on the repressive activities of the Portuguese security police in Mozambique.

OUTSIDE THE LAW

Formerly known as the PIDE and now called the "General Security Adminis-

tration" (DGS), the security police in the Portuguese colonies operate directly from Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, and are not under the control even of the Governor-General of the colony.

"They are outside the law," MacDermot testified, "...they have exceedingly wide powers of arrest, detention, banishment, and even of secret trial by their own officers."

Under a special decree, the DGS may order preventive detention in an "agricultural colony" or forced residence for up to 3 years for any person they think has committed an act "contrary to the territorial integrity of the nation." This means anyone who supports the right of self-determination and independence of Mozambi-

que.

DGS OFFICERS ACT AS JUDGES

A new decree, passed in October of last year, gives all DGS officers above the rank of inspector the powers of a judge.

A suspect arrested by the DGS finds that the preliminary inquiry, the interrogation, and release on bail (or not) are all in the hands of the security police. As if this were not enough, MacDermot said, the presence of a defense lawyer during interrogation "may be prohibited when it is inconvenient for the investigation or is justified by the nature of the crime" - in the words of the decree.

A POLICE STATE

"A state in which the police have these unrestricted powers," MacDermot told the UN Committee, "is in the strict sense of the term, a police state. As experience in many other countries has shown, powers of this nature are also a recipe for torture."

To illustrate how the DGS uses its powers, MacDermot described the wave of arrests carried out in June, 1972 of African clergy and church members in Mozambique. The churches affected were Adventists, Congregationalists, Pentacostists, Presbyterians, Weslyans and the church of Zion.

About 200 people were arrested, including Pastor Manganhela, President of the Council of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, who died in prison 6 months later. The prisoners were held in a camp for 4 months before they were interrogated. Conditions of overcrowding, bad food and no sanitation took their toll.

"Diarrhea, loss of weight and illness were rife," MacDermot testified. "Others suffered from nervous reactions, with incoherent speech, trembling, uncontrolled shouting and even complete mental breakdowns, which continued after they were freed."

INTERROGATIONS

The interrogations took place at the headquarters of the DGS in Lourenco Marques, the

Cont'd on page 16



CROWD AT THE FIRST PAN-AFRICA-USA TRACK MEET IN 1971. "Victory for Africans" was the reality for the second meet in Dakar recently.

Track Meet Reveals Potential, Priorities

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

DAKAR, Senegal - The second Pan-Africa-USA track meet held recently in Senegal, revealed Africa's vast potential in international athletics yet also reaffirmed that most of Africa is wisely placing a higher priority on economic development.

After two days of competition, the U.S., led by African-American athletes, managed a slim 111 to 101 victory over a team of athletes drawn from several African nations.

After the competition, the U.S. track coach predicted, without reservation, that, "They (Africans) are going to dominate world track and field. They may dominate the sport forever. We may have to learn to live with it."

African officials and athletes noted that while, admittedly, the continent's athlete potential is untapped, most nations rank sports on a level far below other priorities such as economic development, education, and health care.

Thus, most African international competitors are soldiers, policemen, or civil servants, who can most easily practice and get time out from their jobs. Additionally, there are few avenues for African athletes to come to prominence because most universities and secondary schools are still developing academic and technical programs.

Nevertheless, during the recent track meet, Africans dominated every event in

which they had several entries. Africa won every running event, from the 200 meters up to the longest distance race.

They lost the meet on the basis of a weak showing in the field events, which require a lot of equipment such as the pole vault, the discus, hammerthrow, etc. Few African nations have facilities to use to practice in these events.

Two years ago the first Pan-Africa-USA track meet was held in Durham, N.C. At that time, a host of Black people met the African athletes at the airport and advised them not to be misled by the VIP treatment U.S. officials would give them in hopes that they would carry back a favorable report of the treatment of Black people in this country.

Also, thousands of Black people at the meet in 1971, made known their solidarity by cheering each African victory and keeping score based on athletes with African heritage vs those with European heritage.

In Senegal, that type of solidarity was returned by the huge Senegalese crowd. They cheered with equal enthusiasm whether the victor was on the African team or a Black athlete on the U.S. team.

Indeed Africa is quickly ending the U.S. and European dominance in athletics. But it is, of course, much more important that Africa end the economic domination by the imperialist rulers of these same nations.

Justice Department Says IBM Not Playing Fair in Monopoly Suit

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

NEW YORK - According to U.S. laws, monopolies are illegal. Of course, the country abounds with monopolies in thinly veiled forms protected by government apparatus.

But every once in a while, the government has to charge somebody with violating the laws against monopolies just to keep facade in order.

Recently, IBM, the huge company which exercises a monopoly in the computer industry, was charged by the

Justice Department.

But the Justice Department is complaining that it can't take the case to court because IBM will not give them enough records to make a decent court showing. IBM isn't playing fair with the Justice Department.

Last week, a New York Judge ordered IBM to pay a fine of \$150,000 a day until it gives the Justice Department some records. IBM will pay the fine from the interest collected on its petty cash fund until it decides to provide suitable records to continue the game.

Nixon's Workfare Sham

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The welfare system under the Nixon administration has been changing for the detriment of recipients. While campaigning, Nixon had the audacity to exaggerate the problem of "welfare cheaters" and talk about taking recipients "off the welfare rolls and putting them on the pay rolls," in order to play on the emotions of workers, to gain their votes, when the greatest corruption was in his own campaign committee.

It is more than clear that the President would stop at nothing in order to be re-elected, ever if it meant projecting a distorted image of welfare recipients.

A program aimed at "putting recipients on the payrolls" is WIN (Work Incentive program), a federally funded job training program. It has claimed to have placed 1,733 persons in jobs this year in Washington, D. C. Yet those jobs do not pay as much as the welfare gives, therefore supplements must be given.

These low paying jobs often give little chance for advancement and some do not even pay the minimum wage. But, if a recipient is eligible for WIN

and does not register, her share of the aid provided for her and her family will be cut.

Another move that HEW has taken is to re-establish secret state investigations of welfare applicants and recipients, which was abolished in the '60's.

HEW claimed that the "sweeping changes-affecting relief eligibility determination, fair hearing and recovery of overpayments-will help reduce errors costing tax-payers hundreds and millions of dollars annually." But for welfare recipients, who know about demeaning and snoop social workers who run across your son's pants and are ready to claim that there is a man in the house, it will clearly lead to harassment and invasion of privacy.

Each state will be allowed to develop their own methods of recovering "overpayments" within so called "reasonable limits." And now, an agency can discontinue or reduce welfare payments without advance notice.

These rulings will inevitably lead to discrepancies allowing for the maltreatment of recipients at the will of administrators.

WHAT ARE YOU IN FOR, BUD? MASS MURDER IN INDOCHINA?

NO.

HOLDING DOWN WAGES WHILE LETTING PRICES AND PROFITS RUN WILD?

NO.

FOSTERING RACISM AND UNDERMINING THE BILL OF RIGHTS?

NOPE.

SLASHING WELFARE, OEO AND THE ECOLOGY PROGRAM?

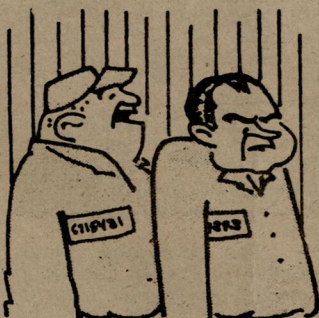
NOPE.

HELPING ITT TRY TO OVERTHROW ALLENDE IN CHILE?

NO, NOT THAT EITHER.

WELL GEEZE, WHAT DID THEY GET YOU FOR?

BREAKING AND ENTERING. I GOT 30 DAYS.



Multinational Corporations

(Cont'd from pg. 3)

over half of all investment in this part of the world; from 1950 to 1966 the number of U. S. affiliates in the underdeveloped world tripled.

The UN report points out that most multinationals began their activity in the extractive industries—removing the natural resources from Asia, Africa and Latin America. From there they moved to taking over public utilities and agriculture—and then to manufacturing. The newest development has been in service industries, especially banking.

The pattern of exploitation closely follows the history of colonial control by the nation in which the corporation is based. Thus, 70 percent of U. S. multinational affiliates are in Latin America, while two-thirds of French and Belgian affiliates are in Africa, etc.

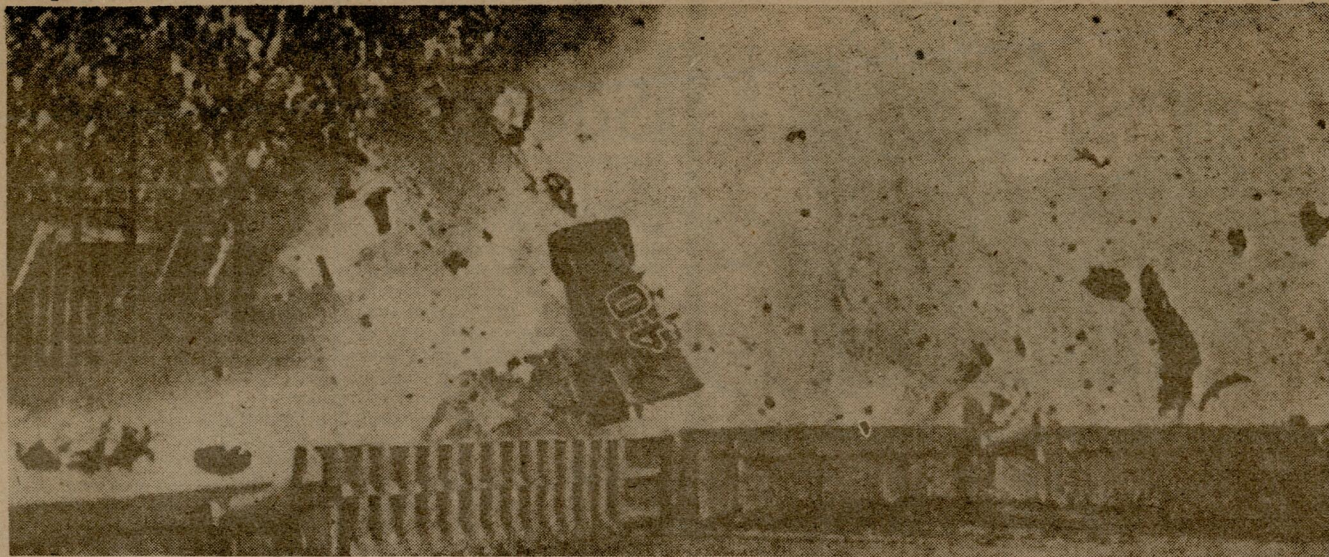
CONFLICT WITH HOST COUNTRIES

The UN report mentions in passing the forces behind the development of the multinationals. It simply states that the once-national companies sought to expand their markets, protect their privileged position, insure constant growth, and control the sources of raw materials vital to their operation.

Host governments permitted the entrance into their countries of the multinationals because it was, at the time, the only source of funds, technology and skills.

In the past few years there has been a notable decline in the control over the natural resources of underdeveloped world held by the multinationals. The monopoly of technology, funds and skills has been broken. The most dramatic shift in control is in the oilfields: the nations of the Middle East have banded together to demand increased (and eventually full) control of the petroleum industry in their countries.

The impact of the multinational corporations on their host countries can be enormous. Their power and spread, the report notes, allow them to influence policies and actions of their own government and the governments of the countries in which they operate, and put them in a position to affect the values, attitudes, and national priorities of countries whose economies they exploit. Particularly in terms of the developing countries, the report emphasizes that "the location of decision-making centers outside their borders suggests that multinational corporations may foster a



WE ARE TOLD THERE MAY BE NO FUEL TO HEAT OUR homes this winter yet capitalist supported auto races consuming thousands of gallons of fuel in gas spewing crashes continue as one

example of one of the real crisis in this country-monopoly capitalist exploitation.

pattern of international division of labor which perpetuates political and economic dependence.

Two problems develop from this. 1) the sovereignty of the host nation is threatened and 2) the host government and the corporation come into conflict over national priorities. What is best for ITT is not necessarily best for Chile.

Reports such as this often tend to the abstract. Behind the charts and statistics is a harsh reality, best described from the point of view of the underdeveloped world by President Allende in his December speech to the UN.

"These same enterprises," said Allende, referring to ITT and Kennecott Copper, "in the last 42 years took out from Chile more than four billion dollars in profits, though their original investment was no more than \$30 million.

"In striking contrast, let me give one simple and painful example of what this means to Chile. In this country there are 600,000 children who will never be able to enjoy life in a normal human way because during their first eight months of life they did not receive the minimum amount of protein. Four billion dollars would completely transform Chile. Just a part of this sum would ensure protein forever for all my country's children."

Capital Concentration

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
HOUSTON - Concentration of industries continues as competition increases and forces smaller companies out of the market.

Coastal States Gas Producing Co., of Houston, has bought out Union Petroleum Corp., a New England distributor of petroleum products.

Coastal States had been supplying about 10 percent of Union Petroleum's products.

Higher prices for future production is not good enough for some capitalists. Permian Corp. of Texas, hiked cost per barrel of crude oil by 25 cents made retroactive to April 1, 1973.

No Fuel - Arabs Blamed

Cont'd from pg. 1

in the history of this country. News reports from the training exercise noted that the "aggressor" forces "were clothed in Khaki shirts and red collar insignia similar to those worn by the Libyan army."

And recent news dispatches from Paris report that American and British officials have discussed a detailed plan to parachute troops over North African and Persian Gulf oil refineries if those countries withheld oil in protest of U. S. support for Israel.

There were British military observers at the recent Marine training in the deserts of Southern California.

Thus the stage is set and plans are drawn to make the Arab countries a scapegoat for hardships created by a collection of huge capitalist oil companies. The fuel crisis is real only to the extent that Exxon, Gulf, Shell, Texaco, and a few others have fostered its development.

There is plenty of oil to be had but the oil giants don't want to make it available until they can realize new levels of profits. They are quite willing to let the masses of the people in this country suffer until they get their way.

The Arab oil producing nations, sparked by Libya, are moving to assure that U. S. and Western European oil conglomerates pay a fair price for oil after decades of exploiting those countries, and to demand that imperialist powers cease providing support for Israel. Most of the support for Israel comes from profits derived by the oil producing and oil consuming capitalist industries.

It is also apparent that the current oil crisis is a crisis for the individual consumer, not for the huge industries or the military. That five-day Marine

desert training, for example, consumed over 700,000 gallons of fuel and no one suggested rationing for such activities.

The U. S. expended millions upon millions of gallons of fuel in its bombers and naval fleets in Southeast Asia.

The international commercial airlines which zip capitalists from their business holdings in Southern Africa to their vacation spots in South America won't suffer a fuel shortage either.

Somebody estimated that the Indianapolis Stock Car Race, in which the giant auto industries show off new engines, used enough

fuel to supply most of the gas needs for the city of Indianapolis for an entire day.

But in the cold of the winter working people will be told there is no fuel available and that we should blame Arab nations.

The situation is primed, consumer fuel is low, Arab nations are growing more confident, the U. S. military — complete with an increasingly dissident Black enlistment — is readying for desert war, and the imperialist oil giants are determined to increase ill gotten profit. Something will have to give.

Prisons in Revolution

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

Prison authorities and others are beginning to catch on to the "boo-boo" they may have committed themselves to. Despite so-called prison reforms, rehabilitative work, newer facilities, etc., the rebellions are continuing.

According to a recent press report, Rep. Richard Inchord (D-Mo.), chairman of the House Internal Security Commission has claimed that the country's prisons are filled with "revolutionaries," and "subversive groups." Radical and militant literature, they claim, is causing "deterioration of inmate behavior, discipline and attitudes."

The attack on the "subversiveness" of many prison inmates stems from the ever-present riots, sitdown strikes, work stoppages, incidents of hostage-taking, and even self-mutilation, within the penal institutions of this country.

The foremost reason one can put forward as being nearer to the fact or truth for this type of behavior stems from social conditions within and without the prison walls. This country has devoted itself wholeheartedly to a grinding, oppressive, counter-productive prison system that is a failure from perspectives of public safety, sound administration and public economics, as well as basic humanitarianism. Conditions for over two centuries have built to an intolerable and

thus combustible level.

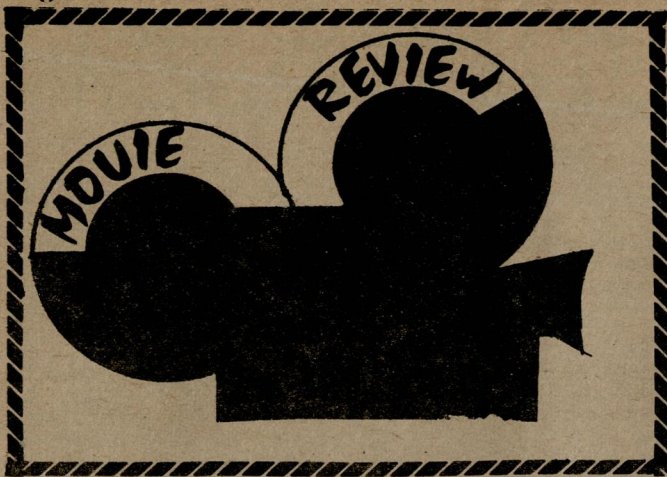
Secondly, we have to take into account the increasing impatience and awareness of the current inmates. A disproportionate number are Black and women who have witnessed or are aware of the assertions being made on the outside for basic social rights by their people. Prisoners are no longer content to march in

lock-step, heads down, accepting everything done to them in the name of "correction."

Members of the middle class; professionals, students, skilled laborers, stemming from college protests, the civil rights movement, drugs, the peace movement, etc., have come into the correctional institutions and are continuing their protests inside and establishing communication networks outside the prison to alert the community at large to the awful conditions inside.

Many authorities take them (the political reformers) lightly by calling them opportunists and misguided. Other authorities take them anyway but lightly. In many prisons the "opportunists" are systematically ferreted out and treated far more cruelly than any crime warrants. They are drugged, tortured, used for experimental purposes and given extensive sentences in excess of the so-called crime committed.

Everyone is now mouthing a need for prison (Cont'd on pg. 16)



TUPAMAROS

The film "Tupamaros" produced jointly by a Swedish film-maker, Jan Lindqvist, and the Tupamaros is a very important film because of its penetrating portrayal of a Latin American revolutionary organization, their evolution and the repressive response from the Uruguayan state apparatus.

"Tupamaros" differs from Costa-Grove's "State of Siege," the recent and widely publicized film about the Tupamaros. The Movement For National Liberation, more commonly called Tupamaros, actually participated in making the film.

Instead of focusing on one transitional event, such as the kidnapping of an AID official as in "State of Siege," "Tupamaros" is a film conducting a total description of the militant urban organization from its embryonic stage in the early '60's, to the present military dictatorship under Juan Maria Bordaberry, President of Uruguay, where over 2,000 men and women have been jailed, accused of guerrilla activities.

In the film, parents of Tupamaros, who have been physically assaulted by right-wing groups, are interviewed. A kidnaped diplomat and a Uruguayan capitalist are shown talking at ease in the Tupamaros' "Peoples Prison." Officials of the government explain how they justify political repression against all Tupamaros' sympathizers.

To give continuity to the film, a Tupamaro outlined against the movement's flag gives a detail analysis of the strategy and ideology of the urban guerrillas.

The Tupamaros are an urban guerrilla organization in Uruguay (population 3 million), a country once called the "Switzerland of the Americas" because of its political and economic stability. But now Uruguay, like many other Latin American, Asian and African countries, is caught in the tight grip of imperialism.

Foreign capital dominates the economy, a steady erosion of the middle class, high unemployment and the rise of a small wealthy oligarchy directly linked to foreign capital gives immediate impetus to the need for a revolutionary struggle.

Because Uruguay is mainly an urban country, over 46 percent of the population live in the capital, Montevideo. The Tupamaros concentrate their efforts on developing a revolutionary war in the city. It is to be a guerrilla war: constant mobility, harassment and political determination. The Tupamaros' main objective is to attempt to

destroy the authority and legitimacy of the government; while at the same time create among the people the will to resist the government regime with revolutionary action.

But as of June 27, 1973, Bordaberry with cooperation from the military dissolved parliament, declared Martial Law, and established a dictatorship. Reaction was swift, with the Communist-controlled National Workers Convention calling a general strike and ordering the occupation of factories which virtually paralyzed the country for over 15 days.

However, the general strike was not enough to remove Bordaberry from power. Future events can only tell what course the Tupamaros and the people of Uruguay will take as a revolutionary movement to overthrow the Bordaberry-military coup.

"Tupamaros" is a film that should be seen by all Black people, not only because it is about a particular revolutionary organization, but demonstrates how a film can be made to educate people to combat imperialism and racism.

Maina-wa's Speech

(Cont'd from pg. 10)

tions.

We believe that we can only be united on the basis of anti-imperialism and socialism. In fact, it is out of this struggle for national liberation and scientific socialism, and against imperialism, neocolonialism, capitalism and racism that the real unity of our Movement in this country will grow to its highest form.

However, we are not naive. We are aware that some of our people--the reactionary elements--who are hoping to exploit the movement, to step into the shoes of capitalism will oppose the ideological unity of our people. They will do everything to sabotage the popular unity of our people. They will do everything to sabotage the popular united front. Even those of us, our own comrades, who have accepted the challenge of imperialism, but who in practice reject the internal struggle to change their values and customs, to shape their personal world outlook, will move away from us to the extent of betraying the Revolution. The survival and success of our liberation movement in this country and Africa depends now more than ever on educating the masses of our people. It is our responsibility to see that this is done.

Interview With Cabral's Successor-Aristides Pereira

ALGIERS (TNS) - Aristides Pereira is a calm-voiced forthright person who embodies his country's revolutionary movement. Two weeks ago he was elected Secretary General of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, replacing the murdered Amilcar Cabral.

Q: What is the present situation of the liberation struggle?

A: It has intensified since the killing of Amilcar Cabral January 20. Our fighters and people have stepped up their actions in response to the crime committed by agents of Portuguese colonialism.

The upsurge is also due to the development of our anti-aircraft capability, with which we have cut down considerably on the number of enemy attacks. Our means are still limited. We can't say the air raids have stopped, but now the Portuguese are forced to bomb from great altitudes and this has diminished their effectiveness.

Q: Have you received new armaments?

A: Certainly. This is demonstrated by our shooting down 18 planes from February to May of this year, including 12 Fiat jets. The Portuguese Army Chief of Staff, Lt. Col Almeida E. Brito was killed in one of those planes shot down April 15.

Our struggle must be seen now as a full-fledged war. We are now obliged to link the guerrilla war with a war of positions.

Q: Does that adaptation of the liberation war include the plan

for the creation of an independent state in Guinea-Bissau?

A: Due to the difficulties confronting us, things have been delayed. Last year we held elections for the National Assembly. The independent state was to have been proclaimed early this year, but with the January 20 events, certain things had to be adjusted and we had to wait for a meeting of the top party leadership. Now we are activating all the preparations for the first meeting of the National Assembly which will proclaim the existence of an independent state.

Q: When will that be?

A: That's very difficult to answer, especially to the press. We're at war and the enemy wants to know everything.

Q: What is the significance of the declaration of independence in the liberation struggle

of Guinea-Bissau?

A: It's simply the officialization of a state which in fact already exists. For some time a state has existed with all its structures in operation.

Q: What support have you received on the African continent of your declaration?

A: We have the support of all Africa.

Q: What has happened to the killers of Amilcar Cabral?

A: They were tried by a People's Tribunal and received the sentence they deserved.

Q: The international press is carrying disclosures on Portuguese atrocities; what is your opinion about this?

A: The interesting thing is that now public opinion, especially in Europe, is finding out about the atrocities. We've denounced such things for years, but the Western press paid little heed.

U.S. Seeks FRELIMO Film-Counter-Insurgency

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
NEW YORK—On August 15, a Tanzanian government newspaper, The Daily News, reported that the U. S. Air Force tried to obtain a copy of "A Luta Continua," a film made in guerrilla-controlled areas of Mozambique, for showing at a counter-insurgency school in Florida.

Also, the Tricontinental Film Center in New York (distributors of "A Luta Continua") refused a rental request from

the United States Air Force. This request was to have the film sent to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida for presentation to the student body of the counterinsurgency course at the USAF special operations school.

The film, "A Luta Continua," was shot in 1971 by Robert van Lierop an American Black who was taken into the country by FRELIMO, the Mozambique Liberation Front.

This action by the United States Air Force shows the United States direct assistance to Portuguese military operations in Mozambique.

The request for "A Luta Continua" to study counterinsurgency actions by the U. S. Air Force is only one in a long list of U. S. assistance to Portugal. The recent mass murders of Mozambican villagers was styled in the same fashion as U. S. murders of Vietnamese hamlets. The Portuguese military machine, without doubt, would be sharply curtailed if it were not for U. S. military aid through NATO.

Then there is the financial involvement of U. S. corporations to finance the infamous Cabora Bassa Dam which if completed would greatly increase the Portuguese military power in Mozambique.

Congo Pres. Tours Socialist States

PARIS (TNS) — Reporting on the visits by President Marion Ngouabi to Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria July 8 to 14, the magazine Jeune Afrique says that the choice of the three socialist countries for the President's first official journey outside Africa was significant.

"We want to affirm that we belong to the Marxist-Leninist camp," M. Charles Ngouato, executive secretary of the Congolese Labor Party, told the magazine.

President Ngouabi followed his visit to Eastern Europe later that month with an official visit to China, North Korea and North Vietnam.

FILMS AVAILABLE

The YOBU Film Project has the following films available to groups and organizations for a reasonable fee on a first request basis.

...Films of and for the struggle for Black Liberation...

WEST AFRICA, ANOTHER VIETNAM - A 30 min. documentary on the work of Amilcar Cabral and the PAIGC to liberate the people of Guinea-Bissau from the grip of Portuguese colonialism.

DUMPING GROUNDS - a 30 min. inside look at the day to day reality of life in the "illegal" nation of South Africa. This film deals with the forced movement of thousands of Africans from the urban areas back to the 'bush' to make the areas around the cities lilly white.

FINALLY GOT THE NEWS - 45 min. story of the development of the league of Revolutionary Black Workers inside the Detroit Auto plants. Gives a first hand analysis of the system which oppresses Black workers.

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY '72 - the 35 min. film records one of the largest mass demonstrations by Black people held in the western hemisphere since the time of Marcus Garvey.

PEOPLE'S WAR IN ANGOLA - 82-frame film strip on the struggle of the people in Angola to control their lives. Also, presents the social reconstruction which has been taking place within the liberated areas of Angola.

For further information contact:

YOBU
Film Project
473 Florida Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
202-387-3556

A Few Families Run Venezuelan Economy

CARACAS — (TNS) — A small group of powerful families, together with their foreign (mostly American) friends, dominate the major sectors of Venezuelan industry. This handful of people give the entire economy its rhythm and direction.

THE VOLLMERS OF GERMANY

The leading economic group in Venezuela is the Vollmer family, which controls some \$814,000,000 of capital. It is headed by the middle-aged brothers Alberto and Gustavo, who inherited their fortune from their father Alberto, who in turn inherited it from the founder of the Venezuelan branch of the Vollmers.

The family dominates the Caracas Electricity System and the Venezuelan Electric Light Company. They control 50 percent of the beer production and 20 percent of the cement industry. Through their chain of sugar mills they have in their hands nearly all the private sugar production. They have major holdings in the glass and engineering industries.

They hold some \$50,000,000 in Caracas real estate and own companies that develop land and sell apartments.

The Vollmer family shares control of the Banco Mercantil a Agrícola with the Rockefellers of the United States.

That doesn't end the list. The Vollmers dominate as well the most powerful insurance companies in the country, La Previsora and La Seguridad. Their car-purchase credit firm leads the field in Venezuela.

Of course they control a TV station, Channel 8, in partnership with Goar Mestre, a Cuban counterrevolutionary exile. They have an interest in Time Magazine, and they own Corpa, their country's top advertising agency.

BANCO UNION

The country's second major financial grouping is Banco Union, dominated by three families — the Seferditas, Salvatierras, and Cenacerrafs.

Salvador Salvatierra, 60, heads the group which controls Banco Union, number two bank

in Venezuela, and Banco Hipotecaria Unido. His group owns a sugar mill, two textile companies, three major ranches and a meat packing plant.

They control the country's biggest chain of drug stores and several large department stores.

THE MENDOZAS

The third major group are the Mendozas, who have the broadest and perhaps the most solid of Venezuela's financial empires.

The Mendoza group is headed by Eugenio Mendoza, 68, a Government minister from 1941-45 and a member of the Government Junta in 1958.

The Mendozas control half the country's cement production; they dominate the paper industry and have carved out a 30 percent share of the paint market.

In partnership with Rockefeller they dominate all chicken farming. They assemble jeeps (with the Japanese Nissan Company), produce veterinary medicines and own an engineering company. They control the Guaira International Bank and Banco Hipotecario de la Vivienda Popular.

THE OTHER VENEZUELA

Meanwhile, the life of the people in Venezuela is one of general poverty. Prensa Latina correspondent Camilo Reyes, reporting on the capital city of Caracas last year, wrote:

"One third of the Caracas population — 700,000 people — live in shanty-towns, adobe houses, or tin and carton constructions which suffer greatly from the rains. These human conglomerates are constantly increasing through peasant migration to the city (they are being kicked out of the country by the oil industry) and the chronic unemployment in the urban sectors."

"The marginated sectors statistically receive no income whatever. Venezuela is a country where 73 percent of the population earns between 500 and 1000 bolivars a month. This does not remotely cover the expenses of a family, especially in a city like Caracas where prices are high."

Another Navy "Special Project" Under Fire

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

TEXAS—A navy proposal to construct a vast underground network of crisscrossing electrical transmitter cables has again come under fire from local communities to be affected by such a project. Recent objections to the navy's prized "Project Sanguine" or "Dooms Day Radio" came from the rural folk of Texas.

Seven counties in Texas are the latest site for the 1,250 sq. mile project which was originally slated for Wisconsin but was shifted to Texas under orders by ex-Secretary of War, Melvin Laird. Community reaction is said to have caused the re-location decision.

The system is to be made up of a vast electronic grid of crisscrossing underground cables into the bedrock of an area covering much of the seven Texas counties.

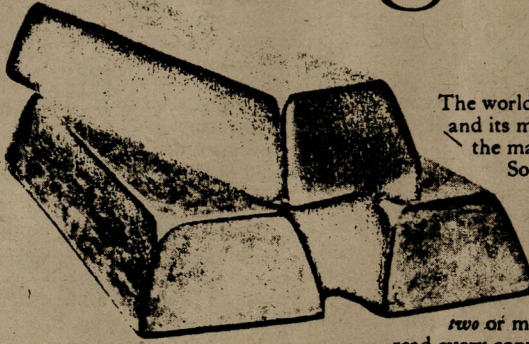
Buried underground and shielded by granite against bomb attacks the navy says the system is designed to send out messages to submarines operating in the seas around the world. The messages, say the Navy, would instruct the subs to fire long-range nuclear missiles in response to a surprise attack.

The Navy made no mention of any other purposes such an extensive network would serve.

Citizens in the Texas counties queried Navy spokesmen on Sanguine's effect on livestock and other surroundings. It is already known for instance, that some electronic frequencies can cause sterility.

The larger question is whether the system is really designed to do only what the Navy says it is for. If not, then what?

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Portuguese Secret Police

(Cont'd from pg. 12)
capital of Mozambique. Prisoners were brought there from the camp in trucks. The hours of interrogation were from 7 to 11:30 in the morning, 2 to 5 in the afternoon, and from 7 to midnight. "Even after that they were not left in peace," MacDermot testified. "The guards began to wake the prisoners at 2 a.m. and they were given breakfast between 4 and 5 a.m. On average the interrogations lasted from one to three days. In one case it lasted for 45 days, the Pastor Manganhela was interrogated over a period of months."
"The tenor of the questions was to ask the prisoner to admit that the work of his church was really a facade for subversive activities and that they were working for FRELIMO (the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique)... If the prisoner denied this and persisted in his denials, one of

the African police was called and instructed to beat him."

"The beatings," said MacDermot, "usually began with blows with a stick on the hands until they bled. The prisoners were then struck on the back with whips, some receiving over 100 strokes." Many of the prisoners signed false confessions. One went completely insane.

Pastor Manganhela died on December 11, 1972. The Portuguese authorities still claim that it was suicide. Most Africans, said MacDermot, believe that he was killed. Though his death at the hands of the DGS caused an international furor, no independent investigation was ever permitted to be made.

Since then, MacDermot said, it has been learned that three more prisoners have died in custody, all by 'suicide,' according to the Portuguese.

Black Airmen Convicted in Va. Court Martial

NORFOLK, VA. (LNS)—The longest single courtmartial in this military dominated city ended on Saturday, August 11, after 14 days. Airman Apprentice A. Q. Johnson was sentenced to 18 months confinement at hard labor, rank demotion, loss of all pay and allowances, and a bad conduct discharge.

Twenty-year old Johnson had been singled out by the Navy brass as the "ringleader" of the November 26, 1972 rebellion in the Camp Allen brig at Norfolk. As a result of the incident, 13 black sailors were charged, tried and convicted and sentenced on counts ranging from disrespect to attempted murder (the latter charge was placed against Michael Daigre, who beat it in court).

Johnson was the last of the defendants to be brought to trial and was facing 8 charges with 23 specifications, which meant a possible sentence of more than 100 years and a dishonorable discharge.

He was finally convicted of five of the specifications: disobeying a noncommissioned officer, willful destruction of government property, riot, use of provoking speech or gestures and assault.

After Johnson was convicted, his defense was allowed to

offer testimony as "mitigation"—that is, to offer reasons why he may have committed the "crimes" in question.

They cited the following factors as causes of the disturbance: continual harassment of the confines by the brig guards, racial prejudice in

the medical department, a disproportionate amount of discipline being directed against black prisoners, written requests not being delivered to the proper authorities as required by law, and the polarization of white and black confines in the brig.

The defense also referred to previous testimony by Kenneth Olfred, a white sailor who was in Camp Allen brig last November. Olfred has testified that blacks were given the inferior jobs in the brig and that some guards would make blacks do the same tasks over and over again as harassment.

He also explained that whites confined to their cells were fed before confined blacks—who were fed cold food and that there was no response given when complaints were made through the chain of command.

Olfred had testified that in his opinion there would have been no rebellion were it not for these complaints. The board, however, maintained the convictions.

Prisons in Revolution

(Cont'd from pg. 13)
reform from the President, the Chief Justice down to a few prison wardens. They accept the fact that there are few mechanisms for prisoners to assert their rights legitimately. However when assertions

do occur in whatever guise, the "understanding" authorities repel them with such violence it is not surprising that it is indeed a hard and long struggle to convert a conservative, apathetic inmate into a more political one.



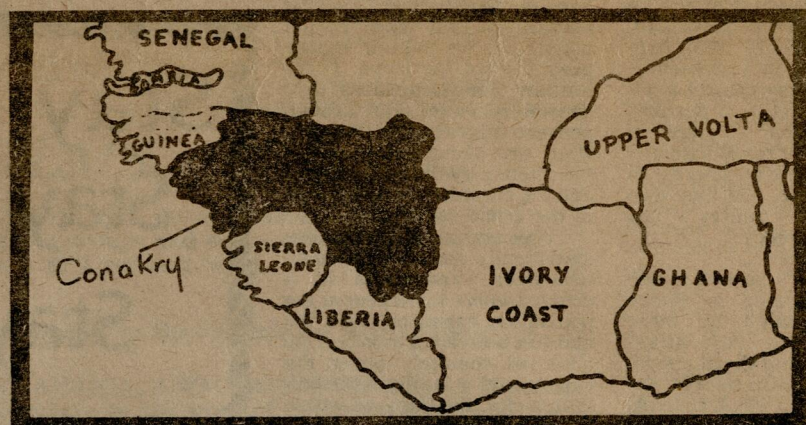
As workers and students of African liberation our understanding of those factors that shape, influence, and determine the development of the Pan-African liberation struggle must constantly broaden in scope and move to higher levels.

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.



GUINEA

With a land mass of 95,000 sq. miles the Republic of Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa bounded by Ivory Coast on the east, Liberia on the southeast, Sierra Leone on the south and Senegal and Guinea-Bissau on the northwest.

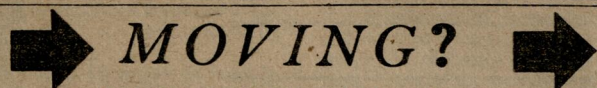
Its 4 million population is divided among several ethnic groups, the main ones being the Peuls, Malinke, Soussou and Kissie peoples. 95 percent of the population are engaged in farming.

In addition to the principal export crops of bananas, palm nuts, pineapples and coffee, other important agricultural products include rice, orange juice and ground nuts.

Producing over one million tons annually, Guinea is the world's largest producer of bauxite. Other export minerals include diamonds and iron ore, and there are important reserves of calcium carbide.

After 63 years of occupation by French imperialists Guinea proclaimed independence in October of 1958. In the fall of 1967, Ahmed Sekou Toure who was Secretary General of the Democratic Party of Guinea, was elected president.

Barring all foreigners from conducting business in Guinea, in November 1968 Toure's government set out to end Capitalism and Tribalism in the country. Since that time Guinea has withstood attempts by European imperialists to buy off and and otherwise subvert government officials, and several attempted invasions by the Portuguese. Guinea is also the major fortress for the PAIGC (African Party of the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde) of neighboring Guinea-Bissau.



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